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03	report	Foreign Influences in the Black Nationalist Movement	S	12	1/11/68	A
<i>Open Per RAC</i>						
05	report	Black Nationalist Movement, Baltimore Division	C	23	1/30/68	A
<i>Open Per FBI Autodeclass guide #RAC</i>						
07	report	Black Nationalist Movement, Boston Division	C	30	1/25/68	A
08	report	Black Nationalist Movement, Buffalo Division	C	1	1/31/68	A
08a	report	Black Nationalist Movement, Buffalo Division	S	1	2/5/68	A

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Initials

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - MI, Orlando, Fla.
1 - Secret Service, Jacksonville

Report of: SA HARLAND D. SHAW
Date: January 30, 1968

Office: JACKSONVILLE

Field Office File #: 100-939

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - BN

5. "Gainesville Sun", Gainesville, Fla., daily newspaper, on 12/12/67, stated Alachua County Grand Jury will convene 12/18/67, to investigate charges of criminal activity in Gainesville, Fla., made by, Negro male, IRVIN LEE DAWKINS. DAWKINS accused police officers of engaging in sexual relations with Negro woman prisoner and propositioning other Negro women in jail. DAWKINS described by "Gainesville Sun" as man with "inflammatory methods" and claimed he stated "Negro community will resort to violent retaliation against an unheeding and inhuman community" unless matters are corrected. Mimeographed leaflet "Black Voices" distributed by DAWKINS weekend of 12/16-17/67, accused Alachua County Grand Jury as being racist and klan infected as Gainesville, Fla., PD. DAWKINS and CAROL THOMAS, white female associate of DAWKINS, sentenced on 12/27/67 to serve six and four months, respectively, in County Jail for contempt of court in connection with ridiculing Grand Jury. Appeal bond for both individuals denied. Leaflet distributed 1/2/68, throughout University of Florida campus claimed black community to be furor and white owned store in Negro areas are being closed. Three incidents of fire incendiaries reported to have been thrown in white owned businesses during night of 1/1/68. Meetings of mixed group on 1/4/68 and 1/5/68 held in Gainesville, Fla. Suggestions made to jam telephone lines to police station and circuit judge, to organize strike of garbage collection, and to sabotage fire hydrants in Negro district where fire bombs will likely be thrown. Alachua County Grand Jury on 1/4/68, released report showing no creditable evidence was presented to substantiate claims made by DAWKINS and THOMAS. During late evening of 1/16/68, two incendiary

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devices were thrown through window of home of Judge J. C. ADKINS causing an estimated \$300 damage. Florida State Supreme Court on 1/16/68, denied a plea for appeal bond for DAWKINS and THOMAS. On 1/23/68, USDJ G. HARROLD CARSWELL, Tallahassee, Fla., denied appeal bond for DAWKINS and THOMAS.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

I. EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

There are no known Extremist Black Nationalist organizations in the area of Florida covered by the Jacksonville Division.

II. BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS IN WHICH EXTREMISTS ARE ACTIVE

There are no know Black Nationalist groups in which Extremists are active in the area of Florida covered by the Jacksonville Division.

III. INDEPENDENT BLACK NATIONALIST EXTREMISTS

The "Gainesville Sun", Gainesville, Florida, daily newspaper, in its December 12, 1967, issue, carried an article captioned "Police Activity Due Grand Jury Inquiry". This article states that the Alachua County Grand Jury will convene on December 18, 1967, to investigate charges of criminal activity in the Gainesville, Florida, Police Department.

According to the article, IRVIN LEE DAWKINS, Negro male, Gainesville, Florida, at a public meeting at Gainesville, Florida, accused police officers of engaging in sexual relations with a Negro woman prisoner and of propositioning other Negro women in the jail.

The "Gainesville Sun" carried an editorial in its December 11, 1967, issue and among other things described DAWKINS as a man with "inflammatory methods" and claimed

that he stated that "unless matters are corrected, the Negro community will resort to violent retaliation against an unheeding and inhuman community".

During the weekend of December 16-17, 1967, a mimeographed leaflet entitled "Black Voices" distributed by DAWKINS carried an article by DAWKINS accusing the Alachua County Grand Jury as "just as racist and klan infected as the Gainesville, Florida, Police Department".

The article stated in part, "when they get through lying, fixing, framing, and denying, nothing was going to be done!"

"There are people who are going to be subpoenaed to come to this fixed Grand Jury, including myself. Many people are afraid to go - which shows white power again. We are asking that everyone in Gainesville who is man and woman enough to stand up and fight against this oppressive City and County Government come and testify on Monday, December 18, 1967."

On December 18, 1967, Captain ROBERT T. ANGEL, Captain of Detectives, Gainesville, Florida, Police Department, advised that Circuit Judge J. C. ADKINS, Eighth Judicial Circuit, Gainesville, Florida, on December 19, 1967, cited DAWKINS for contempt of the Grand Jury and ordered him confined under \$1,500 bond and ordered him to appear on December 27, 1967, to show cause why he should not be cited for contempt.

Captain ANGEL furnished the following description of DAWKINS:

Name	IRVIN LEE DAWKINS, Also Known As Jack Dawkins Sammy Davis, Jr.
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	January 6, 1934
Place of Birth	Georgia or South Carolina
Height	5'7"
Weight	150 pounds

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Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Scars	Small scar on right forearm and left side of face
FBI Number	343502F
Residence	716 Northwest Ninth Street Gainesville, Florida; Jackson Studio Northwest Fifth Avenue Gainesville, Florida

On December 27, 1967, Captain ROBERT T. ANGEL, Gainesville, Florida, Police Department, advised that IRVIN LEE DAWKINS, Negro male, and CAROL THOMAS, white female, who is a long time civil rights worker in Gainesville and an associate of DAWKINS, were sentenced by Circuit Judge J. C. ADKINS for contempt of court in connection with the Grand Jury. DAWKINS was sentenced to serve six months in the County Jail and Mrs. THOMAS was sentenced to serve four months.

Captain ANGEL advised that Mrs. THOMAS and DAWKINS were co-authors and distributors of a publication called "Black Voices" which ridiculed the Grand Jury.

Judge ADKINS denied appeal bond for DAWKINS and THOMAS.

JK T-1 advised on January 22, 1968, that a leaflet was distributed throughout the University of Florida campus, Gainesville, Florida, during the early morning hours, stating in part "the black community is in a furor. White owned stores in the Ghetto are being closed down".

On January 2, 1968, Captain ANGEL advised that on the night of January 1, 1968, there were three reports of fire incendiaries being thrown in white owned businesses located in the Negro neighborhood of Gainesville, Florida.

JK T-2 advised on January 4, 1968, that a meeting was held in Gainesville, Florida, on January 3, 1968, for the purpose of gaining sympathy for DAWKINS and THOMAS.

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SARAH ANTHONY, a Negro female, introduced as DAWKINS' girlfriend, read a short prepared speech which stated, "the black people of this community were tired of having their civil rights violated and the black people and white people were going to have to do something about it. Black people living in the Ghettos are going to close all businesses owned by white people in the Negro community by any method necessary until DAWKINS and THOMAS are released on bond." She did not explain what she meant by "any method necessary".

The meeting referred to above was attended by 40 to 45 individuals, seven or eight of whom were Negroes.

JK T-2 also advised that it was suggested at the meeting to jam telephone lines to the police station and to the home and office of Circuit Judge J. C. ADKINS; and to have a peaceful picket demonstration at the Alachua County Jail in support of DAWKINS and THOMAS; and to make a duplicate copy of the "Black Voices" which was passed out by DAWKINS and THOMAS in order to recreate the crime. No specific plans were made to carry out these suggestions.

JK T-2 advised on January 5, 1968, that a meeting of about 20 to 25 people was held in Gainesville, Florida, on the evening of January 4, 1968. It was stated at this meeting that suggestions were smuggled out of the County Jail to organize the garbage collection in a city wide strike and to organize "sabotage of fire hydrants, especially those in the Negro districts where the fire bombs would likely be thrown".

On January 5, 1968, Captain ROBERT T. ANGEL, Gainesville, Florida, Police Department, advised that on January 4, 1968, the Alachua County Grand Jury released its report showing that no creditable evidence was presented before the Grand Jury that would substantiate the allegations made against the Gainesville, Florida, Police Department by DAWKINS and THOMAS.

CHARLES SNOWDEN, Detective, Intelligence Unit, Gainesville, Florida, Police Department, Gainesville, Florida, advised on January 17, 1968, that during the late

evening of January 16, 1968, two homemade incendiary devices were thrown through the bedroom window of the home of Judge J. C. ADKINS, 2899 Northwest Fourth Lane, Gainesville, Florida. The fire that resulted caused damage in the amount of approximately \$300.

On January 16, 1968, MACK FUTCH, Assistant State Attorney, Eighth Judicial District, Gainesville, Florida, advised that on January 16, 1968, the Florida Supreme Court voted six to one to deny a plea from the defense attorneys to set immediate appeal bond for DAWKINS and THOMAS.

On January 17, 1968, G. HARROLD CARSWELL, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida, signed an order stating that the United States District Court did not have sufficiently clear factual basis to determine the validity of the conclusions expressed in denying bail. He ordered that the findings of the hearings be signed on or before January 22, 1968, and that the United States District Court in Tallahassee would hold a hearing on January 23, 1968, to make disposition ruling on the issue of bond pending appeal on DAWKINS and THOMAS.

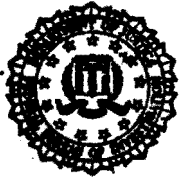
On January 23, 1968, United States District Judge CARSWELL upon receipt of transcript of findings in Circuit Court and after hearing in chambers, denied appeal bond for DAWKINS and THOMAS.

IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS

There is no known relationship between Extremist Black Nationalist groups in the Jacksonville Division.

V. INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS ON BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

There is no known influence of Communist party and other revolutionary groups on Black Nationalist movement in the Jacksonville Division.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. JK 100-939

Jacksonville, Florida
January 30, 1968

Title BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - BN

Reference Report of Special Agent Harland D.
Shaw dated January 30, 1968, at
Jacksonville.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION2

Copy to: 1 - OSI, GAFB
1 - NIC, New York, N. Y.
1 - 103th MIG, Albany, N. Y.
1 - U. S. Secret Service, Syracuse, N. Y.

Report of: SA THOMAS C. KELLY
Date: January 26, 1968

Office: ALBANY

Field Office File #: 157-245

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - BN

Synopsis:

Nation of Islam (NOI) Chapters #13, Springfield, Mass., and #23, Buffalo, N. Y., attempting to establish chapters in Albany and Syracuse, N. Y., respectively. To date, neither Albany nor Syracuse have an established self-sustaining mosque. "The Brothers" (TB), a black nationalist organization of militant young Negro men, has been established in Albany, N. Y., for the purpose of securing better jobs and housing for Negroes. This organization has been involved in various pickets, protests and rallies. The Crusade for Opportunity, Inc. (CFO), at Syracuse, N. Y., was formerly subsidized by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Due to non-compliance with the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act, the OEO removed its funds and the CFO is no longer an effective organization. Independent black nationalist extremists in the Albany Division have made inflammatory remarks regarding the racial situation.

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DETAILS

I. EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

AL 157-245

NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Activities of the NOI in the Albany, N. Y., area were first brought to the attention of the Albany FBI Office in December, 1956. Activities were directed by Muslim members from out-of-state who journeyed to Albany on a periodic basis to distribute literature and conduct meetings. Due to a gross lack of interest among the Negro population in Albany, a self-sustaining mosque has not been established in this area to date.

At present, all Muslim activities are conducted under the direction of Mosque #13, Springfield, Massachusetts.

(Confidential Informant AL T-1 on
September 14, 1967)

Mosque #13, Springfield, Massachusetts, is a subsidiary of the National Headquarters of the NOI, located at Chicago, Illinois.

(Confidential Informant AL T-2 on
August 14, 1967, and Confidential
Informant AL T-3 on June 1, 1967)

A characterization of Mosque #13 is contained in the Appendix. A characterization of the NOI is also contained in the Appendix of this report.

A. Membership

1. Leaders

JOHN B. X. PEEPLES, 528 Union Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, is the minister of Muhammad's Mosque #13, Springfield, Massachusetts, and the leader of NOI activities in Albany, N. Y.

WILLIAM X. ZACHARY, 55 Dawes Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, is a lieutenant in the Fruit of Islam (FOI) of Muhammad's Mosque #13, Springfield, Massachusetts, and attends regular meetings of the NOI at Albany, N. Y.

(AL T-1 on September 14, 1967, and
AL T-2 on May 13, 1967)

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A characterization of the FOI is contained in the Appendix of this report.

2. Estimated number of members and sympathizers

There are four known members of the Albany, N. Y., Chapter of Muhammad's Mosque #13. These members are FLOYD ACHES, JR., 132 Green Street, Albany; BERNARD BLACK, no permanent address; FRANK JENKINS, 415 Hudson Avenue, Albany; and RUFUS KNIGHTEN, 45 Trinity Place, Albany.

(AL T-1 on September 14, 1967)

Sympathizers have been estimated ranging from 15 to 100 people, according to the Albany, N. Y., Police Department.

NATION OF ISLAM
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

For the past few months, the NOI has been attempting to stimulate sufficient interest in their group in Syracuse, N. Y., to form a self-sustaining mosque. A delegation of five to six men has been traveling to Syracuse from Buffalo, N. Y., and Rochester, N. Y., to discuss establishment of this mosque in Syracuse.

(Confidential Informant AL T-4 on
September 29, 1967)

The Rochester-Buffalo Chapter of the NOI is designated as Muhammad's Mosque #23. Muhammad's Mosque #23 is a subsidiary of the National Headquarters of the NOI located at Chicago, Illinois.

(Confidential Informant AL T-5 on
September 17, 1967, and AL T-3 on
June 1, 1967)

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A. Membership

1. Leaders

Information, to date, reveals that Minister JOHN B. X. STRICKLAND, of Mosque #23, Buffalo, N. Y., is the primary out-of-town leader promoting the establishment of a mosque in Syracuse, N. Y.

(AL T-5 on September 29, 1967)

KENNETH L. MONROE, of Rochester, N. Y., recently purchased the Shabazz Restaurant in Syracuse, N. Y., which is located at 831 East Genesee Street. Muslim literature is sold over the counter at this restaurant. MONROE was born March 31, 1939. He has been involved in Muslim activity in Rochester and Lackawanna, N. Y. He allegedly may serve as the assistant minister in Syracuse if and when a new mosque is established.

(AL T-5 on November 20, 1967)

JERRY X. LEONARD, born November 13, 1942, at Buffalo, N. Y., is an active member of the NOI. He has been designated to serve as the minister of the new Syracuse mosque when and if it is established. It is not known if LEONARD will relocate to Syracuse from his residence in Buffalo upon the planned establishment of a mosque.

(Confidential Informant AL T-6 on
November 21, 1967)

2. Estimated Number of Members and Sympathizers

There has been no reliable statement regarding the number of members, if any, recruited into the NOI at Syracuse, N. Y. Generally, there has been little response of the Negro population to this attempt of establishing a mosque. At the meetings conducted over the past weeks, an estimated crowd of 50 to 60 sympathizers have been in attendance.

(AL T-4 and AL T-5 on September 17,
18, and 19, 1967)

B. Terrorist or Revolutionary Activity

1. Acts of violence or plans to commit same; identities of leaders and participants

It has not been brought to the attention of this Office that the NOI has been involved in any acts of violence in the Albany Division.

2. Possession of weapons and instruments of destruction

It has not been brought to the attention of this Office through established sources that any member of the NOI has been in this Division possessing weapons of any kind.

3. Typical violent statements

During the December 17, 1967, meeting of the NOI at Albany, N. Y., the following statements were made:

- (1) "Negroes should not use their guns or knives on other Negroes. If you have to use them, use them on whites."
- (2) "Black Power is the god of the revolution movement. The revolution movement must change the capitalistic system which runs the United States."

4. Involvement in racial disturbances

Sources who are closely acquainted with the racial situation in the Albany Division have advised that there was no evidence that any member of the NOI or the NOI as a group was ever involved in either of the two racial disturbances that occurred in the Albany Division during June, 1967, at Albany, N. Y. or August, 1967, at Syracuse, N. Y.

C. Publications

1. Domestic black nationalist extremist publications

Members of the NOI at Albany, N. Y., sell editions of the NOI newspaper, "Muhammad Speaks", at different times throughout the year. This is performed by NOI members standing on street corners or walking through crowded streets advertising the paper for sale.

This same paper is sold in Syracuse, N. Y., through display at a Muslim owned restaurant, the Shabazz, located in the Negro area of Syracuse.

(AL T-5 on December 15, 1967)

2. Black nationalist extremist publications issued abroad and circulated in the United States

Investigation conducted by this office has reflected no indication that black nationalist extremist publications issued abroad are being distributed in the Albany Division.

3. Other publications consistently supporting extremist black nationalist line

Investigation conducted by this office has reflected no indication that other publications consistently supporting extremist black nationalist line are being distributed in the Albany Division.

D. Funds

Funds are collected by request for contributions by those in attendance during each NOI meeting. There is no set amount requested from the individuals in attendance.

(Confidential Informant AL T-7 on
December 18, 1967)

Investigation by this Office has disclosed no other source of financial support for NOI activities in the Albany Division.

II. BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS IN WHICH EXTREMISTS ARE ACTIVE

A. Black Nationalist Organizations

The October 20, 1966, issue of the "Knickerbocker News", a daily Albany, N. Y., newspaper, contained an article which advised as follows: "'The Brothers' (TB), an organization of black nationalists and militant young Negro men, was established in Albany, N. Y., during September, 1966. Dues for members in the organization are \$5.00 per month. Total membership figures are kept secret but reliable estimates have been made at approximately 35 members. The organization publicly states that their purpose in organizing is to secure better jobs and housing for the Negro masses. TB are highly critical of middle-class Negroes and civil rights organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

"TB have a strong pride in being Negro. The black nationalist leader who was murdered in New York City is the spriritual father of TB and STOKELY CARMICHAEL, the Black Power advocate, is admired by the organization but the organization stressed that they have no ties to any national organization whatsoever. TB advocated that they are non-violent but added they were not afraid of violence. One member quoted 'It's unnatural to turn the other cheek.'"

TB were originally established through the efforts of one GEORGE BUNCH; however, as a result of extensive publicity of an unfavorable nature, BUNCH was replaced as the leader of TB by a rank and file member.

(Confidential Informant AL T-8 on
January 19, 1967)

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Numerous editions of the local Albany, N. Y., newspapers have contained articles which depicted TB picketing, protesting and conducting rallies in the city of Albany, N. Y., during the period 1966-67.

The December 15, 1967, issue of the "Knickerbocker News" contained an article which stated that during the June, 1967, racial disturbance in Albany, N. Y., TB member SAMUEL MC DOWELL was arrested by officers of the Albany Police Department and charged with participating in a riot. Testimony at MC DOWELL's trial revealed that he allegedly offered to supply guns to participants in the disturbance. MC DOWELL's trial was based on a testimony of three Albany Police Department officers against the testimony of five members of TB, who denied that MC DOWELL made any such remarks, did not participate in the riot, and in fact, was working with TB to quell the riot.

The December 20, 1967, issue of the "Times Union", a daily Albany, N. Y., newspaper, contained an article which stated that based on the testimony of the five members of TB, MC DOWELL was acquitted of charges against him.

MC DOWELL was described as a Negro male, 28 years of age, who resides at 20 Wilson Street, Albany, N. Y.

Numerous sources who are well-acquainted with the racial situation in Syracuse, N. Y., advised that the Crusade for Opportunity, Inc. (CFO), located at Syracuse, N. Y., was developed as an entity out of the Mayor's Commission on Youth.

JAMES A. TILLMAN, JR., a Negro, was appointed in July, 1966, as Executive Director by the CFO Board of Trustees.

CFO was designated by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) as the umbrella agency for the disposal of OEO funds in Syracuse and Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1965. Its purpose was to fund, to oversee operations and use of funds under OEO guidelines, and to report results obtained from approved programs for aiding the poor.

During 1966, JAMES A. TILLMAN, JR. began to involve the neighborhood groups more and more, organized them rigidly and in January, 1967, brought about the election of a Board of Trustees composed largely of members of these neighborhood groups, ousting community leaders originally appointed to the Board by the Mayor. This new Board, as its first act, elected NORMAN HILL, a Negro and neighborhood representative, as Chairman of the Board.

After this election, TILLMAN began to consolidate his power by use of his senior staff members to bulldoze the employees and members of the neighborhood groups to support his programs, particularly the concentration on training organizers of the poor. TILLMAN, also through his staff, fired the white liberals in leadership and executive positions and replaced them with "safe Negro people".

The "Wall Street Journal", a New York City daily newspaper, published a series of articles in August and September, 1967, entitled "Syracuse and Race". A summary of this information, as pertaining to the CFO, is as follows:

"Anti-poverty efforts in Syracuse have been considered models in their involvement of the poor. However, as often happens, the 'power structure' and the militant poor could not get along. The minute someone questioned anything they wanted to do, the Negro said 'you don't trust us' and then did it anyway to show their independence.

"As the poor took over the CFO, it became a focus of militant activity and the strength of the established civil rights groups waned in Syracuse. The National Association for the Advance of Colored People dropped to its lowest strength in six years and has been harassed by militants. The militants were threatening people not to attend meetings of the NAACP. The Chapter President was widely derided as a 'white man's patsy' by some of the militant leaders."

In May, 1967, Mrs. CURLEAN SHELTON publicly stated that the CFO training materials were aimed at creating racial conflict and she, as the representative of the NAACP, demanded the immediate resignation of JAMES A. TILMAN in the interest of the Negro community.

The OEO announced on June 30, 1967, that trustees of CFO would be responsible for recommending review in the CFO bylaws so that the Board of Directors would be a governing body in compliance with the requirements of the Economic Opportunity Act. Because of the failure of the trusteeship to obtain such compliance, all funds were removed from the organization. Although CFO theoretically still exists, it is no longer an effective organization.

JAMES A. TILMAN came to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1965, from Minneapolis, Minnesota. In July, 1966, TILMAN was appointed Executive Director of the CFO. At that time, the Board of Trustees was a reasonable composite of the various social and community agencies in Syracuse. Subsequently, however, TILMAN was able through his neighborhood organizers, to achieve a militant power structure. TILMAN resigned from CFO in July, 1967, as a result of considerable pressure from whites and Negroes. One former staff member of CFO alleged that TILMAN was a mean, hateful man that desired to incite a riot. He hired people who were unquestionably loyal to him and removed those who were suspected of being disloyal.

B. Black Power Conferences

Investigation by this Office has not reflected that any black power conferences have been conducted in the Albany Division

c. Black Student Conferences

Investigation conducted by this office does not reflect that any black student conferences have been conducted in the Albany Division.

III. INDEPENDENT BLACK NATIONALIST EXTREMISTS

Sources, who are closely acquainted with the racial situation in the Albany Division and the racial extremists in this Division, have furnished the composite of information on the following black nationalist extremists as set forth.

GEORGE E. BUNCH

GEORGE E. BUNCH is a Negro male born December 22, 1935, at Yonkers, N. Y. BUNCH graduated from Columbia University with a BS in Psychology and received an MSS from Syracuse University. He has been employed in various anti-poverty programs, as an instructor at Albany Junior College and as an instructor at Russell Sage College. During BUNCH's employment with the South End Neighborhood Community Action Program (SENCAP), a federally funded anti-poverty organization, it was determined that BUNCH was building his own personal civil rights organization rather than employing SENCAP for community action work. BUNCH began speaking favorably in public of the theory of "Black Power".

On October 4, 1966, BUNCH slapped a 12 year old white girl who was an epileptic for calling him a "blackie". He was subsequently arrested by the Albany Police Department and was held for mental examination by the local court.

The "Times Union", an Albany, N. Y., newspaper, on August 20, 1966, quoted BUNCH as stating, "If the people feel they have a reason to march, it is my responsibility to support them." In the September 20, 1966, issue of the "Times Union", BUNCH made the statement regarding housing conditions, "More people should become militant if some action is not taken in Albany."

In the October 12, 1966, issue of the "Times Union", BUNCH stated at a new Jewish community center, "Black Power is a new means toward equality. It is your power, it is my power, it is American power." During the same meeting BUNCH made the

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comment, "Conflict can be creative."

In the October 17, 1966, issue of the Albany "Times Union", BUNCH publicly urged a student boycott of Philip Schuyler High School in support of a Negro teacher who had been dismissed from her teaching position at that school.

BERNARD EUGENE THOMAS

THOMAS, better known as BRUCE THOMAS, has reportedly left the Syracuse, N. Y., area and is now employed with the Poverty Rights Action Center in Washington, D. C. THOMAS, long an activist in the civil rights field, during November, 1967, participated in a rally at 2428 Nichols Avenue S.E., Washington, D. C., protesting anti-poverty legislation. The rally was sponsored by the National Welfare Rights Movement. THOMAS was one of the speakers at this demonstration. He remarked that if the people on welfare do not get satisfactory results, they should "do like the teenagers and start to burn." THOMAS has participated in demonstrations sponsored by the Syracuse Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) during 1966, and was reportedly actively attempting to organize the young Negroes in Syracuse into the Black Muslim cult.

THOMAS, an acquaintance of STOKELY CARMICHAEL, made arrangements for a meeting with CARMICHAEL on March 15, 1967, after CARMICHAEL's speech at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. After his meeting with CARMICHAEL, THOMAS announced the formation of a new organization called the "Black Hawks". The organization's philosophy was reportedly halfway between the position of the black nationalists and the Black Muslims. However, despite THOMAS' efforts, the "Black Hawks" never achieved an organized status.

THOMAS has been a subject of interest to the Syracuse Police Department relative to their narcotics investigations. He was arrested July 5, 1966, for violation of the narcotics laws on two counts. On one count, he was found not guilty and on the other count, there was a hung jury. THOMAS is supposed to be retried on the second count; however, it is felt that if he remains out of town, there will not be a retrial and there could

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be a dismissal of the charge.

THOMAS was also arrested on an assault charge and was sentenced to one year in the Onondaga Penitentiary.

During 1966, a controversy existed regarding the integration of Croton Elementary School in Syracuse, N. Y. THOMAS attended a public meeting held by the Board of Education to discuss this issue, at which meeting THOMAS said, "I shouldn't threaten but I am. I'll work for sit-ins, sit-outs, burn-ins and shoot-outs and I'm willing to die for what I believe." THOMAS' present residence is unknown.

LE ROY GLENN WRIGHT

WRIGHT was born December 1, 1941, at Detroit, Michigan, and has been active in the civil rights movement for several years. He has participated in demonstrations sponsored by the Syracuse, N. Y., Chapter of CORE. In the "Syracuse Post Standard" a Syracuse daily newspaper, issue of May 13, 1965, there was an article captioned "War Memorial Sit-In, Seven CORE Members Arrested". WRIGHT, according to the article, and another person, were arrested after they allegedly blocked the only entrance to the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation's "Powerama" display in the basement of the Memorial. WRIGHT was part of the demonstration protesting hiring practices of Niagara Mohawk. When WRIGHT was arrested for disorderly conduct, he refused to walk to the police wagon and had to be carried. During the racial disturbance, of August, 1967, in Syracuse, WRIGHT was the first person to be arrested. He was charged with inciting to riot and resisting arrest. WRIGHT was reportedly heard saying such things as "Kill the white mother -----." He was also heard to say to the young Negroes, "Keep the police here. We're going down to Sears and Roebuck."

WRIGHT has admitted to being a personal friend of STOKELY CARMICHAEL, that he endorsed the techniques and policies of H. RAP BROWN, and has claimed that he attended the Black Power Conference in Newark, N. J., during July, 1967.

H. RAP BROWN is National Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

LAFAYETTE SURNEY

SURNEY was born January 22, 1945, at Ruleville, Mississippi, and was formerly a member of the National Executive Committee of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and a participant in the 1965 "Selma to Montgomery March". He has been active in the civil rights movement since 1961 and was a project director in Clarksville, Mississippi, during the 1964 Mississippi Summer Project. There are no indications that SURNEY was in Syracuse during the August, 1967, Syracuse racial disturbance; however, SURNEY was reportedly in New York City in early July, 1967, attempting to persuade SNCC members to come to Syracuse for the purpose of participating in a riot.

SURNEY was last known to be residing at Kansas City, Missouri.

JONATHAN ROBERT ANTHONY WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS is a 28 year old Negro male who is commonly known as JOHNNY WILLIAMS. He has been most influential among the young Negroes in Syracuse, N. Y.

WILLIAMS has been a zealous and militant supporter of the civil rights movement for several years. He participated in demonstrations of the CORE and has been arrested by the Syracuse Police Department for these activities. WRIGHT was also arrested by the Syracuse Police Department during 1962 for wilfully trespassing in connection with a CORE demonstration at the urban renewal sites in Syracuse. During the Syracuse racial disturbance of August, 1967, WILLIAMS allegedly remarked to a large gathering of young Negroes, "You should not riot now, wait until you're better organized." During the disturbance, WILLIAMS was identified as being among a crowd of Negroes who were gathered at the 800-900 block of East Genesee Street.

AL 157-245

CHRISTOPHER EUGENE POWELL

POWELL is currently the editor and owner of the "Hometown News", a local newspaper at Syracuse, N. Y. "Hometown News" is a Negro weekly newspaper.

POWELL was born December 7, 1921, at Syracuse, N. Y., and has been arrested on numerous occasions for narcotics violations. In addition to various local arrests for narcotics, POWELL was arrested by the FBI at Syracuse, N. Y., during September, 1964, on an unlawful flight to avoid prosecution warrant which had been issued in Greensboro, South Carolina, and stemmed from POWELL's misuse of funds and other activities while in the home improvement sales field in that area.

POWELL, in his news articles in the "Hometown News", has consistently presented inflammatory attitudes toward the white "power structure", has made allegations of police brutality without supporting facts, and just prior to the racial disturbances which commenced in Syracuse, N. Y., during August, 1967, distorted facts relating to an alleged rape of a Negro girl by a white man. During the first night of the Syracuse disturbance, POWELL was allegedly observed directing activities of young Negroes who were smashing windows. Prosecution was not made due to the absence of sufficient witnesses.

ERLE EVEREST IRONS

IRONS was born July 23, 1933.

In 1967, IRONS was allegedly involved in the training of 150-200 young Negro boys in the art of violence. He also was associated with the "Hometown News", a Negro weekly newspaper at Syracuse, N. Y., which has printed various inflammatory remarks regarding the racial situation. The present whereabouts of IRONS is unknown and present employment is unknown.

AL 157-245

THEODORE LEE

LEE was identified on August 16, 1967, as having been present in the 800 block of East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y., approximately one hour after civil disturbances began in Syracuse. No record of an arrest is known.

LEE was also identified as a leader of a group attempting to upset registration procedures at the registration of voters in October, 1967, by attempting to get unqualified persons registered to vote.

On November 13, 1967, LEE was identified as the individual in charge of a demonstration which had been proposed to picket in cooperation with the civil rights movement, the visit of President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, who was to attend a convention at Syracuse, N. Y.

IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS

There is no indication in the Albany Division that there is any relationship or cooperation between any of the black nationalist groups in this Division.

V. INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS ON BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

There is no indication in the Albany Division that there is any influence, either domestic or foreign, on any of the black nationalist groups or individuals in this Division.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred
to as THE MUSLIM CULT OF ISLAM, also
known as MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM

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

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

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

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

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

AL 157-245

-2-

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, in early July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1967, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon". Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

APPENDIX

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE OF ISLAM #13
Springfield, Massachusetts
Also Referred to as The Nation
of Islam (NOI)

On March 19, 1955, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) had at that time just opened a Temple in Springfield, Massachusetts.

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised that the NOI Temple in Springfield, Massachusetts, is officially known as Muhammad's Mosque of Islam #13 and is located at 113 Oak Street, Springfield, Massachusetts. It is also referred to as Muhammad's Temple of Islam #13. This source stated that Mosque #13 is part of the national organization which has its headquarters in Chicago, Illinois.



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

22
**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Albany, New York

January 26, 1968

**Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
 ALBANY DIVISION**

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - BN

**Reference: Report of SA THOMAS C. KELLY,
 dated and captioned as above**

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



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 11, 1968

FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE
BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Although evidence to date is lacking which would show the black nationalist movement in this country is either under foreign control or direction, it must be recognized that a real potential for foreign exploitation exists and presents a definite threat to our internal security. In fact, as evidenced by the following, considerable data has already been developed indicating varying degrees of foreign participation, influence and/or involvement among black nationalist groups and individual militants.

Organization of Afro-American Unity

Malcolm X Little was an articulate member of the Nation of Islam, a black nationalist organization headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, until his expulsion in late 1963. While with the Nation of Islam his violently antiwhite utterances brought him widespread notoriety.

In 1964, Malcolm X, as he was known, with the assistance of a United Arab Republic advisor at the United Nations made a trip to Mecca. In the course of this trip and subsequent ones in 1964, he visited such countries as Nigeria, Ghana, Morocco, Algeria, Tanzania, Guinea, Kenya, and Uganda where he was frequently received as a guest by the heads of state. In Ghana he was received by the Cuban and Communist-Chinese Ambassadors.

In June, 1964, he announced the formation in New York City of a militant black nationalist organization known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity. This organization was

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Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
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By CTS NARA, Date 7/21/22

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FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

intended to include all people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. The initial aim of this organization was to internationalize the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations.

Malcolm X was murdered in February, 1965, and his organization for all intents and purposes has ceased to function effectively.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Stokely Carmichael, former Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was a great admirer of Malcolm X and his teachings have undoubtedly influenced Carmichael and other leaders of this organization into moving the SNCC into the militant black nationalist organization that it is today. The SNCC is now motivated by a revolutionary direct-action, antiwhite ideology that places no faith in normal democratic procedures. It follows the Communist Party line in its criticism of United States policy in Vietnam and in its recent charge that Israel was guilty of aggression in the Middle East.

The actual as well as the potential extent of foreign involvement and participation in the black nationalist movement is highlighted by the recent foreign travels of Carmichael and other members of SNCC. Carmichael, George Ware, Julius Bernard Lester, and Elizabeth Sutherland, also members of SNCC, traveled to Cuba in July of 1967. Carmichael as a guest of the Cuban Government and an "honorary delegate" attended the conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO) held in Cuba in July and early August, 1967, where he sought to tie in the Negro extremist activities in the United States with the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, which was the

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FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

basic theme of the conference. He expressed support for a policy of armed struggle declaring that violence is the only method of struggle. He stated that it was necessary to "create 50 Vietnams" in the United States "in the same way as outside of the United States."

At ceremonies in Santiago de Cuba, Fidel Castro introduced Carmichael as "one of the most distinguished leaders for civil rights in the United States." In a press conference in Havana on August 1, 1967, Carmichael praised Cuban communism, called Abraham Lincoln a "white racist" and listed his idols as the late Malcolm X, Cuban guerrilla warfare expert Ernesto "Che" Guevara, and Chinese communist leader MAO Tse-tung. Carmichael is reported to have stated in Cuba, "We have to fight in the United States in order to change the structure of that capitalist society." He called his talks with Fidel Castro as "the most educational, the most interesting, and the best apprenticeship of my public life." He was successful in getting Castro's promise to take up the cudgel for the American Negro.

On his way to Cuba, Carmichael visited England in July, 1967, where his contacts included Ralph Schoenman, Director of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, which is sponsoring the Vietnam War Crimes Tribunal, Michael De Freitas, a self-styled leader of an alleged black muslim movement in the United Kingdom, and allegedly some leaders of the African National Congress, a communist-infiltrated group. While in England, Carmichael made a violently antiwhite speech in which he advocated the internationalization of the colored peoples' struggle, including a policy of violence and guerrilla warfare.

From Cuba Carmichael traveled extensively abroad seeking support for his movement in the United States. He visited Hanoi, North Vietnam, where he was received by North Vietnamese Government officials. His other travels included

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FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

visits to Algeria, Guinea, Syria, Egypt, Tanzania, Denmark, and Sweden. He attended portions of the second session of the Vietnam War Crimes Tribunal in Copenhagen, Denmark, in late November, 1967, as the SNCC representative on this tribunal.

Carmichael arrived in Paris, France, from Stockholm, Sweden, on the evening of December 5, 1967, and was initially refused permission to enter; however, friends of Carmichael who had been involved in the War Crimes Tribunal, including Jean-Paul Sartre, a well-known French communist, applied a great deal of pressure on the French Government to admit him. As a result, he was admitted for a period not to exceed 90 days. Interestingly, most of the known contacts of Carmichael while in Paris were communists and others of that ilk active in opposition to the United States war effort in Vietnam. In speaking at a meeting organized by the National Vietnam Committee, which opposes United States involvement in Vietnam, he stated, "We do not wish to see peace in Vietnam but victory by the Vietnamese over the United States. The moment has come for we black Americans to move from protestation to resistance; it is now that we must fight in order to avoid becoming a nation of assassins. If necessary we will plunge the entire United States into chaos." Carmichael returned to the United States on December 12, 1967.

2. It is interesting to note that Carmichael's travels abroad in some instances paralleled the travels of Malcolm X in 1964.

In an interview in Tanzania in November, 1967, Carmichael stated that Cuban Embassies had been most helpful to "us" wherever "we've gone." He further stated that "lots" of success had been obtained as a result of "our" trip on the coordination of black power around the world and that good concrete steps had been taken in that direction. To add significance to Carmichael's

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FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

claim of assistance by Cuban Embassies is the fact that as recently as December 27, 1967, James Forman, the International Director of SNCC who is headquartered in New York City, was advised that the Cuban Mission to the United Nations in New York was holding some money for his organization and arrangements were made for him to visit Jose Vieri at the Mission on the afternoon of December 27. Vieri is a known Cuban intelligence agent.

Julius Bernard Lester of the International Affairs Department of SNCC, previously mentioned as having traveled with Carmichael to Cuba, also visited Hanoi during 1967. His trip was sponsored and paid for by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, London, England. Lester is the author of an article captioned "To Hell With Protest" appearing in a recent SNCC newsletter which contains a vicious attack on the President of the United States and veiled threats to his safety.

Numerous other members of SNCC have traveled abroad during the year, 1967, seeking support for their movement. They have reached such far-flung countries as Cuba, England, France, Sweden, Norway, Cambodia, North Vietnam, Tanzania, Czechoslovakia, and Russia. John Tillman represented SNCC at an anti-Vietnam conference held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in September, 1967, which was attended by representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

Five members of SNCC traveled to Havana, Cuba, on January 1, 1968, reportedly to attend a "cultural" conference in Havana scheduled for January 4 - 11, 1968. This matter was handled through the Cuban Mission to the United Nations.

Although billed as a cultural congress to include writers, artists, and scientists from all over the world, the general theme of the conference will be colonialism and neo-colonialism and the announced purpose is to obtain unity of action in the Cuban anti-imperialism fights.

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FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Indications are quite clear that SNCC is attempting to obtain international recognition. It has appointed a Director of International Relations, James Forman, who is stationed in New York City, and has attempted to establish an international headquarters at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Tanzania would appear to be ideal for such a headquarters because of that country's pro-communist orientation, the heavy influx of Communist Chinese technicians and scientists, and the large Communist Chinese Embassy located there. Further, Carmichael in his public utterances abroad has called for internationalization of the black power movement.

The development of international contacts by SNCC could have begun as early as 1964 when some members of the organization visited Guinea at the invitation of its President, Sekou Toure. SNCC representatives participated in a national youth seminar on racialism held in Tanzania in April, 1966. James Forman participated in a United Nations Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa which was held in Zambia in July, 1967, in which a wide variety of Governmental representatives including some from the USSR and other Soviet-bloc countries participated. Fay Bellamy, Vernon Crutchfield, Dwight Williams, and Muriel Tillinghast, SNCC representatives, visited the Soviet Union in June, 1966, at the invitation of the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations and at the suggestion of the Communist Party, USA. The Soviet Union paid all the expenses of this travel. William Hall, a SNCC representative, attended the Seventh Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, a communist organization, in Bulgaria, in June, 1966.

Revolutionary Action Movement

The Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) was formed in Detroit in 1963. It is an all-Negro black nationalist organization active principally in New York City and Philadelphia,

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FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Pennsylvania. Its recognized leader in exile, to whom members in this country look for guidance, is Robert F. Williams who sought refuge in Cuba in August, 1961, hours before he was indicted on a charge of kidnapping a white couple during a racial disturbance in Monroe, North Carolina. While in Cuba he directed a propaganda campaign against the United States urging Negroes in the United States to take up arms against the whites.

In the Summer of 1966 Williams went to Peking, China, where he is a guest of the Chinese Government. He continues to engage in anti-American propaganda activities through press and radio channels. At Williams' urging, MAO Tse-tung issued a message in August, 1963, expressing support for the American Negroes' struggle against racial discrimination by United States imperialism. His message was reprinted in the "Peking Review," a Chinese communist publication, in August, 1966, and 1967.

There is evidence of an existing line of communication outside the normal lines of communication between Williams and members of RAM in the United States. While Williams was in Cuba these lines of communications included representatives from the Cuban Mission to the United Nations and the Guinean Mission to the United Nations. There are also allegations of Communist China financial support of RAM; however, these have not been substantiated.

Paul Edward Brooks, a well-educated RAM leader, is devoted to the idea of violent revolution. He visited Cuba in May, 1966, and has spoken of going to China.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) under the leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr., publicly

FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE
BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

took a definite stand against United States involvement in Vietnam in the Spring of 1966 on the advice of one of his closest advisors, Stanley Levison, a former secret member of the Communist Party, USA.

Diane Bevel, wife of James Bevel, a former leader in the SCLC, along with several others, traveled to Moscow, USSR, in December, 1966, where she spent several days and reportedly met with the North Vietnam Ambassador to the Soviet Union. She subsequently traveled to Hanoi, North Vietnam, spending 11 days touring this country and returning to the United States in early January, 1967. She has subsequently written news articles extremely critical of the United States involvement in Vietnam. Bevel has in the past been active in SNCC as well as SCLC.

Stoney Cooks attended the conference held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in September, 1967, previously mentioned, as a representative of SCLC. Cooks, who is presently stationed in Chicago, Illinois, is slated to come to Washington, D. C., to help organize the massive civil disobedience publicly announced by King for Washington, D. C., in the Spring of 1968 unless certain commitments are forthcoming from Congress.

Other Travel by Militant Black Nationalists

Milton Robinson Henry, an attorney of Pontiac, Michigan, and his brother, Lawrence Henry, a photographer of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, visited Cuba as guests of the Cuban Government in April, 1966. Arrangements for this visit were handled through the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D. C. Both are active militant black nationalists with Milton Henry having in the past some affiliation with the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite communist organization.

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FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Earnest Thomas, former Head of the Deacons of Defense and Justice, a militant black nationalist group originally formed for the ostensible purpose of providing protection for Negro protest marchers in Louisiana, traveled to Europe in the Summer and Fall of 1966. In September of that year he was in touch with the Chinese diplomatic mission in London, England. He visited Cuba in July of 1966 where he claims to have sat in on a cabinet meeting of the Cuban Government. Thomas has also stated that a civil rights leader is obligated to enlist support from any source willing to offer it including the so-called communists. Thomas was introduced by Stokely Carmichael at a meeting in Chicago, in May, 1967, as "a brother who has been traveling around the country with me and what most people are talking about is that he's been doing a lot of jobs keeping us alive."

Willie Wright, President of the United Afro-American Association, a militant black nationalist organization in Newark, New Jersey, was also in attendance at the Bratislava conference, previously mentioned, in September, 1967. He has frequently been critical of United States involvement in Vietnam and has stated he would "make a deal with the Devil to secure the rights of black people in the United States."

Puerto Rican Involvement

Another developing situation of growing concern is the possibility that Puerto Rican extremist elements may coordinate their activities with elements of the black nationalist movement. For example, Stokely Carmichael visited Puerto Rico in January, 1967, where an agreement was reached between SNCC and two local "independence" groups affirming a need for a joint Negro-Puerto Rican struggle

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FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

against political, economic, and social oppression, as well as other issues including the Vietnam war.

Juan Mari Bras, a leader of one of the independence groups, attended the LASO conference in Havana, Cuba, in July, 1967, where he supported the revolutionary policy of the Cuban Government and stated that the recent pact signed between his organization and SNCC would affect the coming battle of the Negroes and the Puerto Ricans in New York City. Mari Bras is involved in the recruiting of Puerto Ricans for guerrilla warfare training in Cuba.

Communist Party, USA

The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), has international ties with other communist movements throughout the world. It has been active in support of the black nationalist movement in this country, it has solicited funds for SNCC, and it has made Martin Luther King a central figure for communist support. In October, 1967, a new position paper was developed which included the following statement: "We as Marxists have always affirmed that oppressed people have the right to forcibly overthrow an oppressive regime when the channels for democratic change are closed to them. This right is affirmed in the Declaration of Independence. Therefore, there can be no question of the right of black people in the United States to use violence to achieve change."

Since communism thrives on discontent and chaos, racial violence, hatred, and bigotry are grist for the communist propaganda mill. A primary communist aim is to alienate the Negroes against established authority.

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FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Czechoslovakian interest

Jiri Jambor, a Czechoslovakian national, recently returned to the United Nations as Political Affairs Officer, Political and Security Council Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. Jambor has expressed interest in meeting rank-and-file members of the black nationalist movement in the United States, as well as interest in meeting with African students in the United States who believe the war in Vietnam is a racist war. He is willing to bear all expenses involved in arranging for such meetings.

Jambor was previously assigned to the United Nations in 1961, at which time he exhibited a great interest in African affairs. He is suspected of being an intelligence agent.

Cuban potential for involvement

Allegations have been received to the effect that the Government of Cuba is operating a training school for Negroes for the purpose of engaging in subversive operations against the United States. The purported objective is to bring about a Negro revolution in the United States.

While these allegations are largely unsubstantiated to date, the potential for the training of Negroes in Cuba certainly exists.

The existence of Cuban Embassies in Mexico and Canada and the existence of the Cuban Mission to the United States in New York City, all heavily manned by trained intelligence agents, together with the interest expressed by Cuban officials in the black nationalist movement in this country, certainly accentuate the possibility of involvement by the Cubans in this movement. There is little restriction on the ease with which individuals affiliated with militant black nationalist groups in the United States can travel to Canada, Mexico and even to Cuba.

The Cuban refugee channels through which Cubans are introduced into the United States present an excellent means

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FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE
BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

through which Cuban-trained Negroes of other than United States citizenship could be infiltrated into the United States.

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

- 1 - United States Secret Service, Atlanta, Georgia (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - 111th Military Intelligence Group, Region V, Fort McPherson, Georgia (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Naval Investigative Service Office, Charleston, South Carolina (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: SA ARTHUR L. MURTAGH

Office: Atlanta, Georgia

Date: February 12, 1968

Field Office File #: 157-2856

Bureau File #:

Title:

**BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
ATLANTA DIVISION**

Character:**INTERNAL SECURITY - BLACK NATIONALISTS****Synopsis:**

NATION OF ISLAM (NOI) organized in Atlanta, Ga. in 1956 and in continuous operation since then. NOI has 175 to 200 members, preaches anti-Christian, separatism, and anti-white doctrines, does not advocate acquisition of weapons. NOI members sell "Muhammad Speaks" in Atlanta. No indication NOI receiving funds from foreign source. National Headquarters of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) established in Atlanta, 12/2/66. SNCC literature states "Dissent does matter if teeth are put into it - Effective action possible - if programmed to build communities with genuine power." Literature states SNCC "stands for human rights and opposes U.S. intervention in Vietnam". SNCC program opposition to draft. Only individuals holding elected office are considered members of the Atlanta Office of SNCC. These include RAP BROWN, STANLEY LE ROY WISE, RALPH EDWARD FEATHERSTONE, ETHEL HARRIET MINOR. "SNCC Newsletter" published in Atlanta. Suspended NOI minister in Atlanta stated in October, 1966, "There would have to be a coalition of all Black Nationalist organizations" and that "the white man will not respond when peaceful means are used." Contact between SNCC associates and person with communist front connections set out. Former SNCC National Chairman, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, was guest of FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba in August, 1967. Other SNCC officials recently traveled to Cuba.

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AT 157-2856

DETAILS:

I. EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

A. Nation of Islam (NOI)

A characterization of the Nation of Islam (NOI) appears in the Appendix section of this report.

A characterization of Muhammad's Mosque Number 15, NOI, appears in the Appendix section of this report.

At Atlanta, Georgia

On January 30, 1968, AT T-1 advised that there has been an NOI Mosque in Atlanta since 1956. The purpose of this organization is to organize Atlanta Negroes and convert them to the teachings of the national NOI leader, Elijah Muhammad, of Chicago, Illinois. The NOI in Atlanta teaches separatism; calls for the formation of a Negro nation; preaches anti-Christian doctrine; and preaches anti-white doctrine. Members are required to adhere strictly to doctrines of the NOI in matters forbidding the eating of pork or the use of alcohol or tobacco.

1. Leaders

On January 30, 1968, AT T-1 and AT T-2 advised that HULON MITCHELL was suspended from Muhammad's Mosque Number 15 as Minister in June, 1967, and that he has not yet returned to the Mosque. The present Minister in Atlanta is JOHN HENRY MORRIS, also known as John Shabazz, and his assistant is GEORGE NICHOLS. Both came to the Atlanta area from Los Angeles, California, following the suspension of HULON MITCHELL as Minister. Descriptions of these three individuals are as follows:

AT 157-2856

Name:	HULON MITCHELL, JR.
Sex:	Male
Race:	Negro
Born:	October 27, 1935
Height:	70 inches
Weight:	170 pounds
Build:	Stocky
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Light
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	CLEO LOIS YOLANE HIGH MITCHELL
Father:	HULON MITCHELL, SR.
Mother:	PEARL OLIVE MITCHELL
Birth Place:	Kingfisher, Oklahoma

Name:	JOHN HENRY MORRIS
Sex:	Male
Race:	Negro
Born:	January 6, 1931 Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Height:	5 feet 11 inches
Weight:	175 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Scars:	one-half-inch scar, right eyebrow
Peculiarities:	Wears horn-rimmed glasses
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	CLARETHA ROBINSON MORRIS

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Name:	GEORGE LAWRENCE NICHOLS
Sex:	Male
Race:	Negro
Born:	February 18, 1939
	Des Moines, Iowa
Height:	5 feet 7 inches
Weight:	150 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Medium
Scars:	Scar under left eye
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	PERRI NICHOLS
Father:	LAWRENCE NICHOLS
Mother:	LUCILLE NICHOLS

2. Membership

On January 30, 1968, AT T-1 and AT T-2 advised that the membership of Muhammad's Mosque Number 15 in Atlanta is between 175 and 200 persons.

3. Terrorist and Revolutionary Activity

Acts of Violence

None, according to AT T-1 and AT T-2.

4. Possession of Weapons

On January 30, 1968, AT T-1 and AT T-2 advised that Muhammad's Mosque Number 15, NOI, in Atlanta, has not required, or advocated, the acquisition of any weapons.

5. Typical Violent Statements

None, according to AT T-1 and AT T-2 on January 30, 1968.

6. Involvement in Racial Disturbances

None, according to AT T-2 and AT T-1.

7. Publications

Domestic Black Nationalist
Extremist Publications

On January 30, 1968, AT T-1 and AT T-2 advised that members of Muhammad's Mosque Number 15 in Atlanta sell several hundred copies per week of "Muhammad Speaks", official NOI weekly newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois, and distributed nationally by the NOI.

8. Black Nationalist Extremist Publications
Issued Abroad

None, according to AT T-1 and AT T-2, January 30, 1968.

9. Other Publications

None, according to AT T-1 and AT T-2, January 30, 1968.

10. Funds

There is no indication of any funds provided to the NOI in Atlanta by any foreign source, according to AT T-1 and AT T-2 on January 30, 1968.

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II. BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS IN WHICH
EXTREMISTS ARE ACTIVE

A. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Atlanta, Georgia

1. Formation

The National Headquarters of SNCC is located at 360 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia. AT T-4, on December 2, 1966, made available a booklet entitled "The Story of SNCC". This booklet reflects that SNCC was born out of the sit-in movement which erupted across the South, beginning on February 1, 1960. It states that a conference at Raleigh, North Carolina, in the Spring of 1960 brought together many of the demonstrating southern students in a loose network of militant youth which was officially named the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in October, 1960.

On May 22, 1967, AT T-5 furnished information reflecting that SNCC has issued literature stating that SNCC believes that "dissent does matter - if teeth are put into it. Effective action is possible - if programmed to build communities with genuine power." The literature continues that from its earliest days SNCC has maintained that power must flow from the bottom up, that community needs must prevail over political expediency, and that institutions should be made to serve people rather than people serving or being used by institutions. The literature further states that SNCC does not merely stand for civil rights, but also for human rights, and that the organization opposes the United States intervention in the war in Vietnam. SNCC is described as supporting anti-draft efforts, particularly among black youths. SNCC is also described as organizing student conferences on a nationwide basis with the goal of establishing communication between campuses and a true consistency of black students. The literature asks that recipients support the organization not only for the sake of SNCC but also for the sake of the recipient in the struggle against powerlessness.

On November 27, 1967, AT T-6 furnished a copy of a letter signed by H. RAP BROWN, Chairman of SNCC, in which it stated that SNCC had officially declared itself a human rights organization in May of 1967, and as an organization 'technically' composed of American citizens, SNCC feels that their first obligation to the worldwide struggle for human rights is to take a firm stand against violation of these rights by the American Government. The letter said that SNCC would strengthen its program of opposition to the draft and the United States' involvement in Vietnam.

2. Membership

AT T-4 has advised that the Atlanta Office of SNCC has no membership as such, and only those individuals holding an elected position, such as the National Chairman and/or members of the Central Committee of SNCC, or those carried on regular SNCC payrolls, would be considered members of the Atlanta Office of SNCC.

In this regard, the aforementioned source said that in May of 1967 the annual election of officers was held in Atlanta, with the following results:

H. RAP BROWN, National Chairman

BROWN replaced STOKELY CARMICHAEL as National Chairman. BROWN was born October 4, 1943, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and while in Atlanta, Georgia, utilizes the address of 850 West End Avenue, S.W., Apartment 12. At the present time BROWN is in New York, being confined to the Southern District of New York by court order, the district in which his attorney resides. This restriction was placed on BROWN as the outgrowth of his indictment in Cambridge, Maryland, in the Summer of 1967, on a charge of "inciting to riot - arson."

Because of the restriction placed on BROWN's activities, he is currently residing in New York City, and information received from AT T-7 on November 4, 1967, reflects that he utilizes the address of 530 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

STANLEY LE ROY WISE, Executive Secretary

According to the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Charlotte, North Carolina, WISE was born June 12, 1942, at Charlotte. Information received from AT T-4 on December 7, 1967, reflects that WISE utilizes the Atlanta address of 156 Fairfield Place, S.W., Atlanta. Later the same source advised that WISE also utilizes the address of Apartment M-8 at 3009 DelMar Lane, S.W., Atlanta.

RALPH EDWARD FEATHERSTONE, Program Director

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, District of Columbia, reflect that RALPH EDWARD FEATHERSTONE was born May 26, 1939, in Washington, D.C. Information secured from the District of Columbia Teachers College reflects that he was awarded a Bachelor of Science Degree on June 13, 1963, with a major in Speech Correction. On January 4, 1968, AT T-4 advised that RALPH FEATHERSTONE was then in Cuba. In this connection, it will be noted that during the period January 4 through 11, 1968, a Cultural Congress was held in Havana, Cuba.

ETHEL HARRIET MINOR, Communications Director

Records of the Cook County Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, reflect that ETHEL HARRIET MINOR, a Negro female, was born on November 9, 1938, at Provident Hospital. Information received from AT T-8 on September 16, 1964, reflects that MINOR was connected

with the Nation of Islam (NOI) in the capacity of either a teacher or consultant while residing in Chicago. According to AT T-4, MINOR is currently residing in Apartment 2, 2980 DelMar Lane, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia

2a. Central Committee

The following relates to individuals who were elected to the Central Committee of SNCC in May of 1967:

JOHN AUGUSTA WILSON

According to Passport Records, WILSON was born September 29, 1943, in Baltimore, Maryland, and resides at 520 East Twelfth Street, New York City. Information received from AT T-9 reflects WILSON is employed as a Fund Raising Chairman of SNCC located at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City. According to AT T-10, WILSON was one of six Americans who were in contact with the General Delegation of North Vietnam for the purpose of obtaining a visa in order that he might travel to Hanoi, North Vietnam, via Pnompenh, Cambodia. WILSON arrived in Paris, France, on September 13, 1967, coming from Prague, Czechoslovakia.

FAYE DELORES BELLAMY

BELLAMY was born May 3, 1938, at Clariton, Pennsylvania. Information received from AT T-4 in January, 1968, reflects that BELLAMY has moved from Apartment 18, 138 Lamar Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, to Pontiac, Michigan, where she expects to be married to one LYNN HOLT in the near future.

JOHN EDWIN JACKSON

Records of the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, reflect JACKSON was born January 17, 1948, in Lowndes County, Alabama, and as of January 3, 1966, resided at Route 1, Box 191, Hayneville, Alabama.

JULIUS BERNARD LESTER

According to records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, LESTER was born January 27, 1939, and is employed as a photographer working for SNCC out of their New York Office. The most recent address for LESTER is given as 329 West 21st Street, New York City.

WILLIAM HALL

According to the records of the United States Department of State, WARE was born September 2, 1936, in New York City, and his permanent residence is reflected as 1985 Seventh Street, New York City.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WARE

According to the records of the United States Department of State, WARE was born April 21, 1940, at Camp Hill, Alabama. On November 12, 1967, AT T-4 advised that WARE was residing in Apartment 18 at 156 Fairfield Place in Atlanta. This same source advised later that WARE had secured a position with the National Student Association in Atlanta.

JAMES RUFUS FORMAN

According to records of the Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California, FORMAN

was born October 4, 1928, in Chicago, Illinois, and on November 12, 1967, AT T-4 advised that FORMAN, who heads up the International Office of SNCC, was residing in New York City.

CHARLES EARL COBB, JR.

According to the records of the Atlanta Police Department, COBB was born June 23, 1943, in Washington, D.C. Information furnished by AT T-4 reflects that COBB has traveled overseas in some effect relative to SNCC business. On January 30, 1968, AT T-11 furnished information reflecting that CHARLES COBB was residing at 3911 Illinois Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

ROBERT EARL FLETCHER

AT T-4 has described FLETCHER as approximately 22 to 24 years of age, of rather small build, and is believed to be residing in Mississippi. Information received from AT T-11 on January 30, 1968, reflects that FLETCHER could be contacted at Box 101, Tougaloo, Mississippi.

CLEVELAND LOUIS SELLERS, JR.

SELLERS is not currently a member of the Central Committee of SNCC, but has been identified by AT T-4 as the former Program Director of SNCC. In February, 1968, he was known to be in the Orangeburg, South Carolina, area, and releases appearing in the news media reflected that during this time certain racial disturbances were in progress relative to the refusal of a local bowling alley operator to allow Negroes to use his facilities. On February 8, 1968, SELLERS was arrested at Orangeburg in connection with these demonstrations and was charged with inciting to riot.

3. Publications

The official publication of SNCC in Atlanta is referred to as the "SNCC Newsletter". The most recent edition of this publication is dated September - October, 1967, and its editors are identified as ETHEL MINOR and BOB FLETCHER. AT T-4 advised that SNCC published a paper known as "The Student Voice" up until 1967, at which time the paper issued a statement reflecting that it would no longer be in print due to lack of funds. AT T-4 has advised that SNCC issues an intra-organizational communication known as the "Aframerican News Service." According to AT T-4, this publication keeps the associates of the SNCC apprised of the current activities.

4. Typical Statements Made by Associates of Black Nationalist Extremists Groups

H. RAP BROWN

"The only way to defend yourself is to go out and get guns."

"The black people are going to have to fight and it is going to be a bloody fight."

"Violence on the part of Negroes can forestall their annihilation by white people."

STANLEY LE ROY WISE

"The institutions of this country must be destroyed."

"The only way to stop the war in Viet Nam is to kill those institutions behind it."

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WILLIE FLOYD RICKS

"Make the white man get on his knees."

"Shoot to kill."

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III. INDEPENDENT BLACK NATIONALIST EXTREMISTS

None

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IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTREMIST
BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS

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AT T-3 advised on December 20, 1967, that in October, 1967, HULON MITCHELL, who had been suspended as acting Minister of Muhammad's Mosque Number 15, stated in a discussion that he thought there would have to be a coalition of all Black Nationalist organizations and cooperation of all black people throughout the world in order that the black man might gain his freedom. MITCHELL said at this time that peaceful means will not work because the white man will not respond when peaceful means are used. MITCHELL said, "What you are going to have to do is to hit him where it hurts, in his economic structure" or words to that effect.

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V. INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHER REVOLU-
TIONARY GROUPS ON BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

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A. Domestic

AT T-3 advised on February 5, 1968, that BRENDA TAYLOR, who recently arrived in Atlanta from Los Angeles, California, and who was staying with BENETTA QUE IVEY and DESI WOODS, who are known to be close associates of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) staff members in Atlanta, had planned to move to New York City and was leaving Atlanta on February 5, 1968, for this purpose. TAYLOR advised that she would be staying with a female psychiatrist named CHRISTMAS in New York.

The New York Office identified this psychiatrist as A. JACKSON CHRISTMAS, 30 West 94th Street, New York, who was born in 1924. The New York Office further indicated that JUNE JACKSON CHRISTMAS is the wife of WALTER RICHARD CHRISTMAS. Dr. JUNE ANNETT JACKSON was married to WALTER CHRISTMAS in Boston, Massachusetts, in about May, 1953.

The New York Office further advised that "Daily Worker" a defunct East Coast Communist Party newspaper issued July 25, 1952, quoted letters from WALTER CHRISTMAS as the Director of New York Council of Arts and Sciences and Professions, which council is "cited as a Communist front" in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, Page 118. "Daily Worker", August 17, 1949, issue, reflects that WALTER CHRISTMAS was one of a hundred writers and artists who demanded immediate release of Communist Party leaders by the United States Government.

On March 24, 1965, AT T-7 advised that on March 24, 1965, at an informal gathering of certain members of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in New York those present at the gathering indicated an interest in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It

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was speculated by them that SNCC might soon change its tactics from the purely non-violent approach in the civil rights movement. No specific reason was advanced for this, other than the fact that certain leaders of SNCC had recently gone to Africa, and it was believed that they might have re-evaluated their previous approach to the civil rights movement. It was suggested that contact be made with militant people within SNCC for the purpose of using the people to agitate and facilitate the possible change from a completely non-violent approach to civil rights.

A characterization of RAM appears in the Appendix section of this report.

B. Foreign

Information appearing in numerous public news media between the period of August, 1967, and December, 1967, reported that STOKELY CARMICHAEL, the former National Chairman of SNCC, had been the guest of FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba and had spoken at the opening conference of the Organization of Latin American Solidarity, which was held in Havana, Cuba, in August, 1967. Other reports appearing in the news media reflects that CARMICHAEL visited Hanoi in North Vietnam.

Information recently developed reflects that JENNIFER LAWSON, RALPH FEATHERSTONE, and WILLIE RICKS recently traveled to Havana Cuba to participate in a Cultural Congress which was held there January 4 through 11, 1968.

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VI. APPENDIX

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE NUMBER 15, Formerly
Known as MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM
NUMBER 15, Atlanta, Georgia.

A source advised on January 9, 1956, that approximately six months previously a group of individuals in Atlanta, Georgia, organized as an affiliate of the Nation of Islam, formerly known as the Muslim Cult of Islam, under the leadership of Elijah Muhammad.

A second source advised during January, 1961, that Muhammad's Temple of Islam Number 15, Nation of Islam, had changed its name to Muhammad's Mosque Number 15.

On August 1, 1966, the same source advised that Muhammad's Mosque Number 15 is currently active and had as of January 31, 1965, commenced holding meetings at 1225 Bankhead Highway, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia. Muhammad's Mosque Number 15 is an affiliate of the Nation of Islam and its teachings are based upon the principles expounded by Elijah Muhammad, the national leader of the Nation of Islam.

NATION OF ISLAM, FORMERLY REFERRED to as
THE MUSLIM CULT OF ISLAM, also known
as MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM

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

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

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

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

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

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised Muhammad had, in early July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic aspects to be carried out by the Nation of Islam. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his program.

1.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of 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, who was 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 non-white 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 kidnaping. 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, 1966, 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 non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

2.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (CONT'D).

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 residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On January 23, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM.

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FD-323

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
February 12, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
ATLANTA DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - BLACK NATIONALISTS

Reference: Report of SA ARTHUR L. MURTAGH, prepared
At Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources whose identities are concealed in the
referenced communication have furnished reliable information
in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - OSI, Baltimore (Registered Mail)
1 - Secret Service (Registered Mail)

Report of: SA ARTHUR S. BENNETT
Date: 1/30/68

Office: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Field Office File #: 157-2695

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
BALTIMORE DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY -
BLACK NATIONALIST

Synopsis:

Extremist Black Nationalist organizations in the Baltimore area are: The Cambridge Black Action Federation (CBAF), Civic Interest Group (CIG), Nation of Islam (NOI) and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE), a Black Nationalist Group, has several extremist leaders. Estimated membership in organizations is:

CBAF - 15
CIG - 7
NOI (Temple Number 6) - 200
NOI (Temple Number 35) - 45
SNCC - 1

Black Power Conference sponsored by CIG held in Baltimore, October 14, 1967. Black Youth's Conference held in Baltimore, November 24 - November 26, 1967. No Communist Party influence noted in Black Nationalist Groups.

- C -

DECLASSIFIED NY 1522-14-3-2
Authority: FBI AUTO DECLASS GUIDE, 5/24/07
By: CTS, NARA, Date: 10/3/19

DETAILS: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

I. EXTREMISTS BLACK NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONSCambridge Black Action Federation (CBAF)

The CBAF was organized on September 7, 1967, on the suggestion of General GEORGE GELSTON, Adjutant General of the Maryland National Guard when he was contacted by

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a group of Cambridge, Maryland, Negroes to air a list of grievances from the black community of Cambridge. This organization is only a local group and has no National affiliations. It is composed of Negroes of the Cambridge, Maryland, area and the only membership requirements are to be a Negro and a resident of Cambridge. This group has no distinctive dress or hair styles. On January 10, 1968, BA T-1 advised that LEMUEL CHESTER, Jr., a leader of the CBAF, told him that he had split with the CBAF as he had had a disagreement with ELAINE ADAMS, another leader of the organization. He complained that he had to do all the actual work while the rest of the members sat around and issued orders. LEMUEL CHESTER told BA T-1 that the CBAF is for all practical purposes a defunct organization and has not been active in Cambridge for several months.

A. Membership

1. Leaders

On September 30, 1967, Cambridge, Maryland, Chief of Police BRICE KINNAMON advised that the following are leaders of the CBAF:

ELAINE SAMPSON ADAMS, a Negro female, residing at 716 Greenwood Street, Cambridge, Maryland. She was formerly employed as a member of the Maryland Governor's Human Interracial Commission. She is presently employed with Rob Roy Company, a boy's clothing manufacturing firm in Cambridge, Maryland.

LEMUEL DARNELL CHESTER, Jr., a Negro male, born May 5, 1947. He has been active in Civil Rights activities in Cambridge, Maryland, and is currently awaiting trial for inciting to riot during racial riots in Cambridge, Maryland, in July, 1967.

2. Estimated Number Of Members And Sympathizers

Chief BRICE KINNAMON advised that the CBAF consists of a very small group of people and he estimated that there are only about 15 persons who are considered members.

B. TERRORIST OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY

1. Acts Of Violence Or Plans To Commit Same

Chief of Police KINNAMON advised that during the weekend of July 24 - July 25, 1967, H. RAP BROWN, National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), visited Cambridge, Maryland, and after a fiery speech by BROWN there was a demonstration. During this demonstration several blocks of Cambridge were burned down by rioting Negroes. The following persons were arrested and charged as follows:

LEMUEL DARNELL CHESTER, Jr., charged with inciting to riot.

GLADYS FLETCHER charged with arson.

JAMES DU PONT charged with arson

JAMES LEE LEWIS charged with attempted murder of a policeman.

DWIGHT MARLOW CROMWELL charged with reporting a false alarm.

According to Chief KINNAMON, LEMUEL CHESTER, Jr., was identified as the leader of this group.

2. Possession Of Weapons And Instruments Of Destruction

Chief KINNAMON stated that the CBAF is known to possess several shotguns and rifles which were used during the riots in July, 1967. He stated, however, the instrument of destruction during the July, 1967, riots was fire.

3. Typical Violent Statements

On September 30, 1967, a Black Power rally was held in Cambridge, Maryland, sponsored by the CBAF. During this rally, LEMUEL CHESTER, Jr., spoke and stated that Black Power means having a voice in the

Government policy making and not being represented by a bunch of "Uncle Toms." This rally was observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

- b. BA T-2 advised that at a conference held in Washington, D.C., on October 14, 1967, ELAINE ADAMS of the CBAF spoke and stated that God was on her side and that God was out to protect the little man. She stated that if the mayor and governor did not do anything in two weeks time the black people of Cambridge know exactly what to do.

4. Involvement In Racial Disturbances

Chief KINNAMON advised that on October 31, 1967, DWIGHT CROMWELL, a 19-year-old militant member of the CBAF, was sentenced to a year in jail and fined \$250 in the Dorchester County Court on the charge of sending in a false alarm on June 30, 1967, in Cambridge, Maryland.

LEMUEL CHESTER, Jr., is scheduled to be tried in March, 1968, at the Dorchester County Court, Cambridge, Maryland, on charges of arson and inciting to riot. He is presently free on \$10,000 bond. In addition, CHESTER was accused by an 18-year-old Cambridge resident as the man who paid to have a number of fires set in the Cambridge, Maryland, area during the July, 1967, riots and several fires thereafter.

Chief KINNAMON stated that presently held for Grand Jury action on arson charges as a result of a fire in October, 1967, are ARRENDA ELDRIDGE SHARP and JAMES MARTIN MADDOX. They are presently free on \$3,000 bond.

The Sun, a Baltimore daily newspaper, dated December 12, 1967, page C-24, set forth that a statement by a Cambridge resident identified ARRENDA ELDRIDGE SHARP and JAMES MARTIN MADDOX as setting the fire in October, 1967, and that "LEMUEL CHESTER, Jr., was paying out money to set the fires."

C. PUBLICATIONS

The CBAF has no known publications..

D. FUNDS

Reverend ERNEST M. DUPREE, Spiritual Advisor of the CBAF, advised that he has no information regarding dues, collections or other sources of income for the CBAF.

Civic Interest Group (CIG)

The Baltimore Sun, dated July 12, 1966, page C-5, carried an article which described the CIG as being organized in the early 1960's in Baltimore, Maryland, and at that time was composed primarily of students from Morgan State College, a state institution located in Baltimore. This organization actively participated in numerous demonstrations primarily directed to protesting segregation in eating facilities in the Baltimore area, especially along United States Route 40. This organization died out shortly thereafter.

In July, 1966, the name "Civic Interest Group" was being used by several individuals in Baltimore who stated that the CIG was endorsing the new concept of "Black Power." These persons announced that the CIG would start a voter drive and attempt to organize Pennsylvania Avenue "junkies." The CIG is a west Baltimore civil rights group and has stated it would no longer avoid violence in cases of "self-defense." According to VERNON CONWAY, CIG Director, CIG had white members in the past but was now, in 1966, the only civil rights group in Baltimore that was all Negro.

This organization has no National affiliations, has not attempted to recruit, thus no membership requirement noted. There is no distinctive dress or hair styles.

A. Membership

1. Leaders

Chairman JAMES PRETTYMAN, also known as DINO, a Negro male, born April 22, 1937, and resides at 2239 Division Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

BA 157-2695

He served in the United States Military Service for 4½ years and was discharged in 1957. He has FBI#908102C.

Director VERNON CONWAY, also known as TIM, is a Negro male, born July 2, 1941, and resides at 2134 Division Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He is active in "Operation Champ" a recreational activity which is administered by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore.

2. Estimated Number Of Members And Sympathizers

BA T-2 advised that in July, 1966, VERNON CONWAY stated that CIG has about 40 members, however, BA T-2 feels that CONWAY has greatly exaggerated this number. BA T-2 advised in November, 1967, that CIG is not a membership organization and is operated by the two CONWAY brothers and five other members for the purpose of pressuring local authorities for funds to pursue antipoverty projects for the benefit of the CONWAYS.

B. TERRORIST OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY

1. Acts Of Violence Or Plans To Commit Same

BA T-2 advised in January, 1968, that CIG has not committed any acts of violence during the period of time that it has been operated by the CONWAY brothers. He stated, however, that IRVING CONWAY, the brother of TIM CONWAY, and a member of CIG stated on October 14, 1967, during a Black Power conference sponsored by CIG that he preferred political and economical power instead of violence but if there is a need for violence, we will be as violent as the next man.

2. Possession Of Weapons And Instruments Of Destruction

BA T-2 advised in January, 1968, that he has no information regarding weapons or instruments of destruction in the possession of CIG. On October 14, 1967, during the Black Power conference, JAMES HOWARD, a CIG member, suggested that the people get the recipe for Molotov cocktails, get knives and guns and stated that he was ready to die and he hoped that his listeners were also ready to die.

3. Typical Violent Statements

- a. BA T-2 stated that in addition to the above statement made by HOWARD on October 14, 1967, at the Black Power Conference, he also called for the burning of all white houses and asked the men at the meeting to stop by gasoline stations on the way home and make Molotov cocktails and "to get your arms and ammunition ready to die for freedom."
- b. BA T-2 stated that WILLIAM WHARTON, a member of CIG, also spoke at the Black Power Conference on October 14, 1967, and stated that the black people should begin to arm themselves because "Whitey" is going to exterminate the Negro and that concentration camps were already set up in Delaware.

4. Involvement In Racial Disturbances

BA T-2 stated that CIG has not been involved in any racial disturbances but have participated in several peaceful racial demonstrations.

C. PUBLICATIONS

BA T-2 advised in January, 1968, that CIG has no publications at the present time nor does he know of any plans for CIG to start a publication in the near future.

D. FUNDS

BA T-2 stated that CIG has no treasury and he knows of no sources of funds for their operation.

Nation Of Islam (NOI)

1. MOHAMMED'S Holy Temple of Islam Number 6, also known as MOHAMMED's Temple Number 6 and MOHAMMED's Mosque Number 6, Baltimore, Maryland.

On May 1, 1959, a source advised that MOHAMMED's Holy Temple of Islam Number 6 had existed in

Baltimore, Maryland, since approximately 1948, as a local branch of the Nation of Islam which has headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. This informant stated that the leaders of MOHAMMED's Temple of Islam Number 6 followed the teachings and directives of ELIJAH MOHAMMED, the National head of NOI.

On May 19, 1967, another source advised that MOHAMMED's Holy Temple of Islam Number 6 continued to exist at Baltimore, Maryland, and to follow the teachings and directives of ELIJAH MOHAMMED.

BA T-4 advised in January, 1968, that it is a requirement for woman belonging to the NOI to wear muslim robes at all times especially when attending the temple and when in their homes. He stated that there is no definite dress for male members of the NOI, however, during meetings of the Fruit of Islam, the men's division of the NOI, the men must wear the FOI uniform. BA T-4 stated that the members of NOI have no distinctive hair style.

2. MOHAMMED's Holy Mosque of Islam Number 35, also known as MOHAMMED's Temple of Islam Number 35, Wilmington, Delaware.

In 1959, a source advised that a group that was part of the National organization lead by ELIJAH MOHAMMED started holding weekly meetings at the Odd Fellows Hall, 12th and Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware, in June, 1959.

On May 23, 1967, the same source advised that meetings of the NOI, the headquarters of which are in Chicago, Illinois, are held at MOHAMMED's Holy Mosque of Islam Number 35, 511A 4th Street, Wilmington, Delaware. The source advised that the present meeting place has been referred to as MOHAMMED's Holy Mosque of Islam Number 35 and as MOHAMMED's Holy Temple of Islam Number 35. The source stated that the minister of the mosque follows the teachings of ELIJAH MOHAMMED who is the head of the NOI.

A. Membership

1. Leaders

Temple Number 6, 514-16 Wilson Street, Baltimore, Maryland, Minister CLYDE X. JONES, also known as CLYDE X. RAHAMAN. He was formerly the minister of the NOI in St. Louis, Missouri, and has been assigned to the Baltimore mosque since April, 1967.

Temple Number 35, 236 N. Monroe Street, Wilmington, Delaware, Minister CARL X. HARDEN. He was formerly a member of Temple Number 6, Baltimore, Maryland, and was sent to Wilmington, Delaware as minister of Temple Number 35. He commuted between Baltimore and Wilmington until approximately 1½ years ago when he moved to Wilmington. He is employed as a barber in Wilmington, Delaware.

2. Estimated Number Of Members And Sympathizers

Temple Number 6 - 200 members (BA T-4 on August 1, 1967)

Temple Number 35 - 45 members (BA T-4 on August 10, 1967)

B. TERRORIST OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY

1. Acts Of Violence Or Plans To Commit Same

According to BA T-3 and BA T-4, the Temples in Baltimore and Wilmington, Delaware, have not engaged in any acts of violence and that there are no plans to commit any acts of violence until an order is given by ELIJAH MOHAMMED.

2. Possession Of Weapons And Instruments Of Destruction

BA T-3 and BA T-4 advised that they know of no weapons or instruments of destruction presently in the possession of members of the NOI.

3. Typical Violent Statements

BA T-3 advised that at a meeting held in Temple Number 6 on May 21, 1967, Minister CLYDE X. JONES stated: "The white man with his religion has enslaved the world. Muslims should not fight in white man's world."

BA T-8 advised on May 4, 1967, that during a meeting held on April 23, 1967, at NOI Temple Number 35, Wilmington, Delaware, Minister CARL X. HARDEN, discussed the hate literature which he said was being distributed around Wilmington. He talked about the white man spreading literature about the black neighborhoods and no black group being formed to do something about it. He stated the white man brought the so-called Negro here to this country, taught him Christianity and how to turn the other cheek and now he thinks he has the Negro soft enough that he can do anything he wants to and the so-called Negro will just turn the other cheek. He stated that the Muslims do not believe in turning the other cheek. They believe in fighting back. He added that for every Muslim the white man lays a hand on ten or more white men will die.

BA T-3 advised on July 14, 1967, that Minister CLYDE X. JONES stated at a meeting held at NOI Temple Number 6 on July 2, 1967, that "Black men should not fight in the war in Viet Nam."

4. Involvement In Racial Disturbances

BA T-4 advised on August 1, 1967, that at a meeting of the NOI held in Baltimore, Maryland, on July 19, 1967, Minister CLYDE X. JONES told all members that no Muslim would participate in any riots, fights or violence of any kind unless they are being attacked. He explained that to do so would endanger the program of Mr. MOHAMMED. He stated that when the time comes for the Muslims to fight the whole world all will know it. He stated that

any member not obeying the order, "He will be taken care of." BA T-4 stated that the order set down by Minister CLYDE X. JONES has been obeyed to the letter.

C. PUBLICATIONS

BA T-4 advised on August 1, 1967, that the NOI in Baltimore as does other NOI Temples, receives bundles of the National publication "MOHAMMED Speaks." He stated that each member of the NOI under 40 years of age is required to sell ~~125 papers or over each week~~. Members 40 years of age or over must sell 50 to 100 papers weekly depending upon the health of the member. BA T-4 stated that several members have been given "time out of Temple" for not selling his quota of papers.

D. FUNDS

On August 1, 1967, BA T-4 advised that the following dues and assessments are made on each member of the NOI:

NOI Dues - \$13.80 weekly (males)
NOI Dues - \$10.00 weekly (females)

FOI Dues - \$.50 weekly plus 1¢ for each lb. of weight

Muslim Girls Training Dues - \$1.00 weekly

Muslim Girls Training Sick Fund - \$1.50 weekly

Savior's Feast - \$150.00 annually (males)
\$100.00 annually (females)

BA T-4 stated the money received for the Savior's Feast is sent to Chicago for ELIJAH MOHAMMED on his birthday. This money must be paid by each member by February 1, of each year.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

The Baltimore Sun dated January 8, 1968, carried an article on page C-18 captioned "SNCC Plans First Branch in Baltimore."

This article stated that SNCC will open an office in a rented four room former shoe repair shop in the 400 block East North Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. A spokesman for SNCC ROBERT B. MOORE stated that he has begun selecting a staff, raising funds and formulating specific programs. He stated that the formal decision to open a Baltimore office was made in mid December, 1967, by SNCC's National Coordinating Committee. SNCC in Baltimore is a chapter of the National SNCC with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

On January 6, 1968, Sergeant MC NEALL BROCKINGTON, Inspection Services, Baltimore City Police Department, advised that SNCC had opened an office at 432 East North Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. He stated that ROBERT MOORE the head of the SNCC Office stated that the office will be open and operating by the end of January, 1968, if sufficient funds are received.

A. Membership

1. Leaders

ROBERT B. MOORE is in charge of the Baltimore office of SNCC. He was born in Baltimore on October 16, 1944, and resides at 2737 St. Paul Street, Baltimore. He was a student at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland, and was one of the early organizers of the Local Union for Jobs or Income Now (U-Join) and was formerly with SNCC headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, as an organizer.

U-Join is the committee action arm of the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of SDS can be found in the appendix of this report.

2. Estimated Number of Members and Sympathizers

BA T-2 who is acquainted with ROBERT B. MOORE stated in January, 1968, that to date there has been no recruiting for the SNCC Chapter however, he is aware of approximately

two or three persons who are sympathetic to the SNCC operation.

BA T-2 stated that since SNCC is just beginning to operate in the Baltimore area there has been no activity to date.

II. BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS (EXCEPT EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS)
IN WHICH EXTREMISTS ARE ACTIVE

A. Black Nationalist Organizations

1. Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE) Target City Project

This organization in the Baltimore area is made up only of staff members who are directed by the National office of CORE in New York City and works independently of the CORE chapter in Baltimore, Maryland. The purpose of the CORE Target City Project was to promote integration in housing, education, public accommodations, job opportunities and the backing of Negroes for public office. The staff members who are considered extremists and have been involved in National disturbances in the Baltimore area are:

- a. DANIEL GANT, also known as DANNY, "Devil" - Co-Director Target City Project. GANT is a Negro male born July 26, 1933 in Buffalo, New York, and presently resides at 832 N. Gay Street Baltimore, Maryland, the headquarters for the Target City Project. GANT was sent to Baltimore in the Spring of 1966, to assist in the Target City Project by CORE headquarters, New York City. He has led numerous civil rights demonstrations in the Baltimore area. He is an intense, effective speaker who has advocated violence, if necessary, to obtain civil rights objectives.

"The Black Dispatch" volume 1, number 5, which reflects therein that it is the "Voice of the Black Ghetto" and is "published by CORE Target City every now and then" carried an article captioned "From the Pen of the Director"

and over the name of DANNY GANT, Project Director, states in part "there is no justice in the American courts. We have to really get together and fight our rights. To hell with the Constitution, let's solve the problem with force. Black people wake! Stop being yes men. Let's make freedom for black people a reality...."

At a demonstration at Ritter's Tavern Federal and Bond Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, on September 27, 1967, GANT spoke to the people gathered. He stated "You know they even had things when they killed people when Jesus Christ was around so we ain't going to have to stop now. And the laws that they're creating, the situations where they're bringing, these people are coming here to stop riots, to start riots, to burn down a town, well you know at times when people do something wrong, they just be chastised and there are times when the people who are doing the wrong, are the ones who are doing the chastising....." "Any time we have problems, let's try to solve the problems the legal way, let's try that way. Then if we get no results, let's do something about it on our own and let's not be afraid to do it on our own cause we're all slaves right now and we got to change it."

The records of the Inspection Services, Baltimore City Police Department reflect that on October 29, 1967, DANNY GANT was arrested by the Baltimore City Police Department during a demonstration outside of Ritter's Tavern, Federal and Bond Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, and was charged with inciting to riot and disorderly conduct.

On July 11, 1966, GANT was arrested by the Baltimore City Police Department and charged with disorderly conduct and obstructing free passage in connection with a demonstration for

Negro job opportunities in the 1700 block of Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. The charges were dismissed and GANT was released.

- b. STUART NORMAN WECHSLER - Co-Director Target City Project. WECHSLER is a white male, born May 14, 1942, at Bronx, New York. He was sent to Baltimore in the Spring of 1966, to help with the Target City Project by the National headquarters of CORE in New York City. He resides at 832 N. Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland. In his position as co-chairman, he has been a leader in numerous demonstrations in the Baltimore area and has been arrested in connection with such demonstrations. He is an effective speaker who has advocated "Black Power" and violence to obtain civil rights objectives. He at one time claimed to be a Negro.

During a demonstration at Ritter's Tavern on September 27, 1967, WECHSLER spoke to the assembled crowd and stated "They said how you all going to get rid of Ritter's Bar. Are you going to burn it down, and we said well, that's one way of getting rid of Ritter's Bar. They said, are you going to blow it up, and we said that's another way of getting rid of the bar, and they said, you know Ritter has a bad heart. By the way did you know that Ritter's got a bad heart. Now imagine if he looks out this window and see everybody out here on the corner, then it's going to be a lot badder. They said are you going to drive Ritter into having a heart attack? We said, that's another way of getting rid of him, but we said no, we've got petitions, see."

Chief of Police BRICE KINNAMON, Cambridge, Maryland, advised that WECHSLER was arrested in Cambridge, Maryland, on July 25, 1967, for illegally parking his car across a lawn. WECHSLER was touring the Cambridge, Maryland, area after the racial disturbance on July 24, 1967, with other Baltimore civil rights leaders. According to Chief KINNAMON, during this arrest which was witnessed by a number of the Negro population

of Cambridge, there was a great deal of tension and believed by a number of people that it could start an outbreak of the racial disturbance that had hit the Cambridge area the day before. However, the Negro population restrained itself. WECHSLER was taken to the police station where he was released on \$8.00 collateral.

The records of the Inspection Services of the Baltimore City Police Department reflect that on October 29, 1967, WECHSLER was arrested by the Baltimore City Police in connection with a demonstration at Ritter's Tavern and charged with disorderly conduct, inciting to riot, assault of a police officer and resisting arrest. He was held for Grand Jury action. On October 31, 1967, the Baltimore Grand Jury returned an indictment and he was held for trial. Action is still pending in this case.

On November 20, 1967, WECHSLER was arrested by the Baltimore City Police Department in connection with a demonstration held at Mach's Cafe, 2400 block East Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and charged with disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and four counts of assault of a police officer. On November 21, 1967, he was granted a preliminary hearing and was held for action of the Grand Jury. He was placed on \$2,600 bond. Action is still pending in this case.

- c. BENJAMIN WILLIAM MC MILLIAN - CORE Member. MC MILLIAN is a Negro male, born August 28, 1931, at Sarasota, Florida. His residence address is listed as 1205 W. Mulberry Street, however, he claims 832 N. Gay Street as his residence. MC MILLIAN served time in 1954 and 1955 in the Maryland House of Correction for assault by placing hands on a seven-year-old girl. He has FBI#4729388. MC MILLIAN has been active in CORE activities in the Baltimore area and has taken part in numerous demonstrations since September, 1967.

The "Black Dispatch", volume 1, number 5 carried an article which states in part: "In America we have two separate and distinct races;

one is black and the other is white. The white race oppresses the black race; therefore, we should separate. We need a Nation of our own; we want a part of America, an independent Nation owned and controlled by black people. We can get it peacefully if possible and violence if necessary. American capitalism is based on exploitation, robbery and profit. When the economy is being disrupted by black people rebelling, "whitey" is going to stop making unfair profits. He is so greedy he will be ready to separate or to do anything to save himself and his profit. Under the agreement of partitioning, black people would get half the Nation's wealth, arms (atom bombs, missiles, planes, ships and tanks), and industrial facilities. As an independent black nation, we could make agreements with other nations and trade with all friendly nations. We must make defense pacts with other nonwhite nations all over the world."

MC MILLIAN has not been arrested in the Baltimore area for his activities on behalf of CORE and civil rights.

- d. WILLARD DONOVAN DIXON, Jr. - CORE Member. DIXON is a Negro male, born May 23, 1945, at Baltimore, Maryland, and resides at 1806 N. Smallwood Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

BA T-5 advised in November, 1966, that DIXON is a well known member of the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated (DDJ) in Chicago, Illinois, and that part of his equipment as a member of DDJ, he owns a Mauser rifle. While a member of DDJ in Chicago, he taught Karate to Negro youths.

BA T-6 advised in September, 1966, that DIXON was then on pay roll of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Chicago, Illinois, working on a "labor project."

A characterization of the DDJ can be found in the appendix section of this report.

The "Black Dispatch," volume 1, number 5 carried a lead article entitled "Police Brutality" and it appeared over the name of WILLARD DONOVAN DIXON, Jr. This article referred to the situation at Mach's Cafe and said that in connection with this situation, the police in this city (Baltimore) have escalated their brutality against black people and it is, therefore, necessary that "every abled bodied black brother take up arms to defend not only himself but the entire black populus against the beasts who carry night sticks and .38's...."

A second article appearing in the "Black Dispatch" was entitled "Self-Defense For Black People" and states in part "All people on earth have the right to defend themselves. Black people in America are brain washed with the idea that they can get their rights their freedom by singing We Shall Overcome."

"Brothers and Sisters, it is time to stop singing and start swinging. If a black man can use a knife, gas guns and tire arms to kill his black brother who is cathin' hell from the devils then he can use the same weapons to kill the white brother who is robbing, abusing and killing black people...."

The records of the Inspection Services, Baltimore City Police Department reflect that DIXON was arrested on September 29, 1967, on a charge of disorderly conduct during a CORE demonstration at Ritter's Tavern. He was held for action of the Grand Jury and on November 31, 1967, was indicted. Action in this case is still pending.

DIXON was arrested on November 20, 1967, by the Baltimore City Police Department during a demonstration at Mach's Cafe. During this demonstration, DIXON struck a police officer in the face and he was immediately arrested. He offered resistance and had to be carried to a police vehicle. He was held for Grand Jury action on a charge of assault and was released on his own recognizance. Action is still pending in this case.

B. Black Power Conferences

BA T-2 advised on October 14, 1967, that a Black Power Conference was held at Christ Temple Church, 2117 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, sponsored by CIG. Representatives to this conference came from Cambridge, Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this conference was a show of strength to put pressure on local authorities to provide funds for projects for children in poverty areas, provide jobs for Negroes and to show support for the Black Action Federation of Cambridge, Maryland.

BA T-2 stated that there were approximately 150 people in attendance including IRVING CONWAY, WILLIAM WHARTON and JAMES HOWARD of CIG and ELAINE ADAMS of the CBAF who made speeches (excerpts from these speeches are set forth elsewhere in this report).

C. Black Student Conference

Sergeant MC NEALL BROCKINGTON, Inspection Services, Baltimore City Police Department advised on November 29, 1967, that on November 24 through November 26, 1967, about 30 representatives from New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, Maryland, met in a Black Youth's Conference at Douglas Memorial Church, 1327 Madison Avenue, Baltimore and at the Masonic Temple, 1307 Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

BA T-7 advised on November 29, 1967, that a "Black Youth Conference" was held in Baltimore, Maryland, November 24 through November 26, 1967. He stated that approximately 75 to 80 persons were in attendance at the conference. The conference consisted of registration and work shops in the fields of economic community relations, communication, education and black arts and culture. The persons that attended this conference were composed of young activists who were dissatisfied

with the operation of the Black Power Conference held in Newark, New Jersey, during July, 1967.

BA T-7 stated that no statement was issued at the end of the conference and that nothing was discussed concerning civil disobedience.

"The Worker," December 3, 1967, page 11 contained an article captioned "Black Youth Parley Called For All Out Fight Against Draft." This article stated that "more than 100 participants in the Eastern Regional Black Youth Conference held last weekend in Baltimore called for an all out effort by black people to mobilize against the draft in the community and on the college campuses." This article also stated that at this conference they called for organization of the community against gauging slum lords and fleecing merchants. They decided that struggle is not to fight for a place in the system but "to try to change the system by any means necessary."

A resolution adopted at this conference denounces the Viet Nam war as "one of the most relevant instruments that is effectively being used against black people today." According to this article, the theme of the Conference was "Social change through Black Power." The main purpose was to "develope stratagies and establish policies for black programs of black attitude in the attainment of self-expression and self-determination. The article states that among the things discussed were:

Community Services - To assist in the establishment and control by the community of local school systems and other community services agencies.

Politics - To implement political programs that will insure black control over the destinies of black communities.

Training Programs - To design programs for the recruitment and orientation of black youth for educational, recreational and skills training programs.

According to this article, the delegates came from as far South as Georgia and as far North as Massachusetts and from such institutions as Columbia, Boston University, Queens College, Howard University, Morgan State and Hampton Institute.

This article goes on to state that in the Economic Workshop, it was concluded that capitalism was the main cause of oppression in the black community and in the world, and that "The struggle is not to fight for a place in the system but in fact to change it by any means necessary."

In the Educational Workshop the general feeling was that the way the educational system is set up now, it robs black people of their identity and teaches them nothing about their heritage except for the fact that they were slaves and nothing about their African heritage.

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist weekly newspaper.

III. INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS ON BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.

Contact with confidential informants familiar with certain phases of CP activities within the Baltimore Division as well as contact with liaison sources with the Black Nationalist Movement has failed to disclose any information reflecting communist influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "Responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
APPENDIX

THE DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INCORPORATED

The Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated, (DDJ) is a Negro organization incorporated under the laws of Louisiana with headquarters at Jonesboro, Louisiana. It was organized in 1965 and at that time had as one of the purposes the arming of Negroes for protection against Klan violence, and the organization became active in racial demonstrations in Louisiana. A CHARLES SIMS, in June, 1966, was a self-admitted President of the DDJ, at Bogalusa, Louisiana. This can best be described as an extremely militant all-Negro organization whose members have advocated violence and the use of violence.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2 - 111th MIG, Region IV, Birmingham (REGISTERED)
1 - NIC, Birmingham (RM)
1 - OSI, Birmingham (RM)
1 - Secret Service, Birmingham (RM)

Report of: ROBERT S. MUGAVIN Office: Birmingham, Alabama
Date: 2/13/68

Field Office File #: 100-5460 Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - BLACK NATIONALIST

Synopsis: Extremist Black Nationalist Organizations consist of Nation of Islam (NOI) Mosques located Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. JAMES LONDON serves as minister, Birmingham Mosque; membership estimated at 80 - 100; sympathizers estimated at 75 - 150. EARLY WHITE serves as teacher, Tuscaloosa Mosque; membership estimated at 15 - 25. Minister JAMES stated 7/26/67, Muslims do not have guns or any weapons, fight only with Almighty God Allah; described 7/23/67, how Muslims did not participate in racial disturbance in Birmingham on 7/22/67. Funds for Muhammad's Mosque obtained through collections, dues, and social affairs.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

I. EXTREMIST BLACK
NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

Muhammad's Mosque
625 16th Street North
Birmingham, Alabama

Minister JAMES LONDON has stated he has been assigned by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD as Minister of Muhammad's Mosque, Nation of Islam (NOI) in Birmingham, Alabama, for "going on seven years."

A Mosque existed in Birmingham prior to LONDON's assignment but it had no fixed location and had scarcely 10 - 20 members and its activities were very limited. Under Minister JAMES' leadership, a Mosque has been established at 625 16th Street North, Birmingham, and the program of activities greatly expanded. Meetings are held at this Mosque on Wednesday and Friday nights at 8:00 P.M. and on Sunday afternoons at 2:00 P.M.

The purpose of Muhammad's Mosque is to carry into effect the Muslim program as stated by the Messenger of Allah, ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, on the last page of each edition of "Muhammad Speaks." Emphasized in this program are the demands for freedom, justice, equality of opportunity, separation of the black from the white race, and an end to police brutality.

Muhammad's Mosque, Birmingham, is principally active in that city. Minister JAMES has stated he has been placed in charge of Alabama by Mr. MUHAMMAD. On January 1, 1968, a group of Fruit of Islam (FOI) members went to Montgomery, Alabama, where they reportedly were successful in a drive to sell "Muhammad Speaks" and ELIJAH MUHAMMAD's book, Message to the Blackman. Since then, Minister JAMES has spoken of extending this sales campaign from Florida north in Alabama, and of reaching into Mississippi with it. Muhammad's Mosque, Birmingham, Alabama, is a part of the NOI and adheres without qualification to the leadership and direction of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

Membership requirements are that the applicant be of the black race, attend meetings at the Mosque, accept the teaching, submit a letter to Mr. MUHAMMAD, receive an "X" in place of the "slavemaster name," participate in selling "Muhammad Speaks," and pay weekly dues.

Minister JAMES has made repeated efforts to get the FOI members to purchase the prescribed uniform but without success. Minister JAMES is the only one who wears a full FOI uniform. However, he does not wear it to every meeting at the Mosque. About six to eight members of the FOI wear a Muslim-style cap occasionally to the Mosque or upon the street. These caps do not have any FOI insignia upon them.

The members of the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) wear long dresses, usually white, and a head scarf. Some members do not wear this dress on the street going to or returning from the Mosque. However, they change to it from street dress after entering the Mosque.

Muhammad's Mosque
1305 27th Avenue
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

In early 1966, Minister JAMES undertook the activation of a Mosque in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in a small store at 1305 27th Avenue. For a time leaders were sent from Muhammad's Mosque in Birmingham, to hold the meetings in Tuscaloosa. Selling "Muhammad Speaks" was also undertaken. Meetings were held on Thursday evenings at 7:30 P.M. and Sunday afternoons at 2:00 P.M.

BH T-1 (4/25/66)
(6/5, 12/66)

The purposes, affiliation with national organization, membership requirements, and distinctive dress described above regarding Muhammad's Mosque in Birmingham, similarly exist in Tuscaloosa. Activities of Muhammad's Mosque in Tuscaloosa are limited to that locally.

A. MEMBERSHIP

1. Leaders

The leaders of Muhammad's Mosque, Birmingham, are:

JAMES LONDON, also known as **JAMES SHABAZZ** - Minister. **LONDON** was born May 28, 1927, at Atlanta, Georgia. He resides at 624 First Street North, Birmingham, Alabama. He has no occupation, except that of Minister at the Mosque.

JOE SLEDGE - Captain. **SLEDGE** was born on June 3, 1931, in Hale County, Alabama. He resides at 421 12th Avenue West, Birmingham, Alabama. He is the owner of the Dixie Shoe Hospital, 1709 Fourth Avenue North, Birmingham, Alabama.

EZEKIEL DAVIS - Captain. **DAVIS** was born August 8, 1934, at Luverne, Alabama. He resides in Apartment H, at 1825 18th Place North, Birmingham, Alabama, and is employed as a laborer in the Slag Wool Plant, U. S. Pipe and Foundry Company, 330 First Avenue North, Birmingham, Alabama.

FRANK POWELL - Secretary.

POWELL was born on March 24, 1938, in Jefferson County, Alabama. He resides at 1244 12th Street North, Birmingham, Alabama. He is unemployed except for his activities in selling "Muhammad Speaks."

LYDIA GARRETT - Captain.

GARRETT was born August 15, 1936, in Greene County, Alabama. She resides at 1040 Sixth Street West, Birmingham, Alabama. GARRETT is employed as a housewife.

2. Estimated Number of Members and Sympathizers

The estimated number of members of Muhammad's Mosque, Birmingham, is 80 - 100 male and female. The number attending meetings varies according to the day of the week and is strongly influenced by weather conditions. It will range from a handful on a Wednesday or Friday evening with bad weather conditions, to 75 - 100 on a fair Sunday afternoon.

BH T-1 (2/5,8/68)
BH T-2 (2/5,8/68)

The number of sympathizers is estimated at about 75 - 150. This estimate is based upon the varying number of people who will purchase tickets and attend public affairs sponsored by the Mosque.

BH T-1 (2/5,8/68)
BH T-2 (2/5,8/68)

Leaders of Muhammad's Mosque, Tuscaloosa, are:

EARLY WHITE - Teacher.

WHITE resides at 2001 34th Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

BH T-3 (12/4/67)

LEONA ABRAM - Secretary.

ABRAM resides at 1614 43rd Court, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

BH T-4 (10/8/67)

The estimated membership of the Tuscaloosa Mosque is 15 - 25 followers.

BH T-3 (12/4/67)
BH T-4 (1/2/67)

B. TERRORIST OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

1. Acts of Violence or Plans to Commit Same

None

2. Possession of Weapons and Instruments of Destruction

On July 26, 1967, Minister JAMES stated at a meeting of Muhammad's Mosque, Birmingham, that the Muslims would never be out in the streets; they do not have guns or any weapons; they will fight only with Almighty God, Allah.

BH T-1 (7/27/67)

3. Typical Violent Statements

None.

4. Involvement in Racial Disturbance

At a meeting held at Muhammad's Mosque, Birmingham, on July 23, 1967, Minister JAMES stated he had nothing to do with the riot which occurred in Birmingham, Alabama, on July 22, 1967, although he was at the Mosque when it happened. JAMES said the white devil was holding guns on the people as though they were animals.

JAMES continued that the black man is tired of the white man "blackjacking" his head. There is only one way for the black man to go and that is to come in and join Islam.

Mr. MUHAMMAD has the only solution to the problem. Only Mr. MUHAMMAD can give the black people freedom, justice, and equality.

Minister JAMES said they do not want America torn up, they want it whole and without firing a gun. They will fight back but they will not attack.

BH T-2 (7/24/67)

At a meeting at Muhammad's Mosque, Birmingham, on July 23, 1967, Minister JAMES stated it was a shame the mess the civil rights leaders had gotten the black brothers and sisters into. JAMES said they had sent the Army to shoot the

mob on Saturday evening, July 22, 1967, and that four of the Army trucks had stopped in front of the Mosque. Besides himself, the only ones there were two of the brothers and sisters who had been selling the barbeque meal. JAMES said that he sent them home and called some of the brothers and told them not to come to the Mosque that evening. Minister JAMES said that the action by the police was uncalled for and they appeared ready to shoot up the Mosque.

BH T-2 (7/24/67)

C. PUBLICATIONS

1. Domestic Black Nationalist Extremist Publications

"Muhammad Speaks."

During January, 1968, H. E. JARVIS, Eastern Airlines Freight Terminal, Birmingham Municipal Airport, advised his records reflected Muhammad's Mosque No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois, shipped on a weekly basis to JAMES X. LONDON, four bundles of newspapers weighing 152 pounds, via air freight.

These bundles normally arrive in Birmingham late on a Saturday and are picked up either Saturday evening or early Sunday mornings.

2. Black Nationalist Extremist Publications Issued Abroad and Circulated in the U. S.

None

3. Other Publications Consistently Supporting Extremist Black Nationalist Line

None

D. FUNDS

Funds at Muhammad's Mosque, in Birmingham, are obtained from a collection taken up at each meeting held at the Mosque, from weekly dues assessed followers which in the case of male individuals amount to \$9.50 per week, and such profit as can be

BH 100-5460

realized from social affairs sponsored by the Mosque and held with varying frequency either at the Mosque or in a rented auditorium.

BH T-1 (2/5,8/68)

BH T-2 (2/5,8/68)

Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)

In August, 1967, WINSTON MC CASKEY, 2808 30th Street North, Birmingham, Alabama, a self-admitted former member of Muhammad's Mosque, NOI, Birmingham, was concerned with attempting to organize a "soul group" of young Negro males in the Birmingham area, presumed to be the basis of a RAM organization.

BH T-5 (8/20/67)

WINSTON MC CASKEY stated in January, 1968, he had been unable to get a RAM unit organized in Birmingham, and has given up the idea.

BH T-5 (1/25/68)

II. BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS
(EXCEPT EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS)
IN WHICH EXTREMISTS ARE ACTIVE

None

III. INDEPENDENT BLACK
NATIONALIST EXTREMISTS

None

IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTREMIST
BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS

Periodically Muhammad's Mosque, Birmingham, has visitors from other Mosques such as Mosque No. 15, in Atlanta, Georgia. On rare occasions visitors appear from Mosque No. 2, in Chicago, Illinois. These visitors generally give an account of the activities of their particular Mosque.

BH T-1 (2/5,8/68)

BH 100-5460

V. **INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY
AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS
ON BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT**

None.

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1967, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE
NATION OF ISLAM
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

A source advised on May 25, 1967, that Muhammad's Mosque of the Nation of Islam was located at 625 16th Street North, Birmingham, Alabama.

The source stated services were held regularly at the Mosque on Wednesday and Friday evenings and on Sunday afternoons. Source advised this Mosque has been led by Minister JAMES LONDON for the past six and one-half years, and that it was completely loyal to ELIJAH MUHAMMAD and followed the direction of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD and the Nation of Islam in Chicago, Illinois.

This source and a second source both stated on May 25, 1967, Minister JAMES LONDON repeatedly declared during services at Muhammad's Mosque that he was a follower of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD and used the teachings of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD as expressed in "Muhammad Speaks" and Message to the Blackman as the basis for his own teaching.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

MUSLIM GIRLS TRAINING

On May 19, 1960, a source advised the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) and is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam (FOI), which is composed of male members of the NOI, in that the MGT has officers similar to military organizations to whom other female members are accountable. MGT members receive instructions in homemaking, hygiene, calisthenics, and other subjects such as Muslim history, and the English language. There also exists a Junior MGT, which is composed of female members of the NOI who are between the ages of 15 and 19, and who are afforded military-type drill.

Since 1957, various officers and "sisters" of the MGT have, at meetings of the MGT, used the term MGT so that it also means General Civilization Class. General Civilization Class refers to classes conducted within the MGT.

The above refers to activities of the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.

On May 4, 1967, another source advised that, in theory, the MGT exists in all Temples of the NOI and is patterned after the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, Chicago.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as THE MUSLIM CULT OF ISLAM, also known as MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM

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

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

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

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

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

NATION OF ISLAM

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised Muhammad had, in early July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

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, 1966, 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.

**REVOLUTIONARY ACTION
MOVEMENT**

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.

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.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Birmingham, Alabama
February 13, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-5460

Title	BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT BIRMINGHAM DIVISION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - BLACK NATIONALIST
Reference	Report of Special Agent ROBERT S. MUGAVIN, dated February 13, 1968, at Birmingham, Alabama.

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

BH T-5, who is in a position to furnish reliable information.

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

7

1-DIO, Boston, Massachusetts (RM)
1-108th MI Group, Boston, Massachusetts (RM)
1-OSI, Westover AFB, Massachusetts (RM)
1-Secret Service, Boston, Massachusetts (RM)

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

JOHN F. NOONAN
1-25-68

Office: Boston, Massachusetts**Field Office File #:**

157-581

Bureau File #:**Title:**

BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
BOSTON DIVISION

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - BLACK NATIONALIST

Synopsis:

The extremist black nationalist groups in the Boston Division consist of the Boston Chapter of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam (AAAWV), both of which operate out of a store front at 255 Dudley Street in the Roxbury Section of Boston, Mass., under the name of United Militant Headquarters. Also located at this address is a militant Negro newspaper "Rebellion News" which is published monthly. Mosques of the Nation of Islam are located in Boston, Worcester, and Springfield, Mass., and Providence, R.I. Militant figure not specifically attached to any of the above organizations, is Reverend VIRGIL A. WOOD, Chairman of the Mass. Branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Information concerning the principal figures in the above group and their activities set out.

-RUC-

DECLASSIFIED NW 152R-14-3-3
Authority: FBI Auto Declass Guide, 5/24/07
By: CTS, NARA, Date: 11/3/19

DETAILS:

Characterizations of the following organizations mentioned in the details of this report are found in the Appendix of the report:

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GROUP I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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BS 157-581

Nation of Islam

Fruit of Islam

Mohammed's Mosque of Islam 11

Muhammed's Mosque of Islam 13

Southern Conference Educational Fund

Young Socialist Alliance

Boston Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance

Boston Branch of the Socialist Workers Party

Third International Days of Protest

I. EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

SNCC was first reported to exist in Boston, Massachusetts in January, 1964, and had an office at 1555 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Its staff were caucasians. In July, 1967, its office was moved to 177 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, and its secretary was a Negro. With the change in location to Roxbury, SNCC's membership appeared to have become exclusively Negro. It is a chapter of SNCC whose national headquarters are in Atlanta, Georgia. The Boston Chapter currently has its headquarters at 255 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. The Boston Chapter is active in the Greater Boston area and supports attacks against U. S. participation in the war in Vietnam and Negro participation in that war. Its membership requirements in the Boston area are not known but members of the white race are not welcome. It does not use a distinctive dress or hair styling.

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BS 157-581

A. Membership

1. Leaders

CARVER GENE NEBLETT, also known as "Chico" publically identified himself as secretary of the Boston Chapter of SNCC at a rally at Franklin Park, Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 25, 1967. (Officer PETER RYAN, Intelligence Division, Boston Police Department, June 26, 1967)

CARVER GENE NEBLETT is a male Negro, born June 14, 1943, in Franklin, Kentucky, and lives at 177 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts. On September 22, 1965, he was convicted of failure to report for a physical exam and induction under the Selective Service laws. On October 16, 1964, he was found to be in possession of a .32 caliber revolver. He participated in sit-in demonstration in June, 1967, precipitating the Roxbury riot. He was quoted in Bay State Banner, a weekly newspaper published in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in its issue of August 24, 1967, when discussing the arrest of H. RAPP BROWN "If they get one of our leaders we'll get one of theirs." He was quoted in "Student Times" issue of October 26, 1967, a weekly newspaper published in Boston, Massachusetts, as saying "Political power comes out of a gun barrel." He traveled to Havana, Cuba on January 1, 1968, to attend Cultural Congress in Havana January 4-11, 1968.

WILLIAM LEE, Jr. has claimed to be a field secretary for SNCC in the Boston, Massachusetts area. (Officer PETER RYAN, Boston Police Department, December 5, 1967)

WILLIAM LEE, Jr. was born at Charleston, South Carolina, March 14, 1943. He received general discharge under honorable conditions from U. S. Army on August 16, 1962, for unsuitability

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due to character and behavior disorder. LEE showed a belligerent attitude and complete indifference to his officers and superiors. At student rally at Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, August 8, 1967, he spoke in favor of black power and in obscene terms concerning President LYNDON JOHNSON.

2. Estimated Number of Members and Sympathizers

Boston SNCC is estimated to have no more than 10 to 12 members. Sympathizers are attracted from other legitimate civil rights organizations through the process of SNCC in turn lending support to these groups. (BS T-1 on January 12, 1968.)

Boston SNCC appears to have a nucleus of a half a dozen members who actively support its activities. Persons from outside SNCC who support its activities are not believed to be sympathetic with SNCC as much as with the particular cause against which SNCC's activities may be directed. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

Boston SNCC consists of no more than a dozen persons. Little sympathy appears to be with SNCC within the Negro community. (Officer PETER RYAN, Boston Police Department on January 15, 1968)

B. Terrorist or Revolutionary Activity

1. Acts of Violence or Plans to Commit Same

Boston SNCC is not known to have planned to commit any acts of violence. (BS T-1 on January 12, 1968; BS T-2 on January 12, 1968; Officer PETER RYAN, Boston Police Department on January 15, 1968)

2. Possession of Weapons and Instruments of Destruction

Boston SNCC is not known to possess weapons of any type. (BS T-1 on January 12, 1968; BS T-2 on January 12, 1968; Officer PETER RYAN, Boston Police Department on January 15, 1968)

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3. Typical Violent Statements

The August 24, 1967 issue of the Bay State Banner, previously identified, contained an article concerning the arrest of H. RAPP BROWN, National Chairman of SNCC, who was jailed on a Federal charge of carrying a gun across state lines while under indictment on a charge of "counseling to arson" in the recent disturbance in Cambridge, Maryland. The article contained an interview of CARVER NEBLETT, Chairman of the Boston SNCC concerning BROWN's arrest. NEBLETT was questioned as to his opinion of the \$25,000.00 bail set on BROWN. He is quoted as answering "The high bail is not the issue. The country will move to eliminate Brown's kind. What we are doing is raising the political conscience of black people in America but it is tit for tat, if they get one of our leaders to shoot or put out of commission or to confine for a long time, we'll get after one of theirs."

The October 20, 1967 issue of "Student Times", previously identified, contained an article concerning an appearance of CHICO NEBLETT, head of SNCC in Massachusetts, before the Human Relations Group at Boston State College, Boston, Massachusetts. In his talk NEBLETT called on the black community to control its own destiny and liberate itself from the ghetto. NEBLETT claimed it is impossible to appeal to a nonexistent conscience, therefore, he wants to deal with power, the only thing he thinks opposition understands. He stated, "Let there be no false delusions. Political power comes out of the barrel of a gun. When people become frustrated they will lash out at racism."

4. Involvement in Racial Disturbances.

CARVER NEBLETT was one of a group of approximately seventeen males and females who locked themselves inside the Welfare Building in the Grove Hall area of Roxbury,

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BS 157-581

Massachusetts on June 2, 1967, demonstrating on behalf of changes in welfare regulations. The demonstration led to the Roxbury riot which lasted three days. NEBLETT was arrested and charged with assault on a police officer. He was sentenced to three months in the House of Correction and appealed the sentence. Eight other participants were also charged and sentenced and also appealed. Their appeals are still pending. (Officer PETER RYAN, Boston Police Department on January 15, 1968)

C. Publications

Boston SNCC is not known to issue any publications. (BS T-1 on January 12, 1968; BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

D. Funds

Fund appeals are occasionally received in behalf of SNCC in the Greater Boston area. All of these appeals come from SNCC Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, and all appeals request that donations be sent to SNCC in Atlanta. No request for funds are known to have originated in the Boston area in behalf of SNCC. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

The Boston Chapter of SNCC maintains a checking account opened on February 27, 1967, with a deposit of \$927.16. CARVER NEBLETT is the only authorized signature for withdrawing funds from this account. Monthly statements are mailed to him at 255 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. The balance in October, 1967, was in the middle two figures. (BS T-4 on October 16, 1967)

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

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AFRO-AMERICANS AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM (AAAWV)

This organization was established in April, 1966, for the purpose of protesting Negro participation in the war in Vietnam and promoting non-cooperation with the Selective Service Draft. Although similarly named organizations have been reported to exist in Chicago, Baltimore and New York, no evidence has been developed by Boston that the AAAWV in Boston is part of a national organization by that name. The AAAWV in Boston is believed to be an entity in itself. Only Negroes are invited to join and this is believed to be the only membership requirement. The group has no distinctive styling of dressing or hair styling.

A. Membership

1. Leaders

Flyers distributed in the name of AAAWV have identified JOHANNE EUBANKS as secretary of this group. She is active as secretary at the few meetings this group has held. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

JOHANNE MARIE EUBANKS, nee CLEMENTS, is a Negress born at Boston, Massachusetts, on October 4, 1944. She married ROBERT EUBANKS at Boston, Massachusetts, on September 8, 1961. She is a housewife residing at 177 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts. She is secretary of AAAWV and is a staff member of "Rebellion News", a militant Negro newspaper published monthly in the Roxbury section of Boston, Massachusetts. She has participated in a number of demonstrations protesting the Negroes participation in the Vietnam war. She was identified as a member of the Young Socialist Alliance in Boston in April, 1966, and as being in attendance at the Socialist Workers Party National Convention in New York City, New York, in October, 1967. She was arrested on June 2, 1967, while participating in a sit-in

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demonstration at the Welfare Department in the Grove Hall section of Roxbury, Massachusetts, seeking changes in the welfare regulations. It was this demonstration which precipitated the Roxbury riot lasting three days. EUBANKS was charged with trespassing which charge was subsequently dismissed.

ROBERT EUBANKS is Chairman of the AAAWV at meetings and demonstrations sponsored by that group. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

ROBERT C. EUBANKS was born May 20, 1942, at Boston, Massachusetts. He is employed by the First National Bank of Boston and lives with his wife JOHANNE at 177 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts. He is editor of the "Rebellion News", mentioned above, and Chairman of AAAWV. He was identified as a member of the Young Socialist Alliance in Boston in April, 1966, and has participated actively in demonstrations against the war in Vietnam. He was arrested on June 2, 1967, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, as a participant in the demonstration at the Welfare Department mentioned above. He was charged with assault on a police officer, sentenced to three months in the House of Correction and has appealed his sentence. The appeal is still pending.

2. Estimated Number of Members and Sympathizers

The AAAWV met at 288 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, on June 1, 1966. ROBERT and JOHANNE EUBANKS ran the meeting and eight other persons were present. EUBANKS tried to get members of the audience to volunteer to make placards and think up slogans for a proposed demonstration.

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No one would volunteer. It appeared none of the eight persons were members of the group. (BS T-2 on June 1, 1966)

A proposed meeting of AAAWV on June 23, 1966, did not materialize as no one showed up. The effect of AAAWV on the community is insignificant. The organization will probably remain a paper organization lending the support of its name to demonstrations which arise in the future. (BS T-2 on July 1, 1966)

AAAWV continues to exist in name and to be operated by JOHANNE and BOB EUBANKS. It uses as its office a store front at 255 Dudley Street in Roxbury, known as United Militant Headquarters, which houses Boston SNCC, Rebellion News and AAAWV. These three groups compose United Militant Headquarters and appear to be operated by the same small group amounting to about a dozen persons. Public demonstrations sponsored by AAAWV have drawn at the most 30 participants. At least some of these are sympathetic to the movement in opposition to the war in Vietnam rather than being in sympathy with AAAWV. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

B. Terrorist or Revolutionary Activity

1. Acts of Violence or Plans to Commit Same

There is no reason to believe that AAAWV has planned acts of violence or participated in any. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968; Officer PETER RYAN, Boston Police Department on January 15, 1968)

2. Possession of Weapons and Instruments of Destruction

AAAWV is not known to possess weapons or instruments of destruction. (BS T-1 on January 12, 1968, and Officer PETER RYAN, Boston Police Department on January 15, 1968)

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3. Typical Violent Statements

"The Militant", official news organ of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), in its issue of August 22, 1966, in an article co-authored by JOHANN EUBANKS, which was captioned "Boston" commented on an address by ROBERT EUBANKS at a rally on a Roxbury street corner on August 6, 1966. ROBERT EUBANKS is quoted in part as saying, "If one black man is killed down south by a trigger happy racist we all die a little. Black unity is our strength and black power is our battle cry."

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

The flyer entitled "Which Side Are You On", self identified as being published by the AAAWV, was distributed in the Roxbury area of Boston on January 12 and 13, 1967. The flyer was in opposition to Negro participation in the Vietnam War and concludes, "Brother, if you must die, if black peoples blood must flow let it flow in the streets of this country and integrate with the blood of our real enemies right here."

4. Involvement in Racial Disturbances

The AAAWV has not been involved in racial disturbances as an organization. Its public activities have been limited to legitimate demonstrations. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968 and Officer PETER RYAN, Boston Police Department on January 15, 1968)

C. Publications

This organization does not have an official publication identified with it. It has occasionally distributed flyers under its name announcing a coming demonstration. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

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D. Funds

AAAWV has no apparent regular source of funds. Its secretary JOHANN EUBANKS has several times commented that the lack of funds curtails the organization's activities. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)

The NOI has been active in the Greater Boston area since March, 1954. In the Boston Division Mohammad's Mosques of Islam are located as follows:

Mohammad's Mosque of Islam 11
35 Intervale Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Muhammad's Mosque of Islam 13
113 Oak Street
Springfield, Massachusetts

Muhammad's Mosque of Islam
201-203 Prairie Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island

Muhammad's Mosque of Islam
56 Clayton Street
Worcester, Massachusetts

These mosques are all branches of the national organization with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Its stated purpose is to lead the American Negroes out of slavery by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members are taught the Negro is a slave to the white man who is "the devil". Membership is limited to persons other than caucasians and members must accept the teachings of its leader Elijah Mohammad. Female members wear veils and skirts to their shoe tops. Men belong to a military type group called the Fruit of Islam which is outfitted in a military type uniform, blue-gray in color.

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A. Membership

1. Leaders

Mosque 11 - GEORGE PADEN, Minister

KRAMER WIMBERLY, Captain,
Fruit of Islam

JOSEPH SHANK, Lieutenant,
Fruit of Islam

LAWRENCE NEVINS, Lieutenant,
Fruit of Islam

RONALD THOMPSON, Lieutenant,
Fruit of Islam

JAMES MASON, Lieutenant,
Fruit of Islam

(BS T-2 on December 5, 1967)

Mosque 13 - JOHN PEEPLES, Minister

WILLIAM ZACHERY, Lieutenant,
Fruit of Islam

OSBORNE THAXTON, Lieutenant,
Fruit of Islam

(BS T-3 on December 6, 1967)

Muhammad's Mosque of Islam,
Providence, Rhode Island - GILBERT FAIRWEATHER,
Minister

(BS T-5 on November 22, 1967)

Muhammad's Mosque of Islam,
Worcester, Massachusetts - LAWRENCE NEVINS,
Minister

(BS T-6 on December 6, 1967)

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2. Estimated Number of Members and Sympathizers

Muhammad's Mosque of Islam 11 has estimated membership of 100 males and 100 females. (BS T-2 on December 5, 1967)

Muhammad's Mosque of Islam 13 has an estimated membership of 25 males and 25 females. (BS T-3 on December 6, 1967)

Muhammad's Mosque of Islam, Providence, Rhode Island, has an estimated membership of 10 males and 10 females. (BS T-4 on November 22, 1967)

Muhammad's Mosque of Islam, Worcester, Massachusetts, has a membership of approximately 15 persons, the majority of whom are males. (BS T-6 on December 6, 1967)

B. Terrorist or Revolutionary Activity

1. Acts of Violence or Plans to Commit Same

The Nation of Islam in the Boston Division has committed no violence or planned any against the community itself. It has occasionally beaten up its own members who are found guilty of misusing funds or otherwise violating NOI regulations and has occasionally assaulted former members believed to be speaking out against the Mosque. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

2. Possession of Weapons and Instruments of Destruction

There has been no evidence that the NOI in the Boston Division has ever possessed weapons or explosives. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

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3. Typical Violent Statements

On August 23, 1965, Minister DON STRAUGHTER at a meeting of Mosque 11, Dorchester, Massachusetts, stated, "We have our own flag which is the stars and the moon and we do not belong to the nation called the United States." (BS T-2 on August 25, 1965)

On December 12, 1966, Captain JOSEPH SMOOT of the Fruit of Islam of Mosque 11, Dorchester, Massachusetts, told the Fruit they should not show allegiance to anyone except the Messenger. The Messenger is a name given to Elijah Muhammad, national leader of the NOI. (BS T-2 on December 14, 1966)

On January 9, 1967, Minister DON STRAUGHTER, previously mentioned, told members of Mosque 11, Dorchester, Massachusetts, that if anyone speaks out against the messenger that he, DON STRAUGHTER, has been given the order to kill them. There is no need for anyone to ask what to do in a case like this. The Fruit have already been given their orders to kill and if this sort of talk frightens anyone they should leave the Mosque. (BS T-2 on January 11, 1967)

On January 16, 1967, Captain JOSEPH SMOOT told the Fruit of Islam of Mosque 11 that they must obey all orders given by Mosque officers. If they are given an order to kill they were to go out and kill everything in sight. (BS T-2 on January 18, 1967)

4. Involvement in Racial Disturbances

Members of the NOI in the Greater Boston Division do not become involved in racial disturbances. On the contrary members are warned not to participate in demonstrations and not even to act as observers. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968 and BS T-3 on January 16, 1968)

On January 15, 1968, Minister GEORGE PADEN

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of Mosque 11, Dorchester, Massachusetts, attended a meeting of representatives of civil rights organizations in Boston, Massachusetts, to discuss organizing a united front consisting of representatives of local Negro organizations. GEORGE PADEN spoke in favor of this idea. (BS T-1 on January 16, 1968)

C. Publications

Not applicable.

D. Funds

Funds are raised from the membership of individual Mosques through the sales of the NOI newspaper "Mohammed Speaks" and by contributions of members. The newspaper "Mohammed Speaks" is the official news organ of the NOI. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

REBELLION NEWS

Rebellion News is a publication which originally appeared in Roxbury, Massachusetts in July, 1965, but discontinued publication in November, 1965. It again appeared in June, 1967, and is published monthly and sold and distributed in the Roxbury area of Boston, Massachusetts. It is a militant Negro newspaper which attacks United States participation in the war in Vietnam, particularly with respect to Negro participation and which publicizes alleged acts of brutality of the local police department. It utilizes United Militant Headquarters, 255 Dudley Street, Roxbury as its office. Its editor is ROBERT EUBANKS (previously described). It accepts articles from any member of the community. It derives funds from advertising of local Negro merchants in the Negro community and from the sale of its paper at ten cents a copy. Any other sources of revenue are not known, although it is believed that advertising and paper sales do not make it self supporting. Many of its copies are given away without

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charge and it is suggested by the paper that when a reader is through with a paper it be passed on to another black man. It has no circulation outside the Negro community. (BS T-1 on January 15, 1968)

The December, 1967 issue of Rebellion News contains an article on the front page captioned "Roxbury Men Beaten And Pistol-Whipped By Cops." The article alleges that two men who are Negroes were deliberately beaten by members of the Boston Police Department at the time of their arrest on October 29, 1967, although the Negroes offered no resistance to arrest. This same issue on page one carries an article captioned "White Businessmen Make Millions On Viet War While Black Soldiers Die." The article claims that soldiers are made to fight with malfunctioning weapons and secondhand powder.

This same issue on page three in an editorial captioned "Armed Self Defense" states that every black person should own a revolver. It points out that anyone over 21 can buy a revolver and recommends the purchase of M-1 carbines or any other high powered semi-automatic weapon. It lists stores at which guns and ammunition may be purchased, and states "Don't forget that one of our most basic human rights is the right to defend and protect ourselves, our family and our loved ones from bodily harm. It is never too soon to get prepared but someday may be too late. Buy your revolver now."

The January, 1968 issue on page seven carries an article consisting of a statement by H. RAPP BROWN, SNCC Chairman, concerning his arrest. The statement concludes with a paragraph "To all the black brothers and sisters across America who are caught behind enemy lines I say the fight has not yet matured. Arm yourselves for this freedom is yet to come."

The same issue on page one contains an article

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captioned "Black Soldier Witness To U. S. Brutality In Thailand." This attacks the morals of the American soldiers stationed in Thailand and points out that similarly here in America black sisters are approached by the hunkie as though they were all street walkers.

II. BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS IN WHICH EXTREMISTS ARE ACTIVE

Not applicable.

III. INDEPENDENT BLACK NATIONALIST EXTREMISTS

Reverend VIRGIL A. WOOD is Chairman of the Massachusetts Branch of Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He is a male Negro, born April 6, 1931, at Yancey Mills, Virginia. He resides at 45 Hartford Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts, with his wife LILLIAN. He is employed as director of the Blue Hill Christian Center, 288 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, which is a mission located in a predominately Negro area serving the underprivileged. He is also employed as Executive Director of Opportunities Industrialization Centers in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and is currently working in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for this organization, returning to Boston on weekends. He is an ordained minister and has degrees from Virginia Union University in Virginia, and Andover-Newton Theological School in Newton, Massachusetts.

On March 29, 1963, the "Lynchburg Daily Advance", a daily newspaper published in Lynchburg, Virginia, contained an article reporting that CARL BRADEN attended a meeting of the Hunton Branch of the Y.M.C.A. in the company of VIRGIL A. WOOD, a member of the Board of Directors of the "Communist Front SCEF". The article reported that CARL BRADEN was convicted in Federal court in Atlanta, Georgia, and sentenced to a year in prison for his refusing to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and that this conviction was upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

The morning edition of the December 4, 1963,

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Boston Globe, a daily newspaper published in Boston, Massachusetts, carried an article concerning the return from Williamston, North Carolina, of five Massachusetts clergymen involved in anti-segregation demonstrations in that city in November, 1963. According to the article, Reverend VIRGIL A. WOOD, President of the Massachusetts Unit of SCLC, advised that a Southern Unit of SCLC plans to go to Boston, Massachusetts, to stage a Williamston, demonstration in reverse. Reverend WOOD stated, "They will do for Boston what we did in Williamston. They will help us achieve whatever freedom goals we have projected for our community."

On January 11, 1968, Officer PETER RYAN, Intelligence Division, Boston, Massachusetts Police Department, advised that VIRGIL A. WOOD has no official arrest record with that department. He was, however, arrested on June 24, 1966, when he forcibly entered the stage at the Patrick Campbell Junior High School, Lawrence Avenue, Roxbury, seizing the microphone and demanding that Boston School Committee member LOUISE DAY HICKS leave the school. Mrs. HICKS had taken the position that "defacto segregation" did not exist in Boston schools and Negro civil rights leaders were in opposition to her. She was present to award diplomas to the graduating classes of Patrick Campbell Junior High School. WOOD succeeded in completely disrupting the graduation exercises and was arrested. Due to the fear by officials that WOOD's appearance in court might create a disturbance, he was not scheduled for a hearing until September 6, 1966, at which time the case was dismissed without a finding.

IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS

The Black National extremist groups in Boston, Massachusetts, maintain a very close relationship with one another and share the same headquarters which is known as United Militant Headquarters, 255 Dudley Street, Roxbury,

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Massachusetts. (Officer PETER RYAN on January 15, 1968)

A flyer was distributed in the Roxbury section of Massachusetts, late in May, 1967, inviting the black community to an open house on June 3, 1967, at 255 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. The open house was for United Militant Headquarters at that address and sponsored by AAAWV, Rebellion News and Boston SNCC. (BS T-2 on May 29, 1967)

United Militant Headquarters houses AAAWV, Rebellion News and SNCC. The principal people involved in these three groups work together. These are ROBERT and JOHANNE EUBANKS who operate AAAWV and Rebellion News and CARVER NEBLETT who operates Boston SNCC. Until recently NEBLETT resided with the EUBANKS at 177 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, and prior to the opening of United Militant Headquarters, Boston SNCC utilized EUBANK's home as SNCC Headquarters. (BS T-2 on January 12, 1968)

The small nucleus of militant Negroes in the Roxbury section of Boston work closely together; BOB and JOHANNE EUBANKS of AAAWV and Rebellion News and CARVER NEBLETT of SNCC, living at their home and using it as Boston SNCC Headquarters. All three now operate out of United Militant Headquarters, 255 Dudley Street, Roxbury. Prior to the opening of United Militant Headquarters, the offices of the Blue Hill Christian Center, 288 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, were always open to this group. The director of the Blue Hill Christian Center is VIRGIL A. WOOD, a militant Negro. In the past many demonstrations carried out in Boston have been jointly sponsored or supported by SNCC and AAAWV. (BS T-1 on January 15, 1968)

V. INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS ON BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

A. Domestic

The Boston Branch of the SWP in Boston has supported the AAAWV by making appearances in several street demonstrations sponsored by the AAAWV.

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BS 157-581

At a Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) meeting in Chicago, Illinois, on July 24, 1966, it was mentioned that the YSA and SWP had organized an Afro-American Committee to win the war in Vietnam in Boston and New York. (BS T-7 on August 14, 1966)

On August 24, 1965, the Boston Branch of the SWP met at Boston. It was mentioned that the SWP had been handling the printing of Rebellion News but would no longer provide this service. (BS T-8 on September 7, 1965)

In April, 1966, ROBERT and JOHANNE EUBANKS were both recent members of the Boston Branch of the YSA. (BS T-8 on April 7, 1966)

JOHANNE EUBANKS was present at the SWP National Convention held in New York City, New York, on October 26-29, 1967. (BS T-7 on November 1, 1967)

The organization known as Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) has also participated in demonstrations in which SNCC and AAAWV were active, such as the Third International Days of Protest. (Officer PETER RYAN, Boston Police Department, on January 16, 1968)

B. Foreign

On January 1, 1968, CARVER NEBLETT traveled from Mexico City to Havana, Cuba, as one of a group of five American citizens ~~also travelling on Cuban visas and~~ destined for Hotel Havana Libre. (BS T-9 on January 13, 1968)

Among the members of SNCC in Havana on January 10, 1968, according to Havana radio was CARVER NEBLETT. (BS T-10 on January 10, 1968)

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**NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as
THE MUSLIM CULT OF ISLAM, also known
as MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM**

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

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

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

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

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

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised Muhammad had, in early July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIXFRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1967, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

1.

APPENDIX

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE OF ISLAM #11
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
ALSO REFERRED TO AS THE
NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)

On March 18, 1954, a source stated that the Nation of Islam (NOI) had become active in Boston, Massachusetts, and knew it had held meetings as early as November of 1953.

On May 10, 1967, a second source stated that the Temple of Islam in Boston, Massachusetts, is known as Muhammad's Mosque of Islam #11 or Muhammad's Temple of Islam #11. It is located at 35 Intervale Street, in the Dorchester section of Boston, Massachusetts. It is the local branch of Muhammad's Temple of Islam, whose headquarters are in Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

1.

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE OF ISLAM #13
Springfield, Massachusetts
Also Referred to as The Nation
of Islam (NOI)

On March 19, 1955, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) had at that time just opened a Temple in Springfield, Massachusetts.

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised that the NOI Temple in Springfield, Massachusetts, is officially known as Muhammad's Mosque of Islam #13 and is located at 113 Oak Street, Springfield, Massachusetts. It is also referred to as Muhammad's Temple of Islam #13. This source stated that Mosque #13 is part of the national organization which has its headquarters in Chicago, Illinois

APPENDIX

1.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A source advised on March 13, 1961, that the Socialist Workers Party, Boston, Massachusetts, was formed in the latter part of the 1930s. This source stated that as of July, 1958, this group was the Boston local of the Socialist Workers Party.

A second source stated that as of May 5, 1967, the Socialist Workers Party, Boston, Massachusetts, is the local affiliate of and follows the aims and purposes of the national Socialist Workers Party.

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

APPENDIXSOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947. In the same house report, "The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SCHW.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed its name to the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF) and stated its purpose to be to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions and ideals.

The masthead of the April, 1967, issue of "The Southern Patriot" indicates that it is the publication of SCEF, editorial and business offices of which are located at 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, Eastern office of which is located at Suite 412, 799 Broadway, New York City, New York. "The Southern Patriot" is published once each month, except July. SCEF is stated to be dedicated to ending discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, national origin or economic condition.

Carl Braden is identified as Executive Director of SCEF and Anne Braden as editor of "The Southern Patriot."

Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court in a State sedition prosecution against Carl James Braden. She identified Carl Braden and his wife, Anne McCarty Braden, as having been known to her as members of the CP from January, 1951 to December, 1954.

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent

SCEF (Continued)

organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that Claude Lightfoot, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 3, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence, members of the Communist Party were members of and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a Communist Party front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

A third source advised on May 25, 1965, that George Meyers, a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for Carl and Anne Braden and the SCEF, with which they are affiliated, and expressed the view that the SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 3, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

1.

APPENDIX

THIRD INTERNATIONAL DAYS OF PROTEST

The Third International Days of Protest was a period from August 6-9, 1966, during which organized protests were called for throughout the world as a protest against United States policy toward Vietnam.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the young group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE OF BOSTON

A source advised on October 30, 1959, that at a closed Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting held on October 29, 1959, at SWP headquarters in New York, New York, it was stated that a youth organization named the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston had just been officially formed.

The publication "Young Socialist" of May, 1960, reported during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled YSA was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Boston was reported as one of the cities represented at this founding conference.

A second source advised on May 5, 1967, that the YSA of Boston continued to be active and that meetings of the YSA of Boston were regularly held at the headquarters of the SWP at Boston, Massachusetts. This second source further advised that the YSA of Boston is the Boston affiliate of the national YSA and follows the aims and purposes of that group.

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

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

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Rome, New York

Report of: CHARLES D. SANDALL **Office:** Buffalo, New York
Date: JAN 31 1968

Field Office File #: 100-19521 **Bureau File #:**

Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
BUFFALO DIVISION

CRK

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - BLACK NATIONALIST

Synopsis: Nation of Islam (NOI) functions in Western New York area through Muhammad's Mosque No. 23 (MM#23) in Buffalo, MM#23B in Rochester and MM#23C in Syracuse, N. Y. Estimated membership is 75 in Buffalo, 25-30 in Rochester and strength of newly-formed Mosque in Syracuse not known to Buffalo Surses. Leadership of MM#23 has taken no militant extremist position concerning racial violence and has instructed membership to avoid being implicated in racial violence. Buffalo Chapter of Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) formed in September 1967. Present membership consisting of eight persons, including three officers. This chapter now functioning irregularly, without headquarters and funds. Present program not yet determined and consideration being given to dropping SNCC name for one with more local appeal. No indication this chapter espouses militant line of national SNCC organization.

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GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DECLASSIFIED NY 152K-14-349
 Authority: FBI Auto declass Guide, 5/24/84
 By: CTS, NARA, Date: 10/3/19

BU 100-19521

Details:

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

I. EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST
ORGANIZATIONS

NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)

A characterization of the NOI, nationally and locally is contained in the appendix portion of this report.

BU T-1 and BU T-2 have advised periodically that Muhammad's Mosque No. 23 (MM#23), 512 Broadway Avenue, Buffalo, New York, with current membership of 75 members, has existed at Buffalo since September 1957. MM#23 currently holds membership meetings three times a week and public meetings on Sundays and twice during the week. Membership meetings are usually attended by an average of 20-25 members and the public meetings usually attract about 100.

In December 1966, a branch of MM#23, known as MM#23B, was established in Rochester, New York and leadership is furnished by the Mosque in Buffalo. Its membership totals approximately 25-30 persons.

The above informants recently advised that expansion efforts of MM#23 resulted in the establishment of a third Mosque in Syracuse, New York, known as MM#23C in November 1967. Initial leadership for the new Mosque in Syracuse was provided by one of the officers from MM#23, Buffalo, JERRY X LEONARD.

Leadership of MM#23 in Buffalo is supplied by Minister JOHN B. X STRICKLAND, age 37. STRICKLAND resides at 97 Hamlin Road, Buffalo, serves as full-time minister at MM#23 and has served as minister of MM#23 since July 1965. STRICKLAND previously held the position of Captain of the Fruit of Islam (FOI) at MM#23 from December 1964 until he was named minister in July of 1965.

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A characterization of the FOI appears in the appendix section of this report.

Assistant Minister of MM#23 is HOWARD O. X TURNER, age 24, who has served in this capacity since the fall of 1967. TURNER, who resides at Rochester, New York, is currently serving as minister at MM#23B.

The Secretary of MM#23, Buffalo is CLARK CORNELIUS X MOORE; age 29, who resides at 4 Essex Lane, Buffalo, and is employed full-time at MM#23.

BU T-1 and BU T-2 have also periodically reported that the above officers, particularly Minister JOHN B. X STRICKLAND, have repeatedly counselled the membership against becoming involved in any kind of racial disturbance or violence. In connection with racial violence, STRICKLAND stated on October 11, 1966, "Negroes who make molotov cocktails could better use their time and money to improve their education."

The above informants have no information indicating that the NOI in Western New York is in possession of any weapons or instruments of destruction.

The NOI in Western New York does not have any publication of its own, but its members are all responsible for circulating and selling copies of the official publication of the NOI, "Muhammad Speaks." This organ is published in Chicago, Illinois, the national headquarters of the NOI.

MM#23 and MM#23B have, as sources of funds, two principal collections; namely, contributions from members in the form of individual commitments and sale of "Muhammad Speaks," and proceeds from business enterprises operated by NOI members. MM#23 sponsors three enterprises known as Shabazz restaurants, two in Buffalo and one in Lackawanna, New York. A substantial portion of the earnings of these businesses reverts to the NOI treasury. Substantial

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sums of money are sent periodically to MM#2, Chicago, Illinois.

The above informants have periodically advised that members of the FOI in MM#23 have adopted a distinctive dress which consists of a blue cloth uniform consisting of a jacket with red piping and blue trousers and a blue pillbox-type cap. The female members of this organization wear a full-length white dress with a belt.

Membership in the NOI is restricted to Negroes.

**STUDENT NON-VIOLENT CO-ORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)**

On September 23, 1967, the "Buffalo Courier Express," a daily newspaper published in Buffalo, New York, announced the formation of the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC and identified its Chairman as GEORGE HARRIS and its Program Director as FREDERICK HUDSON.

BU T-3 has periodically advised since September 1967 that the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC has held approximately three regular meetings since its formation and that these meetings were held at the Neighborhood Youth Center, 97 Lemon Street, Buffalo, New York. The present membership of this chapter consists of eight persons, including three principal officers.

Informant advised that the Chairman of this organization is GEORGE WILL HARRIS, 238 High Street, Buffalo, New York. HARRIS, age 23, a native of Houston, Texas, came to Buffalo in the spring of 1967 as a VISTA worker and is presently employed as Youth Director at the Neighborhood Youth Center, 97 Lemon Street, Buffalo.

Program Director, FREDERICK B. HUDSON, age 19, is a native of Detroit, Michigan and came to Buffalo early in 1967 as a VISTA worker. He left Buffalo in October 1967 on reassignment by VISTA and is presently recuperating from illness at his home, 1811 Greenlawn Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. He is expected to return to Buffalo in the immediate future, according to BU T-3.

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BU T-3 advised in December 1967 that BRENDA HALL, 430 Jefferson Avenue, Buffalo, New York, was designated Treasurer of this chapter, but she has since withdrawn her membership. There is presently no Treasurer for this chapter.

SHARON WEST, Executive Secretary of the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC, is a student in Millard Fillmore College, State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB), Buffalo, New York.

BU T-3 advised in January 1968 that there is an organization on the campus of the State University College at Buffalo (SUCAB) known as "SNCC Associates." Membership in this organization is made up of students at SUCAB, a state teachers college. This group has no official connection with SNCC and has a very loose organizational structure under the leadership of JOHN READING, a student at SUCAB. Informant noted that JOHN READING is a brother of FREDERICK DOCK READING, an Assistant Director of the Community Action Organization (CAO), a Federally funded anti-poverty organization. FRED READING publicly identified himself in September 1967 as "Area Co-ordinator" of SNCC, but informant learned that such a title is not recognized by the New York SNCC organization and READING is unknown to the top leaders of SNCC in New York State.

BU T-3 periodically advised in December 1967 and January 1968 that the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC is still in its formative stage and has not had an opportunity to develop a program. Its few meetings held, thus far, have been devoted to determining whether the chapter will remain affiliated with SNCC or will assume some other identity which will be more appealing to the Negro youth in Buffalo. Several suggestions have been made concerning the adoption of a new name, such as "Black Liberation Movement" or "Black Awareness Co-ordinating Committee."

BU T-3 advised that Chairman GEORGE WILL HARRIS has taken the position that the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC will not follow the militant Black Nationalist position of the former Chairman of SNCC, STOKELY CARMICHAEL or its present Chairman, H. RAJ BROWN. HARRIS has indicated

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that the Buffalo Negro community is not ready for such a militant position and more good can be accomplished by working with legitimate integration organizations and orienting Negro youth against racial violence and toward constructive activity. Informant further advised that the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC has, thus far, made no effort to obtain any weapons or instruments of destruction, nor has it made any violent racial statements.

The Buffalo Chapter of SNCC, according to BU T-3, has no local publication, but has issued several mimeographed leaflets urging the recipient to join SNCC and to contribute to it financially.

BU T-3 has advised that the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC has no funds at present. It has received small contributions recently which have been used to defray the cost of printing leaflets.

INDEPENDENT BLACK NATIONALIST EXTREMISTS

MARTIN G. SOSTRE, born March 20, 1920 in New York City, New York, was dishonorably discharged from the U. S. Air Corps in June 1946 after four years of service. He was termed a neuropathic case; his clinical diagnosis was described as "constitutional psychopathic state, schisoid personality." While in the Air Corps, he was convicted of assault with a dangerous weapon, a knife, in April 1944. SOSTRE has an extensive arrest record, many of the charges relating to the transportation or sale of narcotics. On his discharge from Attica Prison, Attica, New York in 1965, he attended several meetings of ISL and the POI, according to BU T-1. He was dismissed from the NOI, according to informant, for refusing to contribute financially to the NOI from the proceeds of his business, the Afro-Asian Bookstore, 1412 Jefferson Avenue, Buffalo, New York. Assistant Detective Chief **MICHAEL A. AMICO**, Buffalo Police Department, advised that SOSTRE was arrested at his bookstore on July 14, 1967 on charges of arson, inciting to riot, possession of heroin, sale of heroin and 2nd degree assault on an arresting officer. He was committed to Erie County Jail, Buffalo, in lieu of \$50,000 bail. Chief AMICO has advised that some intelligence was

received by his Department indicating that SOSTRE was involved in a racial disturbance which took place in Buffalo during June 27-30/67. In legal hearings subsequent to July 1967, charges of arson, riot and assault were dismissed and SOSTRE is presently awaiting trial on narcotics charges.

Detective GEORGE WITTMAN, Anti-Subversive Squad, Buffalo Police Department, has described SOSTRE as a purveyor of "Black Power" literature at his bookstore along with literature which protested United States policy in Viet Nam and other material supporting Communist China.

The "Buffalo Courier Express," on December 12, 1967, reported that SOSTRE was committed to a Buffalo hospital for a mental examination after he elected to act as his own counsel and had charged the judge that he was being made a "scapegoat" for East Side disturbances in June 1967. In a number of other appearances, SOSTRE has called the judges "bigots in judicial robes" and "crackers."

On November 3, 1967, Minister FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT FLORENCE, Pastor of the Reynolds Street Church of Christ, Rochester, New York, and the former President of FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor and Today), an organization formed in 1965 in Rochester under the guidance and direction of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), Chicago, Illinois, spoke at the annual convention of the Council for United Action (CUA), Kansas City, Missouri. Reverend FLORENCE described the months of bitter efforts to organize FIGHT and its struggle with the Eastman Kodak Company to get jobs for unemployed Negroes in Rochester.

Detective THOMAS SAUNDERS, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, reported that Reverend FLORENCE, several times, referred to his concept of "Black Power" as the taking of power from those who have it, meaning the White Power Structure. He described law enforcement as the dupe of the "White Power Structure" which is used to oppress the "Black Mind." It was reported that the remarks of Reverend FLORENCE were greeted by shouts of "Black Power." FLORENCE indicated a possible belief in violence to remedy social injustices toward the Negro. He also indicated admiration and respect

for leaders such as H. RAPP BROWN, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, and the late MALCOLM X. He also indicated he was opposed to the United States policy in Viet Nam, stating that the conflict was immoral and forced the United States to spend millions and kill thousands to insure self-determination of people abroad while "Black America" is oppressed and the local black man is daily misused.

Reverend FLORENCE, who also calls himself Minister FLORENCE, was born in Miami, Florida on August 9, 1933. He served as President of FIGHT from 1965-1967 and as a member of a local integration organization, "Action for a Better Community" (ABC) until he was recently dismissed for failure to attend meetings. FLORENCE admitted to a Special Agent of the FBI on June 16, 1966 that he was a "Black Nationalist," but he did not further elaborate on what he meant by this term. Various news media periodically reported during the term of the Presidency of Minister FLORENCE in FIGHT that he regarded the white community as his enemy and made frequent public statements indicating his adherence to the concept of "Black Power." In January 1967, he was instrumental in bringing to Rochester on behalf of FIGHT, as principal speaker, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, the National Chairman of SNCC. About the same time, he gave a speech on "my friend, MALCOLM X" at a fund-raising drive for FIGHT. MALCOLM X is publicly identified as former minister of NOI, Mosque No. 7 in New York City and a national leader of the NOI, who was assassinated in New York City on February 21, 1965.

INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY AND
OTHER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS ON
BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

On September 20, 1967, BU T-5 advised that the Erie County Communist Party (ECCP) held an open meeting on the evening of September 16, 1967 at the home of ROSE and JOHN TOURALCHUK, 137 Crowley Avenue, Buffalo, New York. The featured speaker at this meeting was GIL GREEN, known to informant to be the New York State CP Organizer. Among those present were FRED READISQ, who described himself as head of SNCC.

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The purpose of this meeting was to hear a report from GREEN on the Conference for New Politics which was recently held in Chicago, Illinois. GREEN also discussed race riots going on in the United States and he said, although he does not approve of them, that he will admit they obtained results for the Negro.

FRED READING addressed the group after GREEN had finished talking and he said he agreed with GREEN and hoped to meet again with the same people. Later on, privately, GIL GREEN expressed a desire to meet with READING at a subsequent date.

BU T-5 advised in September of 1967 that JOHN and ROSE TOURALCHUK were both then active members of the ECCP.

On September 25, 1967, BU T-4 advised FRED DOCK READING stated he had recently attended a meeting at which GIL GREEN was present in a private home on the West Side of Buffalo. Informant said READING had been invited to attend this meeting by ANTHONY MASSA, who had persistently called READING, and the latter acceded to this invitation only because of the persistence of MASSA.

READING indicated to informant that he "played along" with GIL GREEN to hear what he had to say and to find out what he had in mind.

BU T-5 advised in September of 1967 that ANTHONY MASSA was then an active member of the ECCP.

On January 11, 1968, BU T-5 advised the ECCP had no policy in existence at that time as to the Buffalo Chapter of SNCC and had made no attempt to follow up after the visit between GIL GREEN and FRED READING.

BU T-3 advised on December 19, 1967 that GEORGE WILL HARRIS, SNCC Chairman, had been contacted on several occasions by EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN and DONALD LINDQUIST.

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These individuals had learned of HARRIS' selection as SNCC Chairman and wanted him to become involved in radical student activities at SUNYAB.

Informant learned from HARRIS that this radical activity primarily consisted of functioning with the SUNYAB Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and other groups protesting the draft and United States policy in Viet Nam. Informant further advised HARRIS was willing to meet with these individuals to find out what their purpose was.

BU T-6 advised periodically during the latter 1950s that EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN was then a member of the ECCP Executive Committee until he was expelled for participating in factional activity against the leadership of the New York District CP.

BU T-7 periodically advised during 1962 to April of 1964 that EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN was instrumental in helping to establish a new organization in Buffalo, which came to be known as the Progressive Labor Party (PLP). He resigned from this organization in April of 1964 as a result of personality clashes with other officers of the PLP.

A characterization of the PLP, nationally and locally, is set forth in the appendix portion of this report.

BU T-5 advised in December of 1967 that DONALD LINDQUIST, known to informant as an old-time CP member, returned to the ECCP in the fall of 1967, attended one Party meeting, and then dropped out, claiming the CP was doing nothing constructive.

A characterization of SDS is contained in the appendix pages of this report.

On October 17, 1967, BU T-8 advised GEORGE HARRIS and FRED HUDSON attended a special workshop at Norton Union, SUNYAB, on October 8, 1967, led by EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN. One of the main topics discussed was SNCC and GEORGE HARRIS stated SNCC had tried to prevent riots from occurring in Buffalo, New York, and that the Negro people were not ready yet in Buffalo for such activity. He mentioned SNCC was then organizing in Buffalo and hoped to get a headquarters established in the future.

HARRIS advised he was leaving that night for New York City where he expected to meet with the National Chairman of SNCC, H. RAPP BROWN.

On October 4, 1967, BU T-8 made available two documents which were on the Peace Table of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) at SUNYAB. These documents consisted of an open letter signed by GEORGE HARRIS and FREDERICK HUDSON, Field Organizers of SNCC, Buffalo, New York. This letter announced the formation of SNCC and asked the filling out of a pledge form calling for a denation or a monthly pledge to continue the work of SNCC. The second document was a mimeographed leaflet captioned "S.N.C.C. Needs You." This was a call to join SNCC and fight for Black Power.

BUFFALO STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

The "Spectrum," a SUNYAB student newspaper, in its issue of June 9, 1967, disclosed the following:

"Anti-war activity at UB has undergone a reorganization and a change in focus. All previously competing campus anti-war groups have merged to form the Buffalo Student Mobilization Committee. The chief focal of activity has moved from the campus to the community." The article disclosed the program of Buffalo SMC will encompass peace activities,

including anti-Viet Nam war action, draft resistance, and a community education program.

In August of 1967, BU T-8 advised that Buffalo SMC, during the summer of 1967, has been meeting regularly on the SUNYAB campus. Its membership and leadership is comprised of the "New Left," which consistently opposes all phases of United States policy, both foreign and domestic. The local publication which usually carries the line of the Buffalo SMC is "The Buffalo Insider."

BU T-9 has periodically advised since mid-July 1967 that EDWARD and JEANETTE MERRILL, known to informant to be officers in the Buffalo Branch Workers World Party (BB,WWP) and GERALD GROSS, President of the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), were instrumental in organizing the Martin Sostre Defense Committee, which has issued leaflets and conducted a fund-raising campaign to "save MARTIN SOSTRE from a legal lynching."

A characterization of the BB,WWP and YAWF are contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

APPENDIX

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1967, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

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

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

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

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

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

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM (Continued)

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, in early July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

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

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

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

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a West Coast newspaper.

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

The source advised the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 130 Nassau Street, New York City, where the PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of the United Press International in San Francisco, California, On May 14, 1965, described the SDS as part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965 SDS National Convention, an anti-Communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966 issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some Communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962 to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF described that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan."

APPENDIX
BUFFALO CHAPTER
YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A source advised on April 21, 1965, that Post Office Box 372, Ellicott Station, Buffalo, New York, 14205, has been rented since August 17, 1964, under the name Buffalo Chapter, Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). The source advised that this Post Office Box was obtained by ROBERT W. STERLING, JR., 104 Roesch Avenue, Buffalo, New York, who identified himself as President of the Buffalo Chapter, YAWF.

A second source advised in May, 1967, that YAWF is the youth group of the Workers World Party (WWP), which has its headquarters in New York, New York.

This second source advised in May, 1967, that the Buffalo Chapter of YAWF maintains headquarters at 11 Minnesota Avenue, second floor, Buffalo, New York, and "Youth Discussion Group" is the only name which appears on the door of this headquarters. Rental cost of this headquarters is paid by the Buffalo Branch, WWP. The headquarters is used only for special occasions, and Buffalo Chapter of YAWF meetings are normally held at the residence of the organizer of the Buffalo Branch, WWP, at the conclusion of Buffalo Branch, WWP meetings.

The second source also advised in May, 1967, that the organizer of the Buffalo Branch, WWP, approves all policy of the Buffalo Chapter of YAWF before it is placed in effect.

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

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

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APPENDIX

BUFFALO BRANCH
WORKERS WORLD PARTY

A source advised in May, 1966, that the currently active Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party established during May, 1959, is a part of the National Workers World Party which maintains headquarters in New York City, and that the Buffalo Branch follows the aims and principles of the National organization.

A second source advised in May, 1967, that the Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party is a part of the National Workers World Party, and that the Buffalo Branch follows the aims and principles of the National organization.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York 14202

January 31, 1968

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
 BUFFALO DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY -
 BLACK NATIONALIST

Reference Report of SA CHARLES E.
 SANDALL, dated and captioned
 as above.

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

DECLASSIFIED NY 162K-14-3-54
Authority FBI Auto Declass Guide, 9/24/07
By CTS, NARA, Date 10/3/19

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