

LBJ LIBRARY DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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<u>Doc #</u>	<u>DocType</u>	<u>Doc Info</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Restriction</u>
10	report	Disturbance by Negro Teenage Youths, Cleveland, Ohio, Beginning June 22, 1966	C	4	6/28/66	A
10b	report	Disturbance by Negro Teenage Youths, Cleveland, Ohio, Beginning June 22, 1966	C	3	7/5/66	A
10d	report	Disturbances by Negro Teenage Youths, Cleveland, Ohio, Beginning July 18, 1966	C	7	7/20/66	A
10e	report	Disturbances by Negro Youths, Cleveland, Ohio, Beginning July 18, 1966	C	4	7/21/66	A
10f	report	Disturbances by Negro Youths, Cleveland, Ohio, Beginning July 18, 1966	C	6	7/22/66	A
10k	report	Disturbance by Negro Youths, Cleveland, Ohio, Beginning July 18, 1966	C	7	8/1/66	A
11	report	Disturbances by Negro Youths, Cleveland, Ohio, Beginning July 18, 1966	C	10	7/25/66	A
12	report	Disturbance by Negro Teen-Age Youths, Cleveland, Ohio, Beginning June 22, 1966	C	6	6/24/66	A
13	report	Disturbance by Negro Teen-Age Youths, Cleveland, Ohio, Beginning June 22, 1966	C	7	6/27/66	A

Collection Title Federal Records NACCD (Kerner Commission)**Folder Title** FBI**Box Number** E84

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Doc #	DocType	Doc Info	Classification	Pages	Date	Restriction
07e	report	Demonstrations and Disturbance, Wilcox and Pulaski, Chicago, Illinois, August 12, 1965 - redacted under FOIA b(1) b(7c)		3	8/19/65	B

Collection Title Federal Records NACCD (Kerner Commission)

Folder Title "FBI - Disturbances and Racial Disturbances"

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 14, 1964

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THE RACIAL
DISTURBANCES AND RIOTING DURING
THE PERIOD FROM JULY 17, 1964,
THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1964, AND
YOUTH DISTURBANCES SEPTEMBER 4,
1964, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 7, 1964

STATE OF NEW YORK
New York City
July 17, 1964, through July 31, 1964

Following the shooting of fifteen-year-old James Powell, a Negro, in New York City on July 16, 1964, by off duty police officer Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, several demonstrations occurred in the New York City area culminating in riots which commenced on July 18, 1964, in the Harlem Section of New York City and subsequently spread to the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section of Brooklyn. Powell had attacked Gilligan with a knife. He had a police record for assault and attempted robbery.

New York City police officials believe that a contributing factor to the rioting stemmed from the teachings of Malcolm X. Little, a former leader of the Nation of Islam, a black supremacist hate group, who has a very large following of Negroes in securing what they consider to be their full rights which includes overcoming the white race.

The Progressive Labor Movement, a Marxist-Leninist group oriented toward Red China, was also active prior to the outbreak of violence in Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant areas and once the rioting started the Progressive Labor Movement took advantage of the situation by exploiting the shooting of Powell. The Progressive Labor Movement printed thousands of copies of a leaflet containing a photograph of Lieutenant Gilligan and setting forth the words "Wanted For Murder." These leaflets were distributed in the Harlem area and also alleged police brutality against the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City.

Sources familiar with Communist Party activities in the New York area were of the opinion that the riots and unrest in New York City were not instigated or inspired by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and that the CPUSA was actually caught by surprise when the riots broke out.

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Individuals active before and during the violence that occurred in New York City have been identified by police officials as William Epton and Jesse Gray.

William Epton is Vice Chairman of the Progressive Labor Movement, who prior to the riots organized several groups in the Harlem area to handle whatever situation might arise in whatever way possible and with whatever weapons were on hand. Epton has also allegedly preached violence and stated that the Negroes must be free, that they were going to kill "cops" and judges, that no revolution can be won by peaceful means and that they would have to fight and would not be fully free until they smash this state totally and completely.

Jesse Gray, former organizer of the Harlem Region of the CPUSA had on July 19, 1964, called for one hundred skilled black revolutionaries who were ready to die to correct what he termed the "police brutality situation in Harlem."

Other sources have attributed the riots and unrest to "young punks" without a stake in the past or much hope in the future and members of various teen-age gangs who rule various neighborhoods.

Various sources have advised that they have no information to indicate that any parties outside the City of New York, either organizational or individual, had any influence or participation in the New York City riots.

Rochester, New York
July 24, 1964, through July 25, 1964

During the evening of July 24, 1964, a licensed street dance was held in Rochester, New York, in a predominantly Negro area. At about 11:30 p.m. two officers of the Rochester Police Department arrested an individual at this dance for intoxication and disorderly conduct. A group of bystanders attempted to interfere with the arrest and officers and police cars arrived on the scene. By that time a large mob had gathered and the police were unable to communicate with the mob or disperse it.

Additional aid was then called for from a nearby law enforcement agency but by that time full-scale rioting and looting had erupted. The resultant damage was estimated to be

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in the amount of some \$600,000 to \$1,000,000. Twenty-nine Rochester police officers, three deputy sheriffs and one New York State Trooper were injured during the rioting.

Contact with responsible public officials and civic leaders in the Rochester area, reveals that the consensus was no individual or organization outside of Rochester had any part in the rioting and that no subversive or racial organization was involved in the instigation of this rioting. It was also the consensus that the rioting and looting got out of hand and went unchecked because the police had no adequate plan for dealing with such a situation and were caught completely by surprise. It was the opinion of responsible individuals contacted that this racial disorder was a spontaneous thing which resulted from the crowd's hostility toward the police who were arresting a fellow Negro.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Jersey City, New Jersey
August 2, 1964, through August 5, 1964

Rioting broke out in Jersey City on August 2, 1964, when the Jersey City Police Department was called to investigate a report of two Negro women fighting at a Negro housing project. According to the police, both women were drunk and when police attempted to break up the fight, other Negro residents of this housing project interfered. Arrests were made and following these arrests Negroes from the near-by area gathered in the streets in protest of the arrests. Rioting then erupted and several police officers, rioters as well as innocent bystanders were injured. Rioting of a sporadic nature and looting continued on August 3 and 4 during which time considerable additional damage was done.

A responsible police official advised that while he felt the rioting was of a spontaneous nature, this situation had been building up for several years and resulted from the smoldering resentment on the part of the Negroes in Jersey City regarding inadequate housing, play areas and lack of equal employment opportunities.

Responsible sources advised that the rioting in Jersey City was quickly seized upon by the Negro hoodlum element as a means of expressing their hostility toward the police as well as a means of obtaining material things through looting various business establishments.

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City officials met with leaders of the Jersey City Negroes and established civil rights organizations. These leaders alleged police brutality in making arrests was the primary cause of the rioting. No evidence is available to indicate that the rioting was instigated by any organized racial or subversive group.

Paterson, New Jersey
August 11, 1964, through August 14, 1964

Rioting in New Jersey spread to Paterson on August 11, 1964, when police attempted to disperse a disorderly crowd of Negroes which had formed in a section of a Negro neighborhood. This rioting continued throughout the evenings of August 12 and 13 and resulted in considerable damage to numerous business establishments and private property as well as looting.

During the initial stages of the rioting, acts of vandalism did not appear to be directed against any specific racial group; however, on the evenings of August 12 and 13 no instances were reported where damage was incurred by establishments owned by Negroes as the looting and acts of vandalism were restricted to establishments owned by white persons.

It was the opinion of responsible police officials as well as leaders of the Negro community that the rioting and acts of vandalism were primarily carried out by irresponsible Negro males between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. These sources stated there did not appear to be any plan or pattern for this rioting but that it appeared to have been an outgrowth of the rioting which had taken place previously in New York City and Jersey City. No evidence was uncovered to indicate that this rioting was instigated by any organized racial or subversive group.

Elizabeth, New Jersey
August 11, 1964, through August 14, 1964

Rioting broke out in Elizabeth on August 11, 1964, and continued through August 14. Police officials state that this rioting was instigated by young Negro hoodlums who were running wild through the streets harassing police and annoying anyone and everyone on the streets regardless of race. Several

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persons were arrested on disorderly conduct charges up until the time the rioting ceased in the early morning hours of August 14. All of the individuals arrested were from the metropolitan Elizabeth area.

Responsible sources advised that there were no outside organizations connected with the rioting and that, in fact, the rioting and vandalism had the appearance of "mischief night" at Halloween.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Dixmoor (Chicago), Illinois

August 15, 1964, through August 18, 1964

This racial disturbance developed on the afternoon of August 15, 1964, at the Foremost Liquor Store in Dixmoor, Illinois, when a young Negro woman was reportedly caught stealing a bottle of whiskey. In the ensuing argument and disturbance, she broke several bottles of whiskey and the owner had her arrested. Following the arrest, a crowd of Negroes gathered in front of the store and attempted to persuade customers arriving at the store not to make a purchase. The local police who were sent to the scene were unable to disperse the crowd. The crowd grew to approximately one thousand persons who commenced stoning automobiles and in general causing wide-spread damage.

The police and local authorities are of the opinion the riot was caused by long-standing resentment of the people of the area against the owner of the Foremost Liquor Store, one Michael La Pota, who is of the white race. He has been closely associated with the hoodlum element of the Chicago area. Local authorities as well as leaders of the racial movement in this area have stated they believe the riot was spontaneous and was not started by subversives and racists. No information has been developed to indicate any outside element caused or directed the riot.

Because the local police force was unable to handle the early stages of the riot, it was necessary to get additional police from near-by areas as well as the state police. During the riot there appeared to be a lack of communication, cooperation and direction between the various local and state police forces involved. The delay in getting the additional help allowed time for the riot to gain momentum, thus making the crowds more difficult to handle.

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
August 28, 1964, through August 31, 1964

Philadelphia police records indicate that the riot began in the Negro area of north Philadelphia on the night of August 28, 1964, when two police officers were attacked by a Negro male during the routine arrest of a Negro woman who was causing a disturbance. A large crowd of Negroes gathered but with the aid of reinforcements the police were able to remove the attacker and the woman who was arrested from the scene. Shortly thereafter, numerous false "assist officer" calls were received by the police department which brought a large number of police officers back to the original scene and riot activities began with bricks and other objects being thrown from the roof tops at the police. Several police officers reported they had observed Abyssinia Hayes, the leader of a small black nationalist group, in the riot area several times during the night, haranguing the crowd and falsely claiming that a woman had been killed by the police. He was urging the people to retaliate against the police. Hayes was not arrested at that time but was arrested on August 31, 1964, following a police search of his house and was charged with unlawful storage of volatile liquids on his premises. Property damage resulting from the riot and looting was estimated by city officials to be in excess of two million dollars.

There were an estimated five hundred police officers in the riot area during the evening of August 28, 1964, attempting to restore order. They were under instructions to use no dogs, fire hoses or horses. In combatting the looting in the early hours of August 29, 1964, a flying wedge of police officers proceeded through the center of the looting area, driving the looters out with liberal use of night sticks. They attempted to make no arrests but merely made the individuals drop the stolen property. The police were forced to remain in large groups because of the debris and stones hurled from roof tops.

City officials pointed out that the riot occurred in a densely populated area with high concentration of Negroes and an area which produced the most "juvenile crime, adult crime, tuberculosis, venereal disease, unemployment, poverty and other social ills." It is the feeling of the police department that irresponsible hoodlums caused the trouble. The police further

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pointed out that a large number of Negro juvenile gangs are active in the area. A Negro leader in a public statement attributed the riot to the work of a few hoodlums who used the opportunity to vandalize and loot. A leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stated the riot began when the Negroes heard a false report that a woman who had been arrested on the night of August 28, 1964, had died.

Police and local officials have stated that investigation failed to develop any evidence to indicate outsiders were responsible for the instigation or continuation of the riot. No information has been developed pointing to any subversive influence in the riot.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
September 9, 1964

**RACIAL DISTURBANCES
KEANSBURG, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 28, 1964**

The following is a summary of information developed concerning the captioned racial disturbance:

**A. IDENTITY OF RACIAL, SUBVERSIVE, OR CRIMINAL GROUPS
OR INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED IN AGITATION AMONG NEGROES.**

1. Individuals

On September 4, 1964, Chief Robert Kronenberger, Keansburg, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that the Keansburg disturbance on August 28, 1964, actually was precipitated by a white male outsider, Thomas Share of Port Monmouth, who provoked a fight with a Negro by the name of Arthur Heywood. This altercation was joined by the brother of Heywood and resulted in friends of Share coming to his assistance. The resulting altercation drew a large crowd of approximately one hundred Negroes and nine hundred whites.

2. Organizations

On September 4, 1964, Chief Kronenberger pointed out that there are no Negro organizations in Keansburg nor are there any white hate groups in existence in the area.

**B. COMPLAINTS, ACCUSATIONS, AND ALLEGATIONS OF POLICE
BRUTALITY PRIOR TO THE DISTURBANCE.**

Chief Kronenberger indicated on September 4, 1964, that his department had received no complaints, nor allegations or accusations of police brutality prior to the disturbance nor at any time in the past.

**RACIAL DISTURBANCES
KEANSBURG, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 28, 1964**

**C. EVIDENCE OF PLAN OR PATTERN
BEHIND DISTURBANCE**

Chief Kronenberger indicated that as far as he was able to determine from interviews with subjects arrested and the negroes participating, that there appeared to be no plan or pattern behind the disturbance and that in essence, the disturbance erupted more or less spontaneously as a result of Share's attack on Heywood.

**D. EVIDENCE OF OUTSIDERS INVOLVED
IN DISTURBANCE**

1. Individuals

Chief Kronenberger advised that almost all of the persons involved in the disturbance were from outside of the Keansburg area. He indicated, however, that this would be a normal situation since Keansburg is a summer resort area with a large influx of outsiders during the summer season. He stated that the fact that the people involved in the disturbance were from outside the area was not significant for this reason, and he did not feel that Keansburg had been picked as a target for the disturbance.

Chief Kronenberger listed those arrested during the disturbance as follows along with their city of residence:

Irving Williams
Perth Amboy, New Jersey

James Bell
Rahway, New Jersey

Gerard Doherty
Keansburg, New Jersey

George Gentilesco
New York, New York

Mathew York
New York, New York

Michael Cleary
Keansburgh, New Jersey

**RACIAL DISTURBANCES
KEANSBURG, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 28, 1964**

**Frank Rosiania
Keansburg, New Jersey**

Chief Kronenberger pointed out that all of the above were white males and that they apparently had nothing in common and that they had joined in the fight for reasons of their own.

Lieutenant Joseph Mc Carthy, Middletown Township, New Jersey, Police Department, on September 4, 1964, pointed out that with respect to Thomas Share, he would describe Share as a trouble maker who could not avoid getting into trouble and that if there was no trouble to be found, he was of the type that would try and make some.

Chief Kronenberger stated that Share had recently been released from Rikers Island Prison, New York, New York, and that he was known to that department as a trouble maker.

2. Organizations

Chief Kronenberger stated that there was no evidence to indicate that any outside organization had planned or participated in the disturbance.

E. OTHER INFORMATION DEVELOPED WHICH WOULD INDICATE REASONS WHY THE DISTURBANCE TOOK PLACE.

Chief Kronenberger stated that his analysis of the situation led him to the conclusion that there had been no plan on the part of the white participants to drive the Negroes from town and that the Negroes had not started the trouble. He indicated that the Negroes of the community had always been very cooperative with the police in the pursuit of their duties, not only for many years prior to the disturbance, but in the days following the trouble.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey

October 1, 1964

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
Keansburg, New Jersey
August 28, 1964

On September 25, 1964, Patrolman FRANK CAPUTO, Keansburg, New Jersey, advised that MATTHEW HOGAN, 11 Charles Street, Port Monmouth, was found guilty of interfering with and molesting persons in a public place (New Jersey Code 2A 170-29) and sentenced on September 21, 1964 to a fine of \$15.

n.J. * Officer CAPUTO said that the case against THOMAS SHANE was postponed until October 5, 1964. CAPUTO said that WAYNE MALONEY was turned over to Juvenile Authorities because it was determined that he was not 18 years of age.

n.J. Officer GEORGE PRESTON, Juvenile Officer, Keansburg, Police Department, advised that the cases pending against the juveniles in this matter have not been heard at this time. PRESTON said that no date has been set but he said that it will be early October before they come up for a hearing.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

408 Post Office Building
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

August 15, 1966

Re: PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS
IN RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES

Information set forth in the following memorandum has been obtained from police sources in Baltimore, Maryland, primarily the office of Colonel FRANK BATTAGLIA, Chief of Patrol, Baltimore, Maryland Police Department, and from news sources in the Baltimore area.

Re: Racial Disturbance at
Baltimore, Maryland
July 28, 1966

I. Background

JOSEPH CARROLL, self-identified youth organizer for the National States Rights Party (NSRP), in a letter to the Parks Department, requested the use of certain parks in the Baltimore area.

He requested the use of these parks as Chairman of the Citizens for Brailsford Committee and indicated that the programs would consist of political rallies.

The Department of Parks advised CARROLL that he would be permitted to conduct political rallies at the following parks at the times and on the dates stated:

Patterson Park
6:30 - 9:30 p.m.
July 25 through 28, 1966

Riverside Park
6:30 - 9:30 p.m.
July 29 through 31, 1966

Federal Hill Park
6:30 - 9:30 p.m.
August 2 through 4, 1966.

Re: PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS
IN RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES

A characterization of the NSRP is appended hereto.

Patterson Park is a very large park located in East Baltimore. It is surrounded, for the most part, by an older residential neighborhood and the residents are generally of the low and lower middle income group. They are predominantly white, although there are some neighborhoods not far from the park which are predominantly Negro. Many of the people living in the vicinity of Patterson Park are the children and grandchildren of immigrants from various European countries.

On July 25, 1966, the proposed rally was held in Patterson Park. It was opened with music through a loud-speaker system and JOSEPH CARROLL made the opening remarks. He spoke briefly but his speech was anti-Negro and anti-Semitic. CARROLL, in his speech, referred to the recent National Convention of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and other CORE activities in Baltimore in connection with their "target city project" for the summer of 1966. He said, "These are the same vile niggers who preach so-called non-violence and brotherhood. Niggers are nothing but a bunch of damned communist liars." He said, "We've got to run these communist black insurrectionists right out of this state." He also said, "You hear the niggers speak of getting Black Power - - - well, I say they already have Black Power. They can riot as free as you please in the streets of Watts, Brooklyn, Cleveland and Chicago. Kill white police. Rape white women! Molest small, innocent white children and get away with it. All because the leader of our so-called Great Society, that all nigger-loving degenerate, L. B. J. and his kike flunkies quiver like whimpering dogs."

The next speaker was RICHARD BERRY NORTON, who has identified himself as the State Coordinator of the NSRP.

RICHARD BERRY NORTON spoke briefly and introduced the Reverend CONLEY LYNCH, who was more familiarly known as CONNIE LYNCH. In introducing LYNCH, he stated that three

Re: PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS
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years ago MARTIN LUTHER KING went to St. Augustine, Florida with the sole purpose of leading a black mob through the streets to integrate beaches and to break down what he called racial discrimination in taverns, etc. etc. NORTON said, "But one man came along and took his speaking equipment out. He set it up in the streets of St. Augustine, Florida and let me tell you, on the fourth night MARTIN LUTHER COON got all the hell he could take." He also said "They are going to say CONNIE LYNCH advocates violence - - - well, let me tell you one thing, I know CONNIE LYNCH personally. CONNIE LYNCH on the subject of violence is a moderate. CONNIE LYNCH personally told me he advises just enough moderate violence to get twenty million niggers the hell out of America."

CONNIE LYNCH then spoke. In opening his remarks he greeted everyone in the name of JESUS CHRIST. He said "We want to briefly introduce ourselves to you, well, if I do not introduce myself to you properly there are many dishonorable opponents of mine in the audience, part of them known as the FBI, or the Federal Bureau of Integration, or nigger baby-sitters." He then harangued the crowd for approximately 45 minutes in such a way as to arouse any latent feelings of racial hatred. Throughout his speech, he would make some statements such as, "Now, if a nigger has no respect and cannot stand his own damn stinking ways, I wont either. How do you folks feel about it, huh?" When he would make such a statement, a group of teen-agers, who were wearing arm bands with a thunderbolt insignia, would shout and applaud.

Approximately 300 to 350 people were nearby in the park area. Most of these people were obviously people who were in the park because it was a nice summer evening.

At one point, LYNCH's speech was interrupted by a white male, carrying a young female child, who raised his voice and loudly berated LYNCH for preaching race hatred.

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This individual was identified as a resident at a local hospital, who lives in the area of Patterson Park. He was given police protection as he left the area.

Several leaders of the local CORE organization were observed in the park listening to the speeches; however, there were no incidents as far as these individuals were concerned. They were easily identified because several of them were Negroes wearing shirts with CORE written across them.

On July 27, 1966, the NSRP held its second rally at Patterson Park. The speakers were again CARROLL, NORTON and LYNCH, and their speeches followed the same pattern as they had on July 25th. During the speech on July 27, 1966, LYNCH told the audience he would lead them into a "clear-cut race riot." He also criticized Mayor THEODORE R. MCKELDIN as a "boot-licking nigger lover." Approximately 500 people were in the vicinity of this rally and most of them were teen-agers.

LYNCH's talk was cut short because of several incidents which occurred while he was speaking, which drew the crowd's attention from him. These incidents were caused by the appearance of members of CORE, the local Spartacist Group and the Baltimore Committee to End the War in Vietnam on the scene.

Characterizations of the Spartacist Group and the Baltimore Committee to End the War in Vietnam are appended hereto.

Several soft drink bottles were thrown by unknown persons in the crowd in the direction of the place where CORE and Spartacist members were assembled, but no one was struck.

SECTION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

One young man began to heckle the speaker and was quickly escorted from the area by the local police, who put him in a police car to get him out of the area. As he was placed in the car, two persons attempted to strike him through the car window and they were arrested by the police.

At noon on July 28, 1966, a meeting was held at Mayor THEODORE R. McKELDIN's office, which was attended by high police officials and representatives of the various legal agencies of the city and state, as well as the Superintendent of Parks. At this meeting, it was decided that the permit which had been granted for the NSRP to hold rallies at Baltimore parks should be revoked on the grounds that the rally would incite to riot and create a disturbance. The police advised the NSRP leaders of the decision to revoke their permit, but they stated that they would ignore the decision and hold their rally.

On July 28, 1966, the NSRP parked its sound truck at Baltimore Street, which runs on the north side of Patterson Park. They remained in the street, but pointed the amplifiers in the direction of the park. Crowds gathered in the park facing the street. Again CARROLL, NORTON and LYNCH were the speakers. Some members of the Spartacist Group and members of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA) were observed standing in the park area listening to the speeches. Neither of these groups took any part in the rally; however, one of the speakers had indicated that the Spartacists were present. At the end of the rally, during which the speakers had followed the same general theme as they had on previous nights, and during which some of the crowd shouted, "Kill the niggers," the Spartacist Group were surrounded by a group of teen-age boys,

Re: PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS
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who were not identified. As the Spartacist Group started walking from the park, they were surrounded, for their own protection, by both uniformed and plain-clothes men of the Baltimore Police Department. Several eggs were thrown at them and a news photographer and a policeman were hit, but the Spartacists were not. A boy was arrested for throwing the eggs at this point. The Spartacist Group continued to walk for about three or four blocks along Baltimore Street and a large crowd continued to follow them. Finally, the police arrested two teen-age boys in the crowd, who refused to obey the order of a police officer and the Spartacists were placed in police cars and removed from the area.

Meanwhile, several blocks from the scene of the rally, two white youngsters walked up and down in front of predominantly Negro homes. One of these boys carried a sign which stated "Whites for Whites." When they refused to stop this activity, they were arrested.

Several Negro boys were chased by white youths and one of these boys was caught by a group of white youths. He was beaten and kicked by the group before police could come to his assistance.

It was also reported that a group of white boys went after some Negroes and white boys who were playing basketball on a court in Patterson Park and the players had to be escorted out of the area by police for their own protection.

It was also reported that bands of white youths roamed the area shouting epithets at Negroes passing by until after midnight.

At approximately 1:30 a.m. on July 29, 1966, Deputy Commissioner of Police GEORGE DEUCHLER advised that following the rally, ten arrests were made within eight blocks of the rally site. He stated at that time that only six of the persons arrested appeared to be in any way connected with the rally. Further information concerning

Re: PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS
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these arrests is set forth in Part II of this memorandum.

From photographs taken by news photographers at the time the Negro boy was beaten and kicked, police were able to identify six youths and subsequently arrested them in connection with this incident.

As far as it was known, there was no property damage which has been reported as a result of these disturbances.

The only individual known to be injured was the Negro boy who was beaten and kicked and his injuries were not sufficient to require hospital treatment. It was felt that one reason he was not more seriously hurt was that the youths who kicked him wore tennis shoes.

On July 29, 1966, Baltimore Police obtained an injunction prohibiting further rallies by the NSRP at Riverside Park, Patterson Park and Federal Hill Park, as well as other public places, for a period of ten days. The injunction applied to LYNCH, CARROLL and NORTON of the NSRP and there was also application to EDWIN FRANCIS HINDLE and PAUL WILLIAM CORDLE.

Also on July 29, 1966, the Baltimore City Grand Jury returned indictments against LYNCH, CARROLL, NORTON, HINDLE and CORDLE, based upon information developed from incidents that occurred at the rally held on July 28, 1966.

On August 11, 1966, Judge WILLIAM J. O'DONNELL of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, placed a ninety day ban on public rallies by the NSRP. He said his order would ban LYNCH, CARROLL and NORTON from making inflammatory speeches and enjoined the NSRP from permitting these three to conduct rallies. He said two other defendants in the injunction proceedings, HINDLE and CORDLE, will be restrained from assisting in the rallies. The same five defendants were arraigned on August 12, 1966, in Criminal

**Re: PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS
IN RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES**

Court on charges of riot and conspiracy to riot. The indictments accused the five men of inciting to riot, disorderly conduct, cursing and swearing and violating Park Board rules. The riot indictments were drawn to embrace all three rallies.

Judge O'DONNELL said that he found, as a fact, that the NSRP is "dedicated to the irradiation of Negroes and Jews from civilized America." The court also found that the application for permit to hold the rallies in the name of the Committee for Brailsford was an "out and out fraud, perpetrated on the citizens of Baltimore." In describing the activities of HINDLE and CORDLE, Judge O'DONNELL said that while he found that "they were not members of the NSRP and had no part in planning the rallies, they did undertake to incite and encourage a breach of the peace." Acts attributed to them were encircling a group of Negroes by white sympathizers, being with a group who carried ropes and wide belts and chasing the Negro boy who was walking his dog.

Colonel FRANK BATTAGLIA, Chief Patrol, Baltimore, Maryland Police Department, advised that approximately 250 policemen were used each night in connection with the rallies on July 25, 27 and 28, 1966. He stated that in addition to this, the 4:00 p.m. to midnight shift on July 28, 1966, was held over for about three hours, due to the tense situation in East Baltimore. This involved approximately 500 men.

Re: PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS
IN RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES

II. Violent Elements Which Participated
in Disturbance at Baltimore, Maryland
July 28, 1966

A. National States Rights Party (NSRP)

As has been stated, a characterization of the NSRP is appended hereto.

This organization has not been particularly active in the Baltimore area in the past. Up until the current year of 1966, the activities of this group were, for the most part, the occasional distribution of literature attacking the Negro race.

On November 9, 1964, Confidential Informant BA T-1 stated that the NSRP in the Baltimore area is operated primarily by RICHARD BERRY NORTON. The informant stated that NORTON operates the NSRP "out of his coat pocket." He said that NORTON enlists the aid of other individuals to "front for him" because he likes to keep in the background. NORTON is currently the State Coordinator of the NSRP for Maryland.

The other most active individual during the past year in the NSRP in the Baltimore area is JOSEPH JOHN CARROLL, 19 years of age, who is, according to his own admission, the State Youth Director of the NSRP in Maryland.

RICHARD BERRY NORTON was born November 10, 1935, either at Baltimore, Maryland, or at Montgomery County, Maryland. He presently lives at 5512 Purdue Avenue and was employed by the L. A. Benson Company, 3707 E. Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

On November 9, 1964, BA T-1 advised that NORTON was formerly associated with the American Nazi Party (ANP) and for a time was head of a local group, which called themselves

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the Fighting American Nationalists (FAN).

Characterizations of the American Nazi Party and the Fighting American Nationalists in the Baltimore area are appended hereto.

NORTON has come to the attention of the police agencies in the Baltimore area in the past in connection with an assault on a Jewish immigrant. He has been arrested in Baltimore County on several occasions for disorderly conduct and on October 12, 1962, he was charged with carrying a concealed and deadly weapon.

Confidential Informant BA T-2 advised on August 13, 1966, that RICHARD BERRY NORTON was, for a short time, a member of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA) in the Baltimore area. However, he stated that NORTON is no longer a member of the Klan.

A characterization of the UKA is appended hereto.

JOSEPH JOHN CARROLL is a white male, who was born on February 5, 1947, at Baltimore, Maryland. He resides with his mother at 247 Meadowvale Road, Lutherville, Maryland.

On July 7, 1965, ALLEN JEROME WELCH, Deputy Commander of the American Nazi Party, Arlington, Virginia, advised that JOSEPH JOHN CARROLL joined the ANP on March 19, 1965, and remained at the ANP barracks in Arlington, Virginia until June 7, 1965, at which time he returned to his home in the Baltimore area. He advised that CARROLL had reportedly had a nervous breakdown.

On August 12, 1966, JOSEPH CARROLL admitted to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was, for a time, a member of the ANP and stayed at the ANP barracks in Arlington, Virginia. He also admitted that for a short time he was a member of the UKA in the Baltimore area, but stated that there was not enough "action"

Re: PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS
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"Louisiana. A CBS report grudgingly labeled CONNIE LYNCH as '...the best... and the most dangerous speaker in America.'"

B. United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of
the Ku Klux Klan (UKA)

On the night of July 28, 1966, LAYTON C. BRAUN, self-admitted King Kleeagle of the UKA in Maryland, CHESTER JONES, EDWIN FRANCIS HINDLE and PAUL WILLIAM CORDLE, all of whom have been identified as members of the UKA, were seen in attendance at the July 28th rally. As has been reported, HINDLE and CORDLE were subsequently arrested for their activities following the rally on the night of July 28th, 1966.

During the past few months, LAYTON BRAUN was a leader of KLAN counterpicketing activities in opposition to CORE picketing activities at the Horizon House, a new apartment house located in Baltimore, Maryland. All of the above are white males.

C. Spartacist Group

During the NSRP rally held on July 28, 1966, A. ROBERT KAUFMAN, JOE CLARK, ROBERT SHERWOOD and JAMIE SMITH were observed at the rally and their attendance was publicly noted by one of the NSRP speakers during the rally.

On July 11, 1966, Confidential Informant BA T-3 advised that the Spartacist Group in Baltimore consists of A. ROBERT KAUFMAN, a white male, who resides at 2730 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, Maryland, who is a leader of the Baltimore group; JOSEPH ROSS CLARK, a white male, who has been a Spartacist member since April, 1965; ROBERT SHERWOOD, a white male, whose home address was formerly 1531 W. Wellington Street, Chicago, Illinois; informant advised that SHERWOOD is in

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Baltimore as an organizer of the Baltimore Spartacist Group; and JAMIE SMITH, a white female, who recently became a member of the Spartacist Group.

Police sources in the Baltimore area are very familiar with A. ROBERT KAUFMAN, who several times a year for a number of years has been arrested, or has had to be protected by police because of his public activities and his penchant for apparently deliberately getting into shouting arguments with people who do not share his views and with police officers who try to curb his activities, which tend to lead to disorder.

The Spartacist Group at the rally on July 28, 1966, engaged in no picketing, or in other activities designed to call attention to themselves. However, since their presence was publicly noted by one of the NSRP speakers; the attention of a good portion of the crowd was focused on them and they had to be escorted from the area by police and one individual threw eggs at them.

D. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

WALTER BROOKS, a colored male, who is Project Director of the CORE Target City Project in Baltimore, STEWART WECHSLER, a white male, who is active in the CORE Target City Project and MICHAEL FLUG, a Negro male, who is also active in the CORE Target City Project, were present at the NSRP rallies on July 25 and July 27, 1966.

On July 28, 1966, WALTER BROOKS advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that CORE intended to have about 20 marshals present at the NSRP rally at Patterson Park on that date, around the edge of the crowd for the sole purpose of persuading Negroes to stay away from the area. During the rally, however, on July 28, 1966, no CORE marshals or other individuals known to be associated with CORE were noted in the area of the rally. It is believed

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IN RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES

that the police persuaded BROOKS that having CORE marshals in the area would only tend to worsen the tense situation.

E. Unaffiliated Individuals

Individuals who were arrested following the NSRP rally on July 28, 1966, within about eight blocks of the rally site, are as follows:

CHARLES C. ~~WORTHINGTON~~, a white male, 21 years of age, 2125 E. Pratt Street, charged with disorderly conduct at Baltimore and Chester Streets.

JOSEPH V. ~~BENNETT~~, a white male, 20 years of age, 2109 E. Baltimore Street, charged with investigation of assault at Baltimore and Chester Streets.

THOMAS M. ~~BOONE~~, a Negro male, 38 years of age, 2412 Huron Street, charged with carrying two deadly weapons.

KENNETH L. ~~QUINTER~~, a white male, 32 years of age, 2407 E. Fairmount Avenue, charged with disorderly conduct at Fayette Street and Montford Avenue.

ROBERT L. ~~HENNING~~, a white male, 20 years of age, 3515 Coolidge Avenue, arrested for disorderly conduct at 8:55 p.m., at Fayette Street and Montford Avenue.

GEORGE S. ~~SOUSTEK~~, 3228 Massachusetts Avenue, a white male, 21 years of age, arrested for disorderly conduct, at 8:55 p.m. at Fayette Street and Montford Avenue.

JERRY J. ~~BARILE~~, a white male, 28 years of age, 219 N. Rose Street, charged with disorderly conduct, at 9:20 p.m., at Orleans Street and Montford Avenue.

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b. 6. 137
PAUL J. ~~X~~KODISH, a white male, 27 years of age, 2106 E. Madison Street, charged with disorderly conduct, at 12:05 a.m. (7/29/66), at 208 N. Montford Avenue.

b. 6. 43
RAY E. ~~X~~WHITE, a Negro male, 23 years of age, 1744 Carswell Street, charged with carrying a deadly weapon (a butcher knife), at 11:40 p.m., Chester and Fayette Streets.

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HUBERT ~~X~~JOYNER, a Negro male, 46 years of age, 2332 Orleans Street, arrested at 8:40 p.m., charge not given.

On August 9, 1966, Officer RAYMOND MACKESSY of the office of Colonel FRANK J. BATTAGLIA, Baltimore, Maryland, Police Department, advised of the result of pictures taken by news media at the time of the assault on DENNIS ~~X~~ALEXANDER, a colored boy, immediately following the NSRP rally on July 28, 1966, the following individuals were arrested:

JAMES ~~X~~HAMPTON, a white male, born February 3, 1948, of 309 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland.

b. 6. 44
ROBERT ~~X~~WOSK, a white male, 18 years of age of 9 S. Ann Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

b. 6. 45
CHARLES (BUTCH) ~~X~~GRAY, a white male, 18 years of age, 1752 E. Lombard Street.

b. 6. 46
JAMES ~~X~~ZARRO, a white male, 18 years of age of 2235 E. Fayette Street.

b. 6. 47
JERRY ~~X~~STILSON, a white male, 16 years of age of 248 S. Wolfe Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

b. 6. 48
RANDY ~~X~~McCAULEY, a white male, 15 years of age, of 2018 E. Baltimore Street.

Re: PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS
IN RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES

A review of the files of the Baltimore Office reflects no identifiable information concerning the unaffiliated individuals mentioned above.

F. EVIDENCE OR INDICATION OF SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE

On the basis of information developed and continuous contact with informants and sources of this division in subversive organizations, there is no indication of subversive influences except the limited participation by the Spartacist Group, the Baltimore Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and the United Klans of America. Rather, this was the product of the activities of the members of the National States Rights Party.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY OF THE WORLD UNION OF FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

In his book "This Time The World", copyrighted in 1961, George Lincoln Rockwell identified himself as Commander, American Nazi Party of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS), Arlington, Virginia.

The April 4, 1963, issue of "The Richmond News Leader", a Richmond, Virginia, daily newspaper, reported that George Lincoln Rockwell had, on the previous day, again applied for the American Nazi Party to be chartered in the State of Virginia, but this request was turned down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. This action was taken pursuant to an act of the 1962 Virginia Assembly which prohibits use of "Hazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia charter. This article further pointed out that Rockwell's Party is presently chartered in the State of Virginia as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party.

On August 14, 1964, a source advised that the ANP - WUFENS was organized by George Lincoln Rockwell at his residence in Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1959, as an international "National Socialist" movement based on the German Nazi Party headed by Adolf Hitler. He added that Rockwell is the dominant force and personality in this party; that he is espousing a "line" of hatred against the Jews and Negroes; and that he is seeking, through speeches, distribution of literature and picketing, to establish a cohesive and dominant political party in the United States and in foreign countries.

According to the "Stormtrooper's Manual", an official publication of the ANP, the phases of ANP struggle for power are fourfold, namely, first "to make ourselves known to the masses"; second, "the dissemination of our program and truth about the Party"; third, "organizing the people who have been converted to our propaganda"; and fourth, "the attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses".

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

On September 16, 1965, the source advised that George Lincoln Rockwell believes he has completed the first three phases in his struggle for power and is now into the fourth stage, to wit, the "attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses". The source stated Rockwell believes this because of his success in gaining a place on the ticket in the November, 1965, gubernatorial election in the State of Virginia.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

BALTIMORE COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

On November 8, 1965, a source advised that the Baltimore Committee to End the War in Vietnam (BCEWV), was organized in Baltimore, Maryland, and that it is affiliated with the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam located in Madison, Wisconsin.

The source also advised, on the same date, that HERMAN M. HEYN, 5509 Bosworth Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, stated at that time that he was solely responsible for the organization, and that he, HEYN, had formed the BCEWV in order to protest United States intervention in Vietnam.

On April 14, 1966, the same source advised that the BCEWV is under the domination and control of the "Spartacist Group" at Baltimore, Maryland. The same source also advised that A. ROBERT KAUFMAN is head of, and a member of, the Baltimore, Maryland Spartacist Group, and has considerable influence in the committee.

There is no specific headquarters for the BCEWV. Business meetings are held in the homes of members. There is no formal membership.

HERMAN M. HEYN

A source, on October 18, 1965, advised that he knew HERMAN HEYN to have been a Vice - President of the New Era Book Shop, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1964, and a subscriber to "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

APPENDIX



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Baltimore, Maryland
August 16, 1966

Title PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS
IN RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES

~~CHARACTER~~

Reference Memorandum, 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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Omaha, Nebraska

July 5, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Re: Disturbances at Omaha, Nebraska
July 3 - 5, 1966

Inspector Richard Anderson, Detective Bureau, Omaha, Nebraska Police Department, advised on July 3, 1966, that disturbances in which windows to six business establishments were broken and a hardware and clothing store looted occurred during the early morning hours of July 3, 1966, in the predominantly Negro area of 24th and Lake Streets, Omaha, Nebraska. The disturbance was believed precipitated by arrival in the area of police cruisers around 1:00 a.m. following reports to the police department that a few individuals in the area were setting off firecrackers.

According to Inspector Anderson, approximately 150 Negroes were observed in the area of the disturbance, which lasted approximately two hours, but only about 50 of these individuals were involved in the disturbance. Fourteen adults and eight juveniles were arrested during the early morning hours of July 3, 1966, on various charges including Disobeying a Police Officer, Discharging Fireworks, Disturbing the Peace, and Suspicion of Burglary.

Minor injuries were sustained by the driver of a Yellow Cab and his 67-year-old female passenger when windows to the cab were shattered by rock throwers. A television cameraman suffered facial cuts and bruises when struck in the face by one of the crowd and later by flying glass.

Captain Murdock Platner, Omaha, Nebraska Police Department, advised on July 4, 1966, that another disturbance, believed to be a recurrence of the July 3 disturbance, began around 1:30 a.m., July 4, 1966, in the predominantly Negro area of North Omaha around 24th and Lake Streets and subsequently spread throughout a 24 square-block area. During this disturbance, which lasted approximately two hours, plate glass windows to seven business establishments in this area were broken, windows to two private residences had rocks or bottles thrown through them, and two businesses, a hardware store and a grocery store, were broken into and looted. Twenty-nine adults and twenty

juveniles were arrested during the early morning hours of July 4, 1966, by the Omaha Police Department, most of them on charges of Disturbing the Peace, Loitering, or Disobeying a Police Officer. Five of those arrested were held on Suspicion of Burglary with stolen property in their possession. A fifteen-year-old Negro boy, who was shot in the leg by a police officer, was taken to a hospital, treated, and released.

Captain Platner further advised on July 5, 1966, that for the third consecutive night a disturbance erupted in the predominantly Negro area of North Omaha beginning in a parking lot at 24th and Lake Streets, where a number of Negroes, mostly youths, had gathered. Around 12:30 a.m., July 5, 1966, approximately 100 helmeted policemen and state troopers began dispersing a crowd of 100 to 150 persons from this parking lot. He advised that considerable pushing, scuffling, and throwing of rocks and bottles in the direction of police officers by participants took place during their removal from the area.

According to Captain Platner, four companies of National Guardsmen composed of between 150 and 200 men, which had been alerted the previous day, arrived on the scene at 1:40 a.m., their assistance having been requested by local authorities to restore order. Order was restored shortly after the arrival of the Guardsmen, who remained in the area until approximately 3:00 a.m.

Captain Platner advised that the only reported injury on the morning of July 5, 1966, was to a police officer who received a cut on his finger from a broken bottle, and the only reported damage was broken plate-glass windows of a grocery store and hardware store. He stated, however, that 49 Negroes, including 14 juveniles, were arrested by the Omaha Police Department during the early morning hours of July 5, 1966, most of them on charges of Unlawful Assembly.

Paul Lewis and George Shields, 113th INTC Group, Omaha, Nebraska, were kept advised of these disturbances on a daily basis July 3-5, 1966.

According to local news releases, Governor Frank Morrison of Nebraska, Mayor A. V. Sorensen of Omaha, and other local authorities have indicated that these disturbances have no racial implications.

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



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Omaha, Nebraska

July 7, 1966

5a

Re: Disturbances at Omaha,
Nebraska
July 3-5, 1966

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum dated July 5, 1966, at Omaha, Nebraska, captioned as above.

Captain Murdock Platner, Omaha, Nebraska, Police Department advised on July 6, 1966, that no disturbances occurred in the predominately Negro area of North Omaha, Nebraska, the scene of three consecutive disturbances, during the night of July 5, 1966, or early morning of July 6, 1966.

According to an article in the "Omaha World-Herald" on July 6, 1966, Governor Frank Morrison of Nebraska in a news conference on July 5, 1966, stated that the disturbances in Omaha were not "a racial problem per se, not black against white or white against black. This was a group of young people who took the law into their own hands."

This same edition of the "Omaha World-Herald" disclosed that Negro youths in meeting with Omaha Mayor A.V. Sorensen on July 5, 1966, made the following requests:

Educational program in the area;

More recreational facilities;

An immediate end to what they called "police brutality and abuses";

Jobs for the many jobless youth in the area and the release of youths jailed since disturbances began.

No specifics were furnished regarding the charges of "police brutality and abuses" mentioned in this article.

On July 6, 1966, Captain Murdock Platner, Omaha Police Department was recontacted and advised that the Omaha Police Department was not aware of any instances of police brutality and abuses, which were referred to by a Negro spokesman furnishing grievances of the Negro community to Mayor Sorensen, and no complaints have been received by the Police Department alleging such.

Captain Platner was recontacted on July 7, 1966, and advised that no recurrence of disturbances which took place in Omaha earlier in the week had occurred the evening of July 6 or early morning hours of July 7, 1966.

George Shields, 113th INTC Group, Omaha, Nebraska, on July 6, 1966, and July 7, 1966, was advised that no disturbances had occurred during the early morning hours of these dates.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Omaha, Nebraska
August 1, 1966

Disturbances,
Omaha, Nebraska
July 31, 1966, and
August 1, 1966

Chief of Police C. Harold Ostler, Omaha, Nebraska, Police Department advised on July 29, 1966, that there were rumors which indicated the possibility of a disturbance occurring in Omaha, in the Negro section of the city, on July 29, 1966, or July 30, 1966. The possible disturbance reportedly might have some connection with the death of a Negro youth, Eugene Nesbitt, on July 25, 1966, Nesbitt was fatally wounded by the Omaha Police after a forty-block police chase after Nesbitt and another suspect were fleeing from a burglary. Suspects' automobile went through a road block and struck a fence. The other suspect was captured nearby, but Nesbitt attempted to run and ignored the police warnings to stop. The subsequent disturbances did not include any demonstration regarding Nesbitt. The Omaha Police officials and the press did not criticize the officer that fired the fatal shot at Nesbitt.

On July 31, 1966, Sergeant Joseph Horky of the Omaha Police Department advised that no actual Negro demonstration had occurred in Omaha from July 29, 1966, to July 31, 1966. He stated, however, that approximately 50 Negroes, mainly teenagers, had congregated in the Negro district of Omaha in the early hours of July 31, 1966. He stated windows were broken by this group in approximately four business establishments in the Negro district of Omaha. He stated two Negroes were arrested by the Omaha Police Department for suspicion of burglary, two for disobeying an officer and two for disturbing the peace.

On August 1, 1966, Chief of Police Ostler stated approximately 50 extra policemen were on duty in Omaha the previous night, in the Negro section of Omaha. In the early hours of August 1, 1966, approximately 100 Negroes, mainly teenagers, congregated in the Negro district. They threw fire bombs, looted business establishments and damaged some property.

Disturbances, Omaha, Nebraska,
July 31, 1966, and August 1, 1966

Chief of Police Ostler stated these troublemakers were local individuals who wanted to engage in looting. He advised that their activities did not indicate much organization, but was probably planned, to some extent, ahead of its occurrence. He stated the disturbance ended before dawn. He stated one 18-year-old Negro youth was struck in the stomach with a shotgun pellet when he was coming out of a liquor store after a burglary. This youth, Joseph Byrd, is reported to be in good condition at County Hospital, Omaha, where he is under police guard. He is later to be charged with Suspicion of Burglary.

Chief of Police Ostler stated it was possible that certain members of the group of Negroes threw fire bombs at an establishment, as a diversionary tactic, in order that they might be able to distract the police and be able to loot another business establishment.

Chief of Police Ostler stated that, in the early hours of August 1, 1966, ten store burglaries were committed in Omaha by this group. He stated that the group threw fire bombs, or attempted arson, at six business establishments. Two automobiles and five additional business establishments are known to have been damaged. Twenty-one youths were arrested for Suspicion of Burglary, three for Petit Larceny and one for Vagrancy.

Sources, which are familiar with racial activities in Omaha, advised on July 29, 1966, that they were aware of the same rumor which Chief of Police Ostler had heard, but they had no information regarding the identity of any individuals who were likely to be involved in any disturbance.

This confirms information furnished orally to
Mr. Nathaniel E. Kossack of the Criminal Division on 7/31/66.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Omaha, Nebraska
August 2, 1966

Disturbances, Omaha,
Nebraska, July 31, 1966 -
August 2, 1966

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum dated August 1, 1966, in this matter prepared at Omaha, Nebraska.

On August 2, 1966, Chief of Police C. Harold Ostler, Omaha, Nebraska, Police Department, advised that the amount of disturbance in the Negro section of Omaha in the early hours of August 2, 1966, decreased considerably, as compared to the disturbance in the early hours of August 1, 1966.

Chief of Police Ostler stated only one arrest was made in the early hours of August 2, 1966, in the Negro section of Omaha. That arrest was made of a 16-year-old boy for burglarizing a jewelry store. Except for this one incident, there was no looting in the Negro section of Omaha in the early hours of August 2, 1966. He stated there was only a normal number of individuals on the streets in the Negro section during the early hours of August 2, 1966.

Chief of Police Ostler advised that, in the early hours of August 2, 1966, windows were broken in nine business establishments in the Negro section of Omaha and five other businesses were the object of fire bombs, or other incendiaries. He stated the disturbance in the early hours of August 2, 1966, was of considerably less magnitude than the disturbance of the previous night. He stated the apparent purpose of the disturbance was to harass the police.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Omaha, Nebraska
August 3, 1966

Disturbances, Omaha, Nebraska,
July 31, 1966 - August 3, 1966

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum dated August 2, 1966, in this matter, prepared at Omaha, Nebraska.

On August 3, 1966, Chief of Police C. Harold Ostler, Omaha, Nebraska, Police Department, advised that the Negro section of Omaha was relatively quiet during the early hours of August 3, 1966. He stated no looting, or burglaries, occurred in this area during this period.

Chief of Police Ostler stated that during the night of August 2-3, 1966, in the Negro section of Omaha, there was the following criminal activity: An attempted arson to an automobile, committed by four Negro teenagers, three business establishments sustained broken windows from thrown rocks and a watchman at a business establishment was threatened with damage to the building by young Negro males for failure to hire Negro help.

A vacant restaurant building in the Negro section of Omaha blew up in the early hours of August 3, 1966. This was Brown's Restaurant, 3606 North 16th Street. Part of the building was blown on to the street. Nine nearby buildings also sustained damage in this blast. Chief of Police Ostler believed this blast was caused by natural gas and had no connection with the recent disturbances in this area. He pointed out that on July 28, 1966, the owner of this restaurant discovered three gas jets turned on on the stove in this restaurant, along with one gas jet by the sink. The owner did not report this situation at that time. It was believed the gas jets had been turned on by children in the neighborhood.

The blast on August 3, 1966, at Brown's Restaurant reportedly caused a reddish blue flame and blew out the sides of the building. A fire ensued. A car, containing five adults and one child, was passing by this restaurant at the time of the blast. The occupants of this car were injured slightly. After being treated at a hospital for their injuries, they were released from the hospital. Most of the occupants of the car were returning home after working the night shift at Campbell Soup Company.

Disturbances, Omaha, Nebraska,
July 31, 1966 - August 3, 1966

Chief of Police Ostler advised the Omaha Police Department would temporarily continue to have extra policing on duty in the Negro section of Omaha each night. He advised that all available officers would be on night duty in the Negro section of Omaha this coming weekend.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1010 Federal Office Building
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

August 8, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: DISTURBANCE,
Omaha, Nebraska,
August 8, 1966

Chief of Police, C. Harold Ostler, Omaha Police Department, Omaha, Nebraska, advised on August 8, 1966, that a "Molotov-Cocktail" was thrown by an unknown individual into the driveway of the Country Charm Dairy, 5124 North 24th, Omaha, at approximately 12:30 a.m., August 8, 1966. Chief of Police Ostler advised that a cruiser car was immediately dispatched to the scene and the fire was smoldering in the driveway when the patrolmen arrived. He said that there were no injuries or damages caused to the dairy and that the fire was only in the driveway.

Chief Ostler advised that there were no other instances or damages in the area.

At 9:05 a.m., August 8, 1966, Richard A. Roth, U.S. Secret Service, Omaha, was advised of the above incident. At 9:07 a.m., August 8, 1966, Paul Lewis, Region III, 113th INTC Group, Omaha, was advised of the above. At 9:10 a.m., August 8, 1966, Theodore L. Richling, United States Attorney, Omaha, was advised of the above matter.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Omaha, Nebraska
September 19, 1966

Disturbances,
Omaha, Nebraska,
September 18, 1966

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum, dated August 3, 1966, regarding disturbances in Omaha, Nebraska, between July 31, 1966, to August 3, 1966.

On September 19, 1966, Chief of Police C. Harold Ostler, Omaha, Nebraska, Police Department, advised that there were two minor disturbances on September 18, 1966, in and near the Negro section of Omaha. No lootings, or burglaries, occurred in connection with these disturbances.

Chief of Police Ostler stated that the Blackburn Center, 24th and Meredith Streets, Omaha, an entertainment center primarily for Negro teenagers, closed at approximately 11:59 p.m., September 17, 1966. Immediately after this center closed, a group of Negro teenagers commenced walking south on North 24th Street toward their homes. At 12:09 a.m., September 18, 1966, Sunday, a report was received by the Omaha Police Department that several windows had been broken in business establishments on North 24th Street. The Omaha Police Department determined that the windows in fifteen business establishments on North 24th Street had been broken. The number of windows broken was twenty-eight. The police did not witness the breaking of any of these windows and made no arrests for this vandalism. The businesses were closed and the police department was not notified until the window breaking had ended. Chief of Police Ostler was of the definite opinion that the breaking of these windows was done by the group of teenagers that had left the Blackburn Center a few minutes earlier. The owners of the business establishments that sustained broken windows included members of both the Caucasian race and the Negro race.

Chief of Police Ostler stated the Blackburn Center was open again on the evening of September 18, 1966. It closed at 10:00 p.m. that evening. Immediately thereafter, two or three windows were broken in business establishments on North 24th Street, Omaha. Chief of Police Ostler advised that, at the

Disturbances, Omaha, Nebraska
September 18, 1966

of interview, he did not have the detailed police reports showing the names of the business houses that were damaged. He stated the police did not witness the breaking of these windows and that no arrests were made as a result. of this vandalism.

Chief of Police Ostler stated he intended to increase police coverage on North 24th Street in the future at the closing hour of the Blackburn Center.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Omaha, Nebraska
September 28, 1966

Disturbance,
Omaha, Nebraska,
September 24, 1966

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum dated September 19, 1966, regarding disturbances in Omaha, Nebraska, on September 18, 1966.

On September 28, 1966, Chief of Police C. Harold Ostler, Omaha, Nebraska, Police Department, advised that there was a minor disturbance on September 24, 1966, in the Negro section of Omaha. No lootings or burglaries occurred in connection with this disturbance. No fire bombs were set off in connection with this disturbance.

Chief of Police Ostler stated the disturbance occurred between 12:15 a.m. and 2:45 a.m., September 24, 1966. All of the seventeen individuals arrested at the time of this disturbance were Negroes. Eight of the individuals arrested were adults, and nine were juveniles. The charges against the adults included throwing rocks at police, causing a disturbance, and refusing to leave the scene. The charges against the juveniles included causing a disturbance, urinating in the street, failure to obey a police order, loitering, disturbing the peace, and curfew and probation violation. All of the above arrests were made on North 24th Street, Omaha. Chief of Police Ostler stated that, during the disturbance, several rocks and bottles were thrown at other individuals, policemen, and police cars. When the police arrived on the scene, they ordered the crowd to disperse. When the crowd ignored this police order, the arrests were made.

Two dry cleaning establishments on North 24th Street sustained broken windows during this disturbance. A total of three windows were broken. The window of one privately owned automobile was broken by a bottle during this disturbance. The vehicle was stopped at a traffic light at that time. A passenger in that vehicle received a slight injury and refused medical attention. A window in a police cruiser also was broken.

Disturbance,
Omaha, Nebraska,
September 24, 1966

Chief of Police Ostler advised that this disturbance occurred after dances had ended at the Blackburn Recreation Center, a city recreation center, and the Holiday Recreation Center, which is privately owned. Both are located on North 24th Street. A portion of the groups that attended each of these dances met at a vacant lot near 24th and Miami Streets and commenced fighting among themselves. At that time, the police were called. The two groups that were involved in this disturbance came from the areas of 24th and Maple Streets and 24th and Ames Avenue, Omaha.

Chief of Police Ostler pointed out that no disturbance occurred on Saturday night, September 24-25, 1966. The Chief stated that normally there is a greater likelihood of a disturbance on Saturday nights than on a Friday night.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
September 13, 1935

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY
SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1935
RACIAL MATTERS

Chief Michael D. Roy, Elizabeth, New Jersey Police Department, telephonically advised on September 11, 1935, that Negro youths were believed to have broken seven store windows in the Elizabethport section of Elizabeth, New Jersey, during the evening of September 10, 1935, and the early morning of September 11, 1935. He added that one false alarm had been turned in to the fire department at 2:53 am on September 11, 1935.

No injuries were sustained as a result of the window breakage. Nine Negro youths were arrested during this period.

The above information was furnished to Special Agent Phillip Bethea, 103th INTC Group, Region II, Newark, New Jersey, by Special Agent Henry Garcia.

On September 13, 1935, Chief Roy advised that investigation has failed to disclose any relationship between those Negro youths arrested on September 10-11, 1935 with any of the vandalism that resulted in the broken store windows mentioned above. The Negro youths were arrested at various parts of the city for several offenses such as:

Mugging, disorderly persons (using foul language, and failure to give a good account of themselves), and for motor vehicle violations. An unknown Negro youth was observed breaking the window at Ellenport Drugs the evening of September 10, 1935, but nobody was actually seen breaking any of the other store windows during the period in question.

It was believed that small groups of juveniles and young men, composed of from three to six or seven persons,

**RACIAL DISTURBANCE
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY**

probably Negroes, were responsible for the acts of vandalism but there appeared to be no pattern or method employed that would indicate any organization or leadership. The disturbances caused by the window breakage Gould, therefore, only be assumed to be racial in nature.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 13, 1965

7

DEATH OF RICHARD JAMES AFTER
BEING STRUCK BY FIRE TRUCK
WHILE ON PICKET LINE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965
NATIONAL TITLES

At 7:05 P.M., August 12, 1965, Officer Robert May, Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised that Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the civil rights organization ACT passed out handbills on August 12, 1965, calling for a rally to be held at 8:30 P.M., August 12, 1965, at Oak and Jackson streets, Chicago, to protest the Board of Education and Welfare Department. Officer May stated that the Chicago Police Department will have adequate coverage in this area.

Chicago T-1 advised that at 8:30 P.M., August 12, 1965, that the above protest meeting was being sponsored by West Side ACT against practices made by the Chicago Board of Education and Cook County Public Aid Department. The source stated that the leaders intend to make speeches denouncing these practices against the Board of Education and Welfare Department. The source stated that the demonstrators of West Side youth group, particularly the Spanish Colon, to swell the ranks. The source stated that at this time there are only approximately fifteen individuals present at the meeting.

Agents of the Chicago Office of the FBI observe approximately fifty people from 8:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M., in attendance.

at the rally. The rally was headed by Lawrence Landry, National Chairman of ACT. Speeches were generally directed towards educational practices at nearby Crane Technical High School. The group dispersed at 9:50 PM, and were told to return the evening of August 13, 1965, for a closed meeting at 4229 West Wilcox and to bring all mothers receiving Aid to Dependent Children.

At 11:30 PM, August 12, 1965, Lieutenant Edward Kelly, Watch Commander, Fillmore District, Chicago Police Department, advised the Chicago Office of the FBI that at approximately 9:15 PM a Negro woman who was subsequently identified as Fessie Mae Williams, 4047 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, was struck by a stop sign which in turn was hit by a fire truck which had gone out of control. Lieutenant Kelly stated that the tillerman who steers the vehicle from the back seat of the back and ladder was not on the truck at the time it left the fire station and because of this the fire truck hit several objects after pulling out of the fire station at 4001 Wilcox Avenue. Lieutenant Kelly further advised that the fire truck was answering a fire alarm at 2911 West Van Buren Street which proved later to be a false alarm. Lieutenant Kelly stated that shortly after the accident a crowd of approximately 100 Negroes gathered in the area.

At 12:30 AM, August 13, 1965, Lieutenant Kelly advised the Chicago Office of the FBI that the crowd at Jackson and Pulaski Streets had become violent and was breaking car windows in the area.

Assistant Deputy Superintendent John T. Connors of the Chicago Police Department advised the Chicago Office of the FBI on August 13, 1965, that immediately after the accident 140 officers of the Chicago Police Department Task Force, plus an unknown number of Fillmore

District Officers were on the scene. He stated that a crowd of approximately 200 Negroes were throwing bottles and bricks, but that the damage was confined to automobiles both parked and passing the area. He stated that some glass damage was done to two police department vehicles. No damage was done to any of the stores or other property in the area. He stated that the disturbance was brought under control by about 2 AM, August 13, 1965. Two police officers received slight injuries.

Assistant Deputy Superintendent Connors advised that several members of the demonstration at the residence of Mayor Richard J. Daley earlier in the evening were at the scene of the disturbance as well as several members of ACT. He stated that ACT members were trying to calm the disturbance.

Chicago T-2 advised that he had learned that Frederick Douglas Andrews and approximately five other individuals were successful in attracting approximately 200 individuals at the scene of the above accident. Andrews stated that he attempted to attract additional individuals to continue protest demonstrations during the evening of August 13, 1965. In addition he stated that Mahan Rogers of ACT was in the process of preparing a leaflet for distribution concerning the death of the Negro female and for the failure to integrate the fire houses in Negro neighborhoods. The source stated that it was his belief that Andrews was the motivating force in initiating the disturbance.

On August 13, 1965, Chicago T-1 advised that during the evening of August 13, 1965, information concerning the disturbance was being furnished to Mahan Rogers since he was not present at the scene and because he was to prepare a flyer which would be distributed on

the West Side of Chicago on August 13, 1965. The source stated that the flyer will state that the cause of the woman's death allegedly was due to drunkenness on the part of the fireman and therefore inexcusable. The flyer will also demand integration of fire stations on the West Side of Chicago. The source further advised that the people leaving the scene of the disturbance during the early morning of August 13, 1965, were requested to return again the night of August 13, 1965, for further demonstration. One of the main promoters of this request was Andrews. The source stated that the crowd during the morning of August 13, was extremely "ugly" and that the situation was a "tinder box" ready to explode at any time. The crowd consisted of both adult and teen-age individuals and that many of the teen-age individuals present were members of Negro teen-age gangs, but to the best of the source's observation these gangs were not present in any organized manner. The source stated that it was his opinion that the crowd will definitely return to the scene of the disturbance again during the evening of August 13, 1965.

On August 13, 1965, Chicago T-3 furnished substantially the same information as Chicago T-1. The source stated that it was his opinion that Andrews had been active in leading the demonstrators during the disturbance. On August 13, 1965, Assistant Deputy Superintendent Connors advised that a total of 14 individuals were picked up by the police, taken to the Millers District Police Station, and that 13 of the 14 were booked and two released.

On August 13, 1965, Roy Slevort, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, advised the Chicago Office of the FBI that he learned that the fire house at 4901 West Elston will be integrated today.

The above information was furnished to Maurice Martineau and Kenneth Morrow, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, and to Robert Little and William Yantis, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago, Illinois.

Information furnished by Chicago T-1 through Chicago T-3 was furnished to Lieutenant James Toomey, Acting Head Intelligence Unit, Chicago Police Department.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
August 16, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES
WILCOX AND POLASKI
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS**

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 12, 1965 at Chicago, Illinois captioned "Death of Negro Woman After Being Struck by Fire Truck, Wilcox and Polaski, Chicago, Illinois, August 12, 1965."

At 8:00 p.m. on August 12, 1965, Deputy Superintendent of Field Services James Jordan, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised that at 7:00 p.m. this date approximately fifty Negroes gathered in the vicinity of Wilcox and Polaski in vicinity of the firehouse located at that location. At this time rally sponsored by the civil rights organization held under the leadership of Lawrence Landry, Mahan Rogers and Frederick Douglass Andrews was held at the corner of Wilcox and Polaski with speeches made by these three individuals.

At 8:00 p.m., August 12, 1965, Deputy Superintendent Jordan advised that the situation deteriorated into violence in the general area with reports of broken windows in nearby buildings and in passing automobiles and small scale fighting by youths in the neighborhood with Chicago Police on duty. Ten persons, all Negroes, were arrested by the Chicago Police Department including Andrews.

Deputy Superintendent Riordan advised at 10:00 p.m., August 13, 1965, he received reports that several shots were fired at a police car in the area with no injuries reported. Two police van loads of demonstrators were arrested for fighting and causing a disturbance and were removed to Central Detention Lockup, 1121 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois. He received reports that many windows were broken in stores on Madison Street from the 4000 to the 4300 block and the 400 block of South Pulaski. Rocks, sticks and bottles were thrown at police squad cars operating in the area.

Confidential source number one advised August 13, 1965, Andrews, referred to above, was released from custody at the request of Sergeant Samuel Nolan, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, because of Andrews' cooperation with the police in helping quell the disturbance.

Officer Robert Mc Mahon, Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised at 11:30 p.m., August 13, 1965, that it was estimated by police operating in the Fillmore Police District area of the disturbance that fifty to one hundred cars passing the vicinity were hit by rocks and other flying objects. Numerous squad cars and police vehicles were damaged by thrown objects. The fire marshall at the firehouse located in the area reported many false alarms and when fire trucks left the station they and the firemen were hit with thrown objects. There were reports made that firemen were walking off the job. Approximately forty to fifty persons were being treated for assorted injuries at nearby hospitals.

Officer Mc Mahon advised at 12:30 a.m., August 14, 1965, there have been eighty individuals arrested. Automobiles travelling on the Eisenhower Expressway reported being stoned from overpasses and traffic subsequently rerouted. Occupants of cars in rerouted traffic occasionally pulled from cars and beaten, causing traffic to again be rerouted to the Eisenhower Expressway.

Officer Mc Mahon advised at 1:30 a.m., August 14, 1965 that all liquor has been looted from the Goldblatts Department Store display window on Madison Street and that fifty to sixty persons have gathered at the intersection of Cicero Avenue and Adams Street.

Officer Mc Mahon advised that at 2:00 a.m., August 14, 1965 that a small crowd is still milling around the general area and that approximately one hundred are now forming at Eisenhower Expressway and Eldorado Avenue. There has been a report of a small fire in Goldblatts Brothers Department Store on Madison Street and although activity in the area seems to be diminishing 47 civilians, eleven policemen and two firemen have received cuts, bruises and other minor injuries.

Officer Mc Mahon advised at 4:00 a.m., August 14, 1965 that the fire in the Goldblatts Department Store has been extinguished and the demonstrators dispersed. The area is calm and under the control of the Chicago Police Department. Standby police have been released from duty. There has been one hundred adult Negroes arrested and five juveniles taken into custody. Police patrols have been set up in the areas of damage to prevent looting.

Officer Mc Mahon advised at 5:00 a.m., August 14, 1965 that a total of 99 Negro males and one female were arrested in the area of disturbance. The charges vary from mob action to disorderly conduct on the night of August 13, 1965.

Mr. Dave Cohen, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, advised August 14, 1965 that the one hundred adults arrested are now out on bond. He has received information that the 2,000 Illinois National Guard troops have been alerted for duty in Chicago by Illinois Governor Otto Kerner at the request of Chicago Police Superintendent O.W. Wilson.

Lieutenant John Carroll, Tenth Division, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised on August 14, 1965, that a circular found in the possession of one Jesse Davidson, male Negro, age 15, taken into custody August 13, 1965, in the area of the disturbance entitled "Drive the Cops Out" indicates it was made by "SPARTACIST (REVOLUTIONIST)" and contains inflammatory statements against Chicago Police, President Johnson, Chicago Mayor Daley and Chicago School Superintendent Willis. The circular contains a telephone number 772-5671. This number was found to be listed to John E. Glenn, 2614 North Richmond, Chicago, Illinois. The circular contains statements referring to the situation as similar to Viet Nam and Santo Domingo and the fact that "the cops and the Daley machine had this coming". The arrestee refused to divulge the source of the circular; however Lieutenant Carroll stated indications are many were passed out in the area of the disturbance.

Regarding John E. Glenn, Mr. Ray V. Katalina, 2505 Carrollton, Houston, Texas on September 1, 1964 furnished a letter in which Marcia Glenn stated that she and her husband John Glenn constituted the Midwest Chapter of "SPARTACIST."

A characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International identifying "SPARTACIST" is an appendix to this memorandum.

- 11:10 p.m., August 14, 1965, Sergeant John Robinson, 15th District (Fullerton), Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that there are many Negroes congregating in the area of previous disturbances; however, there have been no major incidents reported. The Chicago Police are heavily concentrated in the trouble spots.

Officer Milton Blake, Ruman Relations Section, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised that he received information at 7:10 p.m., August 14, 1965, from a source from the Chicago Commission on Ruman Relations indicating a possibility of a disturbance in the vicinity of Kedzie Avenue and Roosevelt Road on the evening of August 14, 1965. This area, which is approximately fourteen blocks from Wilcox and Pulaski, is in the Fillmore Police District. Blake stated he notified the Fillmore District of this possibility.

In connection with the above information a second confidential source of the Chicago Office advised previously that the general talk on the street on the west side in Chicago reflects that the Negro youth gangs "Roman Saints" and the "Spanish Cobras" have joined forces the reason unknown. This source advised on August 14, 1965, that some of the "Spanish Cobras" were observed during the disturbance August 13, 1965, although they were not organized. Kedzie and Roosevelt is considered to be the stronghold of the "Roman Saints."

The above information was furnished to Officer Blake.

Officer William Day, Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised at 10:33 p.m., August 14, 1965 the situation in the disturbance area is generally quiet. Six arrests have been reportedly made in the vicinity of Adams Street and Pulaski and nine men and one woman were reportedly arrested at Wilcox and Pulaski. The police are continuing to break up all groups as they gather.

Day advised that at 10:43 p.m., August 14, 1965, the Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police, received a call from Lieutenant Colonel Kober, Illinois National Guard, advising the Illinois National Guard has 1500 men "standing by and ready to go." They are now in three assembly points,

2700 West Madison Street; North and Kodzie Street, and near north, all in armories in Chicago.

On August 14, 1965, Officer Richard Becker, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised from Central Detention, Chicago Police Department, that he had just brought in one David Page arrested in the general area of the recent disturbance. Becker stated that Captain Miles of the 11th District would sign the complaint against Page and as a consequence he was unable to furnish the identity of the charge. Becker stated that Page was arrested for passing out leaflets captioned "Get the Cops Out" which was signed "SPARTACIST." He stated that he understood the leaflet was similar to the leaflets passed out August 13, 1965. Page indicated that he was from New York, gave his birth date as December 17, 1943, New York City and is a student at the City College of New York and is a white male.

Captain Miles, referred to above, advised on August 14, 1965, that also arrested passing out similar leaflets was one Sharon Byer, white female, age 22, 161 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Illinois. She was arrested in the vicinity of Wilcox and Pulaski.

"SPARTACIST" has been referred to previously in this memorandum.

Officer James Mc Mahon, referred to previously, Chicago Police Department, advised at 1:15 a.m., August 15, 1965 that the situation in the area of the previous disturbances can be considered quiet and under control. There have been a total of 27 arrests made in the general area throughout this evening and morning, the individuals arrested generally charged with disorderly conduct.

At 10:00 p.m., August 15, 1965, Officer William Day, Deputy Superintendents Office, Chicago Police Department, advised that the general area surrounding Wilcox and Pulaski is quiet and has been quiet throughout the entire day. The area is heavily patrolled by police and no incidents are expected. There has been no agitation by outside groups and no major incidents.

At 3:30 p.m., August 15, 1965, Dennis Mc Donough, Desk Sergeant, Military Police, United States Army, Chicago, advised that the police in the Fillmore District arrested one Joseph R. Rice for failure to report for induction into the armed forces as ordered on November 29, 1962. Rice, who resides in the area, was carrying a .38 caliber loaded revolver and will possibly be charged with "carrying a concealed weapon."

At 10:45 a.m., August 16, 1965, Officer Lackey, Human Relations Section, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised that the total number of arrestees has not been completely compiled as of this moment. The unofficial count of those arrested in the Fillmore District are as follows: 12 on August 12, 1965 and resulting morning; 105 on August 13, 1965 and accompanying morning; and 46 on August 14, 1965. There is no tabulation for those arrested Sunday, August 15, 1965. Most arrests were brought to Central Detention Lockup, although some were taken to adjoining districts. This would include all arrested although it would be expected that some arrested in the Fillmore District were arrested simultaneously with those connected in the disturbance. Fillmore normally has a very high crime rate. The charges range as follows: criminal damage to property; resisting arrest; battery; disorderly conduct and mob action.

The information as set out in this memorandum was furnished to Mr. Marco Mancuso, Region I, 119th INTC Group, Chicago, Illinois and to Special Agent James Griffiths, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, as it was learned on the dates indicated.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

157-777

Chicago, Illinois
August 17, 1965

**DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES,
WILCOX AND POLASKI, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS
AUGUST 13, 1965
RACIAL MATTER**

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 13, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois captioned as above.

Officer John Campbell, Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at 11:15 a.m., August 17, 1965 that the area surrounding Wilcox and Polaski is being heavily patrolled by elements of the Chicago, Illinois Police Department and can be considered generally quiet. At approximately 11:00 a.m. August 16, 1965, an unmarked Chicago police car occupied by two Caucasian plain clothes officers was stopped by four unknown Negro teenagers. At about 11:55 p.m. August 13, 1965, three stores in the 700 block of North Kenzie Avenue received slight damage by unknown individuals. This location is about twelve blocks from Wilcox and Polaski vicinity. A supermarket in the general neighborhood had a molotov cocktail explosive device thrown against a wall but did not explode. No arrests were made in connection with these particular incidents.

Officer Campbell continued that there were no other incidents reported or arrests made in connection with this disturbance.

Mr. Sam Harrington, Section 1, 11th ITC Group, Chicago, Illinois, and Special Agent in Charge Michael Torina, United States Forest Service, Chicago, Illinois, was advised of this information on August 17, 1965.

**DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES,
WILCOX AND POLASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

At 10:15 a.m. August 17, 1935, Officer Lyward Harris, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, advised a Wake will be held for Fessie Williams, Negro woman who was killed in the accident involving the Chicago firetruck August 13, 1935 at Wilcox and Polaski. The Wake will be at Biggs and Biggs Funeral Home, 2243 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Wednesday August 18, 1935 between the hours of 8:00 and 9:00 p.m. Mrs. Williams' funeral will be held August 19, 1935, commencing 10:00 a.m. at the church of Biggs and Biggs. The tentative route of the funeral is scheduled for West of Jackson Boulevard to Polaski Road to 127th Street to the cemetery.

The above information was furnished to Mr. Charles Mueller, Region 1, 115th INTC Group, Chicago, Illinois and to Assistant Special Agent in Charge Maurice Martineau, United States Secret Service, Chicago, on August 17, 1935.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7c

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 13, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, AUGUST 12, 1965
RACIAL MATTER; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 17, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned as above.

Lieutenant Edward Hayes, Watch Command, Fillmore District, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), at 10:30 p.m., August 17, 1965, that the area of Wilcox and Pulaski, scene of previous disturbances in Chicago, is very quiet. There have been no incidents or arrests reported at this time. He advised the area is being heavily patrolled by the Chicago Police Department.

The above information was furnished to Special Agent James Griffiths, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, and to Mr. Charles Mueller, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago, on August 17, 1965.

At 9:30 a.m., August 13, 1965, Sergeant Samuel Nolan, Commanding Officer, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, advised that since the incident occurred in the vicinity of Wilcox and Pulaski, on August 12, 1965, there have been a total of 133 arrests made in the Fillmore District, up to and including August 13, 1965. Included in this total are three individuals who were immediately released and seven juveniles who are being handled by the Juvenile Authorities. All others arrested were Negro males with the exception of one Negro female, one white female, and one white male.

The white female and white male who are being charged with inciting to riot are as follows:

Mrs. Sharon Byer, white female, age 22, who resides at 162 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Illinois;

Daniel Page, also known as David Page and Daniel Paige, white male, age 20, who resides at 1353 Fremont, Chicago, Illinois.

These individuals were charged after being arrested while distributing inflammatory leaflets. They are scheduled to appear in jury court on August 23, 1968.

Sergeant Nolan continued complete tabulation has not been effected as of this time concerning all the arrestees, and the police department is in the process of compiling this data.

The above information was furnished to Mr. Marco Mancuso, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago, Illinois, and to Assistant Special Agent in Charge Maurice Martineau, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, on August 16, 1968.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

August 12, 1965

7d

**DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
AUGUST 12, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS**

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 12, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned as above.

Captain John Foley, Watch Commander, Fillmore District, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), at Chicago, Illinois, at 10:40 PM, August 12, 1965, that the Wake of Dessie Williams was held between 3:00 PM and 9:00 PM this evening at Biggs and Biggs Funeral Parlor, 3246 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. There were no incidents in connection with this Wake.

Captain Foley continued that the Fillmore District area is generally quiet and there have been no reported incidents in connection with the original disturbances in the vicinity of Wilcox and Pulaski.

Bureau Agents on scene through evening August 12, 1965, in Fillmore District noted no incidents or arrests.

On August 13, 1965, Mr. Charles Mueller, Section I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago, Illinois, and Special Agent Kenneth Morrell, United States Secret Service, Chicago, were advised of the above information.

On August 19, 1965, Bureau Agents observed funeral procession for Fessie Williams depart Biggs and Biggs Funeral Parlor, 3246 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, at approximately 10:50 AM. The procession proceeded east on the Eisenhower Expressway and then south on the Ian Ryan

Expressway and Halsted Street, to 127th Street. The procession turned west and proceeded to the Burr Oak Cemetery on 127th Street, Alsip, Illinois. The procession numbered approximately 15 vehicles escorted by four Chicago Police Department vehicles. There were no incidents noted in connection with the funeral.

Captain Phillip Moss, Watch Commander, Fillmore District, Chicago Police Department, advised at 12:30 PM, August 19, 1965, that at 9:15 PM, August 18, 1965, officers of the Chicago Police Department investigated a report concerning the throwing of a fire bomb onto the back porch of a residence located at 2727 West Flournoy Street, located in their district.

At 9:25 PM, August 18, 1965, officers of the Fillmore District investigated the throwing of a fire bomb against the rear apartment of a building located at 2851 West Flournoy Street, in their district. There was no reported damage from either of these incidents other than minor fires.

Captain Moss stated that at 10:25 PM, August 18, 1965, officers of the Robbery Unit, Detective Area 2, Chicago Police Department, arrested five juveniles at 2828 West Lexington Street, Chicago, Illinois, which is located in the Fillmore District, who subsequently admitted making fire bombs and throwing them at the two above mentioned locations. The juveniles were arrested for "igniting and making gas torches thrown in the 2600 to 2800 block of West Flournoy". They were observed sitting in an abandoned automobile wherein they had a can of gasoline and empty bottles. An additional can of gasoline was noted outside the vehicle. There is no information at this time, that these individuals threw any similar explosive devices on any previous occasion.

Arrested were the following:

Reginald Carless, 2923 West Flournoy Street, Chicago, Illinois, Negro male, age 16;

Joseph Patrick, 2780 West Lexington Street,
Chicago, Illinois, Negro male, age 15;

Eddie Edwards, 2823 West Flournoy Street,
Chicago, Illinois, Negro male, age 17;

Larry Ozers, 2828 West Lexington Street,
Chicago, Illinois, Negro male, age 15;

J. W. Molton, 2828 West Lexington Street,
Chicago, Illinois, Negro male, age 13.

The above juveniles will be handled by the
Juvenile Authorities and are to appear in Family Court,
Municipal Court of Chicago, on August 19, 1965.

On August 18, 1965, James Burns, Chicago
Commission on Human Relations, advised that representatives
of the Chicago Police Department met with about 40 youths
from the west side of Chicago, at a dinner sponsored by the
Chicago Youth Centers and the YMCA, on August 17, 1965.
Burns stated that this is an annual meeting designed to
improve communications between the young people in this
area and the Chicago Police Department. It is believed
the meeting on August 17, 1965, served to ease some of
the tension existing in the west side neighborhoods.

On August 19, 1965, the above information was
furnished to Mr. Charles Mueller, Region I, 113th INEC
Group, Chicago, and to Special Agent Kenneth Morrell,
United States Secret Service, Chicago.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 19, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965
RACIAL MATTER; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 16, 1965.

Referenced memorandum set forth information concerning arrest of David Page on August 14, 1965. Information set forth below reveals Page's correct name to be Daniel Paige.

On August 19, 1965, Leon West, Human Relations Section, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, made available the arrest record of Daniel Paige, also known as David Page, Chicago Police Department C. B. number 1818643. Paige was arrested by the Chicago Police Department at 10:30 p.m. on August 14, 1965, at Kostner and Jackson, Chicago, where he was passing out copies of the following leaflet:

"Get the Cops Out!"

"The cops and the Daley Machine had this coming. The people are in the right, the cops in the wrong.

"The press informs us that Daley and his flunkies had to mobilize their National Guard today to enforce 'Law and Order' if necessary. 'Law and order' to these modern day taskmasters means the same treatment black folks have received for the last 400 years. Their 'law and order' is the conduct of the rioting cops in Chicago, and Los Angeles as well as the U. S. Troops in Vietnam.

**DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965**

Their 'law and order' has nothing in common with the black working people. For when a people assume what is their civil rights to start with, the Daleys and Wilsons invoke 'law and order' to take it away.

"After years of oppression and smashing of popular movements, such as the anti-Willis movement here and numerous struggles in ghettos across the country, the people are giving their slave masters their due reward. Already in Los Angeles the Negro people are successfully battling off the shock troops of the ruling class, using only stones and small arms against helicopters and automatic weapons.

"No one can fail to note the similarities between Los Angeles (Rochester last year) and Vietnam; helicopters are the only way the forces of oppression can penetrate the liberated areas; and the people, strong and full of confidence in the justice of their cause, knock those helicopters out with their inferior arms!

"We must organize to defend the ghetto from cop terror!

"Remove the cops! Send the troops back home!
Organize neighborhood patrols by neighborhood people!

"Free all persons arrested in the 'riot' !
Free all those jailed for 'crimes' against capitalist property!

"Call for dismissal of charges against those who opposed House Un-American Activities Committee attempt to witch hunt and intimidate civil rights forces!

**DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965**

**"Spartacist (Trotskyist)
P. O. Box 9295, Chicago"**

A characterization of the Revolutionary Committee Of The Fourth International identifying "Spartacist" is an appendix to this memorandum.

Paige was charged with mob action, inciting to riot, and disorderly conduct.

On August 15, 1965, Paige was released and he is to appear in Court Branch 46A on August 26, 1965, on the above charges.

West advised that when arrested Paige admitted to being a Communist and a member of the "Spartacist" group in New York City. Paige also admitted that he helped prepare the above-mentioned leaflet.

The arrest record for Paige contained the following descriptive data for Paige:

Name	Daniel Paige, also known as David Page
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	December 17, 1945
Place of Birth	New York City, New York
Height	5'10"
Social Security Number	[REDACTED]
Residence	15-34 163rd Street Whitestone, Long Island, New York
Occupation	Student - City University of New York
Home Address	1853 North Fremont Chicago, Illinois

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
August 20, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, AUGUST 12, 1965
RE: RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated August 19, 1965, concerning the above captioned matter.

Officer Robert Day, Chicago Police Department, advised at 10:30 PM, August 19, 1965, that there had been no further incidents in the area of captioned activity. The area was quiet throughout the day and evening. No arrests or incidents were reported.

On August 19, 1965, the above information was furnished to Mr. Gerald Flens, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago, upon receipt.

On August 20, 1965, the above information was furnished to Special Agent Robert Motto, United States Secret Service, upon receipt.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
August 23, 1965

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**DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, AUGUST 12, 1965,
RACIAL MATTER:**

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated
August 20, 1965.

Captain Edward Russell, Commander, Fillmore
District, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised at
11:30 PM, August 21, 1965, the Fillmore District was quiet
and there had been no disturbances reported with racial
overtones. Captain Russell stated that he believed the
area was returning to normal.

Upon receipt of the above information, it was
furnished to Mr. Loren Blackwell, Region I, 112th INTC
Group, Chicago, and Special Agent Robert Motto, United
States Secret Service, Chicago.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
August 24, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

157-777

DEMONSTRATION AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND MELASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated
August 23, 1965 regarding above-captioned matter.

Officer John Duffy, Fillmore District, Chicago,
Illinois Police Department advised at 9:15 p.m. August 23,
1965, that the Fillmore District was quiet. There were no
incidents or arrests reported with racial overtones. Officer
Duffy added that he believed the area was getting back to
normal and the number of National Guardsmen assigned to the
area have been slowly diminishing.

Charles Mueller, Region 1, 115th INTC Group,
Chicago, Illinois, and Special Agent Robert Kotto, United
States Secret Service, were advised upon receipt of this
information on August 23, 1965.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 13, 1966

DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966

At 8:15 PM, July 12, 1966, Lieutenant Richard Rae, Watch Commander, 12th District, Chicago Police Department, advised the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office that a disturbance was then in progress in the vicinity of Roosevelt Road and Throop Street, Chicago, generally in an area of approximately 1200 south between Racine Avenue, 1200 west, and Ashland Avenue, 1600 west, on the near south-west side. This disturbance had erupted on the occasion of the closing by officers from the Chicago Police Department's 12th District of an illegally opened fire hydrant at the intersection of Throop and Roosevelt, where neighborhood youths were utilizing the hydrant due to the extremely hot weather. The youths objected to this closing by the police squad car involved, became unruly and when the police officers attempted to arrest several youths involved, a neighborhood crowd began to gather, commenced harrassing and stoning the police officers, who then called for assistance. With the arrival of police reinforcements, seven Negro youths, all minors, were taken into custody by the Police Department and removed to the 12th District station.

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As a result of these arrests the crowd in the neighborhood had continued to grow in size, became disorderly, with some present beginning to smash store windows and loot stores, this in the vicinity of Roosevelt and Throop, and subsequently at a shopping center at 1300 West Racine Avenue, in this immediate area.

Sergeant Roland Huckstadt, 12th District, Chicago Police Department, advised at 8:35 PM that the disturbance in this area was continuing with numerous reports being received by the 12th District of looting, window breakage and individual acts of vandalism in the general area of Throop Street and Roosevelt Road. The crowds were becoming increasingly unruly and had begun widespread stoning of police and other vehicles in the area, particularly those with white occupants. As a result of this stoning, several injuries had been reported. Reports were now rampant in the area of the disturbance that molotov cocktails would be utilized by the crowd, then generally milling about the disturbance area for several blocks in various directions. Police reinforcements were being called into the area with Plan 6 having been put into effect, calling for the maximum usage of available police manpower in an emergency situation.

A confidential source, who has not been contacted a sufficient number of times to determine his reliability but who is knowledgeable regarding the general west side area of the disturbance, advised at approximately 10:00 PM July 12, 1966, that he had visited the area of the disturbance then in progress. He advised that he had learned that one of the reasons for the gathering of the large crowds here, and the general unrest, was because of rumors circulating the general area that a number of the Negro youths originally arrested during the water hydrant incident had been beaten by Chicago police officers of the 12th District. The source advised that he had no knowledge as to the veracity of these rumors, however, attempts were being made by representatives of the community groups in the area to get those arrested released so the rumors could be effectively squelched. These attempts were unsuccessful to the source's knowledge at this point.

Lieutenant Rae advised at 10:30 PM that at this point the Chicago Police Department had approximately 80 units in the disturbance area, attempting to cope with the sporadic outbursts of looting, window breaking and occasional use of molotov cocktails, all prevalent in this area. The Police Department had on hand at this point in excess of 300 police officers attempting to control this situation.

At 11:00 PM Lieutenant Rae advised that representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) were in the general area of the disturbance attempting to calm the crowd and restore order. He advised that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Reverend James Bevel and others associated with the SCLC had been at a neighborhood church meeting near the area where the disturbance had arisen and on learning of the disorder had advised police authorities in the area that they would exercise every effort to assist in the dispersing of the crowd and calming the neighborhood. Lieutenant Rae advised that the situation at this point, however, was such that commanding police officials on the scene were considering a request for use of heavy equipment, shotguns and tear gas to be utilized in controlling the disorder. Lieutenant Rae advised that the disturbances continued to appear to be aimless in direction, with most participants being teenagers, with sporadic outbursts of vandalism, damage to property, stoning of cars, and crowds of several hundreds milling about the general area. He advised that several youths had been arrested in possession of molotov cocktails with one police squad car having been struck by two of these inflammatory devices. The resultant flames had been extinguished by the officers occupying the squad car before any extensive damage had resulted. The individuals responsible for this particular act had not been apprehended.

At 1:30 AM, July 13, 1966, Commander John Ascher Police Department District Commander in the area embracing the disturbance, advised that the entire area was now considerably quieter with police officers using sweeping tactics in an attempt to clear the streets. Large numbers of people continued to remain in the area but the vandalism, looting and window breaking had been halted and the situation was considered to be under control by the Police Department. General traffic in the area continued to be diverted and the Police Department continued to employ some 50 mobile units in the area.

At 3:30 AM Commander Ascher advised the area was now calm, the streets were clear and the Police Department had released emergency forces called to control the disturbance. Officers from the 12th District continued to afford the area extra coverage to avoid a renewal of disorder and were answering more than the normal number of burglar alarms, this primarily the result of broken windows in stores in the general area.

As of 8:00 AM, July 13, 1966, Ascher advised that the disturbance area continued to be quiet with no additional vandalism, incidents or disorders having occurred during the early morning hours. Broken windows in the area have been boarded up, however, there is no comprehensive damage estimate available at this time and the number of possible injuries to civilians and persons passing through the area was not completely known. Preliminary reports have indicated, however, according to Ascher, that much less looting took place than had been believed. Ascher advised that during the early morning hours of this date a Chicago police officer had been wounded in the left wrist apparently by a gunshot, from an unknown assailant while patrolling along Roosevelt Road in the disturbance area. The officer had been treated in a nearby hospital and was not in serious condition. Ascher was unaware of any other serious injuries to Police Department personnel as a result of the disturbance.

Ascher continued that the disturbance area will continue to receive special attention from the Chicago Police Department in order to preclude any further violence. He advised, however, that with the tension obviously running so high in the disturbance area, together with the continued extremely hot weather, he feels further trouble must be considered a definite possibility.

Sergeant Ray O'Malley, Chicago Police Department, attached to the Corporation Counsel's Office, Chicago, advised on July 13, 1966, that the best available Police Department records concerning arrests for the previous evening reflected the following individuals had been taken into custody:

Marshall Abron, disorderly and resisting arrest
James Parker, disorderly and resisting arrest
Albert Bradley, disorderly and resisting arrest

Curdell Cleveland, disorderly and resisting arrest
Henry Gary, disorderly and resisting arrest
Alonzo Buckner, disorderly and resisting arrest

O'Malley advised that these individuals, all young Negro males, address not available, had been released at approximately midnight in an attempt on the part of the Police Department to calm the situation.

Lester Clemons, no address, had been arrested on a charge of possession of molotov cocktails, and Andrew Walton had been arrested as a suspected looter.

O'Malley advised that additional individuals who had been arrested during the course of the evening's disturbance on disorderly charges were as follows:

Robert Beard, 1254 South Ashland Avenue
Charles Curby, 1317 West 14th Street
James Blont, 1312 West 13th Street
Bob Oleander, 1724 West Hastings
James Oliver, 1278 West Washburne
Jimmy William, 1715 West 14th Street

These individuals had all been released at approximately 4:00 AM from the 12th District police station when no City officials or police authorities had appeared to sign complaints against them by that time.

Additionally arrested early during the evening of July 12, 1966, was Donald Henry, 1248 West Taylor Street, Chicago, on charges of obstructing a police officer and disorderly conduct. Henry was suspected of being one of the initiators of this incident through his appeal to individuals in the vicinity of Roosevelt Road and Throop Street, Chicago, concerning the police treatment of young Negroes involved in the water hydrant incident.

It might be noted in this connection that the "Chicago Tribune," a daily Chicago newspaper, in an article concerning this disturbance quoted the two police officers involved in the turning off of the water hydrant at 1233 South Throop Street during the evening of July 12, 1966, to the effect that Donald Henry had immediately stepped

up to the water hydrant and reopened it. When they had attempted to place him under arrest he had turned to the gathering crowd and shouted, "You're not going to let these policemen arrest me? Why don't you do something about it?"

Records of the Chicago FBI Office, based on available information, contain no information identifiable with Henry.

Pertinent portions of the above information have been provided the following, as they occurred.

Wayne Seitman, Region I, 113th INTC Group,
Evanston, Illinois

John Cozza, Secret Service, Chicago

G.E. Faber, Office of United States Attorney,
Chicago

A copy of this memorandum is being provided the Office of United States Attorney, Chicago.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 14, 1966

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER**

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated July 13, 1966, captioned as above.

At 6:55 PM, July 13, 1966, Lieutenant (Lt.) Richard Rae, Watch Commander, 12th District, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that captioned area was considered quiet at this time, however, a rumor was circulating to the effect that an individual, identity unknown, had been shot in this area, but he had been unable to verify this shooting.

Lt. John Fitzmaurice, Communications Section, Chicago Police Department, advised at 7:30 PM, July 13, 1966, that during the early evening hours of this day there had been a period of rock throwing and window breaking in the area of Roosevelt Road and Throop Street, principally by youths, and no arrests had been made by the Police Department.

At 8:00 PM, July 13, 1966, Lt. Rae related that two 11 year old Negro youths were arrested by the Chicago Police Department for stoning a police car in the vicinity of Roosevelt Road and Throop Street and also that a large crowd was gathering in the vicinity of 1300 South Racine shopping center, where store windows were broken during the disturbance of July 12, 1966,

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**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOF STREET, CHICAGO
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966**

and had been boarded. Lt. Rae, at 8:15 PM advised that L. B. Liquors, 1659 West Roosevelt Road was set afire by unknown persons and when firemen arrived to extinguish the fire several youths began stoning the firemen and their equipment, and that it became necessary that protection be provided the firemen by the Chicago Police Department. No arrests were made, however, as a result of the incident.

At 9:00 PM, July 13, 1966, the Communication Section, of the Chicago Police Department reported that a large crowd of Negroes had gathered at Gladys Avenue (320 South) and Pulaski Road (4000 West), Chicago, and numerous incidents of stone throwing and breaking of store windows in the area had occurred. There were reports of looting in the area, however, the extent was unknown. The Chicago Police Department put Plan 2 in effect in both the 11th and 12th Districts of the Police Department.

Lt. Rae at 9:20 PM, July 13, 1966, advised that a Chicago Police Department patrol car had been hit by a molotov cocktail which had been thrown by an unknown person in the vicinity of 1600 West Roosevelt Road. This resulted in a fire which was quickly extinguished, and no injury or extensive damage to the patrol car resulted. Lt. Rae advised that as of 9:45 PM 9 arrests had been made by the 12th District of the Police Department as a result of the current disturbance. The identities of those arrested were unknown to Lt. Rae. He stated that the troubled areas are still very tense and additional disturbance is expected later during the night.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised at 9:40 PM, July 13, 1966, that the "Vice Lords", a Negro youth gang on Chicago's West side, were stealing automobiles in the City of Chicago and transporting Negroes to the area of Pulaski Road and Jackson Boulevard for the purpose of harassing Chicago Police Officers. This information was immediately made available to Lt. Rae and Lt. Fitzmaurice of the Chicago Police Department.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966**

The Communications Section of the Chicago Police Department continued receiving reports during the evening of July 13, 1966, of rock throwing and the tossing of molotov cocktails on the West side of Chicago. At 9:50 PM a fire of unknown origin occurred in a currency exchange at 1535 West Roosevelt Road; automobiles at Washington Boulevard and Karlov Street were being stoned and at 9:55 PM a fire broke out at 1425 West Roosevelt Road, a business establishment, as the result of a molotov cocktail. Lt. Fitzmaurice at 10:10 PM, July 13, 1966, advised the area of disturbance had spread slightly and numerous other incidents had occurred on the West side of Chicago including the breaking of windows in commercial areas on Madison Avenue, Roosevelt Road, and South Walcott, West of Ashland Avenue and that the windows in the Chicago Stadium located in the 1500 block of West Madison Street had been broken. Fires were set in the street at 14th and South Ashland Avenue, and this blocked a Chicago transit bus. The bus was stoned and windows broken, which caused minor injuries to passengers thereon. Two Chicago Police officers received minor injuries from stones thrown at them at Gladys Avenue and Pulaski Road. Fires also broke out at 1220 South Ashland and a crowd of approximately 100 Negro youths gathered at Roosevelt Road and South Walcott following a burglary and looting of a business establishment at 12th and South Walcott Street.

Lt. Fitzmaurice continued at 11:50 PM by advising there was a disturbance on South Troy Street, 100 West Roosevelt Road, 2200 West Roosevelt Road, and that fire equipment had been stoned and firemen harassed at several locations on South Pulaski Road in the vicinity of West Taylor Street. He also stated that a furniture store at Roosevelt Road and South Western Avenue was looted.

Lt. Rae advised at 11:30 PM that looting and stoning incidents were now being held to a minimum due to the number of Police Officers on the scene of the disturbed areas. He

**DISTURBANCE VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966**

said four officers have been assigned to each squad car, and that the Police Department is continuing on the scene in force as the streets are still crowded with many people.

At 11:55 PM, Lt. Fitzmaurice advised a group of Negro teenagers looted several stores in the vicinity of 2100 West Madison Street, and also broke into a drug store located at Hoyne and Madison. He said Negro teenagers were reportedly coming to the disturbed areas from other areas and that a cleaning shop at 2020 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, had also been looted by Negro teenagers. He advised at 12:05 AM, July 14, 1966, that a molotov cocktail was thrown at a home in the vicinity of 14th Street and South Ashland, Chicago, however, there were no injuries or damages. He said windows were being broken at Madison and Western Avenue, Sacramento and Madison, 15th and Roosevelt, and Madison and Kedzie. He said that all traffic on Madison is now being rerouted. The records of the Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, disclosed that one William Collins, Negro male, age 14, of 1111 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, admitted himself to the hospital at 7:15 PM, July 13, 1966, with a gun shot wound in his hand. Mr. Robert L. Brunn, Administrator, Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital, advised on July 14, 1966, that Collins, when admitting himself to the hospital, claimed to have been shot by a Chicago Police officer, but did not state where the shooting occurred. Mr. Brunn said Collins was officially admitted to the hospital at 11:15 PM, July 13, 1966, as portion of the bullet was still in his thumb and it required surgery on July 14, 1966. He stated that Collins is not in serious condition.

At 12:30 AM, July 14, 1966, Commander William Poesfeld, Area 4, Headquarters, Chicago Police Department, advised he has no information of anyone being shot in the area of the disturbance on July 13, 1966.

At 1:15 AM, July 14, 1966, Lt. Fitzmaurice advised that the Chicago Fire Department was dispatched to Lake and Wood Streets, Chicago, in answer to a fire of unknown origin. He said incidents continue to occur in the troubled areas, but not at the rate as reported earlier. He said there was a

**DISTURBANCE VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966**

gathering of 50 to 75 Negro teenagers on Seeley near Monroe Street and that windows of a gas station at Wood Street and Washington Boulevard were broken and teenagers attempted to set fire to the gas station, but failed in their attempt. He said a florist shop at Madison and Springfield Streets was burglarized and that windows in a building at 100 North Hermitage, Chicago, had been broken.

At 2:15 AM, July 14, 1966, Lt. Fitzmaurice advised that during the last hour Negro teenagers had removed boards from a drug store at 14th and Ashland and had looted a store at 1200 West Madison Street. A group of teenagers were also throwing rocks in the vicinity of Hoyne and Madison Streets.

At 3:15 AM, July 14, 1966, Chicago Police source advised that the disturbance areas are now quiet and additional Police officers called into the area have been released. However, the Chicago Police Department is continuing to afford the disturbance areas close attention. At 8:15 AM, July 14, 1966, Officer Robert Day, Office of Deputy Superintendent Conlisk, Chicago Police Department, advised that the disturbed areas are now quiet and that there were a total of 35 arrests made as a result of the Chicago West side disturbances on July 13 - 14, 1966. He stated all persons arrested were Negro and that 10 of them were juveniles, 23 were male adults, and 2 were female adults. All persons arrested are charged with charges ranging from disorderly conduct to rioting.

The following representatives of the indicated agencies were advised of the foregoing information: William B. Zartman, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois; Robert Dickerson United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, and G. E. Faber, Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois. A copy of this memorandum is being provided to the Office of the United States Attorney at Chicago. A copy is also being sent to Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois, pursuant to their request.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 18, 1966

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREETS, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER**

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated
July 15, 1966, captioned as above.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at 8:00 a.m., July 15, 1966, that there had been no disturbance in the downtown area of the city of Chicago, Illinois. This source related that the information received earlier on July 14, 1966, to the effect that members of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs would return to the Chicago Loop some time between 2:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m., July 15, 1966, for the purpose of throwing bricks and Molotov cocktails into downtown business establishments did not materialize and no member of this organization has been observed in the Loop area on July 15, 1966.

The "Chicago Daily News," a Chicago, Illinois, newspaper, Red Streak Edition, dated July 15, 1966, set forth that Rosalynd Howard, Negro female, age fourteen, of 1521 South Millard, Chicago, Illinois, reported earlier as being ten years of age, and Raymond Williams, Negro male, age 28,

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**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD
AND THROOP STREETS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
JULY 12, 1966**

of Route 1, Robbinsville, Mississippi, as the two persons killed in connection with the disturbance on Chicago's West Side. Both of these persons were reportedly killed as a result of being hit by stray bullets.

Local Chicago news media also carried the story on July 15, 1966, that Douglas Andrews and a limited number of other members of West Side A.C.T. are being charged with conspiracy to violate the State of Illinois treason statute, together with other local violations. The news media also reported that Governor Otto Kerner of the State of Illinois had ordered out the Illinois National Guard in connection with the disturbance in Chicago.

It was reported by the Central Communications Section of the Chicago Police Department at 11:50 a.m., July 15, 1966, that disturbances were again erupting throughout the 11th and 12th Districts of the Chicago Police Department. The 11th Chicago Police District station (Fillmore) is located at 4001 West Fillmore Street (1025 South) and covers the area within Chicago Avenue (800 North) on the north, Roosevelt Road (1200 South) on the south, Kildare Avenue (4300 West) on the west, and Washtenaw Avenue (2700 West) on the east.

The 12th Chicago Police District station (Monroe) is located at 100 South Racine Avenue (1200 West) and covers the area within the Chicago River and 21st Street on the south, Eisenhower Expressway and Ogden Avenue (1528 West) on the north, Oakley Boulevard (2300 West) on the west, and Dan Ryan Expressway and Halsted Street (800 West) on the east.

Groups of Negroes were reportedly breaking windows, looting business establishments, and disrupting traffic. Traffic on 16th Street between Pulaski Road (4000 West) and Kedzie Avenue (3200 West) was being rerouted due to stoning of automobiles; buses at the intersection of Lake Street (200 North) and Damen (2000 West) were being stoned; a police patrol car had been stoned on 14th and Pulaski Road and a patrolman injured. The extent of his injuries are not known.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD
AND THROOP STREETS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
JULY 12, 1966**

Maurice J. Higgins, Chief Investigator, Cook County States Attorney's Office, Chicago, advised on July 15, 1966, that 250 persons arrested in connection with captioned matter were being brought on July 15, 1966, into the Cook County Jail where four to five special court rooms were being set up to handle hearings. Mr. Higgins was of the opinion that agitators may appear at the Cook County Jail protesting this action and additional guards were being posted at the jail to handle any disturbance that might occur; however, no subsequent report was received from Mr. Higgins reporting any disturbances at the Cook County Jail.

The 12th Chicago Police District reported at 12:45 p.m. on July 15, 1966, that the present disturbance was spreading to the 13th Chicago Police District and that a report had been received that an unknown Negro male was reportedly passing out live ammunition to Negroes in the 12th Police District. This information, however, could not be confirmed by the 12th District. The 13th Chicago Police District station (Wood) is located at 937 North Wood Street (1800 West) and covers the area within North Avenue (1600 North) on the north, Eisenhower Expressway and Ogden on the south, the Chicago River on the east, and Kedzie on the west.

At 1:00 p.m., July 15, 1966, the Central Communications Section of the Chicago Police Department, advised that looting occurred in a business establishment located at 3515 West Roosevelt Road at 12:53 p.m. this date and is now under control. A liquor store at 1503 South Kedzie was also looted at 12:59 p.m. this date, and fire equipment was dispatched to a street fire at Madison and Wolcott Streets (1900 West) at 12:59 p.m.

A liquor store located at 16th and Homan (3400 West) was reported being looted at 1:05 p.m. and two Negro youths were arrested shortly thereafter at 14th and Pulaski for looting a tavern located at 3401 West 16th Street.

The Chicago Police Department advised that all taverns located within the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Police Districts are being closed.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD
AND THROOP STREETS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966**

Command Headquarters, Chicago Police Department, reported at 1:10 p.m., July 15, 1966, that the area of current disturbance is 3200 West to 4300 West between 600 South and 300 North; however, there were groups of Negroes breaking out of this area from time to time and looting stores. Periodic shootings, rock throwing, window breakage, small fires and looting continuing. Many Negroes arrested for acts of this nature; however, exact number of arrests at this time was unavailable. Chicago police sources considered the disturbance areas extremely tense at this time and the Police Department is increasing its manpower.

At 1:15 p.m., July 15, 1966, Major Merrill Becker, Troop Commander, Illinois National Guard (ING), advised that the National Guard units, approximately 2,000 strong, were mobilizing in the West Side area of Chicago under the command of Major General Francis Kane, whose headquarters is located at the North Avenue Armory, Chicago, Illinois. Major Becker reported that small units will be dispatched to trouble spots pending instructions from the Governor of Illinois.

At 2:15 p.m., Major Becker reported that no guard units have as of this time been committed. He said warning orders had been issued to the troops to prepare for small tactical maneuvers.

The "Chicago Sun-Times," a Chicago, Illinois, newspaper, Four Star Edition, July 16, 1966, reported that Fire Commissioner Robert J. Quinn had ordered six fire stations in the disturbance areas evacuated for security reasons.

At 2:15 p.m., the Central Communications Section, Chicago Police Department, advised a liquor store at 1435 South Pulaski Road, and another liquor store located at 1503 South Kedzie had been looted. A large crowd of Negroes had gathered at 1439 South Pulaski and a bus driver had been injured in the general area of the disturbance. The large crowd on South Pulaski was dispersed; however, large crowds of Negroes continue roaming the general areas of disturbance, looting stores and setting fires.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD
AND THROOP STREETS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966**

At 2:45 p.m., Major Becker, ING, advised that no National Guard units have been sent into the disturbance area as of this time and that it had not been decided whether the National Guard will take full responsibility or whether they will only assist the Chicago Police Department.

The Command Headquarters, Chicago Police Department, advised at 2:50 p.m. that information had been received that members of the Roman Saints, a youth gang, was expected to cause a disturbance at the main offices of Sears, Roebuck and Company, which is located in the area of disturbance, on the night of July 14, 1966. It was also reported that members of the Albany Vice Lords, a Negro youth gang, planned a disturbance in the 1500 block of Cicero Avenue (4800 West) and on South Pulaski Road the night of July 15, 1966. Command Headquarters reports at this time that extensive looting continued in the disturbed areas and that this looting was mainly by roving bands of Negro youths.

The Detention Section, Chicago Police Department, at 2:55 p.m., July 16, 1966, advised that from 8:00 p.m., July 14, 1966, to 2:00 p.m., July 15, 1966, 182 Negro adult males, eleven Negro adult females, plus 50 Negro juveniles, who were referred to juvenile authorities, have been arrested as a result of the Chicago riot.

It was reported at 3:40 p.m., July 15, 1966, by the Chicago Police Department that a factory at Taylor and Independence Streets, Chicago, with individuals reportedly inside, was on fire.

The Central Communications, Chicago Police Department, advised at 3:50 p.m. on July 15, 1966, that a large group of young Negroes was blocking traffic at Independence and Taylor Streets and that they were stoning police cars in the area. Many groups of Negro males and females were allegedly roaming the disturbed areas and causing numerous disturbances.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD
AND THROOP STREETS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966**

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised at 4:00 p.m., July 15, 1966, that a sister of a member of the Vice Lords was reportedly shot by a stray bullet the evening of July 14, 1966, in the disturbance area. He stated the feeling of the Negro youths in the disturbance areas is strong and that there may be retaliation by the Vice Lords the evening of July 15, 1966.

This source advised that the War Lords, a Negro youth gang, who are friendly with the Vice Lords, are attempting to stop any further rioting.

As of 4:15 p.m. the disturbance area was considered by the Chicago Police Department to be extremely tense and further outbreaks were expected.

The Central Communications Section, Chicago Police Department, advised at 5:20 p.m., July 15, 1966, that a report had been received that Negro youths were stoning automobiles from overhead ramps on the Eisenhower Expressway.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he was on the streets in the riot area the evening of July 14, 1966, and visited DuBois Clubs headquarters and the West Side Organization headquarters. Source stated that Negro nationalist Russell Means was attempting to line up doctors and nurses to assist the Negro community in the event the rioting situation was expanded. The source stated it could not be determined if the disturbance is an organized affair but he is of the opinion that the riot is not organized but is principally individual groups operating in various areas.

The Central Communications Section, Chicago Police Department, advised at 5:40 p.m., July 15, 1966, that a fire had occurred at the Inner Packing Company, 3840 West Taylor Street, the afternoon of July 15, 1966. It was not known if this fire was the result of arson and there were no known injuries. The owner of this company reportedly received a telephone call earlier July 15, 1966, and the unidentified

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD
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caller stated that the company would be burned. Central Communications also reported that a report had been received in the late afternoon of July 15, 1966, that Negro youths were molesting white persons in the vicinity of 21st and 19th Streets.

The Human Relations Section of the Chicago Police Department reported at 5:50 p.m., July 15, 1966, that swimming pools located in Sheridan Park and Harrison Park, Chicago, were going to be tested by Negro youths on July 15, 1966, and the possibility exists that there may be trouble. The Human Relations Section also reported that the Negro residents in the area of the Chicago West Side disturbances were considered to have a very negative attitude toward the Chicago Police Department.

Major Merrill Becker, ING, advised at 5:55 p.m., July 15, 1966, that the First Battalion, 178th Infantry, of the Illinois National Guard, had been ordered to the area of the disturbance as of 6:00 p.m., July 15, 1966. The unit has orders to restore law and order and to stop looting. The guards were ordered that if fired upon they should return the fire and they should shoot to kill.

Central Communications, Chicago Police Department, advised at 6:10 p.m., July 15, 1966, that Negro teen-age gangs continue to roam the disturbed areas and additional arrests have been made for looting and rock throwing. The exact number of additional arrests was not available at this time.

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A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised at 6:45 PM, July 15, 1966, that rumors were circulating that the Blackstone Rangers, a Negro youth gang, may attempt to incite violence on the south side of Chicago the evening of July 15, 1966.

Central Communications Section, Chicago Police Department at 7:05 PM, July 15, 1966, advised that the area of disturbance on the west side is presently calm, although additional outbreaks are expected momentarily. Heavy police force continuing in the area as well as members of the Illinois National Guard.

During the period 7:05 PM to 9:00 PM, July 15, 1966, sources of the Central Communications Section, Chicago Police Department, Command Headquarters, Chicago Police Department, 11th and 12th Districts and the Illinois National Guard advised that the disturbance area has been relatively quiet. However, there has been sporadic incidents of looting, rocks being thrown at private and Police Department automobiles and several instances of the throwing of Molotov cocktails at police cars and residents. The Chicago Police Department continues in large force in the disturbance area and the National Guard is currently patrolling streets with the Police Department. The area is considered by the authorities on the scene and Command Headquarters, Chicago Police Department, as extremely tense at this time because of darkness.

Continuous contacts with Chicago Police Departments and Illinois National Guard during the period 9:00 PM to 10:15 PM, July 15, 1966, were maintained. The area during this period of time was considered relatively quiet, although there were incidents of looting, rock throwing and the tossing of Molotov cocktails at patrol cars and residents. At 9:10 PM, July 15, 1966, a young Negro boy, identity unknown, had an eye knocked out by a thrown brick at Sacramento Avenue and Jackson Boulevard. An automobile was set afire on Pulaski Avenue in the area of disturbance.

Chicago Police sources also reported during this period that in the afternoon of July 15, 1966, in the vicinity of 2800 West Washington, Willie C. Knight was arrested as he possessed a .22 caliber rifle. Knight is a Negro male, born February 29, 1943, and he was taken into custody by the 11th District of the Chicago Police Department. The 11th District reported that after the arrest

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of Knight a telephone call was received at the station from Chuck Harris, W.E.B. DuBois Club member, who wanted to know why "his boy" was arrested. As of 10:15 PM, July 15, 1966, Chicago Police Department was continuing to maintain a large force in the disturbance area and the National Guard continued patrolling streets. Negro gangs continue to gather sporadically and Chicago west side still considered tense, although less than normal number of people were on the streets in this area at this time.

The Chicago Police Department as of 10:15 PM, July 15, 1966, has divided the disturbance area into three sectors. Each sector is again divided into three areas and each area is covered by a battalion. Each battalion is comprised of 20 patrolmen and four sergeants. The Police Department has two companies in each sector which consist of a Deputy Chief, two captains, six lieutenants, 24 sergeants and 100 patrolmen. Plain clothes detectives, all Negroes, of the Chicago Police Department are also assigned to the disturbance area and are infiltrating the area and Command Headquarters, Chicago Police Department of the opinion that this has been most successful. Arrests continue to be made for looting and throwing of Molotov cocktails but the number of arrests unavailable due to heavy congestion in the processing of arrested persons. At this time the disturbance area was considered by the Police Department and the National Guard as being tense, although they feel the worst has passed and no additional major disturbances would occur the evening of July 15, 1966.

Illinois State Police advised July 15, 1966, that information received at 6:15 PM, July 15, 1966, that a truck driver had observed four cars of Negroes, totaling approximately 24 Negroes, on Calumet Expressway going into Chicago. The four automobiles were in a convoy and the truck driver stated he observed one shot gun on the floor of one of the cars and a rifle on the floor of another. All four of these automobiles bore Ohio license plates and one had a Cleveland, Ohio sticker on the rear windshield. This information was also furnished to the Chicago Police Department by the Illinois State Police and all local units were alerted. As of 11:45 PM, July 15, 1966, these automobiles had not been observed in Chicago.

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During the period 10:15 PM, July 15, 1966, and 12:30 AM, July 16, 1966, the disturbance area continued to be relatively quiet according to Chicago Police Departments and the Illinois National Guard. However, there was sporadic incidents of looting, Molotov cocktails being thrown and rock throwing. A sniper was reported on the roof of a building at Springfield and West Roosevelt firing at people in the area; however, the Chicago Police Department was unable to locate the sniper. The Chicago Police Department at 11:45 PM, July 15, 1966, received an anonymous phone call at the Command Headquarters and this caller stated that Chuck Harris, member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, had received a shipment of arms, consisting of seven .32 caliber revolvers and ammunition. This shipment was reportedly received at 2908 West Madison Street, Chicago, location of the DuBois Club. The Chicago Police Department was checking this information.

21 Negro adult males were arrested in the area of disturbance between 2:00 PM, July 15, 1966 and 11:45 PM, July 15, 1966, for looting, throwing rocks, sniping and disorderly conduct. The number of juveniles arrested is not known. Chicago Police Department continuing large force in disturbance area and National Guard continue to patrol the streets. Area considered to be normal at this time and very few people on the streets. However, the Police Department expects additional violence at any time.

On July 16, 1966, during the period 12:30 AM to 4:00 AM continuous liaison was maintained with the Chicago Police Departments and the Illinois National Guard and during this period of time the disturbance area continued to be relatively calm with an occasional incident of sniping, window-breaking, tavern looting and bottle throwing. Two fires were reported in the area during this period and five juveniles and one adult were arrested in an alley at the scene of one of the fires. Those arrested were charged with causing a disturbance and disorderly conduct. The possibility of additional violence continues to exist in the troubled area. At 2:20 AM, July 16, 1966, Deputy Chief James Riordan, Chicago Police Department, advised that during the disturbance on the evening of July 15, 1966, and early morning of July 16, 1966, no known injuries were received by policemen or citizens in the troubled area; however, it is possible that injuries were received

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by private citizens which have not been reported. Deputy Chief Riordan advised that he could not give any accurate estimate of the property damage caused by the disturbance to date.

At 2:50 AM, July 16, 1966, Chicago Police Department Command Headquarters advised that the National Guard would evacuate the disturbance area at 3:00 AM, July 16, 1966, and that 150 Police Department uniformed detectives in five-man cars would remain in the area until 6:00 AM, July 16, 1966. Also 350 police officers above normal complement will also remain in the disturbance area.

In addition to the above information concerning the events which occurred on July 15-16, 1966, in the west side Chicago disturbance area, on July 15, 1966, Mr. Dan Ward, States Attorney, Cook County, Illinois, advised at 4:05 PM that material available to him at that time concerning the individuals arrested by the Chicago Police Department who were reportedly members of ACT, was insufficient to support State charges of treason. He stated, however, that his office would look into additional information which might subsequently support such a charge.

"Chicago's American", daily evening newspaper, July 15, 1966, carried an article quoting Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago as stating he had documented evidence that members of the staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., inspired and instructed people in Chicago in conducting racial violence. The article quoted Mayor Daley as stating that he could not charge this directly, but said some people on King's staff have been talking for the last year about violence and how to conduct it and further instructions on violence have been given in training of youngsters. This same article quotes Joseph Le Fevour, President, Chicago Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, as criticizing Dr. King's presence in Chicago, stating "he preaches non-violence, yet wherever he goes violence erupts.

Chicago Police Department advised as of 8:00 AM, July 16, 1966, the area of disturbance is quiet; however, this area continues

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to be tense and the Police Department is maintaining heavy concentration of personnel in the area. It was reported that during the period 4:00 AM - 8:00 AM, July 16, 1966, that the 11th District of the Chicago Police Department at 4:35 AM, July 16, 1966, arrested three juveniles for burglary of a supermarket at 3175 West Madison Street. One of those arrested received minor flesh wound in right arm from policeman's gun fire. In addition two adults were arrested for attempted burglary of a store at 714 South Kedzie.

Sergeant Ray O'Malley, Corporation Counsel Office, City of Chicago, advised at 8:10 AM, July 16, 1966, that a total of 41 male Negro adults and four female Negro adults had been arrested during the disturbance on the night of July 15, 1966, and early morning of July 16, 1966. Those arrested were scheduled to appear in court July 16, 1966, on charges principally of disorderly conduct; however, five or six burglary charges also had been filed.

The "Chicago Sun-Times", July 16, 1966, edition has an article reporting one Willie Diggins, 24, of 411 South Karlov Street, Chicago, Illinois, reported he was shot during disturbance, night of July 14, 1966, as he departed theater at 3535 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago. According to this article Diggins was treated for a bullet wound in the thigh at the County Hospital, Chicago. This article also reflects that Americo Detres, age 31, and his son, Americo, Jr., age 4, of 4811 West Jackson Boulevard, suffered facial lacerations, night of July 15, 1966, when bottle was thrown through window of their moving automobile at Harrison Street and Sacramento Avenue. Americo, Jr., suffered cuts on eye and face and severe damage to eye which he may lose use of. He was treated at the Garfield Park Community Hospital, Chicago, and was later transferred to the Illinois Research Eye Infirmary. Americo Detres, Sr., was treated at Garfield Park Community Hospital and released.

The above newspaper also reported a meeting occurred July 15, 1966, between Mayor Richard J. Daley and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. This article recaped the Mayor's earlier charges that the outbreak in large measure was due to Dr. King's staff which Dr. King stated was absolutely untrue. Following Friday's session

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Mayor Daley stated "I don't feel the civil rights movement is responsible for what is happening on the west side. Much of this is criminal action." The article also noted three suggestions by Dr. King which were agreed to by Mayor Daley. These suggestions were as follows:

1. That some kind of spraying device be attached to fire hydrants on the west side of Chicago for children to play in during hot spells.
2. The appointment of a citizens' committee to report to Mayor Daley on ways by which police department can improve its community relations.
3. That the Park District and Police Department of Chicago see that all public swimming pools are available for use by Negroes.

As of 8:45 AM, July 16, 1966, the Illinois National Guard units remained in the armory and were not patrolling the streets of the Chicago west side. As of 10:30 AM, July 16, 1966, Central Communications, Chicago Police Department, advised that the disturbance area was quiet.

Continuous liaison was maintained with the Chicago Police Departments and the Illinois National Guard during July 16, 1966, and as of 2:00 PM this date the disturbance area was quiet. However, taverns in the area remained closed and the current plan for the National Guard was to again be posted throughout the community at 5:00 PM, July 16, 1966.

On July 16, 1966, as of 5:30 PM the disturbance area continued quiet. However, there were five isolated incidents of looting and burglary since 2:00 PM. National Guard units totaling 1200 men were in the area as of 5:00 PM, July 16, 1966 and several hundred others were standing by in reserve. It was anticipated that National Guard helicopters would be utilized to survey the disturbance area in late afternoon on this date.

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A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised 8:00 PM, July 15, 1966, that the 14 year old Negro girl killed earlier in the riot was a sister of a member of the Vice Lords, a west side Negro gang. This source stated that the leader of the Vice Lords, Eddy Perry, also known as "Pepilo", reportedly stated he is ready to "take on police." The National Guard were not included in this grievance. The source stated that Perry had not been seen for sometime and is reportedly attempting to arouse Negro gangs against police. Source further stated that Albert Sampson and Larry Patterson of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference are reportedly attempting to organize Negro gangs to demand conference with Mayor Daley, July 18, 1966, to present grievances, including allegations of police brutality.

The Chicago Police Department and the Illinois National Guard continued advising of isolated incidents occurring in the disturbance area on July 16, 1966. It was reported that at 9:44 p.m., July 16, 1966, crowds were gathering and gang fights developing in the disturbed area. At 10:00 p.m. two individuals were arrested by the Chicago Police Department, one in the possession of a shotgun. It was reported at 10:35 p.m. that cars were being overturned in a parking lot in the disturbance area and Molotov cocktails were being thrown in the area. There were isolated instances of fires being set, the breaking into business establishments and burglaries in the disturbance area, and at 10:48 p.m. a report was received that shots were being fired from an automobile within the disturbed area and that an arrest was made. However, the identity of the person arrested was not available.

Between 11:00 p.m., July 16, 1966, and 3:00 a.m., July 17, 1966, isolated instances of bottle throwing and stoning were reported throughout the disturbed area as were periodic gang disturbances reported on the south side of Chicago and also the area of the west side. There was no indication that these disturbances were material. It was reported that as of 5:00 a.m., July 17, 1966, the situation on the west side of Chicago was calm.

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The Chicago Police Department Detention Section advised that from 6:25 p.m., July 16, 1966, to 5:00 a.m., July 17, 1966, there had been seven arrests made in the disturbance area and that all persons arrested were Negroes.

The Illinois National Guard units were withdrawn from the streets at approximately 3:00 a.m., July 17, 1966, and reportedly were expected to return to the area at 4:30 p.m., July 17, 1966. No information was received from the sources of the Chicago Police Department or the National Guard that there were any indications that any other major disturbances would occur.

Continuous liaison with the Chicago Police Department and the Illinois National Guard was maintained throughout July 17, 1966, and early morning of July 18, 1966, and it was reported that there were isolated instances of looting, rocks being thrown at buses, window breakage, several shots being fired, and five Molotov cocktails reported being thrown during this period. It was reported that during the early morning of July 17, 1966, a group of Negroes had broken windows on East 71st Street, Chicago, Illinois, including windows of Service Federal Savings and Loan Association, and that Molotov cocktails had been thrown at the Supreme Grocery Store located within that area. No attempts were made to enter the savings and loan association and it was immediately boarded to prevent any entry from being had. Eleven male Negro adults and three Negro juveniles were arrested as a result of this incident, and of those arrested one was Kenneth Ivy, Negro male, residence 1401 North Hudson, Chicago, Illinois. Ivy is a member of the United States Navy and is assigned to the USS Valley Forge, Naval Communications School, San Francisco, California, and upon his arrest he was turned over to the Fifth Army at Chicago. The above-described incident occurred outside of the Chicago west side disturbance.

The Central Communications Section of the Chicago Police Department advised that on the early morning of July 17, 1966, two juveniles were arrested for looting. It was also reported that an individual had been shot in the riot area but that this shooting was not related to the west side disturbance and the assailant, name unknown, had been apprehended.

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During the early afternoon and evening of July 17, 1966, Chicago Police Department Central Communications advised that three Negro males had been arrested in the area of the disturbance for looting and that an unknown number of male Puerto Ricans had been observed driving in the disturbance area and allegedly had with them shotguns. Two instances of shootings were reported during the evening of July 17, 1966, but there were no injuries. A Molotov cocktail was thrown at a police department patrol car as were cocktails thrown at a drug store at 1781 North Clybourn, also at automobiles at 330 West Evergreen and at 1562 North Clybourn, all by a roving band of fifteen to twenty Negro youths. However, none of these youths were arrested.

The Intelligence Unit of the Chicago Police Department reported on the afternoon of July 17, 1966, that Douglas Andrews and other members of ACT who were arrested July 14, 1966, in the disturbance area were released on bond and that their hearings are set for July 18, 1966. It was reported that there appeared to be no resentment in the affected community as the result of the arrest of ACT members. It was also reported that the Blackstone Rangers and Vice Lords, two warring Negro youth gangs of Chicago, have made a truce and they were being watched closely by the Chicago Police Department for any joint action.

The Illinois National Guard again patrolled the disturbance area from 6:00 p.m., July 17, 1966, to 5:00 a.m., July 18, 1966, at which time they returned to the Armories. The National Guard dispersed small crowds only when crowds became unruly or when the Chicago Police Department seemed to be having problems concerning the control of the crowds. The National Guard made no arrests during their patrol evening of July 17, 1966, to morning of July 18, 1966, but accompanied police officers in handling arrests made by police department.

At 2:00 a.m., July 18, 1966, Central Communications, Chicago Police Department, advised that all units of the Fourth Area Special Detail had been released and that extra Task Force units had been cut in size. Further cuts in the Task Force were made at 4:20 a.m., July 18, 1966. The Command Headquarters of the

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Chicago Police Department reported at 4:30 a.m., July 18, 1966, that the disturbance area was now calm and that most incidents occurring were normal as to number and type and that the number of people on the streets was considered normal. It was reported that the tensions and atmosphere seemed to be relaxing considerably in the troubled area although there was still some tension.

The Chicago Police Department Central Detention advised on July 18, 1966, at 4:15 a.m., that during the previous 24 hours eight adults had been arrested in connection with the west side disturbance.

At 9:15 a.m., the Chicago Police Department reported that the disturbance area was considered calm and that there had been no major disturbance reported during the early morning of this date.

Captain Lamar Bramfield, 33rd Division, Military Intelligence, Chicago, Illinois, advised at 10:00 a.m., July 18, 1966, that as of 6:00 p.m., July 17, 1966, there were 4,185 National Guardsmen assigned to the disturbance area. He stated that 1,236 Guardsmen were released about midnight, July 17, 1966, and were returning to civilian status. He stated that the remaining 2,949 National Guardsmen would continue on duty and that a group of Guards will return to the west side disturbance area about 4:30 p.m., July 18, 1966. Captain Bramfield concluded by stating that as of this date no National Guardsman has been shot or injured as a result of the disturbance and that there have been no shots fired by the National Guard in connection with the performance of their duties in that area.

At 11:20 a.m., July 18, 1966, Deputy Superintendent James P. Coalisk, Jr., Chicago Police Department, advised that the area of the disturbance appears to be returning to normal. He said the area is currently being patrolled by the normal officers assigned plus 100 Task Force officers during the daylight hours and 200 Task Force officers during the night hours. He said that Superintendent C. W. Wilson of the Chicago Police Department plans

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on continuing to have members of the National Guard on the streets the evening of July 18, 1966, and thereafter the National Guard's units will be in the armories in the various areas to be used in the event there are additional outbreaks which cannot be controlled by the Chicago Police Department. Deputy Conlisk related that during the period July 15, 1966 through July 18, 1966, in the Fourth Area of the Chicago Police Department, which covers the riot area, there have been 63 adults and 75 juveniles arrested on burglary charges, which includes looting. He said of the adults arrested 61 were Negroes and two were Puerto Ricans.

In addition to the above information, an article appeared in the "Chicago Sun-Times," a Chicago newspaper, final edition, July 18, 1966, reporting that Governor Otto Kerner made a surprise visit to the city of Chicago on July 17, 1966, and discussed the west side disturbance with General Francis P. Kane, Illinois National Guard.

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the United States Attorney at Chicago, Illinois; and also Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois.

Various representatives of the following agencies were advised of the foregoing information as it was received:

Region I
113th INTC Group
Evanston, Illinois

United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

The W.E.B. Du Bois Club mentioned in this memorandum is characterized in the following appendix pages.

1

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. These delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of May, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 1830 Fell Street, San Francisco, California.

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, TED PEARSON, Chairman of the Youth Club of the Communist Party of Illinois, was elected Area Coordinator.

A second source advised on November 26, 1965, that as of November, 1965, TED PEARSON continues to be the Chicago Area Coordinator of the DCA and the official headquarters is located at the PEARSON apartment, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The second source advised that there is currently only one club operating in the Chicago Area and that is on the west side. This club operates a Freedom Center at 2829 West Lake Street, which is open seven days a week to the teenagers on the west side.

APPENDIX



8C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

157-1262

Chicago, Illinois
July 19, 1966

DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated July 18, 1966, captioned as above.

The Chicago Police Department and the National Guard, Chicago, Illinois, advised during the period from 5:00 a.m. July 18, 1966, until 5:00 a.m. July 19, 1966, the disturbance area on the west side of Chicago was generally quiet, however, there were incidents of teen-age disturbances consisting of rock throwing, shots being fired, and bricks being thrown throughout this period. They reported that it was also rumored that Negro youth gangs in Chicago would cause the local police department trouble once the National Guard is removed from the streets of the disturbance area.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 18, 1966, at 12:30 p.m. that he had spent considerable time in the disturbance area on July 16 and 17, 1966, and that the Negro youths in the area continue saying that when the National Guard leave the streets of the disturbance area that they will attack the Chicago police officers assigned to this area.

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

DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 18, 1966, that a wake would be held for the fourteen-year old Negro female killed, on the west side of Chicago during the rioting, on the evening of July 18, 1966. This source related that the Vice Lords, a Chicago Negro youth gang, supposedly met on Saturday, July 16, 1966, and there continues to be considerable tension within this gang toward the Chicago Police Department. This source was unable to furnish any specific action planned by the Vice Lords.

On July 18, 1966, at 1:00 p.m. Captain Lamar Brumfield, 33rd Division, Military Intelligence, Chicago, Illinois, advised that the National Guard Troops would return to the streets in the riot area at 6:00 p.m. July 18, 1966. He said that a total of 1,377 members of the National Guard would be on the streets and that an additional 1,336 men would be in the armories in reserve. Captain Brumfield was advised of the rumors circulating to the effect that the Negro youth gangs would attack Chicago police officers in the riot area once the National Guard have left the scene.

James Burns, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, advised at 1:58 p.m. July 18, 1966, that a wake would be held for Rosalynn Howard on the evening of July 18, 1966, at 7838 South Cottage Grove, Chicago, Illinois.

A third confidential source advised at 2:15 p.m. July 18, 1966, that he had been in contact with the Vice Lords and had talked with Eddie Perry, the leader of this Negro youth gang, and there were no indications that any major disturbance was going to be caused by this gang.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966**

This source also advised that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is allegedly paying "Peanuts" Tidwell, leader of a Chicago Negro youth gang known as the Roman Saints, and expects Tidwell to furnish one thousand persons to the civil rights movement in Chicago. This source stated, however, that Tidwell will work for the SCLC but does not plan to furnish any demonstrators.

The Chicago Police Department reported during the late afternoon of July 18, 1966, that a drugstore located at 1259 West Roosevelt Road, which had been previously looted on three separate occasions, was again looted this afternoon and was destroyed by fire. There were six minor injuries to firemen who responded to this fire and these men were treated at the scene of the fire.

There were several teen-age disturbances reported in the disturbance area during 8:40 p.m. July 18, 1966, through 12:25 a.m. July 19, 1966. These disturbances were mainly of rock throwing.

At 11:30 p.m. July 18, 1966, it was reported by the Chicago Police Department that there were shots being fired from the roof of a building at Roosevelt Road and Whipple Street in the disturbance area. Several persons were arrested and taken to the 11th District of the Chicago Police Department and one of these persons was reportedly injured after being hit in the head by a brick. The identities of the persons arrested are not known. Captain Frank Hogan, Executive Officer, Illinois National Guard, advised that at 12:25 a.m. July 19, 1966, National Guard troops were dispatched to 13th street and Central Park Avenue in response to a call from the Police Department. He reported that shots were being fired at a police car from the building at that address. The area was

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966**

immediately saturated with National Guard troops and several arrests were made at this address by the Chicago Police Department on burglary charges. There were no injuries to private citizens, police officers, or National Guardsmen, and this area was returned to normal at 12:56 a.m. July 19, 1966.

The National Guard patrolled the streets of the disturbance area from 6:00 p.m. July 18, 1966, until 3:00 a.m. July 19, 1966, when they were called to the armories. Captain Hogan related that there were no National Guardsmen or private citizens injured during this period and that no shots were fired by the National Guardsmen.

The Chicago Police Department reported that from 5:00 a.m. July 18, 1966, through 5:00 a.m. July 19, 1966, there had been approximately 15 persons arrested, the arrests of which could be attributed to riot activity in the disturbed area of Chicago's west side. It was also reported at 2:40 a.m. July 19, 1966, that Task Force Units of the Chicago Police Department assigned to the disturbance area were released and returned to their respective areas.

The Chicago Central Communications reported that the area was calm and quiet from 4:00 a.m. July 19, 1966, through 10:00 a.m. July 19, 1966.

On July 19, 1966, Captain Lamar Brumfield at 10:00 a.m. advised that the number of National Guards released from duty is not yet available. He said it is the current plan for the National Guard to remain in armories the evening of July 19, 1966, and to be available to assist the Chicago Police Department if needed.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966**

At 10:15 a.m. July 19, 1966, Commander John Mulchrone, Task Force, Chicago Police Department, advised that the disturbance area is currently being handled by the Chicago Police District responsible for the area. He said the plan is for the district to continue handling their responsibilities in the disturbance area and if needed, Task Force Units would be dispatched to the area.

On July 19, 1966, at 10:30 a.m. Sergeant Garland Davis, Chicago Police Department, Youth Division, advised that a large number of Negro individuals visited the wake here for Rosalynd Howard on the evening of July 18, 1966.. He said there were no incidents and no disturbance at this wake and that no arrests were made. Sergeant Davis as well as Lieutenant Edward Berry, Intelligence Unit, Chicago Police Department, were advised of the information received concerning the alleged plans of Negro youth gangs to attack Chicago police officers in the disturbance area once the National Guard have been removed from the streets.

The Chicago Tribune, a local newspaper, on July 19, 1966, reported in an article that Major General Francis P. Kane, Commander of the 33rd National Guard Infantry Division, released 1,167 National Guard from patrol duty on the west side the night of July 18, 1966. Mayor Daley is quoted in this article as stating he is leaving the decision of when to release troops from duty on the tense west side to the police department and the National Guard.. Mayor Daley also in this article reportedly announced plans for the installation of sprayers on fire hydrants, wading pools with sprayers, and construction of new swimming pools on Chicago's west side to help the youngsters escape the beat. He said that the use of portable pools in the area had been ruled out by the Chicago Park District and the Bureau of Health because they are "too hazardous".

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966**

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the United States Attorney at Chicago, Illinois, also Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The following individuals of the indicated agencies were advised of the foregoing information:

John Hauck, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois;

Charles Collins, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; and

L. T. Stanner, Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

sd

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

157-1262

Chicago, Illinois
July 21, 1966

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND TROOP STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER**

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated July 20, 1966, captioned as above.

The Chicago Police Department and the Illinois National Guard reported during the period 11:30 a.m., July 20, 1966 and 10:30 a.m., July 21, 1966, that the disturbance area on Chicago's West side had been relatively quiet during that period of time. There were no incidents, injuries, or arrests which could be directly attributed to the Chicago riot which occurred during this period. The Chicago Police Department maintained a normal duty patrol in the disturbance area and no requests was made of the National Guard to assist the Chicago Police Department. However, the following information was received from the indicated sources during this period of time.

Colonel Hallberg, Illinois National Guard, advised at 6:15 p.m., July 20, 1966, that the National Guard on standby alert at the Madison Street Armory was being released at this time and was returning home.

Officer John L. Felke, Deputy Superintendent Conlisk's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised at 6:40 p.m., July 20, 1966, that the Chicago Police Department had received information that the Blackstone Rangers, Negro Youth Gang, was planning to cause trouble between 43rd and 47th Streets, East of Cottage Grove in Chicago. The time and date of the trouble expected in this area is unknown.

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

Re: DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966

Officer Robert Mc Mahon, Deputy Superintendent Conlisk's Office, advised at 8:45 p.m., July 20, 1966, that information had been received by the Chicago Police Department that the Vice Lords, a Negro Youth Gang, has been making molotov cocktails this week and that they planned to use them the night of July 22, 1966, at approximately 10:30 p.m. He said it had been reported that business establishments owned by white businessmen from Pulaski to Kadzie and Roosevelt to Ogden Avenue were to be set afire. It was also reported that this activity is being called by the Vice Lords "burn baby burn", and that business establishments with a display in the windows of "Soul brother" will not be burned. It is rumored that the Vice Lords are also planning to burn the headquarters of Sears, Roebuck and Company located on Homan Avenue in Chicago. Officer Mc Mahon advised that the Chicago Police Department is following this information closely.

Officer John Felke, Deputy Superintendent Conlisk's Office, advised at 9:10 p.m., July 20, 1966, that information had been furnished to the Chicago Police Department by unknown sources that racial trouble might occur over the weekend of July 23 and 24, 1966, at 700 West Maxwell Street and 2600 South Pulaski Road, Chicago, Illinois. He said, however, that this information has not been verified by the Chicago Police Department.

The Three Star Edition of the "Chicago American", a local newspaper, on July 20, 1966, carried an article which reported that a preliminary estimate of property damage in connection with the West side riot could amount to \$2,000,000. This article states that a preliminary estimate by insurance firms show that the damage caused to insured property located within the disturbance area would range from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. This estimate, however, did not include glass breakage which was extensive or damage to automobiles.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966**

On July 21, 1966, James B. Conlisk, Deputy Superintendent, Chicago Police Department, advised that the disturbance area is presently calm and that no problems have been encountered during the last two or three days. He said that a date has been set as to when the National Guard would be removed from the area. He also related that the Chicago Police Department is continuing to receive a number of rumors concerning additional trouble, however, nothing has developed to date in this regard. He stated that the Chicago Police Department is patrolling the riot area with the officers normally assigned to this area, but that task force officers are available in other districts to assist these officers if needed.

Captain Lamar Brumfield, 33rd Division, Military Intelligence, Chicago, Illinois, advised at 10:30 a.m., July 21, 1966, that there are currently 684 mobilized National Guardsmen at the Washington Park Armory and that approximately half of these guardsmen are for riot duty if needed. The remaining guardsmen are support troops. He said the National Guard will be mobilized at 6:00 p.m. in the armory and if the assistance of the National Guard is not needed by midnight, that the men will be released with the exception of a small group who would be used as a guard force at the armory.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the United States Attorney at Chicago, also Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois. The following individuals of the named agencies were advised of the foregoing information:

George Abernathy
Region I, 113th INTC Group
Evanston, Illinois

John Russell
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

Re: DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966

D. P. Schippers,
Office of the United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois



8c

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Chicago 157-1262

Chicago, Illinois
July 22, 1966

DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER

References is made to Chicago memorandum dated July 21, 1966, captioned as above.

The Chicago Police Department and the Illinois National Guard reported during the period 10:30 AM, July 21, 1966, through 11:10 AM, July 22, 1966, that the disturbance area on Chicago's West side had remained calm during this period of time. There were no incidents, injuries, or arrests which could be directly attributed to the disturbance on the West side of Chicago. The Chicago Police Department maintained a normal patrol in the disturbance area and no request was made of the National Guard to assist the Chicago Police Department during this period of time.

The following information was received from the indicated sources:

On July 21, 1966, at 7:50 PM, Officer John Waner, Office of Deputy Superintendent, James B. Conlisk, Chicago Police Department advised that information had been received from the owner of the Super Value Furniture Store, 650 West North Street, Chicago, Illinois, that customers were relating to him that there would be a disturbance at Larrabee and North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the evening of July 22, 1966. The time was unknown. Officer Waner related that the local police district had been advised of this information.

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

On July 22, 1966, Officer Robert Day, Office of Deputy Superintendent James B. Conlisk, Chicago Police Department, advised at 4 AM that during the evening of July 21, 1966, and early morning of July 22, 1966, there had been four Negro youths shot in four separate incidents on the South side of the City of Chicago. These incidents occurred in the area of Chicago, dominated by the Blackstone Rangers, a Negro youth gang. However, it is not known whether the Blackstone Rangers were involved in these shootings. These shootings are currently being investigated by the Chicago Police Department.

Officer Day related that the area of disturbance on Chicago's West side was very quiet and was considered normal. He advised that the Illinois National Guard was mobilized on the evening of July 21, 1966, from 6 PM until mid-night and that the guards remained at the Armory and was released to go home at mid-night July 21, 1966, as their assistance were not needed.

On July 22, 1966, at 11 o'clock AM, Officer Robert Holliger, Deputy Superintendent Commander Office, advised that the West side of Chicago was considered quiet and normal and there had been no disturbances reported in the morning of this date. He said that the Chicago Police Department continues to receive unverified rumors that additional disturbance will occur over the weekend of July 23, and 24, 1966. However, none of these rumors have been confirmed by the Chicago Police Department.

On July 22, 1966, at 11:10 AM, Colonel Donald Lapsley, 33rd Division, Illinois National Guard, advised that National Guard assistance was not requested by the Chicago Police Department during the evening of July 21, 1966, and that the National Guardsmen on duty were released at mid-night with orders to return to the National Guard Armory at 5200 South Cottage Grove, at 6 PM, the evening of July 22, 1966. He said the National Guard would remain in this armory the evening of July 22, 1966, from 6 PM until mid-night for the purpose of being available if needed by the Chicago Police Department.

The Chicago Sun Times, a Chicago newspaper, Four Star edition, July 22, 1966, reports that on July 21, 1966, Police Superintendent, O. W. Wilson, met with Minjo Shead and Lamar Bell

relative to the activities of two South side Chicago youth gangs. It was reported that Shead is the acting head of Chicago Negro youth gang known as the Disciples, and that Bell is the head of Chicago Negro youth gang known as the Blackstone Rangers. The article reports that a truce was made between these two rival gangs and the two gang leaders reportedly said that they hoped to prevent any outbreaks on the South side of Chicago similar to those that occurred on the West side of Chicago. Shead is quoted as stating, that rioting is just like tearing your own house up and Bell is quoted as stating, that we have to live here and it is senseless to destroy and loot as we will only hurt ourselves.

The Chicago Tribune, a local newspaper, on July 22, 1966, quoted Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as stating that "the best remedy we have to offer from riots is to press our non-violence program even more vigorously." Dr. King defended his Chicago Freedom Movement against charges that it was the cause of the recent Chicago riots and called such charges "attempts to dodge the fundamental issue of racial subjugation and the refusal to make the fundamental structural changes to right our racial wrongs." This article reports that Dr. King made these statements at a news conference on July 21, 1966.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the United States Attorney at Chicago, also Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The following individuals of the indicated agencies were advised of the foregoing information:

Craig Anderson, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois.

Phillip Shapiro, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois.

L. E. Morrissey, Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

157-1262

Chicago, Illinois
July 20, 1966

**DISTURBANCE,
VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD
AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER**

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated July 19, 1966, captioned as above.

The Chicago Police Department and the Illinois National Guard advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at 5:00 p.m. July 19, 1966, that the disturbance area on the west side of Chicago has been quiet during the day of July 19, 1966, and that no incidents have occurred. It was reported that the Chicago Police Department was on normal patrol duty in the disturbance area and that this would continue during the p.m. of this date, however, task force officers would be available if needed. It was also reported that a rumor was circulating that there would be a Negro and Puerto Rican versus white gang conflict during the evening of July 19, 1966, and July 20, 1966, in the area of 55th and Halsted, Chicago, Illinois.

The Chicago Police Department also reported that a box containing 14 Molotov cocktails was found adjacent to a parking lot at 809 West North Avenue on July 19, 1966.

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

**DISTURBANCE,
VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD
AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO
ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966**

The Chicago Police Department also stated that they had received information that about midnight, July 18, 1966, a Negro and a white male were reportedly driving a white Ford with two red spotlights in the vicinity of 37th and 47th Streets on State Street, Chicago, and were reportedly passing out money to Negro youths in this vicinity for the purpose of "get things going",

Chicago, Illinois newspapers on July 19, 1966, reported that funeral services for Rosalynd Howard, 14-year-old Negro girl killed earlier during the west side disturbance, would be held late afternoon of July 19, 1966, at the Stone Temple Baptist Church, 3622 West Douglas Boulevard, and that Reverend Martin Luther King would deliver the funeral eulogy. This church is reportedly one of Southern Christian Leadership Conference's action centers in Chicago, Illinois.

Captain Lamar Brumfield, 33rd Division, Military Intelligence, Chicago, Illinois, advised at 4:30 p.m., July 19, 1966, that the present plan is for members of the National Guard to remain in the armories the night of July 19, 1966, and to be utilized only if requested by the Chicago Police Department.

Chicago Police Department and National Guard sources advised as of 4:00 a.m., July 20, 1966, that the disturbance on the west side of Chicago has been quiet for the past 24 hours with normal isolated incidents of a routine nature occurring.

Colonel Hallberg, Illinois National Guard, advised at 2:05 a.m., July 20, 1966, that no assistance of the National Guard had been requested by the Chicago Police Department during the evening of July 19, 1966, or morning of July 20, 1966. He said the National Guard was preparing to remain on standby alert through Friday, July 22, 1966, and that as of 3:00 a.m., July 20, 1966, about 50 per cent of the National Guardsmen would be permitted to return home on leave with instructions to return to the armory at 6:00 p.m., July 20, 1966.

**DISTURBANCE,
VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD
AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966**

The Chicago Police Department advised at 4:30 a.m., July 20, 1966, that no arrests or injuries directly attributable to the riot situation had occurred the evening of July 19, 1966, and morning of July 20, 1966. It was reported there had been some arrests on the charge of burglary which occurred at business establishments located within the disturbance area which had been boarded. No estimate of the property damage in the disturbance area has been made to date by the Chicago Police Department.

The reported rumor concerning Negro and Puerto Rican versus white gang conflict allegedly to take place during the p.m., July 19, 1966, had not materialized as of 4:30 a.m., July 20, 1966, according to the Chicago Police Department; however, there were shots fired at 10:20 p.m. in the vicinity of Albany and Roosevelt Road and also at 10:35 p.m. in the vicinity of 55th and Sangamon. No injuries resulted as a result of these shots being fired and the Chicago Police Department reported that it appeared to be a normal teen-age disturbance,

On July 20, 1966, at 11:30 a.m., Colonel Frank Cordo, 33rd Division, Military Intelligence, advised that the present plan for the Illinois National Guard is that they will remain in the armories the evening of July 20, 1966. However, he stated that General Francis Kane will meet with Police Superintendent O. W. Wilson during the afternoon of July 20, 1966, to discuss the further need of the National Guard in connection with the west side disturbance.

Officer Robert Holliger, Deputy Superintendent James B. Conlisk's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised at 11:40 a.m., July 20, 1966, that there had been no disturbance on the west side of Chicago during the morning of July 20, 1966, and that the area is considered calm and normal at this time.

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the United States Attorney's Office at Chicago and also Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois.

**DISTURBANCE,
VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD
AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966**

The following individuals of the indicated agencies
were advised of the foregoing information:

Martin Schlining, Region I, 113th INTC Group,
Evanston, Illinois

Maurice Martineau, United States Secret Service,
Chicago, Illinois

Patrick F. Healy, Office of the United States
Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

July 27, 1966

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**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTERS**

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated July 26, 1966, captioned as above.

Officer Robert Holliger, Deputy Superintendent James B. Conlisk's Office, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised at 2:30 PM, July 26, 1966, that the disturbance area on Chicago's west side was quiet and there had been no incidents, arrests, or injuries, which could be attributed to the west side riot during the period 7:00 AM to 2:00 PM, July 26, 1966. He related that the area is being patrolled by the normal policemen assigned to that area.

Officer Russell Labarbara, Deputy Superintendent Conlisk's Office, advised at 8:00 PM, July 26, 1966, that Chicago's west side remains calm and normal.

Officer Frank Wehner, Deputy Superintendent Conlisk's Office, advised at 10:30 PM, July 26, 1966, that the Chicago west side was quiet; however, there had been one 14-year-old Negro male who was shot in the knee by an unknown Negro. The victim was identified as Mike Swayson of 1909 South Ridgeway, Chicago, Illinois, and he was reportedly shot in the vicinity of 3510 West Ogden, Chicago. Officer Wehner also advised that the Chicago Police Department Intelligence Unit had received information that Negro youths were going to break windows in the vicinity of North Avenue and Halsted Street, Chicago, between 9:00 and 10:00 PM, July 26, 1966.

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

DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
JULY 12, 1966

Lieutenant Andy Garigan, Watch Commander, 13th District, Chicago Police Department, advised at 10:40 PM, July 26, 1966, that his district covers the vicinity of North Avenue and Halsted, and that the breaking of windows in this vicinity, as rumored, did not materialize.

Officer Holliger, Deputy Superintendent Conlisk's Office, advised at 7:10 AM, July 27, 1966, that Chicago's west side had been relatively quiet all evening of July 26, 1966, and the morning of July 27, 1966. He stated that the area continued to be patrolled by the normal officers assigned and that no additional disturbance is expected.

An article appearing in the "Chicago Sun-Times," a local newspaper, under date of July 27, 1966, reports that Superintendent O. W. Wilson, Chicago Police Department, had revealed that there were 61 policemen injured in connection with the recent west side riot. This article also reports that 533 persons were arrested by the Chicago Police Department in connection with this rioting. Mr. Wilson said that 19 policemen injured were still on medical leave of absence. He said eight policemen were shot; 24 injured by bricks, bottles, or other objects thrown at them; seven cut by glass or sharp weapons; 12 bitten by people; four suffered fractures or sprains; and six received miscellaneous injuries. The article also reports that of the 533 persons arrested, 378 were adults, and 155 were juveniles. The persons arrested were arrested on complaints charging them with one or more of the following charges: Theft, burglary, looting, mob action, criminal damage to property, resisting arrest, deadly weapons violations, possession of explosives, arson, possession of stolen property, and disorderly conduct.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, and also Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The following individuals of the indicated agencies were advised of the foregoing information:

DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THRCOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
JULY 12, 1966

Lieutenant William Phinney
Region I, 113th INTC Group
Evanston, Illinois

John Russell
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

L. J. Weiner
Office of the United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

157-1262

Chicago, Illinois
July 25, 1966

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER**

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated July 22, 1966, captioned as above.

At 1:40 p.m. on July 22, 1966, Sergeant Harrington, 18th District, Chicago Police Department, advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Chicago Police Department sources had advised on July 22, 1966, that rumors persisted that a disturbance would occur at 7:00 p.m. July 22, 1966, in the vicinity of the Cabrini Housing Project, bordered by Franklin - Larrabee - Schiller - Oak Streets, Chicago, and which area is in the 18th Police District and in the vicinity of the captioned disturbance area. According to Harrington, the rumor indicated that Molotov cocktails were to be used by unknown individuals and police department sources advised subsequently that persistent rumors within the community have resulted in numerous owners of business establishments located in the disturbance area securing their establishments because of fear of further disturbances in the area. The Illinois National Guard as well as the Chicago Police Department were alerted to this situation.

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**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966**

Sergeant Harrington advised as of 5:00 p.m. July 22, 1966, that the above mentioned area was calm as of that time.

Sergeant O'Connor, 18th District, Chicago Police Department, advised that the above mentioned rumors indicated the disturbance would occur at 7:00 p.m. on July 22, 1966, but that as of 7:45 p.m. the area was quiet and that the disturbance did not take place.

The above information was furnished to the following individuals on July 22, 1966:

Ralph Byers, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois;

Roger Mathe, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; and

L. E. Morrissey, Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.

The Chicago Daily News, a Chicago afternoon daily newspaper, issue of July 22, 1966, reported that six south-side teenagers had been shot Thursday night, July 21, 1966, and Friday, July 22, 1966, in an outbreak of gang warfare. Leaders of the Blackstone Rangers and the East Side Disciples, two rival Negro gangs that had declared a truce said the shootings were the result of a third gang, the Englewood Disciples, trying to break up the truce. Police are moving to arrange a new truce between all three groups. This news account reflected that one youth was reported in serious condition.

Officer Robert Day, Office of the Deputy Superintendent, Chicago Police Department, advised at 9:00 p.m. July 22, 1966, that the area involved in captioned disturbance remained relatively quiet the evening of July 22, 1966.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966**

Officer Day also advised that on Chicago's far west side, the Chicago Police Department had arrested eleven youths after eight Molotov cocktails were found in bushes near Henry H. Nash School, 4827 Erie Street, Chicago. The eleven persons arrested were standing in a group around the bushes.

The Chicago American, a Chicago afternoon daily newspaper, issue of June 22, 1966, in an article captioned, "Find Molotov Cocktails, Nab 11", reflects the following:

"Eleven teenagers were arrested after an Austin district youth officer discovered eight Molotov cocktails in underbrush near the playground of Nash Elementary School, 4837 Erie Street.

"Youth officer Casey Tristan found the gasoline-filled bottles bearing wicks while investigating the youths who were loitering in the playground.

"Charges of unlawful use of a weapon were placed against Richard Pyke, 19, of 201 North Long Avenue; Alvin Jenkins, 19, of 1704 North Lotus Avenue, and Edward Gale, 17, of 5152 Huron Street. They were scheduled to appear in North Boys' Court today."

Officer Day further advised that shots had been fired in an alley at 3800 West 14th Street at 9:00 p.m. July 22, 1966, however, there were no reported injuries or further incidents in this regard. Officer Day advised at 2:10 a.m. July 23, 1966, that four Puerto Ricans and two Caucasians had been taken into custody by the Chicago Police Department at 1:00 a.m. at Huron and Throop Streets, Chicago, after refusing to disperse following closing of taverns in the area.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966**

At 3:20 a.m. July 23, 1966, Private Stein, Illinois National Guard, reported that they were on "standby alert" at the Armory at 5200 South Cottage Grove, Chicago, Illinois.

Officer Day reported as of 4:00 a.m. July 23, 1966, the area involved in captioned situation remained quiet.

The above information was furnished to the following individuals on July 23, 1966:

John Cozza, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois;

Edward Revuelta, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois; and

R. G. Schultz, Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.

The Chicago Police Department and the Illinois National Guard reported during the period 5:00 a.m. July 23, 1966, to 5:00 a.m. July 24, 1966, that the disturbance area of Chicago's west side was quiet. There were no reported incidents and police are maintaining normal patrol routines in this area. There were no arrests or injuries directly attributable to any riot activity.

Dan Overmeyer, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, advised on July 23, 1966, that approximately ten members of the Blackstone Rangers and the Disciples, Chicago Negro youth gangs, confronted each other outside the Woodlawn Urban Progress Center, 1030 East 63rd Street, during the afternoon of July 23, 1966, and engaged in verbal dispute, however, the police dispersed those involved and the crowd which had gathered at the scene without incident.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966.**

Private Patrick Boyle, Illinois National Guard, advised at 4:15 AM, July 24, 1966, that his unit remained on "standby alert" and had received no request for assistance from civil authorities.

The above information was furnished to the following individuals on July 24, 1966:

Joseph Byers, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois;

G. M. Werksman, Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois; and

Phillip Shapiro, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois.

The Chicago Police Department advised as of 5:00 AM, July 25, 1966, that the riot area on Chicago's west side was quiet. There were no incidents or arrests attributable to captioned matter and the police continue their normal patrol in the area.

The Chicago Sun-Times, a Chicago morning newspaper, issue of July 25, 1966, reports that the remaining 700 National Guard troops which had been called to duty during the racial disturbance, had been released at midnight, July 24, 1966.

Officer Prunsky, Office of the Deputy Superintendent, Chicago Police Department, advised on July 24, 1966, that Dick Gregory, Negro comedian and civil rights advocate, spoke before a group at Washington Park, Chicago, Illinois, on July 24, 1966, and subsequently related that no incidents or problems developed as a result of Gregory's talk.

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966**

At 10:45 p.m. July 24, 1966, the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received an anonymous telephone call alleging that there was being planned by the Blackstone Rangers, a Negro youth gang, a ransacking of a grocery store in the 11th Police District, Chicago, Illinois, the evening of July 24, 1966. This information was furnished to the 11th Police District, the name of the grocery store being unknown. The 11th Police District subsequently reported that no incident developed regarding this situation.

The above information was furnished to the following individuals on July 25, 1966:

Howard Smith, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois;

Edward Tucker, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; and

George Faber, Office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

157-1262

Chicago, Illinois
July 29, 1966

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER**

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated
July 27, 1966, captioned as above.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 28, 1966, that at a Communist Party Membership Meeting on July 22, 1966, at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, the following two-page statement was distributed to the persons in attendance at this meeting:

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

For Immediate Release:
July 16th, 1966

room 505
36 W. Randolph Street, Chicago, 60601
Randolph 6-9198

Statement on the West Side Upheavals by:

Claude Lightfoot, Communist write-in candidate, US Senate,
James West, Communist write-in candidate, state treasurer,
Jack Kling, Communist write-in candidate, Pres., County Bd.

Responsibility for what has been called the "disturbances" on Chicago's West Side must be laid squarely at the door of a callous and indifferent city administration and the duplicity-policies of the Johnson administration.

These are no mere "disturbances". Just as tremors and earthquakes reflect faults deep in the surface, so do these upheavals in our Negro and Spanish-speaking communities reflect deep faults in the social structure.

Howevermuch the use of police and troops to "quell riots" and restore order may be justified, the use of repression and police brutality, far from getting at the sources of the problems, only aggravates and deepens them and sets the stage for more devastating upheavals.

The roots of the problem go to discrimination, segregation, poor housing, inferior education and medical care, policies of last hired and first fired, and inhuman treatment (including police brutality). For 300 years the Negro people, - and now the Puerto Rican and Mexican-American minorities, - have been promised freedom and equality in words and have been compelled to live in degrading conditions of inequality, deprivation and want in actuality.

Mayor Richard J. Daley and President Lyndon B. Johnson, - and the billion dollar corporate interests they represent, - evidently believe the Negro people can forever live on a diet of empty platitudes and promises. Despite high-sounding speeches, they continue to show a callous disregard to the urgency of NOW in response to the demands of the Negro people and other minorities for full and complete quality and human dignity, and all the wherewithal to make that possible NOW.

Only a massive, planned, over-all, crash program involving billions of dollars to provide jobs and training, build decent homes, schools and hospitals, end discrimination and segregation, can get to the roots of the problems plaguing our country.

To win this program, it will take UNITY: Unity of the Negro community; unity of Negro and white; unity of labor and civil rights movements; unity of peace and civil rights movements; unity of the civil rights, peace and labor movements in a mighty confrontation with the monopolist-corporate vested interests, whose only answer to the problems of the people is violence: violence against the people of Viet Nam and violence against the Negro, Puerto Rican and poor white people of our own country.

To win this program, the united forces of the people must guard against and reject two great evils: the evil of gradualism fostered by the Johnsons, Dirksens, Douglasses and Daleys; and the evil of adventurism, provocations and of individual acts of terror. These two evils play into each others hands. The answer to both evils is organization and unity, -ever greater organization and ever stronger and wider unity.

Let the organized, united ranks of the people take command. Demand a declaration of national emergency to combat discrimination and segregation. for an all-out war against poverty; demand a multi-billion dollar democratically-planned and controlled program NOW to meet this national emergency. Demand an immediate end to the war in Viet Nam so that the funds for this home-front fight can be released NOW!

Demand positive action on the 36 demands of the Chicago Freedom Movement!

Demand a Civilian Review Board over the police department NOW!

Organize, Unite, -from the precinct on up - NOW - to prepare independent, people's political alternatives to the Daleys, Dirksens and Johnsons in 1967 and 1968!

**DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1968**

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being made available to the Office of the United States Attorney at Chicago and also Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 9, 1966

157-1262

DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated July 29, 1966, captioned as above.

WILLIAM OPLATKA, Assistant States Attorney, Cook County, Illinois, advised on August 5, 1966, that the court cases on the individuals arrested by the Chicago Police Department on the evening of July 14, 1966, in the basement of 3838 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, residence of Frederick Douglas Andrews are presently set for September 1, 1966. He related he is handling the local prosecution of these individuals and that all of the individuals arrested on July 14, 1966, are presently free on bond.

The following is a list of the individuals arrested, all Negroes, at 3838 West Jackson Boulevard, on July 14, 1966, as taken from the records of the Chicago Police Department, RD #E610857:

Brenda Mc Intirer, born 1945, 4214 West 14th Street.

Mary Anderson, born 1947, 1407 South Springfield.

*Ruby Cants, age 18, 3435 West 5th Avenue.

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**RE: DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS JULY 12, 1966**

James Miller, born 1939, 1818 South Millard.

Edward Leodias, born 1944, 1847 West Lake Street.

George Maxwell, born 1942, 3839 West Maypole.

Darrel Field, born 1948, 3829 West Roosevelt Road.

Barnett Sterling, born 1943, 1847 West Lake.

Joseph Robinson, born 1948, 4645 West Jackson Boulevard.

Arthur Mac Lain , born 1948, 4136 West Jackson Boulevard.

James Harden, born 1948, 4101 West Wilcox.

Willie Haymon, born 1943, 4644 West Jackson Boulevard.

Joseph Ninner, born 1927, 7619 South Calumet.

Larry Pruitt, born 1948, 4020 West Jackson Boulevard.

Edward Clarke, born 1945, 300 South Hamlin.

Raymond Harris, born 1940, 3127 West Adams Street.

Robert Jones, born 1938, 3532 West Monroe Street.

Julis Warner, born 1948, 4130 West Jackson Boulevard.

Ralph Harlow, born 1945, 4130 West Jackson Boulevard.

RE: DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET,
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Frederick Douglas Andrews, born 1939, 3838
West Jackson Boulevard.

*Mr. OPLATKA stated that Ruby Cants appearing
on general case report, Chicago Police Department,
should be recorded as Ruby Camp.

Mr. OPLATKA related that the above individuals
are all charged with disorderly conduct and in
addition, Brenda Mc Intirer is charged with possession of
marijuana and Arthur Mac Lain with possession of
a firearm. Charges of keeping a disorderly house and contri-
buting to the delinquency of a minor have also been
filed against some of the individuals arrested.

In regard to local Chicago news media
carrying a story on July 15, 1966, that Andrews and
a limited number of other members of "West Side Act"
were being charged with conspiracy to violate the
State of Illinois treason statute together with
other local violations, Mr. OPLATKA related on
August 5, 1966, that none of the individuals arrested
had been charged with violation of the state treason
statute and that in his opinion there was insufficient
evidence to support such a charge.

In regard to the organization known as "Act"
and Frederick Douglas Andrews, the following information
is set forth.

A confidential source who has furnished
reliable information in the past and who is familiar
with the organization "Act" in Chicago, Illinois, advised
on July 25, 1966, that the Chicago chapter of "Act"
maintains offices at 413 East Oakwood Boulevard,
Chicago, Illinois.

Lawrence Landry is local and national chairman
of "Act" and Nahaz Rogers is the local co-chairman.
"Act" is not known to have any formal membership, however,
weekly meetings are held at the Oakwood address and are
usually attended by from 10 to 15 individuals. These
meetings are devoted primarily to promoting Negro culture.

This source further advised that no "Act" office
exists in other areas of Chicago. However, Frederick Douglas

RE: DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS JULY 12, 1966

Andrews has had gatherings in the basement of his residence in an attempt to gather a following. He also has sponsored social activity at Dee's Lounge, 220 South Pulaski Road, Chicago, Illinois. In this capacity, Andrews is considered the West Side Chairman or Coordinator of "Act". This source continued by advising that a regular meeting of "Act" was held at 413 West Oakwood Boulevard on July 8, 1966, at which time no mention was made of participation in any rallies, demonstrations or conducting any militant activity. Another meeting was held at this location on July 15, 1966, and approximately 15 individuals attended this meeting. Landry reported at this meeting that it would be necessary to raise approximately \$10,000 in connection with the defense of Andrews and others who were arrested during the Chicago west side disturbance.

A second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is knowledgeable concerning human relations and the various organizations acting in the Negro communities in Chicago, advised on July 25, 1966, that Andrews consisted of a "committee of one" in the west side operation of "Act". This source stated that Andrews has been attempting for several years to establish a west side "Act" but has been unable to develop continued following. Individuals who have attended "Act" gatherings for the most part have been young Negro men and women, more commonly termed "youth gang members" and as such would be interested in the "good times" Andrews might be able to offer them rather than any promotion of civil rights.

This source stated that to his knowledge "Act" was not a participant in the recent disturbance on Chicago's west side other than the participation of Andrews and his few associates.

A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on July 18, 1966, of the meeting held on July 15, 1966, at 413 East Oakwood Boulevard. This source reported that from 10 to 12 persons were in attendance at this meeting. Andrews was not present but it was mentioned that he had visited "Act's" office earlier on July 15, 1966. No mention was made of this organization in any way contributing to further violence on Chicago's west side and the only

RE: DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET,
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mention of the west side riot was that money was needed for the defense of a number of persons connected with "Act" who were arrested in connection with the disturbance.

It is to be noted that on June 30, 1966, a fourth confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that on that date Andrews, Landry, Rogers and six or seven other individuals gathered at 3838 West Jackson Boulevard. During this meeting Rogers spoke of the ~~disirability~~ of forming an alliance between the various Negro gangs in Chicago and Andrews spoke on the general Negro situation in Chicago. This source advised there was no mention at this meeting of initiating a disturbance or of action to be taken in the event a disturbance erupted.

It is to be noted that George Maxwell, one of the individuals arrested at the residence of Douglas Andrews on July 14, 1966, has been an associate of Andrew's for some time, and is considered as one of the leaders of the Spanish Cobras, a west side Negro youth gang.

On August 26, 1965, the fourth source advised that George Hubert Maxwell, also known as Lane Maxwell, "Hondo", born September 7, 1942, was the president of the Spanish Cobras and a member of "Act" having been recruited into "Act" in the later part of 1964 by Andrews. This source related that through the efforts of Andrews and Maxwell members of the Cobras and other west side youth gangs had been solicited to support "Act" but with little success.

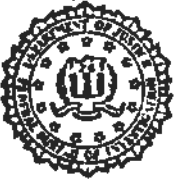
Based on the available descriptive data of the other individuals arrested at the residence of Andrews on July 14, 1966, no information identifiable with the persons arrested, except as set forth above, could be located in the records of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Various Chicago law enforcement officers and other sources who are familiar with organizations active in the area of human relations and civil rights as well as other organizations in Chicago, Illinois were contacted during and since the July 12, 1966 disturbance in the area of Roosevelt Road and Throop Street and

RE: DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS JULY 12, 1966

these sources have no information indicating that "Act" or any other organization as such precipitated or urged individuals to participate in the violence that occurred on Chicago's west side.

A copy of this memorandum is being made available to the Office of the United States Attorney at Chicago, Illinois, and to the Office of Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston, Illinois.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 15, 1966

157-1262

**DISTURBANCE VICINITY ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THROOP STREETS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
July 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER**

On August 15, 1966, Sergeant John O'Malley, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, advised that Walter Hawkins, age 13, of 1411 South Christiana, Chicago, Illinois, died Saturday night August 13, 1966 in Mount Sinai Hospital from a gunshot wound he received during the recent Westside riots.

O'Malley advised that Hawkins was shot in the abdomen shortly before midnight, July 14, 1966, at 3220 West 16th Street.

O'Malley declared that Hawkins was apparently the victim of an unknown sniper involved in the Westside disturbances of July 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1966.

On August 15, 1966, the above information was furnished to the following individuals:

United States Secret Service
Edward Tucker

Region I, 113th INTC Group
Edward Revuelta

A copy of the letterhead memorandum is being designated for the United States Attorney, Chicago.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
September 6, 1966

157-1262

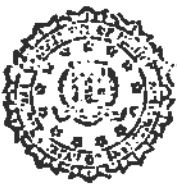
**DISTURBANCE VICINITY ROOSEVELT
ROAD AND THRCOP STREETS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER**

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated August 15, 1966, captioned as above.

Captain William Mazurak, Watch Commander, 18th District, Chicago Police Department, advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on September 3, 1966, that an incident occurred in connection with an arrest on September 2, 1966, close to where the Westside disorders broke out in July, 1966. He said that Officer Donald Pink of the 18th District was sent to break up a fight between two Negro youths at Dvorak Park, 1119 Cullerton Avenue, Chicago. One of the youths, John Stidwell, age 18, residing at 1148 West 17th Street, was arrested by Pink on a charge of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. As Stidwell was being placed in the squad car, Officer Pink was hit in the back by a brick thrown by an unidentified bystander. Mazurak related that as a crowd gathered more police units were called but no further trouble developed and there were no additional arrests. Injury to Officer Pink was regarded as minor. Chicago Police are watching the situation closely because of past trouble in the area; however, no additional problems were anticipated or reported.

The facts of the above matter were furnished to John Russell, United States Secret Service, Chicago; John Hauck, 113th INTC Group, Region I, Evanston, Illinois; and Assistant United States Attorney Richard Jalovec, Chicago, on September 3, 1966.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

157-1262

Chicago, Illinois
September 8, 1966

**DISTURBANCE VICINITY
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREETS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966
RACIAL MATTER**

Lieutenant William Hougessen, 11th District, Chicago Police Department, advised on the night of September 7, 1966, that at approximately 9:30 p.m. on that date the Chicago Fire Department reported to a fire at the Seventh Heaven Tavern, 3708 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois, and that while they were fighting the fire a bottle was broken by an unknown spectator on the automobile of the fire chief breaking his right front window of said automobile. The fire was subsequently determined to be arson and two Negro youths were arrested by the Chicago Police Department.

Hougessen also advised that at approximately 9:30 p.m. on September 7, 1966, a Chicago Police Department patrol car was hit by a rock at Pulaski Road and Van Buren Streets, and another patrol car was hit by a bottle at Pulaski and Gladys Streets, in Chicago. The identities of the persons who threw said objects are unknown. He stated that no personal injuries resulted as a result of these incidents, and that the area was then quiet. These incidents occurred in the general area of recent Chicago west side riots. The Chicago Police Department is watching the area closely.

On September 8, 1966, Officer Francis Powers, Youth Bureau, Area Four, Chicago Police Department, advised that the youths arrested in connection with the fire described above were as follows:

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DISTURBANCE VICINITY
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREETS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 12, 1966

Ronald Mc Kinney, male Negro, age 12, 1218 South
Independence Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

Charles West, male Negro, age 11, 1216 South
Independence Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Officer Powers stated that both were released because
no witnesses were available to state that they were involved.

The above facts were furnished in the early
morning of September 8, 1966, to the following:

J. A. Lamendella, Assistant United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois.

Martin Schlining, Region I 113th INTC Group,
Evanston, Illinois.

Donald W. Tucker, United States Secret Service,
Chicago, Illinois.

This confirms information furnished orally to
Mr. Thomas McTiernan of the Criminal Division on 9/8/66.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

July 14, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File 157-6-34
NYfile 157-892

9

Disturbances Bedford-
Stuyvesant Area,
Brooklyn, New York
July 13, 1966
Racial Matters

Detective John Murphy, Bureau of Special Services,
New York City Police Department, furnished the following
information on July 14, 1966:

B. APPROX. 11:15

On Wednesday, July 13, 1966, at 9:00 p.m., an off-duty Negro patrolman observed five youths breaking a window gate at 253 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He identified himself, and youths fled. He apprehended Freddie Gardner, Negro, male, 17. He took prisoner across street to a pharmacy, where he called for assistance. During this time, a crowd gathered outside; the prisoner became unruly inside and the officer had to use necessary force. During the scuffle with the prisoner, an unknown object was thrown at window of drugstore.

B. APPROX. 11:45

At 11:45 p.m., July 13, 1966, at 833 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, several youths were reported breaking in a store window. Police car responded and the youths fled. One Negro youth, Ivory Junior, age 17, threw a bottle at a patrolman, who then arrested this youth. Another police car arrived on the scene and parked at Gates Avenue and Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, where water bottle was thrown through the rear window of the police car by unknown subject.

At various times between 9:00 p.m. and 11:45 p.m., three store windows were broken at various places in Bedford-Stuyvesant area by unknown individuals, no apparent looting occurred. Police reported that crowds were kept under control and dispersed. No further incidents were reported.

Police stated that above disturbances not termed as strictly racial.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

July 18, 1966

9a

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

*Disturbances Bedford-Stuyvesant Area,
Brooklyn, New York, July 14 and 15, 1966
Racial Matters

On July 15, 1966, Detective Frank Bianco, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department (NYCPD) advised that at about 11:50 PM on Thursday, July 14, 1966, New York Transit bus number 637, route number 52, run number 42, while stopped at the intersection of Stuyvesant Avenue and Quinoy Street, Brooklyn, New York, was stoned by an unknown number of individuals. Eight persons who were passengers on the bus were treated for minor injuries and released.

Detective Bianco advised that earlier in the evening of Thursday, July 14, 1966, at about 10:05 PM, Salvatore Desiderio, an employee of the New York City Department of Water, Sewer and Electricity, while making repairs to a fire hydrant on the northeast corner of Quinoy Street and Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, drew a large crowd to the area.

NYCPD Patrolman Allan Edger of the 79th Precinct came on the scene and when he was unsuccessful in dispersing the crowd from the area, fired two shots into the air to disperse the crowd. The crowd then dispersed but not before five windows in the area had been broken. However, no arrests were made and there were no further incidents until the stoning of the bus. No arrests or apprehensions were made at that incident either.

On July 15, 1966, Detective Raymond J. Clarke, Bureau of Special Services (BSS), NYCPD, advised that at 11:35 PM, on July 13, 1966, Robert Whitlock, male Negro, 1288 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, New York, who is employed as a "gypsy cab driver" accepted three passengers in his cab at Ralph and Dean Streets, Brooklyn, New York. Whitlock refused to take the three unknown male Negro passengers to a point in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, New York, whereupon one of them drew a gun and shot Whitlock in the chest. All three passengers then fled from Whitlock's cab. Whitlock was taken to Wyckoff Heights Hospital, Brooklyn, New York and is presently confined there. His assailants are unknown and have not been apprehended.

It is noted that there could not have been any racial overtones to this incident since all individuals involved in it, Whitlock and the three unknown passengers, are Negro.

Disturbances Bedford-Stuyvesant Area,
Brooklyn, New York, July 14 and 15, 1966

Detective Clarke described a "gypsy cab driver" as one who holds no license from the City of New York, and operates illegally, primarily in such areas as Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant where licensed cab drivers are reluctant to operate due to the great number of robberies of cab drivers occurring in those areas.

It is noted that page 31 of "The New York Times" issue of July 13, 1966, carried an article which related that 48 Negroes had testified at a hearing on the discrimination in the cab industry in New York City held before the New York City Commission on Human Rights on July 12, 1966. Testimony advanced at this hearing by the Negroes was that cab drivers refused to accept Negroes as passengers because the cab drivers were discriminatory.

This was rebutted by representatives of the taxi industry who denied that discrimination played any part in passing up potential Negro fares but that cab drivers feared for their lives. It was the contention of the taxi industry representatives that cab drivers were afraid to drive to Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas of New York City because of the danger they would be beaten and robbed.

Statistics were presented at the hearing to show that each week from 50 to 123 incidents occurred which involved some form of assault on cab drivers and that within the last 2 years 14 cab drivers had been killed during robberies.

This confirms information furnished orally to Mr. Alfred Morton of the Criminal Division on 7/15/66.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
July 22, 1966

Disturbances, East New York Area,
Brooklyn, New York,
July 21 - 22, 1966
Racial Matters

On July 22, 1966, Detective Eugene O'Connell, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department (BSS, NYCPD), advised that at approximately 7:15 PM on July 21, 1966, twenty members of the Society for the Prevention of Negroes Getting Everything (SPONGE) began to picket behind police barricades on the traffic island located at the intersection of New Lots Avenue and Livonia Avenue in the East New York section of Brooklyn, New York. The picketing was orderly and there were no disturbances. SPONGE members who had assembled earlier at 744 New Lots Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, were protesting the integration of the neighborhood which had been at one time almost solidly inhabited by persons of Italian extraction. However, in recent times there has been large influx of Negroes and Puerto Ricans to the area and the old time residents have shown great resentment at this integration of the neighborhood.

Detective O'Connell stated that the NYCPD believes that SPONGE is a name copied from a similar group several years ago which appeared in several counter-demonstrations to civil rights groups who were picketing against alleged discrimination. There is no evidence to show that the SPONGE group which demonstrated on July 21, 1966, in East New York is the same as the SPONGE group which appeared several years ago in counter-demonstrations to civil rights groups picketings.

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Disturbances, East New York Area,
Brooklyn, New York,
July 21 - 22, 1966

Detective O'Connell stated that at about 5:45 PM, Mayor John Lindsay made an appearance in the East New York section and met with Negro and white leaders of the community in Frank's Restaurant, 744 New Lots Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, in an effort to bring order to the area.

On July 21, 1966, Detective Martin Durkin, Bureau of Special Services (BSS), NYCPD, advised that approximately 10:00 PM, that date an eleven year old Negro boy, was shot by an unknown assailant at Dumont Avenue and Ashford Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Detective Durkin advised that following this incident, disturbances such as false fire alarms and rock hurling at passing cars created a chaotic condition and general disorder in the neighborhood until heavy police reinforcements moved into the area to bring about some order in the area. Detective Durkin stated that crowds of Italians, Puerto Ricans and Negroes roamed through the streets of East New York, causing numerous disturbances.

On July 22, 1966, Detective O'Connell advised that at about 9:45 PM, on July 21, 1966, an eleven year old Negro male, Eric Dean, was shot by an unknown person at Ashford Street and Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Dean who lived with his mother, Alurtia Dean, at 593 Ashford Street, was pronounced dead on his arrival at Brookdale Hospital.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SAs, FBI) who were at the vicinity of Livonia and New Lots Avenues, determined that at about 11:00 PM and 11:09 PM, on July 21, 1966, shots were heard in the vicinity of Dumont Avenue and Warwick Street, Brooklyn, New York, and that at 11:25 PM on July 21, 1966, shots were fired at NYCPD patrol car. NYCPD Patrolman received neck lacerations from flying glass and was hospitalized.

Dist. Office East New York Area,
Brooklyn, New York,
July 21 - 22, 1966

Detective O'Connell stated that at 11:45 PM on July 21, 1966, five arrests had been made by the NYCPD at Dumont and Jerome Avenues, Brooklyn, New York. Those arrested were:

Lawrence Brown, male, white, age eighteen, 384 Ashford Place, Brooklyn, New York, arrested for disorderly conduct.

Earl Galloway, male, Negro, age fifteen, 839 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, arrested for felonious assault, unlawful assembly and disorderly conduct.

Sam Johnson, male, Negro, age fifteen, 1384 Carol Street, Brooklyn, New York, arrested for felonious assault, unlawful assembly, and disorderly conduct.

Melvin Mc Cray, male, Negro, age seventeen, 488 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, arrested for felonious assault, unlawful assembly and disorderly conduct.

Arthur Graham, male, Negro, age sixteen, 529 West 151st Street, New York City, arrested in possession of a Molotov Cocktail and charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

Detective O'Connell further advised that at 12:45 AM on July 22, 1966, members of the 75th Precinct, NYCPD, arrested Darryl Biven, male, Negro, age sixteen, 480 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on charges of felonious assault and unlawful assembly. Biven was arrested at 925 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. At 4:00 AM, Alexis Schmuck, male, white, of 112 Weldon Street, Brooklyn, was issued a summons for disorderly conduct.

Detective O'Connell stated that after order was restored to the area in the early morning of July 22, 1966,

Disturbances, East New York Area,
Brooklyn, New York,
July 21 - 22, 1966

it was determined that ten members of the NYCPD had suffered injuries and three members of the NYCPD had received injuries. None of the injuries were listed as serious.

Detective O'Connell stated that there is absolutely no evidence of either subversive organizations or outsiders directing the disturbances in East New York section of Brooklyn. Reports in the newspapers to this effect have proved to be unfounded and the results of the usual rumors which circulate around incidents of this type.

Detective O'Connell stated that the NYCPD will continue to maintain extra squads of police in the East New York area inasmuch as the likelihood of further violence is still existent.

At 12:45 AM, July 22, 1966, NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the area around Livonia and New Lots Avenues seemed to have quieted down and that heavy details of police in the area appeared to have control of the situation.

At 1:00 AM, on July 22, 1966, NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that groups of Negroes continued to roam the area and the area of Dumont Avenue had suffered extensive damage mainly because of broken windows. This same source at 1:45 AM, July 22, 1966, stated that isolated cases of vandalism continued but the NYCPD had cordoned off a six block area in the vicinity of Livonia and New Lots Avenues and were questioning anyone entering or leaving that area.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
August 23, 1966

Bureau 157-6-34
New York 157-892

Racial Incidents in
Bedford - Stuyvesant Area,
Brooklyn, New York,
August 21-23, 1966
Racial Matters

Detectives Lawrence Mc Quade and Thomas Lawler, Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department (NYCPD), furnished the following information August 22, 23, 1966:

According to police the incidents reported are directly related to increased racial tension in the Bedford - Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, New York, in the past few days. These are not clashes between ethnic groups, but are described by police as the result of racial tension between Negroes and whites.

August 21 and 22, 1966
Incidents at Skillman and
Willoughby Avenues and Bedford
and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn,
New York

At approximately 11:30 p.m., August 21, 1966, a group of Negro youths who had attended a dance held by a group called, "Youth in Action", assaulted a white youth at Skillman and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, New York, and cut him on the head.

At 1:30 a.m., on August 22, 1966, two Negro youths, ages 16 and 17, jumped an officer at Bedford and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn, New York. According to Detective Mc Quade, there was no disorder and no arrests made in either instance.

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Racial Incidents in
Bedford - Stuyvesant Area,
Brooklyn, New York,
August 21 - 23, 1966

Incidents at Prospect Park West,
Bedford Avenue and Park Avenue,
and Skillman and Flushing Avenue,
all Brooklyn, New York, on August 22, 1966

At approximately 7:00 p.m., a Brooklyn Summer Youth Theatre Group of 1151 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, were rehearsing in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York. During a rehearsal break five females and one male, all Negro, went to a "pizza joint" at 209 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. In front of the "pizza joint" a group of whites made derogatory remarks to the Negroes and an altercation ensued. As a result of this altercation, one female Negro, age 16, a male Negro, age 19, and a white male, age 17, were taken to the Methodist Hospital in Brooklyn. All suffered slight injuries but no arrests were made and no one has pressed a complaint.

At 10:40 p.m., August 22, 1966, NYCPD arrested Charles Wright, male Negro, age 16, who resides at 1070 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and Donald Holiday, male Negro, age 17, who resides at 370 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. They were arrested at Bedford and Park Avenue, Brooklyn, and both were charged with:

1. False alarm of fire.
2. Malicious Mischief (broken windows in area).
3. Disorderly conduct.
4. Violation of Section 1991, Subdivision 4 (throwing rocks at police and firemen answering the false alarm. NYCPD automobile number 1471, of the 90th Precinct was hit by a rock resulting in little or no damage.

Detective Lawler advised that Charles Wright admitted to police that he had been taking "instructions" from the "Five Percenters" for one week and Donald Holiday admitted taking instructions for two weeks. He described the "Five Percenters" as a militant Negro youth organization on the style of the Black Muslims

Racial Incidents in
Bedford - Stuyvesant Area,
Brooklyn, New York,
August 21 - 23, 1966

B. APPROX 1761

Detective Lawler further advised that at 10:40 p.m., August 22, 1966, a Negro youth, Charles Ward, age 15, who resides at 101 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, was attacked by five white youths while riding a bicycle in the vicinity of Skillman and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn. Charles Ward was taken to the Cumberland Hospital. No information was received as to his condition. No arrests were made, as the five white youths fled.

August 23, 1966
Incidents in Bedford - Stuyvesant Area,
Brooklyn, New York, Early Morning,

Detective Thomas Lawler, BSS, NYCPD, advised 6:25 a.m., August 23, 1966, that the racial situation in the Bedford - Stuyvesant Section of Brooklyn continued tense until about 2:30 a.m. During the night, a roving band of approximately 200 Negro youths between the ages of 14 to 21 years old, created incidents in the area involving clashes with patrolmen, bottle throwing and breaking windows. The incidents were separate but related to the roving band of youths. The band was dispersed and situation subsided at approximately 2:30 a.m. Two NYCPD officers were injured and taken to the Cumberland Hospital. Their condition not known at this time.

B. APPROX 1777

The following individuals were arrested:

Robert Simmons, male, Negro, 17 years old, of 356 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested at Kosciuszko Street and Nostrand Avenue. He was charged with felonious assault and disorderly conduct (loud and abusive language) by Patrolman Donigan, Shield Number 19924. Patrolman Donigan was injured on right forearm and right leg. The officer was punched by Simmons.

B. APPROX 1785

Carlton Lee, male, Negro, age 23, of 105 Kosciuszko Street, Brooklyn, He was arrested at Nostrand and Kosciuszko Streets, charged with malicious mischief (breaking a window), attempted burglary, resisting arrest and felonious assault on

Racial Incidents in
Bedford - Stuyvesant Area,
Brooklyn, New York,
August 21.. 23, 1966

police officer. Arresting officer Patrolman Farriglitti, Shield Number 1319, of the 13th Division. Patrolman Farriglitti injured on right hand.

A. APPROX. 1948

Bruce V. Edwards, male, Negro, 18 years old, of 637 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn. He was arrested at Madison Street and Nostrand Avenue, charged with disorderly conduct (loud and boisterous language) by Patrolman Robert Hogan, Shield Number 8455. Detective Lawler advised that Edwards was a "Five Percenter".

B. APPROX. 1971

The last arrest was made at 1:45 a.m. This arrest involved James Wilson, male, Negro, 18 years old, of 225 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. Wilson was arrested at Nostrand and Gates Avenues, by Patrolman John Pritchard, Shield Number 2760, charged with disorderly conduct (loud and boisterous language).

On August 8, 1966, Detective William Dunn, BSS, NYCPD, advised that the "Five Percenters" have no clubhouse or headquarters. They operate mainly as a Harlem and Bedford - Stuyvesant street gang with an estimated membership of 300 youths. He stated that they were a very loose organization with no real leadership. The "Five Percenters" are made up of neighborhood groups of young Negro teenagers who have no respect for law and order.

Detective Dunn commented that the Police Department has developed no information to the effect that the "Five Percenters" are tied in with any subversive organization.

This confirms information furnished orally to Mr. Thomas McTiernan of the Criminal Division on 8/23/66.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bu 157-6-34

New York, New York
August 29, 1966

Re: Disturbances in Brooklyn,
New York, August 27, 1966
and Bronx, New York,
August 28, 1966
Racial Matters

On August 27, 1966, Detective Jack Barnathan, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department (BSS, NYCPD) advised that on early Saturday morning, August 27, 1966, a group of white youths, ranging in age from 19 to 28, departing at closing hour from a bar and grill located at 32 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, engaged in an altercation with a group of Negro youths, aged 16 to 19, who had congregated nearby on Dean Street, Brooklyn, New York. A total of about 20 youths, Negro and white, engaged in the altercation.

Detective Barnathan stated, in the ensuing altercation, four white youths were injured and taken to Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. Three of these youths were released after treatment of cuts and abrasions while the other remained at the hospital, reportedly in serious condition from being attacked with a machette.

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Re: Disturbances in Brooklyn,
New York, August 27, 1966
and Bronx, New York,
August 28, 1966
Racial Matters

Detective Barnathan stated that the following individuals were arrested by the New York City Police Department who had been summoned to the scene of the above altercation on August 27, 1966:

Robert Slunox, male Negro, age 16, of 145 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Arrest Number 1799.

Robert Latimoree, male Negro, age 16, of 537 Powell Street, Brooklyn, New York. Arrest Number 1800.

Charles Latimoree, male Negro, age 17, of 537 Powell Street, Brooklyn, New York. Arrest Number 1801.

Lucius Hampton, male Negro, age 17, of 146-34 177th Street, Springfield Gardens, New York. Arrest Number 1802.

Joseph Barrow, male Negro, age 17, of 22 St. Marks Place, Brooklyn, New York. Arrest Number 1803.

Joseph McClearia, male Negro, age 19, of 413 Dean Street, Brooklyn, New York. Arrest Number 1804.

Carl Hansen, male Negro, age 17, of 230 West 131st Street, New York, New York. Arrest Number 1805.

Re: Disturbances in Brooklyn,
New York, August 27, 1966
and Bronx, New York,
August 28, 1966
Racial Matters

Detective Barnathan stated that the white youths claimed that the Negro youths taunted and insulted them when they left the bar and grill at closing hour, while the Negro youths claimed they were accosted by the group of white youths. As a result, a fight began, ending with the injuries and arrests mentioned above.

On August 28, 1966, Detective George Wasylciow, BSS, NYCPD, advised that at 1:15 a.m., on that date, a brawl erupted between a group, comprised of Puerto Ricans and another group comprised of Italian-Americans and Irish-Americans. The brawl resulted in ten of the participants being injured and one being stabbed.

Santo Esparda, age 24, of 2320 Webster Avenue, Bronx, New York, was taken to Fordham Hospital, Bronx, New York, suffering from stab wounds. He is reported in fair condition.

Arrested by the NYCPD and charged with felonious assault were Joseph Pesce, age 32, of 234 First Street, Yonkers, New York, and Edward Donnery, age 26, of 2230 Tiebout Avenue, Bronx, New York. Both are white males.

Detective Wasylciow stated that the brawl apparently occurred when the Puerto Rican group, numbering about 15, left a party and encountered a similar number of Italian-Americans and Irish-Americans who had been in Walsh's Tavern, 184th Street and Webster Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Re: Disturbances in Brooklyn,
New York, August 27, 1966
and Bronx, New York,
August 28, 1966
Racial Matters

Detective Wasyliciow stated he did not know exactly what touched off the incident. He stated that the NYCPD quelled the brawl in about 15 minutes. He stated that the ten injured persons, mentioned above, were treated at Fordham Hospital and released.

Both Detective Barnathan and Wasyliciow stated that neither incident showed any organization behind it, but apparently both were eruptions of hostilities that exist between various racial groups in these mixed neighborhoods.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Cleveland, Ohio

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 30, 1966

DISTURBANCE BY NEGRO TEENAGE YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JUNE 22, 1966

On June 29, 1966, a source, with whom contact has been insufficient to determine his reliability, advised that rumors continue to circulate in the Negro community in Cleveland that the supermarket owned by Stanley Gale at East 82nd Street and Euclid Avenue will also be burned. It is noted that the store owned by Mr. Gale at 8818 Superior Avenue was substantially destroyed by fire on the early morning of June 26, 1966.

On June 29, 1966, another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that rumors are also circulating that the A & P supermarket, a new store, at East 103rd Street and St. Clair Avenue, will be a target.

Both the above sources advised that youth who frequent the Jono "Freedom" Kenyatta (JFK) House, at 8801 Superior Avenue, are primarily responsible for captioned disturbances, and the second source advised he had heard that if violence breaks out again other street gangs plan to take advantage of the confusion and loot stores.

On June 29, 1966, the above information was furnished to Sergeant Paul Robinson, Detective Bureau, Cleveland Police Department. He advised that the Police Department is continuing to receive countless reports naming stores and other business establishments in the area which might be targets in the future.

On June 30, 1966, Sergeant John Ungvary, Bureau of Special Investigation, Cleveland Police Department, advised that the East 105th Street-Superior Avenue area has been quiet since the morning of June 26, 1966, with only a few minor rock

Re: DISTURBANCE BY NEGRO TEENAGE YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JUNE 22, 1966

throwing incidents reported. He stated the Police Department is continuing to keep additional officers assigned to the area..

Sergeant Ungvary stated that among the information being received by the Police Department from residents in the vicinity of the disturbances are statements that trouble will break out again on the weekend of July 4th. He said one report was received that rifles were being unloaded from a truck and taken into the rear of the JFK House. Another report was to the effect that Maharas Steak House, 8817 Wade Park Avenue, a first-class eating establishment in the area, would be hit because of alleged resentment over the fact that the restaurant is frequented primarily by white people. Sergeant Ungvary stated that all these reports are unconfirmed and police investigation is continuing in an effort to determine whether there is any truth to these reports.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio

10C

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 19, 1966

DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS, CLEVELAND,
OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

At approximately 9:00 p.m., on July 18, 1966, a source advised that a racial disturbance had just broken out at the Seventy Niner's Cafe, a bar located at 7900 Hough Avenue, Cleveland. This area is regarded as one of the most depressed sections of the Negro community and some portions of it are being cleared in a urban renewal project. The source reported that the trouble reportedly started when the white owner of the above bar posted a sign stating that no more water would be served to Negroes. The source stated that the bar is patronized almost exclusively by Negroes, but apparently a large number of Negroes had been going into the establishment and asking for a drink of water.

The source stated that the interior of the bar was damaged heavily and several hundred young Negroes, some as young as six years of age, had gathered on the streets.

At approximately 9:30 p.m., on July 18, 1966, another source in the area advised that gangs of youths were gathered throughout the Hough Avenue area and were breaking windows of business establishments and of public busses passing through the area. This source also advised that he had heard that the refusal to serve water at the Seventy Niner's Cafe to a young Negro girl was the incident which touched off the trouble. He stated another report was to the effect that the bar owner had refused to contribute to a collection being taken on behalf of a young Negro girl who had died.

At approximately 10:30 p.m., Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, advised that all available police officers had been rushed to the scene of the disturbances and police estimated that at least 300 Negro youths were roaming the area throwing bricks

**RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS, CLEVELAND,
OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966**

and bottles. He stated that two small fires were started and that shots had been fired by snipers. He advised that the police were primarily concerned with keeping the violence from spreading and in trying to get the youths off the street. Several arrests were made. Sargeant UNGVARY stated the area was quieter at that time but police were still trying to clear the streets.

At approximately 11:30 p.m., the first source advised that violence had again flared up in the Hough area several blocks east of the original disturbances. He stated stores in the vicinity of Hough and Crawford Avenue had been set on fire and extensive looting was taking place. He advised that firemen were unable to stay in the area because of attacks on them by roving gangs. Shots were fired at police officers and firemen. The source stated that the firemen were able to return to burning buildings only after police protection was set up.

At approximately 3:30 a.m., July 19, 1966, the second source advised that the police had the area under control except for several buildings that continued to burn and the streets had been substantially cleared of people.

The source stated that he had been in the area throughout the disturbances and most of the damage was done by Negro teenage youths. He said, however, that there was more adult participation than in the disturbances which occurred about two weeks ago and he observed a number of young adults in the 21 to 25 age bracket taking part. He estimated that 200 to 300 persons engaged in the rioting. He advised that a number of shots were fired during the night and the police returned the fire on a number of occasions.

He stated that the slogan of the rioters was "Black power arise" and he heard a number of cries such as "burn, baby, burn", and "Let's burn the whole damn city down."

The source stated that, in his opinion, this was not a racial disturbance in the sense that it represented actions of people attempting to obtain civil rights. He said that the youths engaged in the rioting were the same ones who are a continuing source of trouble to the community by committing acts of vandalism, robbery and street attacks. He described them as completely irresponsible hoodlums who do not have

**RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS, CLEVELAND,
OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966**

respect for anything. He stated that he talked with a number of the youths during the rioting in an effort to find out what their complaints were, but received only such replies as the weather is too hot in the ghetto and that they wanted to destroy the white power structure.

The source advised that whereas the youths who frequent the Jomo "Freedom" Kenyatta (JFK) House, a private community center at 8801 Superior Avenue, were primarily responsible for the disturbances two weeks ago, it did not appear that they started the current rioting. He said, however, that he did recognize some of the JFK House youths as being in the area but did not see them take part in the rioting.

The source stated that from personal observation and from talking with fire department officials, he felt that the damage would be substantially in excess of \$100,000.

The source further advised that there was talk in the community that the trouble would be continued on the night of July 19, 1966.

A front page article in "The Cleveland Press," daily newspaper, issue of July 19, 1966, described the above rioting as the worst Cleveland has ever experienced. Mrs. JOYCE ARNETT, 26, 1888 East 81st Street, who was not taking part in the rioting, was killed when struck by a stray bullet. It is not known who fired the shot. Two Negro civilians were wounded by gunfire and six police officers and one fireman were injured by thrown rocks, bottles and other missiles. The article stated that at least eight others were treated at hospitals for similar injuries.

According to the article, no official estimate of the damage is available, but some estimates, including fires, looting and vandalism, exceeded one million dollars.

The article stated that wherever police officers assembled to disperse the crowds, they were pelted by thrown objects and fire bombs. Gunfire from snipers at the police mobile command post became so frequent that the embattled officers called for more ammunition and tear gas shortly after midnight.

**RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS, CLEVELAND,
OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966**

According to the article, 50 persons had been arrested by midmorning for disorderly conduct, throwing missiles and looting.

The above edition of "The Cleveland Press" further reported that Mayor RALPH LOCHER held an emergency meeting at City Hall on July 19, 1966, to delve into the cause of the rioting. Top police officials as well as leaders of the Community Relations Board took part.

The Mayor issued the statement, "We will utilize whatever manpower is necessary to maintain law and order. We will not tolerate a situation where policemen, firemen and innocent citizens are made the targets of snipers and other lawless elements.

"I appeal to all responsible people in the Hough area to cooperate fully in maintaining peace in our city"...

On July 18, 1966, Sergeant UNGVARY advised that about 30 persons were arrested during the rioting with some arrests continuing throughout the morning of July 19, 1966, with a total of about 50 persons being taken into custody. He said the majority of these were released after signing a waiver, but disorderly conduct and looting charges would be filed against some of the others. He advised that the police are still compiling reports of damages and the official police total of the damages has not been completed.

Sergeant UNGVARY further stated that the police expect further trouble on the night of July 19, 1966, and all available police officers will be assigned to the area.

On July 18, 1966, the second source mentioned above advised that Cleveland City Councilman MORRIS JACKSON, a Negro in whose ward most of the damage occurred, as well as several ranking police officers and other community leaders, walked the streets during the rioting pleading with the people to go home but their pleas were largely ignored. He stated that it appeared that more police officers and tougher police action was needed in the area.

At approximately 11:40 p.m., on July 18, 1966, pertinent information concerning the above disturbance was

**RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS, CLEVELAND,
OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1965**

furnished to Assistant United States Attorney BERNARD J. STUPLINSKI, Cleveland.

The sources referred to above have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio
July 26, 1966

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO TEENAGE YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

An article in "The Cleveland Press", daily newspaper, issue of July 25, 1966, stated that a special session of the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury will be held in Cleveland beginning July 26, 1966, to probe causes of the rioting in the Hough and surrounding areas. The article stated the Grand Jury probe would be for the purpose of assisting in restoring order, suggesting meaningful remedies and the taking of appropriate action where evidence of unlawful acts is discovered. According to the article, city officials, police officials and directors of various community groups are scheduled to be called.

On July 26, 1966, Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, advised that his unit was endeavoring to line up witnesses familiar with black nationalist type activity in Cleveland to appear before the Grand Jury.

An article in "The Plain Dealer", Cleveland daily newspaper, issue of July 26, 1966, stated that second-degree murder charges were filed on July 25, 1966, against two persons for the shotgun slaying of BENORIS TONEY, a 29 year old Negro male, on July 23, 1966. The men charged were identified as WARREN W. LA RICCHE, 28, of 1939 East 120th Street, a truck driver who reportedly fired the gun, and PATSY C. SABETTA, 21, of 1941 East 120th Street, a state highway department laborer. According to the article, the two men were members of a Murray Hill vigilante group which had been organized to protect this predominantly Italian community in the event rioters might invade the area.

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO TEENAGE YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

According to the article, a third youth, who had been held for questioning in the shooting, was released by police last night.

Both men pleaded innocent to the charge and were released on \$5,000 bond each.

The attorney for the defendants announced that they would maintain they acted in self-defense in the shooting. The attorney also announced that he understood from police that they found a gun belonging to the victim lying under his body in the car. This gun was hit by shotgun blasts. There were pellets in the barrel, which would seem to indicate the victim had the gun pointed out at the defendants, according to the attorney.

On the morning of July 26, 1966, Inspector GERALD RADEMACHER, Fifth District, Cleveland Police Department, advised that the area of previous disturbances remained quiet throughout the night with no arrests or damages attributable to this matter reported. He stated a reduction of the National Guard troops in the area will begin if the situation remains quiet.

An article in "The Cleveland Press", issue of July 26, 1966, stated that the withdrawal of National Guard troops from riot duty here started at noon today with 450 men pulled out of action. According to an announcement by Col. ROBERT H. CENTERBURY, the withdrawal of troops will be gradual, with some troops scheduled to remain in the area until July 31, 1966. Mayor RALPH LOCHER announced that Cleveland Police will remain on 12-hour work shifts at least through July 31, 1966.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10h

Cleveland, Ohio
July 27, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING
JULY 18, 1966

On the afternoon of July 26, 1966, Sergeant JOSEPH J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, advised that the Jomo "Freedom" Kenyatta (JFK) House, 8801 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, was closed that afternoon by the Sanitary Unit of the Cleveland Police Department as "unfit for human habitation." Sergeant UNGVARY stated that he had been advised by police officers making the inspection that the place was filthy, and there were violations concerning adequate ventilation and defective plumbing. He said that he understood the correction of the violations would be so costly that it would not be practical for the owner of the building to undertake the necessary repairs. He stated that the JFK House has been a center of black nationalist activity and has been a source of constant trouble to the Police Department ever since it opened in the Fall of 1964.

On February 11, 1965, CV T-1 made available mimeographed instructions on "How to Construct a Molotov Cocktail" which he had received at a meeting of a Negro rifle club at the JFK House on February 10, 1965. He stated these instructions were given him by HARLLEL JONES, a leader of the rifle club.

The source further advised that during the January-March, 1965 period, meetings of the rifle club were held regularly at the JFK House and instructions were given in judo and the handling of rifles. He stated that discussions at the meetings concerned guerrilla warfare tactics, hatred of whites and the coming revolution by the Negroes in this country.

RE: **DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,**
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

On March 26, 1965, CV T-1 advised that **MARLENE JONES** and **ALBERT WARE** were the leaders of the above rifle club and both had indicated on a number of occasions that they were affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). The source stated that **LEWIS G. ROBINSON**, the Director of the JFK House, was frequently in attendance at meetings of the rifle club but **JONES** and **WARE** were the real leaders.

A characterization of the RAM is attached.

In April, 1964, **LEWIS G. ROBINSON** publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting rights demonstrators when the police fail

in his application for Federal employment dated July 1, 1957, in answer to a question concerning affiliation with communist organizations, **LEWIS G. ROBINSON** replied, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League (LYL) in Boston in 1955."

T-2 advised on July 21, 1966, that he had learned that in the latter part of June, 1966, one of the local Negro Communist Party (CP) youth leaders approached **LEWIS G. ROBINSON** to see whether the CP could assist **ROBINSON** in his program to further the Negro cause. **ROBINSON** pointed out that the CP believes in integration rather than in the black nationalist views of **ROBINSON's** group and, therefore, he could not accept CP assistance as such. He said, however, that he would accept help from individual Negroes regardless of their affiliations and would accept financial contributions from anyone.

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

**RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966**

Sergeant UNGVARY further advised on July 26, 1966, that a police report had been forwarded to his attention to the effect that on the evening of July 18, 1966, one JOHN TALLY of 1861 East 90th Street stated that while sitting on his porch he observed two Negro males in the 25 to 30 year old age group and dressed in red capes line up about 50 juveniles in military fashion and march down the street. He said the juveniles were in the 12 to 16 age bracket. TALLY stated that he did not observe them participate in the violence which occurred that night, but on July 19, 1966, he observed one of the same males who was dressed in a red cape making a speech in an alley in the Hough area. He was reportedly talking about burning businesses on Euclid Avenue that evening.

Sergeant UNGVARY stated that the police had received no other reports about men in red capes during the disturbances.

He advised that, in connection with another investigation, the police arrested one LEROY LEWIS, a Negro male, on July 25, 1966, and that LEWIS had in his possession a red robe and a "Burn, Baby, Burn" button. LEWIS described the outfit to the police as an African tribal costume.

Sergeant UNGVARY stated that it was determined LEWIS was not identical with the red-robed males reported by JOHN TALLY and that the police had been unable to date to establish any definite connection between persons in red robes and the racial disturbances.

He further advised that the above has received considerable attention from local news media and there has been a lot of speculation by newsmen concerning the red robes.

On July 26, 1966, the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury conducting the probe into the racial disturbances toured the Hough area and, after the tour, Mr. LOUIS B. SELTZER, retired editor of "The Cleveland Press" who is serving as foreman of the Grand Jury, announced that the tour indicated the violence was organized and planned because of specific targets which were hit. He announced that some indictments are expected to result from the Grand Jury inquiry.

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

On July 27, 1966, Inspector GERALD RADEMACHER, Cleveland Police Department, advised that the Hough and surrounding areas were quiet during the night with no arrests or disturbances attributable to captioned matter. Conditions are substantially normal with all streets open to traffic.

Local news media announced on July 27, 1966, that 520 Ohio National Guard troops had been released on that date, with 750 scheduled to be released on July 28, 1966, and the remainder to be released on July 31, 1966.

On July 27, 1966, Sergeant UNGVARY advised that the National Guard and police, acting on information received from neighborhood youth, entered an abandoned house at East 59th Street and Hough Avenue on the evening of July 26, 1966, and found 27 fire bombs ready for use. No one was on the premises at the time, and police investigation is continuing to locate suspects in connection with these bombs.

The sources referred to in this memorandum and in the attached characterizations have furnished reliable information in the past.

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

(1)

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, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto 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 kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled, "The Crusader" from Havana.

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.

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 New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

APPENDIX

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

(2)

This source stated in May, 1965, there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM but that headquarters have been with FREEMAN since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with FREEMAN's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River and the organization is currently active in attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

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APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
July 28, 1966

DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING
JULY 18, 1966

On July 26, 1966, Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, advised that on July 24, 1966, police officers had obtained a statement from DANIEL GAINER, a 17 year old Negro youth who resides at 1517 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, in which he admitted past associations at the Jomo "Freedom" Kenyatta (JFK) House, 8801 Superior Avenue. Sergeant UNGVARY stated that it was expected GAINER would testify before the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing the recent racial disturbances.

According to the statement, GAINER said that he and several of his friends began to visit the JFK House about two years ago. He did not recall specific dates but stated that shortly thereafter LEWIS ROBINSON announced that he was forming a rifle club to fight against white people. GAINER stated that he never did complete the initiation and become a "full brother" of the JFK House and was not a member of the rifle group. He stated he had not been active at the JFK House for some time.

GAINER told police about JFK House youths engaging in stealing, street assaults, sex, drinking, and smoking marijuana.

In addition to ROBINSON, GAINER identified HARLEL JONES, ALBERT WARE and PHILLIP MORRIS as among the leaders of the JFK House. He stated that ALBERT WARE taught some of the youths how to make fire bombs, and they made them in the back or basement of the JFK House. GAINER said that he was taught how to make a fire bomb by another youth, MURDESS ROBINSON, who learned from WARE.

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

GAINER stated he was told on July 23, 1966, by MURDESS ROBINSON that after the National Guard leaves, they were going to get cars and trucks and go out to Shaker Heights, an exclusive suburb, and "get" some mansions. He further claimed that MURDESS ROBINSON stated that they are going to get some guns on July 28, 1966, so that they would be ready when the National Guard returns.

GAINER stated that he did not participate in the recent rioting and did not know anyone who was responsible for the fires during the disturbances.

GAINER further stated that youth gangs such as the Spanish Nobels, The Wec Marquises (phonetic) and the Black Panthers were either involved in or trying to become involved in the disturbances. He did not furnish any further information concerning these groups other than that the Spanish Nobels were planning to go downtown and break into clothing stores.

On July 27, 1966, Sergeant UNGVARY advised that GAINER did appear before the Grand Jury on the late afternoon of July 26, 1966. Sergeant UNGVARY advised that the police had learned that an uncle of two of the youths identified by GAINER as engaging in JFK activities is serving on the Grand Jury. Sergeant UNGVARY stated because of this and an article which appeared in "The Cleveland Press", daily newspaper, issue of July 27, 1966, describing but not naming the youth, the police were concerned for GAINER's safety and removed him to a secure location. Sergeant UNGVARY advised that they have obtained no further information from GAINER.

The newspaper article concerning the youth's testimony claimed that the jury was given names of leaders of a young terrorist army - the Black Panthers, who allegedly plotted and carried out much looting, fire-bombing and sniping. He also reportedly told the Grand Jury that he hurled some of the fire bombs himself and reportedly had been granted immunity to testify.

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

Sergeant UNGVARY advised that the newspaper article was pure speculation on the part of a reporter who had a brief encounter with the witness in the hallway before he testified. He stated news media are not aware of the youth's identity, and because of the secret nature of the proceedings, are not aware of what is actually said, unless the witness supplies the information. Sergeant UNGVARY advised that it is his understanding that GAINER testified to substantially the same information as provided in the statement.

On February 11, 1965, CV T-1 made available mimeographed instructions on "How to Construct a Molotov Cocktail" which he had received at a meeting of a Negro rifle club at the JFK House on February 10, 1965. He stated these instructions were given him by HARLLEL JONES, a leader of the rifle club.

The source further advised that during the January-March, 1965 period, meetings of the rifle club were held regularly at the JFK House and instructions were given in judo and the handling of rifles. He stated that discussions at the meetings concerned guerrilla warfare tactics, hatred of whites and the coming revolution by the Negroes in this country.

On March 26, 1965, CV T-1 advised that HARLLEL JONES and ALBERT WARE were the leaders of the above rifle club and both had indicated on a number of occasions that they were affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). The source stated that LEWIS G. ROBINSON, the Director of the JFK House, was frequently in attendance at meetings of the rifle club, but JONES and WARE were the real leaders. He also stated that PHILLIP MORRIS was also an active member.

A characterization of the RAM is attached.

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

In April, 1964, LEWIS G. ROBINSON publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the police fail to do so.

In his application for Federal employment dated July 1, 1957, in answer to a question concerning affiliation with communist organizations, LEWIS G. ROBINSON replied, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League (LYL) in Boston in 1950."

CV T-2 advised on July 21, 1966, that he had learned that in the latter part of June, 1966, one of the local Negro Communist Party (CP) youth leaders approached LEWIS G. ROBINSON to see whether the CP could assist ROBINSON in his program to further the Negro cause. ROBINSON pointed out that the CP believes in integration rather than in the black nationalist views of ROBINSON's group, and, therefore, he could not accept CP assistance as such. He said, however, that he would accept help from individual Negroes regardless of their affiliations and would accept financial contributions from anyone.

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

PHILLIP MORRIS - On July 27, 1966, Sergeant UNGVARY advised that PHILLIP W. MORRIS was charged with Assault and Battery on a police officer on the night of July 23, 1966, when he struck a police officer who entered the JFK House. This charge is still pending.

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

On July 27, 1966, Sergeant UNGVARY further advised that LEWIS ROBINSON, HARLLEL JONES and ALBERT WARE have been called to testify before the Grand Jury and were expected to appear either late on that date or on July 28, 1966. He stated that he understands a number of witnesses are making statements to news media gathered in the area of the Grand Jury hearings.

An article in "The Cleveland Press", issue of July 27, 1966, stated that Mrs. RUTH HAWLEY, 8420 Hough Avenue, told newsmen that she had testified that on the first night of the rioting, she saw a young man in his 20's leading a group of 15 to 20 others, and they were all clad in red robes. She stated she saw him again the following night, but did not see any of the group engage in violence. She reportedly identified a red robe taken by police from LEROY LEWIS on July 25, 1966, as identical with the robes she saw.

Another article in the same paper stated that Mr. JOSEPH C. BOGGINS, Executive Vice-President of the Insurance Board of Cleveland, had announced that insurance claims filed to date and those anticipated in connection with captioned disturbances would approximate \$500,000.

He said the claims filed to date include those for fire damage, property damage, content loss from looted stores and shattered plate glass windows.

He further stated that these claims will probably result in increased insurance costs in Cleveland and that they would discourage the writing or renewal of similar policies in the Hough area.

Inspector GERALD RADENACHER, Cleveland Police Department, advised on the morning of July 28, 1966, that only normal activities occurred in the Hough area and vicinity during the night and early morning of July 28, 1966, and there were no disturbances or arrests in connection with captioned matter. He stated that traffic conditions in the area were normal, and both the police and Ohio National Guard continue to patrol the area. The scheduled reduction of National

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY 18, 1966

Guard forces is continuing with all such forces scheduled to be relieved of duty on July 31, 1966.

The sources referred to in this memorandum and in the attached characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

(1)

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, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto 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 kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled, "The Crusader" from Havana.

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.

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 New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

APPENDIX

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTH
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING
7/19/65

(2)

This source stated in May, 1965, there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM but that headquarters have been with FREEMAN since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with FREEMAN's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River and the organization is currently active in attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

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APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio
August 3, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-748

10j

DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING
JULY 18, 1966

On August 2, 1966, Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland, Ohio Police Department, advised that he appeared before the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing captioned matter on the afternoon of August 1 and the morning of August 2, 1966. - He stated that he told the Grand Jury about the Black Nationalist philosophy taught at the Jomo "Freedom" Kenyatta (JFK) House, operated by LEWIS G. ROBINSON; about the Negro rifle club which was known to have met there in the past and about the problems the police have had with the JFK House. Sergeant UNGVARY stated that it was his opinion that the June, 1966, racial disturbances in the Superior Avenue section of Cleveland were planned, instigated and executed by JFK youths and their leaders, but he had no evidence showing such JFK leadership in July disturbances. However, he stated he believed people who frequent the JFK House did exploit the riots which began on July 18, 1966.

Sergeant UNGVARY advised that two undercover police officers also appeared before the Grand Jury on August 2, 1966. He stated the police department tried to protect the identities of these officers in order that they could continue in an undercover capacity, but on the evening of August 2, 1966, news media exposed their identities as JESSE THOMAS and FRED GIARDINI.

Sergeant UNGVARY stated that both THOMAS and GIARDINI are members of the Communist Party (CP) Youth Club and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). He stated THOMAS testified that in the latter part of June, 1966, he approached LEWIS G. ROBINSON on behalf of the CP to see whether the CP could assist ROBINSON. ROBINSON pointed out that he would accept help from individual Negroes regardless of their affiliations and would accept financial contributions from anyone. He said, however, that as the CP believes in

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING
JULY 18, 1966

integration rather than in the black nationalist views of ROBINSON's group, he could not accept CP assistance as such. THOMAS further stated that a tentative arrangement was worked out for ROBINSON and the DCA group to work together, but this plan had not materialized.

THOMAS also stated that the DCA group was generally pleased with the racial disturbances because they felt it opened additional avenues and issues for them to use in their recruiting efforts. Further PHIL BART, Ohio CP Chairman, had told THOMAS he wants to get out a leaflet protesting police brutality in the disturbances.

Sergeant UNGVARY stated that neither THOMAS nor GIARDINI had any information showing direct involvement of subversive elements in the rioting.

A characterization of the DCA is attached.

Sergeant UNGVARY also advised that the Grand Jury had finished hearing witnesses and will compile a report of the hearings. He stated he understands a portion of the report will be released to the public upon conclusion.

Sergeant UNGVARY further stated that around 4:00 a.m. on the morning of August 2, 1966, a fire bomb was thrown at the door of the building housing the Centry Grill, 10409 Cedar Avenue. SANFORD KATZ, the white owner, was in the bar at the time and put the fire out before any appreciable damage was done.

Sergeant UNGVARY noted that this tavern is located in the Negro community within a few blocks of where a large fire occurred during the recent disturbances. Sergeant UNGVARY stated that the above is the first such incident in over a week and it had not been determined whether the fire was connected with the overall racial situation or whether there was some other basis for the attempt to burn the building.

Sergeant UNGVARY advised that the overall situation in the Hough area is regarded as normal. However, considerable tension continues to exist in the community and the police are aware that violence could erupt again at any time.

RE: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING
JULY 18, 1966

The sources referred to in the attached characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

Re: DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING,
(1) JULY 18, 1966

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American Democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX