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Report of: SA JOHN D. RIORDAN

Office: Chicago

Date: *September 22, 1967*

Field Office File #: 100-34347

Bureau File #:

Title: LAWRENCE ALOYSIUS LANDRY

Character: RACIAL MATTERS (ORGANIZATION)

17

Synopsis: LAWRENCE ALOYSIUS LANDRY was born 6/21/35 at Chicago, Illinois, and currently resides at 6945 South Chappel, Chicago. His occupation is National chairman of the civil rights organization known as ACT, an unincorporated association. His description and further background information are set out. He has had association in the past with STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, formerly of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; DICK GREGORY, comedian and civil rights advocate; FREDERICK (DOUG) ANDREWS of ACT; NAHAZ ROGERS of ACT; and ODIS HYDE of the South Side Education Forum, formerly known as the Washington Park Forum. LANDRY in past interviews has disclaimed affiliation with the Young Socialist League and described himself as a civil libertarian. LANDRY has attended, participated in, been affiliated with, or leader of the following groups: Afro-American Heritage Association, Afro-American Student Association, ACT, Chicago Committee on Black Power, Committee of Racial Equality, Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago, International Student League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Conference on New Politics, and the Black Caucus resulting therefrom, Organization for Black Power, Oakland Committee for

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Group I

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By CS, NARA, Date 10/2/19

Community Involvement, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Students for a Democratic Society, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Washington Park Forum (later known as South Side Education Forum), and the Young Socialist League. Estimates of LANDRY set out as well as his participation in demonstrations leading to violence or arrest by local authorities. LANDRY, and others, plaintiffs in suit versus Chicago and Cook County, Illinois officials seeking injunction preventing application of State laws and municipal ordinances to civil rights demonstrators.

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DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

a. Birth

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, 130 North Wells, Chicago, were checked on December 5, 1967, and they were found to reflect the birth of LAWRENCE ALOYSIUS LANDRY on June 21, 1935, in Chicago

b. Residence

LAWRENCE LANDRY resides at 6945 South Chappel, Chicago, according to records of the United States District Court, Chicago, checked on November 21, 1967.

c. Employment

As of the date above, November 21, 1967, LANDRY was described as chairman of ACT, an unincorporated organization. This was contained in the records of the clerk of the United States District Court.

d. Military Service

CG T-1 advised on December 1, 1967, that LANDRY has had no military service. It was pointed out that he was registered for military service through the selective service system on 6/26/1953. He was, and is, classified 1-A, but he is considered overage for service.

e. Physical Description

Full Name	LAWRENCE ALOYSIUS LANDRY
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Date of Birth	June 21, 1935

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	5' 11"
Weight	200 pounds
Build	Heavy
Complexion	Light brown skin
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Parents	OLIVER and EVELYN LANDRY
Brothers	TED LANDRY, HORACE J. LANDRY, KENNETH LANDRY
Education	St. Anselm's, Grade School, September, 1940 - June, 1949; St. Elizabeth High School, September, 1949 - June, 1950; Hyde Park High School, September, 1950 - June, 1953; Herzl Junior College, September, 1953 - 1955; University of Chicago, 1955 - 1960, A.B. - June 14, 1958, A.M. - 1960 (all Chicago)
Marital	Wife: SELMA DELORES BRANCHE, born October 9, 1931 (verified November 8, 1967, marriage license #2833861, filed April 22, 1966, marriage date April 16, 1966)
Employment	1961 (official of CORE and NAACP); 1962 (Steering Committee of CORE); 1963 (co-chairman of SNCC); November, 1963 - March, 1964 (City of Chicago, Research Associate, Committee on Youth Development); April, 1964 (National chairman, ACT)

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F. Credit and Arrest Record

The records of the Chicago Credit Bureau were checked on November 15, 1967, by IC JACK RAY RIDENHOUR and no record pertaining to LANDRY was located.

The files of the Chicago Police Department, Bureau of Records and Communications, were checked on November 21, 1967, by IC RIDENHOUR and the following record was located:

Arrests

LAWRENCE A. LANDRY, 6139 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago, Illinois was arrested June 29, 1964, at 47th and South Park on the charge of unlawful assembly. He was described as a male, Negro, born 6/21/1935 in Chicago. His social security number was 352-26-8010. He claimed to be unemployed and that his occupation was that of research sociologist. This was an "on view arrest" with the notation on the police record, "Arrestee knowingly conducted open air meeting without permit."

LANDRY was discharged on July 21, 1964, by Judge WHITE.

LANDRY was arrested on June 30, 1964, at 47th and South Park on the charge of holding an open air meeting in a public way without a permit. Descriptive information was the same as the foregoing.

The disposition of this matter was "nonsuit" on September 30, 1964, by Judge CRAWFORD.

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G. Photograph



H. Close Associates

STOKLEY CARMICHAEL

CG T-2, on March 2, 1967, advised that STOKLEY CARMICHAEL was in Chicago on February 27, 1967, and spoke at Wilson Junior College and Elmhurst College. LAWRENCE LANDRY and others chauffeured CARMICHAEL during his visit and socialized with him on this occasion.

CARMICHAEL was formerly head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, characterized in the Appendix pages.

DICK GREGORY

The "Chicago Daily News" of November 7, 1966, and March 16, 1967, contained articles regarding DICK GREGORY and his affiliation with the civil rights movement; and on these dates LAWRENCE LANDRY, National chairman of ACT, was described in association with GREGORY.

DICK GREGORY, a professional comedian, is a militant civil rights advocate.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS ANDREWS

The "Chicago Sunday Tribune" on August 6, 1967, contained an article indicating that ANDREWS was West Side chairman of ACT and was associated in civil rights activity with LANDRY.

NAHAZ ROGERS
ODIS HYDE

"The New Crusader", a Chicago newspaper generally reporting news of Negro interest, on March 5, 1966, contained an article regarding a memorial service for MALCOLM X SHABAZZ. This memorial was attended, according to the article, by a number of associates and admirers of the late MALCOLM X and noted the association of LANDRY with ROGERS and HYDE.

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It is noted that numerous items of this report reflect association of LANDRY with the foregoing, and others, including MALCOLM X.

On March 12, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE publicly announced the formation of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., the philosophy of which would be black nationalism. Characterization of the MMI is included in the appendix pages.

MALCOLM X had been associated with the Nation of Islam (NOI) but severed relations with it and its leader, ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

The NOI is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

ODIS HYDE was reportedly a member of the Communist Party as of 1952 and had been a member since 1946. He subsequently associated with CP members and fronts.

(CG T-3, November, 1955)

The Communist Party (CP, USA) has been designated under Executive Order 10450.

At a 4/17/60 meeting of the Washington Park Forum (WPF) in Chicago, HYDE stated he carried a gun with him at all times and would not be without it because of unpopular talks he made.

(CG T-14, 4/26/60)

HYDE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS

The WPF known as the South Side Education Forum is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

I. Interview

On March 7, 1961, SAs AVERY DACUS and HERBERT K. STALLINGS contacted and interviewed LAWRENCE LANDRY. At this time, LANDRY was described as cooperative. He identified himself as a civil libertarian. He said he had attended some open meetings of organizations such as the Young Socialist League (YSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL), but this was from a student's interest from an academic viewpoint. He stated he was not in sympathy with many statements in these meetings nor was he ever a member of these clubs.

The YSL and SYL are characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH RACIAL
AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Afro-American Heritage Association (AAHA)

A characterization of this organization is included in the appendix pages of this report.

CG T-4, on September 21, 1964, advised that at a rally against "Goldwaterism" sponsored by the AAHA on September 20, 1964, included as a speaker was LAWRENCE LANDRY, Organization Director of ACT, whose subject was to be "Accent on Youth".

ACT, whose National chairman is LAWRENCE LANDRY, is described as a militant civil rights organization.

According to CG T-5, on September 25, 1964, the meeting on September 20, 1964, sponsored by AAHA included an introduction of LANDRY by ISH FLORY. LANDRY, in his remarks, stated that racial incidents in New York and Rochester were not riots but uprisings of young Negro people held captive by white imperialists and segregationists.

According to CG T-26, ISH FLORY was in September, 1964, a member of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party of Illinois.

Afro-American Student Association (AASA)

LAWRENCE LANDRY was present on May 10, 1967, at a meeting of this organization held at ACT Headquarters in Chicago. About 50 persons attended. LANDRY spoke of past racial riots in Chicago.

(CG T-6, 5/11/67)

The AASA is a militant civil rights organization consisting mainly of college age individuals.

(CG T-6, 5/67)

In June, 1967, there was a split between LAWRENCE LANDRY and the president of the AASA; and thereafter, LANDRY was not seen at affairs of this organization.

(CG T-7, 6/20/67)

ACT

"The Chicago Defender", a weekly newspaper in Chicago, Illinois, in its issue for the week of March 21-27, 1964, contained an article stating that 60 persons had assembled in Chester, Pennsylvania, and had formed an organization called ACT. This was described as a "third force" in civil rights composed of the "most militant leaders in the Negro revolution". LAWRENCE LANDRY was elected president of the group. "The sole qualification for membership in ACT is that one must utilize direct action to resolve civil rights disputes, LANDRY told the Defender." It was stated that the group decided to establish themselves as a ad hoc committee for the purpose of coordinating and supporting demonstrations in various cities.

On March 24, 1964, it was ascertained a split had occurred between various Negro civil rights forces in New York, New York. MALCOLM X, LANDRY, and a few others were reported to have formed an organization known as "ACT". BAYARD RUSTIN described this group as mostly "left wingers which has caused some of the boys to be very reluctant to move".

(CG T-8, 3/24/64)

The "New York Herald Tribune", August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contained an article captioned "Thurmond Assails a Leader of March". The article stated that in answer to charges by Senator STROM THURMOND, BAYARD RUSTIN admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. RUSTIN also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 18, 1958.

On March 12, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE publicly announced the formation of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., the philosophy of which will be black nationalism..

ACT was founded in Chester, Pennsylvania, on April 15, 1963, according to a leaflet issued by this group, and LAWRENCE LANDRY was among its founders. DICK GREGORY, a civil rights champion, as well as comedian, was another founder. The leaflet stated "ACT was an organization designed to involve the economically inopportune, politically unrepresented, and socially criticized poor.... ACT is not a civil rights organization in the classical sense but a revolutionary one in the American tradition, believing in the abolition of those institutions in our society which inherently foster separation and exploitation. ACT adheres to the philosophy of non-violence but at the same time believes without qualification in the first law of nature, self-defense."

(CG T-9, 12/9/64;
CG T-10, 12/9/64)

ACT was formed in Chester, Pennsylvania, with LAWRENCE LANDRY as a founder. He was described as a "fanatic" because he was responsible in part for starting a riot in Garfield Park on Chicago's west side in August, 1965. After the riot got out of hand, LANDRY disappeared thinking that a warrant had been issued for his arrest.

(CG T-11, 10/29/65)

A meeting of ACT was held in New York on May 23, 1964, at the Mount Morris Park Presbyterian Church, 122nd Street and Mount Morris Park, New York, New York. Among the 100 to 125 persons present was LAWRENCE LANDRY of Chicago; JESSE GRAY of New York City; JACOB GREEN, Chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland; DICK GREGORY; and JOSH LAWRENCE, a former CP member from New York. GREGORY spoke to the group an hour regarding civil rights.

(CG T-12, 5/25/64)

On January 24, 1964, CG T-13 advised that according to WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Chairman of the New York District of the Communist Party, JESSE GRAY is no longer a member of the CP but was friendly to the CP.

Officer JOHN CAMPBELL, office of then Deputy Superintendent CONLISK, Chicago Police Department, advised on June 30, 1964, that LAWRENCE LANDRY was arrested by the Chicago Police Department at approximately 10:00 p.m., June 29, 1964, in the vicinity of 47th and South Park Way, Chicago, while he was speaking to a group of about 200 Negroes concerning civil rights. LANDRY had sound equipment on his auto and was alleged to be making a speech in violation of the City code in that he conducted an open-air meeting without a permit. LANDRY made bond, and according to CAMPBELL, apparently intended to return to the site of the earlier meeting.

The "Chicago American" of July 1, 1967, contained an article regarding a mass demonstration by Negro rights advocates on the south side of Chicago. About 55 were reported arrested during the course of the demonstration including LAWRENCE LANDRY, described as National chairman of the integrationist group known as ACT. LANDRY said, according to the article, the affair was a protest against President LYNDON JOHNSON's failure to send United States Marshals to Mississippi to aid and protect Negro rights workers. LANDRY was advised to halt the meeting or to get a legal permit to hold it or he would be arrested for unlawful assembly. He said he had no intention of dispersing his followers. Bond was posted thereafter for LANDRY to secure his release by his followers, including JESSE GRAY of New York City.

The "Chicago Daily News" of July 1, 1967, reported the arrest of LAWRENCE LANDRY "a second time" and identified him as National chairman of ACT. "Although LAWRENCE LANDRY accused police of brutality, he seemed to do so with little fervor. When confronted with the requirement for a permit, he said he did not intend to seek permits for outdoor gatherings since it was a constitutional matter and would violate the right of free speech. Several days later when he and about 250 demonstrators marched from 61st and South Indiana to the Federal Court House to protest the previous arrest he was arrested again with STANLEY BRANCHE, leader of the Chester, Pennsylvania, school boycotters, and JESSE GRAY, organizer of Harlem's rent strikes."

On July 1, 1964, the "New York Journal American" contained an article in which MALCOLM X LITTLE in an interview said he and other militant Negro groups had established a "brain trust" which was mapping a program for the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU). Members included LAWRENCE LANDRY, described as a Chicago leader of Chicago school boycotts. The article described MALCOLM X as the founder of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., and chairman of the OAAU.

A characterization of the OAAU is included in the appendix pages of this report.

It is noted this is not currently active.

The "Chicago American" of July 30, 1964, contained an article about Chicago's civil rights movement having confidence in the impartiality of Superintendent O. W. WILSON and his top commander. The article stated "LARRY LANDRY, Director of ACT, a militant civil rights organization said, "Chicago has a more enlightened police force; they are a little more adroit in handling such situations. He didn't think Chicago's police push people around like the New York police do." The article pointed out LANDRY in the previous months had been arrested on two nights on charges of unlawful assembly. When a demonstrating group grew and interfered with street traffic in the area, "LANDRY was called by Commander ROBERT BAINES for a series of conferences, and the two established 'ground rules' permitting resumption of rallies."

On September 29, 1964, information was received that a West Side chapter of ACT was being organized with the full knowledge and approval of LAWRENCE LANDRY. It was claimed that ACT had approximately 2,000 members on a national basis.

(CG T- 9, 9/29/64)

(CG T-10, 9/29/64)

On October 4, 1964, a fund raising affair for ACT took place on Chicago's West Side with approximately 1,200 to 1,500 persons in attendance. Approximately \$500 was raised of which \$136 was kept for the West Side office of ACT.

(CG T- 9, 10/7/64)

(CG T-10, 10/7/64)

On August 13, 1964, ACT sponsored a rally at 4859 S. Wabash, Chicago. DICK GREGORY and LAWRENCE LANDRY spoke. Approximately 1,500 persons attended.

(CG T-16, 8/10/64)

On August 19, 1964, ACT sponsored a meeting at 1731 South Ashland, Chicago. Approximately 150 persons were in attendance, and LAWRENCE LANDRY and DICK GREGORY spoke.

(CG T-17, 9/11/64)

In October 1964, ACT was described as a new civil rights group which involved MALCOLM X and DICK GREGORY. The latter was supplying most of the money. LAWRENCE LANDRY was involved and was identified as one who had organized school boycotts. ACT was described as being in some cities so nationalistic that it would not let a white man work for it.

(CG T-18, 10/12/64)

On March 27, 1965, ALICE TURNER reported to a meeting of the Communist Party of Illinois Subcommittee on work in the Negro American Labor Council that she was asked by LAWRENCE LANDRY to help with a conference sponsored by ACT to deal with questions on unemployment among Negro youth, but she had refused. This comment was included among her remarks of criticism leveled at the lack of proper leadership by the Communist Party in NALC.

(CG T-26, 3/29/65)

The NALC has been a point of concentration for purposes of infiltration by the Communist Party, United States of America since February, 1960. This policy of the Communist Party, United States of America, is in accord with the overall Communist Party policy of organizing on a national basis, a Communist Party drive on the Negro question in the trade union, voter, and mass organizational field in general.

(CG T-26, 7/19/66)

The Chicago chapter of the NALC was designated as a point of concentration for purposes of infiltration by the Communist Party of Illinois. This policy was in accord with the overall policy of the Communist Party of organizing on a national basis a Communist Party drive on the Negro question in the trade union, voter, and mass organizational field in general.

(CG T-19, 8/18/66)

LANDRY, in April, 1965, reportedly failed to interest ELIJAH MUHAMMAD of the Nation of Islam in participating in promoting an educational fund for the children of the late MALCOLM X.

(CG T-20, 4/5/65)

On April 13, 1965, a conference took place between representatives of ACT and the Chicago Police Department. LANDRY was included among those present, and, on behalf of ACT, stated that the police were harrassing its members. The police reportedly promised the complaints made by the people of ACT would be given attention.

(CG T-10, 4/16/65)

LAWRENCE LANDRY was reportedly a moving source in a committee formed in Chicago calling for an educational fund for the children of MALCOLM X. The motivation of this committee was reportedly exactly what appeared on the surface. ACT in Chicago made available its offices, its secretaries and other facilities as a headquarters primarily through LANDRY whose motive was believed to be sincere and also to provide ACT with a source of revenue. So far as was known, the committee in Chicago had no affiliation with a similar committee in New York.

(CG T-10, 4/21/65)

On April 4, 1965, at a gathering in Chicago, on behalf of the educational fund mentioned above, LAWRENCE LANDRY was introduced as a co-chairman.

(CG T-17, 4/14/65)

On April 19, 1965, "The Militant" contained an article regarding a memorial service for MALCOLM X which had been held on April 4, 1965, and attended by approximately 800 people including many figures in the civil rights struggle. It was stated the service was sponsored by the Chicago Committee

for their educational fund for the children of MALCOLM X. LAWRENCE LANDRY presided over the second part of the program and praised MALCOLM X "because he told the truth and did not run, and he was assassinated for that reason."

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 7, 1965, a conference took place at the Fillmore Police District in Chicago attended by the then Commander JAMES E. HACKETT and ACT officials, LAWRENCE LANDRY, DOUG ANDREWS, JUAN STOKLEY and NAHAZ ROGERS. The purpose was to allow representatives of ACT to register a complaint of police investigating the West Side ACT. They said parents and associates of some West Side youths affiliated with ACT, including STOKLEY and ANDREWS, were told these two were teaching the youths how to steal, how to cause trouble and agitate, and in general were a bad influence in the neighborhood. ANDREWS and STOKLEY denied this. HACKETT stated he had no information concerning such a police investigation. He also asked for cooperation in keeping the summer peaceful. All agreed this was what they wanted, but the police attitude did not help.

(CG T-10, 5/10/65)

According to Sergeant IRA HARRIS, District 2, Chicago Police Department, on July 15, 1965, a meeting took place at 4700 South South Park, Chicago. NAHAZ ROGERS, a former Chicago school teacher and member of ACT, spoke for two hours from about 8:00 p.m., then there was a march to DuSable High School led by LAWRENCE LANDRY, National Chairman of ACT. Reportedly 75 demonstrators took part; a group of them began to throw debris into an area excavated for mobile classrooms; then the demonstrators disbanded.

According to Sergeant HARRIS, on July 16, 1965, LAWRENCE LANDRY spoke to a group at 4700 South South Park, after which approximately 30 (mostly children) marched through the Robert Taylor Homes to Du Sable High School. This demonstration was orderly.

Officer HARRY SHELTON, District 2, advised on July 17, 1965, a group met at 4700 South South Park in an Anti-WILLIS rally. The main speaker was LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT. The audience did not number more than 20 persons. This demonstration was aimed at securing the resignation of the then Superintendent of Schools, BENJAMIN WILLIS.

On July 18, 1965, ACT sponsored a rally on the West side of Chicago. The regular rally had been planned for Garfield Park and the rally was to be peaceful. There were no indications there were any individuals who had made plans or who were desirous of creating a situation leading to a racial disturbance. Approximately 100 persons gathered in Garfield Park and LAWRENCE LANDRY spoke briefly. LANDRY stated he was not feeling well and left the rally after about 15 or 20 minutes. NAHAZ ROGERS assumed charge.

After ROGERS spoke and attacked various matters on the West side such as discriminatory housing and police brutality, he advised the group they would proceed to the Chicago Fire Department Station located at the intersection of Wilcox and Pulaski and later they would disband from Garfield Park. In the ensuing march by approximately 100 people some individuals in the group began to block the city streets and to interfere with the free flow of traffic. At this point the police became active and instructed the group to cease these tactics. They escorted ROGERS into the police station in the immediate neighborhood. This aroused the crowd which became unruly. Shortly after, another incident occurred when a young Negro boy whose name was not known was injured or struck in some way by one of the police officers. Some of the group were concerned lest he be seriously injured. This aroused the crowd even more and now some of the other youths present began to throw objects, such as bottles and bricks at the police and the passing motorists, principally white persons. There was no controlling the youths and they

continued to run amuck, in effect, in the neighborhood, stoning cars and breaking windows. A report was received that police had used gunfire to disperse one section of the unruly crowd, and this caused everyone to leave the area, and the disturbance soon ended.

LANDRY was not present at any of the disturbances. It was learned that several members of ACT contacted him subsequently and related to him what had transpired.

(CG T-10, 7/26/65)

ACT planned a demonstration for the West Side of Chicago in the evening of August 12, 1965. The demonstration terminated and a small number of individuals remained in the vicinity. They were advised of an incident in which a Negro female had been struck and killed by a fire truck operating from the fire station at Wilcox and Pulaski. The crowd which gathered at the fire station was in an ugly mood and stoned the firehouse. A rumor circulated that the fireman whose truck struck the Negro female had been intoxicated and this served to arouse the crowd. Several persons and police attempted to calm the crowd without success.

(CG T-10, 8/13/65)

On August 14, 1965, the "Chicago Daily News" contained an article that scores of Negroes had been arrested in a night long riot, August 13, 1965, on the West Side. Violence raged for more than seven hours in West Garfield Park. City and Police Officials scheduled meetings in order to weigh plans to control the community. The article stated "much of the violence was apparently triggered by speakers who attempted to inflame hatred against all white people." The article stated the crowd was addressed by LAWRENCE LANDRY and NAHAZ ROGERS and the crowd cheered such expressions as "the black people must control their own destiny" and "we must not tolerate other people living well because we're poor;" "you're being misused because you're not a white-controlled society" LANDRY told them. On a leaflet distributed on the West side was the heading "Allegedly Drunken White Fireman Kills Black Woman!! ACT calls Mass Rally Tonight, Friday, August 13." LANDRY was listed as a speaker and the

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article noted he was being sought by police on the charge of inciting a riot.

On August 13, 1965, it was learned that an "inflammatory leaflet was being prepared by ACT Officials and ROGERS.

(CG T-10, 8/13/65)

"Chicago's Sunday American" August 15, 1965, contained an article which stated "LAWRENCE LANDRY, Civil Rights Leader, blamed by some police officials for the West side racial violence, is a 30-year-old Chicago-born Negro with a maximum capacity for indignation.

"But though classified as an angry young man, he insists he is against the sort of thing that has been happening in the vicinity of the firehouse at Wilcox Street and Pulaski Road, and some members of his organization ACT helped rescue a Chicago's American reporter who was attacked while covering the disordered area yesterday."

The article also contained the following: "LANDRY himself aided in passing out ACT handbills in the area calling a "mass rally" for Friday which developed into riotous activity."

The August 16, 1965 issue of the "Chicago Sun-Times" in the column of KUPCINET contained a condemnation of LANDRY whose comments reportedly were a contributing factor to the West side riot and should be disavowed by Negroes. His militant posture was said to do their cause a disservice.

DOUGLAS ANDREWS, West side Organizer for ACT reportedly appeared in different neighborhoods prior to the disturbance of August 13, 1965, and incited gang members to appear at the firehouse for demonstrations. ANDREWS was a ring leader at the site of the disturbance and LAWRENCE LANDRY had been present at the scene until the outbreak of the disturbance.

(CG T-21, 9/7/65)

(CG T-22, 9/7/65)

The "Chicago Sunday American" of August 22, 1965, contained an article describing civil rights groups and their aims; included was a description of ACT. The article stated "this group is openly described as militant." LAWRENCE LANDRY the chairman stated it had about 1,000 members in Chicago and chapters in 20 cities. He said local groups are not tightly controlled by the National organization which was formed at Chester, Pennsylvania in March, 1964. LANDRY also was said to speak of ACT's goals in terms of changing the white power structure that now exists and which directly causes Negro poverty.

At a meeting of the State Board, the Communist Party of Illinois on September 7, 1965, in Chicago, it was reported that LAWRENCE LANDRY and NAHAZ ROGERS of ACT were part of the force that influenced and enforced the riots on the West Side. It was stated that LANDRY had pointed out that as a result of the "rumble" on the West side the following results were achieved::

1. Negro police were being hired at Goldblatts (a department store.)
2. There is also an increase of Negro employees at Sears Roebuck and Company.
3. There was an increase of Negro policemen in the West Side.

(CG T-19, 9/16/65)

The September 24, 1964 issue of the newspaper "Muhammad Speaks" contained an article outlining how a poll among Negroes said there would be a period of violent strife before equality could be obtained. Among Negroes in Chicago, LAWRENCE LANDRY was questioned and he said "we must no longer be afraid of violence, but must try to understand it and there is little doubt that there will be a great deal more bloodshed. First of all we must recognize that a system without riots is not by definition a good system." He continued noting it was

necessary to gain self-sufficiency and self-respect. He added that it is unfortunate that whenever such an idea is advised that it is immediately seen as drawing up the battle plan for violent confrontation between the races.

An ACT rally of November 2, 1965, was attended by approximately 150 people. LANDRY acted as the moderator for the rally which was peaceful. The object of the meeting was the elimination of GEORGE BULLY, a Negro as an absentee precinct captain. BULLY attempted on several occasions to speak; however, LANDRY denied him the right and informed him that if he wanted to speak he would have to have his own meeting. This information was furnished by Officer ELLIOTT MATTHEWS, Human Relations Section, Chicago, Police Department on November 2, 1965.

In November, 1965, ACT had received recently \$1,000.00 from a West side Chicago Federation. At this time, it was reported that LAWRENCE LANDRY supposedly had two bank accounts.

(CG T-11, 11/22/65)

In November, 1965, LAWRENCE LANDRY attempted to interest officials of the YMCA in combining with ACT on the West side but this was not successful. An attempt was made to incorporate the West Side "Vice Lords", a youth gang, into ACT. The majority were not interested, although some of the individuals seemed impressed by LAWRENCE LANDRY's program. LANDRY was having difficulty in getting support for his organization and was trying to align himself with the well-known, affluent individuals in the community so that he would strengthen ACT by the publicity. This information was furnished November 24, 1965, by ROBERT JEMILO, Director, Detached Workers, YMCA, 19 South LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois.

On February 8, 1966, at a meeting of the State Board of the Communist Party of Illinois, it was reported that ACT and LAWRENCE LANDRY were doing some independent civil rights work on the West side, LANDRY was called in by Reverend JAMES BEVEL of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who asked LANDRY to formulate a program. LANDRY failed to produce a good program. It was stated that LANDRY showed a

tendency toward black nationalism leading to violence and also the LANDRY forces were becoming active with SCLC on the West side of Chicago.

(CG T-19, 2/14/66)

On February 26, 1966, an ACT rally with approximately 400 persons present took place in Washington D. C. ERNEST THOMAS, an official in the "Deacons For Defense and Justice" spoke about organizing a chapter in Washington, D. C. THOMAS said the Deacons were developed to protect individuals participating in civil rights matters from attacks by police and "The Klan." The Deacons believe that by keeping track of individuals set free by the courts in civil rights matters they can deter action against Negroes by these individuals. The presence of LAWRENCE LANDRY, National Chairman of ACT at the rally was noted.

(CG T-23, 3/1/66)

A characterization of the "Deacons for Defense and Justice" is included in the appendix pages of this report.

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On February 26, 1966, the Associate Community Teams (ACT) conducted an educational fund drive and rally in Washington, D.C. LAWRENCE LANDRY spoke about a recently--held White House conference regarding civil liberties.

(CG T-23, 2/27/66)

It is noted this is the only source which refers to the organization ACT in this manner.

JESSE GRAY of New York, in May, 1966, was organizing a demonstration against the White House conference on civil rights to take place on June 1 and 2, 1966. He hoped to attract a large number of demonstrators. LAWRENCE LANDRY, Chairman of ACT, reportedly was not to be invited to this demonstration because of his recent marriage to DELORES BRANCHE. Those spearheading the demonstration never trusted BRANCHE and LANDRY. To them, he has not displayed sufficient militancy in the past.

(CG T-11, 5/16/66)

On April 1, 1966, a regular meeting of ACT was held in Chicago and ODIS HYDE ran the meeting. LAWRENCE LANDRY, who was present, spoke in favor of refuting MARTIN LUTHER KING because KING is told what to do by the present structure. LANDRY also stated he heard KING has a fund in Sweden.

(CG T-7, 4/8/66)

Patrolman ELLIOTT MATHEWS, Human Relations Unit,

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Chicago Police Department, advised on April 1, 1966, that a press conference had been held that date at 79 West Monroe, Chicago. DICK GREGORY announced the formation of a committee designed to avoid the outbreak of violence in Negro neighborhoods in Chicago during the coming months. LAWRENCE LANDRY was asked if his role as a militant Negro leader was not out of character with the ideas expressed about the purpose of this committee. LANDRY reportedly answered he is still a "militant" Negro leader, and feels that the "proper way for the Negro to seek his rights is to take over the leadership of the Negro community through the polls."

On July 13, 1966, DOUG ANDREWS, 3838 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, predicted havoc in the west side area that evening. Early in the evening, ANDREWS showed a group how to make a molotov cocktail from pop bottles which he had accumulated in his basement. Later a number of individuals departed ANDREWS' basement heading for a disturbed area on Chicago's west side and they were carrying cocktails, broken pop bottles in sacks, and boards containing protruding nails. ANDREWS also declared he was going to secure some dynamite and after he returned to the group with a brown bag which he claimed contained dynamite, he did not display the contents.

(CG T-10, 7/14/66)

On July 13, 1966, DOUG ANDREWS and approximately twenty other individuals were arrested by the Chicago Police Department and charged with possession of narcotics and inciting to riot and other lesser charges. The charge of inciting to riot was replaced with disorderly conduct.

On July 15, 1966, ANDREWS was afforded a hearing.

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in court and LAWRENCE LANDRY was present. LANDRY's attitude concerning ANDREWS and other west side ACT members involved in recent rioting was that charges lodged against those arrested would not stick. He did not express any disgust at their actions. His comment was that they should "keep their cool" on the west side.

(CG T-10, 7/18/66)

ROBERT J. COLLINS, Assistant United States Attorney, on December 8, 1966, provided information which had been furnished by Alderman GEORGE COLLINS (24th Ward), given to United States Attorney EDWARD HANRAHAN on December 7, 1966. The Clark Super Food Mart, 3820 West 16th Street, operated by BENJAMIN TAUBIN, a white man, employed a private guard at the store. Early in November, 1966, the guard caught the son of a customer pilfering and his mother got "gang help" and returned to the store with one JESSIE CRAWFORD, one of the "Vice Lords." In an ensuing argument, the store guard killed CRAWFORD and wounded the woman. Because of this incident, various civil rights and other groups sought to boycott the store because it was white-owned and in protest of the shooting. Included were LAWRENCE LANDRY and others from ACT. A meeting was arranged with the store owner and five demands were presented. Among these demands was the purchase of produce from Negro-owned companies such as Joe Louis Milk. TAUBIN tried to negotiate with the groups to prevent boycotting or demonstrations, and an individual from the Deacons of Defense and Justice and one from ACT later came to the store and sought to bargain for donations to their organizations in exchange for a promise not to demonstrate. Alderman COLLINS reported that he had felt the owner of the Mart was blameless and that he had contacted the Joe Louis Milk Company and learned LANDRY

and others were not authorized to solicit for the company. Alderman COLLINS stated he hoped his information might help to prevent other legitimate businesses from being intimidated by these groups.

"Muhammad Speaks" of July 29, 1966, contained an article as to why racial incidents erupt in the urban area. The article stated that the black revolt which turned the near west side of Chicago into a glass-strewn bullet-pocked shambles was being attributed by the white news media and power structure to all kinds of mysterious underground organizations, ignoring the apparent causes, unemployment, inferior schools, rat and roach infested housing, and the overall suppression of black people. LAWRENCE LANDRY was quoted as saying, "I have never heard of anything as silly. The power structure of the city is spending all its efforts in finding someone or some group to blame for the revolt instead of looking toward themselves. Where people have jobs and decent housing you don't have riots or revolts." LANDRY said the whites of Chicago act like the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi, saying "our niggers are happy here, the trouble comes from outsiders."

The same newspaper on May 19, 1967, contained an article under the title, "Slaves and the Long Hot Summer." The article stated that LAWRENCE LANDRY had spoken about the negligence of local and Federal authorities regarding Negroes during an address before the National Conference of Community Values and Conflicts, sponsored here by the United States Department of Justice and the World Commission on Human Rights. LANDRY was quoted as saying, "The white power structure knows black people are little more than slaves in America, chattels in the hand of white manufacturing and service industries." He continued to criticize local and Federal officials for being blind to the reasons why

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Negroes rebel..

On September 21, 1966, a meeting was held at 4165 South Ellis, Chicago, the local headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Among those present were two from ACT, including LAWRENCE LANDRY. Approximately twenty to twenty-five persons attended and it was agreed that a group would be formed and be known as the Chicago Committee on Black Power which would be headed by LANDRY. It was to be an "action" group with relatively few members. Its duties were not defined, but it would generally serve to promote the SNCC views on black power and was to be referred to as the "Black Truth Squad." The Squad would support an effort to publicize the facts to Negro people about occurrences in the field of civil rights and racial matters.

(CG T-24, 9/21/66)

On September 28, 1966, a meeting was held in the ACT Office with LAWRENCE LANDRY present. LANDRY related he had attended a meeting during the past week in New York at which Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL was present. He also spoke on "black power" and the importance of "Jewish money to the movement" and because of this one could not call the movement an exclusively black power movement.

(CG T-24, 9/29/66)

At a meeting of ACT on October 6, 1966, it was learned that the group intended to organize the loosely knit west side chapter and the south side into one group. Discussion was to the effect that ACT planned to organize

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truth squads with duties to include instigating actions against Caucasians coming into Negro neighborhoods. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present at this meeting.

(CG T-2, 10/6/66)

Captain CONNERLY, Commander, Second District, Chicago Police Department, advised on November 6, 1966, that DICK GREGORY and LAWRENCE LANDRY with fourteen other individuals departed from ACT headquarters for the 13th Ward Republican Headquarters at 3900 West 63rd Street. At that location there was a brief demonstration and the group then proceeded to the 13th Ward Democratic Headquarters, 6509 South Kedzie. Here the demonstrators became disorderly, noisy, and rowdy and there were repeated shouts of "black power." The police department arrested thirteen individuals. Neither GREGORY nor LANDRY were among those arrested as a result of this activity. Watch Commander JULIUS H. WATSON, 10th District, Chicago Police Department, advised on November 7, 1966, that various organizations, including ACT, were planning an all night vigil and demonstration at the Cook County Jail to protest the incarceration of the leader of the Oakland Committee for Community Improvement, FRANK DITTO. Approximately thirty attended this vigil, including DICK GREGORY and LAWRENCE LANDRY, Chairman of ACT.

On April 12, 1967, at a meeting of ACT at its headquarters, 413 East Washington, about forty persons, all Negroes, were present, including LAWRENCE LANDRY. JAMES HARVEY (AASA) spoke on the war in Vietnam and "arming" of black men in America.

(CG T-6, 4/13/67)

LAWRENCE LANDRY and DOUG ANDREWS of ACT were

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reportedly planning on filing a lawsuit against two Chicago newspapers and Commander GEORGE T. SIMS of the Chicago Police Department because of recent newspaper articles reporting the results of hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities which named LANDRY and ANDREWS as being responsible for some of the violence that occurred during the west side riots in 1965.

(CG T-25, 8/8/67)

The "Chicago Sunday Tribune", August 6, 1967, contained an article by ARTHUR SIDDON titled, "3 Black Power Groups Linked to Chicago Riots." This article named ACT, the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM, described as a pro-Chinese revolutionary group), and the Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). SIDDON attributed to the Director of the FBI a report not further identified that LAWRENCE LANDRY and FREDERICK ANDREWS of ACT had planned Chicago's west side disorder which began August 12, 1965.

SIDDON wrote that Captain GEORGE SIMS of the Fillmore District called ACT a "para-military organization" and charged it is an organization designed to carry out guerrilla warfare.

SIDDON continues with the statement that the "FBI charges that since the riots, ACT has been involved in training teen-age gangs to carry out violence. Local authorities, who watch ACT closely, are not making the same charges, but agree ACT has stepped up its activities with youth gangs."

Later SIDDON, in his article, makes the assertion that "ACT also has reportedly been linked with RAM.

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It does not have an official chapter in Chicago, but is believed to have from 20 to 30 members here. According to the FBI, ACT is an arm of RAM."

The "Chicago Defender" in its weekly edition dated August 8, 1967, contained an article stating that LAWRENCE LANDRY, head of Chicago ACT and a spokesman for a larger group, said legal action was to be filed later in the week regarding three stories written about him and others which had caused "undue humiliation and hampered the fight for racial equality." LANDRY was to be joined by FREDERICK ANDREWS, among others.

Further information about a suit filed by LANDRY, among others, will be found in Section IV of this report.

The "Chicago Daily News", August 11, 1967, contained an article titled "The Outsiders: Who Are Their Leaders?" This discusses Black Muslims, CORE, SNCC, and ACT. The article states "ACT was formed about 1964 around LAWRENCE LANDRY, a former research analyst for the City's Commission on Youth Welfare, who was discharged for civil rights activities, and gained its greatest notoriety when on July 14, 1966, police arrested 20 persons in a raid at 3838 West Jackson.

"At the time, police alleged ACT had members who belonged to the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), reportedly a pro-Castro inspired organization. Twelve of the persons, police said, were involved in a 'conspiracy to commit treason.'

"Nothing came of the charges; however, on August 3, a House Un-American Activities Committee reported 'ACT with the July riots,' a conclusion that is still argued and denied by many of the civil rights movement."

The article also identified FREDERICK ANDREWS of

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ACT as the principal organizer of an "outsider group" on the Chicago scene called the Garfield Organization (GO) at 9 North Keeler.

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The Chicago Committee
on Black Power (CCBP)

CCBP is a loose amalgamation of militant Negro civil rights organizations in Chicago, Illinois, generally supporting the black power concept.

On September 21, 1966, a meeting took place at 4165 South Ellis, the local headquarters of SNCC. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present as National Chairman of ACT. Approximately twenty to twenty-five persons attended. It was agreed that a group would be formed to be known as the CCBP, to be headed by LANDRY.

(CG T-24, 9/23/66)

It is noted this meeting was previously described in the section headed "ACT".

On October 12, 1966, a group assembled at ACT headquarters, for a meeting regarding black power. Fifty to sixty persons attended. JESSIE GRAY of New York City gave the main speech. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present. Some persons identified with SNCC departed during GRAY's speech. GRAY spoke about organizing the Negroes on a city-wide basis, then on a nation-wide basis. In discussing Negro gang violence, GRAY said he is 100 per cent with these boys and it was fine for them to jump on "Uncle Toms." GRAY stated the current Negro unrest cannot be called a revolution since the Negroes were armed only with gas and bricks.

(CG T-2, 10/14/66)

On October 29, 1966, at a CORE sponsored meeting

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at a south side church with approximately forty-five to fifty persons present, including LAWRENCE LANDRY, he spoke at length on the definition of black power in terms of the Negroes' importance economically and at the polls. ROBERT LUCAS of CORE and MONROE SHARP of SNCC also spoke.

(CG T-24, 10/31/67)

In late October, 1966, a Chicago area black power conference was held at a south side church in Chicago and approximately fifty were present; organizations reported were CORE, SNCC, ACT, and Deacons of Defense and Justice. Also a number present were known as members of Negro youth gangs, including the Blackstone Rangers and the Vice Lords. The general purpose of the meeting was to attempt an explanation of the meaning of the term black power and LAWRENCE LANDRY was included among the principal speakers. Generally they urged the Negroes to obtain control of and run their own neighborhood as well as establish and operate their own political machine. LANDRY urged what he called "strong action to establish this feeling that those individuals in Negro neighborhoods who did not want to go along with this program should be terrorized into cooperation."

LANDRY also urged a boycott of the election to be held November 8, 1966.

(CG T-6, 11/66)

On November 16, 1966, a meeting of the CCBP took place in the Office of ACT with 15 to 20 persons present. The meeting was basically led by MONROE SHARP and LAWRENCE LANDRY. LANDRY opened the meeting expressing his disappointment over the results of the recent election. SHARP is affiliated with SNCC.

(CG T-24, 11/17/66)

Individuals representing themselves as identified with the Black Power movement were contacting grocery stores in November, 1966 in the area of Sacramento and Jackson, and as far west as Pulaski and as far south as 16th Street. The store owner was told that he was not helping the community. This subject was discussed in the Office of ACT on November 21, 1966. LAWRENCE LANDRY indicated he was very interested in the prospect of inducing businesses to patronize Negro suppliers and hoped to be able to develop the support of all Black Power groups.

(CG T-2, 11/23/66)

A meeting of approximately 25 people occurred on November 30, 1966, at the Office of ACT. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present. Some new people were asking about Black Power. ODIS HYDE answered and stated generally the Negro should not be dependent on the white political system.

(CG T-2, 12/1/66)

Meetings were held in Chicago on a periodic basis of individuals associated with various local militantly oriented civil rights organizations under a loosely organized "Black Power" grouping. The term CCBP came to be used to designate this group although no formal organization came into being. It was not an organization of members, but was composed of individuals of like thinking in relation to the "Black Power" Movement. Groups that were principally involved were: ACT; Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated; Congress of Racial Equality; The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and some individuals who were known to have been connected with the West Side W. E. B. Du Bois Club of Chicago.

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The term, "Black Power" was defined generally by these people as meaning the complete independence of the Negro from the white political system in both economic as well as political sense. They generally enthusiastically support the idea that Negroes obtain guns to defend their lives and property.

(CG T-2, , 11/22/66)

(CG T-24, 12/7/66)

(CG T-7, 12/28/65)

A characterization of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club is included in the Appendix Section of this report. The CCBP is no longer an active organization.

Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals

A conference was proposed in early May, 1965, to be held in Washington, D. C. in the latter part of May, 1965, for the purpose of forming a coalition of militant Negro radicals. On May 1 - 2, 1965, a conference took place in Detroit, Michigan. A "number of more militant Negro civil rights personalities in Chicago were present including LAWRENCE LANDRY". W. C. LUQMAN, reportedly a former NOI member, but not at this time connected with any organization, attended. NAHAZ ROGERS and DOUG ANDREWS of ACT in Chicago also attended. The position maintained by a spokesman in the evening of May 1, 1965, was that the middle class Negroes must be made to believe they can obtain political control of the cities in which they live and particularly the police department. When the Negro - meaning the militant Negro - has obtained control of the various mechanics of the city government, it would be possible to apply Marx's theory to the political workings of the government. It was suggested the lack of money would be made up by securing money from Communist China. LAWRENCE LANDRY made a direct inquiry as to exactly what form of government control was envisioned and the answer was that there was a lack of qualified people available to operate the various mechanics of large city governments. The answer was not a satisfactory one. It was emphasized that they would be working within the frame work of law, both in obtaining political control as well as operations after control was gained.

(CG T-10, 5/3/65)

On May 29, 1965, the conference to form a coalition of militant Negro radicals convened in Washington, D. C., Heddin House. Approximately 35 persons were present and JESSE GRAY of New York City was Chairman of the first session. Representatives of RAM from Cleveland and Washington, D. C. were present. LAWRENCE LANDRY was included in the Chicago delegation. LANDRY, who sat at the speakers' table, in his remarks noted the inadequacies of anti-poverty funds. JAMES BOGGS of Detroit defined his interpretation of the importance of a militant coalition to the theme of black political power, which he had discussed at some length at a conference in Detroit in early May, 1965. DON FREEMAN of Cleveland, Ohio, and affiliated with RAM was a speaker. He did not identify himself with RAM, but used phraseology to the effect he was a representative of a group of Negro rebels. In his remarks he talked of the need for finance for any successful organization. JULIUS HOBSON, Washington, D. C., associated with ACT, at a rally in the evening, made moderate remarks and it appeared ROGERS, LANDRY, and GRAY did not appreciate his attempted moderation. A Steering Committee was set up in the evening including LANDRY.

BOGGS in his remarks during the Steering Committee meeting said that the use of the term revolutionary in the context of securing black political power did not necessarily mean a resort to violence to accomplish the takeover, which was envisioned but rather is terminology which is applied to the takeover of political power which is envisioned, that is in the sense of a radical change in the resulting nature of the structure of society.

LANDRY later expressed displeasure over the activities to this point and said he felt the conference was poorly organized and it was becoming apparent the deliberation for the following day would be shoved down the throats of those present. During the conference the following day, BOGGS discussed in some detail the paper he had prepared titled, "The Movement in Transition". BOGGS explained the background of the paper. He went into the background of the struggle of the "inner city", meaning the Negro ghetto areas and referred to these as the center of the current American revolution. He pointed out that it was here that the Negro must attempt to gain control of his own environment. He explained that this is a reference to the aforementioned political power from the traditional white power structure of the cities and the utilization of it for the Negro on welfare. The eventual aim of this program of examination of political power was to take over the whole system of government in order to change its form into one which would be better equipped to provide justice and equality to the black minorities who had suffered previous discrimination.

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LANDPY commented on the significance for all present of the approach of BOGGS to the methods whereby the Negro should attempt to take control of the political power opportunities of the cities in this country. He said he felt this presents a specific method whereby a group such as this can move to accomplish its purposes in changing the status quo into a system whereby all would be treated with equality and justice.

(CG T-10, 6/1/65)

JAMES BOGGS was in May, 1962, National Chairman of the Correspondence Group of the Johnson-Forest Group.

(CG T-43, 5/8/62)

The Johnson-Forest Group has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Congress of Facial Equality (COPE)

The "Chicago Sun Times" of January 25, 1962, contained an article about the arrest of 13 individuals in connection with student-sit-in demonstrations at the University of Chicago. An order to disperse was ignored resulting in the arrest of 13 sympathizers who were not university students. The sit-in was co-sponsored by the University of Chicago Chapter of COPE and the Student Government in protest against racial restrictions in university-owned apartments and hotels. Among those arrested from the South Side Unit of COPE was LAWRENCE LANDPY.

LANDPY's arrest record does not reflect this instance.

Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago

This group sponsored a meeting on February 28, 1958, at 32 West Randolph, Chicago, with about 225 present including LAWRENCE LANDPY. MAX SCHACHTMAN at the meeting was introduced as the National Chairman of the ISL.

(CG T-27, 3/4/58)

(CG T-28, 3/4/58)

(CG T-29, 3/4/58)

A characterization of the ISL and Democratic Socialist Forum is found in the Appendix pages of this report.

MAX SCHACHTMAN is characterized in the "YSL" section.

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Inter-
National Socialist League (ISL)

On August 22, 1958, a party sponsored by this group and described as a "private but open" type was held. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present.

(CG T-27, 8/25/58)

National Association For the Advancement
of Colored People (NAACP)

At a January 16, 1957 meeting of the University of Chicago Chapter of the NAACP, LAWRENCE LANDRY was named as president.

(CG T-27, 1/21/57)

On April 6, 1957, at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Illinois State Convention of the NAACP, LAWRENCE LANDRY spoke.

(CG T-17, 6/25/57)

On July 31, 1958, at a meeting of the University of Chicago Chapter of the NAACP, LAWRENCE LANDRY attended, and reported on the National Convention of the organization.

(CG T-28, 8/4/58)

National Conference On New Politics (NCNP)

This conference took place in Chicago, August 31 and September 1 and 2, 1967, at the Palmer House. A move was reported to remove "Blacks" from participation in the NCNP and this was proposed by CP members and their "fellow travelers", some of the staff of SNCC, certain members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, religiously affiliated organizations, certain individuals affiliated with CORE outside Chicago, and several Afro-American groups. This occurred in a "black caucus" in which, after several hours of name calling, cursing, shouting, and general haggling, the force at work became clear. It soon became

obvious to those who knew both CP members and "black power" people that the two forces were the only two important in the room. LARRY LANDRY was the black power floor leader. He nodded his head whenever someone spoke of participation. As soon as this signal was given, his people would call the speaker an "uncle Tom", liar, or cop". Disruption was his goal. CP members led by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and ISHMAEL FLORY were in favor of participation and they finally won. After this argument, a woman from Mississippi, whose political life included many bouts with the Klu Klux Klan told the non-participators that if they wanted to leave, "There is the door". They did leave and formed their own convention. The group composed of representatives of ACT and RAM left the convention but the "blacks" remaining were just as militant.

(CG T-30, 9/18/67)

LAWRENCE LANDRY and DOUG ANDREWS of ACT were included among a number of Negroes participating in the "Black Caucus" prior to the opening of the NCNP in Chicago, October 31, 1967.

(CG T-31, 9/12/67)

A Black Caucus meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, was held on August 29, 1967, with LAWRENCE LANDRY as a co-leader. Approximately 75 Negroes attended. At this caucus there was a proposal there would be no participation in the NCNP, but that they would have their own black caucus in which political perspectives would be discussed. The thread of the meeting was for total disruption of the convention, total withdrawal from the convention, and restructuring it. When it closed it had not drawn any conclusion about these points.

(CG T-26 8/30/67)

Newark, New Jersey Black Power Conference

On August 1, 1967, at the CP of Illinois Board Meeting, ISH FLORY spoke about the recently held Black Power Conference in Newark and he named LAWRENCE LANDRY as being present.

(CG T-3, 8/2/67)

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On August 2, 1967, the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois, met and FLORY reported on the Black Power Conference held in Newark and mentioned in a get-together meeting in Chicago prior to the conference, LAWRENCE LANDRY, who attended the conference spoke and said, "We cannot solve our problem under the present system."

(CG T-19, 8/9/67)

Organization of Black Power (OBP)

An Organization of Black Power Conference was held in Chicago on July 3, 1965. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present and it was indicated he was a member of the Executive Committee. It was stated the OBP would seek to build the kind of organization which would move people in struggle. It was said no single organization could do this, but a coalition of the forces inside the black communities could. It would consist of agitators to agitate and mobilize people in the back streets.

(CG T-23, 7/3/65)

JIM WEST of the CP of Illinois indicated in early July, 1965, the CP had no real contact with LAWRENCE LANDRY's group. WILLIAMS said there were sharp differences between their outlooks on things and LANDRY's group had complained that the CP was not taking a clear position in connection with the Negro struggle. WILLIAMS described ACT as an extremist National group with whom he felt the Party should not be involved.

(CG T-12, 7/3/65)

A National Black Coordinating Committee meeting in Chicago, was held on July 3 - 4, 1965. LAWRENCE LANDRY was host for the meetings which were held in the office of ACT. The name, Organization For Black power was adopted. JESSE GRAY of New York City defended the name saying the philosophical line is that this is a "revolutionary organization to seize power in the black ghetto, to gain power to change the system". He said OBP must become a cadre, which groups can call on in time of crisis. He said, "We must make converts to our revolutionary thinking and then infiltrate other organizations". GRAY and LANDRY stated that the individuals representing groups at these meetings must disassociate themselves from United States policy of occasioning revolutions in other parts of the world.

(CG T-32, 7/9/65)

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On August 7, 1965, LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT, JULIUS HOBSON of ACT in Washington, D. C., JESSE GRAY of New York City, and STANLEY BRANCHE of ACT in Chester, Pennsylvania, met in Chester under the auspices of OBP. The anti-poverty program of the government was discussed, and while LANDRY and BRANCHE supported it, HOBSON and GRAY opposed it.

(CG T-35, 8/17/65)

On November 6, 1965, an OBP meeting was held in Philadelphia, Pa. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present and during the meeting it was decided that RAM would be ousted from membership in the OBP because of disagreement with the objectives of PAM. JESSE GRAY was to inform RAM it was to be ousted.

(CG T-23, 11/15/65)

It is noted OBP is no longer active.

Oakland Committee for Community Improvement (OCCI)

On November 7, 1966, a meeting under the sponsorship of the OCCI was held at 3939 South Drexel, Chicago, with about 40 persons attending. LAWRENCE LANDRY was in attendance. The group marched from this address to the Cook County Jail to conduct an all-night vigil in support of the jailed OCCI leader.

(CG T-6, 11/8/66)

The OCCI is a militantly oriented civil rights group in the Oakland community of Chicago.

(CG T-6, 11/67)

Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)

One of the most militant in this organization in November, 1964, had changed by December, 1964, and it was believed due to his destitute condition. This individual was occupied in December, 1964, in chauffeuring LAWRENCE LANDRY and DICK GREGORY in connection with ACT activities and the project known as Christmas for Mississippi.

(CG T-9, 12/9/64)

(CG T-10, 12/9/64)

CG 100-34347

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Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

On October 16, 1965, a meeting sponsored by representatives of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., of the SCLC, was held at the First Congregational Church, Washington and Ashland, Chicago, Illinois. Reverend JAMES BEVEL of SCLC spoke and stated he was in favor of non-violence rather than violence as a method to achieve civil rights goals. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present and said he had nothing against non-violence but there was no place for non-violence in a violent society.

(CG T-10, 10/22/65)

The SCLC is a civil rights organization with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia headed by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

A characterization of the SDS is included in the Appendix Section of this report.

On February 16, 1966, an SDS meeting took place in Chicago. The speaker mentioned having contacted LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT on February 15, 1966, about securing his help in doing research regarding "ghetto draft boards." LANDRY indicated he would assist, but he told the SDS representative that he should not expect ACT to join in any sit-ins at draft boards at the time. LANDRY suggested that he would contact his draft board which could be included under the title, "ghetto draft boards" since individuals sitting on this board do not reside in the neighborhood so far as he knew.

(CG T-36, 2/16/66)

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

On May 13, 1963, a demonstration took place in Chicago under the auspices of the Chicago Area friends of SNCC. An estimated 1,500 people gathered at Congress Plaza. LAWRENCE LANDRY acted as master of ceremonies.

(CG T-17, 5/23/63)

SNCC is a militantly oriented organization in the civil rights field formerly under the chairmanship of STOKELY CARMICHAEL.

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LAWRENCE LANDRY was identified as Co-Chairman of SNCC - Chicago in a leaflet published by a Provisional Committee for Free Elections Immediately in the South, issued June 18, 1963.

(CG T-37, 6/18/63)

At a membership meeting of Chicago SNCC on August 22, 1963, LANDRY was Chairman.

(CG T-38, 8/23/63)

The "Chicago Defender" weekly edition of July 7, 1964, contained an article reporting that LAWRENCE LANDRY was ousted from SNCC. LANDRY said he was not formally advised and added, "I don't really care; I have other trouble". The difficulty between LANDRY and SNCC arose over the raising of \$300 to pay a bondsman who put up bail for demonstrators who were arrested in a recent ACT night march. According to his successor in SNCC, LANDRY was removed because his duties as national chairman of ACT necessarily took him away from SNCC activities. He stated that LANDRY was also out of touch with SNCC policy. LANDRY reportedly continued to be a member of the Executive Committee. On September 15, 1966, a rally sponsored by the Chicago Chapter of SNCC took place at the Essex Community Church, 7400 South Blackstone, approximately 150 persons attended this rally, intended to raise funds for SNCC members arrested in Atlanta, Georgia. LAWRENCE LANDRY was a speaker.

(CG T-6, 9/15/66)

On January 12, 1967, a group assembled at the Office of ACT to meet with STOKELY CARMICHAEL, formerly the Head of SNCC. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present. RUSS MEEK was present and was quiet during the meeting. MEEK probably resented CARMICHAEL getting all the attention as well as his irritation to CARMICHAEL's failure to support MEEK's theory that Negroes should be obtaining guns.

(CG T-24, 1/13/67)

RUSSELL MEEK was expelled from the Communist Party, USA, shortly before May 2, 1952. He was expelled mainly because he was suspected of embezzlement of funds, was a trouble maker and was engaged in illicit love affairs.

(CG T-15, 5/2/52)

MEEK HAS BEEN REPORTED ADVOCATING NEGROES ARM THEMSELVES AND IS REPORTED IN POSSESSION OF FIREARMS. THEREFORE, MEEK SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS.

CG 100-34347

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11

A SNCC "Black Power Workers" list included the names of LAWRENCE LANDRY and KENNETH LANDRY in April, 1967. It was noted that KENNETH LANDRY was a reporter for a newspaper "Muhammad Speaks", who "will write articles for SNCC".

(CG T-6, 4/20/67)

LAWRENCE LANDRY's name appeared on SNCC's "Protest at the Polls" list among approximately 99 others.

(CG T-6, 4/20/67)

South Side Education Forum, Formerly
Known as Washington Park Forum (WPF)

A characterization of the South Side Education Forum is included in the Appendix Section of this report.

On July 5, 1964, LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT attended a meeting of the Washington Park Forum. He spoke of recent demonstrations in which ACT had been involved and of subsequent arrests of large numbers of people. He explained ACT had been holding public street rallies and as a result he and a number of his followers were arrested for holding public meetings without a permit. He criticized the Federal Government for failing to protect civil rights workers in Mississippi.

(CG T-39, 7/7/64)

A WPF meeting was held on October 18, 1964. LAWRENCE LANDRY spoke about the activities of ACT.

(CG T-40, 10/29/64)

LAWRENCE LANDRY was present at 8 other meetings of the WPF between January 3, 1965 and September 18, 1966.

(CG T-40, 1/19/65 - 9/28/66)

LANDRY was noted in attendance at 6 other WPF meetings between June 20, 1965 and July 31, 1966.

(CG T-39, 6/21/65 - 8/15/66)

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Young Socialist League (YSL)

A characterization of the YSL is included in the Appendix Section of this report.

At a meeting on March 27, 1957, sponsored by the YSL in Mandel Hall, University of Chicago, LAWRENCE LANDRY was present. There was a symposium entitled, "Socialism and Democracy". Among the speakers was FRED FINE, who was introduced as a member of the CP. MAX SHACHTMAN was introduced as the National Chairman of the ISL.

(CG T-28, 4/2/57)

On February 1, 1958, at the afternoon session of the National Executive Committee Plenum held in the North Lounge, Reynolds Club, University of Chicago. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present, but as a spectator without a vote. The presiding officer referred to those present as "comrades" and as "possible converts". This was a plenum of the YSL.

(CG T-41, 2/6/58)

LAWRENCE LANDRY attended the February 2, 1958 session of the plenum which was open to guests. LANDRY attended as a guest.

(CG T-29, 2/12/58)

At a February 17, 1958 meeting of the YSL, LANDRY's name was included among "hot contacts".

(CG T-27, 2/20/58)

LANDRY attended a business meeting of the YSL on April 6, 1958.

(CG T-27, 4/11/58)

(CG T-29, 4/12/58)

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A YSL class was held on April 20, 1958, in Chicago, and LANDRY was among those attending.

(CG T-41, 4/24/58)
(CG T-23, 5/2/58)
(CG T-29, 4/23/58)

LANDRY was noted in attendance at a YSL party on August 1, 1958, in Chicago.

(CG T-28, 8/7/58)

III. INFORMATION REGARDING SUBJECT'S PROPENSITY
FOR VIOLENCE AND ACTIVITIES IN RACIAL
SITUATIONS

It is to be noted that the previous section included references to certain of LANDRY's activities in which violence developed. They do not include references to any direct participation by him in violence.

LANDRY has been described as basically a socialist, not oriented towards Marxism and not advocating violence in his approach to civil rights. LANDRY is completely disillusioned with the "white power structure" and old line civil rights groups. LANDRY feels militant action and constant pressure on the white power structure are the only means the Negro has to get first class status, and if violence does erupt from actions initiated by him or by ACT, it would be because of resistance from those defending the status quo and not his responsibility. LANDRY has not been known to plan deliberately for violence nor to initiate it in achieving any of his civil rights goals.

(CG T-10, 5/ 1965)

LANDRY may be described as a well educated, smart man, but one who possesses frustrated characteristics. It was believed that he and NAHAZ ROGERS have a small following that would like to cause a revolution, but they do not know how. LANDRY and his associates directed a campaign against the Urban League of Chicago suggesting their dislike of this organization. LANDRY's organization, ACT, may be described as an organization composed of angry militant young men dedicated to direct action in a civil rights organization.

(CG T-42, 9/15/65)

CG 100-34347

JDR:mlb

14

On April 6, 1966, there was a rally at 4859 South Wabash, Chicago. LAWRENCE LANDRY spoke of violence and non-violence. He said non-violence could be "beautiful" but too much non-violence could be disastrous. He invited persons present to participate in activities in the civil rights movement.

(CG T-24, 4/7/66)

At a SNCC-sponsored meeting, July 28, 1966, at 4859 S. Wabash, which was attended by LANDRY, he spoke about the Negroes' plight in Chicago and expressed an accord with STOKELY CARMICHAEL's idea of the Negroes' need for black power.

(CG T-25, 7/28/66)

ROBERT LUCAS, Director, Chicago Branch of the Congress for Racial Equality, was not closely associated with LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT nor MONROE SHARP of SNCC. These two combined to promote the black power philosophy. LUCAS held these two people in contempt believing them to be talkers only who faded away when the action started.

(CG T-2, 10/25/66)

On October 29, 1966, a CORE-sponsored meeting was held at 4608 South Greenwood, Chicago. Among the approximately 50 attending were members of youth gangs known as Blackstone Rangers and Vice Lords. Members of the Deacons of Defense and Justice were also present as well as LAWRENCE LANDRY who was a principal speaker. LANDRY said he favored "street action" to accomplish the black power program and said that people who did not want to go along with the program should be terrorized into cooperating. He stated this was the system of the Blackstone Rangers and the Vice Lords.

(CG T-6, 10/30/66)

On December 9, 1966, LANDRY spoke at the Hyde Park Co-OP, Chicago. Later persons who had accompanied him and heard him speak said LANDRY shook up the audience. He reportedly used some strong talk and told the group, largely white, that violence was necessary for the Negro to "break loose".

(CG T-2, 12/15/66)

CG 100-34347

JDR:mlb

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On December 14, 1966, the weekly meeting of the Chicago Committee on Black Power was held at the Office of ACT. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present as was RUSS MEEK. LANDRY attempted to define black power as an educational part of the meeting. MEEK secured the floor and said he wanted things to happen now. He talked of a Cicero march, saying if the Negroes had guns on his marches there would be no trouble from the white community. He advocated another march into Cicero with participants carrying guns. This disrupted the meeting. Some left and LANDRY and ODIS HYDE tried to get the meeting back on the track without too much success. After the meeting DOUG ANDREWS had an idea about painting "black power" around the near north side of Chicago to bring the idea to the people. HYDE came up with \$10 to buy the paint and several present bought 8 cans of paint and proceeded to the north side and painted various buildings. LANDRY did not participate.

(CG T-2, 12/16/66)

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At the meeting in the ACT headquarters on December 14, 1967, LAWRENCE LANDRY and ODIS HYDE attempted to straighten out RUSS MEEK. They stressed the idea that now is the time for talking and organizing. HYDE talked about doing things within the law and that things would be worked out better that way.

(CG T-7, 12/16/66)

On January 9, 1967, there was a rally in Chicago to develop support for ADAM CLAYTON POWELL of New York. RUSS MEEK was the main speaker and said it was important for the Negro to have guns to defend his family and his home. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present and spoke saying that ACT was opposed to the unseating of POWELL by the U.S. House of Representatives.

(CG T-2, 1/10/67)

On January 11, 1967, a meeting occurred at ACT headquarters attended by approximately 40 persons. LAWRENCE LANDRY was present and condemned the white power structure for unseating Representative POWELL. There was also an announcement of the formation of a new organization to be called "Black Guard." RUSS MEEK said this group would be similar in its operation to the Chinese Red Guard. He stated "it will attack the uncle toms and others who do not participate in the black revolution." MEEK called for arming of all Negroes with guns to be used against white people if they are attacked during the coming summer in civil rights demonstrations.

(CG T-6, 1/12/67)

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At the same meeting, MEEK was reported to have told the audience everyone should get a gun. He stated "if you don't, you're a damn fool." He threatened informers with death if he found them out.

(CG T-2, 1/13/67)

On February 10, 1967, LAWRENCE LANDRY was reported to have discussed an article in a current Negro publication about the role of the Negro in society. He also took the position in discussing the disturbances of the previous summer within the Negro community, that these hurt no one but the Negro himself. LANDRY criticized the riotors and the looters, saying they were not acting for the Negro cause but were acting out of selfishness and greed. He suggested that the Negro, must, quit fighting within his own group, must quit screaming about "whitey" and realize that the real oppressor who is keeping the Negro down is the man with the money. He said that the Negro must find out where his opportunity lies and then do something about it. He said the Negro should be concerned with his economic destiny and then he will be in control of his own community.

(CG T-7, 2/13/67)

On May 21, 1967, a rally as a memorial for the late MALCOLM X took place in Washington Park in Chicago. LAWRENCE LANDRY was one of the speakers. During the course of the rally, there was a disturbance and two white females were attacked by Negro females. A second incident occurred when a banner identifying the park as Malcolm X Shabazz Park was displayed. LANDRY was heard to shout "stop those fools!" referring to young Negroes milling around the park entrance. The disturbance grew in intensity and Chicago Police Department began firing their weapons in order to bring order.

(CG T-7, 5/21/67)

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At this rally, ODIS HYDE was also a speaker and he was heard to tell young Negro males to get guns and he said if they do not have money, they should just tell "whitey" to move yourself "up against the wall, (obscene) (obscene), this is a stickup." HYDE said they must have guns to hold out against "whitey". There was a disruption when two young white females were attacked by young Negro females. Chicago policemen were attempting to restore order when another incident occurred in the displaying of a banner designating the park as Malcolm X Shabazz Park and the crowd began to get out of hand. LANDRY and others departed immediately.

(CG T-2, 5/21/67)

On September 1, 1967, LANDRY was present at a conference in relation to the National Conference of New Politics (NCNP) attended by representatives of several organizations. A decision was to be made whether a separate Black Power convention would be held. Among those present were also representatives from CORE, the National Office of the CP, USA (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) and RUSS MEEK, who advocates Negroes being in possession of guns. LANDRY favored withdrawal from the NCNP.

(CG T-6, 9/6-8/67)

At the Black Power Convention held on September 3, 1967, at 6401 South Sangamon, LAWRENCE LANDRY was present. The speeches were principally by H. RAP BROWN and RUSS MEEK, both advocates of Negro violence in operations of Black Power. BROWN called for Negroes to arm themselves against the white man. He said in recent riots in various cities it was disruption that began people working together. He spoke against black people serving in "whitey's war" in Viet Nam, urging all who are of draft age to refuse to go.

(CG T-24, 9/3/67)

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Lawsuit

It has been reported previously that LAWRENCE LANDRY was included among a number of plaintiffs who petitioned the U. S. District Court for relief from the effect of enforcement of state laws and Chicago ordinances by county and city officials. The plaintiffs complained their rights were being endangered with respect to the following:

Title 28, Sections 1331
1332
1343 (3) (4)
2201
2202
2281
2284

Title 42, Sections 1981
1983
1985

United States Constitution Amendments
1
4
5
6
8
10
13
14
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Judge HUBERT L. WILL, U. S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, scheduled a hearing on this petition for December 8, 1967. This case is carried as 67 C 1863 in the records of the Clerk of the District Court, which were checked on November 21, 1967, by SA JOHN D. RIORDAN. On December 8, 1967, it was ascertained the hearing was continued to December 22, 1967.

Alleged Threat to LANDRY

On November 7, 1966, at 2:55 A.M., a telephone call was received in the Chicago Office of the FBI from an individual identifying himself as DICK GREGORY. He said he had received threatening telephone calls as a result of his planning demonstrations around the pending election. He subsequently contacted the Office again and advised he had learned others, including LAWRENCE LANDRY, had received similar telephone calls.

On March 16, 1967, there was a rally on behalf of DICK GREGORY in his mayoral campaign at 1251 West 63rd Street. LANDRY was noted in attendance. An individual who spoke said he had just flown in from Louisville where he had participated in demonstrations. He announced to the group that he believed he could "tear up Chicago".

(CG T-24, 3/16/67)

Travel

Previously in this report, it has been noted that LANDRY was observed in Washington, D.C.; Chester, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Detroit, Michigan.

In addition, in May, 1966, LANDRY was observed in Mexico City, Mexico, where he was honeymooning following his recent marriage to DOLORES BRANCH.

(CG T-44, 5/24/66)

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 8, 1967, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on January 9, 1967, that during the first week of January, 1967, the AAHA moved their headquarters from 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, to 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago.

A third source advised on April 12, 1967, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the undisputed leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The other officers simply carry out FLORY's decisions. The Executive Committee of the South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.

**DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INC.,
Aka. Deacons for Defense and Justice, Inc.**

The Articles of Incorporation of the Deacons of Defense and Justice (DDJ) as on file with the Secretary of State for the State of Louisiana, reflect that the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Inc., is a Louisiana corporation domiciled at Jonesboro, Louisiana. The location and business office address of its registered office shall be Amos Service Station (rear), Beach Spring Road, Drawer B., Jonesboro, Louisiana.

"This corporation is organized for the following purposes and to carry on the following purposes:

"To instruct, train, teach and educate Citizens of the United States and especially minority groups in the fundamental principles of the republican form of government and our democratic way of life; to instruct, teach, train and educate said persons in the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Louisiana, as well as the constitution and laws of any other state wherein this corporation may operate; to instruct, teach, train and educate said persons in the use, value, and purpose of the ballot and the right to vote; to instruct, teach, train and educate said persons as to the duties and responsibilities of good citizenship relative to the obligation and duties of the community to the citizen; to further instruct, teach, train and educate said persons in the value of economic security and in the effective use of their spending power; to inspire in said persons a sense of responsibility and to develop leadership. This corporation has for its further purpose, and is dedicated to, the defense of the civil rights, property rights and personal rights of said people and will defend said rights by any and all honorable and legal means to the end that justice may be obtained. This corporation may establish chapters and conduct its business at any place in this State and elsewhere as permitted by law."

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST FORUM OF CHICAGO

In the December 30, 1957, edition of "Labor Action", page 2, appeared an article entitled "Chicago Forum Hears Zeidler". This article states that on December 13, 1957, the newly founded Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago initiated its activities with a lecture by FRANK ZEIDLER, Mayor of Milwaukee and National Chairman of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF). The article continues that the "new forum" was announced in a statement signed by representatives of the three sponsoring organizations, namely the SP-SDF, the Independent Socialist League, (ISL), and the Jewish Labor Bund, a socialist organization in Chicago. According to the article, the sponsors proposed to conduct forums of public interest representing all tendencies of "Democratic labor and Socialist opinion."

A source advised on May 22, 1959, that the Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago, also known as the "Three Way Forum", grew out of an organization initially created in 1956 known as the "Four Way Forum." The "Four Way Forum" in 1956, was co-sponsored by the Socialist Party, the ISL and their youth groups.

Source stated that in late 1957, the Socialist Party and the ISL youth groups, though still participating, were officially dropped as sponsors of this Forum and the Jewish Labor Bund was added. The Forum then came to be known to the sponsoring organizations' members as the "Three Way Forum" and was given the public name, "Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago."

Source said the ISL, during 1957-1958, until it dissolved in September, 1958, motivated and exerted considerable influence over the Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago and used it to further the program of the ISL. Since the dissolution of the ISL, the Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago was motivated and controlled by the SP-SDF.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE, Formerly Workers Party

The May 4, 1942, issue of "Labor Action", then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April, 1940, as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp.

The April 25, 1949, issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

The July 14, 1958, issue of "Labor Action", an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned "The ISL Program in Brief." The article indicated: "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy."

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF).

A source advised on October 10, 1958, that the Chicago Branch of the ISL, which was an affiliate of the national organization, was dissolved in September, 1958, and all active members joined the SP-SDF on October 9, 1958.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes, only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement, MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

This confidential source advised on May 17, 1965, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated (OAAU) which was also headed by MALCOLM X.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

This same confidential source advised on September 8, 1965, that the activities of the MMI following the death of MALCOLM X were limited to the teaching of classes in the Islamic Religion and a class in judo for self-protection. These classes were held regularly until the latter part of July, 1965, when they were discontinued. Since then, the MMI has held no meetings and there has been absolutely no activity by the MMI which appears to be completely "dead."

APPENDIX

1.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

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

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

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

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

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

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

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY,
INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes in education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth, the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

On February 28, 1966, a second confidential source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is ELLA COLLINS, a half-sister of the late MALCOLM X, who resides in Harlem, New York.

On May 8, 1967, the first confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU is located at 224 West 139th Street, New York, New York, which is the residence of ELLA COLLINS.

Characterizations of the MMI and NOI are set out separately.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE (SYL)

A source advised that the Socialist Youth League (SYL) began in 1945 when several militant members of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL), the youth organization of the Socialist Party, accepted a proposal that they become affiliated with the Workers Party. The first issue of the group's newspaper, "Youth Action for Socialism," in October, 1945, contained an article which indicated that "... Only socialism can answer youth's needs for jobs, peace, education and a fuller life.... Our organization is the only national revolutionary youth group in America."

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League, contained an article concerning the creation of the Young Socialist League (YSL) which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the YPSL and the SYL. A new organization was named the YSL.

A second source on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce", a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL.

He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

WASHINGTON PARK FORUM, Aka. The South Side Educational Forum, Washington Park Open Forum

A source advised on June 11, 1954, that the Washington Park Forum (WPF) started in the 1930s as a spontaneous group of unemployed persons interested in discussing current events. In the late 1930s, the Communist Party (CP) penetrated and took over the WPF. From 1936 to 1940, the CP penetration was so great that it secured and maintained control of the WPF at that time.

A second source advised in May, 1957, that the CP of Illinois was attempting to regain control of the WPF which had been taken over by the Trotskyites.

A third source advised on January 16, 1963, that the "purpose and objectives" set forth in the WPF constitution include "To discuss and educate on the issues of the day through presentation of speakers on different subjects, with free discussion by people in attendance,...to aid in the realization of the Declaration of Independence,...to aid civil liberties and charitable organizations interested in expanding freedom..."

The third source advised on October 28, 1964, that the WPF recently changed its name to "The South Side Educational Forum;" however, most people still referred to it as WPF.

A fourth source advised on October 19, 1964, that the CP in the past had used the WPF as a platform to implement its program; however, there was no clear cut control of the WPF by the CP or any other organization. During the past 18 months the only apparent CP interest in the WPF was in the nature of a few speeches at WPF meetings by individuals connected with the CP; however, for the past several months there has been no CP interest, not even in the nature of speeches.

A fifth source advised on November 5, 1964, that currently the CP of Illinois did not consider the WPF to be one of the main political forces in the Negro community. The CP no longer discussed the WPF and in fact paid no attention to the WPF. Although individual CP leaders, such as CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CP of Illinois Chairman, maintained personal contact with some of their friends in the WPF, there was no direct following from the CP to the WPF. The CP would consider using the WPF if and when expedient to the CP cause; however, the WPF was basically not considered worthy of concentration by the CP.

APPENDIX

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

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), 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 second source advised in September, 1966, that MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that DANIEL RUBIN, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working-class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, advised that GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

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.

A second source advised on May 1, 1967, that DCA chartered clubs in the Chicago area are the West Side DCC and the North Side DCC, neither of which currently maintain a headquarters. There is no central headquarters for the DCC and there are no unchartered clubs in this area.

The second source advised that the majority of DCC members are also members of the CP.

During the past year DCC activity has been almost nonexistent.

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

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On June 15, 1954, a source made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee", had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce", a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL". He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

On April 9, 1956, a second source advised that the YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL. The YSL and the ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action". Frequently, lecturers before the USL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge", which appeared as page five of "Labor Action", contained an undated statement from the National Action

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YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young People's Socialist League".

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

A third source advised on October 3, 1958, that the Chicago Branch of the YSL, which was an affiliate of the national organization, was dissolved in September, 1958, and all active members joined the Chicago unit of the YPSL.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

December 22, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-34347

Title	LAWRENCE LANDRY
Character	RACIAL MATTERS (ORGANIZATION)
Reference	Report of Special Agent John D. Riordan 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.

CG T-6 is an agency which conducts background investigations and collects security type data in the Chicago area.

CG T-21 and CG T-22 are members of a Negro youth gang on Chicago's West Side, contact with whom was insufficient to evaluate reliability.

CG T-42 and CG T-44 have both been active in civil rights activities and are, or were, in a position to furnish reliable information.

DECLASSIFIED NLJ-1522-10-1-24
Authority FBI Auto Declass Guide, 5/24/14
By CS, NARA, Date 10/1/19