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01	report	Black Nationalist Movement, New Haven Division <i>open 7/3/14 per NLJ/RAC 12-411</i>	C	61	1/30/68	A
01a	report	Black Nationalist Movement, New Haven Division <i>open 7/3/14 per NLJ/RAC 12-411</i>	C	1	1/30/68	A
02	report	Black Nationalist Movement, New Orleans Division <i>open 7/3/14 per NLJ/RAC 12-411</i>	C	20	1/31/68	A
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03	report	Black Nationalist Movement, New York Division <i>open 7/3/14 per NLJ/RAC 12-411</i>	S	241	2/8/68	A
03b	report	Black Nationalist Movement, New York Division <i>open 7/3/14 per NLJ/RAC 12-411</i>	S	1	2/8/68	A
04	report	Black Nationalist Movement, Newark Division <i>open 7/3/14 per NLJ/RAC 12-411</i>	C	21	2/7/68	A
04a	report	Black Nationalist Movement, Newark Division <i>open 7/3/14 per NLJ/RAC 12-411</i>	C	1	2/7/68	A
05	report	Black Nationalist Movement, Norfolk Division <i>open 7/3/14 per NLJ/RAC 12-411</i>	C	21	1/29/68	A
05a	report	Black Nationalist Movement, Norfolk Division <i>open 7/3/14 per NLJ/RAC 12-411</i>	C	1	1/29/68	A

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Report of: SA ROBERT C. PUCKETT
Date: January 30, 1968

Office: NEW HAVEN

Field Office File #: 157-747

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - BN

Synopsis:

SUMMARY REPORT

Nation of Islam (NOI) is only extremist Black Nationalist organization known to exist in Connecticut. NOI in Connecticut currently operates three mosques, namely in Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport. Reported membership of NOI in State of Connecticut totals approximately 265 individuals consisting of both male and female members. Identity of NOI ministers in Connecticut set out. NOI in Connecticut follows national policy established by NOI national leaders of not participating in or becoming involved in racial unrest or riots. Black Nationalist groups in Connecticut in which extremists are active are Hill Parents Association, New Haven, Connecticut, and Black Caucus, Hartford, Connecticut. Identities of extremists in these organizations set out, and data regarding statements made by these individuals and violent activities engaged in set forth. Details regarding Black Power Conference held at New Haven, Connecticut, 11/16/67, set out. Identities and influence of individuals connected with Communist Party or Communist Party front groups on Black Nationalist Movement in Connecticut set out.

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By U4d NARA, Date 06-18-2014

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE (S)</u>
I. EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS	
NATION OF ISLAM	3 - 5
A. Membership	3 - 4
B. Terrorist or Revolutionary Activity	5
II. BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS (EXCEPT EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS) IN WHICH EXTREMISTS ARE ACTIVE	
A. Black Nationalist Organizations	5 - 40
1. Hill Parents Association	5 - 33
2. Black Caucus	33 - 40
III. INFLUENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS ON BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT	
A. Domestic	41 - 47
1. Hill Parents Association	41 - 46
2. Black Caucus	46 - 47
APPENDIX	48 - 62

I. EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

NATION OF ISLAM

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

Characterizations of existing NOI mosques in Connecticut, as follows, also appear in the Appendix:

- 1) Muhammad's Mosque of Islam #14, Hartford, Connecticut
- 2) Muhammad's Mosque #40, New Haven, Connecticut
- 3) Muhammad's Mosque #41, Bridgeport, Connecticut

The above listed characterizations set forth information relative to the organization of, purposes, locality, affiliation with the national organization of the Nation of Islam and membership requirements.

A. Membership

On October 19, 1967, NH T-1 advised that the Nation of Islam Minister of Muhammad's Mosque #14, Hartford, Connecticut, was CORNELIUS POLK, who is also known as Cornelius Hazziez.

CORNELIUS POLK was born on September 29, 1930, at Greenwood, Mississippi. He served in the United States Army from April 18, 1951, to April 30, 1953, at which time he was honorably discharged by reason of permanent disability.

NH T-2 advised on December 27, 1960, that as early as 1960 CORNELIUS POLK was a member of the Nation of Islam at Chicago, Illinois, and adhered to the teachings of the organization.

NH 157-747

As of October, 1965, according to NH T-3, CORNELIUS POLK was employed as the Minister of Muhammad's Mosque #14, Hartford, Connecticut. NH T-4 advised on January 26, 1968, that CORNELIUS POLK was still the full-time NOI Minister of Muhammad's Mosque #14, Hartford.

NH T-1 advised on October 19, 1967, that the membership of Muhammad's Mosque #14 consisted of approximately one hundred fifty members equally divided between men and women.

On October 16, 1967, NH T-5 advised that Muhammad's Mosque #40, and Muhammad's Mosque #41, New Haven and Bridgeport, Connecticut, respectively, are ministered over by the same Nation of Islam Minister. NH T-5 advised further that many of the members of both mosques attend meetings at both Muhammad's Mosque #40 and Muhammad's Mosque #41.

NH T-4 advised on January 26, 1968, that ABDUL MC CULLOUGH, who is also known as Abdul Karriem, resides at 454 Washington Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, and is the officially appointed Minister of Muhammad's Mosque #40, New Haven, Connecticut, and also of Muhammad's Mosque #41, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Records of the Hartford, Connecticut Police Department reflect that ABDUL MC CULLOUGH, who formerly resided in Hartford, Connecticut, was arrested in August, 1950 on a charge of assault and battery and breach of the peace, which charges were nolle. In December, 1951, he was charged with theft and possession of stolen registration plates for which no disposition was listed. In February of 1952, he was arrested for having carnal knowledge of a minor female for which he was sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail.

On October 16, 1967, NH T-5 advised that the membership of Muhammad's Mosque #40 consisted of approximately sixty five adult members and that the membership of Muhammad's Mosque #41 consisted of approximately fifty adult members.

B. Terrorist or Revolutionary Activity

NH T-6 advised on July 13, 1967, that at an NOI meeting held at New Haven, Connecticut, on June 3, 1967, those in attendance listened to a tape recording of a speech by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD. According to NH T-6, ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, in this tape recording, told his listeners that they should not become involved in arguments with the white man or any other individual. According to this recording, MUHAMMAD said that members of the Nation of Islam should not be out on the streets after dark and that if it were necessary because of employment or urgent business, they should be extremely careful.

NH T-4 advised on August 16, 1967, that at an NOI meeting held at Muhammad's Mosque #40, on August 13, 1967, ABDUL KARRIEM, the NOI Minister in charge, told those in attendance that he was in agreement with the racial riots and violence that had been taking place, but that the NOI was not to take part in any of this violence.

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

A. Black Nationalist Organizations

1. Hill Parents Association

During the Summer of 1967, literature distributed to the public in New Haven, Connecticut, by the Hill Parents Association (HPA) describes the organization as follows:

"The Hill Parents Association began with a group of people from the Hill area who were no longer able to tolerate the terrible conditions existing at the Prince St. Elementary School. Our children were suffering from inexcusable discrimination and neglect. There were holes in the schoolyard where one child fell and broke his arm, a broken fence where another child broke a leg, the floors and windows were filthy, the books in use were dated

in the '30's, and there were far too few to go around. One child had his tooth knocked through his lip, another was grabbed by a teacher, choked, and his shirt torn. Teachers called our children racist names and made blatant racist remarks during their lessons. While there was a heavy Puerto Rican population, there was not one Spanish-speaking teacher in the school.

"Several letters stating our complaints were sent to the Mayor and the Board of Education. The Hill Parents Assoc. took no action until it was all too clear that nothing was going to be done about conditions at the school. When the time for action came, the Hill Parents were assisted by the members of the Hill Neighborhood Union, a group which had been initially organized by some Yale students who had moved off campus to work in the Hill. The Neighborhood Union had been successful in organizing rent strikes, and was involved in an attempt to find solutions to many of the problems in our community. The president of the Union and several neighborhood members played an important role in helping the Hill Parents to organize and plan their strategy. About 150 people picketed the school for a week. At the end of the week, following negotiations with the Board of Education, the demands of the people were met. The principal was removed and replaced by a man who showed an interest in the children and the school.

"The Hill Neighborhood Union and the Hill Parents Association became a single group following the Prince Street School incident. Now the Hill Parents Association, we became involved in many areas of community action. The Hill Parents Association organized community people around issues concerning urban renewal, welfare, civil rights, tenant unions, relocation, and other problems which poor people are forced to confront. Representatives from our organization have attended the Governor's conference

on Civil Rights and have met in private conference with the Governor and the state welfare commissioner.

"Leadership in the Hill Parents association comes strictly from neighborhood people. Our goals are to improve our neighborhood, to develop indigenous leadership, to get quality education for our children, and to obtain the opportunity to make decent lives for ourselves and our families. We feel that in order to make significant changes in our community, the people must be involved. This summer the Hill Parents Association is working on four programs which will increase this involvement. In contrast to the usual 'anti-poverty' program, our programs are responsive to the true needs of our community. They are not designed by administrators and politicians, they have been put together by the people of the Hill. Because of the concern and activity of the Hill Parents Association in the past, we feel that we will be able to make meaningful contact with the people of our neighborhood through these programs.

"Now in existence are adult education classes in which the people themselves choose courses relevant to their needs. Such subjects as Black History, How to Get a Job, How to fill out an application, and English lessons in both Spanish and English, are emphasized in our program. The Hill Parents Association is also running a day camp in which there are over one hundred and fifty children involved. This camp provides an opportunity for our children to get out of the city during the summer and at the same time expose them to their own cultural history and their own individual creative worth. This summer we have also begun building a long needed Neighborhood Park on Congress Ave. which will be run by the mothers of our community. Operation Breakthrough, the fourth HPA summer program, is an attempt to deal with the

unemployment problem which alienates men from themselves and from the community. This program will help the chronically unemployed to help themselves.

"Programs like the park, adult education and Operation Breakthrough will need funds to operate through out the year any donations would be deeply appreciated money, jobs that we can contract, books for the school and people that can teach.

"Hill Parents Assoc.
662 Congress Ave."

The July 5, 1967, issue of "AIM," designated as Volume 2, Number 3, the bulletin of the American Independent Movement, which is published by the Independent Political Action Committee, 241 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut, on page six, reveals the following information:

"The Hill Parents Association will begin what may prove to be the most important new HPA venture: Operation Breakthrough.

"Breakthrough is the brainchild of Curtis Belton, who has been working with the HPA since Fred Harris' AIM state assembly campaigned last Fall. He has been wrestling for a long time with the problem of the many black young men like himself who are unemployed. Operation Breakthrough is the result.

"The purpose of the program' is to create jobs for the guys on the block who are unemployed. We sign contracts with landlords to fix up houses and get the guys off the block to do work.

"Breakthrough will also try to get jobs with the Sanitation Department, the State Highway Department, and any other government agencies or private firms. The major focus is on jobs that will fix up and

NH 157-747

clean up the Hill, but Breakthrough will send men anywhere. Anyone who has work they need done - painting, gardening, plastering, or anything else - may call the Operation Breakthrough Office at 624-1183 or stop by a 763 Congress Avenue.

"'Most of these guys have some kind of trade.' Belton says, 'a little carpentry, a little experience painting, we even have a licensed plumber in the crew. Breakthrough may also so some training: For instance, an AIM member has offered to teach house wiring to some of the crews who will be rehabilitating apartments.'

"Operation Breakthrough's initial finding will hire Belton and Ronnie Johnson, a former president of the Hill Neighborhood, to get the program going this summer. It will also pay for a full time secretary, office rent, and other expenses. Breakthrough plans to be an on-going project, but new funds will be necessary this fall."

The American Independent Movement (AIM), 241 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut, is a district-wide petitionary party which sponsored the unsuccessful candidacy in the November, 1966, election in the Connecticut Third Congressional District of ROBERT M. COOK, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, whose platform opposed United States policy in Vietnam.

On October 3, 1967, SONFORD P. RESSLER, Assistant to the Executive Director, Community Progress, Inc. (CPI), 270 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut, advised as follows:

Community Progress, Inc. is a community action agency funded under Section 205 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and funded with grants from the Ford Foundation. The purpose of

CPI, according to RESSLER, is to conduct and administrate community action programs.

The Hill Parents Association, 662 Congress Avenue, New Haven, is a resident action group in the Hill Section of New Haven, Connecticut, which conducts education, employment, and recreation programs in an effort to improve the neighborhood. Ninety percent of the members of the Hill Parents Association are Negroes, and during the period June 15 through September 15, 1967, the HPA conducted a summer program financed with a grant from Community Progress, Inc. in the amount of \$26,446, which represented Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funds.

The following individuals are officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Hill Parents Association:

Officers:

President	-	FREDERICK HARRIS, JR. 129 Carlisle Street New Haven, Connecticut
Vice President	-	WILLIE COUNSEL 25 Sylvan Avenue New Haven, Connecticut
Secretary:	-	SHIRLEY PENN Columbus Avenue (number unknown) New Haven, Connecticut
Board of Directors	-	FREDERICK HARRIS, JR. WILLIE COUNSEL SHIRLEY PENN GAIL LATHROP Congress Avenue (number unknown) New Haven, Connecticut

RESSLER advised that Operation Breakthrough, 763 Congress Avenue, New Haven, is a day employment program which received a grant from Community Progress, Inc. of Office of Economic Opportunity funds in the amount of \$8,174, under a separate contract which

ran from June 15 to August 31, 1967. He said that Operation Breakthrough is separate from the Hill Parents Association, but that individuals active in Operation Breakthrough are also active in the EPA. He identified the following, all New Haven, Connecticut, residents, as officers and members of the Board of Directors of Operation Breakthrough:

Officers:

Director - CURTIS BELTON
465 Washington Avenue

Assistant
Director - RONALD JOHNSON
610 Congress Avenue

Board of Directors:

FREDERICK HARRIS, JR.
129 Carlisle Street

CURTIS BELTON

RONALD JOHNSON

Reverend RAYMOND SCHULTZE
46 Ward Street

The August 19, 1966, edition of the "New Haven Journal Courier," a daily newspaper published at New Haven, Connecticut, contained an article entitled, "Three Groups Seek More Welfare Aid," which set forth in part:

"Three groups of trying to drum up state-wide support for a 'march on Hartford' to dramatize what they call a 'welfare crisis.'

"The Hill Parents Association of New Haven, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the American Independent Movement, are seeking signatures, principally from churches on a list of needs to be presented to State Welfare Cmsr. Bernard Shapiro...."

The article also set forth:

"The suggested name of the march scheduled next Thursday (September 14, 1966), was 'March on Hartford for Poverty Rights and Decent Treatment.'"

On September 14, 1966, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed approximately one hundred twenty five individuals congregated on the sidewalk in front of the Security Insurance Company Building, 1000 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut, and on the steps of the IBM Building located directly across from the Security Insurance Company building on Asylum Street. These demonstrators, consisting of both Negro and white individuals, and including several children, carried placards indicating they were from various communities throughout Connecticut, and some of which read:

"Mr. Shappiero Do You Live in a Slum"

"More Money For Utilities"

"Sir Can You Live On \$200 Per Month"

"At The End Of The Month Do You Have To Choose Between Shoes or Food"

Shortly after 1 p.m., the entire group of demonstrators entered the Security Insurance Company Building and proceeded to the offices of the Connecticut State Welfare Department located on the third floor. According to Captain BENJAMIN GOLDSTEIN, Hartford, Connecticut Police Department, all of the demonstrators demanded to enter the office of Welfare Commissioner BERNARD SHAPIRO. Commissioner SHAPIRO refused to meet with the entire group, however, agreed to meet with a delegation representing demonstrators from each community involved.

Captain GOLDSTEIN said that at about 2:05 p.m., approximately twenty of the demonstrators attempted to push their way into Mr. SHAPIRO's office, which resulted in ten of these demonstrators being arrested by the Hartford Police, and charged with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. One of these individuals was also charged with breach of the peace.

NH 157-747

Captain GOLDSTEIN further stated that subsequent to these arrests, approximately fifteen demonstrators staged a sit-in in the Welfare Office and were removed by the Hartford Police Department when the Security Insurance Company Building closed at 5 p.m., on September 14, 1966. Seven individuals participating in this sit-in had to be carried from the building by the Hartford Police Department, were arrested and charged with trespassing on private property. One of these individuals was also charged with resisting arrest.

Other individuals participating in this demonstration voluntarily disbursed and left the area.

The September 15, 1966, edition of the "New Haven Journal Courier" contained an article on page one entitled, "17 Arrested in Welfare Riot." This article is datelined Hartford, Connecticut, and sets forth in part:

"Fist swinging police broke up a near riot Wednesday as demonstrators demanding increased welfare benefits tried to crash the office of Welfare Commissioner Bernard Shapiro.

"At least seventeen persons were arrested. Two of them, Hartford NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) President Wilbur Smith, and 106th General Assembly District candidate, Fred Harris, of New Haven, were charged with inciting to riot.

"Prosecutor Daniel Lynch said later that he had reviewed the police reports and would not press the riot charges against Smith and Harris. Disorderly conduct and resisting arrest charges would stand, his office said.

"The melee erupted when Shapiro refused to emerge from his office, saying he would meet a token delegation, but 'I won't go into the hall and talk to a mob.'

"After turning down Shapiro's proposal, Harris, 27, representing the Hill Parents Association of New

NH 157-747

Haven, announced that at 2:05 p.m., 'We're going in.'

"When the hands of the hallway clock reached 2:04, members of the group began shouting a countdown, the Associated Press reported.

"At 2:05, Harris allegedly charged the police line. He was the first arrested...."

The June 15, 1967, issue of the "New Haven Register," a daily newspaper published at New Haven, Connecticut, contained an article entitled, "Hill Program for Summer Gets Support," which set forth in part:

"Plans for a three-pronged summer program to be run by the Hill Parents Association were supported today by Mayor Richard C. Lee.

"After a special mid-morning meeting with Hill representatives today, Mayor Lee said he was agreed 'to dovetail our programs with theirs. We'll help meet our money obligations,' he added."

The article continued:

"Mayor Lee stated this afternoon that the city will provide the Hill Parents Association with the approximately \$32,000 it has requested for its summer programs. The money will be in effect a 'demonstration grant,' he said. Funds will be from a combination of sources' within the city, Lee said....

"Action came after an earlier meeting Wednesday of CPI and Hill Association officials which was followed by reported HPA threats of direction action - and apparently related incidents of damage at four CPI offices.

NH 157-747

"Ronald Johnson, of the HPA, said Wednesday that the funding request had been rejected by CPI....

"Early this morning, a Dixwell Avenue office of CPI was fire-bombed, resulting in minor damage...."

This article also indicated that three other CPI offices received minor damage such as smashed windows and fire damage.

On August 7, 1967, NH T-7 advised that on or about July 18, 1967, CURTIS BELTON, whom he knew to be working for "Operation Breakthrough," an adjunct of the Hill Parents Association, 605 Congress Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, came to his place of business and asked whether he intended to attend a meeting to be held July 19, 1967, at the HPA playground, Congress Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, for the purpose of organizing "the Hill Businessmen's Association."

According to NH T-7, BELTON pointed out that the Hill Businessmen's Association was being formed for the purpose of preventing riots and other racial problems which had occurred in such cities as Newark, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and New York, New York. NH T-7 said BELTON also stated that the association was being organized to correct local conditions, primarily in the Hill District of New Haven, such conditions including unsanitary living conditions, the presence of rats and roaches caused by neglect of property on the part of the landlords, and the sale of food to local residents at exorbitant prices.

NH T-7 said that BELTON stated that "we have plenty of gasoline and know how to use it." BELTON strongly indicated that NH T-7 should make every effort to attend the forthcoming meeting on July 19, 1967.

NH T-7 advised that on July 19, 1967, a meeting was held in the Hill Parents Association playground, Congress Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut. This meeting was attended by a large number of local businessmen from the area, including NH T-7, and among those present was JOHN BARBER, former president of

the New Haven Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The Chairman of the meeting was FRED HARRIS, an employee of the Hill Parents Association, who ran for election as State Representative from the Third Connecticut Congressional District during November, 1966. HARRIS described to those assembled efforts made by the HPA to improve living conditions and neighborhood relations for persons residing in the Hill District of New Haven.

After his opening remarks, JOHN BARBER addressed those present and stated that just because residents in the community were Negro, the businessmen were not going to "take advantage of us." He said the landlords were robbing local residents, that houses provided by the landlords were not fit to live in, that local merchants charged exorbitant prices for inferior quality food and he stated that, "We have plenty of gasoline and plenty of Molotov bombs." He said, "If you businessmen don't get into line, we'll see that its done like in other cities."

NH T-8 advised on November 22, 1967, that JOHN BARBER had attempted to contact BENJAMIN DAVIS, JR., National Communist Party, USA, functionary at the Communist Party, USA Headquarters, New York City.

NH T-9 advised on November 18, 1963, that JOHN BARBER had discussed at a meeting of the local branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New Haven, attempts to split the New Haven Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the Connecticut Branch, Socialist Workers Party appears in the Appendix.

JOHN BARBER is a former president of the New Haven Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and was formerly employed by **MARTIN LUTHER KING**, in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, as Executive Assistant to the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The August 7, 1967, edition of the "Hartford Courant," a Hartford, Connecticut daily newspaper, contained an article captioned, "Bomb Suspect Prowled, Bystanders Report." This article revealed that **JOHN BARBER** and three other individuals had been arrested and charged with two counts of arson in connection with fire bombings in the North End Section, Hartford, Connecticut, on August 5, 1967.

On August 16, 1967, the facts pertaining to statements made by **CURTIS BELTON** were discussed with Assistant United States Attorney **SAMUEL J. HEYMAN**, New Haven, Connecticut. He stated that statements made by **BELTON** would appear to constitute extortion in accordance with the provisions of the Hobbs Act.

On August 19, 1967, a civil disturbance erupted in New Haven, Connecticut, at approximately 8:30 p.m., and ended on Thursday, August 24, 1967. During this riot there was a total of 620 individuals arrested by the New Haven Police Department.

FREDERICK HARRIS, JR., President of the Hill Parents Association, was arrested on August 20, 1967, for disorderly conduct.

CURTIS BELTON, then Co-Director of Operation Breakthrough, was arrested on August 22, 1967, for breach of peace.

RONALD JOHNSON, Co-Director of Operation Breakthrough, who has an arrest record in excess of twenty five arrests, was arrested on August 22, 1967, for breach of the peace.

The "Hartford Courant," on August 29, 1967, carried an article captioned, "Black Men of New Haven Blast Mayor on Riots," with a sub-heading, "550 Attend Rally." The article summarized speeches at the rally held on Monday, August 28, 1967, at the Lee High School in New Haven:

"Mayor Richard C. Lee and middle class Negroes were criticized Monday night by a group called 'The Angry Young Black Men of New Haven.'"

The article set forth in part:

"Fred Harris, president of the Hill Parents Assn. (HPA), received a standing ovation from the group. Harris, a key man in organizing the ghettos in New Haven, was arrested during the recent racial disturbances there.

"'I'm sorry I'm a little nervous,' he said, 'but I've just learned that another threat has been made on my life.'

"In his speech, Harris said that during the violence, his life was threatened by a detective. However, he was admonished by the other speakers not to reveal the detective's name.

"Harris also indicated that attempts have been made by what he called the 'establishment' to buy him off. He said he had been offered a college scholarship and a \$15,000 a year job. He refused both.

"'I won't be bought off,' Harris said.

"Harris also said he was accused of being a self-appointed leader looking for an easy way to make a living.

"'I'm doing it for my brothers,' he said, 'even if it costs my life. My life is my brothers.'"

The article further set forth:

"Ronald Johnson of the HPA claimed the police were not needed during the first night of the recent disorders. 'What we needed was cooperation,' he said.

"Johnson said that the parents association called for a city truck and equipment and volunteered to clean up the debris resulting from the disturbance. But the truck did not come.

"The police wanted this to happen, he said. 'This was a plan.'

"Johnson described the police as the 'KKK in blue uniforms.' He said during the riots they were just waiting for an excuse to shoot the black man. He also charged that police during the riots were removing their badges so that Negroes could not take down the badge numbers for identification purposes.

"Harris described the parents association as a coalition between the Negro and the Puerto Rican. 'The coalition wasn't set up to burn or to start riots,' he said, 'but to deal with the common problems' of the coalition - housing, segregation and jobs.

"Speakers referred to their groups as 'grass roots' organizations whose leaders are non-paid as opposed to the 'Uncle Tom, middle-class Negro' being 'subsidized' by the state and federal governments.

"'It's time for the black businessman to become involved,' Harris charged."

On August 30, 1967, NH T-10 advised that on the night of August 28, 1967, a meeting was held at the Lee High School, New Haven, Connecticut, which was sponsored by four neighborhood action groups, namely, Dixwell Legal Rights Association, Inc.; Hill

Parents Association; Operation Breakthrough; and NARCO, a group dealing with narcotics addiction in the New Haven area. According to NH T-10, the newspaper articles which appeared in the local newspapers the day following this meeting related an accurate account of this meeting, as far as these articles went; however, the articles left out many of the more explosive remarks made by the speakers at this meeting.

NH T-10 described this meeting as a "two and half hour litany of hate." NH T-10 said the most hostile speaker of the meeting was JOHN BARBER, whom he described as a former president of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and who is presently out on bond following his arrest in Hartford, Connecticut, in connection with arson and inciting to riot charges. This source stated that BARBER's presentation to those in attendance consisted of one long indictment of the white community and that it sharply criticized Mayor RICHARD C. LEE of New Haven, Connecticut, and also ARTHUR T. BARBIERI, the Democratic Town Committee Chairman, New Haven, Connecticut. NH T-10 said that BARBER, in his talk, discussed the need of violence at length. He quoted BARBER as saying, "I am glad that we got that many to riot." This source further stated that at times during his talk BARBER was very vulgar and used obscene words in describing the "American dream," to which he received great applause from those in attendance.

According to NH T-10, BARBER made the statement that "MALCOLM X is my Jesus," and that he further praised STOKELY CARMICHAEL and H. RAP BROWN. NH T-10 further stated that BARBER, in his talk, attacked the United States Government's policy in Vietnam and stated that President JOHNSON was "using our soldiers to barbecue yellow babies in Vietnam," which statement, according to NH T-10, received a great round of applause from those in attendance.

A characterization of MALCOLM X is contained within the characterization of Muslim Mosque, Inc., which appears in the Appendix.

NH T-10 continued that almost all of the speakers at this meeting bitterly attacked the Connecticut State Police and the New Haven

City Police, who were referred to as "Nazi gestapo, KKK, murderers and brutes." NH T-10 said that every such attack on the police was received with great enthusiasm by those in attendance.

NH T-10 stated that FRED HARRIS, president of the Hill Parents Association, received the greatest applause and a standing ovation. NH T-10 stated that HARRIS prefixed his remarks to those in attendance by stating, "Salaam Aleikum and special welcome to the brothers," which remark received much applause.

NH T-10 commented that many of the speakers at this meeting were bitter in their denunciation of the Negro ministers, Negro educators, Negro middle class and Negro "bourgeoisie" and all of these attacks were received with enthusiasm by the audience.

NH T-10 pointed out that speaker after speaker at this meeting made it very clear that the next time there was violence in New Haven, Connecticut, it would not be in the ghetto but rather in the white middle class area.

NH T-10 concluded by stating that in addition to the above, several of the speakers were very critical of voter registration, making it clear that they could not vote and that there were many verbal attacks made against the Community Progress, Inc., the local anti-poverty program in New Haven.

NH T-10 estimated that there were from seven hundred to eight hundred individuals in attendance at this meeting.

The October 3, 1967, issue of the "New Haven Journal Courier" contained an article entitled, "'Black Men' Attack CPI," which set forth in part:

"Spitz has got to go, Spitz has got to go," chanted most of the six hundred persons who attended the second 'Angry Young Black Men's' meeting Monday night (October 2, 1967).

"John Barber, a leader of the Hartford's Black Caucus and former head of the New Haven Chapter of the NAACP, played the role of cheerleader. The Spitz in question, Lawrence N. Spitz, is Executive Director of Community Progress, Inc. (CPI), which bore the brunt of 'black anger' at the Winchester Community School.

"Barber, facing a Hartford trial on various charges stemming from violence this summer, topped off the meeting with a call for blacks to 'lash out tomorrow' and 'take over the CPI offices.'"

According to the article, FRED HARRIS, president of the Hill Parents Association, a local civil rights group, "scored New Haven's poverty program for 'failing to meet the needs of the people.' Instead of encouraging grass roots organization, CPI, he said, has 'bought off the grass roots black leaders - given them shirts and ties so now one can't even talk to them.'"

NH T-10, on October 4, 1967, advised this second meeting of "Angry Young Black Men of New Haven," was a repeat performance of the meeting held on August 28, 1967, and an indictment of the white community. According to NH T-10, JOHN BARBER again was the most vulgar and outspoken of those addressing this meeting. BARBER frequently used extremely obscene words and expressions in his speech.

The October 9, 1967, edition of the "Yale Daily News," a daily newspaper published at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, contained an article entitled, "Racial Unrest - Harris Predicts Revolt," which set forth in part:

"New Haven's summer riots are only a precursor to a black revolution that will engulf America, Fred Harris, President of the HPA, said last night.

"Harris' speech key-noted a meeting of 175 people at the art gallery, which was called to probe the cause of New Haven's racial unrest this last August.

"According to Harris, the major cause of the riots in New Haven is the suppression of Negro rights by white America. Harris compared the Negro rebellion to the Boston Tea Party, and declared that today it is the 'black people who are being taxed without representation and this gives us constitutional grounds for rebellion.'..."

The October 28, 1967, edition of the "New Haven Journal Courier" contained an article entitled, "Harris Arrest Protested by 200 Outside City Hall," which set forth in part:

"About 200 people stood quietly in front of the City Hall for an hour Friday afternoon (October 27, 1967) protesting alleged harrasment of the Hill Parents Association and its leader, Fred L. Harris, Jr.

"Harris was arrested Thursday (October 26, 1967) on charges of possessing heroin and stolen goods and breach of the peace...."

According to the article, "individuals held up posters with such charges as:

"'Stop Harassment of HPA'

"'We Stand with Fred Harris'

"'Protest Gestapo Tactics'"

The article also set forth:

"The arrest comes on the heels of a Grand Jury investigation of Harris and other HPA members concerning the alleged extortion of store owners in the Hill area. The Jury was dismissed and no charges were brought."

On November 2, 1967, Inspector STEPHEN AHERN, New Haven, Connecticut Police Department, advised on that date his department had received information that members of the Hill Parents Association were planning to blow up New Haven Police Department headquarters at some unspecified time.

According to Inspector AHERN, members of the HPA, including FRED HARRIS, President, and RONALD JOHNSON, Assistant Director of Operation Breakthrough, an affiliate organization of the HPA,

NH 157-747

held a meeting on November 1, 1967, during which it was announced that twenty or thirty individuals affiliated with the HPA would attend a "school" near Pawling, New York, for two or three days, where they would learn organizing activity and the use of explosives and firearms. Inspector AHERN said that according to his information, the group would leave for Pawling, New York, on the evening of November 2, 1967.

On November 3, 1967, Inspector AHERN advised that approximately eighteen Negroes affiliated with HPA departed from the New Haven area at 11:30 p.m., November 2, 1967, in several different automobiles and indicated they were not returning to New Haven until the following Wednesday.

Inspector AHERN also noted that thirty sticks of dynamite had recently been stolen from a local construction company, however, he said he had no information indicating any specific connection between this theft and the Hill Parents Association.

Sergeant THOMAS MAHER, Dutchess County Sheriff's Office, New York, advised on November 3, 1967, that a group of young people, mostly Negro, were currently attending a conference at the Holiday Camp, Pawling, New York, sponsored by the Community Change Institute of the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church, 815 Second Avenue, New York City. According to Sergeant MAHER, this conference was being directed by LEON MODESTE, who is connected with the church council, and participants were wearing name plates reflecting the letters, "HPA." Sergeant MAHER further stated that no information had come to his attention indicating participants were being trained in explosives or the use of firearms. He said this conference was to terminate November 8, 1967, however, Mr. REESE, Assistant Director of the Holiday Camp site, had indicated that the group was an unruly mob with frequent petty thefts occurring and indicated that if such behavior on their part continued, they would be ejected from the camp.

Sergeant MAHER stated that LEON MODESTE, Director of this conference, was reported to have stated that the participating Negro youth were from Connecticut and had previously been involved in racial trouble in Connecticut, and this conference was an attempt by the Episcopal Church to rehabilitate them.

The November 11, 1967, edition of the Saturday Special of the "New Haven Register - New Haven Journal Courier," published each Saturday at New Haven, Connecticut, contained an article entitled, "HPA Leaders Given Terms in Hartford." This article revealed that five persons, including two leaders of New Haven's Hill Parents Association, were sentenced to jail November 10, 1967, on charges of breach of the peace stemming from a 1966 demonstration outside the Office of the State Welfare Commissioner BERNARD SHAPIRO. According to this article, FRED HARRIS, 29, of New Haven, President of the HPA, was sentenced to ninety days in jail, suspended after serving thirty days and placed on one year's probation.

WILLIE COUNSEL, 27, of New Haven, Vice President of the HPA, was sentenced to sixty days in jail, also to be suspended after serving thirty days and COUNSEL also was placed on one year's probation.

The December 13, 1967, edition of the "New Haven Register" contained an article entitled, "Harris Fires At Critics, Sees More Militant HPA," which set forth in part:

"Hill Parents Association President Fred Harris had a long list of complaints and criticisms at a press conference Tuesday (December 12, 1967), as he attacked his most vocal critics and noted as well that the HPA plans to become a 'little more militant.' ..."

The article set forth:

"In earlier comments before a noon downtown luncheon fellowship group of the First Methodist Church, Harris had warned of further city violence, suggesting it may be this winter and of a 'planned' nature.

"So far, he said in part of a wide-ranging talk, violence has been 'unplanned.' But, 'I know six guys drawing up a plan to destroy a city,' he added. 'Now I mean business,' he also said.

"Harris was not specific as to the city or the 'planners.' He also mentioned the strategy of

building bombs which he suggested, could be used on a 'city hall.'..."

The December 24, 1967, edition of the "New Haven Register" contained an article on page one entitled, "Scheme to Blow Up City Building Laid to 5 Seized with Explosives," which set forth in part:

"After what has been described by New Haven police as 'the most far-reaching investigation conducted here during the past 13 years,' five men, two of them Negro militants, were arrested Saturday (December 23, 1967) and charged with conspiring to blow up 'an important public building' here.

"The men were arrested shortly after noon in a Westville motel where police said a quantity of explosives were confiscated. They are being held in lieu of \$100,000 bond each at New Haven State Jail...."

The article stated:

"The men arrested were Ronald Johnson, 25, a member of the Hill Parents Association (HPA) and a organizer of a government-financed make work project, 'Operation Breakthrough'; Curtis Belton, 22, current head of 'Operation Breakthrough'; Alonzo Oliver Russell, 27; Willis Albert Brooks, 31; and James Anthony Cotter, 28.

"All with the exception of Cotter are Negro and residents of New Haven. Cotter, who is white, lives in Guilford...."

The article also set forth:

"Johnson (Ronald Johnson), as organizer of 'Operation Breakthrough', was one of the original recipients of a \$32,000 grant by Community Progress, Inc. this past summer for the inner city employment for the hard-core unemployed.

"Recently, the Hill Parents Association and 'Operation Breakthrough,' of which Belton (Curtis Belton) is now the head, were to share in a \$100,000 state allocation for a clean-up and maintenance program for houses owned by the state in the pathway of the proposed Route 34...."

The December 25, 1967, edition of the "New Haven Journal Courier" contained an article on page one entitled, "Plot to Destroy Police Revealed in Motel Raid," which set forth in part:

"An apparent death list containing the names of 'less than 10' police officials slated for 'execution' was among the items confiscated Saturday (December 23, 1967) when five men were arrested on conspiracy charges, informed sources said.

"The arrest came shortly after noon Saturday in a Westville motel where authorities also recovered 'an excessive quantity of dynamite' and an undisclosed number of small machine guns, according to one source. The machine guns were believed to be a type used by German troops in World War II.

"The conspiracy was described as a plot to blow up New Haven's police station, several schools, banks, and 'many other public buildings.'..."

The article also stated:

"The arrest and disclosure of the plot follows by less than two weeks a statement by HPA president Fred Harris that he knew of 'six guys drawing up a plan to destroy a city.' Harris made the statement Dec. 12 before a luncheon fellowship group of the First Methodist Church. In his speech, Harris warned of further city violence, suggesting it may be this winter and of a 'planned' nature...."

The January 2, 1968, edition of the "New Haven Journal Courier" contained an article entitled, "To Aid Accused Bombers - Black Fund Raises \$1,100," which set forth in part:

"The recently formed 'Black Defense Fund Committee' raised more than \$1,100 in its drive to provide legal support for six men arrested in an alleged plot to dynamite a number of city buildings...."

The article indicated that, in addition to the five individuals arrested on December 23, 1967, HARRY J. BONNER, age 29, of 111 Lambertson Street, New Haven, was arrested on December 31, 1967, charged with the same offense as the other five individuals and held on \$100,000 bond.

The January 3, 1968, issue of the "New Haven Journal Courier" contained an article entitled, "Bonds Reduced for Six Suspects," which set forth in part:

"Bond for each of six suspects accused of conspiring to blow up several city buildings was reduced from \$100,000 to \$25,000 when they were presented in New Haven Superior Court Tuesday (January 2, 1968)...."

The article also set forth:

"The case was one of two brought before the criminal session of superior court Tuesday. In the other, Hill Parents Association President, Fred L. Harris, Jr., had his case continued to Jan. 9 to allow his file to be transferred from circuit court.

"Arrested Oct. 26, he is charged with possession of heroin and possession of stolen goods.

"Harris, 30, of 126 Carlisle St., was bound over to superior court after Circuit Court Judge Harold Missal found probable cause to have him tried on the charges.

"The Black Power advocate was booked after detectives allegedly found a quantity of heroin and a stolen typewriter in his apartment.

"Harris, who did not enter a plea Tuesday, is free on \$1,000 bond."

The January 12, 1968, edition of the "New Haven Register" contained an article entitled, "Six Enter Pleas of Not Guilty in Bomb Plot," which set forth in part:

"Six men pleaded innocent today to charges of conspiracy in an alleged plot to blow up several downtown buildings.

"Each appeared before Superior Court Judge Raymond J. Devlin and elected trial by a jury of 12...."

The January 13, 1968, edition of the "New Haven Journal Courier" contained an article entitled, "Feb. 6 Trials Tentatively Set in Bomb Plot," which set forth in part:

"A tentative Feb. 6 trial date has been set for six men charged with conspiracy in connection with an alleged plot to blow up several buildings in downtown New Haven...."

a. Biographical Data

(1). FREDERICK L. HARRIS, JR.,
also known as Fred Harris

Records of the New Haven, Connecticut Police Department reveal HARRIS, a Negro, was born September 27, 1937, at New Haven, Connecticut. He is President of the Hill Parents Association, 662 Congress Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, and resides at 127 Carlisle Street, New Haven.

HARRIS was arrested in New Haven in 1965 for a traffic violation and on August 20, 1967, during the civil disturbance in New Haven, for loitering and disorderly conduct.

HARRIS was arrested in Hartford, Connecticut, on September 14, 1966, on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. He was subsequently convicted and on November 10, 1967, was sentenced to ninety days in jail to be suspended after thirty days and he was placed on one year's probation.

He was arrested by the New Haven Police Department on October 26, 1967, and charged with possession of heroin, stolen goods and breach of the peace. He is presently free on \$1,000 bond.

(2). RONALD SHERWOOD JOHNSON,
also known as Ronnie Johnson

Records of the New Haven Police Department reveal that JOHNSON, a Negro, was born July 7, 1942, at New Haven, Connecticut. He is Co-Director and a member of the Board of Directors of Operation Breakthrough, 763 Congress Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, and resides at 610 Congress Avenue, New Haven.

JOHNSON has been arrested by the New Haven Police Department in excess of twenty five times for offenses including lascivious carriage, idleness, breach of the peace, resisting an officer, theft, non-support of wife and children, operating a motor vehicle without license, violation of probation, intoxication, defrauding an innkeeper and violation of curfew.

JOHNSON was arrested by the New Haven Police Department on December 23, 1967, along with four other individuals and charged with conspiracy to blow up several public buildings in New Haven. He is presently confined to jail in lieu of \$25,000 bond.

(3). CURTIS BELTON

Records of the New Haven Police Department reveal that BELTON, a Negro, was born December 25, 1944, place unknown. He is Co-Director and a member of the Board of Directors of Operation Breakthrough, 763 Congress Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, and resides at 1339 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

NH 157-747

BELTON has been arrested by the New Haven Police Department for traffic violations and during the civil disturbance in New Haven, Connecticut, during August, 1967, he was arrested for breach of the peace. BELTON was arrested by the New Haven Police Department on December 23, 1967, along with four other individuals, and charged with conspiracy to blow up several public buildings in New Haven. BELTON is presently free on \$25,000 bond.

(4). WILLIE ROBERT COUNSEL

Records of the New Haven Police Department reveal COUNSEL, a Negro, was born August 22, 1940, at Tuskegee, Alabama. COUNSEL is Vice President of the Hill Parents Association, 662 Congress Avenue, New Haven, and resides at 25 Sylvan Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut.

COUNSEL was arrested by the New Haven Police Department in September, 1966, for non-support. He was also arrested in Hartford, Connecticut, on September 14, 1966, on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. He was subsequently convicted and on November 10, 1967, was sentenced to sixty days in jail to be suspended after thirty days and he was placed on one year's probation.

(5). ALONZO OLIVER RUSSELL

Records of the New Haven Police Department reveal RUSSELL, a Negro, was born November 27, 1940, in North Carolina, exact location unknown. RUSSELL resides at 225 Ashmun Street, New Haven, and is a worker for the Hill Parents Association.

He has been arrested on at least four occasions by the New Haven Police Department and charged with offenses including breach of the peace, resisting a police officer and unnecessary noise with a motor vehicle.

RUSSELL was arrested by the New Haven Police Department on December 23, 1967, along with four other individuals, and charged with conspiracy to blow up several public buildings in New Haven. He is presently confined to jail in lieu of \$25,000 bond.

(6). WILLIS ALBERT BROOKS,
also known as "Knobby"

Records of the New Haven Police Department reveal BROOKS, a Negro, was born November 6, 1936, in Georgia, or November 6, 1936, in New Haven, Connecticut. BROOKS resides at 80 Henry Street, New Haven, and is a worker for the Hill Parents Association.

BROOKS has been arrested on at least thirty three occasions by the New Haven Police Department on charges including interfering with a police officer, abusing a police officer, breach of the peace, theft, violation of motor vehicle laws, violation of traffic regulations, drunkenness, loitering, resisting arrest, inciting a riot, non-support of wife and children, trespassing and injury to property.

BROOKS was arrested by the New Haven Police Department on December 23, 1967, along with four other individuals and charged with conspiracy to blow up several public buildings in New Haven. He is presently confined to jail in lieu of \$25,000 bond.

(7). HARRY J. BONNER, JR.

The records of the New Haven Police Department reveal BONNER, a Negro, was born May 13, 1938, in North Carolina, exact location unknown. He resides at 111 Lamberton Street, New Haven, and is a worker for the Hill Parents Association.

BONNER has a previous arrest record with the New Haven Police Department and was arrested on December 31, 1967, in connection with the plot to blow up several public buildings in New Haven, and is presently confined to jail in lieu of \$25,000 bond.

(8). JAMES ANTHONY COTTER

Records of the New Haven Police Department reveal COTTER, a white male, is 29 years of age, resides on Maupus Road, Guilford, Connecticut, and operates a phonograph record shop in the Hill Section of New Haven.

COTTER has an extensive police record with the New Haven Police Department and was arrested on December 23, 1967, along with four others, in connection with the plot to blow up several public buildings in New Haven. He is presently free on \$25,000 bond.

(9). JOHN BARBER

Records of the Hartford, Connecticut Police Department reveal that BARBER, a Negro, was born October 13, 1936, place unknown, and resides at 4 Enright Street, West Haven, Connecticut, and 30 Barbour Street, Hartford, Connecticut. BARBER owns and operates Murphy's Restaurant, 171½ Barbour Street, Hartford.

BARBER has been arrested on at least three occasions by the Hartford, Connecticut Police Department and is presently awaiting trial in Superior Court, Hartford, on a charge of inciting injuries to persons or property in connection with a civil disturbance in Hartford, Connecticut, on July 13, 1967.

2. Black Caucus

The "Hartford Times," an evening newspaper published in Hartford, Connecticut, on September 12, 1967, carried an article concerning the first meeting of a group called Black Caucus, described as representing a wide group of Negroes. The newspaper stated the group was created to be a new political power to produce changes in the political and social life of Hartford Negroes.

At this meeting, they discussed the shooting of WILLIAM FURBUSH, a Negro teenager, by THOMAS GANLEY, a white policeman, and voted to send a delegation to Chief JOHN J. KERRIGAN, Hartford Police Department, to demand the suspension of GANLEY. The article set forth the following reactions stated at this meeting:

"Send fifty teenage boys down to the police station begging to be shot"

"Disarm all policemen and take their guns away"

"Hold our next caucus in Kerrigan's office"

NH 157-747

The article advised that Acting Police Chief THOMAS VAUGHN, Hartford Police Department, stated on September 12, 1967, that no members of Black Caucus had contacted his office concerning this suspension. VAUGHN refused to comment on the matter and the article indicated that KERRIGAN was not in his office and could not be reached for comment on September 12, 1967. The article reported that FURBUSH had undergone surgery at St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, and was in satisfactory condition.

On September 15, 1967, Captain BENJAMIN GOLDSTEIN, Hartford Police Department, advised that the spokesman for the Black Caucus is JOHN BARBER, a Negro, who owns Murphy's Restaurant, 171½ Barbour Street, Hartford. GOLDSTEIN stated the Black Caucus had been formed earlier in the week "to consider new approaches to political representation and social problems," and one of their first acts was to demand the suspension of Patrolman GANLEY for the shooting of FURBUSH.

The "Hartford Courant" carried an article on September 26, 1967, in which JOHN BARBER stated that the Black Caucus speaks for the inarticulate and the brutalized in the city; the prostitutes, the pimps, and the pot smokers - the people with prison records who need help.

The "Hartford Times" carried an article on October 5, 1967, covering a speech may by BARBER at Trinity College, Hartford, on the previous evening. BARBER is described as the spokesman for the militant Black Caucus. The article states that BARBER holds degrees from Morehouse College and Yale University. In his address to 400 Trinity students, BARBER likened "Black Power" to "Irish Power" - that produced mayors, senators and, in 1960, a president - and to "Italian Power," using Mayor KINSELLA, of Hartford, as an example. BARBER described his Black Caucus as "participatory democracy."

The November 13, 1967, issue of the "Hartford Courant" carried an article in which JOHN BARBER states that an organization called the Black Community, Inc., an offshoot of the Black Caucus, is to be formed. He stated this is necessary in order to raise money and implement particular programs. BARBER also

stated that two other projects are to be launched. One of them, the Black Brother Association, will deal with the problems of fatherless families which he stated is the basis of many troubles in the Negro community. The other project, BARBER stated, will be a tutorial program in which college students, most of whom will be Negro, will help ghetto youngsters. A third project, "Operation Breakthrough," will come later, BARBER stated. He said this would concern itself with problems of employment.

On November 2, 1967, Captain BENJAMIN GOLDSTEIN, Hartford Police Department, advised that the apartment building at 30 Auburn Street, Hartford, and Murphy's Restaurant, 171 1/2 Barbour Street, which is owned by JOHN BARBER, are the meeting places used by members of the Black Caucus. He stated that the group has confined its activities to the Hartford, Connecticut area.

On September 15, 1967, Captain BENJAMIN GOLDSTEIN stated that JOHN BARBER is the spokesman and apparent moving force behind the Black Caucus.

"The Connecticut Life" magazine, a supplement to eight Connecticut newspapers, carried an article in the November, 1967 issue by JOHN BARBER, "Voice of Black Connecticut." In this article, BARBER describes the Black Caucus as made up of North End Hartford Negroes at the total bottom, who have been brutalized the most, those who are most likely to burn and kill if they have to. He stated that name came out of Chicago and said it was his idea to use it in Hartford. BARBER stated he is not their leader and claims to have no more power than anybody else in the Black Caucus. BARBER, in describing the Black Caucus, said "it grew out of our protesting the shooting of a black boy by a white cop, a controversial case. We asked for the cop's suspension pending an investigation. We tried to see the chief and the mayor and they wouldn't see us. Then we started marching. It was all an attempt to communicate." In this article, BARBER stated the Black Caucus is so structured so there will be no leader.

The "Hartford Times" carried an article on September 21, 1967, reporting the results of a press conference conducted by nine members of the Black Caucus at their headquarters in an apartment building at 30 Auburn Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

During this press conference, the organization was described as one with no single leader or board of directors or executive committee; no membership cards and no by-laws. One of the members stated the Black Caucus emerges from the Negroes' annoyance with so-called leaders. Another member of the group stated the key theme of the Black Caucus is non-violence and stated that participants in marches by the group object to recent reports linking the Black Caucus with the bottle-throwing rowdiness that struck the North End earlier in the week.

The "Hartford Courant," issue of October 20, 1967, carried an article regarding the Black Caucus, stating that the group has no chairman or president, but has six members who will act as spokesmen, namely: ROBERT MORRIS, LEONARD EDWARDS, JAMES BROWN, HARRY BATES, LEON CRAIG, ISAAC WELBORN and Mrs. CHRISTINE RUTHERFORD. The secretary is to be Mrs. DELORES JOHNSON and the treasurer is Mrs. JOHNNIE SMITH.

Captain BENJAMIN GOLDSTEIN, Hartford, Connecticut Police Department, advised members and sympathizers of the Black Caucus participated in a demonstration at Police Headquarters, Hartford, on September 15, 1967. This demonstration was to present their demands to city officials for the suspension of a white police officer who had shot and wounded a Negro in connection with the investigation of a stolen car. There was no violence during this demonstration, however, ten participants were arrested for refusing to depart a public building when instructed.

According to Captain GOLDSTEIN, among those arrested was JOHN BARBER and his cash bond of \$100 was provided by the American Independent Movement (AIM), First Congressional District, Hartford, Connecticut. Captain GOLDSTEIN stated BARBER is affiliated with AIM as the group's Negro representative in Hartford.

Mr. JOHN GALE, Chairman, AIM, First Congressional District, 74 Allyn Street, Hartford, Connecticut, in an open letter printed in April, 1967, stated that AIM was formed to protest the Vietnam war, also to lobby in favor of a bill that

would abolish capital punishment. He added that on Saturday, May 20, 1967, AIM, in conjunction with the American Friends Service, held a vigil "grieving over the grave injustice done to our brothers, both American and Vietnamese, overseas."

Captain GOLDSTEIN further advised, during September, October and November, 1967, individuals who were members or sympathizers with the Black Caucus participated in demonstrations in the Greater Hartford, Connecticut area. These demonstrations were for open housing in the South End, objections to behaviour and tactics of police officers, discrimination and exploitation by Hartford insurance companies, banks and private businesses, equal housing opportunities, improved welfare benefits, equal justice for all and similar complaints.

a. Biographical Data

(1). JOHN BARBER

See data regarding BARBER set forth above.

(2). HARRY BATES

Records of the Hartford, Connecticut Credit Rating Bureau reveal that HARRY BATES resides at 30 Auburn Street, Hartford, and is employed by the Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford.

Hartford, Connecticut Police Department records do not reveal any arrest for BATES.

(3). JAMES L. BROWN

Records of the Hartford, Connecticut Police Department reveal that BROWN was born October 16, 1944, place not given, and resides at 30 Auburn Street, Hartford. BROWN has been arrested at least eight times by the Hartford Police Department for offenses including breaking and entering, shop lifting, larceny, breach of the peace, operating without a license and arson.

(4). LEON CRAIG

Records of the Hartford, Connecticut Police Department reveal that CRAIG was born December 3, 1947, place not given, and resides at 146 Barbour Street, Hartford, Connecticut. CRAIG has been arrested on five occasions by the Hartford Police Department and charged with offenses including theft from person, breach of the peace, larceny, breaking and entering and aggravated assault.

(5). LEONARD EDWARDS

Records of the Hartford Police Department reveal EDWARDS was born June 21, 1945, place unknown, and he resides at 109 Clark Street, Hartford.

EDWARDS has been arrested on two occasions for offenses of carrying a dangerous weapon and breach of the peace.

(6). DELORES JOHNSON

Records of the Hartford, Connecticut Police Department reveal that JOHNSON is 46 years of age and resides at 151 Broad Street, Hartford.

She has been arrested on four occasions and charged with offenses of policy law conspiracy, violation of policy law, drunkenness and lascivious carriage.

(7). ROBERT MORRIS

Records of the Hartford Police Department reveal that MORRIS was born February 22, 1938, place unknown, and resides at 22 Liberty Street, Hartford.

MORRIS has been arrested on five occasions for offenses including breach of the peace, obstructing a drive way and gambling.

(8). CHRISTINE E. RUTHERFORD

Records of the Connecticut State Department of Motor Vehicles reveal RUTHERFORD was born June 15, 1940 and resides at 107 Vine Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

(9). JOHNNIE MAE SMITH

Records of the Hartford, Connecticut Police Department reveal that SMITH resides at 70 Williams Street, Hartford, and was arrested on September 16, 1967, for failing to leave a public building upon orders.

(10). ISAAC D. WELBORN

Records of the Hartford Police Department reveal that WELBORN was born November 13, 1936, place not given, and resides at 21 Liberty Street, Hartford.

WELBORN has been arrested on six occasions by the Hartford Police Department for offenses including keeping liquor without license to sell, dispensing liquor without a permit, wilfull injury to private property, breach of the peace and assault.

B. Black Power Conference

On November 21, 1967, NH T-4 advised that on November 16, 1967, a meeting open to black people only was held at the Kada House, 949 Whalley Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut. The main speaker at this meeting was NATHAN WRIGHT, a Negro who was brought to New Haven from Newark, New Jersey, by the Dixwell Community House, New Haven.

According to NH T-4, WRIGHT is working with the Dixwell Community House on a consultant basis and was hired to attempt to form a coalition of all Negro groups in New Haven in order to better advance the Negro problem. NH T-4 said that organizations represented at this meeting were Congress of Racial Equality,

the Nation of Islam, the Hill Parents Association and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. NH T-4 said the Fruit of Islam of the Nation of Islam acted as security guards at this meeting.

A characterization of the Fruit of Islam appears in the Appendix.

Approximately 339 individuals attended this meeting and WRIGHT, in his talk, said the purpose of his work was to form a black coalition wherein all black people in groups could work together toward the same end. He pointed out that it was necessary for black people to unite in order to have a controlling vote in the City of New Haven and that only in this way could the black people get black representatives in office.

WRIGHT pointed out that the same meeting would be held a second time on the next night (November 17, 1967) and that any black person who felt "naked" at this meeting because he wasn't sitting with his white friends would be welcome to bring his white friends to the meeting on November 17, 1967.

The November 1, 1967, edition of the "New Haven Journal Courier" contained an article entitled, "Negro Groups Hire Aid to Spark Drive for Unity," which set forth in part:

"Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr., Chief organizer of last summer's black power conference in Newark, New Jersey, told New Haven newspaper men Tuesday, 'black people realize that violence is clearly self-defeating,' but don't rule out the possibility of more disturbances in the City next summer.

"Wright, known nationally for his writing and civil rights militancy, has been hired as a consultant by the Dixwell Community House in its drive for 'total organization of the black community.'..."

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

A. Domestic

1. Hill Parents Association

On August 30, 1966, NH T-11 advised that the Independent Political Action Committee, which is headquartered at New Haven, Connecticut, and is sponsoring the independent candidacy of ROBERT M. COOK, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, who is an American Independent Movement candidate for Congress in the Third Connecticut Congressional District, is sponsoring a benefit performance by HARRY BELAFONTE, a Negro vocalist, at 8 p.m., September 25, 1966, at the New Haven Arena, New Haven. According to NH T-11, this concert is being held under the name of the Community Concert Committee of Greater New Haven and the purpose is to raise \$20,000 for the Cook for Congress campaign, and the Hill Parents Association.

On October 28, 1958, NH T-12 identified HARRY BELAFONTE as a member of the Young Communist League prior to his coming into prominence as an entertainer.

The Young Communist League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The September 21, 1966, edition of the "New Haven Journal Courier" contained an article entitled, "Hill LEAP to Benefit from Party," which set forth that the performance of HARRY BELAFONTE would be the first of a series of concerts planned by the Community Concert Committee of Greater New Haven. The members of this committee include Mrs. WADE EATON, Mrs. AMALIA CRAGO, and Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG, the Chairman.

The article indicated that the proceeds from the HARRY BELAFONTE concert would go to aid the Hill Parents Association, LEAP, a creative teaching program for New Haven children designed by Dr. GEORGE WITT, and the Independent Political Action Committee.

The December 15, 1967, edition of the "New Haven Register" contained an article captioned, "By Senator Morse's Daughter - Womens Anti-War Group Being Organized in City," which sets forth in part:

"The first Connecticut chapter of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade - a new peace group for women - has been formed in New Haven by the daughter of Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon.

"Mrs. Judith Eaton, daughter of the outspoken Senate dove, said the new organization will serve as a medium of expression for various other women's groups. It will also promote demonstrations in opposition to the war in Vietnam...."

NH T-13 advised on February 13, 1957, that AMALIA CRAGO attended as a delegate to the National Convention of the Communist Party, at New York City, New York, from February 9 through 12, 1957.

NH T-14 advised in July, 1957, that AMALIA CRAGO was one of those present at a meeting of the Communist Party, USA, Farm Commission that was held at Communist Party, USA Headquarters, New York, New York, on July 26, 1957.

On October 18, 1964, NH T-15 advised that on October 17, 1964, GUS HALL, General Secretary of the Communist Party, appeared at 37 Howe Street, New Haven, Connecticut, in order to deliver an address entitled, "Why and How Goldwaterism Can and Must be Defeated."

On October 17, 1964, AMALIA CRAGO was observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as being present at 37 Howe Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

The 1967 Hamden, Connecticut City Directory reveals that ROBERT EUGENE GOLDBURG is a Rabbi of the Congregation Mishkan Israel, Hamden, and resides at 25 West Slope Lane, Hamden, Connecticut.

On January 8, 1953, NH T-16 advised Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG was identified as a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in 1952.

In 1959, NH T-17 advised a national officer of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, prepared letters to the American Civil Liberties Committee requesting they take an active part in efforts to free MORTON SOBELL. These letters were prepared by this individual for the signature of Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG.

In 1962, NH T-18 advised Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG stated he was in sympathy with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and in April, 1962, he made a \$50 contribution to that group.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Characterizations of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee appear in the Appendix.

The September 26, 1966, edition of the "Yale Daily News" contained an article concerning the concert of HARRY BELAFONTE and a press conference. This article indicated that proceeds from the benefit concert were "expected to run above \$10,000" and would be split between the Independent Political Action Committee, the Hill Parents Association, and LEAP, an educational organization. The article states that the Independent Political Action Committee is sponsoring the campaigns of ROBERT M. COOK and FRED HARRIS, and identified HARRIS as President of the Hill Parents Association.

NH 157-747

On December 2, 1966, NH T-11 advised that STOKELY CARMICHAEL appeared at Woolsey Hall, Yale University, on November 15, 1966. According to NH T-11, CARMICHAEL's appearance was sponsored by the Independent Political Action Committee, and the Hill Parents Association. NH T-11 said that prior to CARMICHAEL's appearance, CORDELL REAGON, staff worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, gave a brief history of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and the FRED HARRIS campaign. NH T-11 stated that CARMICHAEL announced to those present, before reading from a prepared text, that the entire text of his speech would be published in the "Massachusetts Quarterly."

CARMICHAEL attempted to explain black power as not being anti-white, but pro-black, constructive and a means by which the Negro can liberate himself while preserving his cultural integrity.

NH T-11 said at the conclusion of CARMICHAEL's speech, a plea for funds was made for the Hill Parents Association.

On August 25, 1967, NH T-10 advised that BERNARD BURG had obtained a loan from a local attorney in New Haven, Connecticut, in the amount of \$1250. According to NH T-10, this was a personal loan and BURG intended to use this money to pay bondsmen's fees on the bonds outstanding against those individuals arrested during the civil disturbances in New Haven, Connecticut, during August, 1967.

NH T-19 advised on April 19, 1947, that BERNARD BURG was the membership director of the Youth Branch of the Communist Party, in New Haven, Connecticut.

NH T-20 advised on September 5, 1956, that BERNARD BURG, during 1950 through 1952, was a contact with Communist Party members who were then underground.

NH T-21 advised on April 9, 1956, that BERNARD BURG, on April 7, 1956, attended a Communist Party meeting at Hartford, Connecticut, the purpose of which was to raise funds for the Communist Party of Connecticut.

NH 157-747

NH T-22 advised on February 2, 1957, March 17, 1957, and April 7, 1957, that BERNARD BURG was in attendance at the 1957 State Convention of the Communist Party of Connecticut, held on those dates at 37 Howe Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

On August 25, 1967, NH T-10 advised that during the past few days there were observed on display at the offices of the Hill Parents Association, a pamphlet entitled, "Dr. Martin Luther King, Vietnam, and Civil Rights, by Herbert Aptheker," published by the New Outlook Publishers, New York, and a pamphlet entitled, "An Open Letter to Pres. Johnson, and An Appeal to the American People, Black and White," the back page of which carried a notation "for information about the program and activities of the Communist Party, write to National Office, Communist Party, USA, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York."

NH T-12, on March 29, 1967, advised that HERBERT APTHEKER, the Director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies, is a current member of the Communist Party, USA.

A characterization of the American Institute for Marxist Studies appears in the Appendix.

The October 17, 1967, edition of "AIM," Volume II, Number 6, the bulletin of the American Independent Movement, contains an article entitled, "AIM Condemns Harassment." This article reveals that "AIM condemns the concerted harassment campaign conducted by the FBI, local authorities, and the press against the HPA (Hill Parents Association), New Haven's most active grass roots organization, as an obvious political reprisal."

The article revealed that AIM pledged its support to HPA in every way and that for such purpose AIM was forming an "HPA Defense Fund," pointing out that if indictments are returned against the HPA, legal expenses would be immense.

NH 157-747

The reader was asked to send contributions to "AIM, 241 Orange Street, New Haven, 06511."

The article further revealed that in an apparent attempt to eliminate the Hill Parents Association from the New Haven political scene, United States Attorney JON O. NEWMAN, during October, 1967, convened a Grand Jury and subpoenaed at least eleven persons who were either members of or friends of the HPA. It was revealed that although the Grand Jury's investigations are supposedly secret, someone "leaked" details to the local press which appeared in the October 4, 1967, edition of the "New Haven Journal Courier," a New Haven daily newspaper. The AIM article pointed out that according to this newspaper edition, Federal officials were seeking indictments of HPA leaders on extortion charges and that the story implied that merchants in the community were told that their businesses would suffer unless they contributed to the Hill Parents Association.

The article further revealed that HPA leaders, as well as the New Haven Civil Liberties Union, were waiting with concern to see if any more stories from the "secret" Grand Jury proceedings were leaked. The article stated it was known from the "New Haven Journal Courier" article, as well as through local sources, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was spearheading the attacks on the Hill Parents Association and that Mayor RICHARD C. LEE, New Haven, was actively cooperating in the effort.

2. Black Caucus

The "Hartford Courant" carried an article in its issue of September 20, 1967, reflecting that the University of Hartford Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society had issued a manifesto supporting the Black Caucus, a recently organized group in Hartford, Connecticut, advocating social change for Negroes.

The Students for a Democratic Society chapter was reported to term the call of the Caucus for "black people's power," a call of "common identity" and offered to join or "walk along side" the next march of the group.

BEN HOLDEN, President of the above Students for a Democratic Society chapter, was reported to have said, "What the Black Caucus has done definitely deserves our support." The student group was said "to condone the non-violent policy but not the rock throwing addition from outside the Caucus."

A characterization of the Students for a Democratic Society appears in the Appendix.

In a letter to the Chairman, "Trinity Tripod," the student publication of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in the issue of October 3, 1967, **JEFFREY A. MCRROW**, Class of 1970, identified himself as President of Students for a Democratic Society at Trinity College. He stated that of the thirty-six students comprising the Student Senate, nine had run on the CITE platform. He added that CITE is a sub-committee of Students for a Democratic Society at Trinity.

An article which appeared in the "Hartford Courant" on October 13, 1967, reflected that a march in which approximately sixty persons participated was sponsored by the Trinity Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society. Most of those participating were Trinity College students, accompanied by a few students from the University of Hartford and the University of Connecticut, and the march was held from the Trinity College campus to Bushnell Park in Hartford, Connecticut.

The march, according to the article, was held to demonstrate support for the Black Caucus, a group described as Hartford's black power organization. **JOHN BARBER**, described as spokesman for the Black Caucus, made a speech in which he thanked our "white brothers for their support."

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APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the New England District Committee, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on history, science, physics, archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised that as of May 7, 1965, AIMS was located at 20 East 39th Street, New York City.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in June, 1953, the 'communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and "then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..." ("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full page advertisement captioned, "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between the Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that Vincent "Ted" Lee, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that Lee believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution

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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (cont'd.)

without interference from other nations. Lee did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut had called FPCC "The chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator Dodd was a member of the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1963 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. Lee had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

NH 157-747

A P P E N D I X

FRUIT OF ISLAM

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

APPENDIX

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE OF ISLAM # 14, HARTFORD,
CONNECTICUT, aka., MUSLIM CULT OF ISLAM,
NATION OF ISLAM

A source advised on April 2, 1956, that a new organization recently formed at Hartford, Connecticut, known as the Muslim Cult of Islam, was then holding meetings at 2106 Main Street, Hartford.

The July 12, 1956, edition of the "Pittsburgh Courier," New York edition, a weekly Negro newspaper published at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, contained an article reflecting that Temple #14 of the Muslim Cult of Islam was located at Hartford, Connecticut.

A second source advised on May 9, 1967, that Muhammad's Mosque of Islam #14, Hartford, Connecticut, also known as the Muslim Cult of Islam and the Nation of Islam, is affiliated with the national headquarters of the Nation of Islam at Chicago, Illinois and looks upon ELIJAH MUHAMMAD as its leader.

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APPENDIX

**MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE #40, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
aka., MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM,
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT**

A source advised on May 22, 1964, that the New Haven Temple of the Nation of Islam was formed in approximately August of 1960, and was commonly known as Muhammad's Mosque.

On August 24, 1965, a second source advised that in late July of 1965, the name of this Mosque, which is located at 142½ Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, was officially changed to Muhammad's Mosque #40.

A third source advised on May 15, 1967, that Muhammad's Mosque #40, is affiliated with the Headquarters of the Nation of Islam at Chicago, Illinois, and looks to ELIJAH MUHAMMAD as its leader.

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APPENDIX

MUHAMMAD's MOSQUE #41
Bridgeport, Connecticut
MUHAMMAD's TEMPLE OF ISLAM
Bridgeport, Connecticut

On August 24, 1965, a source advised that the Bridgeport, Connecticut, Temple of the Nation of Islam was formed in late February of 1960, and until late July, 1965, was commonly known as Muhammad's Temple of Islam. This source advised that in late July, 1965, the name of this Temple was officially changed to Muhammad's Mosque #41.

The same source advised on June 23, 1967, that Muhammad's Mosque #41, which is located at 1425 Seaview Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, is affiliated with the headquarters of the Nation of Islam at Chicago, Illinois, and looks upon ELIJAH MUHAMMAD as its leader.

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APPENDIX

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 principles". 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.

APPENDIX

2.

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".

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A P P E N D I X

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

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

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

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

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Act, 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

A P P E N D I X

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

instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

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

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
CONNECTICUT BRANCH

On March 28, 1961, a source advised that Connecticut Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CB, SWP) had been formed in New Haven, Connecticut, in March, 1961.

On October 20, 1964, a second source advised that according to CB, SWP Organizer WILLIAM WINNICK, the CB, SWP was dissolved on August 2, 1964.

A third source advised on April 30, 1965, that WILLIAM WINNICK was notified on April 8, 1965, by the National Office of the SWP, that the National Office of the SWP no longer considered the New Haven, Connecticut, SWP members to constitute a Branch of the SWP.

On July 2, 1965, the third source advised that WILLIAM WINNICK notified ED SHAW, SWP Organizational Secretary, that he agreed with the decision of the National Office of the SWP that a functioning branch of the SWP did not exist in Connecticut.

A P P E N D I X

CONFIDENTIAL

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 New Haven, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. **NH 157-747**

January 30, 1968

Title	BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT NEW HAVEN DIVISION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - BN
Reference	Report of SA ROBERT C. PUCKETT, dated and captioned as above, at New Haven, Connecticut

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

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ / RAC 12-4-2011

By LLW NARA, Date 06-27-2014

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

Copy to: 1 - MIG, New Orleans, Louisiana (Registered Mail)
1 - NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana (Registered Mail)
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (Registered Mail)
1 - Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana (Registered Mail)

Report of: SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER
Date: January 31, 1968

Office: New Orleans

Field Office File #: NO 157-10239

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - BLACK NATIONALIST

Synopsis: Nation of Islam groups located at New Orleans and Monroe, Louisiana. The groups are associated with the national organization located at Chicago, Illinois, and subscribe to the teachings and doctrines of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, the national leader of the NOI. Membership at New Orleans consists of 32 persons. Membership at Monroe consists of 24 persons. Identities of leaders at New Orleans and Monroe set forth. These leaders have made statements against use of Negro troops in Viet Nam and the downfall of America. No information received that NOI members have engaged in acts of violence or are in possession of weapons or involved in racial disturbances. NOI groups obtain funds through contributions of members and sale of NOI newspaper "Muhammad Speaks". Deacons of Defense and Justice (DDJ) formed at Jonesboro, La., in 1964. EARNEST THOMAS of Jonesboro, La., who has no official connection with DDJ, has been travelling throughout the United States representing himself to be with the DDJ. THOMAS is considered militant and has expressed great hatred for the white race. During his travels, THOMAS has contacted civil rights organizations and militant groups, including the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). Speeches by THOMAS indicate he favors the use of force. THOMAS also has associated with STOKELY CARMICHAEL. In 1966, THOMAS travelled to Mexico, Cuba, and Europe and while in London, England, contacted the Chinese Diplomatic Mission (CDM), ALBERT Z. YOUNG, President of the Bogalusa Voters League (BVL), a civil rights group at Bogalusa, La., has made statements favoring the use of violence.

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NLJ / RAC 12-41241

By UCB NARA Date 06-27-2014

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NO 157-10239

DETAILS:

I. EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS IN LOUISIANA

NATION OF ISLAM (NOI)

New Orleans, Louisiana:

NO T-1 advised at various times since 1960 that the NOI has been organized and holding regular meetings in New Orleans, Louisiana, since approximately 1960. The New Orleans group is associated with the national organization headquartered at Chicago, Illinois, under the leadership of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD and subscribes to the teachings and doctrines of MUHAMMAD. Membership is restricted to members of the Negro race and at meetings, the male members wear dark suits, white shirts, and dark ties and are clean shaven with close cropped hair. The female members wear long white flowing dresses with a white headdress.

A characterization of the NOI is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

A. Membership:

NO T-1 advised on December 4, 1967, that the NOI Mosque is located at 2632 Magnolia Street, New Orleans, and the following are the leaders of the NOI at New Orleans:

SIDNEY WALKER - Minister
CLARENCE PAGE - Captain, Fruit of Islam (FOI).

A characterization of the FOI is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

SIDNEY WALKER is a Negro male, born September 22, 1932, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, resides at 9311 Apple Street, New Orleans, and is employed in a dry-cleaning shop in New Orleans.

CLARENCE PAGE is a Negro male, born March 6, 1932, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and resides at 2632 Magnolia Street, New Orleans, and is employed at a radio and appliance store in New Orleans.

NO 157-10239

NO T-1 further advised that the membership of the NOI at New Orleans consists of 32 individuals.

B. Terrorists or Revolutionary Activities

No information has been received that members of the NOI at New Orleans have been engaged in acts of violence or have plans to commit same or are in possession of weapons or instruments of destruction. Likewise, no information has been received that members of the NOI at New Orleans have been involved in racial disturbances.

Typical violent statements:

NO T-2 advised on June 27, 1967, that an NOI meeting was held on June 4, 1967, at New Orleans, at which SIDNEY WALKER spoke in regards to black soldiers fighting in Viet Nam. WALKER told those in attendance that instead of fighting in Viet Nam, these black soldiers should fight the devil (white people) in Mississippi and Alabama.

NO T-2 advised on September 29, 1967, that at an NOI meeting held on September 27, 1967, at New Orleans, SIDNEY WALKER lectured on the downfall of America. WALKER claimed the destruction of America had already begun and was spreading throughout the United States as evidenced by floods, riots, and civil disorder. WALKER stated that these actions are breaking down the framework of the Constitution of the United States and bringing the devil to his doom.

C. Publications

NO T-1 advised during 1967, that members of the NOI at New Orleans sell copies of the official NOI newspaper, "Muhammad Speaks".

D. Funds

NO T-1 advised during 1967, that the principal finances of the NOI at New Orleans are derived from the contributions of the members and sales of the NOI newspaper "Muhammad Speaks".

NO 157-10239

MONROE, LOUISIANA:

NO T-3 has advised during 1967 that the NOI at Monroe, Louisiana, has been holding meetings since approximately 1962. The Monroe group is associated with the national association which is headquartered at Chicago, Illinois under the leadership of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD. The Monroe group subscribes to the teachings and philosophy of MUHAMMAD.

Membership is restricted to members of the Negro race. At the meetings, male members generally wear dark suits, and ties and white shirts and are clean shaven. Female members wear white flowing dresses with a white headdress.

A. Membership

NO T-3 advised on November 27, 1967, that the NOI at Monroe, Louisiana hold their meetings at 2000 Conover Street. The average attendance at these meetings is 24 persons of which approximately 10 are juveniles.

NO T-3 advised on November 27, 1967, that the following individuals are leaders of the NOI at Monroe, Louisiana:

RAY ALLEN WINTER - Minister

MARSHALL LEE WATERS - Captain, FOI.

RAY ALLEN WINTER is a Negro male, born March 23, 1931, at Shreveport, Louisiana, that resides at 2301 South 6th Street, Monroe, and is employed at Monroe, Louisiana.

MARSHALL LEE WATERS is a Negro male, born September 10, 1943, at Huttig, Arkansas, and resides at 809 Conover Street, Monroe, and is employed at a chemical company in Monroe, Louisiana.

Terrorist or Revolutionary Activities:

No information has been received that members of the NOI at Monroe, Louisiana, have been engaged in acts of violence or have plans to commit same or are in possession of weapons or instruments of destruction. Likewise, no information has been received that members of the NOI at Monroe have been involved in racial disturbances.

Typical Violent Statements:

NO T-3 advised on March 22, 1967, that at a meeting of the NOI held on March 19, 1967, at Monroe, Louisiana, RAY ALLEN WINTER told those in attendance that racial integration is the plan of the white man to get rid of the Negroes. WINTER stated that the Negroes must stand up and unite if the Negro is to survive.

NO T-3 advised on August 16, 1967, that at an NOI meeting held on August 13, 1967, WINTER stated that by 1970, ELIJAH MUHAMMAD would deliver all black men out of the hands of the white slave master.

C. Publications

NO T-3 advised during 1967, that members of the NOI at Monroe, Louisiana, sell copies of the official NOI newspaper, "Muhammad Speaks".

D. Funds

NO T-3 advised during 1967, that the principal finances of the NOI at Monroe, Louisiana, are derived from contributions of the members and sales of the NOI newspaper.

BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA:

NO T-4 advised on November 30, 1967, that EMERY HUMPHREY THOMPSON travels to Bogalusa, Louisiana, on weekends where he is attempting to interest the younger Negroes in Bogalusa to join the NOI. HUMPHREY's efforts have met with little success and during his visits to Bogalusa, he has been selling copies of the NOI newspaper "Muhammad Speaks".

II. BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS IN WHICH EXTREMISTS ARE ACTIVE

DEACONS FOR DEFENSE AND JUSTICE (DDJ)

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

PERCY BRADFORD, Jonesboro, Louisiana, President of the DDJ, advised in October, 1966, that the DDJ does not sponsor any activities outside the State of Louisiana.

NO 157-10239

NO T-5 advised on September 5, 1967, that the DDJ was formed in 1964 at Jonesboro, Louisiana, to provide protection to Negro marchers during civil rights demonstrations and activities, particularly in the Jonesboro area. Other chapters were later formed in various areas of Louisiana. NO T-5 advised that in March, 1965, the DDJ was incorporated in the State of Louisiana and no incorporation papers are known to have been filed in any other state.

A. Extremists who are active in Black Nationalist groups

EARNEST THOMAS - Jonesboro, Louisiana

According to information provided by EARNEST THOMAS in 1965 and 1966, he was born November 20, 1933, at Jonesboro, Louisiana. He is married and has several children and has no employment except for activities with civil rights groups. He served in the United States Air Force from November, 1953, to December, 1956, at which time he received an undesirable discharge.

PERCY BRADFORD, President, DDJ, Jonesboro, Louisiana, advised in October, 1966, that EARNEST THOMAS had formerly been a member of the DDJ chapter at Jonesboro, Louisiana. THOMAS is not a representative of the DDJ and the title of Northern Regional Vice President of the DDJ, which THOMAS uses, is self-appointed. THOMAS travels to various areas in the United States identifying himself with the DDJ.

NO T-5 advised in August and September, 1967, that EARNEST THOMAS is a self-proclaimed officer of the DDJ and has severed all connections with the DDJ at Jonesboro, Louisiana.

NO T-5 further advised that THOMAS travels throughout the United States participating in meetings with civil rights and North extremists groups. THOMAS represents himself as the Northern Regional Vice President of the DDJ and has set up chapters of the DDJ in the past in Chicago, Illinois, and other areas, which are independent and are not related or chartered by the official DDJ headquarters at Jonesboro, Louisiana. THOMAS is considered militant in his thinking and expresses great hatred for the white race.

Examples of Extremists Views

There appeared an article in the October 15, 1965, issue of the "Chicago Daily News", a Chicago, Illinois, newspaper captioned, "Militant Negroes Here Forming Armed Unit to Fight the Klan". According to this article, EARNEST THOMAS, when interviewed, stated he believed the Ku Klux Klan was active in Chicago and that in referring to the DDJ, THOMAS stated that "We do teach that you have to meet force to force".

NO T-6 advised on February 24, 1966, that EARNEST THOMAS was the speaker at a meeting of the Friday Night Socialists Forum (FNSF) held on February 18, 1966, at Chicago, Illinois. During his speech, THOMAS stated people should take what is rightfully their's.

A characterization of the FNSF is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

NO T-7 advised on April 4, 1966, that THOMAS spoke at a meeting of the FNSF held on April 1, 1966, at Detroit, Michigan. During his speech, THOMAS stated that if the white power structuredid not maintain law and order, then the "Deacons would take the law into their own hands."

Contacts of THOMAS with Extremist Black Nationalist Organizations.

NO T-8 advised during July, August, and September, 1965, EARNEST THOMAS, during July, 1965, was in New York City talking to leaders of various militant organizations in an effort to gain support for the DDJ.

Subsequently THOMAS met on several occasions with MAX STANFORD and other individuals of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in regards to obtaining finances and the possibility of the DDJ affiliating or at least cooperating with RAM.

A characterization of RAM is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

NO 157-10239

NO T-9 advised in May, 1967, that EARNEST THOMAS spoke at a meeting of the West Side Organization (WSO) at Chicago, Illinois, during May, 1967. The WSO is a militant civil rights organization located on the west side of Chicago. STOKELY CARMICHAEL, the national chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was the guest speaker at this meeting. CARMICHAEL introduced THOMAS "as a brother who has been travelling around the country with me and what most people are talking about is that he has been doing a lot of jobs keeping us alive".

According to an article appearing in the May 19, 1967, issue of the New Orleans States-Item newspaper, EARNEST THOMAS was identified as a security guard for STOKELY CARMICHAEL during the time CARMICHAEL spoke at Southern University at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on May 18, 1967.

NO T-5 advised in September, 1967, that EARNEST THOMAS has claimed that he has travelled throughout the United States acting as a bodyguard for STOKELY CARMICHAEL.

Foreign Travel of EARNEST THOMAS

NO T-10 advised in July, 1966, that EARNEST THOMAS had left Chicago, Illinois, to spend a full month in Europe apparently in an attempt to secure funds for the DDJ.

NO T-11 advised on July 30, 1966, that EARNEST THOMAS had travelled from Mexico to Cuba in July, 1966.

NO T-12 advised in September, 1966, that according to a reliable source, EARNEST THOMAS was in touch with the Chinese Diplomatic Mission (CDM) in London, England, during the last week in August, 1966. THOMAS is reported to have informed officials of the CDM that he had been advised by the Chinese Embassy in Paris, France, that the CDM in London had been authorized by Peking, China, to issue THOMAS a visa which would enable THOMAS to visit China.

NO T-5 advised in February, 1967, that EARNEST THOMAS has been displaying a photograph of himself shaking hands with Premier FIDEL CASTRO of Cuba and THOMAS has been

NO 157-10239

boasting that he made speeches during the time he was in Cuba. THOMAS is also in possession of an ashtray bearing the inscription of Naples, Italy.

NO T-5 further advised that THOMAS has also been observed in possession of mailing folders of India, Canada, and Italy.

NO T-3 advised in February, 1967, that EARNEST THOMAS has claimed that when he visited Cuba, he sat in on a cabinet meeting. THOMAS has also claimed that he travelled to Mexico, Japan, and Viet Nam in the course of obtaining support for the civil rights movement. THOMAS stated that any civil rights leader is obligated to enlist support from any source, including the so called Communists.

BOGALUSA VOTERS LEAGUE (BVL)

According to various newspaper articles appearing in the New Orleans Times Picayune newspaper and the New Orleans States Item newspaper since 1965, the BVL is a Negro civil rights organization at Bogalusa, Louisiana, which has been active in conducting civil rights demonstrations in Bogalusa since 1965. These demonstrations included a great volume of marchers, picketing and protest marches, and have identified ALBERT Z. YOUNG as the President of the BVL.

YOUNG is a Negro male who was born on October 31, 1920 at Houston, Texas, and he resides at 1112 East End Avenue, Bogalusa, and is employed by the Crown Zellerbach Corporation.

Examples of YOUNG's views

According to an article captioned "CORE Pledges Reinforcements in Bogalusa" which appeared in the New Orleans States Item Newspaper, dated March 30, 1966, the BVL had conducted a march at Bogalusa on March 29, 1966. According to this newspaper article, A. Z. YOUNG told the marchers that "We are going to take drastic action in Bogalusa if there aren't changes made in the next couple of months."

NO 157-10239

NO T-13 advised on July 14, 1966, that he had received information from a source whom he considered to be reliable, and who was close to the leaders of the BVL. NO T-13 advised that according to his source, A. Z. YOUNG, in attempting to evaluate the results of the BVL march from Bogalusa to Franklinton, Louisiana, made comments to the effect that this march had not attained any desired effect as no incidents had occurred in which national publicity could be gained. YOUNG further commented that the BVL should consider "ways and means" to create chaos or incidents similar to what had occurred at Watts, California, in 1965, and was presently taking place in Chicago, Illinois. YOUNG added that in this manner, national attention could again be focused on Bogalusa, and the BVL would be able to obtain the notoriety desired.

There appeared an article in the New Orleans States-Item Newspaper, dated September 13, 1966, which indicated that the BVL had held a meeting at Bogalusa on the evening of September 12, 1966, to hear Negro pupils complain of harassment by white pupils at the Bogalusa Junior High School. This article revealed that on September 12, 1966, about 50 white people and 20 Negroes were armed and had gathered in front of the Bogalusa Junior High School and engaged in observing one another for about 30 minutes before being dispersed by the police.

This article revealed that at the meeting of the BVL on the evening of September 12, 1966, A. Z. YOUNG told approximately 200 Negroes that they should spend no money on wine, but spend this money on obtaining guns. YOUNG stated that the BVL had declared war on the Ku Klux Klan and "someone is going to have to die".

According to an article appearing in the Bastrop, Louisiana Daily Enterprise Newspaper, on September 14, 1966, Negro leaders at Bogalusa had called off a previously scheduled night march, which was to be held on Tuesday evening. Instead, the BVL had conducted a meeting at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, and A. Z. YOUNG urged those in attendance to buy plenty of ammunition for their guns and to be ready to use this ammunition. YOUNG said, "because we might burn this baby down".

NO 157-10239

According to an article appearing in the July 22, 1967, issue of the New Orleans Times Picayune Newspaper, A. Z. YOUNG, the President of the BVL, announced that the BVL would conduct a march from Bogalusa to Franklinton, Louisiana, on July 23 and 24, 1967. In this article, YOUNG indicated the purpose of the march was to protest the release of "white killers" of Bogalusa Negro CLARENCE TRIGG. This article related that TRIGG had been found shot to death on July 30, 1966, and subsequently, JOHN W. COPLING, JR., and HOMER "KINGFISH" SEALE were charged with the murder. COPLING was subsequently tried and found not guilty.

On July 24, 1967, the marchers, lead by A. Z. YOUNG, arrived at the courthouse at Franklinton, Louisiana.

This article further revealed that A. Z. YOUNG was another speaker and during YOUNG's talk, he made the statement "They talk about Watts and the burning - everything will burn in the State of Louisiana - burn, burn, burn."

NO T-14 advised on July 25, 1967, that there was a rumor in Bogalusa that Negroes would attempt to provoke an incident in order to embarrass the city officials over the firing of Officer WHITE, who was a Bogalusa Negro policeman.

NO T-14 stated that as a result of this rumor, WILLIAM BAILEY, the local President of the Bogalusa Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), J. C. CRUMP, Principal of the Bogalusa Negro high school, and PEDRO MUNDY, President of the local Negro labor union at the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, and who are considered to be the more responsible Negroes in Bogalusa, contacted A. Z. YOUNG, ROYAN BURRIS, and CHARLES SIMS, the leaders of the BVL. YOUNG, BURRIS, and SIMS admitted that they were going to attempt to provoke an incident and that they had recently received a shipment of various types of ammunition but did not indicate the source of this ammunition or its present location.

BAILEY and his group were temporarily successful in persuading YOUNG, BURRIS and SIMS from provoking an incident and told them that any action in regard to Officer WHITE should be done through legal means, such as, filing an appeal of WHITE's dismissal with the Louisiana Civil Service Commission.

Contacts of YOUNG with Extremist Black Nationalist Organizations

On June 29, 1967, Chief of Police H. J. WASCOM of the Bogalusa Louisiana Police Department, advised that the BVL was scheduled to hold a march on July 2, 1967. Chief WASCOM related that he had received information from a source whom he described as reliable to the effect that BVL President, A. Z. YOUNG, had been attempting to contact STOKELY CARMICHAEL of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to come to Bogalusa to participate in the march on July 2, 1967. Chief WASCOM further advised, however, that he had been unable to determine if YOUNG had been successful in contacting CARMICHAEL.

On July 2, 1967, Chief of Police WASCOM advised that the BVL had conducted a march on this date. Upon arrival at the Bogalusa City Hall, A. Z. YOUNG told the marchers that the BVL was going to "go back into the streets" as well as boycott the Louisiana Electric Company in order to show the business leaders in Bogalusa the power of an economic boycott by Negroes. YOUNG also told the marchers that he had been in contact with SNCC headquarters, who had assured him that if STOKELY CARMICHAEL could not come to Bogalusa in the future, that another representative of SNCC would possibly appear.

III. INDEPENDENT BLACK NATIONALIST EXTREMISTS

No information has been received there are any independent Black Nationalist Extremists from Louisiana.

IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTREMISTS BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS

No information has been received that the NOI in Louisiana is united or cooperating with any other Extremists Black Nationalist groups.

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

No information has been received that the Communist Party or other revolutionary groups have attempted to exert influence on the Black Nationalist groups in Louisiana.

A P P E N D I X

1

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

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

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

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

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

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

A P P E N D I X

APPENDIX

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

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

A source advised on May 29, 1967, that the first attempt to organize an affiliate of the Nation of Islam (NOI), formerly known as the Muslim Cult of Islam and Muhammad's Temples of Islam, as now existing under the leadership of Elijah Muhammad at Chicago, Illinois, was made in New Orleans, Louisiana, in July, 1958.

Efforts to organize this affiliate resulted in the establishment in New Orleans in June, 1961, of a regularly constituted temple of the NOI as an adjunct to its parent organization in Chicago, Illinois. The temple in New Orleans is presently known as Muhammad's Mosque #46. It is located at 2632 Magnolia Street, where all of the regular meetings are held.

APPENDIX

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On April 29, 1966, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

APPENDIX

A P P E N D I X

DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INC. (DDJ)

A confidential source advised on September 5, 1967, the Deacons of Defense and Justice (DDJ) is a Negro organization formed at Jonesboro, Louisiana, in late 1964. In March of 1965, the organization was incorporated in the State of Louisiana as an organization active in Louisiana. No papers are known to have been filed with any other state, although various chapters have been formed in localities outside of Louisiana. The original purpose of the organization was to provide protection for Negro marchers active in civil rights demonstrations and activities, particularly in Jonesboro, Louisiana. Other chapters were later formed, the most active of which has been at Bogalusa, Louisiana.

Earnest Thomas severed his connection with the Jonesboro Chapter and has since traveled extensively throughout the United States representing himself as the Northern Regional Vice President of the DDJ. He has set up chapters in Chicago and other major cities, all of which are independent chapters not chartered by the official DDJ headquarters in Jonesboro. Thomas is considered militant in his thinking and expresses great hatred for the white race.

A P P E N D I X

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

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

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

Regarding Williams, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, Williams fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, Williams was residing in Peking, China.

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

A P P E N D I X

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APPENDIX

FRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM,
Aka. Militant Labor Forum

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that the Forum is a paper organization set up by the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP), Chicago, Illinois, for Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members and sympathizers. Open meetings held under the auspices of this Forum are geared to the activities that the SWP is pursuing at a particular time, e.g., unemployment, election campaign, Cuba, segregation, etc.

SUZANNE BUCH, a CBSWP member, is in charge of the Forum and schedules meetings under the name of the Forum in order to conceal the SWP sponsorship of same. The meetings of the Forum generally are held at Chicago SWP headquarters although the Forum, in the past, has sponsored other affairs, such as meetings, socials and picnics held at other locations.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
January 31, 1968

Title	BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT NEW ORLEANS DIVISION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - BLACK NATIONALIST
Reference	Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER at New Orleans dated as above.

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

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
NLJ/RAC 12-412-411
By 4112 NARA, Date 06-27-2014

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