

NY 100-131569

and the third group is Negro business which has become a Black bourgeoisie. These categories represent a large section of the total Black population in most large cities and provide the main source of Black nationalism.

The main target of Black nationalism today is the power of the state and also business elements in the ghetto. It is progressive and does not exclude Negro-white unity. The CP, USA must distinguish between what is progressive and what is reactionary in today's Black nationalism. The CP, USA supports generally the main thrust of this nationalism which is progressive and is in the direction of the struggle against capitalism and imperialism. The Party rejects reactionary versions of Black nationalism, seeks a progressive trend, but will also fight reactionary tendencies within the progressive trend.

An examination of the Party line on the Negro Question for the past 10 years shows it was correct but the Party did fail to understand and anticipate the current wave of nationalism. The Party underestimated the roles of color, race, and of oppression as forces of Negro nationalism. Another weakness in the Party's work is a growth of conservatism in the ranks. The Party lost the art of taking timely initiative and failed to find ways and means of offering constructive criticism to the labor field and in the civil rights movement.

With respect to the Negro freedom movement, the chief task of the Party will be to introduce a class content into the present wave of Black nationalism. The main concentration of the Party must be work among Black workers, but must also work closely with other levels of the Negro people. There is strength in both the moderates and young Black militants and each group has its role to play.

NY T-84 November 16, 1967

On December 17, 1967, the CP, USA held a National Organization Committee meeting at CP headquarters, New York City. During this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the head of the Negro Affairs Commission of the Party, told the gathering that he wanted to make clear the fact that Negro nationalists, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, and H. RAP BROWN, had a great many Negro followers, and whether the Party agreed or disagreed with the views of such Negro nationalists, they have a great impact

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on the American Negro.

LIGHTFOOT stated that he did not know in which direction CARMICHAEL and BROWN were headed, whether it was in the direction of a left-wing group such as one representing the Chinese Communists' point of view, or whether they were merely Black racists. He noted that in any event, it was clear that they were not headed in the direction of the CP, USA. He said he had raised this point because it appeared to him that the CP, USA had a growing tendency which was resulting in there being isolated from the Negro masses.

LIGHTFOOT was critical of the lack of Negro Communists in the districts of the Party throughout the United States, and in conclusion warned the group that the CP, USA, in order to advance, had to recruit among the Black masses or lose these forces to racist leaders such as STOKELY CARMICHAEL and H. RAP BROWN.

NY T-83
December 18, 1967

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JAMES ALLEN

JAMES ALLEN was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, on June 25, 1966, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA held in New York City on June 22, 1966

NY T-82
August 25, 26, 1966

CARL BLOICE

CARL BLOICE is a CP member assigned by the National Headquarters of the CP, USA as "The Worker" representative in Washington, D. C.

NY T-83
June 30, 1967

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

TOM DENNIS

TOM DENNIS is a member of the Executive Committee of the Michigan District of the CP.

NY T-86
October 2, 1967

JAKE GREEN

JAKE GREEN is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA and the CP District leader in Maryland.

NY T-83
December 18, 1967

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GIL GREEN

GIL GREEN is Chairman of the New York CP District Board and Committee.

NY T-61
June 27, 1967

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NY T-82
October 18, 1967

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was elected a member of the National Committee, CP, USA at its 18th National Convention held in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

NY T-87
June 29, 1966

ROSCOE PROCTOR

ROSCOE PROCTOR is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA and a member of the Northern California District CP Committee.

NY T-88
September 29, 1967

HENRY WINSTON

"The Worker", June 28, 1966, reported that HENRY WINSTON had been elected National Chairman of the CP, USA, at

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its 18th National Convention held
in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

"Political Affairs" is self-described
as the theoretical journal of the CP,
USA.

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POLICY OF THE SWP TOWARD THE BLACK
NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On June 15, 1966, a class about "The History of the Socialist Workers Party" was held during a session of the SWP Summer School at 873 Broadway, New York City. HARRY RING, a member of the National Committee of the SWP, instructed this class, which dealt with the Cuban Revolution, the rise of Black Nationalism, and the anti-war movement.

During this class, RING stated that the SWP supports the Alabama Black Panther Party. RING stated that he was in Atlanta, Georgia, during 1965, at which time, he met leaders of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and gave copies of the SWP pamphlet, entitled "MALCOLM X Speaks to Young People", to a leader of this organization. RING stated that MALCOLM X's ideas can now be seen in the SNCC, and furthermore, that "the civil rights movement is moving in the direction of MALCOLM X's ideas."

A characterization of MALCOLM X appears in the characterization of the Organizations of Afro-American Unity in the appendix.

RING further remarked the SWP makes use of the "axis principle", which is necessary for a "small cadre movement". He stated that this strategy consists of adopting one or several of the main political currents of a particular time and going along with it or them. He related that the SWP has done this throughout the years with such examples as the Cuban Revolution, Black Nationalism and the anti-war movement.

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RING defined Black Nationalism as "the realization by Negroes in the ghetto that their real enemy is this racist society and racist government." RING defined this as not the racist government of Senator EASTLAND, but that of the JOHNSON government in Washington. RING remarked that the Black Nationalists realized that they will never gain freedom via "gradualism", and that they want to separate from this society.

NY T-55
July 15, 1966

On July 8, 1966, NAT WEINSTEIN was introduced as a National Committee member of the SWP at a meeting on Black Power in Seattle, Washington. WEINSTEIN stated at this time that Black Power is racism in reverse. He related that Negroes must be progressive and, in relation to the Black Panther Party, they must build their own Lowndes County Freedom Movement in Alabama. He related that the Negroes must have their own black policy candidate.

He further related that he was a "revolutionary socialist" and that under the socialist system, suppressed sections of society can transform society. He stated that the oppressed people have the future of the human race in their control and that this is Black Power. WEINSTEIN related that he would defend Black Nationalism, integration, or the rejection of it. He further related that there will be a new kind of separation exclusively for Negroes, which will be financed and led by responsible Negroes.

WEINSTEIN further related at this time that rejection of non-violence is another aspect of Black Power, inasmuch as non-violence has never worked in the world

WEINSTEIN further related at this time that Negroes cannot win their freedom in the framework of capitalism and that when Negroes run their own candidates, it will be a progressive political movement for them. He further related

For a characterization of the Black Panther Party, see Appendix.

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that in any race between capitalism and socialism, it would be impossible for capitalism to survive.

NY T-89
July 18, 1966

The August 8, 1966 issue of "The Militant", the publication of the SWP, contained an article entitled "New York SWP Platform" which set forth the position of the SWP in New York for the November, 1966, New York State Election.

This article stated that SWP supports every move toward independent anti-capitalist political action by Negroes against the racist capitalist parties.

The article stated that "only by organizing against the Democratic and Republican parties can workers and Negroes hope to win real gains - by winning some measure of effective political power."

The article further sets forth as one of the planks of the SWP platform the "unconditional political, economic, and social equality for Negroes and all minorities". Furthermore, the SWP would give full attention to minority supporters of effective political power in defense of their rights and interests.

The SWP is very interested in the development of the Black Panther Party, and the SWP and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) have gone on record as supporting it. The SWP and YSA have written about it in their respective publications "The Militant" and the "Young Socialist". A member of the SWP has previously interviewed STOKELY CARMICHAEL for "The Militant", and the SWP is selling Black Panther Party buttons with proceeds going to the Black Panther Party. At a recent forum sponsored by the SWP, a financial collection was taken for the Black Panther Party.

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The SWP is particularly watchful of CARMICHAEL's political development since he is a Nationalist, is extremely militant, and imbued with MALCOLM X's ideas. The SWP is interested in the Black Panther Party because: (1) it is comprised of workers; (2) is nationalistic; (3) is militant in character; (4) is revolutionary in scope; (5) represents a break with the Democratic and Republican parties, and therefore, a break with capitalism, according to the SWP way of thinking; (6) is influenced by MALCOLM X's ideas; (7) espouses 'Black Power', which to the SWP means "working class to power" with the Negroes as the vanguard of the revolution against capitalism.

The SWP will be very careful not to allow anything to jeopardize its potential relationship with the Black Panther Party, as seen by the recent communication issued by the SWP National Organization Secretary to all branches to quash rumors that the SWP was making money at the expense of the Black Panther Party.

NY T-55
August 19, 1966

A characterization of the YSA
is set forth in the Appendix pages.

The election campaign of PAUL BOUTELLE, SWP candidate for Attorney General in New York State, was discussed at the August 25, 1966, membership meeting of the Socialist Workers Party - New York Local (SWP - NYL). CLIFTON DE BERRY, Party member and campaign manager for BOUTELLE, spoke at length and in detail concerning this candidacy and what it meant to the SWP. DE BERRY stated that he and other Negro SWP members were doing particular work in BOUTELLE's campaign although they were relating it to the SWP's entire election campaign. DE BERRY stated that because the new slogan of the Negro people is 'Black Power', in DE BERRY's estimation, BOUTELLE's candidacy had special meaning.

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DE BERRY stated that on this occasion the SWP would really have "follow-up" after the election is over inasmuch as the Party is now going to find out the number of Negroes in Harlem who subscribe to "The Militant", and that the Party hopes to form a "campaign committee" including those particular subscribers.

DE BERRY further stated that the SWP will also train each of its Negro members to become effective street-meeting speakers as a result of this election campaign. DE BERRY remarked that there are many Negro "militants" in Harlem whom the SWP expects to reach during this campaign and that the Party is confident that it will reach more of these people because of the new moves currently transpiring in the "Negro struggle".

DE BERRY related that MALCOLM X and his followers opened many doors for the SWP in Harlem, New York City, and that the militants and nationalists in Harlem would support the SWP election campaign. However, the Party did not know what form this support would take. DE BERRY commented that the SWP had made inroads in Harlem through PAUL BOUTELLE and stated that the Party intends to build a "Black Marxist revolutionary cadre" as a result of this campaign.

DE BERRY continued that an SWP member from Newark had agreed to help the Party in New York City in this election campaign in order to build this cadre and that all Negro SWP members now meet regularly together.

DE BERRY further stated that there are currently many "Black militants" in and around the W.E. B. Du Bois Clubs who have "no business being there" and that the Party would try to win them to its ranks instead. According to DE BERRY, the SWP would hold street meetings with Negro speakers in Brooklyn and Bronx, New York City, together with Westchester County, New York, during this campaign.

NY T-55
September 2, 1966

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A characterization of the SWP - NYL is set forth in the Appendix pages.

On September 3, 1966, lectures were presented at the West Coast Vacation School, sponsored by the San Francisco and Oakland branches of the SWP, on the topic of the Black Panther Party in Lowndes County, Alabama. The SWP member presenting this lecture stated that she had gone to this county in order to get the feel of the people and to find out first hand what the situation amounted to in this area. This SWP member presented a background of the Black Panther Party in Alabama and stated that the SWP had gotten permission to print a pamphlet on the Black Panther Party. It was further stated at this time that the SWP had a good working relationship with the Lowndes County organization and suggested that any SWP member who could possibly visit this area, should take advantage of this situation.

NY T-90
September 19, 1966

On June 15, 1967, a report was presented to the New York Branch of the SWP concerning the recently concluded SWP National Committee Plenum held June 2, 3, and 4, 1967, at SWP Headquarters, New York City. Among topics discussed at this Plenum was the Party resolution entitled "Black Struggle Resolution".

A resolution was passed at this Plenum that the SWP support the creation of a Black Independent Political Party. Furthermore, the SWP considers the ideas of MALCOLM X LITTLE as having influenced the Black struggle in America and continues to do so more and more.

The Plenum discussed the failure of the Freedom Now Party and noted that Negroes have abandoned the "Southern Method" and replaced it with the "Northern Method". The Plenum concluded that the Negroes could gain control of some Southern and Northern cities with an Independent Black Party.

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In discussing the "Allies and Alliances" of such a Party, it was stated that Negroes have a majority in other political parties in the world and that they, themselves, will decide their allies and alliances. The SWP favors independent Black political action because the power of the Democratic and Republican Parties will be destroyed if Negroes set up their own Party.

The Plenum also made note of campus "Black Revolts" and concluded that the Party's role in the black struggle would be to continue to propagandize.

NY T-55
June 16, 1967

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POLICY OF THE PLP TOWARD THE BLACK
NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

A characterization of the PLP is set forth in the Appendix pages.

On May 17, 1966, THOMAS JOHNSON, a reporter for "The New York Times", a daily newspaper in New York City, interviewed WILLAM EPTON, Vice President of the PLP and Chairman of the PLP Harlem Club, to obtain his assessment of the two years since the Harlem riots of July, 1964.

During the course of this interview, EPTON stated that in the event of another riot, the PLP's role is quite clear and the PLP states publicly what they are going to do. The PLP supports any position the people take on their own behalf and in their own defense. Whatever the people decide to do and if the PLP considers it a just form of struggle, the PLP will support and do everything it can to make that support as organized as possible.

EPTON further stated that the only way the black people in Harlem can make progress is being organized together to present their grievances in some sort of organized fashion.

EPTON stated that once the people are organized and whatever action they decide to use in their own interests to achieve their ends for national liberation for the Black people in the United States, the PLP will support their actions.

NY T-91
May, 1966

On July 16, 1966 Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a street meeting at 116th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, sponsored by the PLP.

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NY 100-161569

A mimeographed leaflet was being distributed at this meeting, which read as follows:

"WE WILL WIN!

"After almost 350 years of slavery, beatings, intimidations, terror, brainwashings and murder the Black people are still fighting back and refuse to suffer more indignities.

"Since we were first brought over here as slaves in 1619 the Black people have fought back, revolted and organized to gain our complete freedom and liberation, and that fight is still going on.

"TODAY THE BATTLE IS BEING WAGED BY OUR BROTHERS IN CHICAGO!

"LAST YEAR OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN WATTS, LOS ANGELES FOUGHT GALLANTLY AGAINST THIS RACIST GOVERNMENT AND THEIR POLICE, RAISING THE SLOGAN, 'THIS IS OUR VIETNAM!'

"IN 1964 IT WAS IN HARLEM, ROCHESTER, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER CITIES.

"THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE IN CHICAGO ROSE UP TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST THE SAVAGE ATTACKS OF THE POLICE IN CHICAGO!

"THE BLACK PEOPLE ARE ORGANIZING IN THE SOUTH TO CONTROL THEIR OWN DESTINY IN THOSE AREAS WHERE THEY ARE THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION!

"THE COLORED PEOPLES OF ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA ARE WAGING MILITANT STRUGGLES AGAINST THIS SAME U.S. GOVERNMENT!

"ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES WHITE WORKERS ARE GOING OUT ON STRIKE FOR MORE WAGES, BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS, AND THEY HAVE TAKEN A MORE MILITANT STAND!

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" THE STRUGGLE GROWS & SPREADS!

"The Vietnamese people are fighting against the same common enemy that is oppressing us here. We have no business being over there when our fight is for our liberation here in the United States. The latest statistics show that 50% of the troops that go into combat in Vietnam are Black!!!!

"The United States Government is murdering us in Vietnam, Chicago, Harlem, Watts and across the South. WE MUST ORGANIZE TO PUT A FINAL END TO THESE CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST COLORED PEOPLES BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT!

"Harlem Progressive Labor Party
"336 Lenox Avenue
"FI 8-2254"

Source furnished a pamphlet captioned "The Plot Against Black America" which sets forth that it was prepared by the Harlem Branch of the PLP. This pamphlet was accompanied by a letter dated August - September, 1966, addressed to "Dear Subscriber" and signed "Fraternally, Harlem Branch, Progressive Labor Party, Bill Epton, Chairman" and read as follows:

"The enclosed pamphlet, 'The Plot Against Black America', is one of a series of pamphlets, articles and statements issued by the Harlem branch of the Progressive Labor Party.

"We are engaged in this project, along with our community and other work, as part of P.L.'s continued attempt to establish clarity on the question of Black Liberation.

"This particular series of pamphlets is just as important to the white workers, students, intellectuals and radicals as it is to the Black people since it clearly points out how the U.S. rulers are using this 'plot' against the Black people to divert the attention of the white workers

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"away from their worsening conditions. Therefore we feel that these pamphlets should get the widest distribution possible. In order to facilitate the distribution of this pamphlet, which sells for ten cents, we suggest some of the following steps:

- "1. Order in bulk for distribution on your campus, in your neighborhood, among your friends or in your shop.
- "2. Send us names and addresses of people you think may be interested in this pamphlet and we will arrange to have it mailed to them.
- "3. It is costly for us to produce this pamphlet and other pamphlets that we have issued on Black liberation and intend on issuing. Also, in order to continue and expand our work, we will need as much financial help as possible.

"If you think our work is important and should be continued, help us by making a financial contribution.

"Thank you for your consideration and attention."

NY T-92

September 19, 1966

The pamphlet "The Plot Against Black America" which consists of 15 pages carries pictures of police clubbing a Negro, slum conditions, a map of the United States pointing out where and when "rebellions" have occurred, a picture of a rifle in a store with the sign "Nigger getter spl \$15.95. This gun carries a nigger-back guarantee" over the rifle, pictures of the four victims of a 1963 bombing of a church in Birmingham and a picture of a bleeding child described as "a victim of police terror in Chicago".

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The pamphlet sets forth in part that "The American press has launched a relentless campaign of race hatred and vilification against Black people". It is also claimed that articles in the press have printed lies and slander against the Black people.

The pamphlet also attacks the New York City Police Department for a campaign of terror and intimidation in Harlem and claims that the police in Harlem carried out practice exercises in full view of the residents to instill fear and tension in the Black people.

The pamphlet also points out that China has proved to the oppressed people of the world that a correct revolutionary ideology and a well-disciplined political organization uniting the whole people against the common enemy are indispensable to a successful revolution. The pamphlet goes on to state that "the charge that Black revolutionaries are receiving money from China and Cuba is a deliberate issue of lies designed to further deceive the American people into believing that these revolutionaries are being paid by foreign governments for the purpose of turning America's happy Niggers into bad Niggers."

Further, that "whenever or wherever imperialism's cops have concentrated in the ghettos to commit murder and terror, the Black people have given battle in defense of their homes and families. Black people have fought valiantly to repel these fascist invaders. But at no time have Black workers crossed over the boundaries of the ghettos to invade White communities.

"on the other hand, Whites have repeatedly committed cause of terror and murder inside the Black ghettos."

The pamphlet in a section entitled "We Are A People At War" sets forth "a war is being waged against Afro-Americans, a war that is unprecedented in a systematic racist viciousness. Black ghettos across America

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"must be brought to a position of wartime readiness vigilance. Criminal invaders who are sent in to murder and maim Black Americans must be repelled and annihilated. We must annihilate the enemy who invade our homes and we must punish the imperialists who sent them. In short, we must be prepared to defend ourselves in the most systematic and organized fashion possible. We must know our enemy and we must know ourselves. We must organize door by door, house by house, block by block, ghetto by ghetto ..."

Source furnished a mimeographed leaflet captioned "We Will Win" issued by the Harlem Branch of the PLP, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

The leaflet urges Black people to "organize to put a final end to those crimes committed against Colored people by the United States Government".

NY T-53
July 29, 1966

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POLICY OF THE WWP TOWARD THE BLACK
NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.

A characterization of the WWP is set forth in the Appendix pages.

The July 1, 1966 issue of the "Workers World", the official publication of the WWP, contained an editorial entitled, "Black Power", which stated as follows: "'Black Power', the strength to fight back and establish the power of the poor, no matter how horrifying to the billionaires and their reactionary - and liberal - stooges, should be supported by all progressives of all races".

The July 22, 1966 issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Black Leaders on 'Black Power'", which quoted MAE MALLORY as follows:

"To the Black revolutionary, Black Power means being for the Vietnamese Liberation Front, the Puerto Rican and Dominican Peoples' liberation fight and an alignment with all those who are fighting for liberation abroad as well as at home".

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At the WWP National Conference held September 3 - 5, 1966, in New York City, MAE MALLORY discussed the situation of the American Negro stating that many Negroes feel that Russia is a racist government as Russia is not helping the North Vietnamese. She stated that Black Power in this country is growing in terms of Black Nationalism rather than socialism. MALLORY stated that the workers of America should be made to see what a great country this could be if it were a socialist country.

In giving the summation of the September 3, 1966, session of the WWP National Conference, SAM BALLAN stated that the potential for Black Power in this country is great. Through unions, the Negroes must learn to take over and lead. According to BALLAN, strong Marxist leaders must be developed or the Negroes must join with a truly revolutionary left organization.

At the September 4, 1966, session of the WWP National Conference, MAE MALLORY stated that she had been asked to go to Alabama, to campaign for the Black Panther Party, but had refused as she had a great deal of work to do in Harlem, her own community.

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NY T-72
September 9, 1966

SAM BALLIN

SAM BALLIN is the National Chairman of the WWP.

NY T-72
November 17, 1966

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On July 22, 1967, in Union Square, New York City, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed approximately 75 persons at a street rally. A large banner by the speaker's stand read, "Newark - Our Black Brothers Died in Freedom's Cause" - Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF)". DEIRDRE GRISWOLD opened the rally by announcing that the gathering was being held by the YAWF to honor those who died in the recent rebellion in Newark, New Jersey. She described herself as editor of "The Partisan", the YAWF magazine.

GRISWOLD introduced ALEXANDER CHERNOWITZ as President of the YAWF Chapter at the City College of New York. He spoke concerning Black Power and White Power claiming that White Power means inequality, poverty, unemployment, persecution and discrimination while Black Power means equality, jobs, and a sense of pride. He described recent racial strife in Newark as an honorable rebellion by a persecuted majority.

GRISWOLD introduced JACK SMITH as one of the organizers of the rally. He claimed that as a Negro he was aware of the mistreatment suffered by the Black people of Newark and New York. He predicted that rebellions would continue to erupt in the United States until the black race takes control of the country. SMITH claimed that outwardly the Soviet Union and the United States appear to be enemies, but in reality they are two white controlled nations who are conspiring to keep the Black people from their rightful place of world leadership. He stated that the next great battle will be the "whites" against the "Blacks" for control of the world and that the Blacks will ultimately dominate the universe.

VINCENT COPELAND, the final speaker, was introduced as a National Committee member of the Workers World Party. He stated that the "Newark rebellion" had started in the proper place, a police station, as the police are instruments in the subjugation of the Blacks. He stated that the same tactics should be used in New York City, and other places

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until Afro-Americans obtain complete equality. He claimed that death caused by fighting for freedom in the United States is far more honorable than being killed in Vietnam aiding the imperialist United States in subjugating the Vietnamese.

A characterization of the YAWF is set forth in the Appendix pages.

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NY 100-161569

POLICY OF THE W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF AMERICA (DCA) TOWARD THE BLACK
NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

On July 14, 1966, the Lower East Side Club of the DCA met at 113 Norfolk Street, New York City. Black Power was discussed and LARRY JARVIS spoke against the idea of Black Power. He was against it because he said the fight for equality must be fought for both Negroes and whites.

NY T-93
August 1, 1966

LARRY JARVIS

LARRY JARVIS, on January 6, 1966, attended a meeting of the "East Side Region" of the Communist Party (CP) held at 853 Broadway, New York City.

NY T-94
January 7, 1966

A characterization of the DCA is set forth in the Appendix pages.

A National Coordinating Committee meeting of the DCA was held September 15 - 17, 1966, in New York City. During this meeting the DCA endorsed the concept of Black Power as a revolutionary step forward in the struggles of the Negro.

NY T-95
September 9, 1966
October 3, 1966

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NY 100-161569

During the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York City during September, 1967, the DCA issued a statement on "The Ghetto Rebellions". In this statement, DCA said it would undertake a drive to raise \$2,000.00 for the legal defense of H. RAP BROWN. This statement also declared that the DCA on campuses and in communities must take the cry for Black Power from a slogan to an action program. The statement called for a building of Black Power in education by the lowering of tuitions, and increasing the number of scholarships especially for the Negro. The statement concluded by saying "Black Power loosens the grip on monopoly in the university and as such is a step towards total democratic control of education".

NY T-96
September 12, 1967

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RELATIONSHIP OF THE NOI WITH
THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP)

On October 7, 1960, NY T-97 advised that there was a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) Steel Club held October 4, 1960, in Baltimore, Maryland. According to informant, CHARLES JOHNSON, a CP member gave a monthly report of a recent meeting of the National CP Negro meeting held in New York City. Among other things JOHNSON reported that this Commission decided to send forces into the Negro Muslim movement. JOHNSON stated the CP knew full well that the Muslims were violently anti-white, but the CP saw an opportunity to work with that group.

The following is an open letter, which was furnished by NY T-98 in June, 1961:

"June, 1961

"An Open Letter to the Negro People

"From: The Negro Commission of the Communist Party

"Re: Unity, The Muslims and their traducers.

"Dear Friends:

"History demands the unity of all who are seeking sincerely to attain equality of opportunity and rights in our country. This is particularly true when we consider the future of Negro citizens. This unity grows ever more possible but efforts to prevent it are and will continue to be subtle and varied. Our own long and bitter frustrations can cause individual groupings among us to take steps that can be injurious to unity. It is in this light that, after a few introductory remarks, we would like briefly to comment on the Muslims.....

NY 100-161569

"IV. The Muslim Movement

"In magazines, on the radio, over the T.V., Negro leaders, with the exception of the Communists, are being asked for articles, given time singly or in symposiums to comment on the nature, scope, aims and purposes of the Muslim Movement. Leading questions are posed by moderators seeking to elicit condemnation of the movement. Muslim leaders are given time to speak. But the obvious purpose is to get a repudiation of the Muslim leaders and their organization.

"It is necessary to note that the attacks are mounted at a moment when unity in struggle against the rising tide of racism and to safeguard constitutional rights is not only possible but is in process of achievement. Such attacks are the more harmful because what is needed is a calm discussion of the issues out of which such organizations flow and the fallacy of the oppressed seeking to avoid contact with other oppressed. For those who have made peace with gradualism the haste demanded by the Muslims is alarming. There is a belief that the white masses cannot be freed from the spell of racist mythology. This is a fiction spread abroad by those who brew the myths of white superiority. Credence is given to it because of the apathy of the white masses in the face of racist terror. This fiction tends to breed a hatred of whites because they are white. It obscures the misery of the white jobless and hungry. It does not help to destroy the confusion regarding the nature and source of the impoverishment. The white masses are slowly breaking with the inertia they have displayed when violence is done to black Americans. Alabama proves that. The fears and complacency produced by acceptance of racist myths are disappearing.

"Clarification of the scene is needed. A more accurate description of the power elite is needed. The bankers, industrialists and big brass support and protect the racists. Our jobless proves that. They have brought here thousands of nazis and fascists and put some of them in positions of influence and power, to say nothing of jobs. This Power Elite has reaped billions through racist intrigues.

NY 100-161569

"V. The Muslims and Their Traducers

"Why don't the Muslims and their traducers expose the mutual foe? Their failure to do so actually helps prevent the realization of unity. The approach of each is, of course, different. The Muslims would exclude the white people from the struggle, thus throwing them into the lap of the common enemy. Their traducers treat the Muslims as though they were conscious enemies of the people. In the forum of the United Nations many leaders of the new African states are proclaiming the dangers of American reaction and they name it.

"The struggle we wage is objectively one to save our country. It is also, maybe firstly, directed toward the attainment of equality of rights and opportunities for Negroes. In this battle the Negro needs allies. So too do the white masses. The white and Negro masses of the United States of America are natural allies, but the enemy is a master of the tactic of divide and rule who fully appreciates the danger our unity holds for him.

"Those who attack the Muslims would unconsciously perhaps divide the Negro people aligning one group against another, thus objectively serving the ends of the real enemy. The positions from which they move is far less sound than that of the Muslims who have the strange behavior of the white masses as the rational for their 'go it alone' policy.

"The failure of government to outlaw the racist terrorists or to seek the impeachment of those who in Congress or State leadership mock and defy the Constitution should relentlessly be attacked. For success in this the unity of all who seek enforcement of law and order, of Constitutional government regardless of their political affiliations is necessary.

"Let us unite to defeat those machinations which divide and will, unless smashed, continue to divide us.

"Let us not fear to name the main enemy even though there may be some who fear actively to engage him in political battle.

NY 100-161569

"Patience is needed in discussing the racist issues which involve and affect the integrity of our country and the American people. That discussion included the most zealous efforts to work out a minimum program of action agreeable to the victims of racism, white as well as Negro. The Muslims are not the main danger. Certainly white progressives should not select them as a major target.

"For the Negro Commission

"/s/ WILLIAM L. PATTERSON,
Chairman
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary"

The National Negro Commission of the CP, United States of America, met on June 22, 1962, in New York City. It was stated at this meeting that the CP rejects some of the principles of the Muslims. It was stated that the CP does not believe in the separationist theory of the Muslims. It was stated that the Muslims are especially attractive to the Negro youth and are growing numerically because they offer some program in economy.

NY T-85
June 26, 1962

"Muhammad Speaks" of 153 Lenox Avenue, New York City, has a subscription to the weekly edition of "The Worker" as of 1965, 1966 and 1967.

NY T-69
March 2, 1965
March 14, 1966
April 18, 1967

NY 100-161569

RELATIONSHIP OF THE NOI
WITH THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 26, 1961, NY T-53 furnished the August, 1961 issue of the "SWP Discussion Bulletin," volume 22, number 18.

This bulletin contained in its entirety a discussion entitled "New Trends and New Modes in the Negro Struggle," by GEORGE BREITMAN.

Among other things, BREITMAN reviewed the history and activity of the Negro cults, namely the NOI, and stated they are basically a religious sect. He related that despite SWP differences with the Muslims, the SWP must bear in mind the mass sympathy toward them among the colored community and that the SWP must bear in mind that the Muslims are under attack by the government, including continuous harassment. He stated that the SWP must be sure at all times to defend the rights of the Muslims to organize and speak freely and reduce any possibility of SWP criticisms of the Muslims from being confused with those that come from the right.

BREITMAN further discussed the position of the Muslims in relation to nationalist groups and remarked that the SWP can work with these groups, and must work with them, although it is exceedingly difficult, even impossible, to work with genuine nationalists at the present time, because they do not desire to work with groups that contain whites.

On June 27 and 28, 1961, NY T-99 advised that on June 25, 1961, GEORGE BREITMAN was re-elected to the National Committee of the SWP.

NY 100-161569

The SWP National Convention was held July 18-21, 1963, at the Empire Hotel, 63rd Street and Broadway, New York City. One of the topics at this convention was the Negro question. GEORGE BPEITMAN, a member of the National Committee of the SWP spoke for the majority resolution which praised Black Muslims and the Negro nationalists generally as they will play a leading role in radicalizing the Negro masses.

Another speaker stated that there should be more collaboration between SWP and Negro nationalists especially the Muslims.

NY T-53
July 25, 1963

At this time the main activity of the New York Local of the SWP consists of electoral activity in Brooklyn, New York, where the SWP is running a Negro candidate for Councilman-at-large. In this regard the SWP approach to the Negro question involves encouraging the growth of Negro nationalist movements such as the Muslims as the beginning of the revolutionary development of the Negro people.

NY T-53
September 19, 1963

A characterization of the New York Local of the SWP will be found in the appendix section of this report.

NY 100-161569

RELATIONSHIP OF THE NOI WITH
THE PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The PLP was formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

Characterizations of the PLP and PLM will be found in the appendix.

On July 24, 1964, Mr. DOM FRASCA, Night City Editor of the "New York Journal American", advised SA FRANCIS J. COSTIGAN that on that date he had interviewed WILLIAM EPTON who stated that the PLM was willing to work with any group in Harlem, Black nationalists, Muslims or any other group where there was an agreement on issues.

On March 28, 1964, NY T-100 advised that WILLIAM EPTON was elected Vice-Chairman in charge of Negro affairs for the PLM in New York City.

At a closed meeting of the West Side Club of PLP held at 211 West 106th Street, New York City, on February 23, 1965, it was announced that the PLP considers the Muslims as a right-wing revolutionary movement because the white power structure accepts them and they are only dangerous to each other. The Muslims do not fight against the white class structure as does the PLM.

NY T-33
February 24, 1965

NY 100-161569

CONNECTION OF SNCC WITH SUBVERSIVE GROUPS

Communist Party (CP)

At a meeting of the Kings County CP Youth Board held May 14, 1962, in Brooklyn, New York, ALVA BUXENBAUM, present at the meeting, stated that she recently attended a SNCC convention in Atlanta, Georgia, and was enthusiastic about the spirit of the convention. She felt that many present were prepared to listen to and perhaps adopt Marxist ideology.

NY T-101
May 21, 1962

As of December 21, 1966, ALVA BUXENBAUM was a member of the New York District CP Committee, representing Kings County.

NY T-61
December 21, 1966

On March 17, 1967, a forum under the name of Chelsea Forum was held at 311 West 24th Street, NYC, in the apartment of EUGENE GORDON, Sr. Approximately 30 individuals attended this forum which was actually conducted by members of the Chelsea CP Club, West Side Section, New York County. Also in attendance was WILLIAM HALL, described as leader of Harlem SNCC. The speaker at this forum was HERBERT APTHEKER who spoke on the "United States in the World Today."

NY T-102
March 27, 1967

HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, Communist Party, United States of America, at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held June 22 to 26, 1966, in New York City.

NY T-103
June 30, 1966

NY 100-161569

EUGENE GORDON attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, held on March 20, 21, 1965, at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City. At the March 21, 1965 session, GORDON gave a statistical study of the status of the Negro people in the United States.

NY T-87
March, 1965

A youth resolution dealing with the "new left," which was in the possession of the New York District CP at 33 Union Square West, NYC, in November, 1967, described the "new left" as a significant feature of the generation of the 60's. "The roots of this newly emergent left current are to be found in rebelling against the hypocrisy, sterility and insecurity of an America strangled by the corporate establishment.....The civil rights movement has had a very important effect upon it.....One of the most important periods that this new left has yet to experience is the present period of struggle to end the United States imperialist War in Vietnam."

NY 100-161569

The youth resolution identified three main organizations of the new left as SNCC, SDS and W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA). "SNCC has moved from its initial exclusive identification with militant civil rights approaches to a greater concern for the problems in the whole fabric of American society and foreign policy. It has become the center in the civil rights movement for radical youth to see the American crisis in its broader canvas." The resolution concludes: "We Communists do not see the 'new left' as a force separate and apart from our party.... We see it rather as an outgrowth of the seeds we and others helped to sow."

NY T-104
November 9, 1967

SNCC, 156 Fifth Avenue, NYC, was on the mailing list of the weekend and mid-week editions of "The Worker" as of March, 1964. It was also on the mailing list of this publication as of the following dates:

March, 1965
March, 1966
April, 1967

NY T-69
March, 1964, to
April, 1967

"The Worker" is an East coast
Communist newspaper.

W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)

The third national convention of the DCA was held on September 8, to 10, 1967, at Columbia University, NYC. The convention was attended by 265 registered delegates and observers. One of the speakers at the convention was JULIUS LESTER described as Director of Photography, International

NY 100-161559

Department, SNCC.

NY T- 105
September 19, 1967

"The Kingsman", September 29, 1967, a student newspaper at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, set forth an article on page four entitled "Summer Riots in America Subject of Du Bois Talks." This article related that the DCA club at Brooklyn College held a meeting on September 27, 1967, which was attended by representatives of various organizations including Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and CP. TERRY ARDREY also spoke at this meeting as a representative of SNCC.

Students For a Democratic Society (SDS)

SNCC was represented at the National Convention of the SDS, which was held in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 25 to 30, 1967. At the convention, it was decided that SDS would support SNCC and its activity. At the final session of the convention, a representative of SNCC gave a talk and asked for contributions to his organization. A contribution of \$150 was presented to SNCC.

NY T- 74
July, 1967

Movimiento Pro Independencia De Puerto Rico
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

On August 19, 1967, a social sponsored by the MPIPR was held at the Casa Puerto Rico, 106 East 14th Street, NYC. During the meeting members of the MPIPR were observed talking with people attempting to get donations to be sent to SNCC to help pay the bond for H. RAP BROWN.

NY 100-161569

On the evening of August 28, 1967, several members of the MPIPR, New York Mission, were house cleaning at the Casa Puerto Rico. One of these members was heard to say that all New York Mission members of the MPIPR had been requested to contribute \$5 a piece for SNCC. Allegedly \$200 had already been collected for SNCC.

NY T- 106
August 30, 1967

For a characterization of MPIPR see
Appendix.

8.

100-16115.

INFLUENCE OF THE CP ON CORE

National CORE

ELMER JACKSON, during April, 1967, stated that he, JACKSON, had been openly in the Communist Party for the past five or six months and that while attending the last CORE convention in Chicago he attended a top secret meeting in a hotel and that during this meeting, ESTER ROTONDI had asked to be admitted to the meeting stating that she knew all about the meeting and that the Communist Party had paid her fare to Chicago for the convention.

NY T-94
April 20, 1967

ESTER ROTONDI is one of the Communist Party (CP) members working in CORE as national staff force leaders of CORE.

NY T-107
August 5, 1967

The July 12, 1967, issue of the Metro-East Journal, an East St. Louis, Illinois Daily Newspaper, advised that TAYLOR JONES of East St. Louis, had been elected Chairman of the North-Central Region of CORE, at a recent national convention of CORE at Oakland, California. This post put JONES on CORE's national steering committee and on the organization's governing body, called National Action Committee.

TAYLOR JONES attended the Communist Party Youth Training School in New Jersey from June 14 through June 20, 1967, inclusive. At the end of his attendance he was recruited into the Communist Party. His first assignment was to attend a convention of CORE at Durham, North Carolina, with expenses paid by the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA).

NY T-108
September 22, 1967

6.

NY 100-15115

A meeting of the North-Central Regional Action Council (NAC) was held at Davenport, Iowa, September 30 through October 1, 1967, at which a workshop was held on Black Nationalism. There was no preparation or agenda for this workshop and the discussion followed no prepared outline.

Conversation at the workshop was militant in tone with all of those present feeling that additional so-called rebellions, as in Newark and Detroit, were unavoidable in urban areas in this country. There was some mixed feeling to the effect that such rebellion was beneficial to the Negro cause, in the sense that they served to unify black people, gave them common cause, and that without such activities and violence on their part, the Negroes could not hope to escape from "Whitey's trap", that is, white domination.

Most of those at this workshop were in agreement that should the rebellion of black people reach the stage where the present power structure is demoralized, as a result of a number of simultaneous flare-ups, some form of political control might be established over some sections of this country. In this event, some type of relationship should be attempted with some of the socialist, or Communist countries, since they were not really bad people. In the socialist camp, the Chinese line was much more preferable to the Moscow faction, since the Chinese oriented socialists were people of color.

NY 100-15115
October 1, 1967

The September 23, 1967, issue of the "Daysman", a student newspaper, published at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, contains an article captioned "Summer Riots in America" Subject of Du Bois Falls. This article states that the riots that took place during the summer should really be termed rebellions as they are a decay of the capitalist system, stated RUTH POMEROY, President of the Brooklyn Du Bois Club, at its meeting Wednesday.

6.

NY 100-1615

A meeting of the North-Central Regional Action Council (NAC) was held at Davenport, Iowa, September 30 through October 1, 1967, at which a workshop was held on Black Nationalism. There was no preparation or agenda for this workshop and the discussion followed no prepared outline.

Conversation at the workshop was militant in tone with all of those present feeling that additional so-called rebellions, as in Newark and Detroit, were unavoidable in urban areas in this country. There was some mixed feeling to the effect that such rebellion was beneficial to the Negro cause, in the sense that they served to unify black people, gave them common cause, and that without such activities and violence on their part, the Negroes could not hope to escape from "Whitey's trap", that is, white domination.

Most of those at this workshop were in agreement that should the rebellion of black people reach the stage where the present power structure is demolished, as a result of a number of simultaneous flare-ups, some form of political control might be established over some sections of this country. At this event, some type of relationship should be attempted with some of the socialist, or Communist countries, since they were not really bad people. In the socialist camp, the Chinese line was much more preferable to the Moscow faction, since the Chinese oriented socialists were people of color.

NY 100-1615
October 3, 1967

The September 29, 1967, issue of the "Playsman", a student newspaper, published at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, contains an article captioned "Summer Riots in America" Subject of DuBois Hall's. This article states that the riots that took place during the summer should really be termed rebellions as they are a decay of the capitalist system, stated RUTH JOHNSON, President of the N. Y. DuBois Club, at its meeting Wednesday.

7.

NY 100-161569

The article also reflected that CALLIS BROWN, National Director of Community Relations for the Congress of Racial Equality, attended this meeting and said that funds which are presently being fed into the war in Vietnam could be better utilized if appropriated to improving conditions in the ghetto areas.

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America appears in the appendix.

Staten Island, New York
Chapter of CORE

ERDINE ANTONSEN is the Vice-Chairman of this Chapter.

NY T-109
September 15, 1967

There are only six to eight active members of this Chapter and about 25 Associate Members. One of the active members of this Chapter is ELAINE ALLEN OBRINSKY, also known professionally as Doctor ELAINE ALLEN. Among the Associate Members of this Chapter, are GAIL SCHNEIDER and ZEKOR ANTONSEN.

NY T-109
September 15, 1967

At a meeting on January 6, 1967, in Staten Island, New York, a new CP club was organized. At this meeting, ERDINE ANTONSEN was named Chairman and Treasurer of this club. ZEKOR ANTONSEN, husband of ERDINE ANTONSEN, is a member of this club.

NY T-110
January 13, 1967

NY 100-161569

As of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CP, USA, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

NY T-111
October 30, 1953

At a meeting on January 6, 1967, in Staten Island, New York, a new CP club was organized. GAIL SCHNEIDER is a member of this club.

NY T-110
January 13, 1967

Rockland County, New York
Chapter of CORE

On September 15, 1967, Investigator DAVID HARDING, Troop K, Hawthorne Barracks, New York State Police, advised that WILLIAM SCOTT is the Vice-Chairman of this Chapter.

At a meeting of the Railroad Club, CP, held in New York City on January 11, 1962, WILLIAM SCOTT was one of the members present.

NY T-112
January 12, 1962

NY 100-161569

RELATIONSHIP OF THE OAAU AND THE
PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

In August, 1964, WILLIAM EPTON was in contact with OAAU headquarters in New York City. EPTON was seeking a copy of a speech by MALCOLM X which he wanted to read at a rally he had planned for August 20, 1964, at the Hotel Theresa in New York City.

NY T-91
August 14, 1964

On October 5, 1965, at a membership meeting of the OAAU held in New York City, a discussion was had concerning a forum to take place on October 31, 1965. It was mentioned that one of the main speakers of this forum would be WILLIAM EPTON, candidate for state senator for the PLP.

NY T-25
October 13, 1965

A loose relationship exists between the OAAU and the PLP.

NY T-3
August 15, 1966

RELATIONSHIP OF THE OAAU AND
THE MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA
DE PUERTO RICO (MPI) - NEW YORK MISSION
(NYM)

On November 1, 1965, an executive board meeting of the MPI-NYM was held at 336 East 13th Street, New York City. At this meeting, it was stated that a Negro group headed by the sister of MALCOLM X has shown an interest in the cause of Puerto Rican independence. A request was made by a member of the MPI-NYM to carry on further contacts with this group. Permission was denied, however, private individual contacts with this organization were allowed.

NY T-113
November 2, 1965

A characterization of the MPI appears in the Appendix.

JDB:ek

NY 100-161569

RELATIONSHIP OF THE OAAU AND
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

An overheard conversation at the headquarters of the New York Local - SWP (NYL-SWP), 116 University Place, New York City, revealed that two members of the NYL-SWP had joined the OAAU.

NY T-55
July 3, 1964

The July 13, 1964 edition of "The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the SWP, contained an article about MALCOLM X and the OAAU. This article set forth the objectives of the OAAU and page 2 of the article contained remarks by CLIFTON DE BERRY, presidential candidate of the SWP. These remarks reflected that the SWP welcomed the formation of the OAAU and looked upon this formation as a step forward in the black revolution in America.

The OAAU appears to be in sympathy with the SWP as evidenced by the great deal of publicity given to MALCOLM X by the SWP weekly paper, "The Militant." MALCOLM X and the OAAU have endorsed the purchase of this paper.

NY T-17
February 9, 1965

At a meeting of the SWP on August 20, 1965, in New York City, a discussion was held concerning a rally to be held on August 29, 1964 in Harlem. It was announced that persons in the OAAU organization had indicated they would assist the SWP at this rally.

NY T-55
August 21, 1965

JDB:ek

NY 100-161569

At a SWP meeting held in Room 307, 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, on October 16, 1964, JAMES SHABAZZ (JAMES 67 X WARDEN) an OAAU member from New York, was the guest speaker. In this speech, WARDEN stated that all Negroes should be armed and ready to defend themselves. He claimed that the present civil rights leaders in the United States were "tools of the white government."

NY T-114
October 21, 1964

At a SWP meeting held on February 22, 1965, at 1702 East 4th Street, Los Angeles, California, a report was given on the assassination of MALCOLM X. During this report, it was pointed out that the SWP and the OAAU had a friendly relationship.

NY T-115
March 1, 1965

The SWP sponsored a memorial meeting for MALCOLM X on March 5, 1967, at 116 University Place, New York City. Donations received at this meeting were turned over to the widow of MALCOLM X.

NY T-55
March 9, 1965

At a meeting of the SWP held on March 7, 1965, in Newark, New Jersey, a report was read on the memorial meeting for MALCOLM X held by the SWP in New York City on March 5, 1965. This report revealed that a total of \$411 was collected for the widow of MALCOLM X.

NY T-116
March 9, 1965

JDB:ek

6.

NY 100-161569

At a SWP branch conference in New York City on March 6, 1965, it was agreed that one of the objectives of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), is to support the OAAU by helping to publish any of their literature. It was also mentioned at the conference that the SWP had worked closely with the OAAU and it was felt that the SWP was the closest radical group to the OAAU.

NY T-55
March 11, 1965

The SWP is planning to publish a book of speeches by MALCOLM X under the title "Malcolm X Speaks". The SWP expects full cooperation from the OAAU in gathering material for this book.

NY T-75
March 12, 1965

The reason the SWP is interested in the OAAU is that the SWP desires to capture control of all militant Negro elements in the New York City area.

NY T-18
April 8, 1965

The OAAU and the SWP appear to be trying to use each other through support. This support appears moral in nature and not financial. The OAAU has received no financial help from the SWP and definitely is not giving any.

NY T-17
April 9, 1965

JDB;ek
7.
NY 100-161569

At a SWP meeting held July 1, 1965, in New York City, CLIFTON DE BERRY remarked that in his opinion the OAAU is completely finished as an organization and further that black nationalism is also dead.

NY T-55
July 12, 1965

During the period prior to the death of MALCOLM X, he and the OAAU received a great deal of publicity from the SWP. However, since the death of MALCOLM X, this relationship no longer appears to be close.

NY T-17
August 25, 1965

Neither the OAAU or any of its members presently maintains contact with the SWP.

NY T-17
February 28, 1966

In the past, ELLA COLLINS has spoken at affairs of the SWP and has received assistance with programming from this organization.

NY T-1
April 26, 1967

NY 100-161569
DL;slg

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AMERICAN
MAU MAU AND THE SWP

CHARLES X KENYATTA and some of his Mau Mau followers were at a Socialist Workers Party Rally at 3:30 PM on July 15, 1967, at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City.

NY T-2
July 18, 1967

CHARLES KENYATTA and eleven uniformed members of the Mau Mau attended anti-war rally sponsored by the Black United Action Front, at 135th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City on May 30, 1967. CLIFTON DE BERRY, Socialist Workers Party, also spoke to the 250 people who were in attendance.

NY T-4
June 24, 1967

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AMERICAN
MAU MAU AND THE PLP

CHARLES KENYATTA and eleven uniformed members of the Mau Mau attended anti-war rally sponsored by the Black United Action Front at 135th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, on May 30, 1967. BILL EPTON, Progressive Labor Party, also spoke to the 250 people who were in attendance.

NY T-3
June 24, 1967

NY 100-161569

**VI. FOREIGN INFLUENCE ON THE
BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT**

Information in this section contains information developed showing any connection of Black Nationalist Groups and other countries.

NY 100-161569

RELATIONSHIP OF THE NOI WITH
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

A. Cuba

An article appeared in the "New York Amsterdam News" of September 24, 1960, Page 1, Column 1, entitled "Castro Talks". This article related that Cuban leader FIDEL CASTRO on September 19, 1960 met with Malcolm X, the local Muslim leader and two representatives of the local community press in his suite at the Hotel Theresa in New York City. Malcolm X was quoted as telling CASTRO "We in Harlem are not addicted to all the propaganda they put out." Malcolm X also told CASTRO that 20 million Negroes in the United States were not being swallowed up with the propaganda against others.

The "New York Amsterdam News" is a weekly newspaper published in New York City.

On September 21, 1960, by means of a pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) the following information was obtained concerning the visit of MALCOLM LITTLE to FIDEL CASTRO:

MALCOLM LITTLE, Minister of NOI Temple 7, New York City, stated on September 21, 1960, that he met with Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO for approximately 30 minutes on September 20, 1960, in the latter's suite in the Hotel Theresa, in the Harlem District of New York City. During the conversation, according to LITTLE, CASTRO stated that he (CASTRO) had no intention of making any outside speeches that would involve him in American domestic policy, including the American race situation, and that his only speech would be the one he delivered before the United Nations Assembly. CASTRO also stated that he had no intention of meeting with the American press. LITTLE further commented that CASTRO expressed surprise that on his arrival in New York City, so many

NY 100-161569

people stood in the rain to greet and cheer him despite the extensive propaganda against him in the United States. LITTLE stated that he told CASTRO, in reference to CASTRO himself, that usually when one sees a man whom the United States is against, there is something good in that man. To this CASTRO replied that only the people in power in the United States are against him, not the masses.

LITTLE further advised that CASTRO impressed him as one who was humble and sincere and knew what he was doing. LITTLE expressed the opinion that any man, who represented such a small country, that would stand up and challenge a country as large as the United States on behalf of his people, must be sincere. LITTLE denied that the meeting with CASTRO was pre-arranged, and he further declared that the NOI was not allying with CASTRO or with any foreign power on earth. LITTLE stated that the NOI was allied with God, in whom they believe, hence they cannot be affiliated with Communism since it is atheistic.

LITTLE stated, in explaining the reason for his visit, that he had previously represented the NOI at a meeting held for numerous groups in Harlem by the New York City Police Department in order to avoid any incidents while African delegates to the United Nations were staying or visiting in the Harlem area. From this meeting, a committee was formed to meet and greet any of the African delegates when they came to Harlem, and that he (LITTLE), was on this committee. LITTLE stated that when he heard that CASTRO had moved to a hotel in Harlem, he felt that as a representative of this committee he should greet CASTRO, and this was the reason for the visit. LITTLE further advised that he was the only member of the committee available at the time of the visit, hence he went to the meeting with CASTRO accompanied by three NOI members and two members of the Negro press. LITTLE stated that during his meeting with CASTRO, the conversation was carried on partly in English and partly through CASTRO's interpreters.

NY 100-161569

NY T-17 advised on September 22, 1960, that at the NOI meeting held at Temple #7, New York City, on September 21, 1960, Minister MALCOLM LITTLE announced that all FOI members were on a 24 hour alert. LITTLE stated that only the Muslims were allowed to see CASTRO at the Hotel Theresa, and that CASTRO was friendly toward the Muslims. The source's opinion was that the FOI was being alerted to assist CASTRO in the event of any anti-CASTRO demonstrations in Harlem.

B. United Arab Republic

A SA of the FBI observed the following:

President GAMAL NASSER of the United Arab Republic with a party of 39 arrived at Idlewild Airport, New York, New York, at 4:35 p.m. on September 23, 1960, aboard a United Arab Republic jet plane. Approximately 600 to 700 persons were at the airport to welcome President NASSER. Approximately 150 members of the NOI were at the airport to welcome President NASSER. The members of the NOI were all dressed in blue suits, white shirts and red ties. The members of the NOI stood almost at attention for over two hours and many of the NOI members were carrying signs "Allah is the Greatest". One of the members carried a sign: "We are united".

The welcoming group was orderly and no incidents were noted. There were no anti-NASSER demonstrations noted. Radio, television and the press covered the arrival at the airport.

On December 20, 1967, NY T-117 advised that a member of Mosque #7 had been in contact with GALAL SOLOUMA, Attache at the United Arab Republic Mission to the United Nations in New York City. Information furnished by this informant indicated that friendly relations exist between Mosque #7 and the United Arab Republic Mission.

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C. Red China

The November 6, 1961 FOI meeting at Mosque #7 included a lecture on current events by Benjamin 2X (former Assistant Minister at Mosque #7). In this lecture, informant stated Benjamin 2X took the news and showed it in a most unfavorable light in regard to the United States. Not only did Benjamin 2X give a pro-Muslim view on the news, but sometimes his lectures on current events have a pro-Red China slant.

NY T-17
November 9, 1961

At the FOI meeting at Mosque #7 on December 26, 1961, there was a talk by an Earl X which explained how to obtain knowledge from a lot of booklets which could be picked up on 42nd Street, New York City. He spoke of a magazine published by Red China which was the same magazine, from which Minister Malcolm X gave over a four hour speech on December 22, 1961. The name of this magazine was not known.

NY T-17
December 27, 1967

D. Jamaica

On August 8, 1962, NY T-7 advised that at an NOI meeting of Mosque #7, held on August 6, 1962, at 102 West 116th Street, New York City, the subject of Jamaica, British West Indies (BWI) was discussed. According to this source, an unidentified member arose from the audience and stated that he heard that the NOI newspaper "Muhammad Speaks", official organ of the NOI, was circulated in Jamaica, BWI. According to the informant, at that point a Brother William X got up to tell Minister Malcolm X, who was in charge of the meeting, that he and another brother were responsible for the circulation of "Muhammad Speaks" in Jamaica, BWI. He said that they sent from 50 to 100 of those newspapers with every issue to the Rastafarian Movement in Jamaica, BWI.

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On August 4, 1961, NY T-118 advised that he had received the following information from a source he did not wish to identify but who he stated was reliable.

The Rastafarian Movement is a militant colored organization on the Island of Jamaica that is attempting to set itself up as the leading group of all the Caribbean Islands. Its leader is MORTIMO TOGO DESTA PLANNO, a Jamaican Negro, who is in New York City negotiating with Malcolm X (MALCOLM LITTLE), JAMES LAWSON and possibly other leaders of African national groups in the New York area. PLANNO is believed to be residing at the Hotel Theresa at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, and is said to have had several small meetings in the Harlem area between July 17 and 22, 1961. The place of these meetings, who was there or what was discussed was not known. The motto of the Rastafarian Movement is alleged to be "Kill a white man for every black man killed by the white."

The Rastafarians have also been described as the best known militant, extremist and revolutionary movement in the Caribbean area. PLANNO has written an article that is supposed to appear in the August issue of "African Opinion". The Rastafarian Movement may well be the start of a new period of a militant pro-Soviet political movement in the newly proposed Caribbean Federation which could become very active in view of the fact that this area is populated almost exclusively by Negroes.

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CONNECTION OF SNCC WITH FOREIGN ELEMENTS

ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND of SNCC informed JOSE VIERA, Secretary, Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN), NYC, on May 20, 1967, that SNCC had set up a new international division headed by JAMES FORMAN who formerly served as Executive Secretary of SNCC.

NY T- 119
May 20, 1967

GEORGE WALTER BROADFIELD, 444 Central Park West, NYC, described as an advocate of "black nationalism" allegedly asserted in November, 1967, that JAMES FORMAN would represent SNCC at the United Nations. He also allegedly stated that SNCC is active in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania, Africa, to coordinate its international operations. Representatives of SNCC were present at the Latin-American Solidarity Organization Conference, July 28, to August 5, 1967, in Havana, Cuba, and at the meeting of the Organization for African Unity in Kinshasha, Congo, Africa, held during the summer of 1967. SNCC is alleged to have received invitations to visit countries which participated in these meetings.

NY T- 120
November 9, 1967

Unsolicited mail received by an occupant of an apartment at 315 Avenue C, NYC, was made available to Special Agent (SA) JOHN LEE GILL on November 24, 1967. It contained a letter in an envelope which bore the return address "H. RAP BROWN, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, Room 803." The letter from SNCC was signed by H. RAP BROWN as Chairman of SNCC. He states: "SNCC officially declared itself a Human Rights Organization in May, 1967." He stated further that "SNCC has established an office of International Affairs in New York City, in order to link its efforts with liberation movements around the world.....Our brothers in South Africa and Rhodesia have

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launched an armed revolutionary struggle against their oppressors. To aid them we are trying to mobilize support against the possibility of United States intervention on behalf of the White South African Government. We are encouraging the development of nation-wide liberation schools, a concept with which SNCC pioneered during the 1964 Mississippi summer project."

NY T-121 and NY T-122 made available on September 22, 1967, copies of press releases which covered a press conference given by STOKELY CARMICHAEL and JULIUS LESTER of SNCC while they were in Havana, Cuba, on August 13, 1967. The following statement of CARMICHAEL are excerpted from these press releases:

"We are moving toward urban guerrilla warfare within the United States since there is no other way to obtain our homes, our lands and our rights."

STOKELY CARMICHAEL's explanation of black power in the press release is the following:

"It is the union of the Negro population who fight for liberation by any means whatsoever. It is the union of the Negro population of the United States with the oppressed peoples of the rest of the world."

The above sources also made available a copy of the speech of United States "Representative" STOKELY CARMICHAEL at the First Conference of Latin-American Solidarity (OLAS) held in Havana, Cuba, July 31-August 10, 1967. The following statements by STOKELY CARMICHAEL are excerpted from this speech:

"We greet you as comrades because it becomes increasingly clear to us each day that we share with you a common struggle; we have a common enemy. Our enemy is white western imperialistic society."

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"We speak with you comrades because we wish to make clear that we understand that our destinies are intertwined. Our world can only be a third world; our only struggle, for the third world; our only vision, of the third world.

"The 'civil rights movement' could never attract and hold the young bloods who clearly understood the savagery of white United States who had to meet this savagery with armed resistance. It is the 'young bloods' who contain especially the hatred CHE GUEVARA speaks of when he says, 'hatred is an element of the struggle-relentless hatred of the enemy that impels us over and beyond the natural limitations of many and transforms us into effective, violent, selective and cold killing machines.' The black power movement has been the catalyst for the bringing together of these young bloods: a real revolutionary proletariat ready to fight by any means necessary for the liberation of our people.

"Our people are a colony within the United States; you are colonies outside the United States. It is more than a figure of speech to say that the black communities in America are the victims of white imperialism and colonial exploitation.

"The true potential revolutionaries in this country are the black youths of the ghettos-those who had developed insurgence in the cities are African-American and Latin communities where past rebellions had taught important lessons in dealing with the government's armed reaction to our uprising.

"This rebellion should not be taken lightly. In the past three years there have been over 100 uprisings in the internal colonies of the United States.....These are major rebellions with numbers of participants who are developing a consciousness of resistance.

"During the past year we have instituted a black resistance to the draft movement, not only because we are against black men fighting their brothers in Vietnam, but also because

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we are certain that the next Vietnam will be on this continent.

"As the resistance struggle escalates, we are well aware of the reality of CHE GUEVARA's words that the 'struggle' will not be a mere street fight but will be long and harsh'. In the end our common brotherhood sustains us all as we fight for our liberation by any means necessary."

On December 5, 1967, H. RAP BROWN held a press conference on the 11th floor of the United Nations Methodist Church, 44th Street and First Avenue, NYC at 2:00 p.m. A copy of a letter from H. RAP BROWN of SNCC was made available to members of the press from the International Affairs Division of SNCC. This letter was dated December 4, 1967, and was addressed by H. RAP BROWN to U THANT, General Secretary of the United Nations, NYC. The letter stated as follows:

"In response to the strong appeal made by the South West Africa National United Front leaders in the Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, namely:

1. 'That the United Nations General Assembly must authorize the Council for South West Africa to recruit and train volunteers for a United Nations Peace Force to expel the racist colonial South African regime from South West Africa.'

"We, African-American citizens of the United States of America, are prepared to organize and to establish the AFRICAN-AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY BRIGADE for South West Africa for the purpose of:

1. Serving as a United Nations Peace Force for South West Africa in cooperation with the South West African liberation organizations;

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2. Insuring by force the entrance of the United Nations Council into South West Africa, and;
3. Providing material assistance to the South West African liberation movement."

NY T-1
December 5, 1967

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CONTACTS OF THE OAAU WITH
FOREIGN ELEMENTS

MALCOLM X attended a meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Cairo, Egypt in July, 1964. This organization is composed of leaders and heads of states of various African countries. MALCOLM X likes to think of the OAAU as an American affiliate of the Organization of African Unity.

NY T- 123
July 20, 1964

An OAAU press release dated September 1, 1964, set out a statement to the press made by MALCOLM X in Cairo, Egypt on August 21, 1964. The release accused the western powers of playing down the second African summit conference recently held in Cairo. The press release read in part as follows:

"I had traveled over six thousand miles from America to attend the African summit conference as an observer. The Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is patterned after the letter and spirit of the organization of African Unity (OAU) had sent me to present the true plight and feelings of 22 million Afro-Americans."

NY T- 25
November 6, 1964

At a public rally held at the Audubon Ballroom in New York City on November 29, 1964, MALCOLM X permitted

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an African student from Ghana to speak. This student announced a rally to be held at the United Nations on December 1, 1964, to protest actions of Western nations in the United Nations, however, MALCOLM X offered no organization support of this protest.

NY T-124
November 30, 1964

An OAAU forum held on April 11, 1965, advertised a forthcoming forum to be held on April 15, 1965 in New York City and to be sponsored by the Pan African Students Organization in the Americas (PASOA), an African student organization. The OAAU has had limited contact with some African students in the New York City area, most particularly representatives of the PASOA. There is no known contact with any African country.

NY T-17
August 25, 1965

NY T-1
August 31, 1965

Various individuals who are affiliated with "African and black nationalist groups" in the New York City area are known to attend OAAU public forums and to frequently visit OAAU headquarters. However, there is no working relationship with any of these groups.

NY T-17
March 28, 1966

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CONTACTS OF RAM WITH FOREIGN ELEMENTS

General.

GEORGE ELLIS, a RAM member, stated on January 20, 1967, that he was attempting to raise funds for MAX STANFORD, who was leaving the country. ELLIS stated STANFORD has obtained a passport under the name DAVID WILLIAMS, using a baptismal certificate for identification purposes. ELLIS was of the opinion that STANFORD will travel to England, France and then to an Iron Curtain country. ELLIS believed the trip is mainly for STANFORD to meet with ROBERT WILLIAMS.

NY T-29
January 20, 1967

On May 23, 1966, MAX STANFORD at New York, spoke of the "brother" who is currently in Africa and should be heard from soon. STANFORD remarked about the "brothers" wanting to go to Africa for training but stated the need for the necessary money was a problem. STANFORD then remarked that if anyone had sufficient funds and could go to Cuba then BOB (ROBERT WILLIAMS) would take care of things from there.

NY T-2
May 24, 1966

MAX STANFORD on August 10, 1966, indicated that he had recently received a telegram from MAO Tse-tung of China.

STANFORD then commented that he had read reports where Peking, China, has praised the recent riots in Chicago, Illinois, and indicated this was actually ROBERT WILLIAMS speaking. STANFORD indicated WILLIAMS was in China and that he, STANFORD, needed someone to travel to China to "bring back a sum of money WILLIAMS had obtained for him."

STANFORD said that the lack of money had been his problem in organizing RAM and he had been unable to

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travel to Africa for this purpose and had, therefore, been unable to arrange a trip for other "brothers" as they needed money.

STANFORD then remarked that if those "African Niggers" had brought the money back like they were supposed to, they would not have a current money problem and would have been able to have arranged other plans.

NY T-2
August 10, 1966

Cuba Mission to the United Nations

MAX STANFORD on October 9, 1965, remarked that he had recently been in contact with representatives of the Cuban Embassy (Mission) at New York City. He indicated that he was to meet with a Cuban representative on October 11, 1965, but failed to state who he was to meet and/or for what purpose.

NY T-2
October 11, 1965

MAX STANFORD on October 11, 1965, said he met with a representative of the Cuban Mission in New York City on the same date. STANFORD said he received a two page communication reportedly from ROBERT WILLIAMS which referred to STANFORD's recent telephone call to WILLIAMS in Cuba. The communication cautioned STANFORD about infiltrators trying to get into his organization.

NY T-2
October 13, 1965

On December 15, 1965, MAX STANFORD indicated that he had talked to ROBERT WILLIAMS in Cuba, during the weekend of December 11 - 12, 1965.

STANFORD said he told WILLIAMS that he, STANFORD, had been "cooling it" for the "investigators" knew of their activities. STANFORD implied that WILLIAMS remarked

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that he knew this was true and agreed STANFORD should sit "cool" for awhile.

NY T-2
December 15, 1965

MAX STANFORD was recently heard to state he had to travel to Cuba to see ROBERT WILLIAMS.

STANFORD also remarked that MAO Tse-tung is doing a good job and that someday the Chinese will invade the United States and RAM will be ready to assist them. STANFORD indicated that RAM should prepare for this by continuing to organize small "secret" groups for the purpose of guerrilla warfare.

NY T-2
October 14, 1967
Guinea Mission To The United Nations

MAX STANFORD went to the Guinea Mission to the United Nations, 17 East 73rd Street, New York City, on December 1, 1965.

STANFORD carried a small package with him and indicated that he wanted one of the Guinea Mission representatives to take the package to BOB, presumably ROBERT WILLIAMS in Cuba.

Another reason for STANFORD's visit to the Guinea Mission was that he wanted to talk to one of the representatives about the possibility of traveling to Africa.

Upon leaving the Guinea Mission, STANFORD was overheard saying that he had spoken to "the big man" and he was trying to get word to "Bob" (ROBERT WILLIAMS) that he, STANFORD, and "other brothers" should be leaving soon for Africa for the purpose of training.

NY T-2
December 1, 1965

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MAXWELL STANFORD went to the Guinea Mission to the United Nations, 17 East 73rd Street, New York City, on December 5, 1965, where he met with a Guinea representative.

NY T-2
December 7, 1965

On December 7, 1965, STANFORD was in contact with a representative of the Guinea Mission to the United Nations at New York City. During the contact, STANFORD expressed a desire to travel but failed to mention any place. STANFORD did remark that the Guinea representative he was talking to had been in contact with the Cuban Mission at New York City.

NY T-2
December 9, 1965

MAX STANFORD stated on January 19, 1966, at New York City, that the person he has previously contacted at the Guinea Mission to the United Nations was at that time in Cuba and that STANFORD was waiting for his return.

NY T-2
January 20, 1966

On May 14, 1966, MAX STANFORD remarked there was a "brother" in Africa, now and they should be hearing from him soon. He implied that this "brother" had recently traveled to Africa for training purposes.

STANFORD further stated that the United States Government had confiscated his passport and he would have difficulty in traveling abroad and returning to the United States.

STANFORD said he was planning to contact KOUYATE at the Guinea Mission to the United Nations, on May 16, 1966, indicating he could not fully depend on KOUYATE as he had given KOUYATE something to deliver for him and he failed to make the delivery.

NY T-2
May 16, 1966

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Tanzania Mission To The United Nations

On April 24, 1966, a person identified from photographs as PAUL BROOKS returned to New York City from Detroit with MAX STANFORD after attending a RAM membership meeting.

BROOKS seemed to be familiar with the activities of RAM and remarked that some people were getting their passports, but "the United States Government was making it difficult for them." BROOKS indicated that they (RAM) were waiting for someone from Tanzania to contact them as there were problems to consider such as taking care of their families should some of them be sent to African countries for a period of time. BROOKS implied that they (RAM) would like to have ten persons available soon to travel to Africa.

NY T-2
May 2, 1966

MAX STANFORD recently inquired if contact could be made with Tanzanian United Nations Mission authorities at New York City, regarding the possibility of sending some RAM "brothers" to Tanzania for training.

NY T-1
June 25, 1965

In a discussion of the foreign exchange student program JOHN MALECELA, Permanent Ambassador to the United Nations from the Republic of Tanzania, indicated in the past that Tanzania would not send any students to the United States but Tanzania would welcome American students there. Subsequent to this discussion of the foreign exchange student program, MAX STANFORD recently talked about the possibility of sending some "brothers" to Tanzania for training, and inquired if Tanzania authorities could be contacted regarding this possibility.

NY T-2
July 1, 1965

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MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN INFLUENCE

On January 23, 1968, NY T-125 advised that on January 20, 1968 the Cuban film, "Now" was shown at the Cinematic, 80 Wooster Street, New York City. The film was shown by the "Underground Newsreel Service", a newly formed organization which films, processes and distributes films on racial and anti-government demonstrations.

Above source advised that the film, "Now" was made in Cuba by the Institute of Cinema Arts... of Cuba (ICAIC). Source stated that the film has been in the United States for about the last two years. In addition to the above showing, he has seen it at Casa De Las Americas (CDLA) and has also seen it advertised at the Free School of New York. The song track of the film is the song "Now" sung by Lena Horne. The film is about four minutes long and depicts southern policeman using clubs and dogs against Negroes and civil rights demonstrators, dragging them in the streets as well as chasing them.

A characterization of the Casa De Las Americas is in the Appendix.

Above source stated that on the occasions that he saw the film at the CDLA he was certain that the film was brought there by Jose Galardy, Third Secretary of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations.

On February 2, 1968, NY T-126 advised that he had seen the Cuban film "Now" on February 1, 1968 at 444 Central Park West, Apartment 9F. This source stated that the film was provided by Walter Teague, Chairman of the United States Committee To Aid The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

A characterization of the United States Committee To Aid The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, which includes a characterization of Walter Teague, is attached in the Appendix section of this memorandum.

1AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT AP THEKER 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 on June 30, 1966, that HERBERT AP THEKER was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA, held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT AP THEKER spoke at the CPUSA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. AP THEKER 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 reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 9, 1967, that as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 West 30th Street, New York, New York.

1.

AMERICAN MAU MAU

The American Mau Mau was organized in Harlem, New York City, by CHARLES MORRIS, also known as Charles Kenyatta, and Charles 37X, in the Fall of 1966. A source advised that the following are the aims and objectives of the Mau Mau, as stated on a form distributed to new members:

"The Mau Mau Society is a group of Afro-American militants and semi-militants who, under the direction and leadership of Charles Kenyatta, Chairman and Founder, have come together to further, or help further, the cause of Black Liberation on a world-wide as well as national scale. The Mau Mau Society is not a true organization in the true sense of the term organization but, rather, as stated, a society, a Black Society. The Mau Mau membership may come from many and any walk of life. They are bound together by one common thought, BLACK LIBERATION! AND BLACK FREEDOM, NOW! This is the common thought, dream and goal. Membership in the Mau Mau body is unrestricted save that the applicant be Black, Afro-American in particular or any Black Person in general. Age, sex, previous or present affiliation or membership in any other group or organization, religion, etc., of an applicant for membership shall have no bearing upon acceptance or rejection of that application. He welcomes brothers and sisters of any and all beliefs and persuasions, requiring only that such sister or brother be in tune in some way with the Black Revolution and be BLACK."

CHARLES MORRIS was a member of the Nation of Islam (NOI) Mosque #7, New York City, as of August 8, 1962, according to a second confidential source. He was expelled April 6, 1964, according to a third source. CHARLES MORRIS held a position of leadership and responsibility in the Muslim Mosque Incorporated (MMI) and was a close friend of MALCOLM X LITTLE, slain founder and leader of the MMI, according to a fourth confidential source.

Mrs. BERENICE BALDWIN, active member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), from 1943 until 1951, and who testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, advised that CHARLES MORRIS, named above,

2.AMERICAN MAU MAU (CONTINUED)

was a member of the Oakland Club, Lower East Side Section, District 7, CP, USA, and that registration card 72396 was issued to him on May 12, 1948.

The above-mentioned CHARLES MORRIS was confined to Rockland State Hospital from August 31, 1961 through November, 1961. He was described as "Psychoneurosis-mixed type, mildly depressed, but cooperative".

The headquarters of the American Mau Mau is located at 1964 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

The membership is extremely fluid, but estimated between 15 and 20 by the first source.

Characterizations of the Nation of Islam and the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, are also attached hereto.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, NEW YORK
(BPPNY)

A first source advised on August 3, 1966, that MAXWELL CURTIS STANFORD, a leader of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in New York City, planned a caucus meeting for August 4, 1966, the purpose of which would be the formation of a nucleus of a branch of the Black Panther Party in New York City.

MAXWELL CURTIS STANFORD has been characterized in the characterization of the Revolutionary Action Movement.

A second source, on August 3, 1966, made available an undated memorandum bearing the heading "The Black Panther" which stated "One People - One Aim - One Destiny". This memorandum stated in part that the "Black Panther is seeking human rights, political and economic power for Black America through Black independent political action. When we say Black independent political action, we mean action that is not tied to whitey in any way, manner, shape or form."

The second source advised on September 7, 1966, that as of that date, the address of the BPPNY was 2409 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York.

The second source advised on December 1, 1966, that as of that date, there had been no known activity on the part of the BPPNY in New York City for several weeks due to a split of power among two ruling groups of the BPPNY, the majority of whom were active with RAM.

A third source advised on January 3, 1967, that the BPPNY had their telephone disconnected due to having financial problems.

The second source advised on January 30, 1967, and again on May 2, 1967, that as of the above dates, the BPPNY was out of existence.

1.

CASA DE LAS AMERICAS

On May 1, 1967, a source advised that the Casa de las Americas, an organization composed of pro-FIDEL CASTRO and pro-Communist individuals, formed in April, 1964, has moved its headquarters to the fourth floor, 876 Broadway, New York City, effective April 30, 1967. Source described this organization as a successor to the old Casa Cuba Club (CCC) with a changed name to avoid overt affiliation with Cuba. The CCC had been composed of persons belonging to the now defunct 26th of July Movement, a revolutionary organization founded and led by FIDEL CASTRO, Prime Minister of Cuba, until its dissolution in 1962.

A second source advised that the CCC, originally founded as a social club by New York area residents of Cuban extraction, was sympathetic to CASTRO during his struggle for power. Subsequent to January 1, 1959, as it became apparent that Communism was the form of government in Cuba, the leaders of the 26th of July Movement assumed control of CCC and its membership declined.

The first source above advised that Casa de las Americas is also ostensibly formed as a social club, but in effect it acts as a focal point for revolutionary peoples sympathetic to the Cuban government. Although it is not directly controlled by the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN), many Cuban personnel attend its functions and at least an indirect link with CMUN is present. Casa de las Americas has fund-raising affairs and contributes money to the CMUN. Casa de las Americas also gives financial support to other revolutionary groups representing countries other than Cuba. Through CMUN, various propaganda materials of a Communist nature are found at Casa de las Americas. This same source also stated that some executive committee members, as well as general members of Casa de las Americas, are members of the Spanish Section of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), an indirect link does occur at Casa de las Americas in that it is used as a staging ground prior to entry into CP, USA. Further, source indicates that

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APPENDIX

2.

CASA DE LAS AMERICAS

membership in Casa de las Americas prepares an excellent background for persons desiring to return to Cuba.

This same source stated that, although there exists in Cuba a social club called Casa de las Americas supported by the Cuban government, there appears to be no connection between the two and no reason to believe that the Casa de las Americas in New York was named after the one in Cuba.

NY 100-161569

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS
(CAMD)

A source advised on 10/10/61, that the CAMD was formed during September, 1961, by the SWP in New York City.

Source advised on 5/6/64, that the aims of the CAMD were to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on 8/27/61 at Monroe, N.C. The SWP hoped to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle. The CAMD was also active in promoting the philosophy of utilizing counter-violence to achieve integration as espoused by WILLIAMS.

According to the source the organization and impetus of CAMD activities throughout the United States such as obtaining sponsors and the raising of funds, were the results of the efforts of various SWP branches.

The 3/23/64 issue of "The Militant" stated the CAMD suspended activities. This article related that this action was taken following the rejection of this committee by the defendants just prior to the trial held 2/18-28/64 at Monroe, N.C. which resulted in the conviction of all of the defendants except ROBERT F. WILLIAMS.

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS has fled the United States and is reportedly residing in Cuba.

W 100 161569

APPENDIX

1.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
MARXIST-LENINIST (CP, USA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of MIKE LASKY. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

On September 7, 1965, the above source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped and the CP, USA, M-L was formed under LASKY's leadership. The CP, USA, M-L, has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CP, USA, M-L cells in the South, to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 5, 1967, the above source advised that the CP, USA, M-L continued to exist.

NY 100 331589

APPENDIX

1.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

- "1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the Party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.

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APPENDIX

2.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

'Disputing the pro-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.

* * *

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1955, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

1.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR DISASTER
RELIEF TO CUBA (ECDRC)

A source advised that on October 17, 1963, about 20 individuals representing various pro-Cuban organizations in the New York City area, met in New York, New York, for the purpose of forming a committee to raise funds to assist victims of hurricane "Flora" in Cuba.

Literature distributed by the ECDRC at a later date reflected that the Chairman of the Committee is SIDNEY J. GLUCK and the Medical Director, Dr. LOUIS A. MILLER. Its headquarters are at 41 Union Square West, Room 311, New York 3, New York, and its literature proclaims that the ECDRC is a non-profit organization found to help Cuban victims of hurricane "Flora" by collecting funds for the purchase of food, medicine and relief supplies.

A second source advised that SIDNEY J. GLUCK, whose real name is ISADORE GLICK, maintained a 1943 Communist Party (CP) membership book in his possession in 1944.

LOUIS F. RUDENZ, former editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, stated in 1950 that as late as 1945 he was advised by JACK STACHEL, CP leader, that Dr. LOUIS A. MILLER was an active member of the CP.

A third source advised that on February 10, 1965, a meeting sponsored by the Committee for Special Medical Aid to Cuba (SMAC), formerly the ECDRC, was held in a New York

NY 100-161569

APPENDIX

2.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR DISASTER
RELIEF TO CUBA (ECDRC) CONTINUED

hotel. SYDNEY GLUCK advised those in attendance that the emergency from hurricane "Flora" in Cuba was over. He stated that the ECDRC was disbanded and a legal name change was completed January 21, 1965.

NY 100 161569

APPENDIX

1.

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. SALTER-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TAYLOR as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TAYLOR 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

2.FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

the right of Cubans to manage their revolution 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 Subcommittee 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 1962 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.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

1.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA by JAMES JACKSON.

The First Quarter, 1967, issue of "Freedomways", self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor
ESTHER JACKSON, Managing Editor
J. H. O'DELL, Associate Managing Editor
JOHN L. DEVINE, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that CLARKE is an "Associate" of AI

On March 16, 1966, the second source advised that JAMES JACKSON, accompanied by his wife, ESTHER JACKSON, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the

NY 100 161539

APPENDIX

2.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. (CONTINUED)

Soviet Union. This source described JAMES JACKSON as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

On July 26, 1966, a fourth source identified O'DELL as a member of the CP.

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.

A characterization of AIMS is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

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.

A characterization of the NOI is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

MILITANT LABOR FORUM

A source advised on May 17, 1957, that public forums are regularly sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) - New York local (NYL) on Friday evenings, and are held at SWP headquarters 273 Broadway, New York, New York. These are called Militant Labor Forums.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

1.

"THE MILITANT"

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

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-161569

APPENDIX

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE (MDC)

A source advised on 2/16/62 that GERALD QUINN, a member of the WWP from New York was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1961, by the MDC of New York to organize a MDC in Cleveland, and that QUINN, with the aid of TED and FRANCIS DOSTAL, members of WWP, and WILLIE MAE MALLORY, organized a MDC in Cleveland with headquarters at 1289 E. 115th Street.

On 3/3/64, this source related that the purpose of the MDC in Cleveland was to aid in the support of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in her fight against extradition to Monroe, N.C. Following her extradition in January, 1964, headquarters of MDC was moved from Cleveland to Monroe, N.C.

A second source advised on 3/12/64, that the purpose of MDC is to obtain support and funds to aid in the continued defense of MALLORY, RICHARD CROWDER and HAROLD REAPE who were convicted in Superior Court, Monroe, N.C., 2/27/64, on charges of kidnaping MR. & MRS. G. BRUCE STEGALL in Monroe on 8/27/61, following a race riot in that city.

This source stated on 5/21/64, that the headquarters of MDC is located at 605 Brown Street, Monroe, N.C. with CLARENCE SENIORS as Chairman.

A third source in September, 1963, identified SENIORS as a member of WWP.

NY 100 161569

APPENDIX

1.

MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA
DE PUERTO RICO (PUERTO RICAN
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR)

The MPIPR was organized in November, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, to work for the independence of Puerto Rico. It has an estimated membership of between 1,000 and 1,300 people with missions throughout the island of Puerto Rico, and in New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Buffalo, New York.

At the time the MPIPR was organized it was indicated that it did not advocate violence but would accept members who did. JUAN MARI BRAS, the founder and dominant leaders of this organization, in a speech during March, 1964, threatened violence comparable to that in Algeria if Puerto Rico became a state within the United States. A source reported in 1966 that a leader of the MPIPR indicated that "the Revolution would soon begin" and another source advised that another official of this organization had attempted to obtain a number of automatic pistols.

Articles praising FIDEL CASTRO and the Cuban Government regularly appear in MPIPR publications. In 1961, the MPIPR adopted a resolution expressing 100 per cent approval of and solidarity with the Cuban revolution. It sent a delegation to the Tri-Continental Conference of African, Asian, and Latin American People, held in Havana, Cuba, during January, 1966, and it maintains a permanent delegate to the Secretariat located in Havana.

The press of Puerto Rico has reported that the MPIPR has held numerous demonstrations protesting compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans and United States policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

In December, 1966, the Governor of Puerto Rico signed into law a bill calling for a plebiscite on July 23, 1967, to determine the future political status of Puerto Rico. The press reported that this plebiscite has been denounced vociferously by the MPIPR as "an act of Yankee imperialism to maintain the colonial status of Puerto Rico". JUAN MARI BRAS stated that the MPIPR had asked the Cuban Government for "militant solidarity with our struggle, in all international forums to which Red Cuba has access".

APPENDIX

1.

MUSLIM GIRLS TRAINING

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

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

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

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

Characterizations of the NOI and FOI are set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

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 BOOKEP 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.

100-33-539

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".

APPENDIX

1

NATION OF ISLAM, FORMERLY REFERRED
TO AS THE MUSLIM CULT OF ISLAM, ALSO
KNOWN AS MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM

In January, 1967, 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.

APPENDIX

NY 100 161569

2

NATION OF ISLAM (CONTINUED)

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

APPENDIX

1.

NATION OF ISLAM,
MOSQUE NUMBER 7

On May 5, 1967, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) branch in New York City is known as Mosque Number 7. There are three meeting places for Mosque Number 7; at 105-03 Northern Boulevard, Queens (known as Mosque Number 7B); at 120 Madison Street, Brooklyn (known as Mosque Number 7C); and at 878 Prospect Street, Bronx, (known as Mosque Number 7D).

Mosque Number 7 is part of the national organization of the NOI with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Mosque Number 7 follows the policies and directives of the national office.

The date Mosque Number 7 originated in New York City is not known; however, in this connection, in 1953, a second source advised that there was a temple of the NOI (known to source then as the Muslim Cult of Islam) in New York City, located at 135th Street and Seventh Avenue, as far back as 1947.

A characterization of the NOI is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

1.

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE aka

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

ROBERT RONSTADT, 20515 Tiara Street, Woodland Hills, California, a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Los Angeles, California, from 1946 to 1952, who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1949 to 1952, advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County CP as of September, 1952.

A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA," (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and coordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

A sixth source advised that at an Executive Board meeting of NYCAHUAC held January 7, 1965, a letter from NCAHUAC was read which disclosed that NYCAHUAC is no longer connected in any way with the NCAHUAC.

NY 100 101569

2.

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE aka (CONT'D)

On April 15, 1966, the sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC was dissolved on December 15, 1965. The sixth source stated that the NYCAHUAC had turned over all abolition work in the New York City area to the NCAHUAC who had established an organization in New York City known as the New York Friends of the NCAHUAC.

100-101569

APPENDIX

1.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE KNOWN IN THE NEW YORK
CITY AREA AS THE NEW YORK FRIENDS
OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

A source advised that on December 15, 1965, it was decided by the Executive Committee of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) to dissolve and turn over its work in the New York City area to the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC).

According to the source, the NCAHUAC established at that time a group called the New York Friends of the NCAHUAC (NYF). The source stated that NYF would handle all abolition work in the New York City area and would engage primarily in political and fund-raising activities.

The source advised that as of April 13, 1967, the NYF was utilizing Post Office Box 423, Cathedral Station, New York, New York, as its mailing address.

Characterizations of the NYCAHUAC and the NCAHUAC are set out separately.

100-137569

APPENDIX

1.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

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

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

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

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

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

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2.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

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

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

Characterizations of MMI and NOI are set out separately.

NY 100-161569

APPENDIX

PROCEPT FOR PEACE

On August 26, 1963, Jeffrey Neff and Frank Mabrey, Jr., voluntarily appeared at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and furnished the following information:

Procept, Incorporated, 230 East 52nd Street, was established in March, 1963, as a business venture dealing primarily with sales promotion for various clients.

In the past few months, Neff stated he and Mabrey felt that they should offer their services to any individual or group which requested it in order that Procept can assist in providing solutions in cases where various actions cannot come to a peaceful settlement, citing as an example the case of those who are for and against integration.

Neff stated that although the organization was originally known as Procept, a name developed by Neff meaning "for thinking," it will henceforth be known as Procept For Peace, to distinguish it from Procept Corporation, the latter concerning itself with sales promotion.

Neff further stated that Procept For Peace is not a membership organization since everyone, whether he knows it or not, is a member, for in order to be a good American and member of the human race, one must believe in what Procept stands for: fair treatment for all mankind and peace and harmony among all mankind.

On August 16, 1963, a confidential source advised that Procept For Peace is an organization which gives the appearance it is for integration and civil rights, but it is clear that the true aim is to disrupt civil rights and integration. According to the source, it is believed that Procept For Peace advocates violence.

NY 100-161569

APPENDIX

2.

PROCEPT FOR PEACE

According to the source, on August 13, 1963, some 30 members of Procept For Peace attended a meeting of the Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality and physically broke up the meeting.

NY 100 1539

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

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

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

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

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge", a monthly New York City newspaper, and "Spark", a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge", page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level".

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

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APPENDIX

1.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX

2.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (CONTINUED)

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

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

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APPENDIX

1.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
- NEW YORK LOCAL

A source advised on August 25, 1960, that the Socialist Party (SWP) - New York Local (NYL) was founded in 1938, in New York City.

A second source stated on May 17, 1967, that the SWP-NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

1.

U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL
LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

On October 14, 1966, a source furnished a leaflet entitled, "Policy Statement, 20 July 1966, U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam" (USCANLF-SV).

According to this leaflet, the USCANLF-SV is an Ad Hoc organization formed in April, 1965. Its mailing address was Room 5, 105 MacDougal Street, New York City. The only officer listed is WALTER D. TEAGUE, Chairman.

The USCANLF-SV supports the aims of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) and the right of the people of Vietnam of self-determination without the presence of United States troops. It calls for the immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. It will counteract the United States Government's propaganda by making available literature of the NLF; disseminating analyses and reprints of the political structure and nature of the NLF; providing speakers for street meetings, teach-ins, etc.; working with all groups for recognition of the legitimacy of the NLF, and by urging all people to send medical aid and money for medical aid to the NLF through its missions.

On September 14, 1965, WALTER D. TEAGUE advised a second source that USCANLF-SV has no dues or membership.

On October 27, 1966, a representative of the Postal Inspector's Office, New York City, advised that Post Office Box C, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York 10011, had recently been opened in the name of USCANLF-SV.

APPENDIX

1

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

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

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

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

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

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

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

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

The SWP and CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1967, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

A characterization of the Workers World Party is set out separately.

39 APPENDIX

1.

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can".

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square, West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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

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

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

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

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

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

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

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

A characterization of the WWP is set out separately.

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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

~~SECRET - NO DISSEMINATION~~

Addressee: NACCD

LTR LHM Memo Report dated 2/8/68

Caption of Document:

BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Originating Office: NY

Delivered by: _____ Date: _____

Received by: _____

Title: *[Signature]*

Return This Receipt To FBI Liaison Section



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

February 8, 1968

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In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. NY file 100-161569

Title Black Nationalist Movement
New York Division

Character Internal Security-BN

Reference Report of Special Agent Thomas L.
Beckwith, dated and captioned as above.

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

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
NLJ / RAC 12-412411
By LVI8 NARA, Date 06-22-2014

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