

b) Activities at LeMoyne College,  
Memphis, Tennessee

On November 7, 1967, T-17 advised that JAMES PHILLIPS, LeMoyne College student, who has several theft arrests by the Memphis Police Department, had been trying to form an Afro (black unity) or SNCC movement at LeMoyne and was working with CABBAGE, JOHN B. SMITH, et al.

On November 3, 1967, Memphis Confidential Informant T-29 advised that on November 2, 1967, a Mimeographed bulletin, one page in length, was anonymously distributed on the LeMoyne Campus entitled, "Nonviolence Bulletin." It stated that "LeMoyne's own chapter of SNCC is coming." This informant added that LeMoyne is a predominately Negro school, a private school, financed by the United College Fund and located at 807-25 Walker Avenue, Memphis. In the fall of 1968, it will merge with Owen College, a Baptist Church financed Negro junior college, which has about 350 students. LeMoyne has about 600 students.

The bulletin identified the purported leaders as PHILLIPS, CARTER, JAMERSON, FALLS, PATTON, DYE, BOYD, HOOKS, R. NEELY, LOWRY and B. JONES. It said that H. RAP BROWN and STOKELY CARMICHAEL, National SNCC leaders, would come to Memphis in the near future to install new SNCC members. It said a "Free for all would be held in the near future"; that "in Watts it was called a 'riot.' In Detroit it was called a 'riot.' This summer (1967) it was called a 'rumor,' which was sad, but now is the time, November 13, when all conscientious and upstanding citizens are expected to get out the fireworks and join the 'free for all.'"

It continued with the claim that police brutality is rampant and that Negroes' taxes are used to support the Police Department and "we are actually paying for or buying whippings and beatings." It called on readers to "expose our Police Department and it quickly becomes the nation's worse. How about giving a 'free for all' function down at the City Jail and the Armour Training Center (City Police Substation)." It concluded by casting aspersions on the LeMoyne faculty and administration.

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(It is noted that local Military Intelligence and Police authorities were alerted regarding the November 13, 1967, incident. No racial violence took place on November 13, 1967.)

On December 22, 1967, T-29 advised as follows concerning the above alleged LeMoyné SNCC or BOP members:

HERBERT BOYD, male Negro, born June 10, 1946, at Memphis, Tennessee; residence 1627 Oriole, is an unclassified English major at LeMoyné; is a 1964 graduate of Douglas High School; and his guardians are Reverend and Mrs. OTIS BOYD.

CURTIS CARTER, male Negro, born June 15, 1942, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; residence 377 East McLemore, Apartment 10, is a Sociology major at LeMoyné; is unclassified; is a 1961 graduate of Manassas High School, Memphis; and his guardian is Mrs. HATTIE CARTER, 305 School Street, McGehee, Arkansas.

ROBERT L. DYE, male Negro, born February 12, 1946, at Coahoma County, Mississippi; residence 1545 Tayner Street, Memphis, Tennessee; is a senior at LeMoyné College, majoring in Sociology; is a graduate of Douglas High School (1964); and his guardians are Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE MARSHALL of 1545 Tayner.

JAMES H. FALLS, JR., male Negro, born March 24, 1946, Memphis, Tennessee; residence 2676 Deadrick, Memphis, is unclassified; is a student at LeMoyné; is a 1964 graduate of Melrose High School; and his parents are Mr. and Mrs. JAMES H. FALLS, SR., 2676 Deadrick.

RONALD K. HOOKS, male Negro, born July 27, 1946, at Chicago, Illinois, residence 1585 Anatona Place, Memphis; is a senior at LeMoyné, a History major; is a 1964 graduate of Hamilton High School, Memphis; and his parents are Mr. and Mrs. R. B. HOOKS, JR., of 1484 Alcy Road, Memphis.

CLINTON ROY JAMERSON, male Negro, born April 27, 1945, Memphis, Tennessee, residence 1397 Davis Street, Memphis, is a senior majoring in Sociology and is a 1963 graduate of Manassas High School, Memphis; his guardians are Reverend J. D. JAMERSON and ROSE LEE JAMERSON.

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BENJAMIN JONES, male Negro, born November 23, 1946, at Memphis, Tennessee, resides at 1380 Dempster, Memphis; his guardian is Mr. HARRY L. JONES. He is a senior at LeMoyne College, majoring in Economics and is a 1964 graduate of Booker T. Washington High School.

ROCHESTER NEELY, JR., male Negro, born May 31, 1948, at Memphis, Tennessee, resides at 905 Woodlawn, Memphis; is a sophomore at LeMoyne and is a 1965 Graduate of Manassas High School. His parent is listed as ROCHESTER NEELY, SR., who is assistant principal of Manassas High School.

CARL PATTON, male Negro, born October 1, 1946, at Memphis, Tennessee, resides at 1394 Davis. His parents are listed as Mr. and Mrs. LEROY PATTON. He is a junior student at LeMoyne and is a 1965 graduate of Manassas High School.

JAMES ELMORE PHILLIPS, JR., also known as James Phillips, male Negro, born May 17, 1944, at Memphis, Tennessee, resides at 1592 Short Street, Memphis. He is a senior at LeMoyne and is a 1962 graduate of Manassas High School. His father is JAMES PHILLIPS, SR.

On November 21, 1967, T-12 advised that on November 20, 1967, CHARLES L. CABBAGE and JOHN B. SMITH said they were going to LeMoyne College to organize a black power group on November 21, 1967; that LeMoyne students CLINTON ROY JAMERSON of 1397 Davis was one of their main members at LeMoyne and was a "good man." JOHN B. SMITH, who is an Owen College student, bragged that he would bring some of his "boys from Owen."

T-12 added that Reverend CHARLES MICKLE, Placement Officer, LeMoyne College, had recently commented that the black power erstwhile SNCC group at LeMoyne has a small base of students there; that much of the faculty is scared of them; and, accordingly, is taking a "hands-off" position. MICKLE said the so-called SNCC group has been putting out anonymous printed "throwaways" attacking various faculty members.

T-12 continued that on November 21, 1967, CHARLES L. CABBAGE accompanied by WATSON PALMER GUNTER, bearded long-haired male Negro of 1749 Foster, and a non-student, had gone to the LeMoyne Student Center early on the p.m. of November 21, 1967 and talked to about 75 students. JAMES PHILLIPS, LeMoyne student of 1592 Short, was master of ceremonies and spokesman for the LeMoyne students.

CABBAGE and PHILLIPS kept saying the United States is a white man's country, dominated and controlled by the whites; that no Negroes are prominently mentioned in American history; no Negro history is taught in the schools; and that Dr. HOLLIS F. PRICE, President of LeMoyne College, is a stooge of the white power structure. PHILLIPS said: "This cat, PRICE, has got to go," and "His day is over." They called United States Senator EDWARD BROOKS of Massachusetts an example of a "so-called" Negro being a stooge for the whites as he was elected by and controlled by whites. They said he is "phony" and besides that he is half white. They attacked THURGOOD MARSHALL, current United States Supreme Court Justice, and a Negro, as a stooge of the white race. His appointment, they said, was "Uncle Tomism."

They were vulgar and filthy in their language, using frequent 4-letter words.

CABBAGE and PHILLIPS said the Negro students' only salvation was to organize and to assume power and control over their own destinies. They did not elaborate.

CABBAGE recommended that his listeners regularly read, "Muhammad Speaks," the official paper of the Nation of Islam (NOI) (Black Muslims), as he said it contains more consistent material pertinent to the black power movement than any other existing publication.

WATSON PALMER GUNTER said the group cannot be too specific as it is just getting started, that of necessity it has to be vague, as it does not want the white man to know, in advance, of its aims and plans and tactics.

PHILLIPS told the audience that Negroes cannot get decent jobs, because the white man keeps them for members of the white race; that Negroes should be given executive jobs in industry; and that the white man teaches his children to hate Negroes. PHILLIPS said the black students should organize, as, after all, white students organize on campuses all over the country.

A female student, who works on Beale Street in a cafe and who is working her way through school, told PHILLIPS and CABBAGE that if she let her hair grow in Afro hair-do fashion that she probably could not get a job and could PHILLIPS group support her. He did not answer.

CABBAGE and PHILLIPS asked those in the audience who are interested to get in touch with them. Following the meeting, about ten of the LeMoyne students had their pictures taken with CABBAGE and PHILLIPS and GUNTER. About four or five sympathizers refused to get into the pictures. Several had natural Afro hair-dos. One boy with round-shaped metal framed glasses like H. RAP BROWN wears would not get into the pictures. CABBAGE kept referring to himself as the "Organizer." CABBAGE referred to his group at LeMoyne as "BOP" (Black Organizing Power).

ROBERT RATCLIFFE later told T-12 that COBY VERNON SMITH, one of the earlier co-organizers with CABBAGE, had become somewhat isolated from this group and had somewhat "cooled off" from the black power bit.

(With regard to "BOP," it will be recalled that on September 13, 1967, T-15 said that on September 12, 1967, COBY VERNON SMITH said, "We have to have black power," adding that he, SMITH, was organizing a group, BOP -- Black Organizing Power; that this was a name he, SMITH, picked; that SNCC gave him permission to do this; and that actually BOP was SNCC. He said he picked this name because Memphians are generally skeptical of and afraid of SNCC.)

T-12 recalled that at LeMoyne on November 21, 1967, CABBAGE claimed the United States Government had built detention or concentration camps in Pennsylvania and Arizona in which to incarcerate black powerites when the government "cracks down" on all dissenters.

GUNTER tried to tell the LeMoyne sympathizers to dress in a natural African fashion, to let their hair grow bushy, to use no makeup, and then he said this was not too important as "it's what's in your heart which counts."

CLINTON ROY JAMERSON was on the stage with PHILLIPS, CABBAGE and GUNTER; but he did not speak.

PHILLIPS said he was sick and tired of LeMoyné turning out nothing but schoolteachers and that he wanted some executives.

CABBAGE claimed SNCC leader, H. RAP BROWN, is a political prisoner; that the whites tricked him into carrying a gun in interstate commerce, leading to his arrest. He made fun of the recent marriage of the daughter of Secretary of State DEAN RUSK to a Negro, stating that the Negro was three-quarters white.

Another supporter of CABBAGE and PHILLIPS was ROBERT DYE, a LeMoyné student, of 1545 Tayner, Memphis. He did not talk but stayed with them. They talked with him a long time after the forum.

CABBAGE in his speech added that the Negro rioters in Detroit and Newark in the Summer of 1967 suffered heavy losses because they were not properly armed to defend themselves and he said they are now armed but did not elaborate.

Again on November 22, 1967, the same source said that JOHN BURRELL SMITH and CABBAGE went back to LeMoyné about 1 p.m., November 22, 1967. They invaded the faculty lounge where a white man or Arab, a Mr. HOLLOWELL, had been a guest speaker. They tried to intimidate HOLLOWELL. They insulted four or five white LeMoyné teachers who were present. They told Mrs. SWEATLOW, a white female, 21-22 years of age, a math teacher, that she was a terrible teacher; and that she was not wanted by the Negroes at LeMoyné and she had better leave. JAMES PHILLIPS told her his girl friend (not named) could teach better than she. CABBAGE and SMITH intimidated a Dr. ANDERSON, a tall white Philosophy instructor, telling him he was not wanted at LeMoyné and he should resign. They tried to intimidate HOLLOWELL into giving them some money. He finally gave them a dollar as he was obviously scared of them.

A young LeMoyné student, DENNIS HAYES, overheard much of what they said. He was disturbed and was opposed to them. HAYES said there are only about five devoted hard-core followers of CABBAGE and SMITH at LeMoyné but are a considerable number of sympathizers. One possible sympathizer was JEANETTE SHARPE, who hung around them and seemed interested.

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LeMoyne Student Body President, MYRON LOWERY, was there for part of the action but he left.

Another obvious sympathizer who chimed in and "aped" PHILLIPS was LeMoyne student CURTIS CARTER of 377 East McLemore.

It was recalled that HAYES said all the names of the alleged SNCC followers in the "Nonviolence Bulletin," issued at LeMoyne November 2, 1967, namely JAMES PHILLIPS, CURTIS CARTER, CLINTON JAMERSON, JAMES H. FALLS, CARL PATTON, ROBERT DYE, HERBERT BOYD, RONALD HOOKS, ROCHESTER NEELY, MYRON LOWERY, and BENJAMIN JONES are not necessarily advocates. He did not pinpoint those he would exclude from the list.

They took up a collection, taking up about \$3.00. PHILLIPS said if he could get \$8.00 he would go and buy a carbine and come back and shoot up LeMoyne.

It was understood that Dr. HOLLIS PRICE who was not on the campus at the time, on hearing of the incident, sent for student JAMES PHILLIPS, wishing to see him at once.

On November 24, 1967, Dr. HOLLIS F. PRICE, President, LeMoyne College, volunteered the following information:

It now appears that the leading troublemakers and SNCC supporters at LeMoyne are JAMES PHILLIPS, the student leader in this movement, aided and abetted by CURTIS CARTER, CLINTON ROY JAMERSON and CARL PATTON. CALVIN TODD was a supporter but has been put out of school for academic reasons. Another alleged supporter is CARL PATTON who was recently arrested by the Memphis Police Department for stealing books and will be expelled from school as soon as court action takes place.

Dr. PRICE would say that PHILLIPS, CARTER and PATTON are the "ringleaders." He has been reliably informed that they were responsible for putting out the "Nonviolence Bulletin" of November 2, 1967, reporting the formation of a SNCC chapter at LeMoyne by PHILLIPS (JAMES), CARTER (CURTIS), JAMERSON (CLINTON ROY), FALLS (JAMES H.), PATTON (CARL), DYE (ROBERT), BOYD (HERBERT), HOOKS (RONALD), NEELY (ROCHESTER), LOWERY (MYRON), and JONES (BENJAMIN).

He said that some of the above, specifically LOWERY, HOOKS, JONES and NEELY and possibly BOYD, were concerned about their names being listed as SNCC supporters.

Regarding the Tuesday, November 21, 1967, incident at the Student Center, PRICE said that MYRON LOWERY, Student Council President, is actually afraid of the SNCC or black power leaders. He is weak-willed, and they (PHILLIPS et al) intimidated him into asking for the use of the lecture hall at the Student Center where PHILLIPS and CABBAGE spoke. This was in the Little Theater Section. PRICE was not there but he has been informed by students and faculty that CABBAGE spoke on November 21, 1967, saying that Negro colleges are inferior because the white power structure controls the schools and purposely keeps them inferior to keep the Negroes inferior; that he, PRICE, is no good as he is a part of "the establishment" (white power structure); that the black man has to fight for his destiny by any and all means; that about 15 students, plus CABBAGE, then sat around the student lounge and talked loud, filthy, and vulgar; that he sent word for them to move; and that they moved out onto the campus and huddled around for about an hour.

Dr. PRICE said there is no doubt that some small group of students have been "taken in" by the black power emotional pitch; but most students ignore them and consider them to be impractical and crazy. He feels they have at most 8 to 10 followers among the students. There is no evidence whatsoever of any faculty support or guidance.

He added that he was absent during lunch hour on Wednesday, November 22, 1967, but had received word that CABBAGE and JOHN BURRELL SMITH came on campus, went to the faculty lounge where they proceeded to insult a guest of the school, a Mr. HOLLADAY of the United Church of Christ, from Beirut, Lebanon; that Mr. HOLLADAY had spoken at chapel earlier on November 22, 1967, about the Arab-Israeli controversy. About 10 faculty members, both white and Negro, were in the faculty lounge when JAMES PHILLIPS, CURTIS CARTER, JOHN B. SMITH and CHARLES CABBAGE accosted them. The faculty members and HOLLADAY tried to engage them in dialogue but as PRICE said, you cannot converse or debate with the black powerites.

Accordingly, it became a tirade by CABBAGE and PHILLIPS in which they charged that all of the white faculty members should leave LeMoyné and that they were not wanted. They said these white faculty members were incompetent and inferior to Negroes.

CABBAGE, PHILLIPS, et al., also claimed that they needed money with which to purchase guns and weapons to be used by them in determining their own destiny.

They specifically berated Dr. HOLGER ANDERSON, an elderly white teacher, who is a Philosophy Instructor, and who formerly taught at Memphis State University. They used many "cuss" words and vulgar language on him.

Dr. PRICE said that HOLLADAY reportedly told PHILLIPS, "You hate me, don't you?" and PHILLIPS replied "Yes, I do."

Dr. PRICE said he was livid with anger when he returned to the campus. He sent for PHILLIPS and talked with him at length regarding his contentious disruptive and hateful attitude. He gave PHILLIPS a lecture on manners and behavior. PHILLIPS admitted to the hateful statements and the vulgarity and said he was merely telling the faculty members, "What they wanted to hear." Dr. PRICE told PHILLIPS he would tolerate no future similar conduct by PHILLIPS and the latter apologized.

Dr. PRICE said the black power and "new left" is becoming a problem on all campuses, both black and white; that practically all of the "so-called activists" are those having academic difficulties; and that their activism, whether in black power or the new left, is a good way for them to try to blame others for their shortcomings.

On November 30, 1967, T-29 advised that JAMES PHILLIPS, a male Negro student at LeMoyné College and a resident of 1592 Short Street, is the self-acclaimed black power leader at LeMoyné. He is most belligerent and boisterous. Many of the faculty members fear him.

c) Activities at Memphis State University  
Memphis, Tennessee

On October 6, 1967, T-15 advised that COBY VERNON SMITH, male Negro, Southwestern College student, spoke before the Philosophy Club at Memphis State University (MSU), on the night of October 5, 1967. SMITH was uncouth, rude, filthy and vulgar in his remarks, screaming and telling obvious exaggerated falsehoods, physically threatening those in the audience who dared dispute his words.

He gave his version of Negro history, claiming 300 years of slavery in the hands of the white race. He said the black man will no longer tolerate this and will resort to violence if necessary to achieve equality, both socially and materially. He said that if these goals are not achieved, Memphis will burn to the ground in 1968. When Professor CARROLL R. BOWMAN pressed SMITH for details, SMITH called BOWMAN a "white racist bastard." He referred to all whites as "honky bastards" and favorably mentioned books by CARL OGLESBY of SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) and by HERBERT APTHEKER, leading theoretician of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA).

In speaking of the purported future racial violence to transpire he said, "When the pushing comes to shoving, I'll kill everyone of you white bastards here tonight."

On November 18, 1967, WILLIAM F. YOUNGSON, Director of Security, MSU, advised that JOE BOND, Director of MSU Student Center, said that on November 17, 1967, two carloads of 8 to 10 Negroes came to the Student Center and made an impromptu speech advocating black power. One car involved was a dark gray Volkswagen, 1967 Tennessee License BF 3750, Shelby County.

(On November 20, 1967, MARY HORNING, Shelby County, Tennessee, Clerk's Office, advised from records that the above license number is registered to MOLLY C. SMITH, 1915 Rile, Memphis, for a 1963 Volkswagen. Note, this is the original address of JOHN B. SMITH.)

On November 17, 1967, T-23 advised that CLIFFORD LOUIS TAYLOR, Carver High School dropout; CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE; and JOHN BURRELL SMITH all came to the MSU Student Center on November 17, 1967, with several unidentified Negroes in an effort to organize a black power group.

On November 20, 1967, T-23 advised that on November 20, 1967, CABBAGE, JOHN B. SMITH and unidentified associates returned to MSU in an effort to convince Negro MSU students that they were being discriminated against and they should organize. They were passing out sheets to be signed by those interested. The source heard that MARSHALL A. RANDOLPH had been with SMITH and CABBAGE.

This was corroborated on November 20, 1967, by Dr. JESSE H. PARRISH, Dean of Students, MSU, who identified the leaders as CHARLES L. CABBAGE, JOHN B. SMITH, CLIFFORD L. TAYLOR and one individual resembling EDWARD REED TAYLOR. He said JOHN B. SMITH was wearing an "Invaders" jacket. They accused the MSU police of brutality, claimed Negro students were discriminated against, claimed Negro history is not taught, and that Negro students were not permitted to participate in school functions.

On November 29, 1967, Mr. YOUNGSON advised that a letter dated November 27, 1967, written by MSU Negro student WRENNE ROSE CARTER of 1339 Kennedy Street, in care of 1299 Kennedy Street, had been written to one "EDIO"; that CARTER commented therein that CHARLES CABBAGE and COBY V. SMITH had been on the MSU campus on November 17, 1967; that they were noted black power leaders; and that they were there recruiting people to lead a mass demonstration against administration policies at MSU. CARTER said that she, CARTER, BEVERLY BROWN, DWIGHT MOODY, and THEODORE WILLIAMS became black power advocates on November 17, 1967.

The records of MSU as furnished by Mr. WILLIAM F. YOUNGSON, January 3, 1968, show that WRENNE ROSE CARTER is a female Negro, born December 21, 1948, at Memphis, Tennessee. Her mother is listed as CANARY CARTER, residence 1339 Kennedy Street, Memphis. WRENNE ROSE CARTER is a graduate of Carver High School, May 26, 1966. She entered MSU on July 13, 1966, and is still enrolled.

The records of MSU as furnished by Mr. WILLIAM F. YOUNGSON on January 3, 1968, show that BEVERLY JANIS BROWN, a female Negro, Social Security No. [REDACTED], was born April 5, 1949. She is a graduate of Carver High School, May 26, 1967, and resides at 1299 Kennedy Street. Her guardian is listed as EDDIE BIVENS. She enrolled in September, 1967, at MSU. b)6)

Records of MSU as furnished by Mr. YOUNGSON on January 3, 1968, show that DWIGHT JONATHAN MOODY, a Negro male, born April 28, 1948, at Memphis, Tennessee, resides at 267 Edsel; graduated from Carver High School May 26, 1964; entered MSU September 28, 1964, and attended through the Spring of 1967. He is not shown as currently in school. His father is shown as CURTIS MOODY.

Records of MSU as furnished by MR. WILLIAM F. YOUNGSON on January 3, 1968, reveal that THEODORE HENRY WILLIAMS, a male Negro, residence 1519 Swift, Memphis, was born August 30, 1947, at Memphis, Tennessee. He has Social Security No. [REDACTED]. WILLIAMS graduated from Carver High School, Memphis, in May, 1965, and entered MSU in September, 1967, as a transfer student from the University of Southern Illinois, Carbondale, Illinois. b)6)

On November 29, 1967, T-23 advised that THEODORE WILLIAMS readily supports black power and recently said that "No white people are any good."

On November 21, 1967, T-12 advised that on November 20, 1967, CHARLES L. CABBAGE and JOHN B. SMITH bragged they had been on the MSU campus to organize a black power group.

On December 6, 1967, CHARLES HOLMES, Information Director, MSU, advised that a Negro male student, CALVIN LEROY TAYLOR, as of that date was wearing an Afro hair-do and a jacket with the words "Invaders" thereon.

On December 6, 1967, T-15 advised that TAYLOR was on the MSU campus December 6, 1967, wearing an "Invaders" jacket.

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On December 6, 1967, GUY NORTHRUP, Editorial Department, "Memphis Commercial Appeal" newspaper, advised that TAYLOR, a MSU student, also worked 40 hours per week as a copy boy for the "Commercial Appeal"; that he has since the Spring of 1967 been a self-admitted black power advocate and told NORTHRUP that he was a card-carrying member of SNCC.

On December 12, 1967, WILLIAM F. YOUNGSON, Director of Security, MSU, advised that MSU graduate student FRED OLIVER HARDY, male Negro, was in the MSU Student Center on May 12, 1967, attempting to organize MSU Negro students into a black power movement. HARDY lives at 342 West Faye Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

On December 12, 1967, the above information was corroborated by T-23.

b)4) On December 12, 1967, Dr. JESSE PARRISH, Dean of Students, MSU, confirmed the above information adding that FRED OLIVER HARDY was born December 8, 1943, at Memphis, Tennessee; that he graduated from Arkansas A and M College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on January 18, 1964, with a B.S. Degree, majoring in Biology. He entered MSU graduate school September, 1967, taking four courses in chemistry. He has Social Security No. [REDACTED].

On December 4, 1967, T-1 advised that on December 2, 1967, CHARLES L. CABBAGE, self-acclaimed Memphis leader of the black power, SNCC oriented movement, said he had recently been concentrating on developing black power chapters on local college campuses, such as LeMoyne College, Owen College, and Memphis State University, and is concentrating on raising money and adult support for his group.

On January 9, 1968, T-12 advised that on January 9, 1968, CHARLES L. CABBAGE claimed he had been to MSU the day before to organize, and that he had made contacts with young white intellectuals who were interested in working with him.

On January 12, 1968, Dr. JESSE H. PARRISH, Dean of Student, MSU, volunteered that on January 11, 1968, CHARLES L. CABBAGE, WATSON PALMER GUNTER, CLIFFORD LOUIS TAYLOR, and MSU senior student, RONALD LEWIS IVY, male Negro of 560 LaClede, contacted him to seek permission to form a SNCC-oriented black power group at MSU. They talked in vague abstractions. CABBAGE seemed "high," possibly under the influence of marijuana. PARRISH who came from Texas said he had seen many people under the influence of marijuana. They were told they would have to work through a legitimate campus organization.

PARRISH added that he had learned that the following MSU Negro students have recently shown an interest in forming a campus black power movement:

DAVID ACEY, male Negro, a junior,  
residence 5332 Norma Circle;

EDWINA JEANETTE HARRELL, female Negro,  
a sophomore;

RONALD LEWIS IVY,  
mentioned above.

CHARLES HENRY BROWN, male Negro,  
a senior of 2133 Eldridge;

STEPHEN BROOKSHAW, male Negro,  
a sophomore of 2943 Mimosa.

3. Activities of "Invaders"

On November 21, 1967, T-12 advised that on November 21, 1967, CHARLES L. CABBAGE and JOHN B. SMITH said that the "Invaders" is not a separate black power group but is merely a name used by their followers at Owen College and Carver High School.

On November 16, 1967, RICHARD B. THOMPSON, Principal at Carver High School, an all-Negro school, Pennsylvania Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, located in a low income, all-Negro area of Southwest Memphis, volunteered as follows:

He has just learned of the formation of a student black power, SNCC-oriented movement consisting of current and ex-Carver High School students called the "Invaders," whose members for the most part wear jackets bearing the name "Invaders." This group allegedly meets each Tuesday and Thursday evening in the apartment of JOHN BURRELL SMITH, an ex-Carver student at 1644 Hanauer, Apt. 2. Two current students, VAN and RICHARD CABBAGE, younger brothers of CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE, are in this group. Both reside at 1731 Benford, Memphis.

On December 17, 1967, DAVID PENN, teacher at Carver High School, Memphis, advised that at the Carver-Mitchell Road High School basketball game held on November 15, 1967. HARRY GIBBS, 229 McKellar, a Carver High School dropout, said he was a member of a local black power club known as the "Invaders," consisting primarily of current and former Carver High School students with a small following from Booker T. Washington High School; that this group has been stockpiling weapons and plans to institute riots in the Memphis area. GIBBS did not elaborate. According to GIBBS, DONNEY DELANEY, also known as DONNIE, is the leader of this group with WILLIAM LEE HIBBLER as second in command, and RICHARD CABBAGE as third in command. GIBBS told PENN that if any teacher dared fail a member of this group the teacher would be "cut up" and severely injured.

On December 7, 1967, RICHARD B. THOMPSON, Principal, and LEROY STOVALL, Assistant Principal, both Carver High School, Pennsylvania Avenue, Memphis, volunteered that the members of the "Invaders" and identifying data are as follows:

DONNEY DELANEY, also known as Donnie Delaney, residence 162 West Dison; born April 4, 1948, at Memphis, Tennessee; father GENTRY DELANEY, SR.; graduated from Carver High School, August 12, 1964.

RICHARD LAWRENCE CABBAGE  
residence 1731 Benford;  
father IRVIN CABBAGE; date of birth December 20, 1948 at Memphis, Tennessee; currently a student at Carver High School.

VAN CABBAGE  
born July 1, 1950, at Memphis, Tennessee;  
residence 1731 Benford; currently a student at Carver High School; father IRVIN CABBAGE

(VAN and RICHARD CABBAGE are younger brothers of CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE.)

HARRY GIBBS  
residence 229 McKellar; born November 23, 1948, at Brownsville, Tennessee; mother MARY GIBBS; a Carver High School dropout.

CHARLES S. BALLARD,  
born April 8, 1948, at Memphis, Tennessee;  
residence 1830 Kansas; father STEVE BALLARD;  
graduated from Carver High School, May 26, 1966;  
currently a student at Owen College, Memphis.

PLENTMORE HOBBS, also known as PLANTIMORE HOBBS,  
PLANTMORE HOBBS and PLENTIMO HOBBS  
residence 2086 Farrington; born February 28, 1949,  
at Memphis, Tennessee; parents, FRED and ANNIE HOBBS;  
graduated from Carver High School, May 22, 1967;  
now a student at Owen College.

CHARLES I. LIGGINS,  
born October 24, 1948, Memphis, Tennessee;  
father, CHARLES LIGGINS, SR.;  
residence 1929 Rile;  
graduated from Carver High School, May 26, 1966.

CHARLES HARRINGTON,  
born March 11, 1948, at Tunica, Mississippi;  
residence 2075 Rile, Memphis, Tennessee;  
father, C. HARRINGTON;  
graduated from Carver High School, August 12, 1966;  
currently a student at Owen College.

WILLIAM LEE HIBBLER,  
born March 15, 1947, at Clarksdale, Mississippi;  
residence 300 West Person, Memphis, Tennessee;  
mother, Mrs. MATTHEW K. HIBBLER.

PAUL E. JACOCKS,  
1515 Swift, Memphis, Tennessee;  
born April 9, 1949, at Memphis; is a  
Carver High School dropout and is now  
attending night classes at Booker T.  
Washington High School and is working at  
Kimco Auto Parts Company.

THOMPSON and STOVALL added that they had learned  
that this group meets in Apartment 2, 1644 Hanauer, the apartment  
of JOHN BURRELL SMITH, a former Carver student. One WILLIAM  
THOMAS also lives in this apartment.

Also on December 7, 1967, CARL JOHNSON, Carver High  
School teacher, volunteered that MARSHALL A. RANDOLPH, a close  
associate of CHARLES L. CABBAGE and JOHN B. SMITH was attempting  
to form a girls auxiliary of the "Invaders" among the 7th, 8th and  
9th grade female students at Carver and was calling them the  
"Deb Teens."

4. Biographical Data re Key Black Powerites  
in Memphis, Tennessee

CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE

Race: Negro  
Sex: Male  
Date of Birth: April 8, 1944,  
Place of Birth: Memphis, Tennessee  
Height: 6 feet 2½ inches  
Weight: 165 pounds  
Complexion: Medium brown  
Hair: Black, long, worn in natural  
Afro style  
Eyes: Brown  
Education: graduate of Carver High School,  
Memphis, Tennessee;  
attended, Owen College, Memphis;  
attended, Morehouse College,  
Atlanta, Georgia, September,  
1964 to May, 1967.  
attended Memphis State University  
during second summer term  
1967.  
Social Security No.: [REDACTED]  
Selective Service No.: 40-83-44-209  
Employment: Unemployed  
Residence: 1924 Rile and 234 Ingle;  
1644 Hanauer, Apt. 2,  
all Memphis, Tennessee.

b76)

On November 16, 1967, T-12 advised that as of November 16, 1967, CABBAGE indicated he could always be reached as follows:

- 1) Call him at Phone 942-3755 after 2 a.m., as this is where he sleeps.
- 2) Call him at 946-4432 and leave message for him in care of his mother
- 3) Call 947-7204 which is JOHN B. SMITH's apartment at 1644 Hanauer, Apt. 2.

(Telephone No. 942-3755 is located at 1924 Rile, for Mrs. ALICE JACKSON, his grandmother. Telephone No. 946-4432 is located at 234 Ingle in the name of ELVIN SHANNON, a grandfather.)

CURTIS CARTER

Records of LeMoyne College, as of December 22, 1967, reveal that CURTIS CARTER, male Negro, born June 15, 1942, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, is currently a Sociology major at LeMoyne. He is a 1961 graduate of Manassas High School, Memphis, and his guardian is shown as Mrs. HATTIE CARTER, 305 School Street, McGehee, Arkansas. His current Memphis address is 377 East McLemore, Apt. 10, Memphis, Tennessee.

MAXINE GUNTER, also known as Mrs. Watson Palmer Gunter, nee Maxine Ramey

On interview by representatives of the FBI on January 23, 1967, MAXINE GUNTER refused to furnish personal history data concerning herself. She did say her maiden name was MAXINE RAMEY, and that she was born February 28, 1946, at Richmond, Virginia. She came to Memphis in August, 1967, with WATSON PALMER GUNTER and is living with him at 1749 Foster, Memphis, Tennessee. She indicated they are not legally married.

WATSON PALMER GUNTER

b)6) Records of the Military Personnel Records Branch, St. Louis, Missouri, reveal that WATSON PALMER GUNTER, Army Serial No. 53 321 723, born September 12, 1936, at Memphis, Tennessee, a male Negro, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight 161 pounds, was inducted into the United States Army on May 19, 1959, and honorably discharged April 13, 1961, as a Private first class. His Social Security Number is shown as [REDACTED] and his military occupation as Field Communications Crewman, Lineman and Switchboard Operator. His parents are listed as WILLIAM HUNTER GUNTER and ROXIE MEREDITH GUNTER. He lived in Detroit, Michigan, in 1958 and in Chicago, Illinois, in 1959, 1961 and 1964.

On January 23, 1968, WATSON PALMER GUNTER advised Special Agents of the FBI that he came to Memphis, Tennessee, in August, 1967, from Chicago, Illinois, with his wife, MAXINE GUNTER, nee Ramey, born February 28, 1946, at Richmond, Virginia. He indicated they are not married. They are living with WILLIAM HUNTER GUNTER at 1749 Foster, Memphis, Tennessee.

CLINTON ROY JAMERSON

Records of the LeMoyné College, Memphis, Tennessee, as of December 22, 1967, reveal that CLINTON ROY JAMERSON, son of Reverend and Mrs. J. D. JAMERSON, 1397 Davis, Memphis, Tennessee, was born April 27, 1945, at Memphis. He graduated from Manassas High School in 1963, and is currently a senior at LeMoyné, majoring in Sociology.

CARL HERBERT PATTON

On November 6, 1967, Lieutenant E. H. ARKIN, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department, advised from records that CARL HERBERT PATTON, 1394 Davis, LeMoyné College student, age 20, was arrested by representatives of the Police Department Auto Theft Bureau on October 30, 1967, and charged with being involved in a series of thefts of a large number of college textbooks from cars and from Southwestern College.

Records of LeMoyné College which were checked as of December 22, 1967, reveal that CARL PATTON, a male Negro, born October 1, 1946, at Memphis, Tennessee; a 1965 graduate of Manassas High School, residing 1394 Davis Street, Memphis, Tennessee; parents Mr. and Mrs. LEROY PATTON, is a junior at LeMoyné College.

JAMES ELMORE PHILLIPS

Records of LeMoyné College, Memphis, Tennessee, as of December 22, 1967, list JAMES ELMORE PHILLIPS, a male Negro, born May 17, 1944, at Memphis, Tennessee. His parents are shown as Mr. and Mrs. JAMES PHILLIPS, SR., and his residence at 1592 Short, Memphis. He is a 1962 graduate of Manassas High School at Memphis. PHILLIPS is currently a senior majoring in Sociology.

On December 22, 1967, Lieutenant E. H. ARKIN, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department, advised that JAMES ELMORE PHILLIPS has Memphis Police Department No. 91467 and FBI No. 11382G. He was arrested June 10, 1966, on a charge of investigation of money snatch and was released; was arrested on April 22, 1967, on a charge of investigation - strong armed robbery and was released; and on December 20, 1967, he was arrested on a charge of investigation -burglary and was released.

Lieutenant ARKIN pointed out that there is no doubt in his mind that as a result of the June 10, 1966, arrest, it is apparent that PHILLIPS participated in the June 10, 1966, robbery of a shoe store at 4440 Summer Avenue. PHILLIPS even admitted being in the store but in the lineup, witnesses failed to identify him.

MARSHALL ANN RANDOLPH

The records of Memphis State University reflect MARSHALL ANN RANDOLPH, Negro female, Social Security No. 415-74-1458, as being a graduate of Hamilton High School, in May, 1965. She entered Memphis State University September 27, 1965, and attended through the Summer of 1967. The records show her parent listed as EDITH Y. RANDOLPH, and her date of birth as September 24, 1947, at Memphis, Tennessee.

COBY VERNON SMITH

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	July 17, 1946
Place of Birth:	Memphis, Tennessee
Height:	5 feet 8½ inches
Weight:	137 pounds
Hair:	Black, long natural Afro style
Complexion:	Medium brown
Relatives:	Father, EMMETT E. SMITH, Mother, LULA SMITH
FBI No.:	147-698-G
Selective Service No.:	40-85-46-551
Occupation:	Student, Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee
Residence:	2240 Brown Street Memphis, Tennessee

On October 3, 1967, CHARLES DIEHL, Dean of Men, Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee, volunteered that COBY VERNON SMITH, male Negro, had re-enrolled in Southwestern College in September, 1967.

JOHN BURRELL SMITH

Records of the Defense Supply Depot, Memphis, Tennessee, as furnished by LESTER A. BLAND, Chief of Personnel Management Services Division, reveal that JOHN BURRELL SMITH, also known as John Burn Smith, John Berrell Smith, a male Negro, born January 13, 1943, at Quitman County, Mississippi, and a resident of 1915 Rile, Memphis, Tennessee, worked at the Memphis Defense Supply Depot from August 1, 1966, until September 29, 1967. He was in the United States Air Force from May 28, 1962, until May 27, 1966, having an honorable discharge and Air Force Serial No. AF 14790328.

As recently as January 22, 1968, T-22 advised that JOHN BURRELL SMITH has been a student at Owen College since September, 1967.

CLIFFORD LOUIS TAYLOR

Records of the Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department list CLIFFORD LOUIS TAYLOR as having Memphis Police Department No. 99017 and FBI No. 436 971 F; date of birth April 10, 1946, at Memphis, Tennessee; residence 2507 Fontaine, Memphis; and as being a male Negro, height 5 feet 11½ inches; weight 155 pounds, dark complexion, wife ELEANOR TAYLOR; and as of November 3, 1966, he was employed at University Bumper Company, 80 Market Street, Memphis. He was arrested by the Memphis Police Department November 3, 1966, on a charge of Investigation - Using Stolen Charge-A-Plate and Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

On October 4, 1967, T-12 advised that on September 28, 1967, CLIFFORD LOUIS TAYLOR, brother of EDWARD REED TAYLOR, claimed to have recently been in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, and claimed to be associated with the black power movement there.

On October 9, 1967, R. B. THOMPSON, Principal, Carver High School, Memphis, which is one of the largest all-Negro high schools in Memphis, advised that CLIFFORD LOUIS TAYLOR, date of birth April 10, 1946, at Memphis, Tennessee, was twice suspended from school in 1963 and 1964 and finally dropped out; that he was the meanest student who ever attended this school and once nearly killed another student hitting him over the head with a lead pipe. THOMPSON said CLIFFORD was a brother of EDWARD REED TAYLOR, a 1962 graduate. When he entered school he lived at 341 Waldorf and when he dropped out he lived at 2507 Fontaine Road. His father was listed as E. TAYLOR.

EDWARD REED TAYLOR

On October 4, 1967, T-12 advised that on September 28, 1967, EDWARD REED TAYLOR, brother of CLIFFORD LOUIS TAYLOR, claimed to have recently been connected with the black power movement in New York, New York.

On October 9, 1967, R. B. THOMPSON, Principal, Carver High School, advised from records that EDWARD REED TAYLOR, a male Negro, born December 9, 1944, at Memphis, Tennessee, graduated from Carver High School in June, 1962. He lived at 341 Waldorf and his father is listed as E. TAYLOR. He has a brother named CLIFFORD LOUIS TAYLOR.

On October 9, 1967, Lieutenant E. H. ARKIN, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department, advised from records that EDWARD REED TAYLOR, also known as "4 D," born December 9, 1944, at Memphis, Tennessee, was arrested February 7, 1959, and charged with Investigation - Burglary. Lieutenant ARKIN stated that his brother, CLIFFORD LOUIS TAYLOR, born April 10, 1946, of 341 Waldorf, was arrested for Investigation - Burglary at the same time. Both were released to Memphis Juvenile Court.

5. Publications in Memphis

On August 18, 1967, T-12 advised that COBY VERNON SMITH was distributing literature entitled, "Architect of Black Power," eulogizing former SNCC Chairman STOKELY CARMICHAEL. This literature was written by one JEROME BENNETT.

Information is set forth hereinbefore under the LeMoynne College section regarding the "Nonviolence Bulletin," which was distributed at LeMoynne on November 2, 1967.

As recently as January 22, 1968, T-28 advised that the Owen group has issued at least two Mimeograph throwaway sheets indicating they call their group, "Afro-American Brotherhood." The group attacks the school administration, calls for the dismissal of all white faculty members, and calls for more teaching of Negro history.

b)6) On December 16, 1967, WILLIAM F. YOUNGSON, Security Director, MSU, furnished a copy of a throwaway found on December 15, 1967, on the MSU campus in an abandoned briefcase of MSU male Negro student RONALD CECIL CLAYBORN, 1219 Garfield, Memphis, a Freshman, born January 2, 1948, at Memphis; Social Security No. [REDACTED]. CLAYBORN is a 1964 graduate of Melrose High School at Memphis. This sheet was entitled, "Black Speakeasy," a portion of which stated: "Are you 'hip' to the black revolution -- Your position as a black student -- Will you continue to let 'Mr. Charlie's' children run Memphis State -- This is meant to be a threat." ... "There's a good struggle 'in the city' going on that concerns you."

**III. INDEPENDENT BLACK NATIONALIST EXTREMISTS**

a) No independent black nationalist extremists are known in the Memphis Division.

**IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS**

On August 6, 1967, T-1 advised that on August 1, 1967, CHARLES CABBAGE and JOHN BURRELL SMITH, self-admitted SNCC and black power advocates in Memphis, appeared at the Nation of Islam (NOI) Muslim Mosque, 1324 Florida Street, Memphis, Tennessee, attempting to recruit followers. They wanted to hold SNCC-type meetings in the Mosque. They were accompanied by CLIFFORD LOUIS TAYLOR. They were given no encouragement.

On August 10, 1967, T-1 advised that during a regularly scheduled meeting of the NOI, August 2, 1967, CHARLES L. CABBAGE and JOHN BURRELL SMITH, both former Carver High School students, appeared and sought to hold black power meetings in the Mosque. They also wanted to learn more about the NOI to see what it had to offer them in support of their then incipient black power movement.

The NOI Minister CLEMMIE SHIELDS, JR., gave them no encouragement and later warned his members to have nothing to do with other black power or black nationalist movements.

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

Captain JOHN SORACE, Nashville-Davidson County Metropolitan Police Department, Intelligence Section, Nashville, Tennessee, on April 8, 1967, advised a representative of the FBI that STOKELY CARMICHAEL appeared before the Vanderbilt University Impact Symposium on the afternoon of April 8, 1967, and talked at length relative to "black Power" and the progress and direction of the various phases of the civil rights movement, with particular emphasis on the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). According to SORACE, this particular speech had no violent overtones and was given on a fairly high intellectual level in keeping with the group before whom CARMICHAEL was appearing.

However, on the two previous days, CARMICHAEL appeared before groups of students at the Fisk and Tennessee A and I Universities in Nashville. According to SORACE, those two speeches of CARMICHAEL had what would have to be considered violent overtones, and in the opinion of the leadership of the Police Department, the Fisk A and I speeches helped set the background for the incidents which later occurred, namely, the riots occurring at Nashville, Tennessee, April 8-10, 1967.

The April 7, 1967, edition of the Nashville Banner, a Nashville daily newspaper, had on page 13 an article relative to CARMICHAEL's Fisk speech given on the evening of April 6, 1967. The article in part indicated that CARMICHAEL vowed that he was in Nashville to "stir up trouble" and quoted CARMICHAEL as saying that the United States is a "savagely and barbaric country." The article quoted CARMICHAEL as saying, "The Banner says we have come to Nashville to stir up trouble. They lie all the time but this is one time they spoke the truth." The article quoted CARMICHAEL as saying, "Until there is justice for everyone in this community, there won't be peace... turn father against son, mother against daughter, sister against brother, and if everyone doesn't get justice, nobody will have any peace."

The article indicated that CARMICHAEL said in reference to a white church being burned last week in Mississippi, "This is just the beginning. From now on, we either pray in churches that's both people or we burn churches that's both people and we all pray outside." In reference to the recent 70 fires in Cleveland, he said, "People will call them savage and ignorant, but those people are trying to liberate themselves." He is quoted as saying, "There is going to be a change and a change soon in this community. If we don't get justice, we're going to tear this country apart."

CARMICHAEL in discussing the Vietnam war said, "We're not going to fight. Let the white Americans prove something to us. It is their war. The war is for the birds, Lady Bird, Lyndon Bird..."

He indicated that "We cannot any longer follow white America...the whole problem is we are always trying to prove to white people how good we are...we should have been teaming up with the Indians to beat the hell out of the white man."

Captain SORACE advised that the A and I speech was given in a similar vein with many of the same statements made at the Fisk speech repeated before the A and I audience.

The April 7, 1967, edition of the "Nashville Banner" had on page 1 an article captioned, "STOKELY INVOLVED IN SECRET TALK." The article in part indicated that CARMICHAEL spent almost one and one-half hours in secret meeting with the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) board on April 7, 1967. According to the article, a "Banner" reporter entered the meeting as CARMICHAEL arrived but immediately was ordered from the room by CARL BRADEN, SCEF Executive Director. CARMICHAEL went before the board at 10:05 AM and left the session at about 11:30 A.M., according to the article.

The article indicated a news release designated as being from SNCC had said the meeting would be open to the press and gave the title of CARMICHAEL's address as "SNCC-Black Power for Communism." According to the article, BRADEN disclaimed knowledge of the release.

(A characterization of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) is set forth in the Appendix Section of this report.)

Captain JOHN SORACE, Nashville-Davidson County Metropolitan Police Department, Intelligence Section, on April 8, 1967, advised at about 8:30 p.m., April 8, 1967, the operator of a Negro bar, which is located on Jefferson Street immediately across the street from the Fisk University campus, called the Metropolitan Police Department to answer a disturbance call. Uniformed officers responded to the call and placed the subject of the disturbance call in a police car.

About three to five minutes thereafter, 12 to 15 Negro males and females, who appeared to be students, appeared before the bar and set up a picket line. Demonstrators were carrying signs relating to the arrest which had happened only minutes before and attacking the bar owner as "Uncle Tom." Among those persons in the picket line were ANDREA FELDER and a Negro male known as CAZZIO (phonetic), both of whom have been identified with local Fisk SNCC activities, according to Captain SORACE. A group of about 150 Negro spectators immediately gathered. These were primarily teenagers and students. The size of the crowd hindered traffic on Jefferson Street and police diverted traffic from the area.

At this point a representative of the FBI, observed SHERRY MYERS and her husband, JOHN WILLIAM MYERS, in the immediate vicinity observing the demonstration. Mr. and Mrs. MYERS thereafter departed the scene in their automobile, accompanied by three Negroes.

SHERRY MYERS, also known as Sherri Myers,  
Sherrie Myers, Mrs. John William Myers

On September 28, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-30 advised that SHERRY MYERS, also known as Sherri Myers, Sherrie Myers, wife of JOHN WILLIAM MYERS, residence 2202 Oakland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, had described herself as a nonmember of the Students for Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), and an active worker in both these organizations; that MYERS had become a particularly close associate of CARL BRADEN, Executive Director of SCEF, and ANNE BRADEN, editor of SCEF's publication, "The Southern Patriot."

On January 3, 1967, Memphis Confidential Informant T-15 advised that "Operation Open Debate," 2202 Oakland Avenue (MYERS' address), was in operation, sponsored by SCEF, in a new effort to stimulate in the South education, discussion and activity around the war in Vietnam, and related issues; that NANCY HODES would travel as widely as possible in the South to contact people who have been involved in action against the war and find new people to become involved; and that in order to follow up NANCY's contacts, SHERRY MYERS would operate an office in Nashville.

On December 15, 1959, HERBERT E. BAUGH, Supervisor, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INC), Kennedy International Airport, New York, New York, advised that ROBERT HODES, wife JANE HODES, and children PETER R. HODES, WALTER W. HODES and NANCY HODES, arrived in the United States at this airport on December 15, 1958, from Copenhagen arriving on a single United States passport issued by the United States Embassy, Moscow, Russia.

On November 14, 1966, CLARENCE CECIL ADAMS, a male Negro, then living at 1960 Murley Street, Memphis, Tennessee, a self-admitted American "turncoat" during the Korean War, and who spent about twelve years living, studying and working in Communist China prior to his return to the United States in 1966, advised that all of the above five HODES had lived in Peking, China, during the late 1950's as voluntary communists; that ROBERT HODES following a doctrinaire difference with the Red Chinese over the interpretation of communism, returned with his family to the United States; and that on November 14, 1966, NANCY HODES, while in Memphis, contacted ADAMS. She defended Communist China in her statements and gave every indication of still being a dedicated Communist.

On July 29, 1966, Memphis Confidential Informant T-31 advised that at a meeting of the "Socialist Study Group" held in Nashville July 26, 1966, such people as SHERRY MYERS, JOHN WILLIAM MYERS and DONALD LESLIE BONER attended; and that featured speakers were GEORGE VERNON MYERS, then of Baltimore, Maryland, and Southern Director of the CPUSA, and ART SHIELDS, reporter of "The Worker," east coast Communist publication.

On June 5, 1967, T-11 advised that COBY VERNON SMITH was one of the out-of-town attendees at a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Plenum, held June 2, 3 and 4, 1967, at 873 Broadway, New York, New York.

On July 3, 1967, T-15 advised that COBY VERNON SMITH was one of the original organizers of a Memphis Chapter of Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) during the Fall of 1966 while still a student at Southwestern College at Memphis, and that since that time SMITH has been a constant agitator who preaches militancy, advocates black power, fancying himself as a follower of black hatemonger STOKELY CARMICHAEL.

ME 157-1022

**Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) and  
Related CP Involvement**

A characterization of the SSOC appears in the Appendix Section of this report, which sets forth details regarding CP plans and interest in exploiting the racial situation, particularly in Nashville, Tennessee. For this reason, this information is not being repeated at this point.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATION OF ISLAM

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

NATION OF ISLAM  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

A source advised on May 22, 1967, that a Memphis, Tennessee, affiliate or mosque of the Nation of Islam, the national headquarters of which is located in Chicago, Illinois, was formed in Memphis, Tennessee, in late July or early August, 1959, and has continued to operate in Memphis since that time.

This organization, also known as Muhammad's Mosque, is formally affiliated with the national organization and follows its teachings and programs.

Its active membership is estimated at 15 members. Regular study classes and sermons are conducted for members and prospective members in the Memphis mosque.

NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES

A source, on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG) which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to source, the Johnson Faction was composed of the followers of C. L. R. JAMES, also known as James Johnson, and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as Freddie Forest. The co-founders of the JFG were C. L. R. JAMES, known as Johnson, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as Forest.

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

On April 20, 1965, another source advised that the Forest Faction of the JFG is publicly known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC). The national headquarters of the NLC is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

According to the second source, the Detroit local of the NLC carries out the instructions and policies issued by the National Headquarters of the NLC.

On April 27, 1966, a third source advised that the Detroit Local of the NLC and the NLC headquarters is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (continued):

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

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

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

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

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

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) with headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of SDS.

Beginning in the fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which according to the above source has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On September 27, 1966, a second source advised that Donald Boner of Nashville, Tennessee, while in attendance at a Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) Youth Conference, Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12, 13 and 14, 1966, gave a report regarding Nashville, saying that CP personnel were concentrating on organizing rent strikes, working with SSOC and SCEF and establishing a Socialist Study Group for students. He predicted future rioting, which, he said, the CP must take advantage of. He emphasized that more CP youth must be sent South.

On August 12, 1966, a third source advised that Donald Leslie Boner, white male, age 22, of 3105 Louise Drive, Nashville, Tennessee, had been in the CP about four months.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On September 27, 1966, and again on June 2, 1967, the second source advised that during the Summer of 1966 the CPUSA concentrated its youth cadre in organizing projects in several cities in an effort to recruit for and strengthen local CP youth organizations. Nashville, Tennessee, was included in this project. The youth placed in charge of the Nashville project was Donald Leslie Boner, with funds to be made available for three to five full-time organizers in Nashville. Jacqueline Saindon, also known as Jackie, of the CP in New York, New York, a Queens College student, came to Nashville in the Summer of 1966 for this purpose. At the CPUSA Youth Conference held at Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12, 13 and 14, 1966, Boner reported that effective liaison had been made with SSOC; that contact had also been made with black militants on Nashville Negro college campuses; and that a beginning had been made toward organizing in the Nashville Negro community. He said he thought a riot was possible in the near future in the Negro community and the CP must take advantage of same. He emphasized that some main efforts were to work with SSOC and SCEF. Following the conference, attendees Brian Heggen and Patricia Louise Rabbitt, also known as Patti Rabbitt, traveled to Nashville to join Boner's organizing efforts there.

On February 28, 1967, a fourth source advised that Patti Rabbitt of Seattle, Washington, a member of the Northwest CP District, had gone to Nashville, Tennessee, to organize in connection with a CP assignment.

On June 8, 1967, source five advised that Patti Rabbitt, Brian Heggen, Donald Leslie Boner and wife Carol Stevens Boner are all active members of SSOC in Nashville and that Heggen is now editor of the official SSOC publication, "New South Student."

On July 7, 1967, source six advised that Donald Boner and wife Carol Boner attended a CPUSA Youth Conference at Camp Abelard, New York, July 1 through 4, 1967.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

The masthead of the June, 1967, issue of "Southern Patriot," official publication of SCEP, lists Carol Stevens Boner and Anne Braden as Editors and lists Carl Braden as Executive Director

The "Nashville Banner," Nashville, Tennessee, newspaper issue of May 5, 1967, reported that SSOC was preparing for the May 17, 1967, appearance of Mike Zagarell, National Youth Director, CPUSA, at Vanderbilt University; that Bill Doss, Press Agent for SSOC, on May 12, 1967, brought to the "Banner" office publicity material which the CP had sent to SSOC.

The April, 1967, issue, Volume IV, No. 4, of "New South Student," published each month, October through May, by SSOC, carried an article on page 22 entitled, "CIA American Labor," by Donald Boner, a review of a book entitled, "The CIA and American Labor," authored by George Morris, Labor Editor of "The Worker," east coast Communist newspaper. Boner is described therein as an active member of the Nashville SSOC chapter.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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5a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee  
February 5, 1968

Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT,  
MEMPHIS DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - BN

Reference: Report of SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE  
dated and captioned as above at Memphis, Tennessee.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
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NLJ/RAC 12-410

By LCH NAR, Date 06-14-2016

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - U. S. Secret Service, Miami, Florida (RM)  
1 - NISO, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)  
1 - OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of: ARNOLD C. DUQUETTE  
Date: January 30, 1968

Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Field Office File #: 100-14956

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT  
MIAMI DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - BN

Synopsis: The only Black Nationalist organization in Miami is the Nation of Islam, Muhammad's Mosque No. 29 (MM 29). Leaders are set forth in this report. Membership consists of approximately 70 members. No information received concerning any terrorist or revolutionary activities, or indicating it possesses any weapons. Violent statements of a current and former minister set forth. Only racial disturbance involvement was attempt by members to stage a parade on 6/17/61 in Miami without a permit. Funds are raised through collections, contributions of members, and from sale of food and groceries. MM 29 held its first annual unity forum and dinner at its mosque on 5/2/67. Information concerning two independent Black Nationalist extremists set forth. No information received indicating MM 29 has been supported by any revolutionary or dissident groups, or has any ties with foreign revolutionary centers.

- P\* -

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Group I

Excluded from automatic down-  
grading and declassification

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 12-410

By UUX NAR., Date Dec-14-2016

DETAILS:

I. EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

The only organization in the Miami, Florida, area which advocates any type of "Black Power" is the Nation of Islam (NOI). Because of their rigid discipline and regulations, they are not strong in either their number or influence, and they are not accepted by many Miami Negroes.

There is no other organization or force around which "Black Power" or "Black Nationalists" can rally.

MM T-1  
December 4, 1967

Muhammad's Mosque No. 29 (MM 29), NOI, was established in Miami in October, 1958. It is located at 5245 N. W. 7th Avenue, Miami. This building is a large church building formerly known as the Seventh Avenue Church of Christ. It is an affiliate of the National NOI, Chicago, Illinois. Any Negro is eligible for membership. Women members wear Arabic-type outfits. The Fruit of Islam, which consists of able-bodied male members, frequently wear military-type uniforms and fezzes.

MM T-1  
January 9, 1968

Characterizations of the NOI, MM 29, and Fruit of Islam are set forth in the Appendix.

A. MEMBERSHIP

1. LEADERS

The following are the leaders of MM 29:

TROY CADE, Minister;

SAMUEL SAXON;

DANIEL HARVEY BOWSER, Secretary;

JAMES CARR, Lieutenant;

THOMAS LEE VIEW, Roving Minister, and in charge of public relations.

MM T-1  
September 16, 1967

Interview with TROY CADE  
December 16, 1967

TROY CADE, a Negro male, was born on September 21, 1930, in Little Rock, Arkansas. He admits having been active in the NOI since 1957, and has been a minister at various mosques since 1960. He was arrested in Louisiana in 1961 for assaulting police officers who attempted to visit a meeting of the NOI. In 1962 he was sentenced to two years in Louisiana State Prison for criminal anarchy and flag desecration. He is a high school graduate and served in the United States Navy from 1947 to 1951.

SAMUEL SAXON, a Negro male, was born October 1, 1929, at Atlanta, Georgia. He is a close associate and part-time secretary and assistant trainer for CASSIUS CLAY, former heavyweight boxing champion, when CLAY is in training. He attended high school in Atlanta, Georgia, and graduated from Milton Barber College, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1956. Sports Illustrated, a national weekly sports magazine, in its issue of April 11, 1966, contains an article concerning CLAY which states, "Many old timers claim that SAXON is one of the foremost white-haters in the Muslims." He has been a member of the NOI for over ten years. He served in the United States Army from January 5, 1951, to December 12, 1952.

DANIEL HARVEY BOWSER, Negro male, was born April 14, 1938, in Washington, D. C. He graduated from high school in Washington, D. C., and has lived in Florida since 1965. He served in the United States Air Force from June 23, 1958, to August 19, 1963. He received a bad conduct discharge from the United States Air Force in 1963 for smoking marijuana while serving in Turkey. He admits having been a member of the NOI for about three years.

JAMES CARR, Negro male, was born on November 22, 1939, at Panama City, Florida. He graduated from high school in Panama City, and attended Florida A & M, Tallahassee, Florida, for five months in 1959 - 1960. He was a member of the ROTC at that college. In 1965, he claimed he was a conscientious objector because of his NOI beliefs. This claim was denied by the U. S. Selective Service System. He admits having been a member of the NOI since 1961.

THOMAS LEE VIEW, a Negro male, was born December 21, 1912, in Washington, D. C. He is reported to be a homosexual. He is self-employed as a public relations man. He has been depicted as a con man, unscrupulous and dishonest in the handling of money. He admits having been a member of the NOI for over twenty-two years, and has been a roving minister for years.

## II. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS

There are approximately seventy members in MM 29. There are about twenty "hard-core" members who have been members for some time, and participate in all functions of MM 29. The other fifty members represent a constant turnover, coming to meetings for only a few months and then failing to show up, and are subsequently replaced by new members.

MM T-1  
January 9, 1968

MM 29 held meetings for several nights a week in Coconut Grove, Miami, a populated Negro area, for several months, in an attempt to recruit new members. It discontinued these meetings at the end of December, 1967, because they were disappointed in the lack of success in the recruiting of new members.

MM 100-14956

MM T-2  
January 8, 1968

MM 29 has been holding meetings in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, for several months. These meetings are held three times weekly in a building located at 670 N. W. 22nd Road. On occasion, as many as fifty individuals have attended these meetings.

MM T-3  
November 21, 1967

MM 29 is not strong in either number or influence and they are not accepted by many Miami Negroes. They are not as strong or large in number as most people in Miami believe.

MM T-1  
December 4, 1967

B. TERRORIST OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY

1. ACTS OF VIOLENCE OR PLANS TO COMMIT SAME

No information has been received indicating that MM 29 has committed or plans to commit any terrorist or revolutionary activities. As recently as January, 1968, the minister of MM 29 has stated that the Negroes get hurt more than anyone else during any racial riots. NOI members were instructed not to participate in any violence.

MM T-1  
January 26, 1968

2. POSSESSION OF WEAPONS AND INSTRUMENTS  
OF DESTRUCTION

No information has been received indicating that MM 29 possesses any weapons or instruments of destruction. The leaders of the NOI have, in fact, instructed that NOI members are not to have weapons in their possession.

MM T-1  
January 26, 1968

3. TYPICAL VIOLENT STATEMENTS

On January 21, 1960, TROY CADE was interviewed by police officers in Monroe, Louisiana. He stated that he did not believe in the United States Government because it dominated the Black Man. The Black Man was to form a government ruled solely by the Black Man. They would request a section of the United States which was to be used as an independent nation for the Black Man. He said he believed that this land should be obtained from the United States in a peaceful manner, if possible, but they were ready to defend their cause in any respect in order to better the black race.

CADE also stated that the Negro was a stupid race and if they did not know what was best for them, and did not join the NOI, they would be required to do so against their will in order that they could be elevated to their rightful position in the world.

MM T-1  
December 11, 1967

On December 10, 1967, CADE stated during a speech that the white man was false and evil. He urged visitors to join the NOI, and he compared joining the NOI with pushing a car from the rear. He said that if they joined and pushed, they would reap the rewards. If they fought the NOI, it would be the same as if they stood in front of the car and they would be run over.

On December 3, 1967, he stated that the Negroes should join the NOI voluntarily, but that if they did not, someday they might be forced to join.

MM T-2  
December 4, 1967

ISHMAEL KNOX, who was the Minister of MM 29 in 1962, gave several speeches during 1962. In these speeches, he stated that the black man had received nothing from the white man but slavery, suffering, and death. For this reason, he stated that the white devils must be destroyed. He also said that in the War of Armageddon, the Black Man would rise up and wipe out the blue-eyed white devils.

MM T-1  
May 6, 1962

Since the public announcement by CASSIUS CLAY of his membership in the NOI in 1964, the lectures of ISHMAEL KNOX have grown more belligerent and scornful of the white people. He talked of violence as if he would welcome some trouble, or word from ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, to start a conflict.

MM T-1  
June 8, 1964

He was removed as Minister of MM 29 in October, 1964, because of dissension in the mosque and failure to perform his duties satisfactorily.

MM T-1  
November 9, 1964

KNOX is a Negro male born December 9, 1924, at Bethune, South Carolina. He is currently employed as a real estate salesman in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and resides in that city. He admits being a member of the NOI for over 12 years.

#### 4. INVOLVEMENT IN RACIAL DISTURBANCES

On June 17, 1961, approximately twenty members of MM 29 attempted to stage a parade in Miami. They carried placards with messages such as, "The White Man's Heaven Is the Black Man's Hell;" "Where is Our Jobs?;" "Let Us Negroes Unite!;" "By Nature, the Black Woman is the Most Beautiful;" "Why Does Us Blacks Always Get the Dirtiest Jobs?;" "Mr. Negro, Protect Your Woman At All Costs."

MM 100-14956

The Miami Police Department arrested thirteen paraders for holding a parade without a permit. One of those arrested struck a police officer, and he was also charged with resisting arrest, and assault and battery on a police officer. All of these individuals were subsequently found guilty of parading without a permit, and they were sentenced to \$50.00 fine or twenty days in jail. The charges of resisting arrest and assault and battery were dismissed.

MM T-1  
MM T-4  
June, 1961

The Minister of MM 29 had made statements throughout the past year that NOI members are not to participate in any racial strife or violence.

MM T-1  
January 21, 1968

#### C. PUBLICATIONS

Muhammad Speaks, the official NOI newspaper, is circulated in Miami, Florida. Approximately 3,500 or 4,000 copies of this paper are flown into Miami, Florida, from Chicago, Illinois, weekly. Each member of MM 29 is given a quota of papers to sell. These members must pay \$.16 for each paper when they receive them. They sell the papers for \$.20 each and are allowed to keep the \$.04 difference. They are not allowed to return any unsold papers. If requested, an individual may have this paper delivered to his home regularly.

MM T-5  
January 22, 1968

#### D. FUNDS

Funds of MM 29 are raised through collections during open meetings, and from regular contributions of its members. Funds are also raised from the sale of food and groceries at MM 29 daily.

MM T-1  
MM T-2  
November and December,  
1967

II. BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS IN WHICH EXTREMISTS ARE ACTIVE

A. BLACK NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS

There are no other Black Nationalist groups in the Miami area.

MM T-1  
December 4, 1967

B. BLACK POWER CONFERENCES

The Miami Times, a weekly Negro Miami newspaper, in its issue of May 5, 1967, had an article captioned, "Muslims of Muhammad's Mosque No. 29 Holds Black Unity Confab." This article reflected that MM 29 held its first annual unity forum and dinner at its mosque, 5245 N. W. 7th Avenue, on May 2, 1967. It said it took the initiative to form a coalition of Black Leaders from throughout the Miami area to determine means by which black people can achieve freedom, justice, and equality, in the stronghold of American white supremacy. It stated that this event brought together outstanding citizens of Miami, including those from churches, business, municipal government, labor unions, civil rights groups, and so forth.

TROY BEY (true name CADE), the Minister of MM 29, served as a panelist and gave the concluding remarks. CADE blamed Black Miamians for the ghettos. He said that the Muslims would cooperate in seeing that the community is kept clean.

This article noted that the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was represented by a special delivery letter from STOKELY CARMICHAEL, the Chairman of SNCC, the Black Power advocate, who expressed his regrets for being unable to attend. In this letter, CARMICHAEL stated, "This event is indeed a step forward for black unity, and

should be very helpful in bringing together many of our spokesmen and representatives to sid down, iron out differences, and build a United Black Front whereby we can all begin to find the ways and means to achieve real Black Power and solve the problems facing the black people here in America...Greetings to all who participate."

C. BLACK STUDENT CONFERENCES

No black student conferences are known to have been held in the Miami area.

MM T-1  
January 26, 1968

III. INDEPENDENT BLACK NATIONALIST EXTREMISTS

CECIL GAYLORD ROLLE attended meetings of the NOI in Miami in the past. He has not been observed at NOI meetings for more than a year. In the past, he was quite militant, and made many demands of business establishments in an attempt to force them to hire more Negroes. Recently, ROLLE has not been as militant in his demands, and appears to be spending most of his time publishing a small newspaper, Liberty City News, which contains information concerning the Negroes residing in the Liberty City area of Miami.

MM T-1  
January 26, 1968

ROLLE is a Negro male, forty-two years of age, and is the chairman of All People's Democratic Club (APDC), which reportedly meets at his residence. The APDC made news participating in picketing activities designed to force white businessmen to hire Negro employees. It has been determined that ROLLE was arrested on October 16, 1944, by the military police in New York City for wearing the uniform of a Staff Sergeant of the United States Army Quartermaster Corps, without authority. Prosecution was declined by the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York because of the mental condition of ROLLE, and the fact that he had a medical discharge from the United States Army on January 28, 1944.

ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON, a Negro male, was born October 10, 1927, at Tulsa, Oklahoma. He currently resides at Miami, Florida, but resided for several years at San Antonio, Texas. He was employed by a San Antonio weekly newspaper, Snap, as managing editor. Several individuals have advised that they have had homosexual relationships with him.

FEATHERSTON expressed much admiration for FIDEL CASTRO and the Cuban Government, and criticized the United States Government. He referred to the United States Government as a totalitarian state. He has attended NOI meetings. He claimed to have been in communication with MOISE TSHOMBE, the dethroned leader of the Republic of Congo, in 1964, and he was considering joining him in Spain.

He professed admiration for MALCOLM X, the deceased militant Black Nationalist. He offered to put MALCOLM X in contact with FIDEL CASTRO. He claimed that he helped CASTRO in his guerrilla fight against the Cuban Government. He also stated that he wanted to obtain some explosives which come in plastic form, and he explained how to use this type of explosive.

In October, 1964, FEATHERSTON claimed he was going to assassinate two Southern governors. It was observed that he had a rifle in his possession. He also has stated that it would be a good idea to help the Communist Party eliminate LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States, although he did not state that he planned to assassinate him.

MM T-6  
February through  
September, 1964

FEATHERSTON advised that he believed in violence in connection with civil rights matters. He was described as a neurotic, very erratic person.

Captain JOSEPH NEAVES  
San Antonio Police Department  
San Antonio, Texas  
September 18, 1965

According to the Guatemalan semi-official newspaper Novedades, FEATHERSTON was arrested in Guatemala around the middle of July, 1959, in connection with a plot to assassinate the President of Guatemala.

FEATHERSTON SHOULD BE CONSIDERED DANGEROUS, AND HE IS KNOWN TO HAVE FIREARMS.

IV. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN EXTREMIST BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS

As previously noted, there is no extremist Black Nationalist group in Miami except the NOI.

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

No information has been received indicating that the NOI, Miami, has ever been supported by any revolutionary or dissident groups.

No information has been received indicating that the NOI, Miami, has any ties with foreign revolutionary centers.

MM T-1  
January 26, 1968

FRUIT OF ISLAM

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

APPENDIX

1

NATION OF ISLAM  
MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE NUMBER 29  
MIAMI, FLORIDA

A source in Miami has advised that Mosque Number 29 of the Nation of Islam was established in Miami in October, 1958.

On May 23, 1967, this source advised that Mosque Number 29 is now located at 5245 Northwest 7th Avenue, Miami, Florida, a large church building formerly known as the Seventh Avenue Church of Christ.

According to the source, the Miami group is an affiliate of the National Nation of Islam and has an active membership of about 75.

According to source, the group adheres to the teachings of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

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APPENDIX

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida  
January 30, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

MM 100-14956

Title           BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT  
                  MIAMI DIVISION

Character       INTERNAL SECURITY - BN

Reference       Memorandum dated and captioned  
                  as above, at Miami, Florida.

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

MM T-5 is in a position to furnish reliable information.

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5  
By NLJ / RAC 12-410  
NAR., Date 06-14-2016

5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - U.S. Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota (RM)  
1 - MI Group, St. Paul, Minnesota (RM)  
1 - NIS, Minneapolis, Minnesota (RM)  
1 - OSI, St. Paul, Minnesota (RM)

Report of: RAYMOND H. WILLIAMS Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota  
Date: January 30, 1968

Field Office File #: 157-169 Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT  
MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - BLACK NATIONALISTS

Synopsis: The NOI, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is the only Black Nationalist group in the Minneapolis Division of the FBI. Membership is 27 to 32 adults. The group does not advocate nor has it been involved in violence or racial disturbances. No Black Nationalist publication published in Minneapolis Division. Extremist individuals set forth. No influence of Communist Party or other revolutionary groups on NOI.

- R U C -

DETAILS:

I. Extremist Black Nationalist Organizations

A. Nation of Islam (NOI)

There is only one group of the NOI in the Minneapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which includes the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Minneapolis group was organized in 1955 with approximately eight to ten members. At that time it was known as the Muslim Cult of Islam. This group is an affiliate of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD's NOI, a national organization, and it adheres to the teachings and principles of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLI/RAC 12-410

NAR. Date

Dec-15-2011

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By 448

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

Characterizations of the NOI locally and nationally appear as appendix pages attached to this report.

A characterization of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD appears within the characterization of the national organization.

To become a member of the NOI, the individual must be Negro and must submit a prescribed letter to ELIJAH MUHAMMAD requesting acceptance as a member.

Members of the Minneapolis NOI have no distinctive hair styles nor do they have distinctive everyday dress.

1. Membership

a. Leaders

- (1) Minister - MARION D. POWERS, also known as JOE POWERS, MERION JOE POWERS, MERRION JOE POWERS, MARION JOSEPH KARRIEM, JOSEPH KARRIEM, MERION X, and MERRION X. POWERS is better known in connection with the NOI as MARION X or JOSEPH X. KARRIEM.

He was born at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, on June 10, 1922. He and his wife TOMMIE EARLENE came to St. Paul, Minnesota, 904 Dayton Avenue, from Detroit, Michigan in about 1955. He has been active in the NOI in the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, area since 1955 and has been minister of the group since late 1962.

He has a tenth grade education. He has had no military service. He is owner and operator of KARRIEM Beauty Supply, 991 Selby Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, and works part time as a dining car waiter on the Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul.

- (2) Assistant Minister - WILLIE WARE, also known as WILLIE X. WARE, and WILLIE X.

WARE was born January 13, 1926, at Carthage, Mississippi. He has approximately an elementary education.

He has been a member of the NOI in the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, area since 1955 and has resided in Minneapolis since 1956 after having moved from Big Lake, Minnesota. He resides with his wife ALLIVE at 1200 Emerson Avenue North, Minneapolis. He is self-employed as an auto mechanic at his residence. WARE became assistant minister of the NOI, Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the spring of 1967.

- (3) Secretary and Treasurer - JOSEPH RUSSELL LEWIS, also known as JOSEPH X. LEWIS.

LEWIS was born December 8, 1920 at Omaha, Nebraska. He resides with his wife AGNES at 337 Aurora Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, and is employed as a waiter at the Minnesota Club, St. Paul.

He has been affiliated with the NOI in the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, area since late 1958.

He was incarcerated in a Federal prison 1954 - 1958 for violation of Federal narcotics laws.

- (4) Captain of Fruit of Islam (FOI) - DANIEL LEE BOGAN

BOGAN was born September 7, 1935, at Newton, Mississippi. He resides with his wife CLARA at 2017 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota. His education consists of two years of high school.

He is currently employed as a metal cutter at the Harry A. Brown Company, Minneapolis.

He served in the United States Army from July, 1948 to July, 1960.

BOGAN became affiliated with the NOI at Minneapolis, Minnesota, during the summer of 1960 after having become interested in the NOI while serving in the United States Army prior to his discharge in July, 1960.

BOGAN was appointed captain of the FOI at Minneapolis in the spring of 1965.

- (5) Leader of Muslim Girls Training (MGT), Acting - CLARA BOGAN, also known as Mrs. DANIEL BOGAN.

CLARA BOGAN was born March 8, 1940, at Memphis, Tennessee. She resides with her husband at 2017 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota. She has been affiliated with the NOI at Minneapolis since the summer of 1960 and has been acting leader of the MGT, Minneapolis NOI, since March, 1967.

b. Estimated Number of Members and Sympathizers

Current membership of the Minneapolis NOI is twenty-seven to thirty-two adults. Although the organization has doubled in membership within the past five years, the organization is generally not well regarded by the Negro population in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. There is every indication that the number of sympathizers with the organization is quite small.

2. Terrorists or Revolutionary Activity

a. Acts of Violence or Plans to Commit Same

The NOI, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has not been involved in any known acts of violence during its existence, and there are no known plans by the organization or any of its members to commit violence.

b. Possession of Weapons and Instruments of Destruction.

Minneapolis NOI is not known to be in possession of any weapons or instruments of destruction.

c. Typical Violent Statements

There have been no statements of violence by leaders or members of the Minneapolis NOI.

d. Involvement in Racial Disturbances

Neither the Minneapolis NOI nor any of its members are known to have been involved in any racial disturbance.

3. Publications

The only Black Nationalist publication circulated in the Minneapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is "Muhammad Speaks", official newspaper of the NOI which is published weekly at Chicago, Illinois.

4. Funds

The Minneapolis NOI is financed solely from funds derived through contributions by local members. There is no information to indicate the organization has ever received financial assistance from the national office of the organization or any other group or organization, domestic or foreign.

II. Black Nationalist Groups in Which Extremists are Active

A. Black Nationalist Groups

There are no Black Nationalist groups or organizations other than the NOI known to exist within the Minneapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

B. Black Power Conferences

There have been no Black Power conferences held within the Minneapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

C. Black Student Conferences

No Black Student conferences have been held within the Minneapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

III. Independent Black Nationalist Extremists

A. MATTHEW EUBANKS

EUBANKS is a Negro born September 22, 1938, at St. Louis, Missouri. He resides at 2834 Delaware Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, graduating with a major in sociology, and served in the United States Army September, 1955, through September, 1959.

He currently is employed as a worker in the East Side Citizens Community Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

On October 9, 1967, an election was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to select individuals to later run for election to the board of directors of Pilot City. Minneapolis is one of fourteen communities designated as "pilot cities" to test the idea that millions of dollars in social services can be best focused on a particular neighborhood through one local agency.

The Minneapolis Tribune on October 10, 1967, published an article stating that at the October 9, 1967, meeting EUBANKS was present, wearing a holstered pistol. During the meeting he attempted to have the election cancelled charging that insufficient neighborhood poor residents were represented.

The October 18 - 19, 1967, edition of the Minneapolis Tribune published an article captioned "H. RAP BROWN Scheduled to Speak in City," describing him as a "militant" leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

A characterization of SNCC appears as an appendix page to this report.

The article stated BROWN agreed to come to Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the request of a committee organizing a Minneapolis unit of the Deacons for Defense and Justice (DDJ), "an armed Negro force in the South." This news article identified the organizers of this appearance, one being MATTHEW EUBANKS.

A characterization of the DDJ appears as an appendix page attached to this report.

It should be noted that H. RAP BROWN did not appear in Minneapolis to speak, and no further information has been determined relative to the existence of or further planning for an organization of the DDJ.

The Minneapolis Tribune on November 15, 1967, published an article stating EUBANKS on a previous day had appeared before a large crowd in Minneapolis stating that if a set of demands by a committee which he heads which is mapping strategy for a set of demands on business, charity, and government at the local and state levels is not met, a boycott would be instituted which would be enforced by tie ups that would "back traffic up from here to Rochester."

The Mankato Free Press, Mankato, Minnesota, published an article on November 29, 1967, stating EUBANKS had appeared before a Black Power symposium at Mankato State College on November 27, 1967. Statements attributed to EUBANKS were "the days of peaceful demonstrations in obtaining justice for the Negro are over. Time for non-violence and turning the other cheek is over." He was not sure what the next step

would be, but he made it clear that further violence, even guerilla warfare, to set up a separate Negro nation was a possibility.

Looking back into history he noted that oppressed people were not able to get the oppressor's "foot off their neck" until they took to the gun. He said Black Power hopes for a separate nation for Negroes in America.

On December 12, 1967, MP T-2 furnished information that the Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (TCB - SWP) on December 9, 1967, sponsored a program "Panel Discussion By Black Militants on Political Black Liberation in America." EUBANKS was a member of this panel and in this capacity carried an exposed holstered revolver. He told the audience that rioting in the streets is the only way and that socialists should be "fighting and dying in the streets beside the Negro." He said he sees guerilla warfare coming.

A characterization of the SWP appears as an appendix page attached to this report.

The Minneapolis Star, a newspaper of general circulation published daily at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on December 20, 1967, published an article stating that on that date MATTHEW EUBANKS and other representatives of "The Way" were admitted to Lincoln Junior High School, Penn and Twelfth Avenues, Minneapolis, relative to conferring with school officials regarding recent student-teacher problems in the school. EUBANKS insisted on being accompanied by HARRY "SPIKE" MOSS, a staff member of "The Way." School officials denied admittance to MOSS and when EUBANKS insisted on bringing MOSS, EUBANKS was placed under citizen's arrest and four policemen were required to restrain him. He was charged with breach of the peace and released on \$100 bond.

"The Way" is a neighborhood community center located at 1913 Plymouth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. It was established

after civil disturbances in that area in the summer of 1966.

On December 15, 1967, MPIT-1 stated that in recent months MATTHEW EUBANKS has attempted to develop a following as a Black Nationalist, but he has been unable to develop any degree of support or a following in this endeavor.

B. WILLIAM W. SMITH

SMITH is a Negro, born August 29, 1934. He claims to have grown up in Virginia; and he came to Minneapolis after discharge from the United States Army in the early 1960s. He resides at 1342 Vincent Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Minneapolis Star on August 29, 1966, published an article stating SMITH left Minneapolis in August, 1966, to accept a position as Community Organizer in Syracuse, New York, and said he was leaving Minneapolis because he refuses to be a "head scratching, tray-toting Negro."

This barred him from the local War on Poverty program. He charged that Minneapolis has been "divided up into little kingdoms . . . by so-called self styled and self appointed" Negro leaders who "have the ear of city hall."

Racial disturbance occurred in Syracuse, New York, on August 16 - 19, 1967.

On April 12, 1967, Mrs. BESSIE COOPER MANUEL, 243 Baker Avenue, Syracuse, New York, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she had worked with WILLIAM SMITH in Syracuse during the preceding eight months. She described SMITH as one who hates the white man with a vengeance.

MP 157-169

On August 17, 1967, MP T-3, former official of Crusade for Opportunity (CFO), Syracuse, New York, stated that in his opinion WILLIAM SMITH originated or approved use of a CFO sound truck in the Negro community of Syracuse, New York, on August 16, 1967, to expound upon the molesting of a Negro female child by a white man several weeks previously.

This action served to influence a younger element of the Negro community. MP T-3 stated SMITH had an official of SNCC from Atlanta, Georgia, appear in Syracuse as a speaker on July 4, 1967.

The CFO at this time was an umbrella agency for administration of Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funds in Syracuse and Onondago County, New York.

The "Post Standard", a Syracuse, New York, morning daily newspaper, on August 24, 1967, stated Reverend BOSTON was elected director of the CFO on August 23, 1967. BOSTON noted that WILLIAM SMITH, while employed with CFO, endorsed the Black Power philosophy.

The first person arrested by the Syracuse, New York, Police Department on August 16, 1967, LEROY WRIGHT, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 22, 1967, that WILLIAM SMITH was present in the area where the racial disturbance began just prior to midnight on August 16, 1967.

On August 28, 1967, MP T-4 stated WILLIAM SMITH, during recent weeks, had agitated Negro youths in Syracuse, New York, to a considerable extent. For example, during the second night of the racial disturbance in Syracuse an individual addressed approximately one hundred youths at a youth center in the city, which action was intended and had the effect of "cooling" them down.

After this speaker completed his speech, WILLIAM SMITH spoke to the group and made such statements as "stand up for your rights."

MP 157-169

**IV. Relationship Between Extremist Black Nationalist Groups**

The only known Black Nationalist group within the Minneapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the NOI.

**V. Influence of Communist Party and Other Revolutionary Groups in the Black Nationalist Movement.**

During the course of the preparation of this report, various confidential informants familiar with certain phases of the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, and related organizations in the Minnesota, North and South Dakota area were contacted and all advised that none of these organizations has established a policy regarding Black Nationalism; and none has participated in activities pertaining to the Black Nationalist Movement.

No individuals connected with the Black Nationalist Movement in Minnesota, North and South Dakota have been known to travel to foreign countries or to have contact with individuals in or representatives of foreign countries.

APPENDIX

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(1)

**NATION OF ISLAM  
formerly referred to as  
THE MUSLIM CULT OF ISLAM  
also known as  
MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM  
formerly known in Minneapolis as  
MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE  
presently known in Minneapolis as  
MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE OF ISLAM**

Freddie Cyprian, self-admitted member of the Muslim Cult of Islam (now Nation of Islam), Minneapolis, Minnesota, in September, 1955, advised that the organization had begun to function in the Minneapolis area in 1955, held regular meetings, and at the time had eight to ten members.

A source advised on May 24, 1967, that the local Nation of Islam (NOI) group, known as Muhammad's Mosque of Islam, is an affiliate of Elijah Muhammad's Nation of Islam and adheres to the teachings and principles of Elijah Muhammad.

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APPENDIX

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

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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.

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NATION OF ISLAM

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APPENDIX

THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and its affiliate, the Friends of SNCC, have been active in the Vietnam protest movement. A confidential source, on December 13, 1963, furnished a pamphlet issued by the SNCC, which stated, in part, "The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is not a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements."

An article appeared in the July 11, 1965 issue of the "Atlanta Times," a former daily newspaper in Atlanta bearing a Washington dateline reflecting that John Lewis, the Atlanta Negro who is National Chairman of SNCC, would not bar communists from SNCC if they are "committed to working for inter-racial democracy".

Another confidential source, on May 28, 1965, reported that Claude Lightfoot, a national spokesman for the CP, USA, spoke of the gains that the CP was making in SNCC, spoke especially favorably of the Chairman and of the Executive Secretary of the SNCC, and stated that he felt that it was time to get more militant and that the CP must emphasize economic questions in its contacts with SNCC and other groups.

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APPENDIX

DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INC.  
also known as  
Deacons for Defense and Justice, Inc.

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

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

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(1)

TWIN CITIES BRANCH  
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A source advised on May 23, 1967, that the Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP) was formed on August 21, 1955, through the merging of the Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, branches of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). This merger was carried out with the approval and under the direction of the national office of the SWP.

The TCB-SWP is an affiliate of the Socialist Workers Party.

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5aUNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Minneapolis, Minnesota

January 30, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 157-169Title BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT  
MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - BLACK NATIONALISTS

Reference Minneapolis report of Special  
Agent RAYMOND H. WILLIAMS dated  
and captioned as above.

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

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5  
NLJ / AAC 12-410  
By WLL NAR Date 06-14-2006

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