

1.PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

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

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

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

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

DATE: 9/20/66

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (157-269) (C)

SUBJECT: STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE--(SNCC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/00 BY SP4BJA/enc

ReBuairtel, 8/29/66.

A check with known sources and informants familiar with racial, black nationalist and communist matters has failed to develop any information reflecting that captioned organization is active in the San Antonio Division.

On a discreet basis reliable officers in surrounding police departments were contacted to see if they knew of organization existing in their areas and this likewise met with negative results. These approaches were made in such a manner so as not to leave the impression that the Bureau was in any manner investigating captioned group.

There has been no indication that STOKELY CARMICHAEL has been in any city covered by the San Antonio Division. Should any information be developed reflecting activation of captioned group or presence of CARMICHAEL in the San Antonio Division, the Bureau and Atlanta Division will be immediately advised.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, one copy of this communication is being sent to the Atlanta Division for information.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439190-7

- 2-Bureau (RM)
  - 1-Atlanta (Info) (RM)
  - 2-San Antonio
    - (1 - 157-269)
    - (1 - 100-9844)
- JJC:ldb  
(5)

REC-71

100-439190-734  
SEP 22 1966

64 OCT 4

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 9/21/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-446080)  
 FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6812) (P)  
 SUBJECT : STOKELY CARMICHAEL  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Remylet to New York 9/20/66, requesting review of CARMICHAEL's Immigration and Naturalization Service File, which according to records of Immigration and Naturalization Service at Atlanta, was transferred to New York on 7/13/66.

Bureau airtel 9/20/66 advises that numerous news releases have reported that CARMICHAEL became an American citizen in 1954. The Bureau instructed that CARMICHAEL's Immigration and Naturalization Service File be reviewed, and information contained therein be submitted promptly in form suitable for dissemination.

Bureau airtel also indicates that CARMICHAEL was naturalized on 6/15/66, at Atlanta, Ga., under Certificate #AA33808, and also the file may be numbered A12574218.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)  
 2 - New York (100-153751) (RM)  
 2 - Atlanta

EUC:mel  
 (7)

REG-18

EX 108

16 SEP 22 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 00/07/02 BY SP8BJA/KNP

b7c

b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen *R*

DATE: September 21, 1966

FROM : C. L. McGowan *CLM*

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Bunker
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: *b7C*  
[REDACTED]  
MISCELLANEOUS -  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*b7C* Captioned individual, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] telephonically contacted Bureau at 7:55 p. m., 9-21-66, and advised he had been watching a newscast concerning the activities of civil rights leader Stokely Carmichael. He requested advice as to whether there was recent legislation passed which would prohibit interstate travel of persons for the purpose of inciting a riot.

*b7C* [REDACTED] was advised that legislation of this nature was presently being considered by Congress but that it had not been enacted into law.

## ACTION:

For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/00 BY SP4BJA/RNP

LHB:hw  
(6)

REC-121

100-446080-22

SEP 28 1966

62 OCT 4 1966

FBI

Date: 9/22/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153751)  
SUBJECT: STOKELY CARMICHAEL  
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/00 BY SP8TAT/ENP  
B4

ReATlet, dated 9/20/66, and Bureau telephone  
call to New York, 9/21/66.

Mr. N.A. OLDI, Chief of Records and Information  
Section, INS, New York City, advised SA [REDACTED]  
on 9/21/66, that CARMICHAEL's INS file, number A-8327554  
was forwarded to INS Central Office on 9/15/66, c/o Mr.  
[REDACTED] of Management Analysis Section.

Mr. OLDI further advised that INS file A12574218 was  
consolidated into INS file A-8327554. INS index at  
NYC reflects that CARMICHAEL, born 6/29/41, arrived in  
New York City on 6/15/52. The index lists CARMICHAEL's place  
of birth as Spain. Previous communications indicate subject  
was born at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

WFO, if they have not already done so, will review  
CARMICHAEL's INS file for complete information relative to  
his naturalization and furnish said information to the  
Bureau and Atlanta Office.

WFO is requested to expedite lead as the Bureau  
has requested the Atlanta Office to submit a summary  
report on the subject.

REC-42  
EX 106

4460723  
SEP 23 1966

3- Bureau (RM)  
2- Atlanta (RM) (100-6812)  
2- Washington Field (RM)  
1- New York  
JCS:lmj

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

F B I

Date: 8/31/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/00 BY SP8BPA/JP

To: Director, FBI ATTENTION:  
☐ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION  
 From: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-NEW) GENERAL INVEST. DIV.  
 (C) ☒ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.

Subject: APPEARANCE OF STOKELY CARMICHAEL,  
 NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF SNCC, PHILADELPHIA,  
 PA., 8/30/66

☐ CR ☐ EL ☐ VRA-65 ☐ CRA-64  
☐ PA ☐ PE ☐ PF  
☐ BM ☐ BM-Threats ☒ Racial Matters  
☐ Klan ☐ Organization

## Summary of Complaint:

Re Philadelphia teletype 8/30/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of self-explanatory LHM. Information copies furnished NISO, OSI, INTC, USA, EDPA., and Secret Service, Philadelphia.

1 Xerox of airtel +  
 1 cc. LHM 922 94B

AGENCY: ACISI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,  
 DATE FORW: 9/2/66  
 HOW FORW: R15  
 BY: 100-446080-23X

- 1 - Bureau (Enc. 11)  
 3 - Philadelphia  
 1 - 157-new  
 1 - 157-1962  
 1 - 100-46820 (SNCC)

JRW:mbr (4)

ACTION: UACB:

- ☐ No further action being taken and  
☐ LHM enclosed ☐ Copy furnished to USA  
☐ LHM being submitted  
☐ Report being submitted  
☐ Preliminary investigation instituted  
☐ Limited investigation instituted

SUBV CONTROL

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 31, 1966

APPEARANCE OF STOKELY CARMICHAEL,  
NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF STUDENT NON-  
VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 30, 1966

STOKELY CARMICHAEL, National Director of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., August 30, 1966, via bus; and in an interview by news media he repeated SNCC's allegations that Philadelphia Deputy Commissioner FRANK RIZZO was a "racist" and framed SNCC people in Philadelphia in the arrests of August 13-15, 1966, in which they were charged with violating state law in regard to possession of dynamite. CARMICHAEL was scheduled to appear at a rally in the Church of the Advocate, 18th and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia, the night of August 30, 1966.

Deputy Commissioner RIZZO of the Philadelphia Police Department was in command of the police department in the absence of Commissioner EDWARD BELL when the SNCC people were arrested in the dynamite case.

During the interview, CARMICHAEL was asked if he were non-violent, and he is quoted as replying: "I'm standing here as non-violent as you are. But if you strike me, I will kill you before God gets the news. I'm non-violent."

b7c [REDACTED] Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, advised that after CARMICHAEL left the bus station in downtown Philadelphia he appeared at 16th and South Streets in South Philadelphia, in the vicinity of 52nd and Market Streets in West Philadelphia, and at 16th and Susquehanna Avenue in North Philadelphia throughout the afternoon, continually criticizing and castigating the Philadelphia Police Department, Deputy Commissioner RIZZO, Mayor JAMES H. J. TATE, and the City of Philadelphia as "racist."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

COPIES DESTROYED

286 22 1971

ENCLOSURE

DATE 2/7/00 BY SPUBA/EMP 46080-23X

157

APPEARANCE OF STOKELY CARMICHAEL,  
NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF STUDENT NON-  
VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 30, 1966

After these street meetings, which were not well attended, drawing no more than 50 to 100 people, CARMICHAEL, along with JAMES FORMAN, National official of SNCC, held a rally at the Church of the Advocate, 18th and Diamond Streets, in Philadelphia from 8:00 to 9:30 p.m. One purpose of the meeting was to raise the costs of bail bonds for the three SNCC people arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department in the dynamite case.

CARMICHAEL, in his address to the approximately 1,000 people attending the rally, extolled the virtues of "Black Power." His theme was for the Negro to unite and quit fighting among themselves and become a force against the white man so that the black man would no longer be the white man's slave. CARMICHAEL said that the Negro in Philadelphia must reject anything at all proposed by the City of Philadelphia because it was white and "racist."

CARMICHAEL also told the audience that the black man should not serve in Vietnam. He characterized this as "black urban removal." He also said that the Black Power movement had no place for whites of any description to take part in the movement. He also advocated control of the police districts in which Negroes resided by the black man; the captain of these districts should be responsible to the Negro; the police officer working in the Negro community should live in the Negro community. He also proposed shutting down the State liquor stores so that the white man could not sell the Negro cheap, disgusting, poisonous wine to destroy the Negro. The Negro must control the community economically, as well as politically.

A filmed news report of Station KYW-TV in Philadelphia on the 11 p.m. news broadcast, August 30, 1966, contained a three to four minute segment in which JAMES FORMAN was the speaker. FORMAN stated that the news media people came to SNCC's rallies and the news-worthy situations to exploit the situation and that since the television crews were making \$300-\$400 per week for their coverage of SNCC's activities



APPEARANCE OF STOKELY CARMICHAEL,  
NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF STUDENT NON-  
VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 30, 1966

that in the future and as of that time they would be expected to make contributions to the SNCC cause. After making these statements, FORMAN said that he could in no way control the audience and that if the news men did not make a contribution, he "washed his hands" as regarding the crowd's actions. The commentator stated that the news men made no contributions and no action was taken by the crowd or anyone else against the television crew.

b7C [REDACTED] advised that after the meeting broke up there were mobs of people in the streets outside of the church; however, there were no disturbances or incidents.

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.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
1 - [REDACTED]

b7c

September 3, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/1/00 BY SP4BJA/RNP

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

The following are examples of some of the wild and inflammatory statements which have been made in the recent past by Stokely Carmichael, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee:

1. The February 5, 1966, issue of the "Independent Journal" a daily newspaper in San Rafael, California, reported that Stokely Carmichael, while visiting in Marin County, California, made the following statements: "Our country is not run on reason, it is run on violence. That's the reality of how things are done here."

"It is to my benefit to get the Negro out on the streets to stop the machine which is keeping me from my rights. Whether they do so by marching or singing or dancing or fighting is irrelevant."

Justifying his membership in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a "non-violent" civil rights group, Carmichael explained, "Being non-violent is a personal thing; I might be non-violent, but I wouldn't try to push that onto the people I'm trying to organize."

"If the people were out there, ready to fight for their rights, I certainly wouldn't say that they should all be very nice and not hurt anybody. I'd tell them to get what they deserve."

When asked would he try to prevent the civil rights movement from breaking out into widespread violence, Carmichael retorted, "Of course not. This non-violence bit is just a philanthropic hang-up. I don't see why people keep thinking about that."

"The violence is inevitable." I wouldn't try to stop the fight. I'd try to prepare the people I'm organizing so when the fight comes, they'll be able to win it."

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100-439100  
RDS:rth (6)

NOT RECORDED

167 MAR 28 1967

MAR 28 1967

79 MAR 29 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOT AVAILABLE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439100-721X1

## STOKELY CARMICHAEL

2. The May 23, 1964, issue of "The Militant," a publication of the Socialist Workers Party, an organization designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, contained an interview with Stokely Carmichael concerning his work as a field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Lowndes County, Alabama. During 1965, in speaking of forming a new political party in that county Carmichael stated: "I've always been taught majority rules. / In Lowndes we're 80 percent. We're the majority. We're going to take power in Lowndes County and rule. We don't even want to integrate. We want power, pure unadulterated political power."

Carmichael was questioned as to his plans if the political organization, Lowndes County Freedom Organization, faced violence. Carmichael commented: "The Lowndes County Freedom Organization is not nonviolent. Non-violence is irrelevant. What King has working for him is a moral force, but we're building a force to take power. We're not a protest movement. We're out to take power legally, but if we're stopped by the Government from doing it legally, we're going to take it the way everyone else took it, including the way the Americans took it in the American Revolution. And we've seen the way the Federal Government protects us, or rather doesn't protect us. If one of our candidates gets touched, we're going to take care of the murderers ourselves."

Carmichael was also questioned as to the feeling in Lowndes County about the war in Vietnam and commented: "Most people in Lowndes are against the war. But you can't go talking to them about teach-ins or Geneva. The only thing that makes sense is saying 'end the war' or 'get out' or something like that. My way of ending the war is to tell all the Negroes to stop fighting. Then the war will be over."

3. The June 3, 1966, issue of "Muhammad Speaks" a publication of the Nation of Islam, an all-Negro semi-religious organization which advocates a violent hatred of the United States Government and the white race, contained an article relative to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and Carmichael. This article quotes Carmichael as stating: "While most other civil rights organizations are working for reform, I believe the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is trying to lay the foundation for a revolution. I do not feel that a reform movement will solve the socio-economic problems facing us. The best it can do is bring the problems to the public."

**STOKELY CARMICHAEL**

4. The July 28, 1966, issue of "The Washington Post," Washington, D. C., contained an article relative to an appearance of Carmichael in an Anacostia public housing project. He is quoted in this article as stating: "We've got to tell Johnson that if we don't get home rule we're going to disrupt this city completely. The only people who can get home rule in this city are the black people."

Carmichael is further quoted as stating: "They are trying to split us up, move us out all over. In six years Negroes will control all major cities in this country . . . if we stick together."

5. The July 29, 1966, issue of the "Sun Times," a newspaper in Chicago, Illinois, referred to a meeting in Evanston, Illinois, at which Carmichael spoke to an audience of more than 1,000 most of whom were Negroes. During his speech, he is reported to have stated: "We've got to build internal strength so that if they touch one black man, taking his pregnant wife to a hospital in Watts, touch one black man in Mississippi, or arrest one black man who rebels in the ghetto and charge him with treason, we're going to move to disrupt this country."

"What's going on in the cities of the urban North is not rioting, it's rebellion. They keep talking about extremists. . . the extremists are the white people who are forcing us to live the way we live."

"We don't have to obey any law we didn't have a part in making, especially if it keeps us down. We have every right to break it."

The article further indicated that Carmichael accused Negroes who served in the United States armed forces of being "black mercenaries" which he defined as people who fight for a country and do not enjoy the rights of that country.. Carmichael further stated: "Black people are off fighting for the right to vote for people in Vietnam, but when they come back they haven't got the right to vote in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, and Washington, D. C."

**STOKELY CARMICHAEL**

"A black mercenary goes to Vietnam and gets shot and when they bring him home they won't bury him in his own home town.

"We've got to get the strength so when they ask us to fight their war, we can say, 'Hell, no.'"

6. The August 6, 1966, issue of "The Cleveland Press," a newspaper in Cleveland, Ohio, contained an article regarding a speech made by Stokely Carmichael at a rally of the Congress of Racial Equality in Cleveland, Ohio. Carmichael is reported to have stated: "When you talk of black power, you talk of bringing this country to its knees.

"When you talk of black power, you talk of building a movement that will smash everything western civilization has created.

"When you talk of black power, you talk of picking up where Malcolm X left off.

"When you talk of black power, you talk of the black man doing whatever is necessary to get what he needs . . . We are fighting for our lives."

Carmichael again made the statement that any black man who fights in this country's army is a "black mercenary," and in referring to such military service commented: "When Johnson calls, let's stand together and say 'Hell no, I'm not going.'"

7. The August 22, 1966, issue of "The Washington Evening Star," Washington, D. C., contains an article relative to the television program "Meet the Press" which appeared on National Broadcasting Company stations on August 21, 1966. In this article Carmichael is quoted as again attacking the Vietnam conflict, stating that Negro soldiers are "black mercenaries." Carmichael is reported to have stated: "A mercenary is a hired killer and I think that when this country says to black youths their only chance to a decent living is when you join the Army it's saying to that black man his only chance to a decent life is to become a hired killer."

## STOKELY CARMICHAEL

The August 22, 1966, issue of "The New York Times," New York City, also contains an article containing excerpts from this same television program. In this article Carmichael is quoted as stating: "Let it remain crystal clear that in this country we are the only people who have to protect ourselves against our protection. We have to protect ourselves against white Europeans, against police in Mississippi. And if we do not protect ourselves, since the police forces of this country and the Federal Government and the law officials are not protecting us, then who is going to protect us! And I agree 100 per cent that black people have to move up the position where they organize themselves and they are in fact their protection for each other."

"While we may be 10 per cent inside the country, continental borders of the United States, we want to make it crystal clear that we are well located in cities across this country. And if in fact 100 million people just think they are going to turn on us and we are going to sit there like the Nazis did to the Jews, they are wrong. We are going to go down together, all of us."

"And the second thing is that we want this country to be crystal clear, to understand that its army is integrated and in Vietnam, 10 per cent of your fighting forces are black people. And if you think those black people are going to fight a war while 100 million people turn on its fellow black brothers inside this country and continue fighting a war, you are mistaken."

8. The August 22, 1966, issue of "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C., contains an article relative to the appearance of Stokely Carmichael at a Free D. C. Movement in Washington, D. C. On August 21, 1966, the article indicates that in commenting on the voteless status of people in Washington, D. C., Carmichael stated: "I don't think black people ought to wait to get the vote, because you're waiting for the white man to give it to you and he's not about to do that."

"You oughta get together and tell the man that if you don't get the vote you're gonna burn down this city. Tell him, 'If we don't get the vote you're not gonna have a Washington, D. C.'"

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

9. A United Press International news item dated August 30, 1966, dated lined at New York indicated that Stokely Carmichael had warned Cleveland, Ohio, that building stores with no windows will not prevent damage when racial rioting erupts. Carmichael is quoted as stating: "In Cleveland they're building stores with no windows--all brick, I don't know what they think they'll accomplish. It just means we have to move from Molotov cocktails to dynamite."

- 6 -

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

[REDACTED]

b7c

Sept. 1, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
F.B.I.  
Washington D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/00 BY 60421A/KNP

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I wish to call to your attention a newspaper report of a recent meeting in Phila. How can Carmichael, Cecil Moore and other militant Negro leaders get away with such stuff? Isn't this obvious treason or seditious or a verbal plot to overthrow the government?

The situation worsens in our country daily but little or nothing is done about it. Laws are passed, but not enforced. Government troops are used to protect agitators and murderers. Many of us have written to Congress and the President but to no avail.

Is there any way that interested citizens can help the F.B.I. to do away with this terrorism?

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]

b7c

TRUE COPY

1-30-66 9/7/66  
B6N/miel 9/2/66





b7C



Sept. 1, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
F. B. I.  
Washington D.C.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/00 BY SP4BJA/EXP

Dear Mr. Hoover,

EXP

I wish to call to your attention a newspaper report of a recent meeting in Phila. How can Carmichael, Sir Moore and other militant Negro leaders get away with such stuff? Isn't this obvious treason or sedition or a verbal plot to overthrow the government?

The situation worsens in our country daily but little or nothing is done about it. Laws are passed, but not enforced.

1-SC 4/16 9/7/66  
ack. LOR/mel 9/8/66

EXP PROC. 34

38 SEP 6 1966

6080-23X

EP 6 1966

CORRESPOND

envelope only  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/00 BY SP4BTA/RNP

ENCLOSURE

100-446080-23X1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED - 23X11  
DATE 3/1/89 BY SP4CJRN/33  
The Evening Bulletin  
Wednesday August 31 1966



**JAMES FORMAN**, Philadelphia coordinator for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, addresses a rally at the Church of the Advocate, 18th and Diamond sts. in North Philadelphia.

## Phila. Is a 'Racist City,' Carmichael Tells 2,000

By **DANIEL J. McKENNA**  
Of The Bulletin Staff

Stokely Carmichael, national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, last night told a crowd of about 2,000 in North Philadelphia that "Philadelphia is a racist city run by police Gestapo."

He called Mayor Tate, Police Commissioner Edward J. Bell and Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo "racists."

"The next time racist Rizzo tries to march 1,500 cops into our community," he said, "he's not going to get away with it."

Carmichael was referring to the police raids on three SNCC meeting places earlier this month in which two and a half sticks of dynamite were seized and four persons were arrested.

"Face All of Us."

"If one of you throws a Molotov cocktail and they come in after you, they are going to have

... His voice tailed off here and he broke into a little, menacing laugh.

The crowd responded with cries of "Black Power."

"Get Off Our Backs"

Carmichael said he is "not out to get whiter" but "wants the white man" to get off our backs and leave us the hell alone."

He ridiculed projects such as "Head Start" which he said are attempts to teach the Negro the white man's culture.

"We don't want their culture," he said. "All we need is money, not their lousy, filthy, rotten culture."

Carmichael called for the tearing down of Western civilization which he said was dedicated to exploiting all nonwhites.

"We can't afford to be part of the American system," he said.

"We have to let the Tates and the Bells and the Rizzos know that this is the beginning. We are going to tell the man that we

to take all of us," said Carmichael. He said that if he is jailed here, he will "organize" the brothers to take me away. He said a virtual army of them could be mustered from a number of cities.

The enthusiastic crowd which had gathered outside the Church of the Advocate at 18th and Diamond sts. responded with cries of "Black Power" and an occasional "Down with White People."

Carmichael and a number of other speakers talked from the steps of a side door of the church on Gratz st. The crowd filled the street, making vehicular traffic on it impossible.

#### No Uniformed Police

No uniformed policemen or red cars were observed in the vicinity during the meeting.

However, Capt. Michael Rotman, newly appointed head of the Civil Disobedience Squad, and about eight members of the squad were on the scene as observers. A number of clergymen also were present.

During the meeting, which began inside the church and which lasted for three and a half hours, there were no disorders. The audience, composed mostly of young people, was enthusiastic but well-behaved.

#### Take Over the Streets

Carmichael said that Negroes in Philadelphia must control the police in their areas. He said they should also "start taking over the streets every night because they're ours."

"You have to make the police captain in your precinct do what you want," he said. "Every policeman who works in the community should live in it. That way he won't be able to break your heads open and then go home among you."

Carmichael also exhorted his audience to gain control of their community economically.

"Own everything in the community," he said. "The stores, the rat-infested buildings, everything. In that way, the profits come back to the community to benefit us."

#### Shut State Stores

He urged shutting most of the state stores in Negro areas and the taking over of the churches.

He said that Negroes must close down the state stores and let the white man stop selling cheap wine that destroys the Negro.

"Go into the church and take it," he said. "It's yours." The preacher is the only man in the community who has any power and he's using it for the whites."

Throughout his talk, Carmichael urged Negroes to unite and then to gain power.

"We are going to come together," he said, "and then we are going to control. And if anyone tries to stop us

know where the fight is and that we are going to fight it."

#### Pride in African Culture

Carmichael said that Negroes must have pride in their African culture and must adopt a policy of nonviolence among themselves. He said the teen-age gang wars would have to stop and "the butchering on Friday night must end." He said Negroes must learn to love and help one another.

"We must move to develop love and nonviolence in our community," he said, "and when we do that, that's where nonviolence ends."

The crowd roared its approval of this comment.

"The only thing we own is the color of our skin," he said, "and the white man has made us ashamed of that. But we're going to say to our children: 'You're black and you're beautiful.'"

Carmichael received his least enthusiastic response with his comments on the war in Viet Nam. He said no Negro should fight in this war and those that do are "black mercenaries."

#### Flowing White Robes

Carmichael and James Forman, former SNCC executive secretary who is currently coordinating SNCC affairs in Philadelphia, were dressed in flowing white robes which reportedly were given to Forman by Sekou Toure, premier of Guinea, during Forman's visit to that country in 1964.

Other SNCC workers also were dressed in African attire.

Walter Palmer, a local SNCC leader, opened the meeting shortly after 7.30 P. M. He said that "American black people are the chosen people of the world," that the "White Anglo-Saxon Protestant culture that has ruled America is a dead thing."

"The only original thing it's produced," he said, "is ice cream."

#### Mathis Speaks

Other speakers at the meeting included William Mathis, head of the local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality; Lynn Hope, a Southern Negro lawyer, who advised Negroes to tell the police nothing when picked up; and Jeremiah X, a Black Muslim minister who has a mosque at 2712 Haverford av.

Mathis told the crowd that "the white man will do everything to destroy the unity you are displaying here tonight."

But, he said, "there ought not to be one man in this crowd who is afraid of what the white man can do to him."

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September 8, 1966

REC-82

157-5955-4  
100-446080-23X1

SEP 8 3 31 PM '66  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

b7C

b7C

Dear [REDACTED]

I received your letter of September 1st, with enclosure, and the concern which prompted you to write is understandable.

I have continually emphasized the great need for all Americans to demonstrate their support of law enforcement officers engaged in the official performance of their duty. It is through this respect for the law and an awareness of the rights and responsibilities inherent in their citizenship that thoughtful individuals can aid their Nation.

Sincerely yours, **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/00 BY SP4BTR/AN**

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The enclosure is an article in the August 31st issue of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin quoting Stokely Carmichael's attack upon the Philadelphia Police Department. Carmichael is the chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

BGH:mel (3)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 2  
SEP 15 - 1966  
COMM-FBI

56 SEP 15 1966

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

W/a 261/2 8 30 PM '66

F

Date: 9/15/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-147963) (P)  
SUBJECT: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE  
IS - SNCC

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of a LHM  
concerning the activities of SNCC.

b2 The LHM is marked, "Confidential" to protect  
the identity of [REDACTED], a highly confidential source  
utilized in the memorandum.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/00 BY SP4BJA/ENP

- 4 - Bureau (RM) (Encls. 10)
  - (1 - 100- ) (STOKLEY CARMICHAEL)
- 3 - Atlanta (100-6488) (RM) (Encls. 3)
  - (1 - 100- ) (STOKLEY CARMICHAEL)
  - (1 - 100- ) [REDACTED]
- 1 - New York (100-153751) (STOKLEY CARMICHAEL) (43)
- 1 - New York (100-156051) [REDACTED] (43)
- 1 - New York (100-138651) [REDACTED] (44)
- 1 - New York (41)

JEM:rmp  
(12)

RJQ

ENCLOSURE

100-1446080-

100-143190-

NOT RECORDED

150 SEP 23 1966

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

70 SEP 20 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-1439190-782

CARBON COPY



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York  
September 15, 1966

Bufile 100-439190  
New York File 100-147963

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA/RNP  
ON 2/3/00

Student Non-Violent Coordinating  
Committee (SNCC)  
Internal Security - SNCC

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on September 12, 1966, that William Epton contacted Ivanhoe Donaldson, Director of the New York Office of SNCC, at the SNCC office, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City on that date.

The "New York Amsterdam News", a New York City weekly newspaper, issue of September 3, 1966, Page 1, described William Epton as the, "head of the leftist Harlem branch of the Progressive Labor Party".

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party is attached hereto.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

100-439190  
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Non-Violent Coordinating  
Committee (SNCC)

Donaldson told Epton that he had just returned from Atlanta, Georgia, and that SNCC was trying to launch a major campaign against the Anti-Riot Act by asking Senators and Congressmen not to support it.

The source also advised that at the request of Donaldson, Epton agreed he would try to have some people send telegrams to Ivan Allen, Mayor of Atlanta, protesting the "political" arrest of Stokley Carmichael, National Chairman of SNCC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

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

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

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

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 9/22/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(P) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/20/87 BY SP1 AG/JS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
 FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43503) (P)  
 SUBJECT: STOKELY CARMICHAEL  
 IS - MISCELLANEOUS

b7c IC [REDACTED] on the morning of 9/22/66, determined that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) file concerning STOKELY CARMICHAEL was, on this date, in the office of the Commissioner of INS. Subsequently, this file was made available to IC [REDACTED] on the afternoon of 9/22/66 and was reviewed by him concerning the citizenship status of the subject.

The file contains a memorandum of information which was forwarded by INS to the Department of Justice, dated 9/16/66, which reflects the following pertinent information:

[REDACTED] ADOLPHUS STANDIFORD CARMICHAEL on 10/7/39, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I. ADOLPHUS CARMICHAEL was born in Trinidad on 2/1/13.

[REDACTED] U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, ADOLPHUS CARMICHAEL was naturalized in the same court on 4/27/53. STOKELY CARMICHAEL, child of [REDACTED] ADOLPHUS CARMICHAEL, was born on 6/29/41 at Port of Spain, Trinidad. STOKELY CARMICHAEL entered the U.S. for permanent

③ - Bureau  
 1 - WFO

CAF:sch  
 (4)

AIRTEL

REC 5

EX 106

5 SEP 28 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

62027 51966

residence on 6/15/52 and automatically became a citizen of the U.S. on 4/27/53, the date of the naturalization of his second parent, under the provisions of Section 321(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL applied for a Derivative Certificate of Citizenship. After interview of applicant and his parents, he was issued Certificate 338082 on 4/17/58 by INS at New York, New York.

The file further indicates that INS furnished on 9/19/66 to the Department of Justice a memorandum concerning STOKELY CARMICHAEL as follows:

b7c [REDACTED]  
ADOLPHUS CARMICHAEL entered the U.S. at New York on 7/15/46 as a transient to B.W.I. and on 3/28/51, an order was entered by the Assistant Commissioner of INS that his deportation as an alien who had remained for a longer period than authorized be suspended; that his case be referred to Congress. The suspension was based on a finding of economic detriment to his lawful resident alien wife should he be deported. Concurrent Resolution of Congress, CR-29892, approved the action. A record of entry for permanent residence, retroactive to 7/15/46, was created on 1/28/52. STOKELY CARMICHAEL was destined to his father when he entered the U.S. on 6/15/52.

INS file does not indicate the purpose for which STOKELY CARMICHAEL requested the certificate of citizenship.

It should be noted that information furnished in WFO airtel, 8/26/66, captioned "COMINFIL SNCC; STOKELY CARMICHAEL, IS-C" concerning STOKELY CARMICHAEL's citizenship status was received from an INS representative as a result of a WFO request. This INS representative advised that the file was not available for WFO personnel to review, as their records indicated the file was located in the INS office in Atlanta, Georgia.

WFO making additional review of subject's file and will submit results. b7c

→ Supervisor [REDACTED] advised procedure is for WFO to furnish INS a "flimsy" request which INS clerk handles. If file is available, it is made available to WFO clerk for review. If not, INS clerk makes notation on flimsy of what their records show and where file is located, which is what happened in this instance. Erroneous date was result of mistake by INS clerk. No further action necessary. 9/22/66 CDB

FBI

Date: 9/28/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-)

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF  
STOKLEY-CARMICHAEL  
AT ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN  
9/27/66  
RACIAL MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/00 BY SP8 BTJ/RNP

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Two copies of letterhead memorandum are furnished to Atlanta.

Local dissemination of enclosed letterhead memorandum has been made at Detroit for G-2, Detroit, U.S. Secret Service, Detroit, USA, Detroit.

Letterhead memorandum has been stamped confidential to protect a source of continuing value to the Bureau.

This source referred to in letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED] b7c/b7d

Detroit furnish information concerning subject's appearance on receipt to local authorities in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

- ENCLOSURE
- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
  - 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
  - 8 - Detroit
    - (1 - 157-706)
    - (1 - 100-SNCC)
    - (1 - 100-Voice Political Party)

- 100-446080-24X
- (1 - 100-STOKLEY CARMICHAEL)
  - (1 - 100-Cominfil SDS)
  - (1 - [REDACTED] b2/b7d/b7c)

JRC:ps  
(13)

REC 10

AGENCY: ACIS, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,  
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO  
DATE FORW: 9/29/66  
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]  
BY: [REDACTED]

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

INT. SEC.

DE 157-

LEAD

The Atlanta Division is requested to furnish any information regarding known travel plans of subject for Michigan visit and any information regarding his itinerary.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan  
September 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA/RNP  
ON 2/9/00

Re: Appearance of  
Stokley Carmichael  
At Ann Arbor, Michigan,  
September 27, 1966

Source referred to herein has furnish reliable information in the past. A confidential source advised September 23, 1966, that the Voice Political Party (VPP), University of Michigan (U of M), Campus Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society, has attempted in the recent past to schedule a U of M appearance of Stokley Carmichael or other representative of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and were told that neither subject or other SNCC official available in view of incarceration and local charges at Atlanta, Georgia.

Source advised that confirmation was received at the U of M, September 23, 1966, that Stokley Carmichael will visit the U of M September 27, 1966, to make a speech at the Hill Auditorium on the U of M Campus. Source advised that VPP is preparing publicity for this appearance presently.

Source advised that subject's proposed visit to the U of M appears under the sponsorship of the Office of Religious Affairs, U of M.

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

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

100-446080-24X  
ENCLOSURE  
157-5453-6

Re: Appearance of  
Stokely Carmichael  
at Ann Arbor, Michigan,  
September 27, 1964

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY(SDS)

A source advised on February 22, 1964, that at a meeting of the Portland (Oregon) Communist Party Youth Club held on February 20, 1964, a report was given by JAMES R. BERLAND of the Reed College Communist Party Youth Club concerning a meeting of the National Party Youth Commission (Communist Party) previously held in New York City. BERLAND reported that one of the four main points taken up in the New York City meeting concerned the SDS and its problems. BERLAND indicated that SDS was weak nationally but some local chapters were strong. It was noted that the SDS has an incorrect political orientation, being too far left on some issues and not far enough on others, and that the SDS does not follow the Marxist theory for the most part. One speaker said that the Party could work through SDS to achieve the aims of the Communist Party.

As a result of this meeting of the National Party Youth Commission, it was decided to work through SDS where there are strong local SDS chapters.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

United States Government  
MEMORANDUM

To : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190) Date: 9/23/66  
From : SAC, NEW YORK (100-147963)  
Subject: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE (SNCC)  
IS - SNCC  
(OO: Atlanta)

ReBuairtel to Albany 8/29/66 and NYairtel and  
LHM 9/15/66.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of LHM concerning  
the activities of NY representatives of SNCC.

62/670 The LHM is marked Confidential to protect the  
identity of [REDACTED] an informant of continuing value, and (u)

A survey made in the NYO during September, 1966,  
for reliable sources, including those in the Nation of Islam,  
who could be utilized in the coverage of SNCC and/or STOKELY  
CARMICHAEL reflected the following NY informants available  
for this assignment:

- ④ - Bureau (Enc. 10) (100-439190) (RM)  
(1 - 100- ) (STOKELY CARMICHAEL)
- 3 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (100-6488) (RM)  
(1- STOKELY CARMICHAEL)
- 1 - New York 100-156051 ([REDACTED])
- 1 - New York 100-153751 (S. CARMICHAEL)
- 1 - New York 105-51778 ([REDACTED])
- 1 - New York 100-158222 ([REDACTED])
- 1 - New York 100-147963

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BIA/RNP.  
ON 2/7/00

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

JEM:mms  
(13)

Classified by SP1AG/JC  
Declassify on: OADR 2/20/87  
252028

CARBON COPY

100-446010-  
NOT RECORDED  
202 SEP 30 1966

ENCLOSURE

70 OCT 6 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN  
100-446010-1



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-147963

b2/b7D

b7c/b7D

[REDACTED] NYC, who has been contacted in the past concerning other NY investigations, advised SA [REDACTED] the New York SNCC [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SNCC [REDACTED] Prior to this period [REDACTED]

At the present time [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] reviewed the night and week end for the last week in [REDACTED]

SNCC

SNCC

SNCC

Arrangements were made on [REDACTED] SNCC [REDACTED] of New York beginning with the [REDACTED]

b2/b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-147963

The sources referred to in the LHM are as follows:

b2/b7D  
b7C  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
New York City  
(by request)  
[redacted] X(u)  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

The pretext was a telephone call to the SNCC New York Office made by SA [redacted] seeking IVANHOE DONALDSON or someone in charge concerning a request for a speaking engagement. [redacted] represented himself as a member of a Brooklyn civic group.

All Agents handling investigative cases in NY have been alerted to be aware of prospective sources who might be utilized in the coverage of NY SNCC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York, New York  
September 23, 1966

Bufile 100-439190  
NYfile 100-147963

Student Non-Violent Coordinating  
Committee (SNCC)  
Internal Security - SNCC

b7D A source advised on [REDACTED] that  
the New York Office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating  
Committee (SNCC) [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] New York City.

The source stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SNCC [REDACTED]

7C It was determined during a pretext made by a Special  
Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] the New York [REDACTED]  
of SNCC and that [REDACTED] was the New York Field  
[REDACTED] of SNCC.

It was also learned during this pretext that the  
New York office of SNCC [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] SNCC in its work in civil rights.

"The Militant" issue of June 6, 1966, page 1, stated  
that a memorial meeting sponsored by the Socialist Workers  
Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was held on  
May 27, 1966, at the SWP headquarters, 873 Broadway, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1 AG/JC  
ON 2/20/87  
252028

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.

ENCLOSURE

100-446080-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Non-Violent Coordinating  
Committee (SNCC)  
Internal Security - SNCC

City, for Leo Bernard who was described as "the Detroit Socialist who was shot down by a fanatical anti-Communist."

Page 6 of this issue of "The Militant" stated that Elizabeth Sutherland, Chairman of New York SNCC, a scheduled speaker at this memorial, was unable to attend but sent a statement. This statement printed in column three read in part as follows:

"The murderer of Leo Bernard is the same creature which encourages murder in Mississippi, which keeps the poor from controlling the anti-poverty programs, which sustains discontent in Watts, which sends troops to the Dominican Republic and Vietnam.

"That creature is the octopus of international racist capitalism with the U.S. at its head. The tentacles of that octopus must be broken one by one."

A characterization of "The Militant", SWP and YSA is contained on the appendix hereto.

b2/b7D  
A [redacted] advised on July 26, 1966, that Ivanhoe Donaldson of New York SNCC was a speaker at a forum sponsored by Students For a Democratic Society held at [redacted] New York City, on [redacted]

Donaldson talked about the history of the Negro and he called for "black power."

The "New York Post", a New York daily newspaper, issue of August 30, 1966, page 20, contained an article which reflected that Stokely Carmichael was "hailed at a 'Panther' rally," which was held in the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church in Harlem, New York, on August 29, 1966, and billed as a fund-raising benefit for SNCC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Non-Violent Coordinating  
Committee (SNCC)  
Internal Security - SNCC

The article stated:

"Militant Negro leaders hammered at the themes of black unity and alleged white oppression last night from a Harlem speaker's platform guarded by uniformed members of the city's new Black Panther Party."

Max Stanford, who was described as a member of the newly organized "Black Panther Party" (BPP) spoke, stating that black men must unite in overthrowing their white oppressors but must do it "like panthers - smiling, cunning, scientifically . . . striking by night and sparing no one."

Stanford said that the BPP is supporting a boycott of two Harlem schools on September 12, 1966, and urged those present at the rally to "come into the streets with us on September 12."

Max Stanford is characterized in the characterization of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) attached hereto.

Stokely Carmichael spoke from a platform in the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church in Harlem at this rally held on August 29, 1966, at which six members of the BPP, each wearing black shirts, black pants and black panther emblems guarded the platform. In his speech, Carmichael criticized the war in Vietnam and urged "black people" to unite with nonwhites all over the world.

He also said, "We can't talk about freedom any longer. We have to talk about liberation. . . ."

"In Cleveland they're building stores with no windows. All brick. I don't know what they think they will accomplish. It just means we have to move from Molotov cocktails to dynamite."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Non-Violent Coordinating  
Committee (SNCC)  
Internal Security - SNCC

b2/b7D

A [REDACTED] advised September 1, 1966, that among other speakers at the rally were Ivanhoe Donaldson, of New York SNCC, and William Hall, a New York field secretary, who stated that SNCC would enhance the BPP in Harlem, New York.

The "New York Times," a New York City daily newspaper, issue of September 22, 1966, contained an article which reflected that Stokely Carmichael, Chairman of SNCC, was among the demonstrators picketing Intermediate School 201, in East Harlem, New York, on September 21, 1966, and that William Hall, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was one of five pickets arrested and charged with disorderly conduct and obstructing police officers.

All sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

"THE MILITANT"

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

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

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

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

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

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

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from an RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "father" of RAM and referred to as



APPENDIX

2.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On March 18, 1965, a third source advised that HANIF ABDUL WAHAB of Cleveland, Ohio, occupies a position in the RAM only one or two places removed from the top RAM leadership.

On May 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that the RAM still remains active, however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM. This source further advised that so far as is known, FREEMAN, STANFORD, and WAHAB still occupy positions of leadership in the RAM.

APPENDIX

1.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -  
NEW YORK LOCAL

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

A second source stated on May 20, 1966, that the NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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

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

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

9/23/66

SAC, BUFFALO (157-213) (RUC)

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT  
COORDINATING COMMITTEE  
(SNCC)

IS - SNCC  
(OO Atlanta)

ReBuairtel to Albany 8/29/66.

Survey of all available sources within Buffalo Office territory was conducted during 9/66 and all advised they have no knowledge indicating presence of any SNCC members, organization, or activity in this area.

All sources contacted were alerted to furnish any such information coming to their attention immediately and also any data concerning possible future presence of STOKELY CARMICHAEL in this area.

2 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Atlanta (100-6488) (Info) (RM)  
1 - Buffalo

TJS;bmp  
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/100 BY SP4 BJA/RNP

100-446080  
NOT RECORDED  
191 SEP 26 1966

586

1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

9/23/66

SAC, NORFOLK (100-6026) (RUC)

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE (SNCC)  
IS - SNCC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

00: Atlanta

Re Bureau airtel dated 8/29/66.

The following NOI informants were contacted on  
the dates indicated:

[REDACTED] b2/b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA/RNP  
ON 2/7/00

b2/b7D

[REDACTED] b2/b7D

In addition, [REDACTED] (u)  
This last informant [REDACTED] Communist  
Party and related activities in the Norfolk Division.

In addition, the following sources were contacted  
on the various college campuses in the division:

[REDACTED] b7C/b7D  
Norfolk, Va.

- ② Bureau (RM)
- 1- Atlanta (RM)
- 1- Norfolk
- HAW:cak
- (4)

Classified by SP1AG/JC  
Declassify on: OADR 2/20/87  
252028

NOT RECORDED  
191 SEP 28 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 OCT 4 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NF 100-6026

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Va.

b7C/b7D

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Va.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Norfolk, Va.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Va.

The following were also contacted:

SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
Headquarters Norfolk

b7C/b7D

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NF 100-6026

[REDACTED]

b7c/b7D

All of the above persons advised that to their knowledge SNCC is not active in this area. They stated they have heard nothing to indicate that STOKELY CARMICHAEL would be active in this area. Each of these sources was instructed to immediately notify the Norfolk Division if they received information that subject organization was becoming active here or if CARMICHAEL was expected in the area.

It is noted that Hampton Institute and Virginia State College are predominantly Negro colleges. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that to their knowledge there is nothing to suggest at this time any possible SNCC activities on those campuses.

b7c/b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 9/26/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-446080)  
FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6812) (P)  
SUBJECT: STOKELY CARMICHAEL  
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

*Handwritten: b7C*

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 9/22/66.

For information of WFO, Bureau has instructed that character be carried as IS - MISCELLANEOUS and that information secured from review of CARMICHAEL's INS file be set forth in form suitable for dissemination.

*Handwritten: U*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/00 BY SP4BJA/RNP

100-446080-25

100 922 960

ST-107

REC-23

12 SEP 27 1966

3 - Bureau  
2 - WFO  
2 - Atlanta

EUC:ovr  
(7)

C. G. Wick

61 OCT 4 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_



F B I

Date: 9/28/66

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-446080)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153751)

SUBJECT: <sup>0</sup> STOKELY CARMICHAEL  
SM-SNCCReBuairtel dated 9/6/66 captioned  
as above.Confidential informants of NYO, who  
are familiar with certain phases of CP activities  
in the NY area. [REDACTED][REDACTED] and all  
advised that they could furnish no information, determining  
any degree of association between [REDACTED] and the subject  
or as to whether [REDACTED] is or could get into position  
to exert any influence on CARMICHAEL'S actions.3 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - New YorkJCS:smv  
(5)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/00 BY SP4BJA/RNP

1cc 902 940

REC 54

100-446080-26

14 SEP 29 1966

26b 30

5 52 64 PM

SUBV. CONTROL

500CTE

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

FBI

Date: 9/26/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTELALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/9/86 BY 9145 JFE/AG/MS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43503)

SUBJECT: STOKELY CARMICHAEL  
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

ReWFOairtel, 9/22/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies, with 3 each for AT and NY, of LHM setting forth information regarding subject's citizenship status as it appears in the files of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This file was made available to SA [REDACTED] on 9/23/66 by [REDACTED] Room 240, INS Building, Code 155, extension [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that his department had received a number of communications from the public and also from Congress wanting to know why CARMICHAEL could not be put out of the country. [REDACTED] advised that there is nothing that INS can do as CARMICHAEL has derivative citizenship which he obtained on 4/27/53 through the naturalization of his father. Both the public and Congressional members are advised that INS cannot deport CARMICHAEL. He further pointed out that the Certificate of Citizenship issued to CARMICHAEL on 4/17/58 was simply evidence of his citizenship and actually CARMICHAEL became a citizen on 4/27/53 and the Certificate of Citizenship issued to him is only factual evidence of this.

ENCLOSURE

- (3) - Bureau (Encl. 10)  
(1-100-439190) (COMINFIL SNCC)
- 3 - Atlanta (Encl. 3) (RM)  
(1-100-6488) (COMINFIL SNCC)
- 3 - New York (Encl. 3) (RM)  
(1-100-147963) (COMINFIL SNCC)
- 2 - WFO  
(1-100-41626) (COMINFIL SNCC)

SAC: sch

(11)

AIRTEL

Approved: Joe H. Curvis  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

AGENCY: ACSL, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,  
DEPT. ISD, CRD, IAO  
DATE FORW: 9/29/66  
HOW FORW: 615  
BY: 673/124

5 SEP 27 1966

67C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D.C.  
September 26, 1966

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

The subject's file at the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D.C., was reviewed on September 23, 1966. It reflects the following information:

On May 26, 1952, Stokely Carmichael made application for Immigration Visa and Alien Registration Form 256a - Foreign Service, revised February, 1945, to the American Consul General at Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies (BWI). He was granted Immigration Visa 17.980 by the American Consul on May 26, 1952. He entered the United States at New York City on June 15, 1952, and was admitted under Section 6A3 of the Immigration Act. He was classified as a non-preference quota immigrant and was traveling on British passport 56372, issued by the Passport Office, Trinidad and Tobago, dated February 7, 1951 and valid until February 7, 1956.

At the time he made application for Immigration Visa, he furnished the following information:

Name:	Stokely Carmichael
Occupation:	Student
Age:	Ten
Date of birth:	June 29, 1941
Place of birth:	Trinidad, BWI
Nationality:	British
Race:	West Indian
Hair:	Dark brown
Eyes:	Black
Height:	4 feet, 7 inches
Complexion:	Dark
Identifying marks:	None
Last permanent residence:	54 Oxford Street Port of Spain Trinidad, BWI

2/26/87 SP-1A6/120  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/9/86 BY 9145 TE/AG/RW

11/12/86 CAG/2028  
SP-1A6/120

100 - 44608027  
ENCLOSURE

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

67C He stated that this was his initial entry to the United States and his final destination was his father, Adolphus Carmichael, 861 Stebbins Avenue, Bronx 59, New York, where he planned to reside and remain permanently in the United States. He listed his parents as [REDACTED] 861 Stebbins Avenue, Bronx 59, New York, and Adolphus Carmichael, at the same address. He indicated he had lived in Trinidad, BWI, from birth until 1952; that his passage was being paid for by his father; that he could read and write English. His Port of Embarkation was listed as Piarco Airport, Trinidad, BWI.

Attached to his application for Immigration Visa and Alien Registration was a copy of his birth certificate number 73227, issued by the Deputy Register General of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago on May 12, 1952. His birth record reflects a legitimate birth on June 29, 1941, in the North Eastern District, Port of Spain and that he was born at 54 Oxford Street; sex, boy; father, Adolphus Carmichael, carpenter; mother, Florence Carmichael, formerly Charles.

67C On April 17, 1958, Stokely Carmichael executed an Application for Certificate of Derivative Citizenship Number A8327554, under Section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Form N-600, United States Department of Justice, INS, revised May 23, 1956). His address was [REDACTED] New York City. His date of birth was shown as June 29, 1941, Port of Spain, Trinidad, BWI; sex, male; dark complexion; brown eyes; black hair; five feet, nine inches tall; 125 pounds. He stated that he had arrived at New York City on June 15, 1952, via airplane under the name of Stokely Carmichael. His last permanent residence was Port of Spain, Trinidad. He claimed citizenship through his father and mother. He stated his father, Adolphus S. Carmichael, was born at Port of Spain, February 1, 1913, and was then living at [REDACTED], New York City, and became a citizen of the United States on April 27, 1953, in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, under

B. 861 STEBBINS AVE  
BRONX 59, NY

SPAIN

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

861 STEBBINS 111-2401 MABZL  
Certificate of Naturalization Number 7180460 Carmichael (Adolphus) indicated he was last a British citizen and resided in the United States from 1946 to 1957. Carmichael listed

b7C [REDACTED] New York City.

[REDACTED] in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under Certificate of Naturalization Number [REDACTED] BRUTE

[REDACTED] Carmichael stated that his mother and father were married October 7, 1939, at Port of Spain, Trinidad. He requested that the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization issue a certificate showing that he was a citizen of the United States of America under the name of Stokely Carmichael. He stated that he had not previously filed an application for a Certificate of Citizenship. He indicated that his

[REDACTED] An affidavit to this application was signed by both his father and mother on April 17, 1958, before the United States Naturalization Examiner attesting to the correctness of information in his application for Certificate of Derivative Citizenship.

b7C [REDACTED] On April 17, 1958, a recommendation based upon an investigation of all the facts in this case was made to the District Director of INS on examiner's report - Certificate of Citizenship (Section 341 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act) recommending that Carmichael did derive or acquire citizenship of the United States on April 27, 1953, through naturalization of his father, Adolphus S. Carmichael, on that date in the United States District Court at New York, New York. Recommendation further stated his

[REDACTED] and that the applicant was a minor residing in the United States.

b7C [REDACTED] ADOLPHUS S. CARMICHAEL  
Certificate of Citizenship Number A338082 was issued to Carmichael on April 17, 1958, which sets forth that he became a citizen of the United States on April 27, 1953.

b7C [REDACTED]  
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.

Date: 9/26/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/00

BY SP4 BJA/KAP

b7c

K. A. B. K.

REC-16

Klepka

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Detroit (157- )

APPEARANCE OF STOKELY CARMICHAEL  
AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN,  
9/27/66  
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies, for Atlanta and New York 2 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above. Copies being furnished to New York for informational purposes. Local dissemination of enclosed LHM has been made at Detroit for G-2, Detroit, U.S. Secret Service, Detroit and the USA, Detroit.

Detroit sources plan to attend the rally mentioned in LHM scheduled for the Central United Church of Christ, 7625 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan, on 9/27/66. The Michigan State Police and the Detroit Police Department advise they plan to have coverage at rally mentioned in LHM.

b2/b7D

b7c

b2/b7D

b7c

Detroit has no suitable characterization of HENRY CLEAGE.

The enclosed LHM is classified confidential inasmuch as data reported by sources utilized in LHM could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness thereof.

100-446080-27X

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
  - 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
  - 2 - New York (100- ) (Enc. 2) (RM)
  - 4 - Detroit

(1 - 100-31374 (SNCC)

(1 - 100-32457 (CIRM)

(1 - 100-9839 )

REC-16

157-515

12 SEP 28 1966

b7c

AGENCY: AUSA, ONI, CHIEF SEC. BUREAU  
DETROIT: ASD, CHIEF, RAO

DATE: 9/26/66  
BY: [Signature]

62

Approved: [Signature]  
(11) Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

SUBV. CONTROL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Detroit, Michigan  
September 26, 1966

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA/RNP  
ON 2/7/00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Appearance of Stokely Carmichael  
At Detroit, Michigan,  
September 27, 1966

MIC  
MIC  
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The "Detroit Free Press", a Detroit daily newspaper, in its edition of September 26, 1966, in a section captioned "Week End in Religion", contained an article captioned, "17 Lawyers Vow Aide to Negro Extremists". This article in part stated 17 Detroit area lawyers have formed a militant vanguard of black power it was learned Sunday. The attorneys, three whites and 14 Negroes, have formed the Metropolitan Defense Committee to defend Negro and others arrested in riots and those who are victims of alleged illegal police procedures and assist draft protestors, particularly Negroes. The group headed by Milton R. Henry, a former Pontiac City Commissioner, said he would reveal the full membership list later in the week. Henry Cleage, brother of Albert B. Cleage of the Central United Church of Christ, said he was a member. Cleage, Henry and attorney Conrad Lynn, a militant white protestor from New York, who inspired formation of the local group, were interviewed Sunday in the basement of the Central Church, 7625 Linwood, Detroit. Lynn is a former United States Communist Party (CP) member, who was drummed out of the Party for being too radical in 1937. Henry said they exchanged briefs and ideas with Lynn and agreed with Lynn's ideas nearly 100%. Henry said we will handle draft cases because there are groups of fellows who resist military service and we will be there to defend them. Right now, Henry said, the group which he conceded was a form of black power would work to have charges dismissed against persons arrested in Detroit during disturbances on the east side. Henry said, "We're organized to defend people when it's unpopular to defend them. We'll be available to anybody who gets beat in the head by the police and we hope to defend the community against rampant police aggressiveness."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPIES DESTROYED

286 MAR 17 1971

GROUP I  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading or declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-446080-27X

157-5953-7

Re: Appearance of Stokely Carmichael,  
at Detroit, Michigan,  
September 27, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The article also mentioned a mass rally lead by a black power advocate, Stokely C. Carmichael, National Co-ordinator of Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was planned at Reverend Cleage's church on September 27, 1966. Carmichael's topic will be "Who Is Afraid of Black Power".

b2/b7D

[REDACTED], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 27, 1964, [REDACTED]

MICH.

[REDACTED] sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Detroit, on the topic "Proportioned Underground Warfare". [REDACTED] speech advocated the formation of a Negro underground apparatus capable of performing acts of sabotage, destruction of government property and actual killing in order to secure full Negro rights.

A characterization of the FNSF and the Detroit Branch SWP is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

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

b2/b7D

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 27, 1964, [REDACTED]

MICH.

[REDACTED] which is a adjunct of the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party (FNP).

The "New York Times", in August 24, 1963, issue on page one carried an article entitled, "An All Negro Party for '64 is Formed". The article related that a national all Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. The tentative national committee had

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Re: Appearance of Stokely Carmichael  
at Detroit, Michigan,  
September 27, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

opened offices at 81 East 125 Street, New York City. A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party with an all black slate and a platform for deliberation.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Appearance of Stokely Carmichael  
at Detroit, Michigan,  
September 27, 1966

APPENDIX

DETROIT BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on May 12, 1966, that the Detroit Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its policies and directives. It was organized in 1940, and is currently active in Detroit, Michigan, with headquarters at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

For: Appearance of Slobodan Caratchan:  
at Detroit, MI  
September 27, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

FRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM

On May 12, 1966, a source advised that the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) is a name used by the Detroit, Michigan, Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in sponsoring forums, socials and other functions which are open to the public. Primarily, FNSF pertains to weekly public forums held at SWP headquarters, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, for the purpose of spreading propaganda of the SWP, developing contacts, facilitating recruitment and members into the SWP, and presenting subjects of a controversial nature in the social, political and economic fields. Usually speakers are members of the SWP and they give the socialist viewpoint of the subject discussed. The money collected at these FNSFs goes into the SWP treasury in Detroit.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~