

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 08-23-2011

Tolson	_____	b1
Parsons	_____	b3
Mohr	_____	b3
Belmont	_____	b6
Callahan	_____	b6
Conrad	_____	b7C
DeLoach	_____	b7E
Evans	_____	b7E
Malone	_____	b7E
Rosen	_____	
Savel	_____	
Trotter	_____	
W.C. Sullivan	_____	
Tele. Room	_____	
Ingram	_____	
Gandy	_____	

Per letter dated 8-10-2011

DATE: March 9, 1961

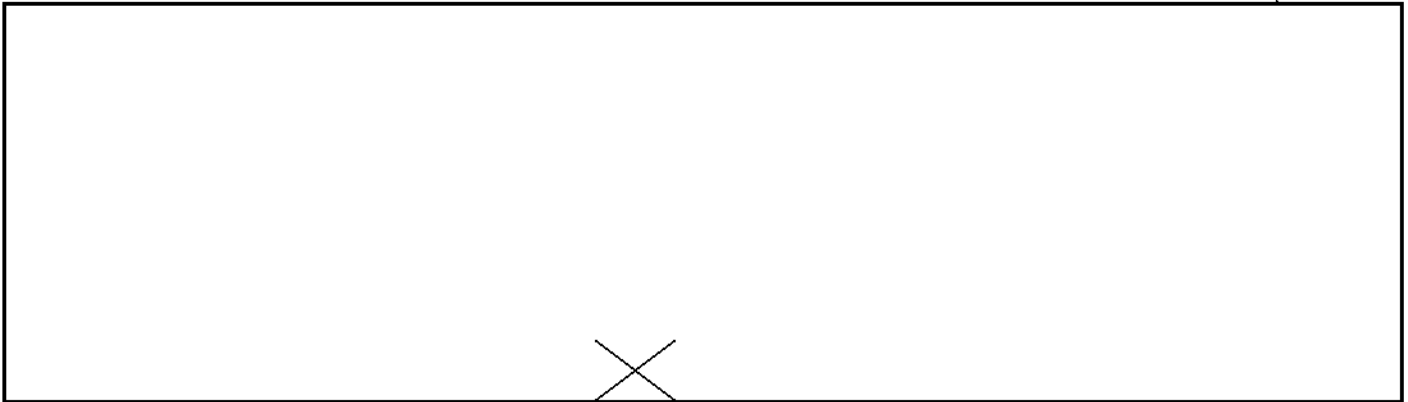
TO : Mr. L'Allier

FROM : S. J. Papich


SUBJECT: FRANTZ FANON




The captioned individual is the Algerian representative in Ghana for the Algerian Front for National Liberation (FLN). At the present time Fanon is in Tunisia preparing for a trip to the United States. He plans to receive extensive medical treatment at the National Institute of Health, Washington, D. C.



ACTION:

The above information is being directed to the attention of the 

- SJP:ban
(4)
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich



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b7E

6/28/01
~~CLASSIFIED BY: 39026/BJW/BJE/BJB~~
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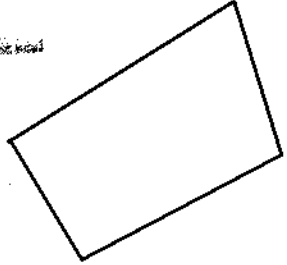
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MAR 14 1961

Der OGA letter dated July 16, 2001

EX-100-10331

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



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

Fanon's Black Power Message Wins Posthumous Attention in Martinique

By Joel Vinocur

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique (AP)—France has as much as rehabilitated its own Black Power man—possibly in the belief he represents more trouble for the United States than he ever could here.

It is a posthumous return to grace for Frantz Fanon, a kind of intellectual Che Guevara, who left his native Martinique, renounced French citizenship and preached a global revolt of blacks against white rule.

His most important book, "The Wretched of the Earth," was published in France in 1961 and became available in English in 1966. Its passion appealed to Stokely Carmichael, who often has quoted it.

Fanon called the United States "a monster of appalling inhumanity." Publishers of the book there say its sales have run unusually high lately, especially among young Negroes.

But the book originally alarmed the French government officials who oversee this island where Negroes outnumber whites 30 to 1.

Raphael Henri, Fort de France's chief librarian, says the book originally was banned. "Then, all of a sudden you could get hold of it," he adds.

Two years ago, the prefecture ~~was~~ down a proposal

to name a street after Fanon, his brother says. Now a hospital may dedicate a wing to his memory.

The change has to do with France's new attitude that Martinique is its "good" island in the Caribbean—a bright piece of confetti whose 300,000 Negroes are absorbed in the pursuit of motor bikes, cars, television sets and outboard motors, rather than in revolt.

Its "bad" island is Guadeloupe, 35 minutes away by jet,

where racial tensions, economic problems and a strong Communist Party make the government nervous.

White Frenchmen consider Martinique's Negroes more evolved, more bourgeois, less a risk. Ironically, Fanon spoke in a similar way 15 years ago when he left the island, telling his brother he was disgusted with it.

"We sickened him," according to the brother, Felix Fanon, a public works official.

"He went away saying our highest aspiration was to be mediocre Frenchmen."

Fanon closed a medical office here in the early 1950s and was posted in Algeria as a French government psychiatrist. There he joined the rebel movement that won independence. He later went to Ghana. Stricken with leukemia at 36, he was taken to the United States for treatment and died in Washington in 1961.

There is the possibility in Martinique for a young Negro with a French university degree to step immediately into the upper-income, management level of local society.

Fanon himself, his brother said, was able to make \$4000 a month after his return to the island from medical school in Paris.

"Frantz was revolted by the idea," he said. "Many others—teachers, lawyers—are, too, at first but that often fades

away and then they just argue and complain. These people don't want to burn down the institutions that pay for their motorboats."

"If someone says Martinique is colonialism's greatest success, then he has a strong argument," Felix Fanon said at his club, the all-Negro Cercle Martiniquais. Its wrought iron door is embossed with the initials R.F.—Republique Francaise.

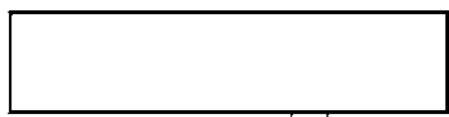
copy

W. S. WALL
P. D. [unclear]

Sullivan

- The Washington Post
- Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star (Washington)
- The Sunday Star (Washington)
- Daily News (New York)
- Sunday News (New York)
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Sun (Baltimore)
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal
- The National Observer
- People's World

Date _____



b3
b7E

file 5
6/28/01
39003 [unclear]

Classified per letter dated 8-10-2011

Mr. E. S. Miller

[Redacted]

BOOK REVIEW
"FRANTZ FANON"
BY DAVID CAUTE
EXTREMIST MATTERS

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - [Redacted]

10/13/71

- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - [Redacted]

~~6/28/01
CLASSIFIED BY 3063ef/llc/llb
DECLASSIFIED BY 3063ef/llc/llb
938468
per OGA letter dated July 16, 2001~~

23500

This is a review of captioned book published in 1970 by The Viking Press, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The author, David Caute, is a former Oxford University professor who has written extensively on French intellectual history. Bureau files have no information concerning the author, however, his methodology bears the Marxist stamp. He is no friend of the United States or of a free society.

Caute's book is a brief, disorganized biographical essay on the life and work of Frantz Fanon, a Martinique born black intellectual. Educated in France in psychiatry and medicine, Fanon subsequently became a radical revolutionary, championing the cause of Algerian independence. A philosophical disciple of Karl Marx and Jean Paul Sartre, he preached global revolt of blacks against white colonial rule. He is the author of "The Wretched of the Earth," a book often quoted and misquoted by Stokely Carmichael and other black power advocates, both foreign and domestic.

Fanon's importance has been inflated into exaggerated dimensions by the need of black revolutionaries for philosophical justification and leadership.

Fanon died in 1961 at the age of 36 stricken with leukemia.

[Redacted]

62-46355 (Book Review File)
[Redacted] (Fanon)

RFF:fb (9)

REC 2

[Redacted]

NOT RECORDED
163 OCT 20 1971

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

RE: BOOK REVIEW
"FRANZ FANON"
BY DAVID CAUTE

Mention of the FBI

There is no mention of the FBI in Caute's book.

ACTION:

For information.