I propose that we should reform the method and the system of study throughout the Party. The reasons are as follows:

I.

The twenty years of the Communist Party of China have been twenty years in which the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism has become more and more integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. If we recall how superficial and meager our understanding of Marxism-Leninism and of the Chinese revolution was during our Party's infancy, we can see how much deeper and richer it is now. For a hundred years, the finest sons and daughters of the disaster-ridden Chinese nation fought and sacrificed their lives, one stepping into the breach as another fell, in quest of the truth that would save the country and the people. This moves us to song and tears. But it was only after World War I and the October Revolution in Russia that we found Marxism-Leninism, the best of truths, the best of weapons for liberating our nation. And the Communist Party of China has been the initiator, propagandist and organizer in the wielding of this weapon. As soon as it was linked with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism gave an entirely new complexion to the Chinese revolution. Since the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, our Party, basing itself on the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, has taken a further step in its study of the concrete practice of this war and in its study of China and the world today, and has also made a beginning in the study of Chinese history. These are all very good signs.

II.

However, we still have shortcomings, and very big ones too. Unless we correct these shortcomings, we shall not, in my opinion, be able to take another step forward in our work and in our great cause of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

First, take the study of current conditions. We have achieved some success in our study of present domestic and international conditions, but for such a large political party as ours, the material we have collected is fragmentary and our research work unsystematic on each and every aspect of these subjects, whether it be the political, military, economic or cultural aspect. Generally speaking, in the last twenty years, we have not done systematic and thorough work in collecting and studying material on these aspects, and we are lacking in a climate of investigation and study of objective reality. To behave like "a blindfolded man catching sparrows" or a "blind man groping for fish," to be crude and careless, to indulge in verbiage, to rest content with a smattering of knowledge--such is the extremely bad style of work that still exists among many comrades in our Party, a style utterly opposed to the fundamental spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us that it is necessary to study conditions conscientiously and to proceed from objective reality and not from subjective wishes; but many of our comrades act in direct violation of this truth.

Second, take the study of history. Although a few Party members and sympathizers have undertaken this work, it has not been done in an organized way. Many Party members are still in a fog about Chinese history, whether of the last hundred years or of ancient times. There are many Marxist-Leninist scholars who cannot open their mouths without citing ancient Greece; but as for their own ancestors--sorry, they have been forgotten. There is no climate of serious study either of current conditions or of past history.

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In order to explain this idea further, I should like to contrast two opposite attitudes.

First, there is the subjectivist attitude. With this attitude, a person does not make a systematic and thorough study of the environment, but works by sheer subjective enthusiasm and has a blurred picture of the face of China today. With this attitude, he chops up history, knows only ancient Greece but not China and is in a fog about the China of yesterday and the day before yesterday. With this attitude a person studies Marxist-Leninist theory in the abstract and without any aim. He goes to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin not to seek the stand, viewpoint and method with which to solve the theoretical and tactical problems of the Chinese revolution but to study theory purely for theory's sake. He does not shoot the arrow at the target but shoots at random. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us that we should proceed from objective realities and that we should derive laws from them to serve as our guide to action. For this purpose we should, as Marx has said, appropriate the material in detail and subject it to scientific analysis and synthesis.[3] Many of our people do not act in this way but do the opposite. A good number of them are doing research work but have no interest in studying either the China of today or the China of yesterday and confine their interest to the study of empty "theories" divorced from reality. Many others are doing practical work, but they too pay no attention to the study of objective conditions, often rely on sheer enthusiasm and substitute their personal feelings for policy. Both kinds of people, relying on the subjective, ignore the existence of objective realities. When making speeches, they indulge in a long string of headings, A, B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, and when writing articles, they turn out a lot of verbiage. They have no intention of seeking truth from facts, but only a desire to curry favour by claptrap. They are flashy without substance, brittle without solidity. They are always right, they are the Number One authority under Heaven, "imperial envoys" who rush everywhere. Such is the style of work of some comrades in our ranks. To govern one's own conduct by this style is to harm oneself, to teach it to others is to harm others, and to use it to direct the revolution is to harm the revolution. To sum up, this subjectivist method which is contrary to science and Marxism-Leninism is a formidable enemy of the Communist Party, the working class, the people and the nation; it is a manifestation of impurity in Party spirit. A formidable enemy stands before us, and we must overthrow him. Only when subjectivism is overthrown can the truth of Marxism-Leninism prevail, can Party spirit be strengthened, can the revolution be victorious. We must assert that the absence of a scientific attitude, that is, the absence of the Marxist-Leninist approach of uniting theory and practice, means that Party spirit is either absent or deficient.

There is a couplet which portrays this type of person. It runs:

The reed growing on the wall--top-heavy, thin-stemmed and shallow of root;
The bamboo shoot in the hills--sharp-tongued, thick-skinned and hollow inside.

Is this not an apt description of those who do not have a scientific attitude, who can only recite words and phrases from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and who enjoy a reputation unwarranted by any real learning? If anyone really wishes to cure himself of this malady, I advise him to commit this couplet to memory or to show still more courage and paste it on the wall of his room. Marxism-Leninism is a science, and science means honest, solid knowledge; there is no room for playing tricks. Let us, then, be honest.

Secondly, there is the Marxist-Leninist attitude. With this attitude, a person applies the theory and method of Marxism-Leninism to the systematic and thorough investigation and study of the environment. He does not work by enthusiasm alone, but, as Stalin says, combines revolutionary sweep with practicalness.[4] With this

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kind of theorists we want? We want theorists who can, in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method, correctly interpret the practical problems arising in the course of history and revolution and give scientific explanations and theoretical elucidations of China's economic, political, military, cultural and other problems. Such are the theorists we want. To be a theorist of this kind, a person must have a true grasp of the essence of Marxism-Leninism, of the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method and of the theories of Lenin and Stalin on the colonial revolution and the Chinese revolution, and he must be able to apply them in a penetrating and scientific analysis of China's practical problems and discover the laws of development of these problems, Such are the theorists we really need.

The Central Committee of our Party has now made a decision calling upon our comrades to learn how to apply the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in the serious study of Chinas history, and of China's economics, politics, military affairs and culture, and to analyse every problem concretely on the basis of detailed material and then draw theoretical conclusions. This is the responsibility we must shoulder.

Our comrades in the Party School should not regard Marxist theory as lifeless dogma. It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it. If you can apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in elucidating one or two practical problems, you shoule be commended and credited with some achievement. The more problems you elucidate and the more comprehensively and profuondly you do so, the greater will be your achievement. Our Party School should also lay down yhr xxxx rule to grade students good or poor accoring to how they look at China's problems after they have studied Marxism-Leninism, according to whether or not they see the problems clearly and whether or not they see them at all.

Next let us talk about the question of the "intellectuals". Since China is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country and her culture is not well developed, intellectuals are particularly treasured On this question of the intellectuals, the Central Committee of the Party made the decision over two years ago that we should win over the great numbers of intellectuals and, insofar as they are revolutionary and willing to take part in the resistance to Japan, welcome them one and all. It is entirely right for us to esteem intellectuals, for without revolutionary intellectuals the revolution cannot triumph. But we all know there are many intellectuals xxx xx who fancy themselves very learned and assume airs of erudition without realizing that such airs are bad and harmful and hinder their own progress. They ought to be aware of the trugh that actually many so-called intellectuals are, relatively speaking, most ignorant and the workers and peasants sometimes know more than they do. Here some will say, "Ha! You are turning things upside down and talking nonsense." But, xxxp comrades don't get excited; there is some sense in what I am saying.

What is Knowledge? Ever since class society came into being The world has known only two kinds of knowledge, knowledge of the struggle for production and knowledge of the class struggle. Natural science and social science are the crystalizations of these two kinds of knowledge, and philosophy is the generalization and summation of the knowledge of nature and the knowledge of society. Is there any other kind of knowledge? No. Now let us

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example and correct their mistakes, and thus the whole nation will be influenced. So long as our Communist ranks are in good order and march in step, so long as our troops are picked troops and our weapons are good weapons, any enemy, however powerful, can be overthrown.

Let me speak now about subjectivism.

Subjectivism is an improper style of study; it is opposed to Marxism-Leninism and is incompatible with the Communist Party. What we want is the Marxist-Leninist style of study. What we call style of study means not just style of study in the schools but in the whold Party. It is a question of the method of thinking of comrades in our leading bodies, of all cadres and Party members, a question of our attitude towards Marxism-Leninism, of the attitude of all Party comrades in their work. As such, it is a question of extraordinary, indeed of primary, importance.

Certain muddled ideas find currency among many people. There are, for instance, muddled ideas about what is a theorist, what is an intellectual and what is meant by linking theory and practice.

Let us first ask, is the theoretical level of our Party high or low? Recently more Marxist Lenist works have been translated and more people have been reading them. That is a very good thing. But can we therefore say that the theoretical level of our Party has been greatly raised? True, the level is now somewhat higher than before. But our theoretical front is very much out of harmony with the rich content of the Chinese revolutionary movement, and a comparison of the two shows that the theoretical side is lagging far behind. Generally speaking, our theory cannot as yet keep pace with our revolutionary practice, let alone lead the way as it should. We have not yet raised our rich and varied practice to the proper theoretical plane. We have not yet examined all the problems of revolutionary practice--or even the important ones--and raised them to a theoretical plane. Just think, how many of us have created theories worthy of the name on China's economics, politics, military affairs or culture, theories which can be regarded as scientific and comprehensive, and not crude and sketchy? Especially in the field of economic theory: Chinese capitalism has had a century of development since the opium War, and yet not a single theoretical work had been produced which accords with the realities of China's economic problems, for instance, the theoretical level is already high? Can we say that our Party has already has economic theorists worthy of the name? Certainly not. We have read a great many Marxist-Lenist books, but can we claim, then, that we have theorists? We cannot. For Marxism-Leninism is the theory created by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the basis of practice, their general conclusion drawn from historical and revolutionary reality. If we merely read their works but do not proceed to study the realities of China's history and revolution in the light of their theory or do not make any effort to think through China's revolutionary practice carefully in terms of theory, we should not be so presumptuous as to call ourselves Marxist theorists. Our achievements on the theoretical front will be very poor indeed if, as members of the Communist Party of China, we close our eyes to China's problems and can only memorize isolated conclusions or principles from Marxist writings. If all a person can do is to commit Marxist economics or philosophy to memory, reciting glibly from Chapter I to Chapter X, but is utterly unable to apply them, can he be considered a Marxist theorist? No! He cannot. What

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take a look at certain students, those brought up in schools that are completely cut off from the practical activities of society. What about them? A person goes through a primary school of this kind all the way through to a university of the same kind, graduates and is reckoned to have a stock of learning. But all he has is booklearning; he has not yet taken part in any practical activities or applied what he has learned to any field of life. Can such a person be regarded asa completely developed intellectual? Hardly so, in my opinion, because his knowledge is still incomplete. What then is relatively complete knowledge? All relatively complete knowledge is formed in two stages: The first stage is perceptual knowledge, the second is rational knowledge, the latter being the development of the former to a higher level. What sort of knowledge is thw student's booklearning? Even supposing all their knowledge is truth, it is still not kmowledge acquired through thier own personal experience, but consists of theories set down by thier predecessors in summarizing experience of the struggle for production and of the class struggle. It is entirely necessary that students should acquire this kind of knowledge, but it must be understood that as far as they are concerned such knowledge is in a sense s still one sided, something which has been verified by others but not yet by themselves. What is most important is to be good at applying this knowledge in life and in practice. Therefore, I advise those who have only booklearning but as yet no contact with reality, and also those with little practical experience, to realize their own short comings and become a little more modest.

How can those who have only booklaerning be turned into intellectuals in the true sense? The only way is to get them to take part in practical work and become practical workers, to get those engaged in theoretical work to study important practical problems. In this way our xxx aim can be attained.

What I have said will probably make some people angry. They will say, "According to your explanation, even Marx would not be regarded as an intellectual." I say they are wrong. Marx took part in the practice of the revolutionary movement and also created revolutionary theory. Beginning with the commodity, the simplest element of capitalism, he made a thorough study of the economic structure of capitalist society. Millions of people saw and handled commodities every day but were so used to them that they took no notice. Marx alone studied commodities scientifically. He carried out a tremendous work of research into their actual development and derived a nature, history and proletarian revolution and created dialectical materialism, hostorical materialism and the theory of proletarian revolution. Thus Marx became a most completely developed intellectual, representing the acme of human wisdom; he was fundamentally different from those who have only book-learning. Marx undertook detailed investigations and studies in the course of practical struggles, formed generalizations and then verified his conclusions by testing them in practical struggles--this is what we call theoretical work. Our Party needs a large number of comrades who will learn how to do such work. In our Party there are many comrades who can learn to do this kind of theoretical research; most of them are intelligent and promising and we should value them. But they must follow correct principles and not repeat the mistake of the past. They must discard dogmatism and not confine themselves to ready-made

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3. As for education for cadres whether at [illegible] in schools for cadres, a policy should be established of focusing such education on the study of the practical problems of the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide, and the method of studying Marxism-Leninism statically and in isolation should be discarded. Moreover, in studying Marxism-Leninism, we should use the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Short Course as the principal material. It is the best synthesis and summing up of the world communist movement of the past hundred years, a model of the integration of theory and practice, and so far the only comprehensive model in the whole world. When we see how Lenin and Stalin integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Soviet revolution and thereby developed Marxism, we shall know how we should work in China.

We have made many detours. But error is often the precursor of what is correct. I am confident that in the context of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, which is so intensely alive and so richly varied, this reform of our study will certainly yield good results.

NOTES

1. Fuhsien County is about seventy kilometres south of Yenan.

2. The Border Region currency consisted of the currency notes issued by the Bank of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region Government. The Kuomintang currency was the paper currency issued by the four big Kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalist banks from 1935 onwards with British and U.S. imperialist support. Comrade Mao Tse-tung was referring to the fluctuations in the rates of exchange between these two currencies.

3. See Karl Marx, "Afterword to the Second German Edition" (January 24, 1873) of Capital in which he wrote: "The latter (the method of inquiry) has to appropriate the material in detail, to analyse its different forms of development, to trace out their inner connection. Only after this work is done, can the actual movement be adequately described." (Capital, Eng. ed., FLPH, Moscow, Vol. I, p. 19.)

4. See J. V. Stalin, "The Foundations of Leninism" (April-May 1924), Problems of Leninism, Russ. ed., Moscow, 1952, p. 80.

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Comrade Mao Tse-tung made this report to a cadres' meeting in Yenan. The report and the two articles, "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," are Comrade Mao Tse-tung's basic works on the rectification movement. In these he summed up, on the ideological plane, past differences in the Party over the Party line and analyzed the petty-bourgeois ideology and style which, masquerading as Marxism-Leninism, were prevalent in the Party, and which chiefly manifested themselves in subjectivist and sectarian tendencies, their form of expression being stereotyped Party writing. Comrade Mao Tse-tung called for a Party-wide movement of Marxist-Leninist education to rectify style of work in accordance with the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism. His call very quickly led to a great debate between proletarian and petty-bourgeois ideology inside and outside the Party. This consolidated the position of proletarian ideology inside and outside the Party, enabled the broad ranks of cadres to take a great step forward ideologically and the Party to achieve unprecedented unity.

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If people are not on guard, do not realize that such one-sidedness is a shortcoming and do not strive to overcome it, they are liable to go astray.

However, of the two kinds of subjectivism, dogmatism is still the greater danger in our Party. For dogmatists can easily assume a Marxist guise to bluff, capture and make servitors of cadres of working-class and peasant origin who cannot easily see through them; they can also bluff and ensnare the naive youth. If we overcome dogmatism, cadres with book-learning will readily join with those who have experience and will take to the study of practical things, and then many good cadres who integrate theory with experience, as well as some real theorists, will emerge. If we overcome dogmatism, the comrades with practical experience will have good teachers to help them raise their experience to the level of theory and so avoid empiricist errors.

Besides muddled ideas about the "theorist" and the "intellectual", there is a muddled idea among many comrades about "linking theory and practice", a phrase they have on their lips every day. They talk constantly about "linking", but actually they mean "separating", because they make no effort at linking. How is Marxist-Leninist theory to be linked with the practice of the Chinese revolution? To use a common expression, it is by "shooting the arrow at the target". As the arrow is to the target, so is Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese revolution. Some comrades, however, are "shooting without a target", shooting at random, and such people are liable to harm the revolution. Others merely stroke the arrow fondly, exclaiming, "What a fine arrow! What a fine arrow!," but never want to shoot it. These people are only connoisseurs of curios and have virtually nothing to do with the revolution. The arrow of Marxism-Leninism must be used to shoot at the target of the Chinese revolution. Unless this point is made clear, the theoretical level of our Party can never be raised and the Chinese revoltuion can never be victorious.

Our comrades must understand that we study Marxism-Leninism not for display, nor because there is any mystery about it, but solely because it is the science which leads the revolutionary cause of the proletariat to victory. Even now, there are not a few people who still regard odd quotations from Marxist-Leninist works as a ready-made panacea which, once acquired, can easily cure all maladies. These people show childish ignorance, and we should enlighten them. It is precisely such ignorant people who take Marxism-Leninism as a religious dogma. To them we should say bluntly, "Your dogma is worthless." Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have repeatedly stated that our theory is not a dogma but a guide to action. But such people prefer to forget this statement which is of the greatest, indeed the utmost, importance. Chinese Communists can be regarded as linking theory with practice only when they become good at applying the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method and the teachings of Lenin and Stalin concerning the Chinese revolution and when, furthermore, through serious research into the realities of China's history and revolution they do creative theoretical work to meet China's needs in different spheres. Merely talking about linking theory and practice without actually doing anything about it is of no use, even if one goes on talking for a hundred years. To oppose the subjectivist, one-sided approach to problems, we must demolish dogmatist subjectiveness and one-sidedness.

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So much for today about combating subjectivism in order to rectify the style of study throughout the party.

Let me now speak about the question of sectarianism.

Having been steeled for twenty years, our Party is no longer dominated by sectarianism. Remnants of sectarianism, however, are still found both in the Party's internal relations and in its external relations. Sectarian tendencies in internal relations lead to exclusiveness towards people outside the Party and hinder inner-Party unity and solidarity, while sectarian tendencies in external relations lead to exclusivenss towards people outside the Party and hinder the Party in its task of uniting the whole people. Only by uprooting this evil in both its aspects can the Party advance unimpeded in its great task of achieving unity among all Party comrades and among all the people of our country.

What are the remnants of inner-Party sectarianism? They are mainly as follows:

First, the assertion of "independence". Some comrades see only the interests of the part and not the whole; they always put undue stress on that part of the work for which they themselves are responsible and always wish to subordinate the interests of the whole to the interests of their own part. They do not understand the Party's system of democratic centralism; they do not realize that the Communist Party not only needs democracy but needs centralization even more. They forget the system of democratic centralism in which the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level to the higher level, the part to the whole and the entire membership to the Central Committee. Chang Kuo-tao asserted his "independence" of the Central Committee of the Party and as a result "asserted" himself into betraying the Party and became a Kuomintang agent. Although the sectarianism we are now discussing is not of this extremely serious kind, it must still be guarded against and we must do away completely with all manifestations of disunity. We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account. Every Party member, every branch of work, every statement and every action must proceed from the interests of the whole Party; it is absolutely impermissible to violate this principle.

Those who assert this kind of "independence" are usually wedded to the doctrine of "me first" and are generally wrong on the question of the relationship between the individual and the Party. Although in words they profess respect for the Party, in practice they put themselves first and the Party second. What are these people after? They are after fame and position and want to be in the limelight. Whenever they are put in charge of a branch of work, they assert their "independence". With this aim, they draw some people in, push others out and resort to boasting, flattery and touting among the comrades, thus importing the vulgar style of the bourgeois political parties into the Communist Party. It is their dishonesty that causes them to come to grief. I believe we should do things honestly, for without an honest attitude it is absolutely impossible to accomplish anything in this world. Which are the honest people? Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are honest, men of science are honest. Which are the dishonest people? Trotsky, Bukharin, Chen Tu-hsiu and Chang Kuo-tao are extremely dishonest; and those who assert "independence" out of personal or sectional interest are dishonest too. All sly people, all those who do not have a scientific attitude in their work, fancy them-

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selves resourceful and clever, but in fact they are most stupid and will come to no good. Students in our Party School must pay attention to this problem. We must build a centralized, unified Party and make a clean sweep of all unprincipled factional struggles. We must combat individualism and sectarianism so as to enable our whole Party to march in step and fight for one common goal.

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combat sectarian tendencies. Very careful attention must be given t the relations between outside and local cadres because many anti-Japanese base areas were established only after the arrival of the Eighth Route Army or the New Fourth Army and much of the local work developed only after the arrival of outside cadres. Our comrades must understand that in these conditions it is possible for our base areas to be consolidated and for our Party to take root there only when the two kinds of cadres unite as one and when a large nu number of local cadres develope and are promoted; otherwise it is impossible. Both the outside and local cadres have their strong and weak points, and to make progress they must overcome their own weak points by learning from each others strong points. The outside cadr X are generally not up yo the local cadres in familiarity with loca conditions and links with the masses. Take me for instance. Althou I have been in northern Shensi 5 or 6 years, I am far behind the l local comrades in understanding local conditions and in links with the people here. Our comrades going to the anti-Japanese base areas in Shansi, Hopei, Shantung and other provinces must pay attention to this. Moreover, even within the same base area, owing to the fact that some districts develop earlier and others later, there is a difference between the local cadres and those from outside it. Cadres who come from a more developed to a less developed district are also outside cadres in relation to that locality , and they, too should pay great attention to fostering and helping local cadres. Generally speaking, in places where outside cadres are in charge, it is they who should bear the main responsibility if their relations with the local cadres are not good. And the chief comrades in charge should bear greater responsiblility. The ateention paid to th this problem in some places is still very inadequate. Some people look down on the local cadre and ridicule them, saying "What do the locals know? Clodhoppers;" Such people utterly fail to understand the importance of local cadres; they know neither the latters stron points nor their own weaknesses and adopt an incorrect, sectarian attitude. All outside cadres must cherish the local cadres and give them constant help and must not be permitted to ridicule or attack them. Of course, the local cadres on their part must learn from the strong points of the outside cadres and rid themselves of inappropriate, nafrow views so that they and the outside cadres become as one, with no distinction between "them' and 'us', and thus avoid sectarian tendencies.

The same applies to the relationship between cadres in army service and other cadres working in the locality. They must be complet completely united and must oppose sectarian tendencies. The army ccadres must help the local cadres, and vice-versa. If there is friction between them, each should make allowances for the other and carry out proper self-criticism. Generally speaking, in places where army cadre are actually in position of leadership, it is they who should bear the main responsibility if their relations with the local cadre are not good. Only when the army cadres understand their own resposibility and are modest in their attitude towards the local cadres can the conditions be created for smooth progress of our war effort and our work of construction in the base areas.

The same applies to the relationship among different army units, different localities and different departments... We must oppose the tendency toward selfish departmentalism by which the interest of one's own unit are looked after to the exclusion of

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those of others, [illegible] is indifferent to the [illegible] of others, refuses to transfer cadres to other units on request or releases only the inferior ones, "using the neighbor's field as an outlet for his overflow", and does not give the slightest consideration to other departments, localities and people----such a person is a selfish departmentalist who has entirely lost the spirit of communism, Lack of consideration for the whole and complete indifference to other departments, localities and people are the characteristics of a selfish departmentalist. We must intensify our efforts to educate such people and to make them understand that selfish departmentalism is a sectarian tendency which will become very dangerous, if allowed to develop.

Another problem is the rolation between old and new cadres. Since the beginning of the War of Resistance, our Party has grown enourmously, and large numbers of new cadres have emerged; that is a very good thing. In his report to the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B.) Comrade Stalin said, "... there are never enough old cadres, there are far less than [illegible] required, and they are partly going out of commission owing to the operation of the laws of nature." Here he was discussing the cadres situation and not only the laws of nature. If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity And co-operation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop. All old cadres, therefore, should welcome the new ones with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude. True, new cadres have their shortcomings. They have not been long in the revolution and lack experience; and unavoidably some have brought with them vestiges of the unwholesome ideology of the old society, remnants of the ideology of petty-bourgeouis individualism. But such shortcomings can be gradually eliminated through education and tempering in the revolutionX. The strong points of the new cadres, as Stalin said, is that they are acutely sensitive to what is new and are therefore enthusiastic and active to a high degree--the very qualitges that some of the old cadres lack. Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other, and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each others strong points, so as to unite as one in the common cause and guard against sectarian tendencies. Generally speaking, in places where the old cadres are mainly in charge, it is they who should bear the chief responsibility if relations with the new cadres are not good.

All the above—relations between the part and the whole, relations between the individual and the Party, relations between outside and local cadres, relations between army cadres and other cadres working in the locality, relations between this and that army unit, between this and that locality, between this and that department and relations between old and new cadres---are relations withi the Party. In all relations it is necessary to enhance the spirit of communism and guard against sectarian tendencies, so that the ranks of our Party will be in good order, march in step, and therefore fight well. This is a very important problem which we must solve thoughly in rectifying the Party's style of work. Sectarianism is an expression of subjectivism in organizational relations; if we want to get rid of subjectivism and promote the Marxist-Leninist spirit of seeking truth from facts, we must sweep the remnants of sectarianism out of the Party and proceed from the principle that the Party's interests are above personal or sectional interests, so that the Party can attain a complete solidarity and unity.

RIGHT ON!

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The remnants of sectarianism must be eliminated from the Party's external as well as its internal relations. The reason is this: we cannot defeat the enemy by merely uniting the comrades throughout the Party, we can defeat the enemy only by uniting the people throughout the country. For twenty years the Communist Party of China has done great and arduous work in the cause of uniting the people of the whole country, and the achievements in this work since the outbreak of the War of Resistance are even greater than in the past. This does not mean, however, that all our comrades already have a correct style in dealing with the masses and are free from sectarian tendencies, No. In fact, sectarian tendencies still exist among a number of comrades, and in some cases to a very serious degree. Many of our comrades, tend to be overbearing in their relations with non-Party people, look down upon them, despise or refuse to respect them or appreciate their strong points This is indeed a sectarian tendency. After reading a few Marxist books, such comrades become more arrogant instead of more modest, and invariably dismiss others as no good without realizing that in fact their own knowledge is only half-baked. Our comrades must realize the truth that Communist Party members are at all times a minority as compared with non-Party people. Supposing one out of every hundred persons were a Communist, then there would be 4,500,000 Communists among China's population of 450,000,000. Yet even if our membership reached this huge figure, Communists would still form only one per cent of the whole population, while 99% would be non-Party people. What reason can we then have for not co-operating with non-Party people? As regards all those who wish to co-operate with us, we have only the duty of co-operating and absolutely no right to shut them out. But some Party members do not understand this and look down upon, or even shut out, those who wish to co-operate with us. There are no grounds whatsoever for doing so. Have Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin given us any grounds? They have not. On the contrary, they have always earnestly enjoined us to form close ties with the masses and not divorce ourselves from them. Or has the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China given us any grounds? No. Among all its resolutions there is not a single one that says we may divorce ourselves from the masses and so isolate ourselves, On the contrary, the Central Committee has always told us to form close ties with the masses and not to divorce ourselves from them. Thus any action divorcing us from the masses has no justification at all and is simply the mischievous result of the sectarian ideas some of our comrades have themselves concocted. As such sectarianism remains very serious among some of our comrades and still obstructs the application of the Party line, we should carry out extensive education within the Party to meet this problem. Above all, we should make our cadres really understand how serious the problem is and how utterly impossible it is to overthrow the enemy and attain the goal of the revoltuion unless Party members unite with the non-Party cadres and with non-Party people.

All sectarian ideas are subjectivist and are incompatible with the real needs of the revolution; hence the struggle against sectarianism and the struggle against subjectivism should go on simultaneously.

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There is no time today to talk about the question of stereotyped Party writing. I shall discuss it at another meeting. Stereotyped Party writing is a vehicle for filth, a form of expression for subjectivism and sectarianism. It does people harm and damages the revolution, and we must get rid of it completely.

To combat subjectivism we must propagate materialism and dialectics. However, there are many comrades in our Party who lay no stress on the propaganda either of materialism or of dialectics. Some tolerate subjectivist propaganda and regard it with equanimity. They think they believe in Marxism, but make no effort to propagate materialism and do not give it a thought or express any opinion when they hear or read subjectivist stuff. This is not the attitude of a Communist. It allows many of our comrades to be poisoned by subjectivist ideas, which numb their sensitivity. We should therefore launch a campaign of enlightenment within the Party to free the minds of our comrades from the fog of subjectivism and dogmatism and should call upon them to boycott subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing. Such evils are like Japanese goods, for only our enemy wishes us to preserve them and continue to befuddle ourselves with them; so we should advocate a boycott against them, just as we boycott Japanese goods. We should boycott all the wares of subjectivism, sectarianism, and stereotyped Party writing, make their sale difficult, and not allow their purveyors to ply their trade by exploiting the low theoretical level in the Party. Our comrades must develop a good nose for this purpose; they should take a sniff at everthing and distinguish the good from the bad before they decide whether to welcome it or boycott it. Communists must always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded; on no account should they follow blindly and encourage slavishness.

Finally, in opposing subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing we must have in mind two purposes: first, "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones", and second, "cure the sickness to save the patient". The mistakes of the past must be exposed without sparing anyone's sensibilities; it is necessary to analyse and criticize what was bad in the past with a scientific attitude so that work in the future will be done more carefully and done better. This is what is meant by "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones". But our aim in exposing errors and criticizing shortcomings, like that of a doctor curing a sickness, is solely to save the patient and not to doctor him to death. A person with appendicitis is saved when the surgeon removes his appendix. So long as a person who has made mistakes does not hide his sickness for fear of treatment or persist in his mistakes until he is beyond cure, so long as he honestly and sincerely wishes to be cured and to mend his ways, we should welcome him and cure his sickness so that he can become a good comrade. We can never succeed if we just let ourselves go, one must never be rough and rash but must adopt the approach of "curing the sickness to save the patient" which is the only correct and effective method.

I have taken this occasion of the opening of the Party School to speak at length, and I hope comrades will think over what I have said.

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We who li[redacted] in Chicago, State of Ill[redacted]ois, must face an increasingly evident truth: we have no control over the institutions which govern our lives. For our survival and the survival of our freedoms, we must now demand control of these forces, particularly that one which we confront daily in our communities and which often makes the final decision regarding our lives. . . or deaths: the POLICE DEPARTMENT.

These racist police have been used as forces working against the people and in cahoots with the corrupt political figures. These lying politicians and murdering, brutalizing police, joined by the greedy businessmen like Hunt and DuPont, are in control of our destinies. It is become an "AMERICAN TRADITION" for police to prevent the American people from protesting these intolerable conditions. This "AMERICAN TRADITION" is reaching astronomical heights and becoming an "AMERICAN NIGHTMARE" because the 'three-in one' described above needs to suppress the ever-growing activity of oppressed people to be free once their eyes are opened to the truth about why a Black youth is shot in the back for throwing rocks at the railroad tracks; why Black and oppressed people work for $2.00 an hour, 10 hours a day and still not make enough to provide for his family with enough left over for the leisures we have been brainwashed into thinking are necessities(color t.v.s and cadillacs) by the system's master Brainwasher, the BOOB TUBE.

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What can we do about it? We act as if we've become immune to the sight of police using violence to break up peaceful demonstrations, using violence to break the heads and spirits of our people. We can't allow these horror--ridden conditions to continue to exist. The police are already moving for autonomous power in this country. That means they won't have to answer to anybody not even the lying politician and the greedy businessman (let alone oppressed people) for their actions. They wi be free to come in our communities on their daily search-and-destroy missions unchecked to wipe us out indiscriminately, confident that their actions not only won't be condemned by their superiors but will in fact be commended and praised by them! An exaggeration? Not by any means, a fact made painfully clear when we look at the pre-dawn assassination of Chairman Fred Hampton and Mark Clark: the vicious murder of Michael and John Soto, Charkes Jackson and countless others.

For the people to have control over these police and their functions the political asylem given the police by the political forces such as Daley and Hanrahan (remember shoot-to-kill and the war on gangs) must be destroyed and the police made sensitive to the needs of each community.

The COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE PETITION to be circulated soon is designed to establish that kind of control through a complete reorganization of the Police Department. All police officials will be elected by the peopl all policemen will be required to live in the areas they work in.

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Other demands of the Community Control of Police are:

1. We demand all police out of our schools brutalizing and intimidating our children.

2. We demand all police out of the factories during strikes when workers are demanding a betterment of situation and working conditions.

3. We demand all CHA and housing authority police out of our projects unless desired by the people, in which case they will be controlled by the people and fit all requirements of regular police.

4. A repeal to Mayor Daley's shoot-to-kill order.

5. An end to excessively high bails designed to keep Black and oppressed people in jails.

6. An end to the present total police structure. A People"s Police to be instituted in its place. The city will be sectioned and each major area have a separate police department, autonomous and completely controlled by the people.

7. All laws regulating police services in the past to be rendered ineffective, and the new laws made by the Board of Police Commissioners to be elected by the people.

8. We demand that the people have the power to hire and fire police officials and other policemen when they show their actions are not in the interests of the people.

We see these demands as reasonable, and long overdue. We see it as the duty of all people, politicians, etc., who profess to be concerned about the needs of the people to recognize it as their inescapable duty to fight for and support Community Control of Police.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT: NATIONAL COMMITEES TO COMBAT FASCISM

c/o BLACK PANTHER PARTY

2350 W. Madison

243-8276

This genocide against Black people in particular and oppresse people in general must come to a halt. SEIZE THE TIME, BEFORE THE TIME SEIZES YOU!

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2550W. MADISON
243-8246

BULLETIN
TUESDAY 1/6/70

FRED HAMPTOM-MARK CLARK INQUEST

THE FRED HAMPTON, MARK CLARK INQUEST BEGAN TODAY WITH OBVIOUS ATTEMPTS BY THE DALEY-CONLISK-HANRAHAN PIG STRUCTURE TO PUT A SMOKESCREEN OVER THE WHOLE ISSUE.

THE WHITE-WASHING, AN ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY THE ACTIONS OF DALEY AND HIS IRISH SIDE-KICK HANRAHAN, BEGAN WITH THE PRESENCE OF AN ILLEGAL AND, UNCONSTITUTIONAL JURY. THE JURY WAS COMPOSED OF MIDDLE-CLASS SENIOR CITIZENS WHO HAVE NO IDEA OF THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF POOR, OPPRESSED, BLACK PEOPLE. THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES US THE RIGHT TO BE TRIED BY A PEER GROUP (PEOPLE FROM OUR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ETHNIC COMMUNITIES). BUT THE JURY, HAND-PICKED BY, DALEY'S LACKIE, CORONER ANDREW TOMAN IS TRULY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

IN ADDITION TO THE WHITE-WASH JURY, DALEY/HANRAHAN HAVE SELECTED ASST. STATES ATTY. THOMAS HETT (A MAN WHO LAST YEAR THREATENED TO QUIT BECAUSE OF HANRAHAN'S LIES CONCERNING THE MURDER OF MICHAEL AND JOHN SOTO, TO COVER UP THE CRIMES AND TAKE THE HEAT OFF THE REAL MURDERERS, MAYOR (SHOOT TO KILL) DALEY AND EDWARD (WAR ON YOUNG PEOPLE) HANRAHAN: MONDAY, THE PARTY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED WAS DRUGGED BEFORE HE WAS MURDERED. THE TEST WAS MADE BY A PATHOLOGIST HIRED BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S FAMILY WHO CLAIMED THAT "I FOUND BETWEEN 4.1 AND 4.5 PER CENT OF SECONAL PRESENT." THIS IS ENOUGH TO PREVENT ANY MAN FROM MOVING OR RAISING HIMSELF FROM A SLEEP TO ENGAGE IN A SHOOT-UP.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, FRED HAMPTON MURDERED -- DECEMBER '69

MARK CLARK

THE NEWS CONFERENCE THAT WAS HELD TO DISCLOSE THIS INFORMATION WAS BLACKED OUT TO KEEP THE PUBLIC FROM GETTING THIS INFORMATION. WE CLAIM THAT AN INFILTRATOR SLIPPED THE DRUG TO FRED, BECAUSE THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (LIKE ALL PANTHERS) DIDN'T USE DRUGS. THIS ALSO SHOWS THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF CHICAGO ARE IN CAHOOTS WITH THE REPUBLICANS OF THE WHITE HOUSE SINCE J. EDGAR HOOVER ADMITTED THAT HE PAYS (EITHER MONEY OR UNDER THREAT OF INCARCERATION) AGENTS TO INFILTRATE THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

WE ARE ASKING THE PEOPLE TO COME TO THE INQUEST AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES THAT THE FASCIST-RACIST POWER STRUCTURE DOESN'T RESPECT US OR INTEND TO GIVE US DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

BE AT THE INQUEST EACH DAY

THE INQUEST BEGINS 10:00 am EACH MORNING. IT IS LOCATED AT 2600 S. CALIFORNIA.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

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V. ACTIVITIES

Source advised a political orientation class was held at the Precious Bloor Church, Western and Congress Parkway, Chicago, on October 29, 1969. The major discussion centered on arguments to counter classic racists arguments that all whites are evil by nature and cannot be saved, except by extermination. The counter argument was that a multiplicity of reasons are responsible for the white racist technological advantage over the non-white races, but it is his system of economics which makes him the monster he is.

11/14/69)

Source advised a political orientation class was held at the above church on November 3, 1969, with approximately 20 - 30 people present. The class dealt with the last two issues of "The Black Panther," the official newspaper of the BPP. Much discussion was given to "Fatch," an Arab guerilla movement. There was also considerable discussion concerning an open letter to the BPP, in which Panthers were criticized for the defense of "Fatch." The class was admonished to prepare a paper on Zionism and racism.

11/14/69)

Source advised a political orientation class was held on November 28, 1969, at the People's Church, 201 South Ashland, Chicago, Illinois. Several of the BPP leadership, including RUSH and SATCHEL, were present.

This meeting appeared to be more of a general meeting than a political orientation meeting, since many complaints were lodged against the general attitude of the members and nothing was discussed regarding political philosophy.

12/2/69)

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Source advised the political orientation classes, which the source had attended were normally presided over by BOBBY RUSH, who normally discussed the BPP ten-point program to ascertain whether those in attendance had committed the ten points to memory. Source stated FRED HAMPTON had, in the past, discussed statements from Chairman's MAO "Red Book," and had those in attendance offer their views. The source also stated "Essays of Huey," and military discipline were discussed by the Panther leaders.

12/15/69)

Source stated that during November, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, accompanied by two other individuals, using the names of JEWEL COOK and STEPHANIE FISHER traveled to Canada for a five-day speaking engagement at several Canadian colleges.

This source stated that in fact HAMPTON was accompanied by WILLIE CALVIN and JERI ELDRIDGE.

Source further advised that HAMPTON was alleged to be receiving approximately $3,000 plus travel expenses for the speaking engagements.

The source further advised that HAMPTON, CALVIN and ELDRIDGE departed Edmondton, Canada, on November 20, 1969, following their speaking engagements and CALVIN and ELDRIDGE were apprehended by Canadian officials for using false identification when they entered Canada.

, 11/12/69,
11/16/69, 11/18/69,
11/21/69)

Mr.. CHARLES F. CARROLL, United States Immigration, Winnipeg, Canada, telephonically advised the Minneapolis Office of the FBI, saying two individuals, claiming BPP membership, were being deported by Canadian officials on November 21, 1969. He identified these individuals as WILLIE CALVIN,

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also known as JEWEL COOK, born June 8, 1948, and JELDEAN ELDRIDGE, also known as STEPHANIE FISHER, born December 23, 1947. These individuals were being deported because they had used false identification upon entering Canada earlier.

Source advised FRED HAMPTON and three or four other Chicago BPP members traveled to Carbondale, Illinois, on approximately November 14, 1969, where HAMPTON allegedly spoke before a group of about 300 students at Southern Illinois University. According to source, HAMPTON's speech allegedly consisted of BPP history, theory and practice, which was followed by a question and answer period. HAMPTON allegedly received $600 for the speaking engagement..

11/14/69)

Source advised that the Breakfast for Children Program was currently only operating at 48 North Hoyne Street, Chicago. Source stated the BPP was attempting to have the parents of the children take over the feeding, so the Panthers could move on to other areas, not further discussed.

, 12/12/69)

Source stated that during the time the children are eating, a BPP member will draw a figure on a blackboard and ask the children to identify that figure. The response desired is a white man and then the children are asked, "What is a white man to you?" The children are to reply, "a pig." At this point, a second figure is drawn depicting this figure shooting the first figure. Children are asked what is happening and the children are expected to respond, "a black man is shooting a pig" because we shoot all "pigs."

, 12/12/69)

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Source stated that only the following location is being used for the Breakfast for Children program:

> The St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 48 North Hoyne Street, which has been in operation since late December, 1969. About 35 children are fed at the church.

, 1/5/70)

A Chicago PD source advised on December 23, 1969, a blue ribbon coroner's jury would be convened on January 6, 1970, to conduct an inquest into the deaths of FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK.

The same PD source advised on January 21, 1970, the jury had returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the deaths of HAMPTON and CLARK.

Source advised there is no current effort underway by the Illinois BPP to establish a Committee to Combat Facism, in the Chicago area. Source further stated there is no indication the Illinois BPP will change its name to the Committee to Combat Facism.

, 12/23/69)

Special Agents of the FBI observed a noon rally held at Chicago's Civic Center Loop area, staged for the purpose of conducting a memorial to FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK. Approximately 11 speakers addressed the group, which numbered about 75. BOBBY RUSH challenged State's Attorney EDWARD HANRAHAN to a duel, saying HANRAHAN could name his weapon. The remarks of RUSH stem from previous statements wherein RUSH alleged that HANRAHAN had ordered the assassinations of HAMPTON and CLARK. WILLIE CALVIN also addressed the group and called upon those present to continue their struggle for freedom.

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Source advised on January 5, 1970, that approximately 1500 people of all ages with about 25 per cent white attended the rally at the Afro-Arts Theater. A Negro musical group called the "Pharaohs" furnished the entertainment. Approximately $2,686. was collected.

Source stated that ISH FLORY, leader of the Afro-American Heritage Association (AAHA), called the meeting to order and presided as the master of ceremony. FLORY spoke concerning his own AAHA and the BPP, and explained how these two organizations were helping the people. FLORY also stated that conditions between the races were improving.

Alderman RAYNER eulogized HAMPTON and spoke of his work with the BPP.

Following Alderman RAYNER, an unidentified Blackstone Ranger, a Negro youth gang on Chicago's south side, was introduced, according to source, and spoke out against the "pigs" police and characterized downtown Chicago as being another Rome. This person also stated, according to the source, that if the BPP and the Rangers had been united, HAMPTON would have been alive today. He concluded stating the Blackstone Rangers ran the community./

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, Communist Party (CP), USA, spoke concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING and his non-violent programs which LIGHTFOOT stated did not work. LIGHTFOOT stated that now that the Negro has jobs and is in a position of power, he can now strike, stop production and service in almost any area of the economy. He told the young people present that they should go home and tell their parents, "You struck for higher wages, now strike to force a halt to killings."

Following LIGHTFOOT, source stated that RUSS MEEK, a militant west side Negro, stated that he had spoken before many church groups concerning HAMPTON and stated that he was for the people.

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MEEK stated that everyone should be armed and that when their door is broken down, people can and should defend themselves. He concluded saying that the "pigs" are out to get everyone.

BOBBY RUSH, according to the source, stated he was not the chairman of the BPP, but was the minister of defense of the Illinois BPP, and had no intention of becoming the chairman. RUSH spoke concerning the aims of the BPP and what the organization was attempting to do. He also spoke concerning how the Panthers were being pushed around and killed.

Source stated that RONALD "DOC" SATCHEL, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke concerning the Panther medical center, which was opened at 3:00 PM, that afternoon offering medical treatment to the ghetto residents.

Source stated that several other unidentified individuals addressed those in attendance merely eulogizing HAMPTON and gave some history and previous activities of the BPP.

Source stated the rally concluded without any incidents.

(, 1/5/70)

Source advised that BPP members ROBERT BRUCE and NATHANIEL JUNIOR, both wanted by the Chicago PD and JUNIOR also being wanted on a Federal fugitive warrant in connection with a bond default matter, surrendered that date to the Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago. Both individuals were also charged locally for conspiracy to commit kidnapping.

11/7/69)

On December 22, 1969, a Federal Grand Jury was impaneled at Chicago, Illinois, to investigate the December 4, 1969, raid in an effort to ascertain whether the civil rights of the BPP members in the apartment at the time, had been violated.

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VI. BPP CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER MILITANT GROUPS

Sources advised that BPP had contacted the local office of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) requesting money because the BPP needed between two and three hundred dollars for operating funds.

, 11/7/69)
, 11/7/69)

VII. FINANCES

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

National Headquarters of the BPP, Oakland, California, has allowed the Chicago Chapter to use proceeds from the sale of the Panther newspaper to defray expenses incurred for bonding members out of jail. The Chicago Chapter is in dire financial disorder.

· 10/69)

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Source advised the National BPP, Berkeley, California, sent, on November 15, 1969, 23 cartons of newspapers to Chicago. The charges were $158.60.

11/14/69)

Source stated the Illinois BPP sent $2,000 to National BPP. $1700 was in payment for newspapers, $250 for records and $50 for buttons. Chicago chapter also requested 27,000 papers be sent to Chicago.

12/17/69)

Source advised LUCY MONTGOMERY, former wife of a prominent Chicago attorney and minority group sympathizer was alleged to have donated $2,000 to the BPP for a medical center.

11/19/69)

Source also stated the BPP had approximately $3,000 in cash, the money being received from the return of various bonds.

11/19/69)

Source stated that allegedly the BPP had received in total donations since the death of HAMPTON approximately $40,000., the largest donation being received from the University of Wisconsin the week of January 12, 1970, in the amount of $4,000.

, 1/9/70)

VIII. CONTACTS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHER GROUPS

Source stated that a CP of Illinois meeting was held on October 18, 1969, and attended by National Officers CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and CHARLENE MITCHELL. At this meeting it was stated the CP lacks influence in black communities and there was no direct relationship of communists working in the BPP.

10/22/69)

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Source stated that representatives of the CP of Illinois contacted BPP Headquarters to advise that they had held a bazaar that date and had a considerable amount of food left and wanted to donate it to the BPP. The food was accepted.

12/7/69)

Source advised on December 6, 1969, a world bazaar was held by the CP of Illinois attended by several leading national CP leaders. Source stated a representative of the Panthers arrived and was introduced as EUGENE CHARLES. CHARLES stated, according to the source, the police had surrounded the house in which FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK were killed prior to the raid and shut off all telephone lines in the area. CHARLES stated that it was a planned murder and that HAMPTON had stated, prior to the raid, that this could possibly happen, but the Panthers should not cry over his death, but should prepare to defend themselves. CHARLES concluded saying the pigs can kill us all, but the revolution cannot be killed. CHARLES was presented a check in the amoung of $150.00 to help defray the expenses of the Panthers.

, 12/10/69)
, 12/12/69)

Source stated CHARLENE MITCHELL of the CP Black Liberation Committee, New York would open an office at 417 East 47th Street, Chicago, Illinois. This location would be the headquarters from which the CP will attempt to form a BPP defense committee and organize a BPP defense committee conference for March 7-8, 1970. Source stated the CP will not solicit cooperation using the CP name, but would work in the name of the BPP.

1/20/70)

Source advised a meeting of the Emergency Citizen's Committee for Defense of the BPP was held at 7:30 PM on January 20, 1970, at the Afro-American Book Store, 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago. Source stated there were two items on the agenda. The first point concerned the "National Conference Against

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Repression and for the Defense of the BPP." It was announced that this conference would take place on March 7, 1970. One of the resolutions regarding this conference was passed earlier on January 10, 1970, at a meeting held at the Roberts Motel, Chicago, which concerned "The Right to Exist of the BPP in the Context of Growing Racism and Fascism in the United States."

The source stated the second point would concern a benefit for HUEY P. NEWTON, Chairman of the BPP, to be held February 14, 1970. It is hoped, according to the source, the University of Illinois, Circle Campus, would be the location for this benefit. The program would consist of the playing of a tape by ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, National Leader of the BPP, and discuss the exchange of some U. S. prisoners of war in Vietnam for the freedom of NEWTON and BOBBY SEALE, National Leader of the BPP.

, 1/21/70)

IX. ARRESTS OF BPP MEMBERS

Set forth below in alphabetical order are individuals who have been reported by sources to be current, past and purged BPP members:

Aikens, Willie
Arrested: 12/18/68
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: Dismissed

Anderson, Blair
Arrested: 9/10/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: One year supervision

Arrested: 10/15/69
Charge: Theft
Disposition: One year probation with 15 days served in the House of Correction

Baker, Anthony Wayne
Arrested: 4/12/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons and Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Station adjustment and released to parents

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Bell, Lance S.
Arrested: 1/3/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: $50 fine

Arrested: 1/18/69
Charge: Investigation robbery
Disposition: Dismissed

Arrested: 1/27/69
Charge: Minor drinking
Disposition: $25 fine

Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Unlawful Possession and Selling Narcotics
Disposition: Discharged

Bibbs, Lockett Phillip
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

Black, Richard Lornell
Arrested: 12/14/69
Charge: Discharging of Firearms
Disposition: Allowed to plead guilty for disorderly conduct, fined $65 plus $25 cost

Brooks, Billy LaMar
Arrested: 12/27/68
Charge: Aggravated Battery and Battery
Disposition: One year probation of which 21 days served in the House of Correction

Arrested: 2/7/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct and Resisting Arrest
Disposition: Not guilty resisting arrest, guilty disorderly conduct, paid $50 fine plus $30.20 cost

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Calvin, Willie James
Arrested: 9/30/69
Charge: Petty Larceny; Violation of Firearms Act
Disposition: Paid $85 fine and Firearms Act Violation dismissed

Charles, Eugene Jr.
Arrested: 2/26/69
Charge: Criminal Trespass to Property
Disposition: Fined $250

Collins, Azala
Arrested: 2/20/69
Charge: Criminal Trespass
Disposition: Referred to Juvenile Court

Cook, Cleve
Arrested: 9/30/69
Charge: Petty Larceny and Violation of Firearms Act
Disposition: 30 days in jail and $85 fine

Cook, Jurld L.
Arrested: 9/30/69
Charge: Petty Larceny
Disposition: 15 days jail and $85 fine

Corbett, James L.
Arrested: 11/20/68
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons and Failure to Register a Weapon
Disposition: $300 fine

Daniels, June Gregory
Arrested: 3/3/69
Charge: Obstruction of traffic, Failure to Obey Police Officers, and Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Forfeited bond and charges dropped

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Dickson, Bruce Allan
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

Dozier, Emanuel
Arrested: 5/19/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Discharged

Arrested: 6/20/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 8/4/69
Charge: Failure to Register Firearm;
Aggravated Assault
Disposition: Four years probation

Arrested: 12/9/69
Charge: Grand Theft - Auto
Disposition: Striken with leave to reinstate

Dunbar, William E.
Arrested: 2/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon and Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: All charges dismissed

Dunn, William Otis Emanual
Arrested: 2/7/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Released on $200 bond

Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Defrauding an Innkeeper, Theft, and Conspiracy to commit theft
Disposition: On 4/22/69, trial held. Guilty of disorderly conduct, fined $50 plus $30.20 cost.

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Eldridge, Jeldean
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Theft, Conspiracy to commit theft, and Defrauding an Innkeeper
Disposition: Plead guilty to Defrauding Innkeeper and fined $20 plus $15 cost. All other charges dismissed.

Gaddis, Henry Danton
Arrested: 2/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Public Ways
Disposition: Dismissed

Gray, Josenh
Arrested: 8/27/69
Charge: Aggravated Battery
Disposition: Bond forfeited and warrant issued.

Graves, Andrea
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

Hobbs, Stephen
Arrested: 7/24/69
Charge: Battery and Trespass
Disposition: Discharged

Hampton, Fred
Convicted of Armed Robbery and was released on appeal bond when he was killed 12/4/69, during raid by Cook County State's Attorney's Police.

Hawkins, Charles Larry
Arrested 1/4/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Paid $10 fine

Holt, Harvey
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

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Jeffries, Alvin
Arrested: 1/26/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 5/18/69
Charge: Loitering
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 5/20/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Discharged

Arrested: 7/17/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: $20 fine and no cost

Junior, Nathaniel Walter
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Defrauding an Innkeeper
Disposition: Plead guilty, paid $25 fine and $15 cost

Kent, Willie T.
Arrested: 12/9/69
Charge: Auto Theft
Disposition: Dropped

Kolheim, Joseph Tyrone
Arrested: 11/21/68
Charge: Disorderly Conduct, Resisting Arrest, Battery
Disposition: Fined $100

Arrested: 12/18/68
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: Dismissed

Arrested: 4/23/69
Charge: Criminal Damage to Property
Disposition: Dismissed, $15 court cost

Maxwell, Terry S.
Arrested: 4/12/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Released to parents

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May, Christina Darlene
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Defrauding an Innkeeper, Theft and Conspiracy to commit theft
Disposition: Paid $25 fine and $15 court cost

McCarthy, Michael
Arrested: 4/2/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Released

Miles, John I.
Arrested: 12/18/68
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: Nolle Process

Mister, Richard E.
Arrested: 3/29/69
Charge: Investigation of shooting a police officer, Aiding a Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

Moody, Larry L.
Arrested: 6/2/69
Charge: Robbery
Disposition: No bill by Grand Jury

Neil, Thomas
Arrested: 2/17/69
Charge: Aggravated Assault
Disposition: Dropped without process

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O'Neal, William Mc Kinley
Arrested: 11/30/68
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: Striken without leave to reinstate

Arrested: 1/22/69
Charge: Disorderly, Unregistered Gun, Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 2/5/69
Charge: Criminal Trespass of a Vehicle
Disposition: Probation until February of 1970

Patterson, Ronald
Arrested: 3/26/69
Charge: Harassing and allegedly throwing rocks at white students
Disposition: Charges dropped

Perkins, Gregory Darryl
Arrested: 4/16/69
Charge: Breaking windows
Disposition: Fined $300

Preston, John
Arrested: 7/30/69
Charge: Possession of Marijuana
Disposition: Released to the custody of the area youth detail

Roberson, Larry
Died as a result of hepititis while recovering from gun shot wound received in gun fight with the Chicago Police Department.

Robinson, Fred
Arrested: 8/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: $25 fine

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Rollins, Randall Vincent
Arrested: 5/3/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Rush, Bobby Lee
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons, No Firearms Registration, Defrauding an Innkeeper
Disposition: Paid $25 fine and $15 court cost for Defrauding an Innkeeper; $200 fine for no registration; and 6 months in jail for Unlawful Use of Weapon. Currently free pending appeal bond.

Satchel, Ronald J.
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Theft
Disposition: Fined $25 and $15 court cost

Arrested: 3/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons and Possession of Unregistered Weapon
Disposition: Dismissed

Scott, Eric Brian
Arrested: 2/28/69
Charge: Theft of Services
Disposition: $20 fine

Smiley, Robert Lee
Received at the Illinois State Farm, 7/11/69, on a sentence from the Circuit Court of Kankakee County, Kankakee, Illinois.

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Stewart, James
Arrested: 1/14/69
Charge: Suspicion of having been involved in Armed Robbery
Disposition: Charges dropped

Veal, James
Arrested: 4/1/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Guilty and sentenced to 6 months Vandalia Prison Farm

Walls, Rufus C.
Arrested: 1/22/69
Charge: Aggravated Battery
Disposition: Discharged

Ward, Jesse
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring
Disposition: Dismissed

Washington, Georgia
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

Arrested: 9/18/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Dismissed

Watson, Terrance E.
Arrested: 5/8/69
Charge: Possession of Marijuana
Disposition: Non-suit

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White, James Edward
Arrested: 4/28/69
Charge: Conspiracy to commit kidnaping; Unlawful Use of Weapon; Burglary; Kidnaping; and Aggravated Battery
Disposition: Found guilty of Federal Firearms charge against him and remanded custody of United States Attorney General.

White, Robert Stanley
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Theft of Services; Conspiracy to Defrauding an Innkeeper
Disposition: Fined $25 and $15 court cost for Defrauding an Innkeeper; remaining charges dismissed.

Arrested: 3/12/69
Extradicted to Detroit on Armed Robbery charge. Found guilty, pending sentence.

Williams, John
Arrested: 8/14/69
Charge: Reckless Conduct, Disorderly Conduct, Possession of Firearms without gun owner's identification card
Disposition: Posted $100 bond

Set forth below are those former, present, and purged BPP members who have litigation pending:

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Anderson, Blair
Arrested: 12/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending

Anderson, Robert
Arrested: 5/15/69
Charge: Arrested because vehicle in which he was riding contained two pistols and quantity of narcotics when stopped
Disposition: Pending

Angrum, Wilmer Lee
Arrested: 4/27/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 6/10/69
Charge: Conspiracy and Attempt to Commit Murder
Disposition: Pending

Austin, Jesse
Arrested: 1/4/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Pending

Austin, Theodore
Arrested: 4/23/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct; Battery; Criminal Trespass to Property
Disposition: Pending

Bell, Harold Keith
Arrested: 4/25/69
Charge: Violation of City Ordinances

Arrested: 12/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Both charges pending

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Bell, Lance S.
Arrested: 11/13/69
Charge: Two counts Murder
Disposition: Charges pending

Bostick, Robert
Arrested: 5/15/69
Charge: Auto in which riding contained two pistols and quantity of narcotics
Disposition: Pending

Brakes, Clifton L.
Arrested: 9/10/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon; Failure to Register
Disposition: Pending

Brakes, John
Arrested: 7/30/69
Charge: Possession of Narcotics
Disposition: Pending

Briggs, David Lee
Arrested: 3/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: Failed to appear and warrant issued. Pending

Brown, Floyd
Arrested: 4/12/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Out on bond, pending court date

Brown, Morris
Arrested: 10/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder dismissed, Resisting Arrest, Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Pending

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Bruce, Robert Jerry
Arrested: 4/27/69
Charge: Kidnaping and Conspiracy to Commit Murder
Disposition: Pending

Campbell, Robert L.
Arrested: 3/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Carswell, James Melvin
Arrested: 10/11/69
Charge: Armed Robbery
Disposition: On appeal bond pending trial

Corbett, James L.
Arrested: 9/3/69
Charge: Attempted Murder; Aggravated Battery.
Disposition: Pending

Dunnigan, Jerry
Arrested: 6/8/69
Charge: Kidnaping; Conspiracy and an Attempt to Commit Murder
Disposition: Pending

Also wanted by Police for two robberies.

French, Lynn C.
Arrested: 12/2/69
Charge: Aggravated Assault, Attempted Murder, Armed Violence
Disposition: Waiting trial

Gray, Joseph
Arrested: 4/30/69
Charge: Robbery
Disposition: Indicted; pending trial

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Graves, Andrea
Arrested: 6/8/69
Charge: Obstructing Police;
Possession of Narcotics
Disposition: Pending

Green, Brad
Arrested: 4/11/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Arrested: 10/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder and
Resisting Arrest
Disposition: Pending

Harris, Brenda
Arrested: 6/8/69
Charge: Interferring with Police

Arrested: 12/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending

Harrison, Michael L.
Arrested: 3/28/69
Charge: Unlawful Carrying of Concealed
Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Harvey, Merrill Dennis
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Kidnaping; Conspiracy to Commit
Murder and Assault

Arrested: 6/11/69
Charge: Violation of Federal Firearms Act
Dispsosition: Pending

Hawkins, Charles Larry
Arrested: 4/25/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Pending

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Hawkins, Gerel
Arrested: 10/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder; Resisting Arrest;
Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Hayman, Joseph
Arrested: 7/31/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending

Holt, Harvey
Arrested: 6/16/69
Charge: Rape
Disposition: Warrant issued 8/26/69 for
his failure to appear for trial.

Jeffries, Alvin
Arrested: 7/31/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending trial

Johnson, Deborah
Arrested: 12/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending

Johnson, Jackie
Arrested: 6/26/69
Charge: Murder and Armed Robbery
Disposition: Pending

Johnson, Walter M.
Arrested: 6/8/69
Charge: Obstructing Police and
Possession of Narcotics
Disposition: Pending

Junior, Nathaniel Walter
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Kidnaping and assault with intent to
commit murder

Arrested: 6/11/69
Charge: Violation of Federal Firearms Act
Disposition: Pending

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King, Yvonne A.
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Kidnaping and Conspiracy in an Attempt to commit murder
Disposition: Pending

Latson, Samuel Leroy
Arrested: 2/24/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of a Public Way

Arrested: 3/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon

Arrested: 9/9/69
Charge: Carrying a loaded shotgun in a car

Arrested: 10/25/69
Charge: Carrying a concealed weapon and not having a firearms owner's registration card

Disposition: All charges pending.

Mathis, Charles
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Assault and Battery; Kidnaping
Disposition: Pending

May, Christina Darlene
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Kidnaping and Assault to commit Murder
Disposition: Pending

Mays, Tom
Arrested: 7/30/69
Charge: Possession of Marijuana
Disposition: Pending

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Mister, Richard E.
Arrested: 7/10/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending trial

Moody, Roger
Arrested: 7/31/69
Charge: Possession of Drugs
Disposition: Pending

Moore, Grady Lee
Arrested: 7/16/69
Charge: Attempted Murder, Possession of Narcotics and Aggravated Battery
Disposition: Pending

O'Neal, William Mc Kinley
Arrested: 4/27/69
Charge: Aggravated Battery, Conspiracy to Commit Murder and Conspiracy
Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 5/20/69
Charge: Possession of Narcotics
Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 6/10/69
Charge: Conspiracy and Unlawful Use of a Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Powell, Lincoln Charles
Arrested: 7/15/69
Charge: Battery on complaint of his wife
Disposition: Pending

Powell, Richard Nathaniel
Arrested: 4/28/69
Charge: Conspiracy to commit Kidnaping, Murder, and Assault
Disposition: Out on bond pending trial

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Reed, Eugenia Louise
Arrested: 12/2/69
Charge: Attempted Murder, Armed Violence, Aggravated Assault, Resisting Arrest
Disposition: Pending

Rich, Sandra
Arrested: 1/22/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon

Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Possession of Narcotics and Resisting Arrest
Disposition: Pending

Rollins, Randall Vincent
Arrested: 7/27/69
Charge: Murder
Disposition: Cook County Jail without bond pending trial.

Royster, Aaron
Arrested: 3/21/69
Charge: Aggravated Battery
Disposition: Pending

Rush, Bobby Lee
Arrested: 4/2/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition. On $3,000 bond

Shinn, Alvino
Arrested: 3/28/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon and Failure to Register Firearms

Arrested: 4/22/69
Charged with shooting two individuals
Disposition: Pending

Shinn, Iris
Arrested: 3/28/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon
Disposition: Pending

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Smiley, Donald
Arrested: 9/10/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon and
Failure to Register a Firearm
Disposition: Pending

Stedney, Wade Frison
Arrested: 10/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder; Firing at
a Police Officer

Arrested: 1/20/70
Charge: Reduced to Resisting Arrest and
Obstructing a Police Officer
Disposition: Pending

Tyler, Bobby
Arrested: 3/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Valentine, David A.
Arrested: 6/10/69
Charge: Conspiracy to Commit Murder and
Unlawful Use of a Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Wade, Wesley E.
Arrested: 7/16/69
Charge: Aggravated Battery and
Intimidation of a Police Officer
Disposition: True Bill returned 10/14/69,
trial pending

Walton, Harlon Drew
Arrested: 4/17/69
Charge: Kidnaping; Conspiracy and Attempt
to commit murder
Disposition: Pending

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Ward, Jesse
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Possession of Drugs
Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 8/4/69
Charge: Conspiracy to commit murder
Disposition: Out on bond

Washington, Georgia
Arrested: 9/22/69
Charge: Failure to Register a Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Watson, Terrance E.
Arrested: 10/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Trial pending

White, Larry W.
Arrested: 7/2/69
Charge: Possession of Marijuana

Arrested: 7/31/69
Charge: Injured and involved in a shooting

Arrested: 8/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder

Disposition: On 8/29/69, indicted by Cook County Grand Jury on Attempted Murder and out on bond

White, Michael
Arrested: 3/29/69
Charge: Attempted Murder and aggravated battery and Unlawful Use of a Weapon
Disposition: Out on bond pending trial

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Arrested: 4/12/69
Charge: Violation of Federal Firearms Act
Disposition: Free on bond pending trial

Williams, John
Arrested: 10/1/69
Charge: Armed Robbery
Disposition: Pending trial

The following agencies are being characterized in the appendix section of this report:

Black Panther Party (BPP)
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
Afro-American Heritage Association

ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF DESIRE OF ALL MEMBERS TO HAVE FIREARMS.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which furth describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding Castro's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventuristic, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominate and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factiona interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

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 Progressive Labor Party (PLP) which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

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

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON, and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 14, 1969, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 14, 1969, that the headquarters of AAHA are presently located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The above source advised that the Afr'Am Book Store, a branch of the Modern Book Store, is also located at AAHA and that this book store is managed by ISHMAEL FLORY.

A third source advised on May 8, 1969, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.

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Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
February 6, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 157-1291

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character RACIAL MATTER - ORGANIZATION

Reference Report of SA ALAN R. STEPHENS,
dated and captioned as above.

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

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File #:

62-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 7 & 14

FBI

Date: 5/23/69

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Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT THAT A MOCK TRIAL WOULD BE HELD IN MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, ON MAY TWENTY-FOUR AND TWENTY-FIVE, NEXT. PURPOSE OF MOCK TRIAL IS FOR FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, BPP, WHO IS TO APPEAR IN COURT, MAY TWENTY-SIX, NEXT, FOR SENTENCING ON ROBBERY ~~CHARGE~~ CONVICTION.

SOURCE STATED THAT MEMBERS OF STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, THE YOUNG LORDS, LOCAL PUERTO RICAN YOUTH GANG, THE YOUNG PATRIOTS, A NEAR NORTH ~~WARD~~ SIDE YOUTH ~~GANG~~ GROUP, AND THE BPP WILL PARTICIPATE IN THIS MOCK TRIAL.

CHICAGO PD, MAYWOOD, PD, AND MILITARY ADVISED.

RMM/

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

20

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: MAY 8 ? 1969

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICH

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant advised as follows on May 16, 1969:

The mock trial to be held in Maywood of FRED HAMPTON by the Black Panther Party (BPP) will be held one week before the new sentencing date or on the weekend before that date.

GREGORY PERKINS bought one of the guns from HAMPTON and NEAL THOMAS bought one of the guns.

Informant observed one of the guns was an old nickel plated .22 caliber revolver, "H&R Arms Co., Young American Double Action, serial #108162".

JWG

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

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Informant stated that 4 of the guns HAMPTON had were similar to the above and 6 others were newer, but he believed all were .22 caliber.

Informant made available a flyer "Black Panther Party (Western Suburbs) Newsletter", no date.

There was a meeting in the early evening on May 16, 1969, at ROBERT BRUCE's house, 28 South 15th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois. Present were HAMPTON (for only a few minutes), BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, NATHANIEL JUNIOR, NEAL THOMAS, JAMES SIKES, also known as "SANTA CLAUS", DAVID VALENTINE, WILMA and MATHEW ANGRUM and PETE HAMMACK.

MATHEW ANGRUM advised he was threatened by Captain SAMUEL of the Maywood Police Department, who told him he should get out of the BPP before he got himself into a lot of trouble. PETER HAMMACK said he had been asked by Captain SAMUEL if he was a Black Panther and he said he was.

At the meeting they discussed the building they were trying to get for a BPP headquarters in Maywood and HAMPTON was angry because they didn't get the building probably because someone warned the owners of trouble if they rented it to the BPP.

HAMPTON sent BRUCE and HAMMACK to see the president of the Madison Chemical Company in Maywood to tell him to help get a building rented for the BPP or else the BPP is going to make it rough for the Madison Chemical Company. HAMPTON claimed it is more dangerous to have Madison Chemical Company in the Village of Maywood than a BPP headquarters.

Informant advised as follows on May 19, 1969:

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There will be a BPP meeting at BRUCE's house tonight. Members of the BPP are going around Maywood today telling youths not to go to school on today or tomorrow, May 20, in honor of MALCOLM X's birthday. NEAL THOMAS, GREGORY PERKINS and JAMES SIKES had shopping bags full of flyers telling the youths to stay home from school.

Informant subsequently advised on May 19 that the meeting was held at BRUCE's house on May 19.

Informant overheard a private conversation between HAMPTON and NATHANIAL during the meeting on May 19, at BRUCE's house. They were discussing the fact that there were several cases of hand grenades at BPP headquarters, 2350 Madison in Chicago. They were selling the grenades for 3 for $19.00. They also talked about a number of weapons at 2350 Madison and between the grenades and the weapons there was a storage problem developing. (Above information furnished to Sgt. RONALD SIECZKOWSKI, Gang Intelligence, Chicago Police Department).

Also present at the meeting were WALTER ALLEN, ROBERT BRUCE, GREGORY PERKINS, JAMES SIKES, NEAL THOMAS, MATHEW and WILMA ANGRUM, and PETE HAMMACK.

Informant advised as follows on May 21, 1969:

No place or date has definitely been set as yet for the mock trial of HAMPTON but it will be on Friday or Saturday night, May 23 or 24, 1969.

Informant advised he expects both NATHANIAL JUNIOR and DENNIS HARVEY will show up at the BPP meeting in Summit, Illinois, tonight, May 21, 1969, which will be held at "The Hub." The address is not recalled by informant but it is the same place where the dance was held on May 9, 1969.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

19

FBI

Date: 5/27/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) RM - BPP

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT BOBBY RUSH, CHICAGO BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), LEADER STATED PURPOSE OF BPP PRESS CONFERENCE INSTANT DATE TO ADVISE NEWS MEDIA THAT FRED HAMPTON, WHO WAS SENTENCED TWO TO FIVE YEARS, MAY TWENTY SIX LAST ON ROBBERY CONVICTION IS A POLITICAL PRISONER OF RACIST PIGS. RUSH STATED RACIST PIGS ARE REPRESSING REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS SUCH AS BPP, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) AND YOUNG LORDS, WHICH IS A NEAR NORTH side of CHICAGO YOUTH GANG OF PUERTO RICAN EXTRACTION.

RUSH ADVISED PROOF THAT HAMPTON IS A POLITICAL PRISONER IS That JUDGE SIDNEY JONES REFUSED HAMPTON AN APPEAL BOND ON MAY TWENTY SIX LAST, HOWEVER, JUDGE JONES RECENTLY PERMITTED AN APPEAL BOND FOR FOUR CONVICTED RACIST MURDERERS IN CICERO ILLINOIS. RUSH ADVISED REFUSAL OF JONES TO PERMIT HAMPTON APPEAL BOND ON AN ALLEGED CONVICTION OF THEFT OF SEVENTY ONE DOLLARS WORTH OF ICE CREAM WHICH HE GAVE TO POOR BLACK CHILDREN IS PROOF THAT JONES WAS TOLD BY RACIST PIGS TO SEND HAMPTON TO JAIL OR LOOSE HIS JUDGESHIP.

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FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

RUSH ADVISED NO PLANS FOR RALLIES OR DEMONSTRATIONS AT THIS TIME IN CONNECTION WITH HAMPTON'S SENTENCE.

RUSH STATED INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED AS TO WHY RACIST PIGS ARE REPRESSING BPP, SDS AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARIES.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/26/69

Transmit the following in TELTYPE (Type in plaintext or code)

Via (Priority) URGENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM.

A RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED ~~CM~~ INSTANT MEMBERS OF BPP, CHICAGO, PLAN ON HOLDING PRESS CONFERENCE NINE AM FIVE ~~S~~WENTY-SEVEN NEXT, CONCERNING SENTENCING OF FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON IN local Court Maywood Ill. THIS DATE TO DASH FIVE YEARS ON ROBBERY CONVICTION. MILITARY ADVISED ~~AM XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

APM/

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17

5/26/69

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON. RM.

SERGEANT PHILLIP HARTIGAN, COOK COUNTY SHERIFF'S POLICE, ADVISED INSTANT HAMPTON SENTENCED TWO - FOUR YEARS ON ROBBERY CONVICTION THIS PM, BY JUDGE SIDNEY JONES, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS. NO APPEAL BOND AND HAMPTON TO BE INCARCERATED ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET, ILLINOIS, THIS PM. MILITARY ADVISED.

RTP:

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

16

FBI

Date 5-24-69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE (Priority)

TO DIRECOTR

FROM CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) RM

ADVISED MAY TWENTYTHREE

LAST THAT AL LAST NAME UNKNOWN (LNU), NEGRO FEMALE, CONTACTED FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP AND RELATED SHE WAS BEING FLUNKED IN A COURSE AT CRANE JUNIOR COLLEGE, CHICAGO, SCENE OF RACIAL DISTURBANCES IN PAST, BY INSTRUCTOR FIRST NAME UNKNOWN NOVAR. STATED WOULD APPROACH CHARLES HURST, PRESIDENT, CRANE COLLEGE MONDAY NEXT AND IF COULD NOT GET GRADE CHANGED TO PASSING MARK, SHE WOULD KILL NOVAR.

HAMPTON FINALLY RECALLED AL LNU, ATTEMPTED TO DISCOURAGE HER REGARDING ABOVE THREAT. DESPITE WARNING BY HAMPTON THAT CONVERSATION MIGHT BE OVERHEARD, AL LNU RELATED ABOVE STORY. SHE RELATED UPON HAMPTON'S REQUEST THAT SHE COULD BE REACHED AT SIXTY ONE EAST FORTYSIXTH STREET, CHICAGO, THROUGH TELEPHONE NUMBERS THREE SEVEN THREE DASH FOUR EIGHT TWO SEVEN AND DA SIX DASH NINE SIX EIGHT SIX. INDICATED LATTER NUMBER IS EMPLOYER WHERE SHE WILL BE SATURDAY INSTANT.

Approved
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SERVICE PROVIDED BY ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
ADVISED INSTANT THREE SEVEN THREE DASH FOUR EIGHT TWO SEVEN LISTED TO ALBERTA M. GRAZES, SIXTYONE EAST FORTYSIXTH STREET AND DA SIX DASH NINE SIX EIGHT SIX TO ADDISON COIFFEURE DESIGN, FOUR FIVE FOUR EAST THIRTYFIFTH STREET, BOTH CHICAGO.

COLLEGE UNION VOICE, LOCAL COLLEGE NEWSPAPER, NOVEMBER TWELVE LAST INDICATED LEON NOVAR WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR INVOLUNTARY TRANSFER FROM WILSON CAMPUS FOR NOT COMPLYING WITH THE "SPIRIT" OF AN AGGREEMENT BETWEEN WILSON SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT AND THE AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY CLUB TO INCLUDE TEXTS

END PAGE TWO

BY BLACK AUTHORS IN COURSE READINGS.

END

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

May 15, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The following information is being submitted regarding visits by Chicago Black Panther members to Beloit, Wisconsin, on March 23, 1969, and to Racine, Wisconsin, on March 27, 1969:

On March 24, 1969, information was received by a source of the Milwaukee Office, who has furnished reliable information in the past, that a trip to Beloit, Wisconsin, by members of the Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) was sponsored by the Beloit College Afro-American Student Union. The speakers were Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois State Chapter of the BPP, as well as Bobby Rush, Deputy Defense Minister for the Illinois State Chapter of the BPP.

Above source indicated this date that the Afro American Student Union, Beloit College, is an organization of black students mainly oriented toward promoting black culture on campus.

A characterization of the BPP is attached hereto.

This source stated further that the program at Beloit College took place at the College Chapel and was attended by approximately 150 individuals. Source stated that Hampton said that the purpose of the BPP was to organize and educate masses of black people. Hampton advised further that the BPP is a political party.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The above source indicated that following the speeches, there was a presentation of "black music and black dances." There were no incidents whatsoever in connection with this program, and the Beloit College paid the BPP for appearing on this occasion.

An article appeared in the "Beloit Daily News," a newspaper published daily at Beloit, Wisconsin, on March 24, 1969, entitled, "Revolution." The article carried the sub-caption, "The Black Panthers View 1969 as Year of Change in America." The article quoted an unnamed spokesman for the Chicago BPP as having said the following at an "exposure" program at the Beloit College Chapel:

"It seems hard for some people to understand that this country is going toward the brink." The article indicated that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the BPP of Illinois, had stated that black people in 1969 are going to cause a change in America, and that the BPP is going to cause this change. Hampton further challenged the blacks to take the initiative in bringing about the change instead of relying on whites to change things for them. Hampton also stated that revolution was imminent, but he was quoted as saying that revolution does not mean that black people would take over because he said if black people took over, then there would be another revolution because of the white people. He indicated the revolution was just a means of "radical change."

This article further indicated that Alvino Shinn, Deputy Minister of Finance, BPP of Illinois, classified the BPP as basically a propaganda unit. Shinn stated, "Our philosophy is based on Marxism, but that doesn't mean we're communists." Shinn further denounced capitalism and stated that the black people did not want to be fooled any longer by talk of democracy. He stated that democracy means imprisonment.

The article said that Hampton talked of means that may be employed in the "revolution." He predicted, "Guns will prove to be the final answer, because whites carry guns into the ghetto." He was further quoted as saying, "You stop guns with guns."

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

A second confidential source of the Milwaukee Office, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on April 30, 1969:

On March 27, 1969, he determined that the Dominican College, Racine, Wisconsin, was sponsoring a program this evening to be held at Breakers Building, and that the program was to spotlight Negro culture. It was noted that at the parking lot around Breakers Building were parked numerous vehicles bearing Illinois and Wisconsin license plates.

The program was attended by an undetermined number of students, most of whom were young whites, men and women. Many appeared to be "hippies," and there were several who appeared to be part of the staff at the College. An unidentified Negro female took charge of the program, and she announced that the program would entail a short skit to show the Negro image as it had been in the past and then a talk and a discussion would be presented by Chicago Black Panther members to show the present day Negro status. The skit was a highly emotional two-part presentation depicting the slave factions on the plantation and the beating of a colored girl with a leather strap by a white slave master. Much reference was made to "Niggers" and to "Dirty Niggers." Much hysterical praying and crying was done by the sole Negro female participant in the play.

Following the play, several unidentified Black Panthers then showed a newsreel, which depicted all the various modern police weapons, including tear gas, mace, and the new Smith and Wesson dart tranquilizer guns. The movie depicted various riot situations, but the sounds being made by participants were largely inaudible. Nevertheless, various distinct statements were made by people in the film in reference to what was being done to a Negro female. They said she was beaten in the head by a policeman and then someone said that a Negro male had been shot in the back by a policeman.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Subsequent to the film, a young unidentified Negro male, who was introduced as the Security Agent for the Black Panthers, arose and stated that "Sb__ is going to hit the fan this summer." He stated Racine is isolated from Chicago by distance, but that the members of Chicago Black Panthers had come to help them organize at Racine. He then introduced the Secretary of the BPP, a Negro female, whose name source could not recall, who discussed the meaning of the aforementioned film. She was then responsible for showing a second film which depicted the ten point program of the Black Panthers. She expressed to the crowd a displeasure with them because she heard some snickering regarding some of the points depicted in this film, particularly the points that all Negroes should be freed from prisons at once, no matter the crime, and that they should all be draft exempt.

The source indicated that during the speech by the Security Chief of the Black Panthers, he welcomed all the students to the meeting as well as "all the FBI, CIA, and PD personnel" that might be in the group.

The above source left the meeting as it was breaking up, and he indicated that no incidents were reported during the meeting or subsequent to the meeting. He indicated further that he had observed some of the vehicles parked at the College and had noted some propaganda material lying on the seats of some of the automobiles. He indicated specifically that he had seen a stack of papers from the People Free Republic of China and other books entitled simply, "Propaganda."

The above source advised further on this date that the visit by the Black Panthers at the College had been paid by the Student Council of Dominican College. This money was allegedly raised through collections. This money was also to pay for Black Panther newspapers and other literature which had been passed out by the six Black Panther members who had attended the meeting.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December 1966 in Oakland, Calif., to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland Police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere!

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, Calif. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

5/15/69

14

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

Copies of the enclosed LHM are also being furnished MIG, Milwaukee, MIG, Evanston, Illinois, OSI, Milwaukee, OSI, Chicago, NIS, Milwaukee, NIS, Chicago, Secret Service, Milwaukee, and USA, Milwaukee. Also enclosed for above-listed agencies is one copy each of Chicago LHMs dated 3/26/69 and 4/1/69.

RAB

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13

5/19/69

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC CHICAGO

RACIAL TENSIONS, CHICAGO CITY COLLEGES, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE. RM

SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED INSUFFICIENT INFO TO EVALUATE RELIABILITY, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT THE PROPOSED PICKETING AT CRANE JUNIOR COLLEGE, CHICAGO, DID NOT TAKE PLACE AS SCHEDULED BUT THAT A RALLY WAS PLANNED FOR THE COLLEGE ON THE NIGHT OF MAY NINETEEN INSTANT. RALLY, WHICH WILL FEATURE BLACK PANTHER PARTY MEMBER FRED HAMPTON AS THE MAIN SPEAKER WILL EMPHASIZE BLACK UNITY, AS WELL AS THE RENAMING OF THE COLLEGE TO "MALCOLM X COLLEGE."

MILITARY ADVISED. CHICAGO PD COGNIZANT.

DFB

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
May 21, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RACIAL TENSIONS, CHICAGO
CITY COLLEGES, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, 1969

On May 20, 1969, a source who has furnished insufficient information to evaluate reliability, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that a meeting was held from 7:15 p.m. to 8:45 p.m., on the night of May 19, 1969, at Crane Junior College, 2245 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this meeting, which was attended by approximately 300 persons, was to pay tribute to Malcom X, a slain Negro leader, and this meeting was sponsored by the Black Panther Party (BPP) of Chicago.

A characterization of the BPP is attached.

Source identified Fred Hampton as the main speaker, and one of the leaders of the BPP in Chicago. Hampton directed his comments concerning his love and respect for Malcom X and his philosophies, and then continued with the majority of his speech directed to the organizational activities of the BPP. Hampton indicated that "black people should join gun clubs so that they can deal with the 'pigs'." Hampton further commented that the black people must learn the language of the "pigs", and by this, he meant that if the police utilize shotguns, then the black people themselves should utilize shotguns.

Source stated that many persons in attendance were identifiable with the BPP by dress, although the source could not identiy them by name, as well as many young Negroes who either are students at the college or adjoining high school, or were just people in the neighborhood that heard about the meeting. Source stated that Dr. Charles Hurst, President of Crane Junior College, made a few brief comments.

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Source concluded by stating that the general theme of the meeting, in addition to paying tribute to Malcom X, was to gain support for the re-naming of Crane Junior College to Malcom X College.

Source advised that the scheduled picketing outside the college in behalf of the name change by the BPP scheduled for the afternoon of May 19, 1969, did not take place other then having a few BPP members pass out mimeographed papers announcing the night-time meeting.

One copy each of this memorandum is being furnished to United States Attorney, U. S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 5/21/69

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
1969
RM

The informant has declined to furnish a signed statement but attests to the veracity of the information.

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant furnished the following information on May 8, 1969:

There was a BPP meeting on May 7, 1969, at ROBERT BRUCE's house, 28 South 15th Avenue, Maywood. FRED HAMPTON was there for only a few minutes and gave out 200 flyers to be passed out around town concerning a mock trial of himself to be held on May 9, 1969. Present were BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, WILMA and MATTHEW ANGRUM, TYRONE GLADNEY, and NEAL THOMAS. THOMAS sells the newspaper "Black Panther" around town for 25 cents a copy.

On May 9, 1969, informant made available the following material:

One copy of "The Black Panther" newspaper dated April 20, 1969.

JWG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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One copy of "The Black Panther" newspaper dated May 4, 1969.

One copy of a flyer "Honor of Political Prisoners" dated May 9, 1969.

One copy of "To the Oppressed People etc." no date.

One copy of "In the Summer of 1968 etc." no date.

Informant advised on May 9, 1969, that there will be a dance to raise funds in Argo tonight (May 9, 1969), and, therefore, the mock trial has been postponed. One of the flyers gives the time and place of the dance.

FRED HAMPTON will be sentenced on May 13, 1969, and on that date the Black Panthers intend to cause disturbances in Maywood, according to talk at the meeting on May 7, 1969.

Informant advised on May 14, 1969 as follows:

The dance last Friday night was strictly a social fund raising event and there was no trouble.

There was a meeting of the BPP on the evening of May 12, 1969, at BRUCE's house. Present were HAMPTON, BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, the ANGRUMs, DAVID VALENTINE, NEAL THOMAS and several young teenage boys. They were still talking about possibly blowing up the Maywood Police Station when HAMPTON is sentenced but they did not mention where they would get the explosives or how they would do it. HAMPTON's sentencing has been postponed until a later date. The informant believes the plot to blow up the station is just talk.

HAMPTON obtained ten used pistols, some .22 caliber and has sold them to members of the BPP in Maywood and Chicago.

GREGORY PERKINS said that whenever HAMPTON or NATHANIEL JUNIOR are being sought on warrants, they live in at the BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, in Chicago, until they can get the bond money and surrender with their attorneys.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10

Copy to: 2 - USA, CHICAGO

Report of: SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL Office: CHICAGO
Date: May 15, 1969

Title: BARRY ALAN LEWIN

Character: ANTIRIOT LAWS; RACIAL MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Synopsis: Subject's supervisor states LEWIN is above-average employee and has no access to products he sells. One MARK STIENER spoke to SDS on 10/11/68 at Yale University. AUSA advised no apparent prosecutable violation exists under Title 18, Section 231 (a) (1) at this time.

- C -

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DETAILS:

On the indicated dates, attempts were made to interview the following individuals and messages were left to have these persons contact however, no response to date has been received:

FRED HAMPTON
804 South 17 Avenue,
Maywood, Illinois
April 9, 18, 24, May 1, 1969

NATHANIEL JUNIOR
7501 West 64 Street,
Argo, Illinois
April 16, 24, 1969

BOBBY RUSH
2020 South State Street,
Chicago, Illinois
April 9, 18, 24, May 7, 1969

BARRY LEWIN,
5840 North Sheridan Road,
Chicago, Illinois
April 14, 23, 30, May 6, 1969

WILLIAM O'NEAL
3811 West End Avenue
April 9, 21, 1969

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 14, 1969

1

ROBERT D. ZAYIA, 7221 North Oconto, telephone number NE 1-5338, Roche Laboratories Division, Hoffman-La Roche, Incorporated, advised that he is the immediate supervisor over BARRY ALAN LEWIN, who has been employed as a medical salesman for this corporation since approximately December, 1967. He stated that he has been LEWIN's supervisor since January, 1968.

He stated that during the year of 1968, he worked with LEWIN approximately eight or nine days in order to observe and help LEWIN cover his sales area consisting of about 220 physicians in buildings located at 25 and 55 East Washington, 939 North LaSalle, 106 or 130 South Michigan.

He stated that during this time he has had very little, if any, social contact with LEWIN, and therefore, does not feel qualified to make any comments concerning LEWIN's "philosophical beliefs or practices."

He stated that in his limited personal contacts with LEWIN, he recieved the impression that LEWIN is a liberal thinker, an avid reader, and highly intelligent. He stated that he also recalls that LEWIN worked with the groups giving medical treatment to the injured demonstrators during the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago during August, 1968. He stated that he is not acquainted with any of LEWIN's personal friends and does not know how close of a relationship LEWIN has with any of the other 22 salesmen under his (ZAYIA's) direction.

He stated that he recalls LEWIN allegedly attended Yale University, however, did not graduate. He stated that he also recalls that LEWIN may have studied for one semester in Germany. He continued that he is not aware of LEWIN's hobbies or any of his social activities, such as clubs or organizations to which he might belong.

On 4/10/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by Date dictated 4/11/69

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He stated that he has received no complaints from any of LEWIN's physician customers and considers LEWIN overall to be an above-average employee. He stated that nothing has come to his attention which might cause him to question LEWIN's moral character or loyalty to the United States of America.

He stated that LEWIN is considered by him to be one of his better salesmen. He stated that LEWIN received approximately $1,800.00 in bonuses for his work during 1968, and his base salary is approximately $8,000.00 per year. He stated that LEWIN is provided with a company vehicle for company business and is allowed to use this for personal business by paying the company a specified amount for mileage. He stated that until either February or March, 1969, this vehicle was a 1967 or 1968 dark green Ford. He advised that one of LEWIN's unknown friends wrecked this vehicle in one of the above months, and LEWIN rented a Hertz vehicle until he recently received a Plymouth.

He stated that each salemen submits a schedule each week indicating whom they contacted on the specific day of the week. He stated that the salesmen generally work Monday thru Friday, however, LEWIN occasionally makes a Saturday call on a customer.

He stated that LEWIN does not have access to any of the products which he sells as the company delivers directly to the customer.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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The following investigation was conducted at New Haven, Connecticut:

On April 22, 1969, Mrs. OLIVIA ROSS, Alumni Records Office, Yale University, advised that the subject was an ex-member of the class of 1968, entering Yale in the fall of 1964, and leaving in the spring of 1965. She stated that no reason was recorded for his leaving. She stated that records show that he was a member of Branford College and resided at 368 Wright Street, New Haven.

She stated that records list LEWIN as being born on November 29, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, a citizen of the United States, a 1964 graduate of Nicholas Senn High School, Chicago, Illinois, and his permanent home address as 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago.

She continued, that the records list his religion as Jewish, his father as ROBERT MITCHELL LEWIN, 3172 Sheridan Road, Chicago, salesman for Feature Ring Company, and his mother as ELAINE THERESE BRUNNER LEWIN, 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago, clerical worker. She stated that the records shown his father and mother as separated.

She stated that LEWIN received a $1050 General University Scholarship and a $250 Yale Scholarship Trust of Illinois Scholarship. She related that he was also given a $200 loan by Yale University and was provided with an on-campus job which paid $400 per year.

On April 22, 1969, Officer RAYMOND FROLICH, Records Division, New Haven Police Department (PD), advised that he could locate no record in this Division identifiable with the subject or his known aliases.

On April 22, 1969, Detective WILLIAM MC MAHON, Intelligence Unit, New Haven PD, advised a search of the records of this unit indicate that one MARK STIENER spoke on the organization of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) before a group consisting of 50 or 60 Yale Students on October 11, 1968, at 201 Harkness Hall, Yale University. He stated that STIENER's remarks were directed to the plans of SDS had, finances and student support. According to Detective MC MAHON, this group also discussed the Chicago riots, police brutality, and how to conduct more peaceful marches.

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The following investigation was conducted by IC JOSEPH D. HAMMITT at Springfield, Illinois:

Lt. Col. GEORGE A. STEWART, Selective Service Headquarters, Springfield, Illinois advised on April 23, 1969 that BARRY ALAN LEWIN, SSN 11-12-46-47, date of birth November 29, 1946, registered with Local Board #12, 536 S. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois on December 7, 1964 and the address reflected on Form 3 was 400 E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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On April 28, 1969, IC MERTON R. ANDERSON, Jr., determined that no identifiable record for the subject could be located at the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office.

On April 28, 1969, IC BERNARD P. BLAIS, determined that no identifiable record for the subject could be located at the Retail Merchants Credit Association in Los Angeles.

On April 29, 1969, IC MILLARD T. ANDERSON, determined that no identifiable record for the subject could be located at the Los Angeles Police Department.

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1-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: May 5, 1969

FBI File No.

Lab. No.

Re: BARRY ALAN LEWIN, aka
Barry Lewin, Berry Lewin,
Mark Steiner
ARL; RM - BPP

Specimens received 4/21/69

Qc1 Photocopies of two pieces of paper bearing handwriting and hand printing beginning "PANTHER STAFF..." ending "...is ever to call me."

Qc2 Photocopies of two pieces of paper bearing handwriting and hand printing beginning "Bring Pot. Permanganate..." ending "...9-10 AM"

Kc1 Two photocopies of a chemical formula written by BARRY ALAN LEWIN

Result of examination:

Due to the indistinctness of the writings on the submitted photocopies and due to an insufficient amount of comparable writing, a definite conclusion was not reached whether BARRY ALAN LEWIN, Kc1, wrote the questioned handwriting and hand printing on Qc1 and Qc2.

The submitted specimens are being retained at the Bureau.

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On May 14, 1969, this matter was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney RICHARD SCHULTZ, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, at which time he noted that no apparent prosecutable violation exists under Title 18, Section 231 (a) (1), based on a review of this matter and on information available at this time. He stated that in the best interests of the government, this matter does not merit further investigation at this time.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
May 13, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

9

MAURICE MONLEY

On April 26, 1969, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Monley visits the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP) infrequently. He is not a threat to Bobby Rush or Fred Hampton for the leadership of the BPP and is not even considered a BPP member.

On March 26, 1969, the records of the Chicago Credit Bureau were examined and no information regarding Monley was located.

On May 6, 1969, the records of the Bureau of Records and Communications, Chicago Police Department, were checked and no arrest record was located for Monley.

A description of the BPP is attached to this memorandum.

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.

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Page 1428

Re: MAURICE MONLEY

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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8

DIRECTOR, FBI

5/13/69

SAC, CHICAGO

MAURICE MONLEY, aka
Abdul Kenyatta
RM

Copies of said LHM are being furnished to United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Naval Investigative Service Office, and Office of Special Investigation, all of Chicago, Illinois, and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

WJB

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois 60604
May 2, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

7

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the BPP appears in the appendix section of this memorandum.

During April, 1969, a source, with whom insufficient contact has been made to determine reliability, advised that the following individuals are or were members of the BPP Chicago Chapter:

Ronald Patterson, formerly as minister, no longer member;

John Miles, former security staff member, not active recently, but still considered a member;

Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP;

Jerry Dunnigan, Security Staff;

Eric Scott, also known as "Bear", former member, believed to have been a Field Secretary (Marshal);

Ann Campbell, Secretary to various ministers on the Central Staff of the BPP and possibly on the security staff;

Chris Miles, alleged wife of John Miles, no longer a member;

Henry English, former Minister of Finance

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP and second in command after Rush;

Rufus Walls, Deputy Minister of Information;

Nathaniel Junior, Field Secretary (Marshal);

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Willie Aikens, current associate;

Willie Calvin, member, not known if still active;

William O'Neal, Chief of Security;

Joseph Kolheim, member, activity not known;

Ted Boston, Field Secretary (Marshal) formerly on the Security Staff;

Billy Dunn, also known as "Bones", member of the Security Staff;

Diane Dunn, alleged wife of Billy Dunn, member of the Security Staff;

Robert Campbell, believed member of the Security Staff;

Sandra Rich, member, believed from California, believed on the Security Staff.

James Steward, formerly on the Security Staff, resides in Maywood, Illinois, area.

The source also advised that the Panthers and the Blackstone Rangers, a local Chicago south side Negro youth gang, have met on occasion for the purpose of forming a coalition, however, the results to date have been negative. The source stated that one such meeting resulted in the arrest of several BPP members as well as Rangers during December, 1968.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

United States Attorney, Office of Special Investigation, 113th MI Group, Region 1, Evanston, Illinois, United States Secret Service and the Naval Investigative Service Office.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
April 30, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

6

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the BPP appears in the appendix section of this memorandum.

Agent Edward Conroy, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit (ATTU), advised on April 17, 1968, that Nathaniel Junior, Field Secretary (Marshal), and Merrill Harvey, both BPP members, Argo, Illinois, area, were released on $5,000 Own Recognizance bond on this date in connection with their being arrested on April 11, 1969, for purchasing machine guns from ATTU Agents.

He stated on April 25, 1969, these individuals appeared in Federal Court, 219 South Dearborn Chicago, in connection with charges concerning the above arrests and the court continued the same Own Recognizance (OR) bond despite the United States Attorney's plea for a substantial bond increase. The court set the date of June 2, 1969, for hearing motions and a trial date of June 23, 1969, regarding this matter. He stated that Michael White, also a BPP member from the Argo, Illinois, area remained incarcerated in default of one hundred thousand dollar bond regarding this arrest.

On April 25, 1969, Sergeant Sbarbaro, Cook County Sheriff's Police, advised that Junior was arrested on this date as he departed the above hearing by the Cook County Sheriff's Police and charged with the unlawful possession of narcotics. He stated that this arrest was based on a warrant and indictment number 69-1101, charging Junior as above.

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.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that lawyers representing Junior, Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, and William O'Neal, Chief of Security, both BPP members of the Chicago Chapter, appeared in local Chicago Court on this date regarding the arrests of Rush, O'Neal, and Junior, on January 22, 1969, by the Chicago Police Department, for unlawful use of weapons, possession of marijuana, and disorderly conduct, whereupon the court granted a continuance of this matter until June 17, 1969.

This source also advised on this date that plans are being made to have a BPP rally at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, May 1, 1969, in support of the bond proceedings for Huey Newton, National Minister of Defense, BPP. The program is to begin at 12:00 noon and the following are scheduled to participate as speakers:

Fred Hampton, Chairman, Illinois BPP

Charles Hurst, President, Crane Junior College, Chicago, Illinois

Mike Klonsky, Student for a Democratic Society (SDS). See appendix section for characterization of SDS.

Cha Cha Jimenez, Young Lords, a local Chicago Puerto Rican youth gang operating on the near north side.

The source stated no known violence is planned for this demonstration and Panthers attending have been told not to carry firearms.

On April 27, 28, 1969, Captain Anthony Corbo, Summit, Illinois, advised that the following Negro males all alleged members of the BPP, were arrested on April 27, 28, 1969, and charged with unlawful use of weapons, robbery, aggravated battery, and conspiracy to commit murder:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Wilmer Lee Angrum, 305 South 11th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois, 5'9" tall, 150 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, born April 20, 1950, Cook County, Social Security Number 320-42-6495. A pistol revolver, star, caliber 7.65 found in his possession.

David A. Valentine, 405 South 8th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois, 5'10" tall, 195 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, born December 26, 1951, at Nashville, Tennessee, Illinois driver's license number V453-1615-1367, scars on left arm. An automatic pistol, Harrington and Richardson, Model 732, caliber .32 was found in his possession.

William M. O'Neal, Jr., 1544 Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 5'11" tall, 165 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, born December 9, 1943, at Memphis, Tennessee, Social Security Number 323-44-2413, Illinois driver's license number O 540-9334-3350, scars on finger. No weapon found on person.

James Edward White, 7500 West 64th Street, Summit, Illinois, 5'11", 180 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, born July 17, 1944, at Cook County, Illinois, Social Security Number 322-34-7118, Iowa driver's license number 322-34-7118. Found in his possession was a knife and a sawed off shotgun, Stevens model 6-100, 12 gauge.

Richard Nathaniel Powell, 7430 West 63rd Place, Summit, Illinois, 70" tall, 170 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, born July 22, 1946, at Chicago, Illinois, Social Security Number 329-38-5422, left index finger amputated. No weapon found in possession. Powell arrested at his home several hours after the above were arrested.

Captain Corbo adivsed that the above persons were arrested upon the basis of a complaint signed by Albert Mackey, 7621 West 64th Street, Summit, Illinois, which in part indicates that eight or ten Negro males beat both Mackey and his friend Marjorie Curry, 7500 West 64th Street, Summit. This group also took his 16 gauge shotgun.

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Captain Corbo stated that Mackey related that a vehicle containing several Negro youths who were present at the beating, left the scene and took Curry with them. This vehicle was described as a 1965 Pontiac Grand Prix, color maroon. Mackey also stated that the persons beating both him and Curry also threatened their lives if they did not produce a gun they were looking for.

Captain Corbo stated that Mackey also advised that Dennis Harvey, 7418 West 64th Street, Summit, and Richard Powell, 7430 West 63rd Place, Summit, were present during the beating. Harvey was among those taking Mackey and Curry to Nathaniel Junior's, 7501 West 64th Street, Summit, where Harvey told Junior that they were going to kill Mackey and Curry if they did not produce the gun they wanted. According to Captain Corbo, Mackey continued that Junior gave the "OK" to kill them both even though Junior told Harvey that Mackey had nothing to do with it, just Curry.

Captain Corbo advised that the Third District of the Chicago Police Department reported that they picked Curry up during the early morning hours of April 28, 1969, and admitted her to the hospital. He advised that initial information indicates she has a fractured arm, has been beaten about the face, and head, as well as several burns about her body.

Captain Corbo advised that the ATTU has charged James White with violation of the Gun Control Act and will attempt to immediately have the bonds of Harvey and Junior revoked and place them under arrest as a result of their participation in the above incident.

Captain Corbo advised that the investigation concerning this matter was not yet completed and more accurate details may be available at a later date. He said that Mackey did not require any medical treatment and had no visible wounds or marks as a result of his alleged beating. He further advised that Merrill Harvey and Dennis Harvey are one in the same as the full name is Merrill Dennis Harvey; however,

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Mackey refers to this person as Dennis Harvey. He also noted that Mackey's description of the 1965 Pontiac leaving scene taking Curry is similar to a vehicle owed by an alleged BPP member from Maywood, Illinois; namely, Robert Bruce.

In view of above, Nathaniel Junior, Merris Dennis Harvey, Michael White, Bobby Rush, William M. O'Neal, Jr., Wilmer Lee Angrum, David A. Valentine, James Edward White, should be considered armed and dangerous.

Captain Corbo advised that Valentine, O'Neal, James White, Angrum, and Powell appeared this date at the 5th District Circuit Court, Cook County, Oak Lawn, Illinois, and were remanded to the Cook County Jail in lieu of $10,000 bond each except James White, whose bond is $5,000. He stated the date for the hearing is set for May 7, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney
Office of Special Investigations
Region I, 113th MI Group
Naval Investigative Service Office
United States Secret Service

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

29

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to:
1 - Secret Service, Chicago (RM)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, (Via Courier)
1 - OSI, Chicago (RM) (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - USA, Chicago (Via Courier)

Report of: SA HUBERT M. HART Office: Chicago
Date: 5/23/69

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: Chicago headquarters of BPP located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Chicago area branches Argo, Harvey, Maywood and Rockford, all in Illinois. Total estimate of BPP members, Chicago area between 100 to 130 members with 30 members considered active. Chicago BPP adheres to policy of National BPP as expressed by National BPP leaders. Chicago BPP operates on funds received from speaking engagements, assessments, and donations. Chicago BPP attempting to recruit Negro youth gangs with limited success. Chicago BPP leaders arrested and litigation pending.

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of the following organizations which are referred to below are contained in the appendix section of this report:

Black Panther Party (BPP)
Nation of Islam
Students for a Democratic Society
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America
Young Socialist Alliance - Chicago

I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, CHAPTER OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A. Location of Chicago BPP Headquarters

In mid-November, 1968, ROBERT LEE RUSH, better known as BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago Chapter of BPP, rented the second and third floor of building located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. RUSH stated this space is to be utilized as headquarters for Chicago Chapter of BPP.

11/20/68)

Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois, assigned telephone number 243-7960, to BOBBY RUSH, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. This phone is only telephone in headquarters of Chicago Chapter of BPP.

12/18/68)

On January 27, 1969, RUSH's telephone service at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, which is Chicago BPP headquarters, was terminated by Illinois Bell Telephone Company, for failure to pay telephone bill of approximately $300.00.

1/28/69)

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RUSH stated on January 27, 1969, that Chicago Police Department officers were responsible for BPP loss of telephone service.

1/28/69)

Telephone service at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, was recently reinstituted upon payment of $200.00 for deposit and $87.00 for outstanding telephone bills. Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, assigned telephone number 243-8276, to the BPP, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

3/27/69)

Chicago Chapter of BPP was organized on August 25, 1968, at meeting held at 6110 South Dorchester Street, Chicago, Illinois, which was attended by approximately 10 male Negroes. Purpose of the meeting was to dissolve Chicago Branch of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and to organize a Chicago Chapter of BPP.

8/27/68)

BPP at Chicago did not have headquarter space until ROBERT RUSH rented space at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1968.

11/20/68)

Headquarters for Chicago Chapter of the BPP continues to be located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, having listed telephone number 243-8276.

5/19/69)

B. Location of Branch Headquarters of the BPP in Chicago Area

BPP Branches of the Chicago BPP Chapter have recently been formed in following Illinois cities,

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which are suburbs of Chicago, other than Rockford, Illinois, which is located 90 miles northwest of Chicago, Illinois:

Argo, Illinois
Harvey, Illinois
Maywood, Illinois
Rockford, Illinois

4/8/69)

C. Stated Aims and Purposes of Chicago BPP Chapter

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago Chapter, BPP, flew to BPP National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met with ELDRIDGE and KATHLEEN CLEAVER and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE. CLEAVERs and SEALE are members of Central Committee of National BPP.

On November 4, 1968, RUSH returned to Chicago from Oakland, California, and stated Chicago Chapter would follow National Headquarter BPP policy in all regards.

11/7/68)

On January 24, 1969, BOBBY LEE RUSH appeared on televised show Channel 7, Chicago, Illinois, at which time he stated he was Deputy Minister of State, Chicago Chapter BPP. RUSH stated Chicago Chapter BPP's aims and purposes are identical to aims and purposes of BPP as publicly stated by National BPP leaders, Berkeley, California.

RUSH stated "The Black Panther," official newspaper of BPP, which is further described as "Black Community News Service," sets forth stated purposes of BPP, to which Chicago Chapter of BPP fully subscribes.

1/25/69)

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On May 1, 1969, Chicago Chapter of BPP advised BPP members the following ten points continue to reflect "What We Want - What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.

2. We want full employment for our people.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white men of our black community.

4. We want decent housing fit for shelter of human beings.

5. We want education for our people that will expose the true nature of this decadent American society.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in Federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community as defined by the constitution of the United States.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace, and as our major political objective, a United Nations supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

5/2/69)

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The following two articles by RUFUS WALLS, who is the Minister of Information, Chicago Chapter BPP, appeared in the first spring semester edition of the "Phoenix", an underground-type newspaper published by Negro militants at Crane Junior College, 2250 West Van Buren, Chicago, Illinois. The newspaper was distributed on Crane campus on February 12, 1969.

"BLACK CAPITALISM

"First, we must understand the true term used for Capitalism. It denotes the economic system set up by Flanders in the 13th century and Florence in the 14th century which mainly was long distance trading. Their histories shed light on the conditions as developed by the total Western World. The English woolen industry really spearheaded Capitalism as a social and economic system for private profit until it became the roots of all evils. The selfish owners expanded their means of production by creating civil wars, murdering and raping Asia, Africa, Latin America and even their own motherland while America assisted in the most barbaric acts ever perpetrated by man!

"Under Capitalism, all decisions concerning production and who will get the profit is always made by the rich (sic) In America, it is a handful of White Anglo-Saxons (JOHNSONS, KENNEDYS, ROCKEFELLERS, and a few more) who are making decisions for all ethnic groups. Under Capitalism, the working class (95%) have no choice but to sell their energy or better yet their backs for token economic gains. In order to be a Capitalist, one must have capital and Black People have no capital nor own any means of production. We are a Capitalist people! We are a landless people! We are the poorest of the poor! Why are we in this bag? Historically the Black colony was created for the purpose of super-exploitation. Being a product of the system--a system that enslaved our forefather--a system that burned Black people alive, lynched and

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crushed pregnant Black women to death! A system that keeps us on a reservation and the bureaucrats who uphold and perpetuate this system don't give a damn if bread is on the reservation or not! What is ironic when we try to get off the reservation, they think they are justified in killing us!

"If Black people or a handful in essence--one in every ten thousand should be given franchises to set up a monstrous machine in the Black colony it would be a counterpart to the tyrannical white Anglo Saxon's. Who would they exploit! It is understandable while the pig (sic) NIXON so readily endorsed Black Capitalism. Are we so blind until we cannot see that this is just another smoke screen to deny us of total equality?

"We believe and understand that the term Capitalism as well as so-called Black Capitalism is irrelevant to us. For the simple reason there will only be a few more material goods, a few more advantages, a few more privileges; so those who run the show are going to do a little bit better!. What will happen to the Black have-nots in this country? We must tune our minds in on promoting the interest of the Black have-nots who are the majority in this country. The people must control the material goods, the means of production if they are ever to abolish exploitation of money hungry pirates.

"We know, slick NIXON knows, and we Black Panthers must inform and educate the people through activity. Activity through any means possible to bring about radical reforms if we are to survive as a people!!"

"RUFUS C. WALLS"

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"BLACK MAN, LISTEN!

"I think there are many profound, incisive, and elusive things that Black men find hard to say to other Black men; but I'm inclined to believe it's the small things of life we find hard to say to each other--small but important things that will mode our destiny. I'm going to say some of the small things that are very important dealing with our future. Brace yourself brothers, I'm going to give you the lay of the land!

"Here-we-are trapped in a monstrous unprecedented dilemma that's crushing the life out of us! Stripped of all manhood, no authority to make any laws concerning our lives nor authority to say when our children are to go to school or what kind of education they are to receive. Horrifying! Yet I hear and read so much negative lip protest and so much negative literary protest. Begging for political justice from the enemy, I say it's futile to ask the oppressor for freedom because he can't free us even if he wanted to in a Capitalistic system. As long as we continue to beg and rage, they will only give us arguments and continue to say we're uncool and not ready. This really hurts when they say we are not ready because it's the--notorious truth--Black men don't beg, they demand!

"We must redefine the term Black Man just as MALCOLM X and HUEY P. NEWTON did and stand firm on our beliefs and if necessary let there be rivers of blood in maintaining our beliefs. As a Black Man or those whom are conscious of self and environment, it is our responsible to re-educate the people in which they will know what avenues to approach toward alternating the Black Colony in which the masses will benefit.

"First, we must heighten the contradictions around the so-called law and that jive constitution. We

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must politically stimulate the minds of our people where as they will understand that what is really happening to them and why? Our teachings must focus on national as well as international issues so we can equate and analyze our situation with other oppressed nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. We must heighten the contradictions around the history in which we were white washed by the power structure's monstrous--misleading communication system--dogmatic papers and books, irrelevant television series, and naive radio programs.

"Second, we must emphasize and highly stress that all Black Teachers, Artists and Clergymen praise and glorify Black Freedom fighters who have been murdered or incarcerated by hands of the enemy. From HARRIET TUBMAN--MARCUS GARVEY--MALCOLM X--DR. KING to HUEY P. NEWTON; this must be done for pride and dignity. These methods of teaching must be profound and incisive in order to bear ripe fruit. This is needed to stimulate the mind. Hence, the mind will be transformed toward self-emancipation.

"This package carries the seeds for transplanting a new nation of Black People. A package that will fuse Black Solidarity, a package that will produce undying love and courage where as it's people will not compromise, nor give one iota to the enemy. They will understand and know what they will be giving--their freedom!

"Look! Black Man, this is the only way to lift the yoke of bondage that is oppressing as in this decadent oligarchy society. I see and understand we're dealing with inhuman elements (pigs) who have long dehumanized each other by their racist beaucratic Capitalistic system which has plagued a paranois atmosphere throughout the entire world!

"by
"RUFUS C. WALLS"

2/13/69)

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The following article by RUFUS WALLS, appeared in recent issue of the "Phoenix" and was distributed on Crane Junior College campus on April 1 and 2, 1969:

"PIG POLICE IN BLACK COMMUNITY

"We are living in a police state (Fascism); not only do pigs forcibly subdue all Black Orientated organizations, but they are allowed to freely walk the streets of our black communities and use any means at their disposal (clubs, mace, 357 Magnums, etc.) in order to contain and brutalize Black people.

"We must take a stand! We must be prepared for the consequences. We must face these pigs just as HUEY P. NEWTON did in this present state of police oppression. (Pig Barbarianism) Why are so many police in the Black Community? Why is the stop and frisk law only applicable to Black People? Why are our Federal, state, county and city jails only filled and splattered with the blood of Black People? Why must our Black People unnecessarily face constant police harassment and agitation? Why are missiles bordering every Black Community in the country?

"Why are so many so-called riot control weapons being stockpiled? We must understand and deal with the fact that our community is now facing the unmerciful gestapo--the occupational army--namely the Pig Police. In order to deal with the tail--we must first deal with the head boar--Tricky Dick Daily whose only claim to fame is the exploitation of Black People! We must support, unite and call upon all people to destroy these pigs swiftly and in whole without mercy. Not only must we move on the pigs but the money hungry pirates who own stores--grocery, clothing, hardwares, restaurants, currency exchanges, business events, real estate, etc., whom are not sensitive and loyal to the Black Community.

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No longer can we sit back and accept humiliation and exploitation of these racist money hungry pirates.

"We must know, understand, deal with the system that has created these horrible conditions for Black People. Capitalism is the mother that nursed this monster into being. Yes! Capitalism created this Fascist Police State along with the dehumanization processes that has murdered millions of Black People and mentally crippled millions of Black People. This system must be destroyed before it destroys all of us. The beast is on her last leg and she is pulling us down into a bottomless cesspool with her. This beast is falling because of the lies she has told and the blood shed all over the world.

"Yes!! She is falling and she knows it! She knows the oppressed people are sick and tired of her barbaric, oppressive policy. We must, for survival sake, create a new front in the Black Community just like the one in Viet Nam!

"RUFUS WALLS"

4/10/69)

Reference to "TRICKY DICK DAILY" in WALLS' article above probably refers to Chicago's Mayor RICHARD DALEY.

4/10/69)

On February 14, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, BPP, Chicago Chapter, spoke at Old Town's Boy's Club, 1207 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

HAMPTON explained the BPP ten points and described the BPP as a military group. He stated the purpose of BPP is to correct the abuses in this society

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visited upon the Blacks and to build a powerful Black society, which can deal effectively with the white beast.

All Blacks should have guns so that when the man comes to your door you could blow him away. Whites have been committing genocide for 400 years and now the Blackman is beginning to fight back. White education is meant only to use, control and corrupt Black youth and foil their minds. After Black youths are under control, then the whiteman will move on Black adults.

HAMPTON, noting several white adults in the audience, asked them, in obscene terms, what they were doing at a Black meeting. An elderly white woman, in tears, stated she and her friends meant no harm and were just trying to be helpful. The crowd, practically all of Negro race, appeared stunned by HAMPTON's statement to the whites.

2/17/69)

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D. RULES OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER OF THE BPP

On May 1, 1969, Chicago chapter of the BPP circulated the following Rules of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois:

Every member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY throughout this country of racist America must abide by these rules as functional members of this party. CENTRAL COMMITTEE members, CENTRAL STAFFS, and LOCAL STAFFS, including all captains subordinate to either national, state, and local leadership of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will enforce these rules. Length of suspension or other disciplinary action necessary for violation of these rules will depend on national decisions by national, state or state area, and local committees and staffs where said rules or rules of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY were violated.

Every member of the party must know these verbatum by heart, and apply them daily. Each member must report any violation of these rules to their leadership or they are conter-revolutionary and are also subjected to suspension by the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE:

1. No party member can have narcotics or weed in his possession while doing party work.
2. Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party.
3. No party member can be drunk while doing daily party work.
4. No party member will violate rules relating to office and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, ANYWHERE
5. No party member will use, or fire a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidentally at anyone other than the enemy.
6. No party member can join any other army force other than the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.

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7. No party member can have a weapon in his possession while drunk or loaded off narcotics or weed.
8. No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread.
9. When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS WILL give only name and address and will sign nothing. Legal first aid must be understood by all Party members.
10. The Ten Point Program and platform of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must be known and understood by each Party member.
11. Party communications must be national and local.
12. The 10-10-10- program should be known by all members and also understood by all members.
13. All Finance officers operate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
14. Each person submit report of daily work.
15. Each Sub-Section Leader, Section Leader, and Captain must submit Daily reports of work.
16. All Panthers must learn to operate and service weapons correctly.
17. All Leadership personnel who suspends or expells a member must submit this information to the Editor for the newspaper pertaining to suspension, so that it will be published in the paper and known by all chapters and branches
18. Political Education Classes are manditory.
19. Only office personnel assigned to respective offices each day should be there. All others are to sell papers and do Political work out in the community, including Captains, Section Leaders, and etc.
20. COMMUNICATION--all chapters must submit weekly reports in writing to the National Headquarters.
21. All Branches must implement First Aid and or Medical Cadres.

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22. All Chapters, Branches, and components of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must submit a monthly Financial Report to the Ministry of Finance and also the Central Committee.
23. Everyone in leadership positions must read no less than two hours per day to keep abreast of the changing political situation.
24. No chapter or branch shall accept grants, poverty funds, money, or any other aid from any government agency without contacting the National Headquarters.
25. All chapters must adhere to the policy and ideology laid by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.
26. All Branches must submit weekly reports in writing to their respective Chapters.

5/2/69)

On May 1, 1969, the Chicago Chapter of the BPP circulated list, set forth below, of "Mandatory Readings" for Chicago BPP members:

1. Platform Program
2. Rules of legal First-Aid
3. Essays from Minister of Defense
4. Red Book Principles (Quotations from Mao)
5. Wretched of the Earth. FRANTZ FANON
6. Neocolonialism: the Last Stage of Imperialism - K. NKRUMAH
7. Communist Manifest - KARL MARX
8. Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism - V. I. LENIN
9. State and Revolution - V. I. LENIN

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10. What is to Be Done - V. I. LENIN
11. Autobiography of Malcolm X
12. The Ballot or the Bullet - Malcolm X
14. Revolution in the Revolution - Regis Debray
15. The Challenge of the Congo - K. Nkruma
16. Guerilla Warfar - Che Guevara
17. Axioms of Kwame Nkruma - K. Nkruma
18. Periodicals - newspaper

    Black Panther Party - Black Community Newspaper Service
    National Guardian - International Perspective
    Muhammad Speaks (newspaper)
    Ramparts (magazine)
    Granma (official journal of the Communist Party of Cuba)
    Tricontinental (journal of the Organization of Solidarity of the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
    Minority of One - magazine.

5/2/69)

On May 14, 1969, the Chicago Chapter of the BPP distributed to BPP members the following "Mandatory Readings" from Quotations of MAO (Red Book):

Mandatory Reading from the Red Book

1. Curriculum Black Panther Party Political Education Classes Self-cultivation P. 237-250

2. War and Peace P.58

3. Discipline P. 254

4. Imperialism and All Reactionaries are Paper Tigers P. 72.

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5. The Mass Line P. 118

6. The People's War P. 88

7. Criticism and Self Criticism P. 258

8. Cadres P. 276

9. Investigation and Study P. 230

10. Relations Between the Army and the People P. 253

11. Revolutionary Heroism P. 181

12. Dare to Struggle Dare to Win P. 82

13. Study P. 304

14. Culture and Art P. 299.

5/14/69)

It was learned on May 1, 1969, that Chicago Chapter of the BPP was holding Political Orientation Classes for BPP members at 8:00 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. For BPP members unable to attend classes during the week, classes are held on Sundays, noon to six p.m.

Karate classes for BPP members are held every Tuesday and Thursday evening from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

All BPP classes are held at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

5/1/69)

E. OFFICERS OF CHICAGO CHAPTER OF BPP

On January 28, 1969, ROBERT LEE RUSH, better known as BOBBY LEE RUSH was Deputy Minister of Defense and FRED HAMPTON was Deputy Chairman of BPP. RUFUS WALLS was Minster of Education.

Remaining officers for Chicago Chapter of BPP

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in process of being selected, and subject to change at all times.

1/29/69)

Leadership of BPP Chapter at Chicago, Illinois, is under constant challenge by various militant Negroes, all of whom desire to be in position of authority of BPP at Chicago, Illinois. Leadership of BPP on any given date impossible to know inasmuch as various Negroes claim to be leader of groups, all claiming association with Panthers. However, HAMPTON and RUSH would appear to be individuals with strongest following at this time who have support of National BPP leaders.

1/20/69)

On December 6, 1968, Chicago BPP officers were ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, Midwest Director, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Minister of Defense, and FRED HAMPTON, Suburban Director. ABDUL KENYATTA, leader of the Mau Maus, Chicago Negro Youth Gang, accused BROWN, RUSH, and HAMPTON of using BPP Headquarters for sex parties. KENYATTA challenged them to act like revolutionists not lovers. KENYATTA stated he was going to contact National Headquarters of BPP to complain about BROWN, RUSH, and HAMPTON, and seek new leadership for BPP at Chicago.

12/6/68)

In early January, 1969, ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN was Midwest Director of BPP at Chicago, Illinois, JOSEPH L. MONTGOMERY was Field Marshal, BPP, Chicago, THOMAS CLYDE CARTER was BPP Field Director, Chicago's South Suburbs, and DREW FERGUSON was BPP Field Director, Chicago's West Side, however, all have been removed from leadership capacity in Chicago BPP. Only HAMPTON and RUSH continue to hold positions of responsibility in BPP activity at Chicago at this time.

1/28/69)

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As of April, 1969, the following individuals are members of the Central Staff of the Chicago Chapter of the BPP, and are leaders of BPP acitivites at Chicago, at this time:

BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense
FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman
ANN CAMPBELL, Acting Communication Secretary
RUFUS WALLS, Deputy Minister of Information
BILLY BROOKS, Deputy Minister of Education
RONALD STACHEL, Deputy Minister of Health
CHRISTINA MAY, Deputy Minister of Culture
YVONNE KING, Deputy Minister of Labor.

The following are also officers of Chicago Chapter of the BPP:

NATHANIEL JUNIOR, Field Secretary
JEWELL COOK, Field Secretary
BOB LEE, Field Secretary
TED BOSTON, Field Secretary
WILLIAM O'NEAL, Chief, Security Section.

4/27/69)

F. OFFICERS OF BRANCHES OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER OF BPP

Argo, Illinois, branch of BPP

MICHAEL WHITE
DENNIS HARVEY
WILLIAM MC CLINTON
NATHANIEL JUNIOR (also Field Secretary, Chicago BPP Chapter)

4/27/69)

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Harvey, Illinois, branch of BPP

JAMES VEAL, Acting Captain of Defense

4/8/69)

Maywood, Illinois, branch of BPP

ROBERT BRUCE, Acting Chairman
PETER HAMMACH, Acting Captain of Information

4/8/69)

Rockford, Illinois, branch of BPP

C. LINCOLN POWELL, Minister of Information
HAROLD BELL, Captain of Defense
MONK TEBA, Co-Captain of Defense
JOSEPH WILLISMS, Security Officer
CHARLES HAWKINS, Field Marshal
DELRIDGE HUNTER, Minister of Education

4/30/69)

G. MEMBERSHIP OF CHICAGO CHAPTER OF BPP

The Chicago Chapter of BPP has an estimated membership of 100 to 130 members which includes BPP members in BPP branches under Chicago BPP Chapter. Approximately 30 members are considered to be active in BPP metters in Chicago area.

Estimate of membership as to branches is as follows:

Chicago BPP Chapter - 100 to 130 members
Argo, Illinois, BPP Branch- 8 to 12 members

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Harvey, Illinois, BPP Branch-5 members
Maywood, Illinois, BPP Branch-10 to 15 members
Rockford, Illinois, BPP Branch-10 to 15 members.

4/23/69)
5/20/69)

All members of BPP Branches are also considered members of Chicago Chapter of BPP. Some members hold offices in Chicago BPP Chapter as well as in their respective BPP Branch.

4/23/69)
5/20/69)

H. FINANCES AND ACTIVITIES OF CHICAGO BPP CHAPTER

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

2/26/69)
2/28/69)
2/26/69)
2/26/69)

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Expenses incurred by Chicago BPP Chapter would appear to be limited at this time to maintain headquarter space, air travel, and bail bonds. Chicago BPP Chapter is not known to have any salaried employees. Financial aspects of Chicago BPP Chapter appears to be handled by several BPP leaders at Chicago, with general Chicago BPP members unaware of financial conditions of Chicago BPP Chapter.

2/28/69)
2/28/69)

It was learned that Chicago Chapter of BPP now pays a salary of $80.00 a month to Central Staff members of Chicago BPP Chapter.

3/26/69)

FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman of Illinois BPP and leader of Chicago PBB Chapter, has been receiving from $300.00 to $600.00 for his appearances at various universities and college campuses.

When members of the Chicago BPP Chapter appear at a location where one of their members is to speak, they usually charge an admission fee. If the proceeds from the admittance fee is not considered sufficient, BPP members will take up a collection before the affair is over.

2/21/69)

FRED HAMPTON, Chicago BPP leader, has been receiving $800.00 to $1,000.00 for his appearances at various universities and college campuses.

1/16/69)

Student groups at Northeastern Illinois State College, 5500 North St. Louis Street, Chicago, will pay $200.00 or more for BPP members to speak to their groups.

12/10/68)

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FRED HAMPTON, BOBBY LEE RUSH, and RUFUS WALLS, all Chicago BPP leaders, are main BPP speakers on college campuses as well as at other public appearances in the Chicago area.

2/28/69)

BPP leaders, all from Chicago BPP Chapter, unless otherwise indicated, appeared as speakers at the following educational institutions on dates and places indicated below:

November 15, 1968, Crane Junior College, 2250 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

November 26, 1968, the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois.

November 26, 1968, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois. (AARON DIXON, Black Panther leader from Seattle, Washington, guest speaker).

December 10, 1968, Northeastern Illinois State College, 5500 North St. Louis, Chicago, Illinois.

January 8, 1969, Roosevelt University, 480 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Mid-January, 1969, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois.

January 14, 1969, YMCA College, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

February 4, 1969, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus, Champaign, Illinois.

February 8, 1969, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus, Champaign, Illinois.

February 10, 1969, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois.

February 17, 1969, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus, Champaign, Illinois.

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February 17, 1969, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois.

February 17, 1969, Crane Junior College, 2250 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

February 18, 1969, Crane Junior College, 2250 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

February 20, 1969, Northeastern Illinois State College, 5500 North St. Louis Street, Chicago, Illinois.

February 20, 1969, Chicago State Teachers College, 6800 South Stewart, Chicago, Illinois.

February 25, 1969, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois.

2/28/69)

March 7, 1969, Loop City College, Chicago, Illinois.

3/10/69)

March 23, 1969, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.

3/24/69)

March 23, 1969, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois.

3/25/69)

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March 26, 1969, Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois.

3/28/69)

March 27, 1969, Dominican College, Racine, Wisconsin.

3/28/69)

April 2, 1969, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

4/2/69)

April 18, 1969, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

4/18/69)

May 9, 1969, DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois.

5/9/69)

On November 8, 1968, Chicago BPP Chapter held a meeting at Jackie's Candy Store, 7155 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Approximately 50 Negroes, both male and female, were present, all were assessed $1.00 for dues.

11/12/68)

Chicago BPP Chapter charges a fee of $1.00 from each new recruit for processing recruit's application for BPP.

12/6/68)

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Chicago BPP Chapter assesses each member of BPP $10.00 per month to be used to meet BPP office expenses. This assessment has met with some resistance from members of the Chicago BPP Chapter.

12/6/68)

On November 27, 1968, a meeting of approximately 45 young Negroes, both male and female, was held at Chicago, Illinois. FRED HAMPTON spoke to the group about BPP activities and suggested that individuals in the group should commit various types of crimes, such as robberies, burglaries, etc. HAMPTON advised the group that they should pay $10.00 per month to the Chicago BPP Chapter from the proceeds of their criminal activities.

11/30/68)

On January 4, 1969, RICHARD PRYOR, Negro Comedian, who was appearing at a night club in Chicago, Illinois, gave $1,000.00 in United States currency to BOBBY RUSH in the presence of 10 or 12 members of the Chicago BPP Chapter. PRYOR joined Chicago BPP Chapter on January 3, 1969.

1/5/69)

St. Dorothy's Roman Catholic Church, 450 East 78th Street, Chicago, Illinois, has recently donated an undetermined amount of money to Chicago BPP Chapter.

12/18/68)

Pastor or St. Dorothy's Church is Reverend ROLLAND LAMBERT, Negro, who was recently assigned as pastor. Reverend GEORGE CLEMENTS, Negro militant, has been assistant pastor at St. Dorothy's Church. Negro militants, including members of the Chicago BPP Chapte , have held news conferences calling JOHN CARDINAL CODY, Archbishop of Chicago, a "white racist" because he appointed LAMBERT pastor at St. Dorothy's Church instead of CLEMENTS. Reverend CLEMENTS has been closely associated with Negro militants at Chicago, Illinois, including members of the Chicago BPP Chapter.

12/27/68)

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On November 30, 1968, RUSSELL MEEK, Negro militant, Chicago television and radio personality, was guest speaker at the Chicago BPP headquarters. MEEK has made a better than average monetary contribution to Chicago BPP Chapter, exact amount unknown.

12/6/68)

On December 20, 1968, FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY RUSH, both leaders Chicago BPP Chapter, spoke to a group of white people in the 900 block of Diversey Street, Chicago, Illinois. A collection, totaling $330.00 was taken to help free members of the BPP who had been arrested in Chicago, Illinois, several days earlier.

12/26/68)

On January 24, 1969, HOWARD MILLER, Chicago radio and television personality, and JEFF CAMEN (phonetic), who is employed with MILLER at radio station WCFL, Chicago, Illinois, gave BOBBY RUSH $300.00 for FRED HAMPTON's expenses. HAMPTON was scheduled to appear on MILLER's television show on January 24, 1969, when arrested by Chicago Police Officers in lobby of television studio on outstanding warrant.

HOWARD ALK, Chicago, Illinois, reportedly gave $100.00 to HAMPTON on January 24, 1969, to assist in defraying his expenses in connection with his arrest on January 24, 1969.

1/25/69)

Reportedly, SAM RAYNOR, Alderman, Chicago, Illinois, has indicated to members of the Chicago BPP Chapter that he would assist them in a monetary way if they should need assistance.

2/28/69)

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On February 17, 1969, one DAN STERN, believed associated with the Garfield Organization, a West Side Chicago community organization, whose purpose was to rehabilitate, improve, and stabilize the Garfield community, but which is now defunct, gave a check in the amount of $650.00 to the Chicago BPP Chapter. The check may have represented contributions from a number of individuals residing in the Garfiled area on Chicago's West Side.

2/28/69)

It was learned on April 18, 1969, that Chicago BPP Chapter received $2,500.00 from the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), additional details unknown.

4/27/69)

Rent on space utilized by Chicago BPP Chapter is $150.00 a month, which is paid by RUSH.

2/27/69)

On December 18, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, FRED HAMPTON, and HENRY ENGLISH, all Chicago BPP leaders, opened a checking account at Sears Bank and Trust Company, Homan at Arthington Streets, Chicago, Illinois, 60624. Checking account was opened under the name Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60612.

The agreement RUSH, HAMPTON, and ENGLISH signed with the bank stipulated any checks drawn against the Black Panther account must contain the signatures of two individuals. The only persons authorized to sign checks were RUSH, HAMPTON, or ENGLISH.

On December 18, 1968, an initial deposit was made to this account in the amount of $301.00. On December 31, 1969, the account had a balance of $10.00 which represented

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the balance after a check for $86.00 dated December 24, 1968, and a check for $205.00 dated December 31, 1968, had been drawn against the account.

On January 31, 1969, the account had a balance of $36.60. Deposits were made of $180.00 on January 2, 1969, and $45.00 on January 16, 1969. Withdrawals from the account by checks were made on January 8, 1969, in amount of $50.00, January 10, 1969, in amount of $42.00, and January 18, 1969, in amount of $100.00. The difference between the deposits, withdrawals, and balance represents service charges.

On February 28, 1969, the balance in the account was $34.04 with no deposits or withdrawals having been made during February, 1969..

On March 31, 1969, the balance in the BPP account was $463.54. A deposit of $500 was made on March 1, 1969, and a deposit of $437.50 was made on March 25, 1969. On March 14, 1969, a check payable to FRED HAMPTON and signed by HAMPTON and RUSH was drawn against the account.

On April 30, 1969, the balance in BPP account was $79.48. On April 2, 1969, ALVINO SHINN, Chicago BPP member cashed check for $300 against BPP account which was payable to him. This check was signed by FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY LEE RUSH.

On April 2, 1969, check payable to BOBBY LEE RUSH for $78.00 was drawn against BPP account. This check was signed by FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY LEE RUSH.

5/2/69)

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I. Publications of Chicago Chapter BPP

The Chicago Chapter of BPP does not have any regularly scheduled publication, however, on several occasions, they have distributed leaflets in connection with appearances of BPP members at university or college campuses.

4/23/69)
5/20/69)

J. Security Measures of Chicago BPP

It was recently learned that following security measures have been taken at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois:

All windows and doors will be equipped with an alarm system, containing a siren device. The front window, main entrance, will be equipped with bullet-proof steel. The main entrance will be equipped with an electrical device that will electrocute any unwanted intruders and front hallway will be equipped with gas device that will kill in matter of seconds.

12/68)

Recently it was learned Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, has a panel board in their office which has the following on it:

BLUEPRINT FOR THE ALARM SYSTEMS

1. Complete system on-off switch.
2. Siren - police alarm.
3. Door-buzzer.

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4. Electrical-steps

5. Electrocution-door handles switch.

6. Gas switch.

7. All station warning device

8. Window alarms

9. The electric chair

10. Nerve gas switch

11. Acid switch

12. Oil on steps release switch

13. All intercom systems alert

14. Minister of Defense's main office

15. Deputy Chairman's office

16. Main bulletproof door alarm system

This switchboard blueprint is to be used as a directory of the control board.

1/21/69)

The Chicago BPP Chapter recently installed a two-way base radio unit operating out of headquarters at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago. They have at least two vehicles equipped with two-way mobile units.

3/27/69)

Two German Shephards are kept at Chicago BPP Headquarters for security purposes.

, 3/21/69)

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K. Uniforms and Firearms of Chicago BPP

Members of the Chicago BPP normally do not wear uniforms in public, however, on several occasions, when BPP leaders spoke at university and college campuses, members of BPP were observed displaying firearms and dressed in jackets and berets. At several public demonstrations, members also seen BPP conventional uniform.

4/23/69)
5/20/69)

All members of BPP must be considered possibly armed and dangerous in view of desire of all to have firearms.

5/20/69)

L. Attorneys

Recently learned that Chicago BPP members utilize attorneys KERMIT COLEMAN, DUKE WILLIAMS, and DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, all residing Chicago area, in connection with legal problems.

In February, 1969, above attorneys advised Chicago BPP leaders their services would be free to any BPP member requesting legal assistance.

2/18/69)

M. Breakfasts Sponsored by Chicago BPP

Chicago BPP has held several free breakfasts for Negro children recently, however, they do not have a regular plan for free breakfasts.

5/20/69)

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II. CHICAGO BPP RELATIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS

A. Chicago BPP and SDS

On January 10, 1969, Chicago BPP leaders spoke to group at University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, which was sponsored by SDS Chapter at University of Illinois.

1/10/69)

On February 10, 1969, leaders of SDS and BPP at Chicago discussed plans to hold rallies on February 16, 1969, and February 17, 1969, throughout the United States in honor of birthday of HUEY P. NEWTON, National BPP leader, who is presently serving a 2-15 year prison sentence.

2/10/69)

On April 9, 1969, rally held at Chicago, Illinois, which was jointly sponsored by SDS and BPP members from Chicago. Purpose was to raise money for individuals under indictment as result of disturbances at Democratic Convention which was held at Chicago, August, 1968.

BOBBY SEALE, National BPP leader, spoke to group, as did FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY RUSH, Chicago BPP leaders.

4/9/69)

It was learned on April 6, 1969, that Chicago Chapter of SDS is going to do mass leafletting on April 8, 1969, in Chicago universities and colleges. The leaflets are in support of the Black Panther Party and especially in support of BOBBY LEE RUSH, leader of Chicago BPP who is to be tried on a murder charge.

SDS show of support is also for 19 Chicago BPP members who were recently arrested as well as for BOBBY SEALE, National BPP leader, who has been indicted for crossing state lines to incite a riot.

4/9/69)

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On April 12, 1969, it was learned Chicago Chapter of SDS has furnished money to Chicago BPP leaders whenever BPP needs money.

4/15/69)

On April 15, 1969, Chicago BPP leaders met with Chicago SDS leaders at SDS Chicago Headquarters, for purpose of leaders of both groups to be more familiar with each others.

4/17/69)

On April 29, 1969, it was learned Chicago BPP had formed a coalition with Chicago Chapter of SDS and Youth Lords.

4/29/69)

The Young Lords is a Chicago youth gang consisting of approximately 55 males of Puerto Rican origin between the ages of 14-20 years, located on Chicago's near north side.

4/30/69)

On May 6, 1969, SDS members, BPP members and members of the Latin Kings and Latin Queens, Puerto Rican street gangs on Chicago's near north side, joined the Young Lords in demonstrating against Chicago police in connection with shooting of Puerto Rican youth on May 4, 1969, by an off-duty Chicago police officer.

5/6/69)

B. Chicago BPP and Blackstone Rangers (BR)

Blackstone Rangers (BR) is a Negro youth gang located on Chicago's south side.

5/20/69)

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On December 18, 1968, members of Chicago Chapter BPP and members of BR met to discuss possibility of combining their organizations. No agreement was reached.

12/19/68)

On December 18, 1968, thirty Negroes, including three females, all believed to be members of BPP met with approximately 100 Negro youths, all believed to be members of the BR, Negro Youth gang, which operates on Chicago's south side, at First Presbyterian Church, 6400 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

BR members displayed various weapons to BPP members at church, prior to JEFF FORT, leader of BR meeting with FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY LEE RUSH, leaders of BPP. Discussion between BR and BPP leaders was concerned with whether BR and BPP should join forces. FORT indicated BR was not anxious to join BPP, but would consider BPP joining BR.

12/19/68)

On December 26, 1968, several members of Chicago BPP, including FRED HAMPTON, met JEFF FORT, leader of BR, who was accompanied by 30 BR, at restaurant-tavern, Chicago, Illinois. FORT told HAMPTON, if BPP members did not join the BR, they had better stay out of BR territory in Chicago.

12/30/68)

On December 27, 1968, FORT told HAMPTON the Panthers had until noon December 28, 1968, to join Rangers, as Rangers, or stay out of Ranger territory on Chicago's south side. HAMPTON told FORT he had until noon December 28, 1968, to have BR join Panthers, as Panthers, or stay out of their territory.

12/30/68)

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On January 6, 1969, Central Committee of the BPP at Chicago met and decided to conduct no activity or attempt to recruit members from BR territory. BPP leaders do not plan, as of this time, to meet with JEFF FORT or any members of BR.

1/6/69)

On January 14, 1969, FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY RUSH, leaders of BPP at Chicago, Illinois, appeared on radio program, Radio Station WVON, Chicago. HAMPTON stated BPP was currently in the process of educating BR at Chicago. JEFF FORT, leader of BR immediately telephonically contacted WVON and stated HAMPTON confused as far as educating BR. FORT stated BR are educating BPP, and this was understanding reached when leaders of BR and BPP met at Chicago Church several weeks ago.

1/15/69)

On January 15, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, BPP leader, Chicago, accused JEFF FORT, Leader of BR of being responsible for the deaths of more Negroes than the Ku Klux Klan or police at meeting in Maywood, Illinois (Chicago suburb). HAMPTON said FORT is "in" with Chicago's Mayor DALEY, because when he is arrested he is always released.

On January 15, 1969, HAMPTON said he is the new MALCOLM X.

1/16/69)

The friction and hatred between well organized Negro youth gangs and BPP at Chicago is so great, it seems unlikely BPP will be able to obtain any unity among substantial numbers of black individuals at Chicago, in near future or possibly at any time.

1/28/69)

On January 17, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, Chicago BPP leader, advised at BPP rally on January 17, 1969, held

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at Chicago that JEFF FORT, leader of BR, Negro youth gang, Chicago's south side, had sent him a message that he (FORT) would blow off HAMPTON's head if HAMPTON continues going into BR territory.

HAMPTON indicated he desired to join forces with BR, but FORT is opposed to joining with BPP.

1/28/69)

On January 29, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, Chicago BPP leader, met with JEFF FORT, leader of BR. HAMPTON told FORT, Rangers should join forces with BPP, but FORT refused to consider it. FORT told HAMPTON to stay out of Chicago. HAMPTON told FORT that he was worse than white racists in holding back progress of Black People.

2/3/69)

On March 12, 1969, it was learned there is bad blood between the BR and the BPP at Chicago. A gang war between BPP and BR is not beyond imagination.

3/12/69)

On April 8, 1969, it was learned Chicago BPP has been negotiating with BR regarding an alliance, but JEFF FORT, leader of BR is proving to be stumbling block.

4/9/69)

On April 24, 1969, Chicago BPP held meeting at Englewood High School, Chicago, Illinois. BILLY BROOKS, Chicago BPP member, advised students aim of BPP was to gain control of city through recruitment of Negro teenagers and Negro youth gangs. BROOKS stated two Negro youth gangs, The Devil's Disciples, and the Cobrastones have already aligned themselves with the BPP. BROOKS stated BPP is trying to convert BR to join BPP.

4/29/69)

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On May 9, 1969, it was learned Chicago BPP has issued on ultimatum to the BR that they should join the BPP or else. BR have no intention of joining Chicago BPP.

5/9/69)

C. Chicago BPP and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) held National Convention at Chicago, Illinois, November 28, 1968, to December 1, 1968.

On November 29, 1968, ROBERT BROWN, Leader of Chicago BPP spoke to YSA convention. BROWN spoke for over one hour on importance of winning "the black masses to black socialism."

11/30/68)

From November 28, 1968, to December 1, 1968, the 8th National Convention of the YSA was held at Chicago, Illinois. Of the 791 persons registered, ROBERT BROWN of Chicago, only individual who identified himself as representing the BPP from Chicago.

YSA speakers stated at convention "the YSA supports the BPP as a black political party. Group like this (BPP) will unite the Black People in a struggle against the policies of today's government and will be essential in the formation of the Socialist Revolution.

12/5/68)

On January 29, 1969, at a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Chicago, Illinois, one of the speakers stated the YSA and SWP had bad communication with the BPP.

1/22/69)

On February 25, 1969, YSA, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, sponsored a panel-type discussion entitled "Black Liberation Front".

Moderator of the panel was PAUL BOUTELLE, a member of the New York Socialist Workers Party.

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FRED HAMPTON, Chicago BPP leader, was guest speaker.

2/25/69)

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

D. Chicago BPP and Nation of Islam (NOI)

On February 9, 1969, a meeting of NOI held at Chicago, Illinois. Muslim speaker stated "No brother or sister is to get involved with the BPP or with any other black militant organization as they have no leaders, don't know what they are doing, or where they are going.

2/12/69)

On February 23, 1969, the 1969 Annual Muslim Convention was held at Chicago, Illinois. ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, National Leader, Nation of Islam, criticized the BPP and the Blackstone Rangers as being immature and not ready for a movement like the Black Muslims.

2/24/69)

E. Chicago BPP and W.E.B. Du Bois Club (DCA)

On February 1, 1969, the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) held a meeting at Chicago, Illinois, which was attended by 6-7 members of the Chicago BPP.

2/3/69)

F. Chicago BPP and Vice Lords

On February 5, 1969, and February 6, 1969, leaders of Vice Lords, Chicago west side Negro youth gang, met with Chicago leaders of BPP and offered to join forces with BPP. BPP leaders suggested Vice Lords continue to work as Vice Lords but as a coalition with BPP.

2/7/69)

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It was learned that BPP leaders at Chicago have expressed fear that Negro youth gangs in Chicago have informers in their groups, and BPP must exercise care in accepting BPP membership.

2/10/69)

G. Chicago BPP and Communist Party (CP)

On April 9, 1969, at a meeting of Communist Party of Illinois (CP), held at Chicago, Illinois, a CP leader stated he objected to BPP because it is a group apparently asking to become black capitalists. Any group that seeks to join the capitalist system, in one form or another, will lose support of CP. CP leader stated he recently heard a BPP spokesman express satisfaction that the Viet Nam war was continuing, because United States may be defeated, which is wrong because it is the sons of working men who are doing the fighting.

4/10/69)

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III. TRAVEL AND ARRESTS OF CHICAGO BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A. Travel of Chicago BPP

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH flew to National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met national leaders of BPP. RUSH returned to Chicago on November 4, 1968.

11/7/68)

On March 8, 1969, BOBBY LEE RUSH and WILLIAM O'NEAL, both leaders, Chicago BPP Chapter, arrived San Francisco by air, having departed Chicago, Illinois, at 4:00 p.m., March 8, 1969. RUSH and O'NEAL were in contact with national leaders of BPP at Berkeley, California, and returned to Chicago on the evening of March 13, 1969.

3/14/69)

Chicago BPP members have not utilized commercial transportation outside of Chicago other than on two trips to National Headquarters, San Francisco and Berkeley, California, in November, 1968, and March, 1969.

Chicago BPP members have made several trips in personally owned vehicles, and on one occasion in a privately owned aircraft to the Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, area.

2/28/69)

In March, 1969, Chicago BPP members traveled to Detroit, Michigan, for conference with BPP members.

3/21/69)

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B. Arrests of Chicago BPP Members

On December 18, 1968, 12 male Negroes, who identified themselves as members of the BPP, were arrested in a parking lot at Chicago, Illinois, and charged with unlawful use of weapons, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, and creating a nuisance.

The bond for the above arrested Negroes was initially set at $7,500 but subsequently reduced to $1,500. They paid $150 which represented 10% of the bond for each and they were released.

On January 22, 1969, five male Negroes, who identified themselves as BPP members, were arrested at the Afro Arts Theatre, Chicago, Illinois and charged with possession of marijuana and disorderly conduct.

Bond for the above Negroes was set at $1,000 and all were released upon payment of $100. Charges were subsequently dismissed.

On January 24, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, leader, Chicago BPP Chapter, was arrested in the lobby of WCFL Radio and Television Station, Chicago, Illinois, on a warrant which was issued at Maywood, Illinois, on July 25, 1968, charging HAMPTON with "mob action".

On March 6, 1969, HAMPTON was found "not guilty" in jury trial on above charge. HAMPTON was free on bond prior to trial and subsequent to arrest having paid $700 on the $7,000 bond which was set.

3/7/69)

On January 22, 1969, BOBBY RUSH, leader of Chicago BPP was arrested by Chicago Police Officers and charged with "unlawful use of weapon", "possession of marijuana" and "disorderly conduct".

RUSH released on $1,000 bond, court date on charges March 3, 1969.

1/22/69)

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On February 8, 1969, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Chicago BPP leader, was arrested by Urbana, Illinois, Police Department on charge of unlawful use of weapons and no firearms registration identification card. RUSH was released upon payment of $200, which represented 10% of the $2,000 bond set. RUSH was fined $25.00 and cost of $15.00.

3/7/69)

On February 9, 1969, BOBBY LEE RUSH, WILLIAM O. DUNN, ROBERT BRUCE, TED BOSTON and RONALD SATCHEL, all Chicago BPP members, were arrested by the Illinois State Police, Pesotum, Illinois, and charged with defrauding an innkeeper, theft and conspiracy to commit theft. Six Negro females who accompanied above BPP members were subsequently arrested and similarly charged. All were incarcerated in the Champaign County Jail, Urbana, Illinois.

(Forrest Clark, Illinois State Police, Pesotum, Illinois 2/9/69)

On February 7, 1969, BILLY BROOKS and WILLIAM DUNN, both members of Chicago's BPP, were arrested by University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus, Champaign, Illinois, Police Department, for disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

The Black Student Association (BSA), University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois, enlisted the air of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in posting $200 bond for the two BPP members arrested. The BSA is a student group comprised of individuals of the Negro race in attendance at the University of Illinois.

3/7/69)

On March 25, 1969, five Chicago BPP members were arrested at Chicago, Illinois, and charged with failure to registe firearms and unlawful use of weapons.

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On March 28, 1969, five Chicago BPP members were arrested at Chicago and charged with unlawful use of weapons.

On April 2, 1969, four Chicago BPP members were arrested at Robbins, Illinois (Chicago suburb) on charges of unlawful use of weapons and conspiracy to commit murder.

On April 12, 1969, four members of Chicago BPP were arrested. Charge was attempting to purchase machine guns.

On April 27, 1969, five members of Chicago BPP were arrested at Summit, Illinois (Chicago suburb) and charged with unlawful use of weapons, conspiracy to commit murder, robbery and aggravated assault.

In regard to above arrests, all BPP members cases are still in litigation. All above arrestees were leaders in BPP at Chicago, Illinois.

5/20/69)

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l[illegible] politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by [illegible] by George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

A source advised on May 3, 1968, that the Nation of Islam (NOI) is an all Negro organization originating in Detroit, Michigan, in the early 1930s. ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the leader of the NOI and self-styled "Messenger of Allah" in that he claims Allah (God) selected him to lead the so-called Negro out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation within the United States. Headquarters of the NOI is located at Muhammad's Temple (or Mosque) Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MUHAMMAD teaches there is no such thing as a Negro, that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "devils," in the United States; and that the white race because of its exploitation of the so-called Negro will be destroyed by Allah in an approaching "War of Armageddon" a war between God and the devil.

Officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to comply with provisions of the Selective Service Act, stating that they respect laws of the United States as long as they do not conflict with the laws of the NOI, but do not believe the government should force them to participate in wars from which they have nothing to gain.

In the late 1950s MUHAMMAD, acting on legal advice, tempered NOI teachings against the white man and the government to avoid possible prosecution; however, basic tenets remain the same. He de-emphasized religious teachings in the NOI and emphasized economic benefits derived by so-called Negroes who join the NOI. MUHAMMAD believed this would create more interest in his programs and, of course, new followers.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised in May, 1968, that the Chicago Branch of SNCC was an affiliate of the national SNCC with headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. It was a non-membership type group headed in Chicago by ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, a 19 year old male Negro, with the title of Midwest Region Director. BROWN maintained strict loyalty to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Recruiter and Organizer and former National Director of SNCC. BROWN attempted to align Chicago's SNCC activities within the framework of CARMICHAEL's policies.

In a speech at Chicago on March 25, 1968, CARMICHAEL commented as follows: "The white people are preparing to commit genocide against the black race. What are we feeling so moral about? We know the honky got everything. He got it by stealing it. He's not going to give you anything. We got to take it. These brothers on the streets every day take it, but they're taking it for themselves. Let's organize them and let them take it for our people."

This source advised on August 27, 1968, that officials of the Chicago Branch of SNCC disbanded that branch on August 25, 1968, and as of that time it was no longer in existence. Its leaders became associated with the Black Panther Party at that time.

APPENDIX

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, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

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

A fourth source advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner continues in his position as Chairman of the DCA.

This fourth source also advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

This fourth source further advised on July 26, 1968, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 24 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

A second source advised on April 17, 1968, that the DCC Organizing Committee, which was set up by the DCA to further DCA activities in the Chicago area, is dormant. GERALD KIRK, who is a member of the Communist Party of Illinois and the coordinator of DCC activities, is the only officer and member. At this time the DCC has no aims or purposes and does not maintain a headquarters.

The second source advised there are no other DCC clubs in the area and that during the past year DCC activity has been almost nonexistent.

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APPENDIX

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 nation-wide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

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

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

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

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-CHICAGO

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in April, 1968, the YSA-C was considered the youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C officers as of April, 1968, were current members of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
CHICAGO BRANCH

In May, 1968, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve as SWP national functionaries, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP national headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

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6/13/69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, 1969
RM

RM also being forwarded to the USA, U.S. Secret Service, Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 13, 1969

RACIAL TENSIONS,
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, 1969

On June 12, 1969, Captain Robert Samuels, Acting Chief of Police, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that a rally was held from approximately 2:30 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. on that date at the Lido Theater located at Fifth Avenue and Warren Street. According to Captain Samuels, the purpose of the rally was to raise money for legal fees, obtain signatures on petitions, demanding the release of Frederick Allen Hampton, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), who was currently confined to the Menard State Penitentiary, Menard, Illinois.

Attached as an appendix is a characterization of the BPP.

Captain Samuels further advised that approximately 60 individuals of both the Caucasian and Negro races attended the meeting and the group dispersed without incident. Captain Samuels stated that a rally was generally regarded in Maywood as a failure inasmuch as it did not draw a significant crowd or provoke news coverage.

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.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l fe politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

28

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

IBERIA HAMPTON, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, et al.,
Defendants.

Civil Action No. 70-C-1384
(Consolidated)

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS:
COUNTY OF COOK)

AFFIDAVIT OF SPECIAL AGENT HUBERT M. HART

Hubert M. Hart, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says as follows:

1. He is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, and is currently assigned to the Chicago Division, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

2. In May, 1969, he was assigned to the Chicago Division of the FBI. In the usual course of his assigned duties he wrote a report dated May 23, 1969, entitled "Black Panther Party (BPP). Racial Matters."

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3. The last three paragraphs of page 28 and page 29 of the report mentioned in paragraph two concerns a checking account of the Black Panther Party.

This information was orally received by the affiant in confidence on May 2, 1969, from a source with the understanding that the identity of the source would not be divulged.

Further affiant says not.

Hubert M. Hart
Special Agent, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

Subscribed and Sworn to
before me this _____ day
of May, 1975, at
Chicago, Illinois
My commission expires _____

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
October 20, 1969

60

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Characterizations of the BPP and Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) are attached as an appendix hereto. Source utilized in the characterizations and sources set forth in this memorandum have all furnished reliable information in the past.

advised on October 4, 1969, that Fred Hampton, Chairman, Illinois BPP, announced to Chicago news media representatives the BPP would protest the arrest of seven negro males at Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, earlier that date. Hampton stated the Chicago Police Department by the arrest, continued to harrass the Chicago Chapter of the BPP and Hampton called for a massive rally to be held at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, on October 7, 1969, at 12:00 noon.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed on October 7, 1969, that at 11:00 a.m., a group of negroes identifying themselves as BPP members, arrived at the Federal Building Plaza. These individuals commenced handing out literature entitled "Government Conspiracy to Destroy Black Panther Party". The pamphlet criticized the Chicago Police Department and referred to them as "pig Daley's imperialistic mad dogs" and also stated "The continued raids, jailing and murdering of Panthers proves there is a Government conspiracy to destroy the revolutionary leaders in Babylon (America)".

advised the same date, that the BPP rally scheduled for noon that date, was called to emphasize the fact that the Chicago BPP was backing Bobby Seale, National Chairman BPP, in an attempt to gain community backing for the BPP. The BPP has been instructed that any member becoming involved in any militant action would be purged from the Party, according to the source.

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.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

As reported by public news media, Bobby Seale, along with seven other defendants, is currently standing trial for alleged violation of the federal antiriot law statute on charges stemming from the Democratic National Convention meeting in Chicago, in August, 1968.

As of 11:45 a.m., Agents of the FBI observed BPP members setting up loud speaker equipment in the plaza area of the Federal Building.

advised the same date, the Young Lords, a local black youth gang operating on Chicago west side, had met the preceeding day, October 6, 1969, and decided not to participate in the BPP demonstration that day.

At 12:30 p.m., FBI Agents observed approximately 75 persons from the BPP and new left groups in the Plaza area of the Federal Building, along with approximately 200 to 225 spectators. Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, addressed the group and followed the theme, government should be tried for conspiracy against the BPP and offered as evidence the numerous raids on the BPP Offices throughout the United States.

Artie Seale, the wife of Bobby Seale, read a statement to the group that was inaudible.

Allen Holmes, also known as Omar, was observed by FBI Agents as addressing the crowd and stated the real conspiracy was between Mayor Daley (Mayor Richard J. Daley, Chicago), the pigs, President Nixon and John Mitchell, United States Attorney General, in their efforts to crush the BPP. Holmes stated the people of the United States must organize against police brutality and not stand for raids against the BPP as conducted in the past by the Chicago pigs (police). Holmes stated the next time the "pigs" shoot Chicago BPP Headquarter's door down, they will get a surprise. He stated that the people should fight capitalism with socialism, racism with solidarity, and concluded by making an appeal for the citizens of Chicago and those attending the rally, to help the BPP build.

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The above rally was dismissed without incident.

On October 10, 1969, FBI Agents observed 20 to 25 hippie-type individuals passing out leaflets in front of the Cook County Hospital, 1835 West Harrison Street, Chicago. The leaflets indicated a rally would be held that date at the hospital, sponsored by the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM II) faction of SDS, Young Lords and the BPP.

The demonstration occurred about 2:30 p.m., and Lynn French, a Chicago BPP member, addressed the group, saying the BPP could perform a better service for indigent people in the ghettos instead of the Cook County Hospital, if they (BPP) were allowed to operate a day care and health center. The crowd meeting at the Cook County Hospital was orderly and at the conclusion of the rally, the crowd dispersed without incident.

have all advised during the early part of October, 1969, that a coalition does in fact exist between the BPP, the Young Lords and the Young Patriots, a white youth gang of displaced southerners, and RYM II faction of SDS. RYM II faction of SDS is led by Mike Klonsky, former National Secretary of SDS. All sources felt the coalition existed and would continue to exist only as long as the BPP felt that it could receive some benefits from such a coalition. Sources felt that the coalition had deteriorated because of the refusal of the BPP to engage in any activity with these other groups unless the BPP was benefited.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

1 APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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10/20/69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

One copy of the LHM is being disseminated locally to the USA and U.S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
October 17, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

MEETING OF WEST SUBURBAN CIVIL WELFARE AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 2114 MAIN STREET, MELROSE PARK, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 14, 1969

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached in the appendix pages.

On October 16, 1969, the current issue of "The Proviso Herald", a weekly newspaper, distributed in the Maywood, Illinois area, carried an article entitled, "Hampton, Graham, blast Poverty Bias", which reads as follows:

"Thirty-nine years ago, the Melrose Park village board denied the request of a group of black residents to build a church within the village, claiming it would attract 'the colored element from Maywood and Chicago.'

Last Tuesday, Proviso area blacks met in the First Bapstist church of Melrose Park, a Negro church, to discuss other 'problems of black people in the suburbs.'

The small crowd (about 35 or 40) ranged from intense Black Panthers with high and wide Afro haircuts to middle aged suburban couples.

Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black Panthers, was scheduled to appear along with the Rev. George Clements; Dr. Charles Hurst, dean of Malcolm X college; and Bill Graham of Maywood's Human Relations commission.

Hurst and Clements didn't show, so Graham led off with a multi-pronged attack on what the federal and local government is and is not doing.

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He blasted the proposed family planning program, saying that the bill, 'which is not yet safe, is going to be shoved down our throats.'

'When genocide can be forced upon us, there is some question as to the sanity of a system that would allow this,' he said.

Graham, calmly but angrily, called the elementary schools in dist. 89 'a network of failure factories,' and high school dist. 209 'racist oriented.'

He also cited poor housing for low and low middle income families where 'rats play hopscotch with a dead roach,' and'a welfare system where recipients have to storm the welfare office to get what they're entitled to on paper.'

Ron Satchel, health minister of the Illinois Black Panthers, gave a brief talk on the organization's free breakfast program and free health care center.

He also scored family planning, saying that 'increasing population isn't the problem, but the maldistribution of food.'

But it was Fred Hampston who dominated the meeting. With the skill of a practiced surgeon, he dissected mid-twentieth century American society.

'Facism is what we have in this country today,' he heatedly began, 'and there are three integral parts; the avaricious businessman, the demagogic politician, and the racist pig dog policeman.'

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Hampston, embattled in the courts on assault charges, said one of the worst dangers for blacks is their belief in the white power structure's 'false values.'

'Athletics and entertainment are the biggest form of exploitation there is,' he cried, blasting the likes of Wilt Chamberlain and singer James Brown as helping to perpetuate a dangerous myth.

'Hell, with all this work to be done, we got no time for playing.'

The Panther chairman said that everyone has the right to defend himself, so if people don't want the Panthers to have guns, all guns should be thrown in the ocean and not turned in to Chicago police sup. James Conlisk 'so that he can sell them.'

'When you mix explosive chemicals and put them in a keg,' he continued, 'you can march around it, picket it, slap petitions on it, but it's still explosive. You have to get inside at the chemicals, the cause.'

Hampton said he knew his theories weren't very popular.

'But look, I'm 21, if you think that it has all happened in 21 years and that I did it, then you should take me out and shoot me. But you and I know these situations have been around for a long time, and the only people who can change anything is us, the people.'

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He pleaded for unity among all poor people of every color to unite against capitalism, 'we've had too many wars on poverty, let's have some wars on the rich."

On October 16, 1969, Dominic Cimino, Chief of Police, Melrose Park, Illinois, and Captain Wilburt Samuel, Acting Chief of Police, Maywood, Illinois, advised they had no information concerning the meeting held on October 14, 1969, at Melrose Park, Illinois, other than there were no incidents or arrests in connection with the meeting.

This information being disseminated to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

57

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 14, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED FOR THEIR ACTIVITIES DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION (DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Demonstrations and Events that Occurred Relative to Trial October 3 through October 7, 1969 at Chicago, Illinois

The following organizations mentioned in the body of this communication are characterized in the appendix section attached hereto:

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

Black Panther Party (BPP)

National Socialist White Peoples Party (NSWPP)

Friday, October 3, 1969

As of 10:00 a.m., October 3, 1969, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and officers of the Chicago Police Department (PD) reported that no demonstration activity or individuals identified as being associated with activity regarding the trial of the eight individuals being tried in United States District Court, Chicago, for criminal conspiracy to violate the

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CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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Federal Anti-riot Laws (ARL) of 1968 as the result of their activities during the violent confrontations which occurred during the DNC held in Chicago in August, 1968, which is commonly referred to as "The Conspiracy 8" trial, were observed during the late evening of October 2 or through the early morning hours of October 3, 1969, in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago.

At 10:00 a.m., on October 3, 1969, SAs of the FBI who observed the lobby area and outside plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago, reported observing only normal activities and that no protest groups were observed on the scene.

On October 3, 1969, at 11:45 a.m., SAs of the FBI reported that the area of the Federal Building, Chicago, remained calm and no demonstration activity observed.

On October 3, 1969, a Deputy U.S. Marshal (USM) on security duty in the lobby area of the Federal Building, Chicago, advised that Frank E. Zabielski, who frequently appears in the building for the alleged harrassment of various government agencies, was arrested in the lobby of the building at 10:30 a.m. on October 3, 1969, when a loaded .45 automatic side arm in a holster was found in the briefcase he was carrying. The USM Office, Chicago, transferred custody of Zabielski to the Chicago PD for local prosecution.

On October 3, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) Jack B. Schmetter of Chicago advised that Jeff Haas, self-identified as an attorney representing the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM II) faction of SDS,

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contacted him. Haas reported that RYM II plans a rally in the plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago on October 9, 1969, from 12 noon to 3:00 p.m., and expected to assemble a crowd numbering 5,000 persons.

On October 3, 1969, at 12:35 p.m., SAs of the FBI reported the lobby area and outside plaza of the Federal Building, Chicago, appeared calm with normal activity and no demonstration participants observed.

A first source reported that during the noon recess of "The Conspiracy 8" trial on October 3, 1969, Rennard "Rennie" Davis, one of the defendants in the trial, held a press conference in Room 204A of the Federal Building, Chicago. Davis has publicly described himself as one of the early members of SDS, and a project director of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, currently known as the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC). The NMC has been publicly identified as an organization which specializes in forming and directing coalitions of anti-Vietnam War groups throughout the nation for massive anti-war expressions and was the organization that directed demonstration activities during the 1968 DNC at Chicago as well as the march on the Pentagon October, 1967, Washington, D.C., and the Spring Mobilization of April, 1967, in New York City.

During the news conference Rennie Davis introduced Robert Levin, Assistant Professor, Merrimac College, North Andover, Massachusetts, and one other individual. Both individuals asserted that they had been mistaken for Jerry Rubin, one of the eight principal

defendants in "The Conspiracy 8" trial being conducted in Chicago. These individuals stated during August, 1968, at the time of the DNC, they had been mistaken on numerous occasions as being Rubin because of their alleged resemblance to him. These persons were making statements to contradict testimony given that day by Sergeant Murray of the Chicago PD, who testified as to his observing Rubin in Lincoln Park instigating controntations by hippie-type individuals with Chicago police officers. Both of these individuals stated on the occasions mentioned by Sergeant Murray that Rubin had been ill and was not in Lincoln Park and that, in fact, both of these people had been in Lincoln Park on that occasion and that the Chicago PD had followed one of these persons for days under the mistaken belief that the individual was Rubin.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE
TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED
FOR THEIR ACTIVITY DURING THE
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
(DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On October 3, 1969, a second source advised that on October 2, 1969, a meeting was held in the Student Union Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, sponsered by the Workers-Students Alliance Faction of SDS, which is dominated by the Progressive Labor Party. The meeting was attended by approximately 74 persons. At the meeting those in attendance were urged to attend a rally at 12 noon, Saturday, October 4, 1969, in Chicago. Source advised the rally was to begin at Buckingham Fountain in Grant Park, Chicago, which would be followed by a march to the Federal Building, Chicago. Those interested in making the trip to Chicago were asked to be at a train stop by 6:00 p.m. October 3, 1969, at Farmland, on the Michigan State University (MSU) campus.

At 2:00 p.m. on October 3, 1969, SAs of the FBI reported that observations of the lobby area and outside vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago, revealed the areas to be calm with no demonstration activities being observed.

On October 3, 1969, a third source advised that Kathy Boudin, staff worker of the SDS National Office in Chicago, and Robert H. Roth, SDS Activist, were arrested by the Chicago Police Department during the late evening of October 2, 1969, and charged with mob action and aggravated battery. The arrests occurred as a result of their activity in a confrontation with police officers on September 24, 1969, which occurred in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago.

The second source further advised that warrants of arrest were obtained for similar charges by the Chicago PD for Carlie Tanner, employed on the National Staff of SDS, Chicago, as well as SDS activist Jean Yonemura, Marsha Steinberg and Charlotte Masy. All charges supported by warrants eminated from the same September 24, 1969 confrontation with Chicago police officers.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE
TRAILS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED
FOR THEIR ACTIVITY DURING THE
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
(DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On October 3, 1969, a fourth source, who previously furnished information concerning a discussion by unidentified persons on September 30, 1969, at the SDS National Office, Chicago, regarding placement of a bomb in the Federal Building, Chicago, was unable to identify photographs of SDS National Officers or other leading SDS activities as participants in the discussion concerning the Federal Building bomb plan.

The fourth source did advise that the bomb discussion was originated as a result of discussion concerning the specific action intended by SDS, Weatherman Faction, for the October 10, 1969 activities of that faction called "Attack on the Courts." The fourth source stated the original discussion concerning the Federal Bomb Plan did not specifically concern the trial being conducted in the building regarding "The Conspiracy 8" defendants. The bomb plan outlined was directed to the general SDS plans on October 10, 1969, for their advertised "Attack on the Courts."

At 7:00 p.m. on October 3, 1969, a fifth source reported that persons occupying office space, consisting of four rooms on the forth floor at 28 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, under the name of "The conspiracy" have placed sheet steel behind the glass door entrance to that office space. "The Conspiracy" is an exclusive organization composed of eight individuals who refer to themselves as the "Conspiracy 8" indicted during March, 1969, by the Federal Grand Jury, at Chicago, for conspiring to violate the ARL of 1968 as a result of their individual activities during the violent confrontations which accompanied the DNC during August, 1968, in Chicago. The organization was formed for the purpose of soliciting funds for the legal defense of the eight individuals indicted and to plan activities to be carried out for the purpose of calling world wide attention to the trial.

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE
TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED
FOR THEIR ACTIVITY DURING THE
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
(DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The fifth source reported earlier source heard one of the occupants of "The Conspiracy" office space state,"Looks like the dirty pigs got in here last night." The fifth source also reported personally observing from an adjacent room approximately 100 quart bottles filled with an unidentified liquid. The bottles were not capped did not have an odor and no wicks or other materials were noted associated with them. The bottles were sitting on the floor and on two eight foot tables in the room. Source stated based on such a brief observation, a speculation could not be made as to whether the bottles were incendiary devices.

Courtroom Activity

The trial of "The Conspiracy 8" reconvened at 10:05 a.m. on October 3, 1969, in United States District Court, Federal Building, Chicago. No disturbances or unusual incidents occurred during trial proceedings.

During the morning session the Defense conducted cross examination of a Chicago Police Sergeant Robert Murray regarding his testimony concerning observations in Lincoln Park during the 1968 DNC activities. To offset Sergeant Murray's testimony, Defense brought in to the court room a similar appearing white male, wearing a motorcycle helmet in an effort to confuse Murray's testimony as to his identifying Jerry Rubin's, one of the trial defendants, activity in Lincoln Park. Defense raised objections to testimony of other police officer witnesses claiming their testimony in surveiling the trial defendants violates the defendant's constitutional rights of privacy. Court recessed on October 3, 1969 to reconvene at 10 a.m. on October 7, 1969.

Court was not scheduled to reconvene on Monday October 6, 1969 because of a prior court appearance commitment of one of the defense attorneys William Kunstler, and because of a prior dental appointment of defense attorney Leonard Weinglass.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE
TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED
FOR THEIR ACTIVITY DURING THE
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
(DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Saturday, October 4, 1969

As of 8:00 a.m., October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI and Officers of the Chicago PD reported that no demonstration activity or individuals associated with activities regarding the trial of "The Conspiracy 8" were observed during the late evening of October 3, 1969, or through the early morning hours of October 4, 1969, in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago.

As of 10:00 a.m. on October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI reported that there were no indications observed of preparations being made or people gathering for an announced rally at Buckingham Fountain, Grant Park, Chicago, by the Worker-Student Alliance Faction of SDS, which is dominated by the PLP.

On October 4, 1969, at 10:00 a.m. SAs of the FBI and officers of the Chicago PD reported that no unusual activities or gathering of people were observed at or in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago.

The Chicago PD reported on October 4, 1969, that during the early morning hours of October 4, 1969, a Chicago PD officer was wounded by gun fire from the Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) Chapter Headquarter on the West Side of the City. During this incident the Chicago PD arrested seven Negro males and confiscated two weapons from BPP Headquarters space. The Chicago PD reported the incident does not appear to be directly related to the trial but does add tension in the community because Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the BPP, is one of the defendants in the "Conspiracy 8" trial.

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A sixth source reported on October 4, 1969, that Fred Hampton, Chairman Illinois Chapter BPP, Chicago, ammounced to the news media that the BPP was voicing a strong protest of the arrest of the seven male blacks at the Chicago BPP Headquarters by the Chicago PD. Hampton accused the police of continuing their harassment of BPP and called for a massive rally at the Federal Building, Chicago, on Tuesday, October 7, 1969, at 12:00 noon by members of the BPP and "everyone else" in the community to focus attention on the wrongful acts of the Chicago PD against the BPP. The rally called by Hampton appears directed primarily to the Chicago PD rather than being associated with the trial of "The Conspiracy 8".

At 11:45 a.m., October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed approximately 100 demonstrators gathered at Buckingham Fountain, Grant Park, Chicago. Fred Kushner, Leader of the PLP dominated Workers-Student Alliance Faction of SDS was observed at the fountain with the demonstrators. The area remained calm, no incidents occurred and no arrests were made.

On October 4, 1969, at 12:30 p.m. SAs of the FBI observed approximately 200 individuals gathered at Buckingham Fountain, Grant Park, Chicago. Cathy Rakochy, PLP member and Randee Russell, a member of the SDS Chpater at the University of Chicago, were observed to address the assembled crowd. Both delivered speeches critical of United States Policy in carrying on the war in Viet Nam.

Following these speeches, those in attendance, who were identified as members of the Workers-Student Alliance Faction of SDS, conducted a guerilla theater presentation.

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The skits consisted of individuals in bizarre costumes ridiculing prominant figures in the United States, such as S.I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York State, and United States Senator Eugene Mc Carthy. The skit depicted a football game between "the establishment" and the "anti-establishment". The establishment lost the contest by a six to zero score.

At 1:10 p.m. on October 4, 1969, the demonstrators began to march from Buckingham Fountain to the Federal Building, Chicago. No incidents or arrests occurred during the activities at this rally in Grant Park.

At 1:22 p.m. on October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed demonstrators who marched from Grant Park, Chicago, arrive at the Federal Building, Chicago. The building was closed subject to normal Saturday activities and the demonstrators did not attempt to invade the interior or the structure. The demonstrators assembled, marched in an orderly fashion around the Federal Building, Chicago, and chanted for United States withdrawal from Viet Nam. A brief speech was delivered by Robert Siegal, SDS activist, University of Illinois, Circle Campus, Chicago, who urged those in attendance, estimated to be about 300 in number, to join SDS in opposing United States World Imperialism. After a rally of about 15 minutes at the Federal Building, the demonstrators began their march for return to Grant Park, where, according to an announcement, they were to reassemble in small groups for work shop discussions. The demonstrators were orderly, no incidents occurred and no arrests were made.

At 2:00 p.m., on October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI reported that the demonstrators had returned in an orderly fashion from the Federal Building, Chicago, to Grant Park,

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On arrival at the Park, the demonstrators broke up in to small groups to discuss anti-war issues.

By 4:00 p.m., on October 4, 1969, only about 40 demonstrators remained in the park. Discussion groups conducted in an orderly manner, no incidents occurred and no arrests were reported.

As of 5:00 p.m., on October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI reported that all demonstrators had departed Grant Park, that no incidents had occurred and no arrests were made.

Sunday, October 5, 1969

As of 8:00 a.m., October 5, 1969, SAs of the FBI and officers of the Chicago PD reported that no demonstration activities or individuals associated with activity regarding "The Conspiracy 8" trial were observed during the evening of October 4, 1969, or through the early morning hours of October 5, 1969, in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois.

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On October 5, 1969, Sergeant Ronald Kelly of the Chicago PD advised that two members of SDS from California, identified as Daniel M. Brucker, a white male, born March 25, 1942, of Somis, California, and Dennis L. Sleeth, a white male, born January 6, 1941, 1120 West 115th Street, Gardena, California, were arrested during the late evening hours of October 4, 1969 in the "Old Town" area of the city in the vicinity of SDS National Action headquarters at 701 Armitage, Chicago.

These two individuals were in a 1959 Ford Ranchero, with 1969 California license M73501, which contained weapons consealed behind the seat of the vehicle. The weapons were described as a Beretta Jaguar .22 Caliber Semi-automatic Piston, Serial Number 15501, with 50 rounds of .22 caliber long rifle ammunition. One Winchester 20 Gauge Single Shot Shotgun, no seial number with 25 rounds of 20 gauge ammunition. Also recovered were five Samurai swords and 13 daggers. These individuals were charged with unlawful use of weapons and failure to register the fire arms in their possession. They were released on $1,000 bond each, which was posted by SDS members, Chicago.

It was reported on October 5, 1969, by SAs of the FBI and officers of the Chicago PD that the area in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago, appeared normal throughout the day, Sunday, and through the late evening hours. The Chicago PD patroled the area during this time on a routine basis.

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Monday, October 6, 1969

It was reported at 8:00 a.m., on October 6, 1969, by SAs of the FBI and Officers of the Chicago PD, that the area in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago, appeared normal throughout the early morning hours of October 6, 1969. The Chicago PD patrolled the area during this period on a routine basis.

As previously noted, the trail of "The Conspiracy 8" in USDC, Chicago, had been recessed from Friday, October 3, 1969, to be resumed at 10:00 a.m., on Tuesday, October 7, 1969; consequently, there were no "The Conspiracy 8" trial proceedings on this day, Monday, October 6, 1969, in USDC, Chicago.

On October 6, 1969, Frank Wehner, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office of the Chicago PD, advised that Lon Dyson of WLS Radio News Station, Chicago, advised the Chicago PD that he had received an anonymous call reporting that a bomb would go off at the Civic Center Building, Chicago, at 6:00 a.m., on October 6, 1969.

On October 6, 1969, during the early morning hours, the Chicago PD Bomb and Arson Squad thoroughly searched the Civic Center Building, Chicago, and failed to find a bomb or any type explosive device. A physical surveillance of the building was maintained by the Chicago PD throughout the day.

On October 6, 1969, Frank Wehner, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office of the Chicago PD, advised that an explosion occurred at 11:10 p.m., October 6, 1969, at the police statue located at Haymarket Square, Chicago. The statue was that of a police officer, erected to the memory

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of seven Chicago PD officers killed as the result of an explosion of a black powder bomb during the 1886 Haymarket Square riots in Chicago. The statue was knocked from its pedestal and broken into several parts. Approximately 50 windows in the area were shattered. No injuries were reported as a result of the explosion. No suspects were developed and no arrest had been effected as of that time.

The Haymarket Square, where the police statue was erected, was the mobilization area for the scheduled march on October 11, 1969, by the "Weatherman" faction of the SDS.

Tuesday, October 7, 1969

It was reported at 8:00 a.m., on October 7, 1969, by SAs of the FBI and Officers of the Chicago PD, that the area in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago, appeared normal throughout the early morning hours of October 7, 1969. The Chicago PD patrolled the area during this period on a routine basis.

A seventh source advised on October 7, 1969, that several members of the Nationalist Socialist White Peoples Party (NSWPP) met in Chicago on October 5, 1969, with Robert Lloyd, a national leader of the group, of Arlington, Virginia, who spoke about the recent National Socialist Congress and recruiting of new members for the organization. According to the source, following this meeting several members of NSWPP, led by Frank Collins, discussed disrupting the SDS demonstration scheduled for October 8, 1969, at the Federal Building, Chicago. No specific time for this activity was agreed to, but Collins indicated the NSWPP had pressure fire extinguishers which he would at-

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tempt loading with red paint to spray on the demonstrators.

At 11:00 a.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed a group of blacks, identifying themselves as BPP members, arrive at the outdoor plaza of the Federal Building, Chicago. The group was observed to pass out literature entitled "Government Conspiracy to Destroy Black Panther Party". The pamphlet criticized the Chicago PD, referring to police officers as "pig Daly's imperialistic mad dogs" and reported "the continued raids, jailing and murdering of Panthers proves it is a government conspiracy to destroy the revolutionary leaders at Babylon (America)."

An eighth source advised on October 7, 1969, that a BPP rally was scheduled to be held on October 7, 1969, to emphasize support of Bobby Seale, National Chairman of BPP, in an attempt to gain community backing for BPP. The BPP has been instructed by its leadership that any member becoming involved in militant action will be instantly purged from the Party.

At 11:45 a.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed BPP members setting up loudspeaker equipment in the outdoor plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago. Approximately 75 to 100 demonstration participants were observed in the vicinity of the plaza area.

At 12:30 p.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed about 75 members of BPP as well as approximately 225 spectators, gathered in the plaza of the Federal Building, Chicago. On this occasion, Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP Chapter, Chicago, addressed those assembled, advising that the United States Government should be tried for conspiracy against BPP because of the numerous raids on BPP offices throughout the country. Rufus Walls, Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois BPP Chapter, Chicago, was observed by SAs of the FBI to be

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among those present at this rally.

SAs of the FBI also observed Robert (Bob) Stewart, Chicago leader of Youth Against War and Facism, a youth organization opposing United States imperialism, carrying a sign which read "Racist pig Daly stop facist raids, free the Panthers now".

At 12:45 p.m., on October 7, 1969, during this rally, SAs of the FBI observed Artie Seale, wife of Bobby Seale, one of "The Conspiracy 8" defendants and National Chairman of BPP, read in a very low voice, an inaudible statement to those assembled. At 12:52 p.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed Allen Holmes, who is called "Omar", speak to the BPP gathering stating that the real conspiracy was between Mayor Daly, the pigs, President Nixon and United States Attorney General John Mitchell, in their combined efforts to crush the BPP. Omar stated the people of the United States must organize against police brutality and oppose raids against the BPP as conducted in the past by the Chicago pigs. He stated the next time the pigs shoot the Chicago BPP Headquarters door down, they will get a surprise. It was pointed out people should fight capitalism with socialism, racism with solidarity and ended his talk by making an appeal for all Chicago citizens and those attending the rally, to help BPP build.

As of 1:30 p.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI and Officers of the Chicago PD reported the demonstrators remained orderly, no incidents had occurred and no arrests had been made.

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A ninth source advised on October 7, 1969, that the RYM II faction of SDS had set up its coordination center at the Church of the Holy Covenant, 925 West Diversey, Chicago, as a communication center for its planned national action for October, 1969, in Chicago. Source reports RYM II has agreed to the following activities:

October 9, 1969	Demonstration from 3:00 until 5:00 pm at International Harvester Tractor Works
October 10, 1969	Demonstration from 2:30 to 4:30 pm at Cook County Hospital to focus attention on hospital discrimination against the poor.
October 11, 1969	A mass march to begin at 2:00 pm from "Peoples Park", Armitage and Halsted Streets, Chicago, to proceed through Latin-American neighborhood. This march being held and sponsored with BPP and the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth street gang of Chicago.

The third source advised on October 7, 1969, that both RYM II and "Weatherman" factions of SDS, will use a common legal defense composed of attorneys Mark Kadish and Leonard Carlin, who are associated with the Chicago Peace Council. The Chicago Peace Council is a coordinating organization for establishment of common policy adopted by leaderships of various anti-Vietnam war groups of the Chicago area.

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The third source also advised that the Medical Committee for Human Rights has set up first aid medical stations at Armitage and Halsted Streets, Chicago, for the RYM II activity and at 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for the "Weatherman" faction of SDS. These stations were established in anticipation of possible injury to participants in demonstrations sponsored by each faction of SDS. It is noted that the Medical Committee for Human Rights established similar facilities for alleged demonstration casualties during the 1968 DNC at Chicago.

As of 1:30 p.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed William Charles Ayers, National Educational Secretary, of SDS, at the outdoor plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago.

At 1:40 p.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed Rennard (Rennie) Davis, one of the defendants at "The Conspiracy 8" trial, address the assembled crowd at the Federal Court Building, Chicago, advising that demonstrations would take place on October 17, 1969, throughout the United States, by an Ad Hoc committee of lawyers. He also announced that on October 25, 1967, all law students would walk out of their classes. He also called for the population of Chicago to meet at the Civic Center on November 3, 1969, indicating the purpose of that demonstration would be to protest the current "The Conspiracy 8" trial in the hope that the proceeding would be terminated. On this occasion, Davis was heard to state, "We sure showed the cops last night. Ha! Ha! The Haymarket." It is noted that a statue of a police officer was extensively damaged by explosion at Haymarket Square in Chicago, during the preceeding evening, October 6, 1969. Davis further stated

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"This city hasn't seen anything yet. We're going to destroy all symbols of the police system". On this occasion, SAs of the FBI observed Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP Chapter, Chicago, called for everyone to meet at the Federal Building, Chicago, every Tuesday at noon, until the trial ends. He observed "Don't worry about going to school, working or anything else, just meet here every Tuesday".

At 2:15 p.m., on October 7, 1969, the demonstrators departed in small groups and the Federal Building plaza area returned to a normal appearance. No incidents occurred or arrests made during this activity.

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On October 7, 1969, Richard Elrod, Assistant Corporation Concil, City of Chicago, advised he was contacted on October 6, 1969, by Mark Kadish, who identified himself as an attorney, and stated he wanted to represent the demonstrators who would participate in the Weatherman and RYM II SDS factions, October 8 through 11, 1969, activity scheduled to occur in Chicago.

Kadish advised on this occasion that he and 20 other attorneys, including 10 from Ohio and 10 from Wisconsin, desired to be notified when demonstrators were arrested. Kadish was advised by City of Chicago court officials that any arrests that might be made would involve individuals, not organizations, and that any request for an attorney would have to be made on an individual basis by the persons arrested. Kadish was further advised in the event those arrested desired an attorney they would, of course, be permitted to have one. Kadish was told that he and his group would not, however, be allowed to assume legal representation for demonstrators who might be arrested on a mass basis.

Elrod further advised that Kadish requested that permits be granted so that SDS demonstrations could take place on the dates indicated at the following locations:

10/9/69 - Vicinity of International
Harvester Tractor Works
2600 West 31st Street
Chicago

10/10/69 - Pasteur Park,
Located across street from
Cook County Hospital
1835 West Harrison Street
Chicago

10/11/69 - Peoples Park at
Armitage and Halsted Streets
Chicago

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As of 11:40 p.m., October 7, 1969, Special Agents of the FBI and officers of the Chicago PD reported during the late afternoon and evening hours of October 7, 1969, the areas of the Federal Building, Civic Center Building and parks which were sites of all recent demonstration activities, appeared to be calm with no massing of people, demonstrations, rallies, incidents or arrests.

Courtroom Activity

On October 7, 1969, at 10:00 a.m. the trial of "The Conspiracy 8" was reconvened for the first time since being recessed during the late afternoon of October 3, 1969, in United States District Court, Chicago. The trial was resumed without incident or demonstrations.

A brief recess was granted on motion by defense attorneys in midmorning, at which time associates of the defendants distributed a press release to reporters which explained in legal form the position of defendants attorneys' arguments opposing testimony of a Chicago PD surveillance concerning defendant Jerry Rubin and his activities during the 1968 DNC at Chicago. Court reconvened and trial proceeded without incident until noon recess.

The trial reconvened after lunch recess at 2:14 p.m. on October 7, 1969, at which time defense attorneys again requested USDC Judge Julius Hoffmann to allow more visitors in the court room. The court denied the request noting that the space was taken and he intended to insure sufficient seating capacity for all members of the press. The trial proceeded with the introduction of government witnesses and cross-examination by defense attorneys. The defense again raised the question of unauthorized police surveillances of the conspiracy defendants during the 1968 DNC in Chicago as being a violation of their constitutional right of privacy.

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The defense's point was again overruled by Judge Hoffmann. Judge Hoffmann then admonished defense attorney Kunstler for his behavior during the court's remarks and for the posture of the defendants at the defense table during the trial. The court recessed at 4:30 p.m. on October 7, 1969, without incident to reconvene at 10:00 a.m. the following morning.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

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, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

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

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the 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 on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box [illegible], Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l fe politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY, Also known as The American Nazi Party, Chicago, Illinois

A source advised on November 14, 1960, that on that date a meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of organizing a Chicago Unit of the American Nazi Party (ANP) which maintains headquarters in Arlington, Virginia. GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, National Commander, ANP, took charge of this meeting.

On May 22, 1966, MATTHIAS KOEHL, self-identified as lieutenant, ANP, Chicago, advised that the ANP in Chicago is to a degree autonomous although it remains subject to the final authority of GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL and ANP national headquarters.

A second and third source advised in December, 1966, that a directive was received from the national headquarters in Arlington during December, 1966, advising that the official name of the organization beginning January, 1967, would be National Socialist White People's Party (NSWPP).

During November and December, 1968, the second and third source advised that the Chicago unit of the NSWPP has no headquarters in Chicago. At this time MATTHIAS KOEHL, mentioned above, appointed FRANK COLIN, Midwest Coordinator, and RICHARD TEDOR, Assistant Coordinator, of the NSWPP in this area. Several meetings have been held recently in Chicago to develop a program of activity.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
October 14, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED FOR THEIR ACTIVITIES DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Character

Reference Reference is made to letterhead memorandum 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.

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois 60604
October 13, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is described on the appendix page attached hereto. All sources utilized herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On October 12, 1969, advised that it was his understanding that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, Illinois, had indicated that the BPP planned to conduct a rally at the Federal Building, Chicago, each Tuesday at noon, as long as the Federal Anti-Riot Conspiracy Trial was being held.

further advised that he had learned that the BPP planned to have as many black people as they could at the Federal Building in Chicago at 7:00 AM on Wednesday, October 22, 1969, in order that they would have priority in obtaining seats in the courtroom where the Anti-Riot Conspiracy Trial was being held. The source added that the purpose of attendance of black people in the court on October 22, 1969, was, according to the information available to him, that such date was the birthday of Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the BPP, and one of the defendants in the Anti-Riot Conspiracy Trial.

advised that based on information available to him the BPP planned no action in the above regard which might cause a disturbance of any type.

Declassified 4/4/75 66M

CONFIDENTIAL
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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.

Copies of this Letterhead Memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service,
Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military
Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois

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APPENDIX

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Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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Page 1541

File #:

62-HQ-1116395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 8 & 14

FD 302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

On June 4, 1969 SA RAMON W. STRATTON was present at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, when arrests were made for harboring a fugitive from justice, in building occupied by an organization calling themselves the Black Panthers. Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office instructed SA STRATTON to conduct a lawful search of the building in which the arrests were made, with assistance of other Special Agents of the FBI.

Posters, pamphlets, printed material and machines were observed on the walls, floors, desks and chairs and it appeared to SA STRATTON that these items would be subject to seizure under a search warrant issued in conformance with Rule 41 (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in conjunction with violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2383, 2384 and 2385.

Section 2383 relates to rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof or in giving aid and comfort thereto.

Section 2384 relates to conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, etc.

Section 2385 relates to willfully advocating, etc. the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the printing, etc. of material, and the organizing, etc. of persons for such purposes.

SA STRATTON therefore directed that certain materials be seized and preserved as evidence of violations of laws of the United States, possibly being committed in presence of Agents, both as mere evidence and as material designed or intended for use or which is or has been used as means of committing a criminal offense (Rule 41 (b)) and material that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3103a).

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA RAMON W. STRATTON:rws Date dictated 6-5-69

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.

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Page 1543

The foregoing documents were seized and are being held as evidence at the Chicago Office of the FBI.

A characterization of the BPP is attached as an appendix hereto.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service,
Chicago, Illinois

Office of Special Investigations,
Chicago, Illinois

United States Naval Investigative
Service Office, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military
Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

Incidental to a search to locate federal fugitives at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the premises of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), the following documents were located in a brown record box which was in the private office on the southeast corner of the second floor of that building:

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SAs DAVID M. FRAHM and ROBERT J. TOMPKINS DMF Date dictated 6/6/69

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.

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Page 1545

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
June 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), incidental to the executing of federal warrants at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the headquarters of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), seized the following documents:

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.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1546

FD-3

FBI

Date: 6/6/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1291)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter and particularly the "Suggested Plan For the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure," or alleged war plans for the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

In view of the special significance of this information, it is set forth as a separate LHM and a more comprehensive LHM concerning all of the items seized during the FBI raid on 6/4/69 of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, follows.

In addition, one copy each is being forwarded to the USA, U.S. Secret Service, CSI, NISO, Chicago and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

DBF

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1547

On June 4, 1969, SA EDWARD KINZER, Jr., signed the aforementioned complaint before United States Commissioner JAMES T. BALOG. On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney ETTEN advised that all of the above eight subjects appeared before Commissioner BALOG and were released on own recognizance bond. The male individuals' bond was set at $4,000 and the female subjects at $3,000. the case was continued until 3:00 p.m. on June 20, 1969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1548

GEORGIA WASHINGTON was placed under arrest at 2350 West Madison. She was immediately advised of her rights by SA JACK D. VANDERWALD. She advised she understood her rights, but refused to execute a warning and waiver form.

WASHINGTON was shown photographs of the following individuals:

GEORGE SAMS, JR.
FBI Number 493 526 F

LONNIE MC LUCAS
FBI Number 546 916 E

LANDON ROBERT WILLIAMS
FBI Number 229 544 G

RORY B. HITHE.

WASHINGTON advised that she had never seen any of these individuals and their names were not familiar to her. She advised that she did not wish to make any further statement.

The following description of WASHINGTON was obtained by observation and interview:

Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	January 22, 1951
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'4"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	352-42-7813

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA BRUCE F. KNIPP and
SA JACK D. VANDERWALD/JDV Date dictated 6/6/69

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.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1549

1

On June 4, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was while being interviewed in the Chicago Office of the FBI, given a body search and the following items were found:

One book entitled "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-Tung" by MAO TSE-TUNG, which bore a red soft leather cover.

One pamphlet entitled "Along the Socialist or Capitalist Road?", printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, and dated August 15, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything" by YAO WEN-YUAN, printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1968.

A pamphlet entitled "China's Great Revolution and The Soviet Union's Great Tragedy" by RENMIN RIBAO (People's Daily) Observer dated June 4, 1967. This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "Statement By Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression". This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1968, and it bore a date of April 16, 1968.

With the exception of the last named pamphlet, the other three pamphlets bore the following worded stamp:

"A copy of this material has been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

1

JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and CHARLES E. BRUNNER who identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. Prior to commencement of the interview, WARD was furnished form FD-395, "Interrogation: Advice of Rights" which he read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood his rights as they were written on the form and as he read them, but he would not sign anything because he does not know or understand what he is doing and because it is against the rules of the Black Panther Party. WARD furnished the following information:

His name is JESSE WARD and he resides at 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Black Panther Party of Illinois. Other than call the interviewing Agents numerous obscene names, he refused to furnish any other information.

The following description of WARD was obtained through observation and interrogation on June 4, 1969:

Name	JESSE WARD
Address	721 North Troy
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6' - 6'1"
Weight	175 - 180 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, bushy American cut
Age	Approximately 19
Complexion	Medium dark
Scars and marks	2" scar, upper left lip
Characteristics	Wears glasses; wears a wispy goatee and mustache

---

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and
by CHARLES E. BRUNNER EJC Date dictated 6/4/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/6/69

LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, 3326 West Fulton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents (SA) DONALD W. OXLEY and RICHARD L. KNEIBERT, who identified themselves to him as SAs of the FBI. Prior to the commencement of the interview, ROBERSON was furnished Form FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form" which he carefully read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood what his rights were but that he did not desire to sign any legal document.. ROBERSON furnished the following information:

ROBERSON furnished SAs with his name, address, and basic descriptive information. He refused to make any further statements to the Agents regarding the Black Panther Party or his involvement with the Party. He denied any knowledge of GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, also known as Robinson
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	20
Date of Birth	12/20/48
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	United States
Height	5'11"
Weight	202 Pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium-dark
Scars and Marks	1½" scar right knee
Father's Address	3326 West Fulton Street Chicago, Illinois
Occupation	Unemployed
Marital Status	Single

6/4/69 Chicago, Illinois

On at

SAs DONALD W. OXLEY and RICHARD L. KNEIBERT

File #

by

6/6/69 Date dictated

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Page 1552

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, Special Agent (SA) GORDON S. BROOKS and SA HERMAN H. SCOTT arrested PATRICK KEEN at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), 2350 West Madison Street.

KEEN was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn Street, where he was photographed, fingerprinted and interviewed concerning his association with the BPP and with the subject GEORGE SAMS, JR.

KEEN was provided with a copy of a Warning and Waiver Form which he read and stated he understood, but declined to sign.

KEEN provided the following information:

He stated that he has been a member of the BPP for approximately three weeks and advised that on the night of June 3-4, 1969, he was the Officer of the Day (OD) at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that as the OD he had been in charge of the BPP office,

KEEN observed a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and stated that he did not know SAMS by name nor did he recognize the photograph. He stated that he had never seen the person in the photograph in the BPP office.

KEEN advised that a couple of weeks ago, he had gone into the BPP office and had heard someone talking loudly in another room in the office. He stated that he made inquiries about the person making the noise and was told that the man's name was WADDELL and that he was from BPP headquarters on the West coast. He added, however, that he did not actually observe WADDELL and, therefore, would be unable to state whether or not this person was identical with the photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA GORDON S. BROOKS
by SA HERMAN H. SCOTT GSB Date dictated 6/5/69

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.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1553

Date June 9, 1969

1

HARVEY D. HOLT was arrested at the headquarters of the Chicago Office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He was informed that he was being arrested for harboring a fugitive from justice wanted by Federal authorities. He was informed of the identities of the below named agents as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOLT was informed that he did not have to say anything, that anything he did say could be used against him later in a court of law, that he was entitled to contact an attorney and to talk to him before talking to the arresting agents, and that if he could not afford an attorney the Federal District Court would appoint one for him.

The above rights were exhibited to HOLT in written form, and he executed a waiver of rights. He furnished no information other than the following background information:

Name	HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, aka, Harvey D. Holt, Dwight Holt
Date of birth	10/8/43
Place of birth	Bay St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5' 9"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and marks	Mustache; blemishes on right shoulder; a small pencil-line scar under each nostril; left ear pierced.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SAs STEPHEN E. DELANTY and JOHN F. MILLER Date dictated 6/9/69

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.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 5, 1969

ANDREA LEVERLY GRAVES was interviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, by Special Agents (SA) RICHARD A. CARR and JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. Prior to being interviewed GRAVES was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was furnished with a form entitled, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights", which she read. After reading this form GRAVES stated she understood her rights and declined to sign the form.

GRAVES admitted she is a member of the Black Panther Party, however, declined to state how long she had been a member.

GRAVES was displayed photographs of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and RORY B. HITHE and stated she does not know either of them and has never seen them.

GRAVES refused to answer any further questions with the exception of some questions regarding her background and description.

An examination of GRAVES' personal effects disclosed the following items:

One aerosol spray can of "Protect-U" defensive spray, which was retained.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 873-1429.

Card listing person to notify in case of emergency as Grandmother BURTON, 8440 Vernon, telephone number RA3-4239, and ST3-9523.

Card indicating GRAVES had completed course in Red Cross Home Nursing at Peace Memorial Hospital, June 26, 1968.

Card indicating GRAVES is a registered Practical Nurse.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. and
by RICHARD A. CARR Date dictated 6/5/69

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.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1555

1

Date June 10, 1969

After being advised of the identities and official capacities of the arresting officers, BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON was arrested for harboring a Federal fugitive at 5:58 A.M., June 4, 1969, at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He was immediately orally advised of his rights as contained in "Interrogation; Advice of Rights; Your Rights" Form. He declined to make a statement and refused to give his identity. He was then transported in Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Radio Car Number 180, to FBI Headquarters, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for processing by Special Agents KELLY V. ENGLAND and RICHARD S. SWENSEN.

At FBI Headquarters, DICKSON was again advised of his rights as contained in the "Your Rights" Form, and he stated he understood his rights, but refused to be interviewed other than giving his name and his home address, which he listed as being 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

The following is a description of subject obtained through interview and observation:

Name	BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON
Date of birth	Refused to give
Place of birth	Refused to give
Former Employment	Janitor
Residence	2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	165 - 170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Scars	9 inch scar on upper left arm with stitching scars on either s 1 inch scar on left shoulder bl ½ inch circular scar inside elb left arm ½ inch circular scar back of el

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

SA KELLY V. ENGLAND and
SA RICHARD S. SWENSEN/RSS

by _____ Date dictated 6/10/69

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Page 1556

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

On June 4, 1969, SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, HERMAN N. SCOTT, and SHERMAN NOBLE, JR., arrested LOCKETT P. BIBBS on the sidewalk in front of 2350 West Madison. This address houses the offices of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and BIBBS was about to enter same at the time he was arrested.

BIBBS was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn, where he was photographed, fingerprinted, and provided with a printed warning and waiver form which he read but declined to sign.

BIBBS was interviewed by SAs HOUSLEY, JEROME T. COLLINS, and JOSEPH J. STUMPF regarding his association with the BPP and he advised as follows:

BIBBS stated he has been a member of the BPP for about four or five months. He then amended his statement regarding his membership with the BPP and advised he is merely a friend of the party and works for them. He stated, however, he has never formally joined the BPP. BIBBS stated that at the time of his arrest he was about to enter the offices of the BPP to help supervise their "Breakfast for Children Program." He stated that his duties are to set tables and help serve the children as they are being fed. He stated that the BPP tries to help the people in the neighborhood and he feels it is a very good and worthwhile organization. He advised that he has never seen any guns or other weapons in the BPP headquarters and that he has never seen a member of the BPP carrying a gun on his person.

BIBBS was shown a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and stated he did not know SAMS by name or photograph. BIBBS advised he had been in the BPP headquarters several times during the previous evening, but again denied having seen SAMS on the premises.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # ____

SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, HERMAN N. SCOTT, SHERMAN NOBLE, JR., JEROME T. COLLINS, and JOSEPH J. STUMPF

by JWH Date dictated 6/6/69

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information from the New Haven Division reflecting that GEORGE SAMS, JR., had been charged with the holding and subsequent murder of one, ALEX RACKLEY for several days in May, 1969, during which time he was tortured, scalded with boiling water, beaten, burned, and subsequently murdered. An authorized complaint was filed May 27, 1969, before United States Commissioner (USC) ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, by SA ROBERT C. PUCKETT. A Commissioner's warrant was issued for his arrest on May 27, 1969, charging violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code.

On June 3 and 4, 1969, information was received that the subject had been, and was then, as late as 12:30 a.m., on June 4, 1969, in the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He further advised that the subject was expected to remain there at least for the remainder of that night.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., on June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office surrounded the premises at BPP Headquarters. SA R. B. YADON, Jr., telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at this address that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., and three other individuals. SA YADON attempted to elicit cooperation of those within the BPP Headquarters without success. After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of this building were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. These eight individuals identified themselves as follows:

LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT
PATRICK KEEN
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON
JESSIE WARD
GEORGIA WASHINGTON.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1558

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

On June 4, 1969 SA RAMON W. STRATTON was present at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, when arrests were made for harboring a fugitive from justice, in building occupied by an organization calling themselves the Black Panthers. Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office instructed SA STRATTON to conduct a lawful search of the building in which the arrests were made, with assistance of other Special Agents of the FBI.

Posters, pamphlets, printed material and machines were observed on the walls, floors, desks and chairs and it appeared to SA STRATTON that these items would be subject to seizure under a search warrant issued in conformance with Rule 41 (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in conjunction with violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2383, 2384 and 2385.

Section 2383 relates to rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof or in giving aid and comfort thereto.

Section 2384 relates to conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, etc.

Section 2385 relates to willfully advocating, etc. the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the printing, etc. of material, and the organizing, etc. of persons for such purposes.

SA STRATTON therefore directed that certain materials be seized and preserved as evidence of violations of laws of the United States, possibly being committed in presence of Agents, both as more evidence and as material designed or intended for use or which is or has been used as means of committing a criminal offense (Rule 41 (b)) and material that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3103a).

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File#

by SA RAMON W. STRATTON:rws Date dictated 6-5-69

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.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1559

The foregoing documents were seized and are being held as evidence at the Chicago Office of the FBI.

A characterization of the BPP is attached as an appendix hereto.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service,
Chicago, Illinois

Office of Special Investigations,
Chicago, Illinois

United States Naval Investigative
Service Office, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military
Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1560

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

Incidental to a search to locate federal fugitives at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the premises of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), the following documents were located in a brown record box which was in the private office on the southeast corner of the second floor of that building:

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SAs DAVID M. FRAHM and ROBERT J. TOMPKINS DMF Date dictated 6/6/69

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
June 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), incidental to the executing of federal warrants at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the headquarters of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), seized the following documents:

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.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1562

FD-3

FBI

Date: 6/6/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1291)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter and particularly the "Suggested Plan For the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure," or alleged war plans for the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

In view of the special significance of this information, it is set forth as a separate LHM and a more comprehensive LHM concerning all of the items seized during the FBI raid on 6/4/69 of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, follows.

In addition, one copy each is being forwarded to the USA, U.S. Secret Service, CSI, NISO, Chicago and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

DMF

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1563

On June 4, 1969, SA EDWARD KINZER, Jr., signed the aforementioned complaint before United States Commissioner JAMES T. BALOG. On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney ETTEN advised that all of the above eight subjects appeared before Commissioner BALOG and were released on own recognizance bond. The male individuals' bond was set at $4,000 and the female subjects at $3,000. the case was continued until 3:00 p.m. on June 20, 1969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1564

GEORGIA WASHINGTON was placed under arrest at 2350 West Madison. She was immediately advised of her rights by SA JACK D. VANDEWALD. She advised she understood her rights, but refused to execute a warning and waiver form.

WASHINGTON was shown photographs of the following individuals:

GEORGE SAMS, JR.
FBI Number 493 526 F

LONNIE MC LUCAS
FBI Number 546 916 E

LANDON ROBERT WILLIAMS
FBI Number 229 544 G

RORY B. HITHE.

WASHINGTON advised that she had never seen any of these individuals and their names were not familiar to her. She advised that she did not wish to make any further statement.

The following description of WASHINGTON was obtained by observation and interview:

Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	January 22, 1951
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'4"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	352-42-7813

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA BRUCE F. KNIPP and
SA JACK D. VANDEWALD/JDV Date dictated 6/6/69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1565

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One book entitled "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-Tung" by MAO TSE-TUNG, which bore a red soft leather cover.

One pamphlet entitled "Along the Socialist or Capitalist Road?", printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, and dated August 15, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything" by YAO WEN-YUAN, printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1968.

A pamphlet entitled "China's Great Revolution and The Soviet Union's Great Tragedy" by RENMIN RIBAO (People's Daily) Observer dated June 4, 1967. This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "Statement By Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression". This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1968, and it bore a date of April 16, 1968.

With the exception of the last named pamphlet, the other three pamphlets bore the following worded stamp:

"A copy of this material has been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1566

Date 6/4/69

1

JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and CHARLES E. BRUNNER who identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. Prior to commencement of the interview, WARD was furnished form FD-395, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" which he read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood his rights as they were written on the form and as he read them, but he would not sign anything because he does not know or understand what he is doing and because it is against the rules of the Black Panther Party. WARD furnished the following information:

His name is JESSE WARD and he resides at 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Black Panther Party of Illinois. Other than call the interviewing Agents numerous obscene names, he refused to furnish any other information.

The following description of WARD was obtained through observation and interrogation on June 4, 1969:

Name	JESSE WARD
Address	721 North Troy
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6' - 6'1"
Weight	175 - 180 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, bushy American cut
Age	Approximately 19
Complexion	Medium dark
Scars and marks	2" scar, upper left lip
Characteristics	Wears glasses; wears a wispy goatee and mustache

---

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File#

SAs EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and CHARLES E. BRUNNER EJC

by Date dictated 6/4/69

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Page 1567

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/6/69

LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, 3326 West Fulton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents (SA) DONALD W. OXLEY and RICHARD L. KNEIBERT, who identified themselves to him as SAs of the FBI. Prior to the commencement of the interview, ROBERSON was furnished Form FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form" which he carefully read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood what his rights were but that he did not desire to sign any legal document. ROBERSON furnished the following information:

ROBERSON furnished SAs with his name, address, and basic descriptive information. He refused to make any further statements to the Agents regarding the Black Panther Party or his involvement with the Party. He denied any knowledge of GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, also known as Robinson
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	20
Date of Birth	12/20/48
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	United States
Height	5'11"
Weight	202 Pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium-dark
Scars and Marks	1½" scar right knee
Father's Address	3326 West Fulton Street Chicago, Illinois
Occupation	Unemployed
Marital Status	Single

6/4/69 Chicago, Illinois

On at

SAs DONALD W. OXLEY and RICHARD L. KNEIBERT File #

by 6/6/69 Date dictated

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Page 1568

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, Special Agent (SA) GORDON S. BROOKS and SA HERMAN H. SCOTT arrested PATRICK KEEN at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), 2350 West Madison Street.

KEEN was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn Street, where he was photographed, fingerprinted and interviewed concerning his association with the BPP and with the subject GEORGE SAMS, JR.

KEEN was provided with a copy of a Warning and Waiver Form which he read and stated he understood, but declined to sign.

KEEN provided the following information:

He stated that he has been a member of the BPP for approximately three weeks and advised that on the night of June 3-4, 1969, he was the Officer of the Day (OD) at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that as the OD he had been in charge of the BPP office,

KEEN observed a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and stated that he did not know SAMS by name nor did he recognize the photograph. He stated that he had never seen the person in the photograph in the BPP office.

KEEN advised that a couple of weeks ago, he had gone into the BPP office and had heard someone talking loudly in another room in the office. He stated that he made inquiries about the person making the noise and was told that the man's name was WADDELL and that he was from BPP headquarters on the West coast. He added, however, that he did not actually observe WADDELL and, therefore, would be unable to state whether or not this person was identical with the photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA GORDON S. BROOKS
by SA HERMAN H. SCOTT GSB Date dictated 6/5/69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1569

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date June 9, 1969

HARVEY D. HOLT was arrested at the headquarters of the Chicago Office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He was informed that he was being arrested for harboring a fugitive from justice wanted by Federal authorities. He was informed of the identities of the below named agents as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOLT was informed that he did not have to say anything, that anything he did say could be used against him later in a court of law, that he was entitled to contact an attorney and to talk to him before talking to the arresting agents, and that if he could not afford an attorney the Federal District Court would appoint one for him.

The above rights were exhibited to HOLT in written form, and he executed a waiver of rights. He furnished no information other than the following background information:

Name	HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, aka, Harvey D. Holt, Dwight Holt
Date of birth	10/8/43
Place of birth	Bay St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5' 9"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and marks	Mustache; blemishes on right shoulder; a small pencil-line scar under each nostril; left ear pierced.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois

by SAs STEPHEN E. DELANTY and JOHN F. MILLER File #

Date dictated 6/9/69

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Page 1570

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 5, 1969

ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES was interviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, by Special Agents (SA) RICHARD A. CARR and JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. Prior to being interviewed GRAVES was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was furnished with a form entitled, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights", which she read. After reading this form GRAVES stated she understood her rights and declined to sign the form.

GRAVES admitted she is a member of the Black Panther Party, however, declined to state how long she had been a member.

GRAVES was displayed photographs of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and RORY B. HITHE and stated she does not know either of them and has never seen them.

GRAVES refused to answer any further questions with the exception of some questions regarding her background and description.

An examination of GRAVES' personal effects disclosed the following items:

One aerosol spray can of "Protect-U" defensive spray, which was retained.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 873-1429.

Card listing person to notify in case of emergency as Grandmother BURTON, 8440 Vernon, telephone number RA3-4239, and ST3-9523.

Card indicating GRAVES had completed course in Red Cross Home Nursing at Peace Memorial Hospital, June 26, 1968.

Card indicating GRAVES is a registered Practical Nurse.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. and
by RICHARD A. CARR Date dictated 6/5/69

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Page 1571

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 10, 1969

After being advised of the identities and official capacities of the arresting officers, BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON was arrested for harboring a Federal fugitive at 5:58 AM, June 4, 1969, at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He was immediately orally advised of his rights as contained in "Interrogation; Advice of Rights; Your Rights" Form. He declined to make a statement and refused to give his identity. He was then transported in Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Radio Car Number 180, to FBI Headquarters, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for processing by Special Agents KELLY V. ENGLAND and RICHARD S. SWENSEN.

At FBI Headquarters, DICKSON was again advised of his rights as contained in the "Your Rights" Form, and he stated he understood his rights, but refused to be interviewed other than giving his name and his home address, which he listed as being 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

The following is a description of subject obtained through interview and observation:

Name	BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON
Date of birth	Refused to give
Place of birth	Refused to give
Former Employment	Janitor
Residence	2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	165 - 170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Scars	9 inch scar on upper left arm with stitching scars on either s 1 inch scar on left shoulder bl ½ inch circular scar inside elb left arm ½ inch circular scar back of el

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

SA KELLY V. ENGLAND and
SA RICHARD S. SWENSEN/RSS

by _____ Date dictated 6/10/69

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Page 1572

Date June 6, 1969

1

On June 4, 1969, SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, HERMAN H. SCOTT, and SHELDON NOBLE, JR., arrested LOCKETT P. BIBBS on the sidewalk in front of 2350 West Madison. This address houses the offices of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and BIBBS was about to enter same at the time he was arrested.

BIBBS was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn, where he was photographed, fingerprinted, and provided with a printed warning and waiver form which he read but declined to sign.

BIBBS was interviewed by SAs HOUSLEY, JEROME T. COLLINS, and JOSEPH J. STUMPF regarding his association with the BPP and he advised as follows:

BIBBS stated he has been a member of the BPP for about four or five months. He then amended his statement regarding his membership with the BPP and advised he is merely a friend of the party and works for them. He stated, however, he has never formally joined the BPP. BIBBS stated that at the time of his arrest he was about to enter the offices of the BPP to help supervise their "Breakfast for Children Program." He stated that his duties are to set tables and help serve the children as they are being fed. He stated that the BPP tries to help the people in the neighborhood and he feels it is a very good and worthwhile organization. He advised that he has never seen any guns or other weapons in the BPP headquarters and that he has never seen a member of the BPP carrying a gun on his person.

BIBBS was shown a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and stated he did not know SAMS by name or photograph. BIBBS advised he had been in the BPP headquarters several times during the previous evening, but again denied having seen SAMS on the premises.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, HERMAN H. SCOTT, SHELDON NOBLE, JR., JEROME T. COLLINS, and JOSEPH J. STUMPF

by JWH Date dictated 6/6/69

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information from the New Haven Division reflecting that GEORGE SAMS, JR., had been charged with the holding and subsequent murder of one, ALEX RACKLEY for several days in May, 1969, during which time he was tortured, scalded with boiling water, beaten, burned, and subsequently murdered. An authorized complaint was filed May 27, 1969, before United States Commissioner (USC) ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, by SA ROBERT C. PUCKETT. A Commissioner's warrant was issued for his arrest on May 27, 1969, charging violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code.

On June 3 and 4, 1969, information was received that the subject had been, and was then, as late as 12:30 a.m., on June 4, 1969, in the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He further advised that the subject was expected to remain there at least for the remainder of that night.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., on June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office surrounded the premises at BPP Headquarters. SA R. B. YADON, Jr., telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at this address that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., and three other individuals. SA YADON attempted to elicit cooperation of those within the BPP Headquarters without success. After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of this building were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. These eight individuals identified themselves as follows:

LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT
PATRICK KEEN
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON
JESSIE WARD
GEORGIA WASHINGTON.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1574

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
1 - USA, New Haven

Report of: SA EDWARD KINZER, JR. Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: June 12, 1969

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: GEORGE SAMS, JR.;
LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS;
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON;
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES;
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT;
PATRICK KEEN;
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON;
JESSIE WARD;
GEORGIA WASHINGTON

Character: UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER; CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER; KIDNAPING; CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT KIDNAPING; BINDING; HARBORING

Snopsis: On 6/3 and 4/69, information was received that subject GEORGE SAMS, JR. was being secreted at the Headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Chicago, which during the early morning hours of 6/4/69, Chicago Agents attempted to gain access to this office in an attempt to locate subject. After repeated attempts to gain cooperation of members of the BPP, all occupants ordered out of premises. Arrested and charged with harboring subject GEORGE SAMS, JR., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code, were subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, AND GEORGIA WASHINGTON. AUSA, Chicago authorized filing of these charges before United States Commissioner, Chicago, on 6/4/69. All subjects appeared before United States Commissioner that day and released on bond for reappearance on 6/20/69. A search incidental to subjects' arrests and in connection with search for fugitive, resulted in seizure by Agents of 13 guns, large quantities of ammunition, swords, gasmasks, office machines, books and quantities of records, posters, and literature. SUBJECT SAMS REPORTEDLY ENFORCER FOR BPP AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

- P -

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BLAIR ANDERSON

Anderson is to be bailed out of jail per instructions of the BPP lawyers. However, ANDERSON will not be allowed to be reinstated as a BPP member.

3/3/70 BILLY BROOKS

BROOKS is allegedly getting the feeling that he is not trusted by the membership and leaders of the Chicago area BPP.

3/4/70 HOWARD ALK

ALK is currently at his place in Michigan reviewing some film concerning the BPP.

HOWARD ALK, MIKE GRAY, FILM GROUP, INC.

GRAY has private pilot license and will fly up to see ALK on 3/11/70.

The Film Group, Incorporated is allegedly moving from their current address.

3/5/70 LOUIS TRUELOCK, ROBERT DEMARY

The BPP membership feel that these two BPP members are either informants for the pigs or will be trouble for the party. General feeling is that they should have been left in jail as they are doing various things without authorization from the Party.

3/5/70 JEWEL COOK, JOAN WOLFSON

COOK is sleeping with WOLFSON on occasion.

3/9/70 BILLY BROOKS, TRAVEL OF BPP LEADERSHIP

BROOKS will possibly leave for San Francisco, California, on 3/11/70. The only reason he is going is because he has never been there.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1576

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
1 - USA, New Haven

Report of: SA EDWARD KINZER, JR. Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: June 12, 1969

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: GEORGE SAMS, JR.;
LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS;
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON;
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES;
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT;
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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1577

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1578

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: MAR 18 1970

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM-BPP

who has provided reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information

and which appropriate has been disseminted as well as orally furnished to the proper local or federal agency, advised as follows on the indicated dates:

3/2/70 WILLIE CALVIN, RAYMOND HEWITT, CLARENCE TERRY, TRAVEL BPP LEADERS.

CALVIN was assigned to be HEWITT and companion known only as "T.C.", security guard when they came through

RMM

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

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1579

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: MAR 18 1970

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM-BPP

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RMM

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

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1580

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/10/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy of this LHM is being furnished the following agencies: United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston.

The LHM is classified confidential to protect above source of continuing value.

RMM

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

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

SUBPOENAS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

red Hampton and Mark Clark were murdered by State's Attorney Hanrahan and his cohorts.. These gangsters and murderous hoodlums used the old Klu Klux Klan tactic of killing a few niggers to keep the rest in line. When the igs saw the people were concerned about the deaths they tried to justify their actions by holding a rigged inque t the inquest you could see the pigs were lying because each one had a different story. But still the old decrepi and picked, upper class, racist jury found the verdict to be JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE. Come to the people's quest to find out the truth. Then it will be up to the people to see and decide that justice is done.

WE WELCOME ALL PEOPLE TO WITNESS THIS INQUEST

MINISTRY OF
INFORMATION

III. Chapter
Black Panther Party 243-8276
2350 w. Madison 738-0778

SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1970
2:00 p.m.
FIRST Congregational Church
40 No. ASHLAND

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago;
United States Secret Service, Chicago;
Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston.

In view of the above and past activities of above BPP members, all should be considered armed and dangerous.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/10/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

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RMM

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

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1583

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SUBPOENAS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

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Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston.

In view of the above and past activities of above BPP members, all should be considered armed and dangerous.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 3/5/70

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Copies of this LHM are being furnished the USA. The Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, and the Cook County, Illinois, States Attorney's Office, are aware of information contained in this LHM.

LHM classified confidential as information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of above confidential sources of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

RMC

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1585

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/5/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Copies of this LHM are being furnished the USA. The Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, and the Cook County, Illinois, States Attorney's Office, are aware of information contained in this LHM.

LHM classified confidential as information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of above confidential sources of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

RML

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No

Chicago, Illinois
March 5, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of the BPP.

On March 4, 1970,

advised that the Chicago, Illinois, area BPP members in connection with the Emergency Conference to Defend the Rights of the BPP to Exist, which is being held in Chicago, Illinois, during March 6 through 8, 1970, will advertise the March 5, 1970, issue of the "Chicago Sun-Times," a local daily newspaper, for all persons, particularly the police officials involved, with information regarding the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Illinois BPP Chapter leaders on December 4, 1969, during a police raid, to present themselves on March 8, 1970, to "testify" at "The People's Inquest" concerning their deaths. Sources stated that this "inquest" is to be held at the First Congregational Church, 40 North Ashland, Chicago, Illinois.

The following advertisement appeared on page 89 of the above newspaper dated March 5, 1970:

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of t 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No

Chicago, Illinois
March 5, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of the BPP.

On March 4, 1970,

advised that the Chicago, Illinois, area BPP members in connection with the Emergency Conference to Defend the Rights of the BPP to Exist, which is being held in Chicago, Illinois, during March 6 through 8, 1970, will advertise the March 5, 1970, issue of the "Chicago Sun-Times," a local daily newspaper, for all persons, particularly the police officials involved, with information regarding the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Illinois BPP Chapter leaders on December 4, 1969, during a police raid, to present themselves on March 8, 1970, to "testify" at "The People's Inquest" concerning their deaths. Sources stated that this "inquest" is to be held at the First Congregational Church, 40 North Ashland, Chicago, Illinois.

The following advertisement appeared on page 89 of the above newspaper dated March 5, 1970:

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

(70?)

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 1/7/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information.

and which, where appropriate, has been disseminated as well as orally furnished to the proper local or Federal agency, advised as follows on 12/23/69:

MIKE GRAY, HOWARD ALK, Film Group, Inc., BERNADINE DORIN, ELIH COLEMAN, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, JAMES MONTGOMERY, BETTY ANDREWS, DON STANG.

GRAY, ALK, four other unknown white, males, all employees of Film Group, Inc., took movies and photographs of the interior and exterior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on 12/4/69, after the shoot-out with the police, at the direction of CUNNINGHAM, MONTGOMERY, ANDREWS, and STANG. This was done prior to the public being allowed to enter.

DORHN, COLEMAN, several Panthers names unrecalled as well as NBC, WCN, WNUS, WCFL and WON representatives were required to wait outside while this was being done.

(The fact that these photographs were taken by GRAY, ALK, and four other white males, all employees of Film Group, Inc., as well as the names of the news agencies present was the only information disseminated to the Ill. States Attorney's Office and the Federal Departmental Attorneys presently conducting a FGJ hearing into this shooting.)

5010-102-02

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

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1589

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

(70?)

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 1/7/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

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(The fact that these photographs were taken by GRAY, ALK, and four other white males, all employees of Film Group, Inc., as well as the names of the news agencies present was the only information disseminated to the Ill. States Attorney's Office and the Federal Departmental Attorneys presently conducting a FGJ hearing into this shooting.)

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

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1590

1/5/70

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM-BPP.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS CHAPTER, BPP, TO MAKE NEWS ANNOUNCEMENT INSTANT TO LOCAL MEDIA THAT PANTHERS HAVE INDEPENDENT PATHOLIGIST REPORT INDICATING FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP AS RESULT OF ILLINOIS STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE RAID DECEMBER FOUR LAST) HAD RECEIVED A DRUG THROUGH EATING APPROXIMATELY EIGHT HOURS BEFORE DEATH. INDICATION IS PANTHERS WILL NOT COOPERATE WITH ILLINOIS COOK COUNTY CORONER'S GRAND JURY SCHEDULED TO CONVENE JANUARY SIX NEXT, TWENTY SIX HUNDRED SOUTH CALIFORNIA, HOWEVER, WILL SUBMIT PATHOLIGIST REPORT. RUSH ALSO CALLED FOR BPP SUPPORTERS TO APPEAR FOR DEMONSTRATION AT ABOVE ADDRESS JANUARY SIX NEXT.

NO VIOLENCE ANTICIPATED OR KNOWN PLANNED BY BPP.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1591

1/5/70

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM-BPP.

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NO VIOLENCE ANTICIPATED OR KNOWN PLANNED BY BPP.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

RMM

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1592

1/2/70

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

FROM: SAC CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM - BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

RELIABLE IN PAST
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT RALLY SCHEDULED FOR THREE P.M., JANUARY FOUR, NEXT, AFFRO-ARTS THEATER, THIRTY NINE THIRTY SEVEN SOUTH DREXEL BOULEVARD, CHICAGO. RALLY IN MEMORIAL TO FRED HAMPTON, DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, KILLED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, IN RAID CONDUCTED BY COOK COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY'S POLICE.

SOURCE ALSO ADVISES BPP TENTATIVELY PLANNING TO ANNOUNCE OPENING OF "PEOPLES MEDICAL CENTER," PURPOSE OF WHICH WILL
FREE
BE TO TREAT GHETTO RESIDENTS.

SOURCE STATES BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS BPP, BOB LUCAS, LEADER BLACK LIBERATION ALLIANCE,
CHICAGO
AND ALDERMAN A. A. "SAMMY" RAYNER BEING ADVERTISED AS SPEAKERS. ENTERTAINMENT WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED ACCORDING TO SOURCE AND CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED. MONEY OBTAINED

ARS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1593

1/2/70

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

FROM: SAC CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM - BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

RELIABLE (A) PAST
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT RALLY SCHEDULED FOR THREE P.M., JANUARY FOUR, NEXT, AFFRO-ARTS THEATER, THIRTY NINE THIRTY SEVEN SOUTH DREXEL BOULEVARD, CHICAGO. RALLY IN MEMORIAL TO FRED HAMPTON, DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, KILLED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, IN RAID CONDUCTED BY COOK COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY'S POLICE.

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ARS

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Page 1594

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 12/10/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information,

and which, were appropriate, has been disseminated as well as orally furnished to the appropriate local or federal agency. advised as follows on the indicated dates:

DATE	INOFRMATION
12/1/69	DIANE PRETTE, BOB LEE This person is not known to be a Panther, however, is one of the girls whom LEE stays with on Cleveland. She is a Female Negro, about 21 years old, 5'6", slender, light skinned, approximately 118 pounds.

RMM:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1595

The release also stated that gunshots had not been fired by BPP personnel and that all of the shots fired by the police were in the bedrooms.

The release concluded the next course of action by the BPP will be to intensify information to the people because another revolutionary brother had been slain in the streets by the fascist "pigs" of this counrty and the people have to seize the time and take power.

On December 5, 1969, Sergeant Halleran, 21st Police District, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on that date, at 5:30 a.m. that morning, a raid had been conducted on the apartment of Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP. The apartment is located at 2030 South State Street, Chicago, and was unoccupied at the time of the raid. The whereabouts of Rush is unknown.

Sergeant Halleran stated the raid was conducted pursuant to a search warrant issued by a local court, alleging that weapons were in this apartment. Recovered during the search was a .22 caliber Derringer-type pistol, approximately two hundred rounds of ammunition, BPP and other literature, and a small amount of marijuana. The raid was conducted without incident and no arrests or injuries were reported. The area in the vicinity of the above apartment was normal.

The following agencies are being furnished a copy of this memorandum:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;

U.S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; and

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1596

Serial number information regarding weapons confiscated by police during the raid as set forth in the LHM are being obtained and appropriate action will be taken with respect to possible ARL violation.

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM concerning statements by Sergeant DANIEL GROTH with respect to the shooting of Deputy Chairman FRED HAMPTON reflects that HAMPTON was found in the rear bedroom with a loaded .45 pistol in his hand and a shotgun by his side. GROTH advised that an individual appeared in the doorway and later was identified as HAMPTON with both the shotgun and the pistol in his hand firing at police officers. As a result of this, the officers returned the fire, killing HAMPTON.

While Police Department, according to the Intelligence Unit, has developed no specific information regarding any planned violence as a result of the raid and death of two Panthers, the Police Department is affording the area in the vicinity of Panther Headquarters with added coverage. Racial sources of the Chicago Office have developed no information to date indicating any planned violence is under consideration at this time. along with has advised that no definite plans regarding possible demonstrations or other activities will be formulated until after the funeral of HAMPTON. Chicago will continue to follow closely the activities of the Panther Party and advise the Bureau and interested offices of any future pertinent developments.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1597

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 12/10/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

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RM:

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

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1598

The release also stated that gunshots had not been fired by BPP personnel and that all of the shots fired by the police were in the bedrooms.

The release concluded the next course of action by the BPP will be to intensify information to the people because another revolutionary brother had been slain in the streets by the fascist "pigs" of this counrty and the people have to seize the time and take power.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1599

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1600

FBI

Date: 12/5/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM-BPP
OO: San Francisco

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. Two copies of the LHM are being furnished the and Divisions in lieu of their interest in this matter.

One copy of the LHM is being designated locally to USA and U.S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

ARS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1601

FBI

Date: 12/5/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
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ARS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1602

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 12/12/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

On 11/21/69, information from LHM of same date furnished to USA, U.S.S.S., OSI, all Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

This LHM contained information concerning weapons, allegedly legally purchased and other related items being kept in the first floor apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. This apartment is available to any BPP member and names of BPP members most frequently seen at this address were also set forth. It was not known to whom the apartment was actually rented; however, the rent was paid from BPP funds. All persons mentioned were described as armed and extremely dangerous.

The contents of this LHM was orally given to the Chicago Police Department and the Illinois States Attorney's office.

11/23/69 Source advised that Panthers aware Chicago Police Gang Intelligence Unit planning raid on above apartment on 11/25/69 and above items being moved out of apartment. Movie cameras being set up to take pictures of the raid and only two pregnant girls will be in the apartment.

11/24/69 SAC JOHNSON advised Director LYONS of source information of 11/23/69. Director LYONS verified the source information concerning the date of the planned raid and stated that he was cancelling the raid.

RMM

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

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Page 1603

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman;

Billy Brooks, Deputy Minister of Education;

Ronald Satchel, Deputy Minister of Health;

Louis Trulock, Legal Counselor; all Illinois BPP officials, as well as Alvin Jefferies, Robert Campbell and numerous female BPP members including Debra Johnson who is allegedly pregnant by Hampton.

Source added that it is not known to whom the apartment is actually rented; however, the rent is actually paid from BPP funds.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois;

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois;

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

IN VIEW OF ABOVE INFORMATION AND PAST ACTIVITIES OF BPP MEMBERS MENTIONED ABOVE ALL SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1604

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 12/12/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

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

NW 88613 Docld:32199554
Page 1605

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman;

Billy Brooks, Deputy Minister of Education;

Ronald Satchel, Deputy Minister of Health;

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1606

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 11/21/69

O : DIRECTOR, FBI

ROM : SAC, CHICAGO

UBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Enclosed forthe Bureau are 11 copies of a letter-head memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above. Copies of this LHM are also being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago; OSI, Chicago; United States Secret Service; and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, all Illinois.

The Chicago Police Department and AFTD has been furnished the contents of information set forth in this LHM as well as the Illinois States Attorney's Office.

CG T-1 is

No matter is being opened in the Chicago Office concerning this matter inasmuch as information indicates the weapons were apparently legally purchased, under the terms of existing Firearms laws, possession of same is apparently rampart throughout BPP members and apartment rent is paid with BPP funds.

Chicago is following this matter closely and if further information developed warranting investigation, Chicago will immediately institute same.

RMM

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

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Page 1607

PETERSON, CHERYL

This Panther resides at 2337 West Monroe and works out of the South Side BPP Office.

JORDAN, NADINE

This person is a teacher at Malcolm X College, is friendly to some BPP members, however, is not known to be a Panther.

STINSON, PAUL

This person is a BPP member, however, has not been seen in Chicago area for a while. He was not very active.

FISHER, STEPHANIE

FISHER is the correct name. She is the Lieutenant of Communications of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois BPP, takes all notes for various appointments, is well informed on all BPP members and activities.

ELDRIDGE, JERI

She currently resides at 2337 West Monroe, always has a veneral disease and is considered a flunky.

JOHNSON, RONALD

JOHNSON is no longer known to be functioning as a BPP member, his vehicle license is 502-519 and his phone number is 681-1032.

WALTON, HARLON

Talk among Panthers first indicated that this person was a Panther, however, inquiry now indicates that this person never was a Panther, but close friends of some of those Panthers indicted by the Illinois Cook County Grand Jury on June 9, 1969. Further a search of available BPP membership application record files failed to locate any person by this name.

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Page 1608

HAYMON, JOSEPH

This is a Panther who is no longer functioning.

EDELEN, CAROL

This person is a Panther serving on the Communications Cadre. She is about 20 years old, 5'7", weighing about 130 pounds and light skinned.

BARRETT, AUDREY

This Panther has two addresses, 1826 South Millard, telephone 522-9634, and 3420 West 16th Street, telephone 522-9867.

KING, STEVE; SAM LATSON

This Panther works on the south side for the BPP; he is about 21 years old, 5'6", 145-150 pounds, smokes reefers and is well-known by SAM LATSON.

MC DONALD, RAYMOND M.

Search of available BPP membership applications shows this person residing at 7538 South May, telephone number 651-8790, however, is unknown to source.

MARTIS, CHARLES; FRED HAMPTON

Photo from CB 2676380 of Chicago Police Department records is MARTIS. Original talk among BPP leaders after Illinois Cook County Grand Jury indictments indicated this person to be a BPP member, however, current indications are that this person has never been a BPP member. This person is a close friend of HAMPTON's.

GEARY, CHUCK

This person is a young Patriot member, but is not well known.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1609

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 11/21/69

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

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

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1610

PETERSON, CHERYL

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Page 1611

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MARTIS, CHARLES; FRED HAMPTON

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GEARY, CHUCK

This person is a young Patriot member, but is not well known.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1612

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 11/6/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify

advised as follows on the dates indicated:

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

NW 88608 DocId:32199554
Page 1613

10/9/69 FRED HAMPTON, MIKE KLONSKY, RYM II OF SDS.

HAMPTON has decided to support the actions of RYM II but not necessarily participate in those actions. KLONSKY was the major reason HAMPTON took any position at all, the reason being that KLONSKY gives the Panthers whatever they want.

10/9/69 RON SATCHEL, FRED HAMPTON, JEWEL COOK, WILLIAM O'NEAL, LYNN FRENCH, JOHN WILLIAMS, RICHARD BLACK, JOAN GRAY, STEPHNEY FISHER, MIKE KLONSKY, RYM I AND RYM II OF SDS.

KLONSKY stopped at BPP Headquarters on 10/8/69, and, according to HAMPTON, related to HAMPTON that the RYM I planned on causing some "shit" at Lincoln Park during their rally scheduled for 10/8/69. HAMPTON had SATCHEL, COOK and himself stay at the BPP office and sent the others to observe the "shit" which would allegedly take place at Lincoln Park, requesting when it started all were to call the office.

10/9/69 BOBBY RUSH.

RUSH is appearing in court at Urbana, Illinois, today concerning his appeal regarding his six month weapons conviction. If incarcerated, the Panthers will hold a rally.

Springfield telephonically advised that RUSH received a continuance until October 28, 1969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1614

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 11/6/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify

advised as follows on the dates indicated:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1616

GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: OCT 30 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify but attests to the accuracy of the following information.

advised on the dates indicated:

10/8/69 LYNN FRENCH, MANUEL DOZIER.

These persons will more or less represent the BPP at an alleged rally sponsored by SDS at the International Harvester Plant, 2600 South California, 10/9/69.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: OCT 3 0 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

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

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1 Date June 11, 1970

On June 9, 1970, upon the writer's return to duty from extended sick leave, an attempt was made to examine the evidence in this case maintained under custody of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office in Room 2114 of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. However, the key originally assigned to the Chicago FBI Office to this room by K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Civil Rights Attorney, United States Department of Justice, would no longer open the lock.

Mrs. HENRIETTA SINSKY, Room 280, Federal Building, Office of General Services Administration (GSA), advised on June 10, 1970, that GSA had received authorization from Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of property for United States Attorney's (USA) Office, Room 1500, Federal Building, to clean this room and to change the lock. She does not recall the exact date this was completed, but that it was approximately during the last week in May, 1970.

Mrs. SINSKY with the writer entered Room 2114 on June 10, 1970, and observed that the room had been cleaned of all surplus boxes and packaging materials and that there remained in the room three items each containing the sticker "Evidence Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C."

An examination of these items by the writer disclosed they contained the following items:

Box number one, 18 inches by 22 inches by 5 inches, contained a package with a notation, "Photographs of Q 162 through Q 167 Mattresses of Q 31 Hassock (PC-C3999FA)" The box had been returned from the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C. under date March 2, 1970, and contained the following information on the invoice of contents:

"'Bullets, bullet fragments and lead fragments removed from mattresses Q 162 through Q 167.' Radiographs of Q 162 through Q 167 mattresses. Radiographs of hassock Q 31 (PC-C3999FA)."

On 6/9,10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Date dictated 6/10/70

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LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 26, 1970

FBI File No.

Lab. No.

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) ET AL
VICTIMS - SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received on 2/17/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent John P. Riley

Q281 Left hand cast of Hampton
Q232 Right hand cast of Hampton

Also Submitted: Control sample of paraffin taken from Hampton

Results of examination:

A microscopic examination of Q281 and Q282 revealed no unburned gunpowder fragments.

Specimens Q231 and Q232 were examined by neutron activation analysis for the elements antimony and barium. Antimony and barium are components of most primer mixtures and can be deposited on the hand when a firearm is discharged. From the results of the examination, it could not be determined whether Hampton had discharged a firearm.

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Q18 Red plastic disc found on floor of rear bedroom
Q19 Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom
Q20 Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom
Q21 Scrapings from bloodstain on unmounted door in dining room
Q22 Scrapings from bloodstain on bed frame in rear bedroom
Q23 Scrapings from bloodstain on north wall in rear bedroom
Q24 Scrapings from bloodstain on south wall of living room
Q25 Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall
Q26 Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall

Specimens received 1/12/70. personally delivered by SA Evan E. Hodge

Q27 Bullet jacket fragment recovered from southwest corner of kitchen, on floor
Q28 - Q29 Two cartridges recovered from clothes bundle in entrance hall
Q30 Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room

Specimens received 1/21/70, under cover of letter dated 1/12/70

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The shot pattern in the piece of plasterboard, Q1, from the wall to the right of the front entrance door was produced by a contact or near contact shot. The pieces of

 (continued on next page)

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: January 27, 1970

FBI File No.

Lab. No.

To: FBI, Chicago

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 12/31/69, personally delivered by SA Robert M. Zimmers

Q1 Piece of plasterboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door

Q2 Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway

Q3 Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall

Q4 Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom

Q5 - Q9 Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom

Q10 Bullet from south wall of front bedroom

Q11 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom

Q12 Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom

Q13 Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom

Q14 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom

Q15 Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom

Q16 Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom

Q17 Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom

(continued on next page)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

January 6, 1970

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

TO: SAC, Chicago

RE: SGT. DANIEL GROTH, JAMES DAVIS.
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY. ET AL.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED)
MARK CLARK (DECEASED)
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA BREWER
BLAIN ANDERSON
RONALD STACHEL, ET AL. - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

REFERENCE: Evidence personally delivered to FBI Laboratory on 12-31-69 by SA Robert M. Zimmers
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q26, portion of door

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately, and will include disposition of the item.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

35

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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Page 1623

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

Mrs. ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois, was located at the above address and served with a Federal Grand Jury Subpoena calling for her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois at 11:00 AM, February 25, 1970.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she had been employed at the Cook County Hospital since approximately 1951 until December, 1969. She said that her supervisor while employed at the County Hospital was Miss MABEL WILSON. She stated that while employed at Cook County Hospital, she had been a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. She further advised that during the week of December 1, 1969, she recalls being ill one day during this week or two days perhaps, and that if she did work during that week, it was the 3:00 to 11:00 shift.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she is presently employed at Sears Roebuck as a sales clerk at Homan Avenue.

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On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # ———

by SAs EDWARD F. BLOCH and ROBERT LEE ALEXANDER:mmb Date dictated 2/25/70

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FD [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

Miss JOAN SOLBECK, Employment Supervisor, Cook County School of Nursing, 1900 West Polk Street, Chicago, advised that a search of their records revealed a personnel file for ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss SOLBECK advised that ANNIE WHITE entered on duty at the hospital as a clerical employee on November 29, 1951. She stated that the file further revealed that WHITE was terminated on June 2, 1956, and again rehired, exact date unknown. She said that WHITE again terminated her employment at County Hospital on December 29, 1969. Miss SOLBECK said that while employed at Cook County Hospital, WHITE was under the direct supervision of Miss MABEL WILSON, RN, and that her specific duties were that of a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. Miss SOLBECK said that the personnel file further revealed that WHITE was born October 11, 1930, at Hartwell, Florida. Her Social Security Number is 354-24-5846. Her telephone number is listed as 762-0129, which is the telephone number of her mother, Mrs. ANNIE B. GURDY, 2237 South Keeler.

Miss SOLBECK advised that from a review of the County payroll records, the following is to be noted regarding WHITE's employment during the week of December 1, 1969:

December 1	Sick
December 2	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 3	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 4	Sick
December 5	Sick
December 6	Day off
December 7	Day off
December 8	Vacation day
December 9	Vacation day
December 10	Vacation day

Miss SOLBECK stated that WHITE has recently filled out an application for reinstatement and that this application is presently being considered.

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On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# [illegible]

SAs EDWARD F. BLOOM and
ROBERT LEE ALEXANDER:EFB by

Date dictated 2/25/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/3/70

Photographs of interior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were taken in the presence of Special Agents JOHN J. GOLDEN, WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. and CHARLES E. CALFES and Deputy U. S. Marshal LORENZO FOWLER.

31

On 2/20/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. and SA JOHN J. GOLDEN

Date dictated 2/27/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

At 6:00 PM, an autopsy was performed on the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON by Dr. CHARLES PETTY, pathologist from Dallas, Texas. The autopsy was performed at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Shreveport, Louisiana. Those in attendance, according to a list provided by JOSEPH KEENE, U. S. Marshal, Shreveport, Louisiana, were as follows:

For the State of Illinois:

1) THOMAS HETT, Assistant State Attorney

2) NICK MOTHERWAY, Assistant State Attorney

3) Dr. JERRY KEARNS, Cook County Coroner's Office

4) Dr. WILLIAM MAYFIELD, Pathologist

For the HAMPTON family:

1) FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney

2) Dr. DAVID SPAIN, Pathologist

3) Dr. EARL CALDWELL, Pathologist

For the U. S. Government:

1) Dr. CHARLES PETTY

2) JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice

3) JAMES TURNER, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice

4) DONALD E. WALTER, U. S. Attorney, Shreveport, Louisiana

5) JAMES GARDNER, Deputy U. S. Marshal

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # 30

by SA PATRICK R. COONEY Date dictated 2/26/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

Photographs were taken during the autopsy of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON at the Veterans Administration Hospital, utilizing a speedgraphic camera with flash attachment and Poloroid adapter. Poloroid color sheet film was used.

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # ____

by SA PATRICK E. COONEY Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Prior to the autopsy of the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON, impressions of the right index finger of HAMPTON were obtained using a common black ink pad and a sheet of white unlined paper.

The purpose of the impressions was to effect identification.

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On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # _____

by SA Patrick R. Cooney Date dictated 2/20/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 2-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 18, 1970

A piece of the door jamb and wall board behind same was removed from the left side of the door frame of the livingroom at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. The cut of the piece of door jamb was made at 52 inches and 64 inches from the floor.

In addition, to Special Agents JOHN J. GOLDEN and R. B. YADEN, also present were Deputy United States Marshals HENRY YARBROUGH and LORENZO FOWLER, plus Sergeant ERICKSON, Star Number 1014 and Patrolman VENEIGH, Star Number 9073 of the Chicago Police Department.

The above articles were removed at the request of Mr. K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Attorney, United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division.

27

On 2/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

by SAs JOHN J. GOLDEN and R.B. YADEN: JJG Date dictated 2/16/70

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Page 1630

1.

Date February 12, 1970

Dr. EDWARD DREYFUS, Medical Director, Neighborhood Health Center, Office of Economic Opportunity, 529 29th Street, advised he has records reflecting that CHERYL PETERSON, 2859 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colorado, visited this center on August 9, 1969 and was diagnosed as being anemic. She was given two prescriptions on that date which were filled at this center, one pertained to iron tablets and the other to vitamin tablets.

She also visited this center on August 19, 1969 in connection with a possible pregnancy and was advised by the examining doctor she was not pregnant.

Dr. DREYFUS advised that his records reflect she is a Negro female; born May 25, 1951 in the State of Illinois; Social Security Number 330-44-6208; parents, Mr. and Mrs. SOLON PETERSON, 1516 South Kostner, Chicago, Illinois; marital status single.

Dr. DREYFUS stated that CHERYL PETERSON failed to return for a reappointment set for two months after she was last in the center and that mail sent to her by the center to the above Denver address was returned marked addressee moved, no forwarding address.

He advised further that his records do not indicate that CHERYL PETERSON has any connection with the Black Panther Party or FRED A. HAMPTON, MARK CLARK, BRENDA HARRIS, VERLINA A. BREWER, BLAIR J. ANDERSON, RONALD SATCHEL, DEBROAH JOHNSON, LOUIS TRULOCK or HAROLD BELL.

26

On 2/12/70 at Denver, Colorado File #

by SA RICHARD L. CAMPBELL
SA JOHN H. GALLIK RLC Date dictated 2/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-44)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

1

ROGER A. THOMAS, registered pharmacist, Illinois license 5127769, employed with Par Pharmacy, 1202 East 53rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that prescription number 216313 was prescribed for LYNN FRENCH by Doctor JONES, 5321 South Woodlawn, phone 667-0909. Mr. THOMAS advised that the prescription contained 40 tablets of 40,000 units of penicillin. Mr. THOMAS advised the prescription was signed by LOUIS MARACUS on July 29, 1969.

Mr. THOMAS advised that all prescriptions filed at their pharmacy are filed by number and no records are maintained by name only. Mr. THOMAS advised that he does not recall the following persons obtaining prescriptions at this store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL "

25

2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File #

On SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LEONARD 2/13/70

TREVIRANUS FFS

Date dictated

by

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

LEO HALL, JR., pharmacist, Stineway Drugs, 2400 Madison, Chicago, Illinois, advised that all their prescriptions are filed by number only and no records are kept on names of persons obtaining prescriptions at their store.

Mr. HALL was furnished the following names and advised that he does not recall any of these individuals obtaining prescriptions at their store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. JOHNSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

24

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File#

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LYNN
TREVIRANUS FFS

by Date dictated 2/13/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1633

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

WILLIAM J. DAVIS, registered pharmacist, Walgreens Drug Store, 2300 West Madison, advised that their prescriptions are filed in number order only and no records are kept concerning prescriptions in name only.

Mr. DAVIS advised that he has seen FRED A. HAMPTON, deceased, and another member of the Black Panther Party in Walgreens purchasing cigarettes and so forth, but does not recall the following people ever obtaining prescriptions at Walgreens:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

23

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# [illegible]

by SA FREDERICK F. STAHL AND SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS FFS Date dictated 2/13/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/17/70

1

Date

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 20240V Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

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On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LEONARD

by TREVIRANUS FFS Date dictated 2/13/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the early afternoon of January 28, 1970, SA ROBERT W. BUCHER, Elmira, New York FBI Resident Agency, personally turned over to SA WALTER H. RICE, JR., FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., at Washington, D. C., the below-described two (2) items, which HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, Davis Road, Corning, New York, had turned over to SA BUCHER on the evening of January 27, 1970, at MAC DONELL's residence in Corning, New York:

#1 One (1) one-inch by three-inch microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head."

#2 One (1) one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base."

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On 1/28/70 at Washington, D. C. File# ____

by SA ROBERT W. BUCHER Date dictated 1/29/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1636

MAC DONELL advised that the above-described two slides were of material removed by him from the slug shown in Photon #104, which he had introduced into evidence before the Federal Grand Jury sitting at Chicago, Illinois.

MAC DONELL exhibited a number of color photographs which he stated he had taken in connection with his examination of the residence at 7337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, and made the comment that there is something "very pertinent" to be concluded from the examination of the gun powder marks, which appear on the inside of the entrance door to the apartment and further, that he believes that he is the only one who has realized the particular significance of these powder marks.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1637

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the afternoon of January 27, 1970, HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, Davis Road, Corning, New York, was contacted at his place of employment in Corning, at which time he advised he possessed certain microscope slides concerning his examination of a Chicago, Illinois residence in December, 1969, and was willing to turn these slides over to the FBI, as he had been directed to do so by an attorney with the United States Department of Justice. Arrangements were made to obtain these slides from MAC DONELL on the evening of January 27, 1970, as he stated they were presently at his residence.

On the evening of January 27, 1970, MAC DONELL turned over to Special Agent ROBERT W. BUCHER of the FBI, two-one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slides, which had been marked and were described by MAC DONELL as follows:

(1) Labled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head. These are scrapings from the head of the slug removed from the East wall of the Northeast (living) room of 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. This by HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, on December 8, 1969. This piece of evidence described by the MAC DONELL lists as "F." The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

(2) Labeled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base. A Portion of the wooden fibers removed from the base of the slug described under number one above. The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

The above two described microscope slides were received from MAC DONELL at his residence, Davis Road, Corning, New York, and a receipt was furnished MAC DONELL at that time.

17

On 1/27/70 at Corning, New York File #

SA ROBERT W. BUCHER

by Date dictated 1/29/70

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furnished SA TREVIRANUS. All copies of this inventory were signed by SA TREVIRANUS, ANDREW and KADISH.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 23, 1970

1

At the Cook County Courthouse, 26th and California Avenue, Room 452, known as the Special Grand Jury Room, an inventory under order of Cook County Judge JOHN POWERS was instituted of evidence surrendered by FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney, and his Investigative Assistant VICTORY KADISH, representing the Black Panther Party of Illinois.

Also present during the taking of this inventory were the following:

K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Department of Justice, Attorney, Civil Rights Division;

JOHN E. RUSSELL, Investigator, Cook County State's Attorney's Office;

NANCY DEMPSEY, from the law office of FRANCIS E. ANDREW, 2156 North Halsted, Chicago.

Miss KADISH advised she was the agent for ANDREW, that she had personally handled the evidence, had assisted ANDREW in securing the evidence from the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on December 4 and 5, 1969, and had originally inventoried the evidence.

It is noted that the inventory of this evidence, which was turned over to the FBI, commenced at 6:10 PM, January 19, 1970, and was completed at 11:58 PM, January 19, 1970.

Following the making of an inventory of this evidence, it was receipted for by SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS, FRANCIS E. ANDREW and VICTORY KADISH. The original of the receipt was furnished to ANDREW and a copy was

---

15

On 1/19/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # ---

SAs C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS, ALTON E. BRAMBLETT, GERALD C. THEIS, JAMES E. ANDERSON,

by ROBERT T. MURPHY, JR., and LAMONT PUGH CLT Date dictated 1/21/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 21, 1970

1

Photos of a vent located in the living room at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were made January 13, 1970, in the presence of Special Agent WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, Jr., K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, United States Department of Justice, Deputy Marshal LORENZO FOWLER, and HENRY YARBROUGH, and Sergeant JAMES COLLINS, Star Number 1819, Chicago Police Department.

14

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J. GOLDEN Date dictated 1/15/70

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Page 1641

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/14/70

On January 13, 1970, the grating in the floor of the front room of the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, was measured.

This grating is located 15½ inches from the south wall and 52 inches from the west wall of the front room.

The metal frame in the floor measures 20½ inches from east to west and 17 inches from north to south. The grating fitted inside of this frame measures 13½ inches from north to south and 15 inches from east to west. The grating rests on a ½ inch steel lip which reduces the opening to 13 inches by 14½ inches. The drop from the floor containing the grating to the floor below is 115 inches. The basement is full of garbage and debris. Directly under the opening was a large vehicle tire, an old overcoat and several pieces of duct work. The grating lifted out of the frame very easily.

13

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY Date dictated 1/13/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1642

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 9, 1970, photographs were taken of kitchen door and rear entrance and porch of building at 2335 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present during filming were Special Agents ROBERT ZIMMERS, EVAN HODGE, WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR., JESSE H. QUEEN, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney, and Mrs. MURPHY, resident of this address.

12

On 1/9/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

Photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe on January 7, 1970. Present were Special Agents WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, Jr., FREDERICK F. STAHL, JOHN R. BASSETT, JOHN E. DALLMAN and EVAN HODGE, Visual Information Specialists, Federal Bureau of Investigation HORACE HAFNER and THOMAS PEYTON, K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney and ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Deputy Coroner.

On 1/7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 6, 1970, photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present were United States Department of Justice Attorney K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Deputy Coroner ANTHONY J. SCIAFERA, Special Agent EVAN HODGE, HORACE HAFNER and THOMAS PEYTON, Visual Information Specialists, Special Agents JOHN E. DALLMAN, JOHN R. BASSETT, ROBERT T. MURPHY, FREDERICK F. STAHL, EDWIN PETER KRIEGER, Depty Marshal PETE WILSON, Deputy Marshal GENE BINIAK and MILTON BRANCH, attorney representing the Attorney General of the United States.

10

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J. GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 7, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a white plastic bottle containing pills, prescription number 216313 for LYNN FRENCH, dated July 29, 1969, was located on the kitchen table.

9

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #.

by SA JOHN E. DALLMAN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 6, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a copper bullet jacket was located in the southwest corner of the room. The jacket was under a piece of cloth tacked to the door frame and floor.

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA JOHN E. DALEMAN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

A shed attached to the residence located at 2335 West Monroe Street, was examined for the purpose of noting and recording any bullet and/or shot holes.

Pertinent measurements and trajectory patterns were taken. No projectiles were recovered and no items were removed from the premises.

7

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA EVAN E. HODGE Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

Pursuant to an on-the-scene examination of the premises located at 2337 West Monroe Street on January 6. and 7, 1970, the following items were removed from the premises for subsequent Laboratory examination:

1. Copper fragment recovered from south west corner of kitchen.

2. Two cartridges recovered from bundle of clothing in entrance hall.

3. Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room.

These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises.

6

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA EVAN E. HODGE Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/9/70

On December 21, 1969, Officers AUGUST BLUE, Badge 200, and JOHN DENEEN, Badge 8, States Attorneys Police of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, brought two doors to the address 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. One door was for the front bedroom and one door with one panel missing was for the entrance to the first floor apartment.

Officers BLUE and DENEEN stayed with the doors and did not turn them over to the FBI.

On 12/31/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. Date dictated 1/6/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-11-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/8/70

1.

Special Agents ROBERT M. ZIMMERS and EVAN E. HODGE of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory, made an on-the-scene examination of bullet holes found in the apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, and made a trajectory pattern to show directions of the shots fired and made pertinent measurements to show the locations of the holes.

A number of items of evidence were collected for subsequent laboratory examination. These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. The items recovered are as follows:

1. Piece of wallboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door.

2. Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway.

3. Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

4. Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom.

5. Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom.

6. Bullet from south wall of front bedroom.

7. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom.

8. Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom.

12/22/69;
12/29-31/69;
On 1/8/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

SAs ROBERT M. ZIMMERS and
by EVAN E. HODGE/EEH Date dictated 1/8/70

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1 Date June 11, 1970

On June 9, 1970, upon the writer's return to duty from extended sick leave, an attempt was made to examine the evidence in this case maintained under custody of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office in Room 2114 of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. However, the key originally assigned to the Chicago FBI Office to this room by K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Civil Rights Attorney, United States Department of Justice, would no longer open the lock.

Mrs. HENRIETTA SINSKY, Room 280, Federal Building, Office of General Services Administration (GSA), advised on June 10, 1970, that GSA had received authorization from Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of property for United States Attorney's (USA) Office, Room 1500, Federal Building, to clean this room and to change the lock. She does not recall the exact date this was completed, but that it was approximately during the last week in May, 1970.

Mrs. SINSKY with the writer entered Room 2114 on June 10, 1970, and observed that the room had been cleaned of all surplus boxes and packaging materials and that there remained in the room three items each containing the sticker "Evidence Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C."

An examination of these items by the writer disclosed they contained the following items:

Box number one, 18 inches by 22 inches by 5 inches, contained a package with a notation, "Photographs of Q 162 through Q 167 Mattresses of Q 31 Hassock (PC-C3999FA)" The box had been returned from the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C. under date March 2, 1970, and contained the following information on the invoice of contents:

"'Bullets, bullet fragments and lead fragments removed from mattresses Q 162 through Q 167.' Radiographs of Q 162 through Q 167 mattresses. Radiographs of hassock Q 31 (PC-C3999FA)."

On 6/9,10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Date dictated 6/10/70

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LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: February 26, 1970

To: FBI, Chicago

FBI File No.

Lab. No.

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) ET AL
VICTIMS - SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received on 2/17/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent John P. Riley

Q281 Left hand cast of Hampton
Q232 Right hand cast of Hampton

Also Submitted: Control sample of paraffin taken from Hampton

Results of examination:

A microscopic examination of Q281 and Q282 revealed no unburned gunpowder fragments.

Specimens Q231 and Q232 were examined by neutron activation analysis for the elements antimony and barium. Antimony and barium are components of most primer mixtures and can be deposited on the hand when a firearm is discharged. From the results of the examination, it could not be determined whether Hampton had discharged a firearm.

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Q18 Red plastic disc found on floor of rear bedroom
Q19 Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom
Q20 Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom
Q21 Scrapings from bloodstain on unmounted door in dining room
Q22 Scrapings from bloodstain on bed frame in rear bedroom
Q23 Scrapings from bloodstain on north wall in rear bedroom
Q24 Scrapings from bloodstain on south wall of living room
Q25 Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall
Q26 Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall

Specimens received 1/12/70. personally delivered by SA Evan E. Hodge

Q27 Bullet jacket fragment recovered from southwest corner of kitchen, on floor
Q28 - Q29 Two cartridges recovered from clothes bundle in entrance hall
Q30 Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room

Specimens received 1/21/70, under cover of letter dated 1/12/70

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The shot pattern in the piece of plasterboard, Q1, from the wall to the right of the front entrance door was produced by a contact or near contact shot. The pieces of

 (continued on next page)

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 27, 1970

FBI File No.

Lab. No.

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISIMENT - CR

Specimens received 12/31/69, personally delivered by SA Robert M. Zimmers

Q1 Piece of plasterboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door
Q2 Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway
Q3 Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall
Q4 Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom
Q5 - Q9 Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom
Q10 Bullet from south wall of front bedroom
Q11 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom
Q12 Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom
Q13 Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom
Q14 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom
Q15 Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom
Q16 Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom
Q17 Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom

(continued on next page)

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Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

January 6, 1970

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

TO: SAC, Chicago

SGT. DANIEL GROTH, JAMES DAVIS.
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY. ET AL.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED)
MARK CLARK (DECEASED)
RE: BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA BREWER
BLAIN ANDERSON
RONALD STACHEL, ET AL. - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

REFERENCE: Evidence personally delivered to FBI Laboratory on 12-31-69 by SA Robert M. Zimmers
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q26, portion of door

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately, and will include disposition of the item.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

35

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

Mrs. ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois, was located at the above address and served with a Federal Grand Jury Subpoena calling for her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois at 11:00 AM, February 25, 1970.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she had been employed at the Cook County Hospital since approximately 1951 until December, 1969. She said that her supervisor while employed at the County Hospital was Miss MABEL WILSON. She stated that while employed at Cook County Hospital, she had been a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. She further advised that during the week of December 1, 1969, she recalls being ill one day during this week or two days perhaps, and that if she did work during that week, it was the 3:00 to 11:00 shift.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she is presently employed at Sears Roebuck as a sales clerk at Homan Avenue.

33

On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SAs EDWARD F. BLOCH and ROBERT LEE ALEXANDER:ANK Date dictated 2/25/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

Miss JOAN SOLBECK, Employment Supervisor, Cook County School of Nursing, 1900 West Polk Street, Chicago, advised that a search of their records revealed a personnel file for ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss SOLBECK advised that ANNIE WHITE entered on duty at the hospital as a clerical employee on November 29, 1951. She stated that the file further revealed that WHITE was terminated on June 2, 1956, and again rehired, exact date unknown. She said that WHITE again terminated her employment at County Hospital on December 29, 1969. Miss SOLBECK said that while employed at Cook County Hospital, WHITE was under the direct supervision of Miss MABEL WILSON, RN, and that her specific duties were that of a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. Miss SOLBECK said that the personnel file further revealed that WHITE was born October 11, 1930, at Hartwell, Florida. Her Social Security Number is 354-24-5846. Her telephone number is listed as 762-0129, which is the telephone number of her mother, Mrs. ANNIE B. GUNDY, 2237 South Keeler.

Miss SOLBECK advised that from a review of the County payroll records, the following is to be noted regarding WHITE's employment during the week of December 1, 1969:

December 1	Sick
December 2	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 3	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 4	Sick
December 5	Sick
December 6	Day off
December 7	Day off
December 8	Vacation day
December 9	Vacation day
December 10	Vacation day

Miss SOLBECK stated that WHITE has recently filled out an application for reinstatement and that this application is presently being considered.

On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

by SAs EDWARD F. BLOOM and ROBERT LEE ALEXANDER:EFB Date dictated 2/25/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/3/70

Photographs of interior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were taken in the presence of Special Agents JOHN J. GOLDEN, WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. and CHARLES E. CALFES and Deputy U. S. Marshal LORENZO FOWLER.

On 2/20/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. and SA JOHN J. GOLDEN / Date dictated 2/27/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

At 6:00 PM, an autopsy was performed on the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON by Dr. CHARLES PETTY, pathologist from Dallas, Texas. The autopsy was performed at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Shreveport, Louisiana. Those in attendance, according to a list provided by JOSEPH KEENE, U. S. Marshal, Shreveport, Louisiana, were as follows:

For the State of Illinois:

1) THOMAS HETT, Assistant State Attorney

2) NICK MOTHERWAY, Assistant State Attorney

3) Dr. JERRY REARIS, Cook County Coroner's Office

4) Dr. WILLIAM MAYFIELDS, Pathologist

For the HAMPTON family:

1) FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney

2) Dr. DAVID SPAIN, Pathologist

3). Dr. EARL CALDWELL, Pathologist

For the U. S. Government:

1) Dr. CHARLES PETTY

2) JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice

3) JAMES TURNER, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice

4) DONALD E. WALTER, U. S. Attorney, Shreveport, Louisiana

5) JAMES GARDNER, Deputy U. S. Marshal

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # 30

by SA PATRICK R. COONEY Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

Photographs were taken during the autopsy of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON at the Veterans Administration Hospital, utilizing a speedgraphic camera with flash attachment and Poloroid adapter. Poloroid color sheet film was used.

29

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File# ____

by SA PATRICK R. COONEY Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Prior to the autopsy of the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON, impressions of the right index finger of HAMPTON were obtained using a common black ink pad and a sheet of white unlined paper.

The purpose of the impressions was to effect identification.

28

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # _____

by SA Patrick R. Cooney Date dictated 2/20/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 2-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 18, 1970

A piece of the door jamb and wall board behind same was removed from the left side of the door frame of the livingroom at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. The cut of the piece of door jamb was made at 52 inches and 64 inches from the floor.

In addition, to Special Agents JOHN J. GOLDEN and R. B. YADEN, also present were Deputy United States Marshals HENRY YARBROUGH and LORENZO FOWLER, plus Sergeant ERICKSON, Star Number 1014 and Patrolman VENEIGH, Star Number 9073 of the Chicago Police Department.

The above articles were removed at the request of Mr. K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Attorney, United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division.

27

On 2/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

by SAs JOHN J. GOLDEN and R.B. YADEN: JJG Date dictated 2/16/70

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1.

Date February 12, 1970

Dr. EDWARD DREYFUS, Medical Director, Neighborhood Health Center, Office of Economic Opportunity, 529 29th Street, advised he has records reflecting that CHERYL PETERSON, 2359 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colorado, visited this center on August 9, 1969 and was diagnosed as being anemic. She was given two prescriptions on that date which were filled at this center, one pertained to iron tablets and the other to vitamin tablets.

She also visited this center on August 19, 1969 in connection with a possible pregnancy and was advised by the examining doctor she was not pregnant.

Dr. DREYFUS advised that his records reflect she is a Negro female; born May 25, 1951 in the State of Illinois; Social Security Number 330-44-6208; parents, Mr. and Mrs. SOLON PETERSON, 1516 South Kostner, Chicago, Illinois; marital status single.

Dr. DREYFUS stated that CHERYL PETERSON failed to return for a reappointment set for two months after she was last in the center and that mail sent to her by the center to the above Denver address was returned marked addressee moved, no forwarding address.

He advised further that his records do not indicate that CHERYL PETERSON has any connection with the Black Panther Party or FRED A. HAMPTON, MARK CLARK, BRENDA HARRIS, VERLINA A. BREWER, BLAIR J. ANDERSON, RONALD SATCHEL, DEBROAH JOHNSON, LOUIS TRULOCK or HAROLD BELL.

On 2/12/70 at Denver, Colorado File #

by SA RICHARD L. CAMPBELL
SA JOHN H. GALLIK RLC Date dictated 2/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-44)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

1

ROGER A. THOMAS, registered pharmacist, Illinois license 5127769, employed with Par Pharmacy, 1202 East 53rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that prescription number 216313 was prescribed for LYNN FRENCH by Doctor JONES, 5321 South Woodlawn, phone 667-0909. Mr. THOMAS advised that the prescription contained 40 tablets of 40,000 units of penicillin. Mr. THOMAS advised the prescription was signed by LOUIS MARACUS on July 29, 1969.

Mr. THOMAS advised that all prescriptions filed at their pharmacy are filed by number and no records are maintained by name only. Mr. THOMAS advised that he does not recall the following persons obtaining prescriptions at this store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

25

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SA FREDERICK F. STARL and SA C. LEONARD Date dictated 2/13/70

TREVIRANUS FFS

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

LEO HALL, JR., pharmacist, Stineway Drugs, 2400 Madison, Chicago, Illinois, advised that all their prescriptions are filed by number only and no records are kept on names of persons obtaining prescriptions at their store.

Mr. HALL was furnished the following names and advised that he does not recall any of these individuals obtaining prescriptions at their store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. JOHNSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

24

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LYNN...
TREVIRANUS FFS

by Date dictated 2/13/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1666

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

WILLIAM J. DAVIS, registered pharmacist, Walgreens Drug Store, 2300 West Madison, advised that their prescriptions are filed in number order only and no records are kept concerning prescriptions in name only.

Mr. DAVIS advised that he has seen FRED A. HAMPTON, deceased, and another member of the Black Panther Party in Walgreens purchasing cigarettes and so forth, but does not recall the following people ever obtaining prescriptions at Walgreens:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

23

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [illegible]

by SA FREDERICK F. STAHL AND SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS FFS Date dictated 2/13/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/17/70

1

Date

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 20240V Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

20

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LEONARD

by TREVIRANUS FFS Date dictated 2/13/70

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.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the early afternoon of January 28, 1970, SA ROBERT W. BUCHER, Elmira, New York FBI Resident Agency, personally turned over to SA WALTER H. RICE, JR., FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., at Washington, D. C., the below-described two (2) items, which HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, Davis Road, Corning, New York, had turned over to SA BUCHER on the evening of January 27, 1970, at MAC DONELL's residence in Corning, New York:

#1 One (1) one-inch by three-inch microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head."

#2 One (1) one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base."

19

On 1/28/70 at Washington, D. C. File# ____

by SA ROBERT W. BUCHER Date dictated 1/29/70

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MAC DONELL advised that the above-described two slides were of material removed by him from the slug shown in Photon #104, which he had introduced into evidence before the Federal Grand Jury sitting at Chicago, Illinois.

MAC DONELL exhibited a number of color photographs which he stated he had taken in connection with his examination of the residence at 7337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, and made the comment that there is something "very pertinent" to be concluded from the examination of the gun powder marks, which appear on the inside of the entrance door to the apartment and further, that he believes that he is the only one who has realized the particular significance of these powder marks.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the afternoon of January 27, 1970, HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, Davis Road, Corning, New York, was contacted at his place of employment in Corning, at which time he advised he possessed certain microscope slides concerning his examination of a Chicago, Illinois residence in December, 1969, and was willing to turn these slides over to the FBI, as he had been directed to do so by an attorney with the United States Department of Justice. Arrangements were made to obtain these slides from MAC DONELL on the evening of January 27, 1970, as he stated they were presently at his residence.

On the evening of January 27, 1970, MAC DONELL turned over to Special Agent ROBERT W. BUCHER of the FBI, two-one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slides, which had been marked and were described by MAC DONELL as follows:

(1) Labled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head. These are scrapings from the head of the slug removed from the East wall of the Northeast (living) room of 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. This by HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, on December 8, 1969. This piece of evidence described by the MAC DONELL listas "F." The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

(2) Labeled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base. A Portion of the wooden fibers removed from the base of the slug described under number one above. The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

The above two described microscope slides were received from MAC DONELL at his residence, Davis Road, Corning, New York, and a receipt was furnished MAC DONELL at that time.

17

On 1/27/70 at Corning, New York File #

SA ROBERT W. BUCHER

by Date dictated 1/29/70

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furnished SA TREVIRANUS. All copies of this inventory were signed by SA TREVIRANUS, ANDREW and KADISH.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 23, 1970

1

At the Cook County Courthouse, 26th and California Avenue, Room 452, known as the Special Grand Jury Room, an inventory under order of Cook County Judge JOHN POWERS was instituted of evidence surrendered by FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney, and his Investigative Assistant VICTORY KADISH, representing the Black Panther Party of Illinois.

Also present during the taking of this inventory were the following:

K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Department of Justice, Attorney, Civil Rights Division;

JOHN E. RUSSELL, Investigator, Cook County State's Attorney's Office;

NANCY DEMPSEY, from the law office of FRANCIS E. ANDREW, 2156 North Halsted, Chicago.

Miss KADISH advised she was the agent for ANDREW, that she had personally handled the evidence, had assisted ANDREW in securing the evidence from the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on December 4 and 5, 1969, and had originally inventoried the evidence.

It is noted that the inventory of this evidence, which was turned over to the FBI, commenced at 6:10 PM, January 19, 1970, and was completed at 11:58 PM, January 19, 1970.

Following the making of an inventory of this evidence, it was receipted for by SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS, FRANCIS E. ANDREW and VICTORY KADISH. The original of the receipt was furnished to ANDREW and a copy was

---

15

On 1/19/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS, ALTON E. BRAMBLETT, GERALD C. THEIS, JAMES E. ANDERSON,

by ROBERT T. MURPHY, JR., and LAMONT PUGH CLT Date dictated 1/21/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 21, 1970

1

Photos of a vent located in the living room at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were made January 13, 1970, in the presence of Special Agent WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, Jr., K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, United States Department of Justice, Deputy Marshal LORENZO FOWLER, and HENRY YARBROUGH, and Sergeant JAMES COLLINS, Star Number 1819, Chicago Police Department.

14

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA JOHN J. GOLDEN Date dictated 1/15/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32189554
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/14/70

On January 13, 1970, the grating in the floor of the front room of the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, was measured.

This grating is located 15½ inches from the south wall and 52 inches from the west wall of the front room.

The metal frame in the floor mensures 20½ inches from east to west and 17 inches from north to south. The grating fitted inside of this frame measures 13½ inches from north to south and 15 inches from east to west. The grating rests on a ½ inch steel lip which reduces the opening to 13 inches by 14½ inches. The drop from the floor containing the grating to the floor below is 115 inches. The basement is full of garbage and debris. Directly under the opening was a large vehicle tire, an old overcoat and several pieces of duct work. The grating lifted out of the frame very easily.

13

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY Date dictated 1/13/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 9, 1970, photographs were taken of kitchen door and rear entrance and porch of building at 2335 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present during filming were Special Agents ROBERT ZIMMERS, EVAN HODGE, WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR., JESSE H. QUEEN, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney, and Mrs. MURPHY, resident of this address.

12

On 1/9/70 at Chicago, Illinois File#

by SA JOHN J GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1676

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

Photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe on January 7, 1970. Present were Special Agents WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, Jr., FREDERICK F. STAHL, JOHN R. BASSETT, JOHN E. DALLMAN and EVAN HODGE, Visual Information Specialists, Federal Bureau of Investigation HORACE HAFNER and THOMAS PEYTON, K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney and ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Deputy Coroner.

On 1/7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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Page 1677

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 6, 1970, photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present were United States Department of Justice Attorney K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Deputy Coroner ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Special Agent EVAN HODGE, HORACE HAFNER and THOMAS PEYTON, Visual Information Specialists, Special Agents JOHN E. DALLMAN, JOHN R. BASSETT, ROBERT T. MURPHY, FREDERICK F. STAHL, EDWIN PETER KRIEGER, Depty Marshal PETE WILSON, Deputy Marshal GENE BINIAK and MILTON BRANCH, attorney representing the Attorney General of the United States.

10

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J. GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 7, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a white plastic bottle containing pills, prescription number 216313 for LYNN FRENCH, dated July 29, 1969, was located on the kitchen table.

9

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #.

by SA JOHN E. DALLMAN Date dictated 1/12/70

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Page 1679

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 6, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a copper bullet jacket was located in the southwest corner of the room. The jacket was under a piece of cloth tacked to the door frame and floor.

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SA JOHN E. DALEMAN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

A shed attached to the residence located at 2335 West Monroe Street, was examined for the purpose of noting and recording any bullet and/or shot holes.

Pertinent measurements and trajectory patterns were taken. No projectiles were recovered and no items were removed from the premises.

7

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA EVAN E. HODGE Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

Pursuant to an on-the-scene examination of the premises located at 2337 West Monroe Street on January 6. and 7, 1970, the following items were removed from the premises for subsequent Laboratory examination:

1. Copper fragment recovered from south west corner of kitchen.

2. Two cartridges recovered from bundle of clothing in entrance hall.

3. Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room.

These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises.

6

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA EVAN E. HODGE Date dictated 1/12/70

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.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/9/70

On December 21, 1969, Officers AUGUST BLUE, Badge 200, and JOHN DENEEN, Badge 8, States Attorneys Police of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, brought two doors to the address 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. One door was for the front bedroom and one door with one panel missing was for the entrance to the first floor apartment.

Officers BLUE and DENEEN stayed with the doors and did not turn them over to the FBI.

On 12/31/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. Date dictated 1/6/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-11-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/8/70

1.

Special Agents ROBERT M. ZIMMERS and EVAN E. HODGE of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory, made an on-the-scene examination of bullet holes found in the apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, and made a trajectory pattern to show directions of the shots fired and made pertinent measurements to show the locations of the holes.

A number of items of evidence were collected for subsequent laboratory examination. These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. The items recovered are as follows:

1. Piece of wallboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door.

2. Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway.

3. Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

4. Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom.

5. Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom.

6. Bullet from south wall of front bedroom.

7. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom.

8. Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom.

12/22/69;
12/29-31/69;
On 1/8/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

SAs ROBERT M. ZIMMERS and
by EVAN E. HODGE/EEH Date dictated 1/8/70

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Page 1684

FD-204 (Rev. 3-...-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - AAG JELLIS LEONALD, Chief of Civil Rights Division at Chicago
1 - USA, Chicago (Attention: AUSA ROBERT J. ...)

Report of: C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Office: Chicago
Date: 4/7/70

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL N. G... PPI;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS

Character: SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: Investigation conducted by FBI at BPP apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago; FBI Identification Division and FBI Lab reports set forth. FGJ adjourned 3/12/70 and reconvened 4/7/70.

-F-

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1685

4. Llama 7.65 millimeter, serial number 443695, was purchased on August 20, 1969, by David Young, member of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Illinois. On February 12, 1970, Douglas Merrick, Service Manager, Stoeger Arms Corporation, Hackensack, New Jersey, advised that the above firearms was shipped on October 10, 1968, to the Ken Goods Center, 49-10 West North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mr. Dedich advised that the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch barrel, serial number 175084, was not registered with the National Firearms Registration, Washington, D. C., or were any of the above firearms registered with the National Firearms Registration file in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Dedich stated that since the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch shotgun, serial number 175084, was manufactured by Ithaca in 1908, and no records are kept by the company; this does not violate the Federal Firearms Act. Mr. Dedich furnished additional information concerning the above firearms:

Colt 38 caliber, 4½ inch barrel, serial number 219414, is a Navy revolver 38, and was shipped to Simons Hardware, St. Louis, Missouri, on September 12, 1903 - too old to obtain any additional information.

On February 3, 1970, Wayne Wadman, Customer Service, Browning Arms Company, Morgan, Utah, advised that their records show that their Browning shotgun, 12 gauge, bearing serial number H15423, was shipped from their plant at St. Louis, Missouri on October 13, 1954, to the Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois - records at Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, are destroyed after five years.

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SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Peter Dedich, Special Agent, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, 36 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, advised that their investigation concerning the firearms recovered by the States Attorney's Office at 2337 West Monroe Street, reflected that their department succeeded in tracing down only four of the 19 guns recovered. The four traceable firearms are as follows:

1. 32 caliber S and W model 30-1, serial number 730073, was sold on October 29, 1963 to Brown Supply Company, 416 South Adams Street, Peoria, Illinois. On September 19, 1964, Brown Supply Company sold the firearm to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Boulevard, Peoria, Illinois. Mayo owns and operates a restaurant, described as a white male, blond hair, blue eyes, 5' 9", 150 pounds.

2. Colt 45 caliber auto pistol, model 1927, serial number 7111. This weapon was sold by Casavanova's, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to M and M Sporting Goods Store, 3823 North Richards, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The firearms was sold to M and M Sporting Goods June 9, 1969, and the stores books and records for the firearms report on their inventory, but have no record of the sale and it is their belief that the gun has been stolen.

3. Carbine 30 caliber M1, serial number 16573, was purchased on August 21, 1969, by Darkin M. Gentry, head of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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FD-204 (Rev. 3-...-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - AAG JEROME LEONARD, Chief of Civil Rights Division at Chicago
1 - USA, Chicago (Attention: AUSA ROBERT J. ...)

Report of: C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Office: Chicago
Date: 4/7/70

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL R. G... PD;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS

Character: SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: Investigation conducted by FBI at BPP apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago; FBI Identification Division and FBI Lab reports set forth. FGJ adjourned 3/18/70 and reconvened 4/7/70.

-P-

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1688

4. Lluma 7.65 millimeter, serial number 443695, was purchased on August 20, 1969, by David Young, member of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Illinois. On February 12, 1970, Douglas Merrick, Service Manager, Stoeger Arms Corporation, Hackensack, New Jersey, advised that the above firearms was shipped on October 10, 1968, to the Ken Goods Center, 49-10 West North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mr. Dedich advised that the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch barrel, serial number 175084, was not registered with the National Firearms Registration, Washington, D. C., or were any of the above firearms registered with the National Firearms Registration file in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Dedich stated that since the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch shotgun, serial number 175084, was manufactured by Ithaca in 1908, and no records are kept by the company; this does not violate the Federal Firearms Act. Mr. Dedich furnished additional information concerning the above firearms:

Colt 38 caliber, 4½ inch barrel, serial number 219414, is a Navy revolver 38, and was shipped to Simons Hardware, St. Louis, Missouri, on September 12, 1903 - too old to obtain any additional information.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1689

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Peter Dedich, Special Agent, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, 36 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, advised that their investigation concerning the firearms recovered by the States Attorney's Office at 2337 West Monroe Street, reflected that their department succeeded in tracing down only four of the 19 guns recovered. The four traceable firearms are as follows:

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2. Colt 45 caliber auto pistol, model 1927, serial number 7111. This weapon was sold by Casavanova's, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to M and M Sporting Goods Store, 3823 North Richards, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The firearms was sold to M and M Sporting Goods June 9, 1969, and the stores books and records for the firearms report on their inventory, but have no record of the sale and it is their belief that the gun has been stolen.

3. Carbine 30 caliber M1, serial number 16573, was purchased on August 21, 1969, by Darkin M. Gentry, head of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 20240V Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LEONARD

by TREVIRANUS FFS Date dictated 2/13/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1691

FD-302 (Rev. 3-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 20240V Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LEONARD
TREVIRANUS FFS

by _____ Date dictated 2/13/70

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

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Page 1692

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 6, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
U. S. Court House and
Federal Office Building
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al
Chicago Police Officers
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased)
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Foran:

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning information as to the history of all the Black Panther guns recovered by the States Attorney's Office from Fred Hampton's apartment December 4, 1969.

The enclosed information is being furnished in accordance with the request of Mr. Juris Leonard, Assistant Attorney General in Chicago, who is handling the Federal Grand Jury presentation in the above captioned matter.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

2 - Addressee
(1) - Chicago
FFS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1693

3. Records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company in response to Item Number 1 covering the period October 14, 1969, through December 13, 1969, consisting of 13 items together with a Xerox copy of the same consisting of 7 pages.

The subpoena was executed by Special Agent Jerry H. Breidenfeld of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by delivery to Mrs. Rosemary Thomas, Security Department, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. At that time Mrs. Thomas advised it would be necessary to secure these records from the warehouse, and that the earliest response would be on or about March 2, 1970.

On March 5, 1970, Mrs. Thomas advised Special Agent Breidenfeld she had received the necessary information in response to the subpoena.

On March 5, 1970, Mrs. Rosemary Thomas made available the telephone toll tickets and bills in response to the subpoena with regard to Telephone Number 283-2017 at 2337 West Monroe Street. Mrs. Thomas advised, however, that only the period from October 14 through December 13, 1969, could be complied with inasmuch as the period just preceding October 14, 1969, is being contested by the subscriber at this time, and she could not make these records available.

In accordance with this subpoena, she explained that the records of the Illinois Bell Telephone System disclosed the identities of the following telephone numbers, and that the identities of other numbers called are desired, it would be necessary that an appropriate subpoena be issued to the various telephone companies covering those cities:

1. Telephone number called: 309-673-2150, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe Eugene Fields and Cora Fields, 218 West 7th Street, Peoria, Illinois.

2. Telephone number called: 309-676-4303, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe E. Sturdivant, 1834 West Marlin, Peoria, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1694

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 6, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
U. S. Court House and
Federal Office Building
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

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Et Al
Chicago Police Officers
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased)
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

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(1) - Chicago
FFS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1695

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On March 5, 1970, Mrs. Thomas advised Special Agent Breidenfeld she had received the necessary information in response to the subpoena.

On March 5, 1970, Mrs. Rosemary Thomas made available the telephone toll tickets and bills in response to the subpoena with regard to Telephone Number 243-2017 at 2337 West Monroe Street. Mrs. Thomas advised, however, that only the period from October 14 through December 13, 1969, could be complied with inasmuch as the period just preceding October 14, 1969, is being contested by the subscriber at this time, and she could not make these records available.

In accordance with this subpoena, she explained that the records of the Illinois Bell Telephone System disclosed the identities of the following telephone numbers, and that in the event the identities of other numbers called are desired, it would be necessary that an appropriate subpoena be issued to the various telephone companies covering those cities:

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Page 1696

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 5, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al -
Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a subpoena duces tecum from the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, January session, 1970, Number 69GJ3144, which was furnished this office on February 12, 1970.

Enclosed herewith are the following items:

1. The original subpoena, mentioned above, which was directed to the president or other managing officer, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph, Chicago, Illinois.

2. Two copies of a form which acknowledge the delivery and receipt of the subpoena dated February 13, 1970.

2 - Addressee (Enc. 2)
2 - Chicago
CLT

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1697

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 5, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
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Summary Punishment -
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2 - Addressee (Enc. 2)
2 - Chicago
CLT

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Page 1698

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
February 13, 1970

Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sgt. Daniel R. Groth, Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment - Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Foran:

Enclosed herewith is the May 19, 1969 issue of "The Black Panther" which was quoted from, according to an article which appeared in the "Chicago Tribune" of January 29, 1970, Page 4, Column 7, Section 2B.

This article, dateline Washington, January 28 (AP), pointed out that a Yonkers, New York detective, William E. Grogan, intelligence officer, told a Secret Senate hearing last June that members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) were under orders to fortify their homes and repel any police raids "by any means necessary."

Grogan offered in evidence a statement by Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense, addressed "To whom it may concern" described by Newton as a summary of an "executive mandate" that had gone out to Panthers. It said:

"Those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully, and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our homes in violation of

2 - Addressee
1 - Chicago
CLT

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1699

It is noted that neither DENNIS CUNNINGHAM nor WARREN WOLFSON, Attorney Spokesman for the victims in this case, contacted, as agreed to, the Chicago Office to permit FBI access to the BPP apartment or interview of the victims, respectively, as of midnight, December 16, 1969.

It is noted that the following were present on December 13, 1969, at the Chicago Office of the FBI when SAC M.W. JOHNSON telephonically contacted USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department JAMES D. CONLISK, States Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, as well as WARREN WOLFSON, representing victim BRENDA HARRIS, and attorney DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, representing the Black Panther Party (BPP):

Assistant Special Agent in Charge JOHN M. REED;
Supervisor LEO E. PEDROTTY;
Special Agent C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1700

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
February 13, 1970

Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sgt. Daniel R. Groth, Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment - Civil Rights

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2 - Addressee
1 - Chicago
CLT

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1701

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It is noted that the following were present on December 13, 1969, at the Chicago Office of the FBI when SAC M.W. JOHNSON telephonically contacted USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department JAMES D. CONLISK, States Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, as well as WARREN WOLFSON, representing victim BRENDA HARRIS, and attorney DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, representing the Black Panther Party (BPP):

Assistant Special Agent in Charge JOHN M. REED;
Supervisor LEO E. PEDROTTY;
Special Agent C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS

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Page 1702

File #:

62-HQ-1166395

Serial Scope:

1070 pgs 9 8 14

49

10/4/69

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

DEMTRI, IS-M.

DAVID DELLINGER, ET AL, ARL - CONSPIRACY.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. RM.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED, INSTANT, FRED HAMPTON, CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, MADE ANNOUNCEMENT TO NEWS MEDIA TODAY, PROTESTING ARREST OF SEVEN MALE NEGROES AT BPP HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, BY CG PD EARLIER TODAY. HAMPTON ACCUSED THE POLICE OF CONTINUING HARRASSMENT OF BPP AND CALLED FOR MASSIVE RALLY AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER SEVEN, NEXT, AT TWELVE NOON BY MEMBERS OF THE BPP AND BY "EVERYONE ELSE" IN THE COMMUNITY. HAMPTON GAVE NO INDICATION THAT ANY VIOLENCE WOULD ACCOMPANY THIS PROTEST DEMONSTRATION.

BOBBY SEALE, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, BPP, IS CURRENTLY ON TRIAL IN CAPTIONED A R L CASE, HOWEVER, RALLY CALLED BY HAMPTON APPEARS PRIMARILY DIRECTED AT CG PD, RATHER THAN THE TRIAL OF SEALE. TRIAL OF SEALE AND SEVEN OTHER DEFENDENTS, HOWEVER, WILL

EM

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1704

10/4/69

PAGE TWO

RECEIVERS ON OCTOBER SEVEN, NEXT, IN FEDERAL BUILDING, +WHERE HAMPTON'S PROPOSED RALLY WILL TAKE PLACE AND THIS RALLY WILL ADD TO TENSION IN THE COMMUNITY.

USA, MILITARY, SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO PD, GSA, BUILDING GUARDS, AND ACTING JUDGE, USDC, CHICAGO, ADVISED.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1705

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

47

FBI

Date: 9/17/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE _____ _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM

A SOURCE RELIABLE IN PAST ADVISED TODAY, HE LEARNED FROM FRED HAMPTON, CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS CHAPTER BPP, THAT HAMPTON RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM NATIONAL BPP HEADQUARTERS TO ARRANGE MASS DEMONSTRATION NOON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY, NEXT, AT FEDERAL BUILDING, TWO ONE NINE SOUTH DEARBORN, CHICAGO. THEME OF DEMONSTRATION SAID TO BE " WHERE IS BOBBY." HAMPTON INDICATED HE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SOLICIT COOPERATION OF CHICAGO PEACE GROUPS, NAMES NOT GIVEN.

BOBBY SEALE, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, BPP, SCHEDULED TO APPEAR CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FOUR, NEXT, FOR TRIAL

CES

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1706

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY TO [redacted], SUCH CHARGES ARISING
VIOLATE ANTI-RIOT LAWS
RESULT OF NINETEEN SIXTY-EIGHT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

USA, SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY ADVISED.

CHICAGO PD ADVISED.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1707

CONFIDENTIAL

46

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Springfield, Illinois
September 5, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

On August 29, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on August 30, 1969 Russ Meek, a black power advocate from Chicago, Illinois, will speak at the Freedom Hall, 321 West First Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He advised that Meek was requested to come to Peoria, Illinois by Peoria, Illinois local United Front Group as well as the Peoria Afro-American Black Peoples Federation (PAABPF). He advised that for all practical purposes the Peoria Afro-American Black Peoples Federation is now defunct and that it is now synonymous with the Peoria, Illinois United Front Group.

Source further advised that on August 31, 1969 at approximately 5:00 PM, a Black Panther Party rally is to be held at the Freedom Hall, 321 First Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He advised that local guest speakers are to be James Polk and Reverend Blaine Ramsey, local coordinators of Peoria, Illinois United Front as well as Horace Jones, a member of Bradley University Black Student Alliance, Peoria, Illinois. He advised that other guest speakers include Black Panther Party members Jewell Cook, Field Secretary, and Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, officers of the Illinois State Black Panther Party. He advised that both Cook and Hampton are from the Chicago, Illinois area. He advised that local Peoria, Illinois Black Panther Party members Henry Howard, and Mark Clark, are also to speak at the rally.

Characterizations of the Black Panther Party and the Peoria Afro-American Black Peoples Federation appear in the appendix

advised that he does not expect any violence at the rally but due to the militant nature of the Black Panther Party, problems could arise and violence could erupt.

CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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Page 1708

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

On August 30, 1969 mentioned above, advised that there was no meeting held at the Freedom Hall, 321 First Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He advised that Russ Meek did not speak in Peoria, Illinois as scheduled and stated that either Meek declined the invitation or that Meek is to speak tomorrow, August 31, 1969, in conjunction with the Black Panther Party rally. He advised that he doubts seriously that James Polk or Reverend Blaine Ramsey, local co-ordinators of the Peoria, Illinois United Front, will speak at the BPP rally. He advised that the purpose of the BPP rally is to recruit members from the Peoria, Illinois area in order to form an organization in Peoria, Illinois. He advised he still expects no violence at the BPP rally.

On August 31, 1969, mentioned above, advised that members of the Black Panther Party in Peoria, Illinois, held a rally at Freedom Hall, 321 First Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He advised that the only scheduled guest speaker who spoke other than local Peoria, Illinois Black Panther Party members was Reverend Blaine Ramsey, local co-ordinator of the Peoria, Illinois United Front. He advised that James Polk, Fred Hampton, Jewell Cook and Russ Meek did not speak at the rally and to the best of his knowledge was not present in Peoria on August 31, 1969. He advised that approximately one hundred persons attended the rally. He advised that the crowd consisted mainly of Negro juveniles, curiousity seekers and approximately six white persons. He advised that news reporters were admitted at the rally and all males were searched by two young local Peoria Black Panther Party members.

further advised that Reverend Blaine Ramsey, co-ordinator of the Peoria, Illinois United Front, gave support to the Black Panther Party group in their constitutional right to speak and meet but disagreed with the Black Panther philosophy of violence in accomplishing Negro equality. He advised that Reverend Ramsey, who was first to speak at the rally, left the rally as soon as his speech was terminated. He advised that Horace Jones asked for the black people to lend support to the

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United Front as well as the Panthers in order to achieve black leadership in the community. He advised that local Peoria Black Panther Party members Henry Howard and Mark Clark spoke on the Black Panther Party beliefs as well as their platform, program and rules of the party. He advised that the rally was very peaceful and no disturbances or violence arose as a result of the rally.

On September 2, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at 5:00 PM on August 31, 1969, a rally was held at the Freedom Hall, 321 First Avenue, Peoria, Illinois, which was sponsored and promoted by affiliates of the Black Panther Party. Two members of the Black Panther Party in Peoria, Illinois, Henry Howard and Mark Clark, are currently engaging in recruiting activities for the Black Panthers and are considered vanguards for the Black Panthers to acquaint area Negroes with the purposes and aims of the Black Panthers. He advised that approximately one hundred area Negroes attended the Black Panther Party rally on August 31, 1969. He advised that the first speaker was Reverend Blaine Ramsey of the War Chapel, AME Church, Peoria, Illinois, who spoke about the freedom of speech and assembly but voiced disagreement with the Black Panther philosophy of violence to accomplish Negro equality. Reverend Ramsey remarked however that the voice of the Panthers should be heard and that their ideas and thoughts should be considered as long as they face issues on a democratic basis and present common issues in an open and peaceful manner rather than resort to violence and disruption. He advised another speaker at the rally was Horace Jones, a member of the United Front and the Black Student Alliance at Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois. He further advised that he is not aware of any Negro from the Peoria, Illinois area with the exception of Mark Clark, who has actually joined the Black Panther Party. He advised that Henry Howard is from California and supposedly came to Peoria, Illinois in order to recruit Negroes into the Black Panther Party. He advised that Clark, a long time Peoria resident, has been selling the Black Panther paper within the Negro districts of Peoria for approximately two weeks and is concentrating on the Negro youth. He further publicized that if the area Negro organizations such as

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Page 1710

the NAACP, United Front, and the Human Relations Commission failed to make any inroads for Negro equality in housing, the building trades, etc. then the appeal of the Black Panther Party will become a reality with the young Negroes bent on direct action and violence.

_____ advised that the rally was a peaceful rally.

The September 1, 1969 issue of the Peoria Journal Star newspaper, a local Peoria, Illinois newspaper, contained an article captioned"Chicago Panthers Fail to Show Up Here". The article reveals that approximately one hundred twenty five persons, almost all Negro, attended a Black Panther Party rally on August 31, 1969 at the Freedom Hall located at First and State Street, Peoria, Illinois. The article further revealed that Chairman Henry Howard explained that the visiting Chicago leaders of the Black Panther Party expected for the rally had been detained and then introduced the Reverend Blaine Ramsey and Horace Jones, who gave the principal talks at the rally. Reverend Ramsey is quoted as saying that the United Front, a Peoria civil rights coalition organization, had taken the position of supporting the constitutional freedom of the Panthers to meet and speak. Ramsey further stated that he stressed that the goals of the black people require peace and order from within and without and "he who lives by the gun and sword shall die by the gun and sword". The article further reveals that Henry Howard stated that the Panthers teach that there is a combination of racism and exploitation and that blacks first must realize what is being done to them. The news article further reveals that Horace Jones exhorted the black community to accept leadership from the United Front and from the Panthers and not to settle for nickels and dimes. Fred Hulbert discussed applications for the theory of karate

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.

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Page 1711

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

2

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

PEORIA AFRO-AMERICAN BLACK PEOPLES FEDERATION (PAABPF)

On January 7, 1969, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Peoria Afro-American Black Peoples Federation (PAABPF) is a local all Negro Peoria, Illinois organization. The PAABPF holds weekly meetings every Sunday at their "Freedom Hall", 321st Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He advised the purpose of the PAABPF is to organize the Negroes in order to help themselves. The PAABPF emphasizes to its members that black is beautiful and preaches to its members that before the Negro can advance and gain total freedom, the Negro must first achieve self respect, dignity, and pride.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1714

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/5/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

- SAC
- ASAC
- CC
- ASST CC
- STENO. S
- C-#1
- C-#2
- C-#3
- C-#4
- C-#5
- C-#6
- C-#7
- S-#1
- S-#2
- S-#3
- S-#4
- S-#5

45

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD

SUBJECT : BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
RM

One copy each of this LHM has also been furnished to USA, Springfield; United States Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois; NISO, Chicago, Illinois; OSI, Rantoul, Illinois, and 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

JDF:

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Page 1715

FBI CHICAGO

SPRINGFIELD

TO DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO

FROM SPRINGFIELD

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, PEORIA, ILLINOIS. RM.

ON AUGUST TWENTYNINE, INSTANT, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON AUGUST THIRTY, NEXT, RUSS MEEK, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS BLACK POWER ADVOCATE, WILL SPEAK AT THE FREEDOM HALL, THREE TWO ONE WEST FIRST AVENUE, PEORIA, ILLINOIS. MEEK WAS REQUESTED TO COME TO PEORIA, ILLINOIS BY LOCAL UNITED FRONT COORDINATORS, AS WELL AS THE PEORIA AFRO AMERICAN BLACK PEOPLES FEDERATION (PAABPF), WHICH IS NOW SYNONYMOUS WITH THE UNITED FRONT GROUP.

SAME SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED ON AUGUST THIRTYONE, NEXT AT APPROXIMATELY FIVE P.M., A BLACK PANTHER PARTY RALLY IS TO BE HELD AT THE FREEDOM HALL, THREE TWO ONE FIRST AVENUE, PEORIA ILLINOIS. THE GUEST SPEAKERS ARE TO BE JAMES POLK AND REV.

END OF PAGE ONE

SAC
ASAC
ASST C
STENO
C-#1
C-#2
C-#3
C-#4
C-#5
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C-#7
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BLAINE RAMSEY, LOCAL COORDINATORS OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS UNITED FRONT AS WELL AS HORACE JONES, A BRADLEY BLACK STUDENT ALLIANCE MEMBER. BLACK PANTHER PARTY MEMBERS, HENRY HOWARD AND MARK CLARK OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS, AS WELL AS JEWELL COOK, FIELD SECRETARY AND FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE CHICAGO BLACK PANTHER PARTY ARE ALSO MAIN SPEAKERS AT THE RALLY.

SOURCES ADVISE THEY DO NOT EXPECT ANY VIOLENCE BUT DUE TO MILITANT NATURE OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY, VIOLENCE COULD ERUPT.

END PAGE TWO

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

AUG 29 1969

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The BPP and the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) are described on the appendix page attached hereto. All sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On August 27, 1969 provided the following:

Officials of the BPP decided that that organization should publicly disavow any connection with SDS and SDS National Action Day in Chicago, Illinois, on October 11, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois
Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified 4/4/75 per 6607

Group 1
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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l[illegible] politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by [illegible] by George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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APPENDIX

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)

Report of: SA DANIEL F. BODINE Office: CHICAGO

Date: 8/21/69

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title:

RONALD JEROME SATCHEL

Character:

RACIAL MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Synopsis:

SATCHEL, utilizing alias DOC, continues active within the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois. Birth date verified and SATCHEL continues as Minister of Health on the Central Committee of the Illinois Black Panther Party. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

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and declassification

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[redacted]

DETAILS:

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix to this report.

I. Current Background

A. Date and Place of Birth

A review of the records of the State of Ohio, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Cleveland, Ohio, reflect that RONALD JEROME SATCHEL, Certificate of Birth Number 11505, discloses that he was born June 22, 1950, as the illegitimate child of CLARA SATCHEL, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Residence

During July, 1969, confidential source verified that SATCHEL continues to reside at 6846 South Clyde, Chicago, Illinois.

C. Occupation

During July, 1969, confidential source advised that SATCHEL has no gainful employment but devotes full-time to his position as Minister of Health for the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois.

D. Arrests

On July 29, 1969, a review of the Chicago Police Department files in the name RONALD J. SATCHEL disclose no arrests since March 25, 1969, but the record disclosed that the following dispositions took place on April 3, 1969:

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The January 30, 1969, arrests were aggravated assault, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct, which resulted in one year's probation and a $90 fine on the aggravated assault and disorderly conduct charges but the charge of resisting arrest was dismissed.

The March 25, 1969, arrest for unlawful use of a weapon and possession of an unregistered gun which were also dismissed.

The Chicago Police Department file discloses that SATCHEL had been assigned Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Number 756 977 G.

II. Current Activities

On March 26, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of several Black Panther Party members arrested by the Chicago Police Department in possession of unregistered weapons.

On April 1, 1969, advised SATCHEL continues to carry a pistol described as a .32 automatic.

On April 2, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is one of the Black Panther Party members who is always armed and is always looking to assist fellow members with any trouble that they may encounter.

On April 2, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL is utilizing the alias, "DOC", inasmuch as his current Black Panther Party title is Minister of Health.

On April 15, 1969, advised that as of April 14, 1969, SATCHEL was designated permanent Minister of Health for the Black Panther Party.

On April 19, 1969, advised that SATCHEL continues to attend all Black Panther Party functions and is one of the most active members of the party.

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[redacted]

On April 22, 1969, advised that records furnished to Black Panther Party Headquarters designated SATCHEL as the official Minister of Health.

On May 22, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL was one of thirty Black Panther Party members attending a party for the Black Panther Party on May 18, 1969.

On June 3, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL regularly appears at Black Panther Party Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, prior to 6:00 a.m., each day.

On June 4, 1969, during a raid on Black Panther Party Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, by federal agents in an effort to apprehend a federal fugitive believed to be on the premises, an Application for a State of Illinois Firearm Owner's Identification Application was located on the premises and it contains the following information:

Name	RONALD JEROME SATCHEL
Residence	6846 South Clyde
Social Security Number	354-42-2605

On July 3, 1969, advised that a couple members of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois, headed by SATCHEL, are attempting to obtain space to operate a medical clinic for underprivileged Negroes.

On July 7, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of the Black Panther Party speakers to address a group assembled at Garfield Park, Chicago, Illinois, on July 4, 1969, and he spoke of police (pig) harassment of the Black Panther Party, Chicago.

On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to obtain the premises, 3852 West Madison, to set up space for a medical clinic.

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On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to formulate a medical program to handle the following three categories:

1) First aid classes.

2) Establishment of community health centers in the black community.

3) Dealing with poor health which continues to be predominant in black communities.

On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was on the duty roster for the Black Panther Party for the week beginning July 6, 1969.

On July 15, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to establish a medical program entitled, "People's Medical Care Center, Inc.", with the ultimate goal of incorporating it as a non-profit corporation.

On July 29, 1969, advised that SATCHEL and several other members of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, observed a white male parked with a Negro female on Chicago's west side and it was not until a fellow member of the Black Panther Party talked SATCHEL out of doing physical harm to the white male that SATCHEL released the individual.

On July 29, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of several Black Panther Party members that traveled on July 26, 1969, to East Moline, Illinois, on official Black Panther Party business.

On August 4, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is working full-time at his position as Minister of Health in an effort to establish the Black Panther Party health clinic in Chicago.

On August 7, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is making personal contact with various Negro doctors in the Chicago area in an effort to obtain professional support for the Black Panther Party health center.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l fe politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister o. Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

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The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1- U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1- Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1- OSI (Via Courier)
1- NISO (Registered Mail)

Report of: SA ALAN R. STEPHENS
Date: AUG 8 1969

Office: Chicago

Field Office File #:

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Synopsis:

Headquarters of the Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) Chapter continues to be located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Chicago area branches have been consolidated into the West Suburban Branch of the BPP. A branch currently exists in Rockford, Illinois. Sources report approximately 30-40 active members with numerous sympathizers in the Chicago BPP Chapter. During June and July, 1969, Chicago Panthers have been involved in acts of violence wherein police officers have been wounded. In June, 1969, 16 Panther members were indicted by Cook County on charges ranging from kidnapping to conspiracy to commit murder. During early June, 1969, a raid was conducted by the FBI on Panther headquarters. Panther headquarters was found, as a result of the raid, to contain numerous weapons, ammunition and gas masks. Sources report Chicago chapter deeply in debt, with membership on the decline as a result of continued investigation and arrests by the Chicago Police Department and FBI. ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of the organizations set forth below are attached as an appendix hereto:

Black Panther Party (BPP)

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

I. ORIGIN, PURPOSES AND LOCATION OF BPP CHAPTERS

A. Origin

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP was organized on August 25, 1968, at a meeting at 6110 South Dorchester Street, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was attended by approximately 10 Negro males. The purpose of the meeting was to dissolve the then current Chicago branch of SNCC and to organize a Chicago Chapter of the BPP.

8/27/68)

The BPP did not have a headquarters until space was acquired at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1968. The space acquired was the second and third floor of the building at the above address.

11/20/68)

Source advised the Illinois Bell Telephone Company assigned telephone number 243-8276 to the BPP above address.

3/27/69)

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B. Purposes, Aims and Rules of Chicago BPP Chapter

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago BPP, flew to National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met with ELDRIDGE and KATHLEEN CLEAVER and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE. The CLEAVERs and SEALE are members of the Central Committee of the National BPP.

On November 4, 1968, RUSH returned to Chicago and stated that the Chicago Chapter would follow the policy of the National BPP in all regards.

11/7/68)

On May 1, 1969, Chicago Chapter of BPP advised BPP members the following ten points continue to reflect "What We Want - What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.

2. We want full employment for our people.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white men of our black community.

4. We want decent housing fit for shelter of human beings.

5. We want education for our people that will expose the true nature of this decadent American society.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

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7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in Federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community as defined by the constitution of the United States.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace, and as our major political objective, a United Nations supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

5/2/69)

On May 1, 1969, the Chicago chapter of the BPP circulated the following Rules of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois:

Every member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY throughout this country of racist America must abide by these rules as functional members of this party. CENTRAL COMMITTEE members, CENTRAL STAFFS, and LOCAL STAFFS, including all captions subordinate to either national, state, and local leadership of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will enforce these rules. Length of suspension or other disciplinary action necessary for violation of these rules will depend on national decisions by national,

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state or state area, and local committees and staffs where said rules or rules of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY were violated.

Every member of the party must know these verbatum by heart, and apply them daily. Each member must report any violation of these rules to their leadership or they are conter-revolutionary and are also subjected to suspension by the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE:

1. No party member can have narcotics or weed in his possession while doing party work.
2. Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party.
3. No party member can be drunk while doing daily party work.
4. No party member will violate rules relating to office and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, ANYWHERE.
5. No party member will use, or fire a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidentally at anyone other than the enemy.
6. No party member can join any other army force other than the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.
7. No party member can have a weapon in his possession while drunk or loaded off narcotics or weed.
8. No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread.

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9. When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS will give only name and address and will sign nothing. Legal first aid must be understood by all Party members.
10. The Ten Point Program and platform of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must be known and understood by each Party member.
11. Party communications must be national and local.
12. The 10-10-10 program should be known by all members and also understood by all members.
13. All Finance officers operate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
14. Each person submit report of daily work.
15. Each Sub-Section Leader, Section Leader, and Captain must submit Daily reports of work.
16. All Panthers must learn to operate and service weapons correctly.
17. All Leadership personnel who suspends or expells a member must submit this information to the Editor for the newspaper pertaining to suspension, so that it will be published in the paper and known by all chapters and branches.
18. Political Education Classes are manditory.
19. Only office personnel assigned to respective offices each day should be there. All others are to sell papers and do Political work out in the community, including Captains, Section Leaders and etc.
20. COMMUNICATION--all chapters must submit weekly reports in writing to the National Headquarters.
21. All Branches must implement First Aid and/or Medical Cadres.
22. All Chapters, Branches, and components of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must submit a monthly Financial Report to the Ministry of Finance and also the Central Committee.

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23. Everyone in leadership positions must read no less than two hours per day to keep abreast of the changing political situation.
24. No chapter or branch shall accept grants, poverty funds, money, or any other aid from any government agency without contacting the National Headquarters.
25. All chapters must adhere to the policy and ideology laid by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.
26. All Branches must submit weekly reports in writing to their respective Chapters.

5/2/69)

C. Location of BPP Branches

West Suburban Branch

Branches of the Chicago BPP previously reported at Argo, Harvey and Maywood, Illinois, have all been consolidated into the West Suburban Branch. This branch has no office as such, but uses the Chicago Chapter Office at 2350 West Madison Street.

7/69)

Rockford, Illinois Branch

There is no Rockford, Illinois BPP branch office as such; however, meetings have been held at 529 Pierpoint Avenue, Rockford. This address is the location known as the House of Simba or House of Bo Simba.

7/69)

II. IDENTITY OF LEADERS AND MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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A. Officers of Chicago Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphbetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Central Staff of the Chicago Chapter BPP:

BARKER, JEWEL CAMPBELL, born November 3, 1927. Allegedly serves as a sponsor or counselor to the Illinois BPP.

BOSTON, TED, true name is ROBERT STANLEY WHITE. BOSTON born September 7, 1945. Field Secretary for Illinois BPP.

BROOKS, BILLY LAMAR, born July 18, 1945. BROOKS commonly known as "CHE" and is the Deputy Minister of Education Illinois BPP.

CALVIN, WILLIE JAMES, born March 6, 1948, Captain of Defense of Illinois BPP.

CAMPBELL, ANN. CAMPBELL is Communications Secretary, Illinois BPP.

CHARLES, EUGENE, JR., born May 20, 1948, and is Lieutenant of Information, Illinois BPP.

COLLINS, AZALA, born August 23, 1951, and is Lieutenant of Health, Illinois BPP.

COOK, JURLD L., born November 17, 1941, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP. COOK, commonly known as JEWEL, is currently Acting Deputy Chairman.

EDWARDS, ROSIE ANN, born January 4, 1938, Counselor of Women.

GADDIS, HENRY DANTON, born March 2, 1950, and is Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

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GRAY, JOAN, born July 29, 1940, and is Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

HAMPTON, FRED, born August 30, 1948, and is Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP. HAMPTON currently incarcerated on conviction of robbery receiving two to five year sentence.

KING, YVONNE, Central Secretary, Illinois BPP.

JUNIOR, NATHANIEL WALTER, born October 21, 1946, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.

LATSON, SAMUEL LEROY, born December 26, 1949, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

LEE, ROBERT E., born December 16, 1942, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.

MAY, CHRISTINA DARLENE, born October 20, 1949, Deputy Minister of Culture and Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

MC CARTHY, MICHAEL, Lieutenant of Education, Illinois BPP.

O'NEAL, WILLIAM MC KINLEY, born December 9, 1949, Chief of Staff, Illinois BPP.

RUSH, BOBBY LEE, born November 23, 1946, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP.

SANKEY, BARBARA ANN, born February 7, 1949, Lieutenant of Finances, Illinois BPP.

SATCHEL, RONALD J., born June 22, 1950, SATCHEL, commonly known as "DOC", is the Deputy Minister of Health.

THOMAS, HENRY, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

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TYLER GERRY L., born June 1, 1951, Illinois Distribution Manager of the BPP paper.

WALLS, RUFUS C., born September 6, 1940. WALLS, commonly known as "CHAKA", is Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois BPP.

B. Officers of West Suburban Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the West Suburban Chapter of Illinois BPP:

ALLEN, WALTER, commonly known as "COUNT", is Captain of Finance.

BRUCE, ROBERT, born November 28, 1947, is Chairman.

HAMMACK, LOUIS JAMES, also known as "PETE", born February 13, 1949, is Captain of Information.

HARVEY, MERRILL DENNIS, born July 4, 1946, Captain of Defense.

Sources have advised it is not possible at this time to estimate the number of members in the West Suburban Branch since it is almost inactive due to the recent arrests and indictments of BPP members set forth later in this report.

These sources have all advised during July, 1969, that it would be impossible at this time to furnish any sort of membership list because of recent police action by the Chicago Police Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). These sources did state there were numerous sympathizers.

7/69
7/69
7/69
7/69)

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C. Officers of
Rockford Branch BPP

During July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Rockford Branch, Illinois BPP:

BELL, HAROLD KEITH, born November 29, 1946, Captain of Defense.

HAWKINS, CHARLES LARRY, born July 31, 1951, Field Lieutenant.

HUNTER, DELRIDGE LAVERN, born January 8, 1941, Captain of Education.

POWELL, LINCOLN CHARLES, born January 26, 1942, Captain of Information.

The sources have reported that the Rockford Branch has approximately ten to fifteen members. The sources also have advised the Rockford Chapter follows the philosophy of MAO TSE TUNG and programs of the National Chapter BPP.

7/22/69
7/22/69)

III. INFORMATION REGARDING VIOLENT ACTS, WEAPONS, PLANS AND AIMS OF BPP

Source advised GEORGE SAMS, JR., a federal fugitive wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for a crime of murder, was being secreted at BPP headquarters, Chicago.

6/3 and 4/69)

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During the early morning hours of June 4, 1969, Special Agents of the FBI conducted a raid on panther headquarters in an effort to locate and apprehend GEORGE SAMS, JR. Eight panthers at the headquarters at the time were arrested and charged with harboring. SAMS was not found on the premises.

During a search of the headquarters following the arrest, Special Agents seized 13 guns, a large quantity of ammunition, swords, gas masks, office machinery, books, a quantity of records, posters and BPP literature.

Found during the search of panther headquarters was the following plan set forth in its entirety concerning the suggested plan for the complete breakdown of the Illinois power structure:

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Suggested Plan for the Complete Break Down of the State of Ill. Power Structure.

Problem:

Complete victory for People Revolution in Ill.

Theory:

To cause Chotic condition, and place pig in position to take repressive measures toward the masses of the people, and thereby chase the mass of people into the revolutionary's camp. Plan to be used when party reaches this level.

Destruction of: (All hit at same time)

A. Communication (Blame Pig)

1. Telephone
2. Radio
3. T.V.

B. Power (Blame Pig)

1. Light
2. Gas

C. Industrial Complex (Blame Pig)

1. Factories, etc.

D. Food Distribution (Blame Pig)

1. Non-Perishables (first)
2. Perishables (second)

E. Transportation

1. Inner city (State) bus Depot, train Depot (tracks), buses, taxi.

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2. Outer city (State) /Same as inner/

3. Air-trans, airports, air fields

4. Water-trans, (Docks)

5. Hy-ways

6. Gas stations (all fuel)

Execution of: (All hit at same time)

A. City Officials (State)

1. Admin. (top)

2. Police (rank)

3. Military (rank)

a. State

b. Federal

4. Dangerous elements in community, petty leaders of enemy ideology.

Other Areas:

A. Gun Shops (Collected for distribution)

B. Police Storage (to deprive pig and supply party)

C. Military Storage (to deprive pig, Joliet, Ill. ammo)

D. Cripple Fire Dept.

Other Suggestions: Need for a Chapter in North Chicago (Great Lake Naval Training Center, and its near Ft. Sheridan), Ea t St. Louis, Ill. (Scotts A.F.B.) The basic job to disrupt military

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organization before they can mobilize.

Get the Plans of city's sewage system through bribery, extortion or any mears necessary.

A. Secure place for Headquarters.

SUGGESTED ORGANIZATION OF SECTION

I. Problem:

A. Separation from Main Body.

II. Cause:

A. Movement to present level.

III. Theory:

A. Section to function as physical independent arm of Main Body and as one of the overall arms of the Main Body.

IV. Practice:

A. Commander

B. Intelligence

1. Internal

2. External

C. Political

D. Medical

E. Communications

F. Supply

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A, B, C, D, E, and F must receive their training from the respective staffs of the Main Body, and come back to section and function in that capacity in their respective sections.

NOTES

A. Commander: Section Leader, See that section function smoothly.

B. Intelligence:

a. Internal: To know the weakness and strength of each member, and estimate his actions in any given situation. To expose all counter-revolutionary forces and actions within the section. This position is to remain secret from all members except Section Leader and high level of Main Body.

b. External: To gather intelligence material in sectional area.

C. Political: (Sub-Section Leader)
Teaching and maintaining a high level of Political Ideology at sectional level of party.

D. Medical: Primary job, aiding injured member of section.
Secondary job, aiding the injured of the mass of the people.

E. Communications: Handling communications between Section and Main Body and within Section and (in grave times) between people and section.

F. Supply: Collection and distribution of supplies.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

1. Comrade Court: To handle minor violations (Major violations are handled by Main Body), Democratic Court.

2. Sectional Citations: To be given to sections who are outstanding in relating to the people, sell papers and etc. This will build Sectional Historical pride and increase morale.

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3. Sectional Title Namer: Example night fighters, Big Black five, etc. This will also help build morale.

MILITARY TRAINING SCHEDULE

A four week mandatory class for all members (Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday) with the exclusion of all non-members. Two classes should be conducted by a small military staff, classes conducted expressing party ideology, and stressing military discipline at all times! Upon the entering of the classroom of the military instructor all talking should cease and all trainers should take a firm attentative standing position and remain in this manner until given the order to be seated. All classes or class activities should begin with: All Power the People and victory to the People's Revolution. The main purpose of the class is to give every party member a basic practical knowledge of the military phase of the Peoples' struggle. There should be no absenteeism from the Political Education Classes (no excuses), reason being a military mind without a people's ideology is a hired killer and the people don't need no more pigs. Classes should be conducted in an orderly manner at all times.

STRUCTURE OF THE CLASSES

I. Discipline

A. Discipline is the exact execution of orders resulting from an intelligent, willing obedience rather than one based solely upon habit or fear. Discipline is necessary to secure orderly action which alone can triumph over the seemingly impossible conditions of battle. The party members mu t be able to recognize and face fear because fear is the enemy of discipline. Fear unchecked will lead to panic and a unit that panics is no longer a discipline unit but a mob. There is no sane person who is without fear, but with good discipline and high morale all can face danger. Punishment of individual members for breacher of discipline is sometimes necessary, but only to reform or eliminate those who are unfit to serve the People's Revolution.

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1. To be learned verbatim and understood thoroughly.

   a) Discipline of the Party (Redbook)

   b) 3 Main Rules of Discipline (Redbook)

   c) 8 Points of Attention

2. Chain of Command

   a) Trying to understand problems with self first, and if no success, go to next ranking member.

3. Military Respect

   a) People Respect

   b) Party Respect

   c) Rank Respect

II. Integration of Military and Political Ideology

   1. Correcting the false idea that there is a contradiction between military and political ideology.

   2. Teaching that the People's Liberation Army cannot exist without the people, the people have nothing without a socialist ideology, so the people is socialist ideology, the People's Liberation Army must have a socialist ideology in order to relate to the people, if its to serve the people as their military arm.

III. Weapontry

   A. Knowledge Of

      1. Range

      2. Rate of Fire

      3. Loading

      4. Unloading

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5. External Parts

a) Care

6. Internal Parts

a) Care

b) Disassemble (time limit)

c) Assemble (time limit)

B. Handgun

1. Holding

2. Breathing

3. Pulling trigger

C. Rifle

1. Correct position

2. Holding (shoulder and arms)

3. Breathing

4. Pulling trigger

D. Shotgun

1. Correct position

2. Holding

3. Breathing

4. Pulling trigger

E. Automatic Weapons

1. Correct position

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2. Holding

3. Breathing

4. Pulling trigger

5. Correct firing

F. Shooting

1. Correct alignment

2. Weather conditions

3. Distance

4. Firing

G. Knowledge of Enemy Weapontry

1. Police

2. State

a) Police

b) Military

3. Federal

a) FBI

b) CIA

c) Military

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IV. Guard Duty

1. Why

2. How

a) Condition Red

b) Condition Black

V. Sectional Tactics (In detail for Section and Sub Leaders)

1. Deployment

a) Position

b) Advancement

c) Retreat

2. The Cell

a) 2 riflemen, 1 auto-riflemen

VI. Field Training

1. Living in and by the element

2. Adhesiveness with fellow members

3. There should be at least a three day campout with ration for one meal and a condition of red during the whole camp out.

VII. Enemy Interrogation

1. Rights of Soldier

A. Name, People's Liberation Army (PLA)

B. Never has right in surrender

C. Right and duty to escape

D. Geneva agreement

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VIII. A test should be given at the end of the four week period of the material covered; if trainee fails he should be given the training over once again and if he fails again something else should be found for him to do for the people.

Area and weeks of suggested study class.

Weeks:

1. I, II
2. III, IV, V
3. IV, V
4. VI, VII and test

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I

Sergeant EUGENE CONNOLLY, Area Four Task Force, Chicago Police Department, advised on June 9, 1969, that 11 panther members were arrested after leaving panther headquarters during the evening of June 8, 1969. They were charged with obstructing police. A search of the automobile they were in revealed hypodermic needles, one marijuana cigarette and chemicals described by the police as being ingredients for incendiary bombs.

Source advised 16 BPP members were indicted on June 9, 1969, and charged with kidnapping, conspiracy in an attempt to commit murder and several other local charges. They are:

FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP.

RICHARD POWELL, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

WILLIAM O'NEAL, Chief of Staff, Illinois BPP.

WILMER ANGRUM, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

JAMES WHITE, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

DAVID VALENTINE, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

BILLY BROOKS, Deputy Minister of Education, Illinois BPP.

HARLON WALTON, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

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ROBERT BRUCE, Captain Chairman, West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP

MERRILL HARVEY, Captain Defense, West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

NATHANIEL JUNIOR, Major, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.

YVONNE KING, Major, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.

CHRISTINA MAY, Deputy Minister of Culture and Acting Deputy Minister of Finance, both Illinois BPP.

GERRY DUNNIGAN, Captain of Security, Illinois BPP.

CHARLES MARTIS, member West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

WILLIAM IVORY, member West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

Source advised the following persons are still being sought in connection with the above crimes:

ROBERT BRUCE
MERRILL HARVEY
NATHANIEL JUNIOR
YVONNE KING
CHRISTINA MAY
GERRY DUNNIGAN
CHARLES MARTIS
WILLIAM IVORY

6/10/69)

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Officer PAT GLEASON, Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised on July 16, 1969, two panthers, GRADY LEE MOORE and LARRY ROBERSON, were arrested and charged with attempted murder, possession of narcotics, aggravated battery and unlawful use of a weapon. Officer GLEASON stated that two police officers were investigating a burglary in progress and were hindered in doing so by the two panthers. The officers ordered the two to leave, resulting in ROBERSON taking a gun and firing several shots and hitting both officers and one bystander. ROBERSON was seriously wounded by one of the officers and both continue in custody.

Officer WEHNER, Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised on July 31, 1969, five police officers were wounded at panther headquarters as a result of gunfire following an argument between the police and panthers.

Police arrested JOSEPH HAYMAN, ALVIN JEFFERY, and LARRY WHITE, all panther members. Police also recovered a 12 gage shotgun with a 16½" barrell, three revolvers, two automatic pistols, one hunting knife and a quantity of ammunition. According to Officer WEHNER, following the arrest, a fire broke out which was later extinguished by the Chicago Police Department, but damage to panther headquarters was considerable.

Security at Panther Headquarters

Source advised the BPP continues to closely screen individuals entering their headquarters. An officer of the day (OD) is continually on duty; however, no elaborate security measures are in effect at this time.

7/69)

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IV. PUBLICATIONS

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP has no regularly scheduled publications; however, on occasion leaflets have been distributed in connection with appearances by members at various functions.

7/69
7/69)

Source advised the Chicago BPP exhibits a film captioned "American Revolution II".

6/17/69)

ROBERT VAILLANCOUR, 8924 South 51st Street, Oak Lawn, Illinois, advised on June 25, 1969, he had attended the previous night a movie at the Three-Penny Cinema, 2424 North Lincoln Avenue. A film entitled, "American Revolution II" was exhibited. He described the film as being anti-police, and anti-establishment in content.

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1

V. ACTIVITIES

Captain WILBERT SAMUELS, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department advised on May 26, 1969, a mock trial was held at the Maywood City Hall on May 24, and 25, 1969, with the permission of Maywood Mayor LEONARD A. CHABALA. Approximately 140 individuals participated with about 70 Negros, 55 white and 15 Mexicans being noted; the purpose of the mock trial concerned a recent trial of FRED HAMPTON, who was convicted and sentenced from two to five years on a charge of robbery. The mock trial found HAMPTON innocent.

Source advised a meeting of the BPP was held at the Charles Knap's Restaurant, 5th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois, on May 28, 1969. Approximately 20 BPP members were present along with the Latin Brown Berets, a youth gang. Purpose of this meeting was to raise money for bond regarding FRED HAMPTON's recent conviction.

6/5/69)

Source advised a meeting was held on June 5, 1969, at 1423 South 11th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois. Members of the BPP discussed the recent raid on Panther Headquarters in Chicago, by the FBI.

6/6/69)

Source advised the BPP was sponsoring a "Breakfast for Children Program," at several locations in Chicago, and the officers of the local Chicago Chapter decided to continue this program as long as food continued

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to be furnished on a volunteer basis. Source further advised the program was relaxed for the summer months.

, 6/10/69)

Source advised the BPP, in connection with their "Breakfast for Children Program," utilizes two West Side locations. Source stated about 200 children have participated in the program at the 1512 South Pulaski Avenue location, and approximately 150 children participated in the program at the 3906 West Lexington Street location. Source stated no effort by the Panthers to indoctrinate the children was made at the latter location. Source did state that the Panthers attempted to express the Panthers' philosophy on several occasions at the breakfast located at 1512 South Pulaski Avenue, but no regularly scheduled instructional course was pursued.

, 6/5/69)

Captain ROBERT SAMUELS, Acting Chief of Police, Maywood Police Department, advised on June 12, 1969, a rally was held at the Lido Theater, 5th Avenue and Warren Street, Maywood. The rally was held to obtain legal fees and signatures for petitions in seeking the release of FRED HAMPTON, who was currently incarcerated. There were 60 individuals present with both white and Negros making up those in attendance. No incidents were reported.

Source advised that on June 28, 1969, approximately nine BPP members travelled to Danville, Illinois, to attend a "Black Culture Day," on June 29, 1969. BOB RUSH spoke to those in attendance, telling of the problems the Panthers faced in Chicago, and about the

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recent raid on Panthers Headquarters by the FBI.

6/30/69)

Source advised on June 18, 1969, a special "security meeting" was held at BPP Headquarters with about 20 members present. SAM NAPIER, National Distribution Officer was present and reported that the National Office at Oakland, California, wanted the Chicago Chapter to "tighten up" on security. Source stated this was apparently in response to the recent raid on Panther Headquarters by the FBI and the belief by some officials that some members were furnishing information to outside agencies.

6/19/69)

Source advised a meeting was held at Panther Headquarters to discuss a conference to be held in San Francisco, California, during the latter part of July, 1969, entitled "United Front Against Facism." Those in attendance were urged to attend the conference. Source advised there were approximately 40 to 50 individuals at the meeting.

6/30/69)

Source advised that on June 20, 1969, five Chicago BPP members travelled to Detroit, Michigan, to help re-organize the Detroit BPP Chapter, which had been ordered to cease operations by the National Office earlier that month.

6/30/69)

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Source advised that on June 20, 1969, 15 BPP members forcibly entered the SDS Convention in progress at that time and read a statement to all present that the BPP demanded the PLP not deviate from the Marxist-Leninist ideology. The Panthers wanted the PLP to change its position on the right to self-determination and stand in concert with the oppressed people.

6/21/69)

Source advised JEFF HAAS, Attorney, was in contact with officials of the Chicago BPP Chapter regarding the intention of the Chicago Panthers to institute a new program for "Peoples Medical Care Center, Incorporated." This program, to start in the future, will provide medical and dental care for all oppressed people. HAAS, according to source, was drawing up corporation papers for this medical center.

7/11/69)

Source advised HOWARD ALK, CARLETTA FIELDS, RUFUS WALLS, JOAN GRAY, STEPHANY FISHER, MICHAEL MC CARTHY, EUGENE CHARLES, WILLIE CALVIN, HANK GADDIS, BEVELINA POWELL, JEWELL COOK, CASANDRA BYNUM, BARBARA SANKEY, BOB LEE, and BRENDA WILLIS travelled to the BPP conference in California, from July 18 - 21, 1969. All return to Chicago during the period of July 22 - 24, 1969. Source advised all of the above individuals are members of the Chicago BPP with the exception of HOWARD ALK. ALK, according to source, is a white male connected with Film Group, Incorporated, a local movie and recording company.

7/24/69)

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Captain WILBERT SAMUELS, Maywood Police Department, advised on July 26, 1969, approximately 13 persons (10 Negros who identified themselves as BPP members) appeared at Third Avenue and Oak Street, Maywood, for the purpose of holding a press conference. BOB RUSH announced plans of the BPP to have petitions signed by Maywood citizens in an effort to have the park and swimming pool at that location renamed in honor of FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, currently incarcerated.

On July 26, 1969, source advised six Chicago BPP members travelled to East Moline, Illinois, allegedly to meet with 100 to 150 members of a local Negro youth group to discuss possibly forming a BPP Branch there.

7/30/69)

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP generally conducts political orientation classes stressing "quotations from Chairman MAO TSE-TUNG," at 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. However, due to numerous recent arrests and indictments of BPP members as well as the FBI raid on Panther Headquarters June 4, 1969, these meetings are now infrequent.

CG T-3,
CG T-5,
7/22/69)

VI. BPP CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER MILITANT GROUPS

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Source advised BPP members attended an SDS protest held at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus on May 27, 1969. SDS was protesting against a Major Cities Police Department Command Officers Conference, then in progress.

5/27/69)

On May 29, 1969, a group of Maywood BPP members met with the Latin Brown Berets, a youth gang, wanting their help in a protest demonstration wherein the Panthers were to protest the recent jailing of FRED HAMPTON. The Brown Berets refused.

6/3/69)

Source advised MIKE KLONSKY, National Security Officer, SDS, contacted the Panthers to arrange for a speaker for the SDS Convention underway at that time. KLONSKY wanted the BPP speaker to inject spirit into the Convention and "rile up" those present.

6/18/69)

RUFUS WALLS was reported by source to have advised SAM SMITH, a reporter for the Chicago Daily Defender, a local newspaper aimed at the Negro community, the BPP agrees with SDS and not PLP because "we can't go along with any organization that doesn't believe in black self-determination." WALLS advised SMITH the Panthers have a coalition with SDS, the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang on Chicago's North Side, and the Young Patriots, a white gang comprised of Appalachian whites.

6/23/69)

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During the SDS Convention MIKE KLONSKY reported that SDS and the BPP have a close relationship.

BOB RUSH spoke at the Convention and read from Mao's Red Book to the effect that the role of women is to help in the revolution. This was in reply to a comment of a prior Panther speaker who had stated the roll of women in the Movement is to use "sexual relations" to revolutionize. At the time this statement was met with great disapproval among those in attendance.

Source advised that on June 20, 1969, Panthers attended the SDS Convention taking over the platform and criticizing PLP for saying they were against Black Self-Determination.

6/19 and 20/69)

Source advised the Panthers have a coalition with the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang on Chicago's North Side.

4/20/69)

JESSE JACKSON, leader of Operation Breadbasket, the economic arm of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference contacted BOB RUSH to advise RUSH that he had been offered 300 loaves of bread from a company and wanted to donate this bread to the Panthers for use in their "Breakfast for Children Program."

6/27/69)

Source advised RENNIE DAVIS contacted Panther Headquarters and talked with JEWELL COOK

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because DAVIS had understood that COOK was very upset about the Panthers not being included in a delegation going to Hanoi, North Viet Nam, to seek the release of three American pilots. DAVIS stated that DAVE DILLINGER wanted a Panther representative, but was refused by the North Vietnamese. (Sourceshaving knowledge of SDS matters have advised this information was false and DAVIS merely said this to the Panthers to appease them).

7/15/69)

DAVE DILLINGER is National Chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam. National Mobilization Committee is an anti-war organization active during the Democratic National Convention protests in Chicago during August, 1968. RENNIE DAVIS is the National Coordinator of the National Mobilization Committee.

7/31/69)

VII. FINANCES

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

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(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

National Headquarters of the BPP, Oakland, California, has allowed the Chicago Chapter to use proceeds from the sale of the Panther newspaper to defray expenses incurred for bonding members out of jail. The Chicago Chapter is in dire financial disorder.

CG T-5,
7/69)

SAM NAPIER, in Chicago to meet with the Panthers, determined the Chicago Chapter owed $7,000 to the National Office for the receipt of the Black Panther newspaper. NAPIER did say that this amount did not take into account unknown items that the National Headquarters owed Chicago.

7/9/69)

BOB RUSH was reported by the source to have stated the Chicago Chapter was indebted to the National Office in the amount of $4,000 on newspaper sales. He also stated that with the suspension of the "Breakfast for Children Program," for the summer months, people in the ghetto had stopped donating money to the Panthers.

7/11/69)

A State Board Meeting of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, was held on June 17, 1969, and it was agreed

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by the State Committee that the Party should borrow some money and make donations to selected organizations. $100 was to go to the Chicago BPP.

6/18/69)

VIII. CONTACTS WITH CP OR OTHER GROUPS

A meeting of the South Side Club of the CP of Illinois was held on May 28, 1969, and those present were advised that at the recent National CP Convention, members were asked to associate with industry, the BPP and SDS.

--, 6/2/69)

FRANCES GABOW, self-admitted CP member, contacted BOB RUSH to arrange a meeting with RUSH where a gift could be turned over to him.

6/17/69)

ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF DESIRE OF ALL MEMBERS TO HAVE FIREARMS.

5/20/69)

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l fe politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

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, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

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

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the 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 on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this and colonies--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Gerold Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
August 8, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

WALTER ALLEN

Investigation in this matter was predicated upon receipt of information from a confidential source who has furnished reialble information in the past to the effect that Walter Allen, who also uses the alias Count, had been passing out Black Panther Party (BPP) applications in Maywood, Illinois, and is allegedly an Illinois BPP member.

A characterization of the BPP is included in the appendix attached hereto.

BACKGROUND

Residence

Captain Wilbert Samuels, Maywood, Illinois Police Department, advised on April 29, 1969, Walter Allen resides at 1915 South 14th Avenue, Broadview, Illinois.

Employment

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 2, 1969, Walter Allen, who also uses the name Count, is allegedly employed at a wire company in the Broadview, Illinois area.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification

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.

Credit

The records of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated, as checked on August 5, 1969, relfect no information concerning Walter Allen.

Criminal

The records of the Bureau of Records and Communications, Chicago Police Department, as checked on August 6, 1969, reflect no information concerning Walter Allen.

The records of the Maywood, Illinois Police Department, as reviewed on August 6, 1969, reflect no information concerning Walter Allen.

Descriptive Information

The following composite description of Walter Allen was furnished by the above two confidential sources.

Name:	Walter Allen
Alias:	Count
Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Height:	5'4" - 5'7"
Weight:	120 - 140 pounds
Age:	20 - 22
Complexion:	Dark

Activities

The first confidential source mentioned above advised on December 31, 1968, Walter Allen had been passing out BPP applications in Maywood, Illinois, and that he was allegedly a member of the BPP.

This source subsequently advised Allen is a member of the Illinois BPP and between January 16, 1969, and June 15, 1969, he attended approximately 19 BPP meetings in the Maywood - Broadview area.

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WALTER ALLEN

The second confidential source mentioned above advised on February 9, 1969, that Walter Allen, with several other Illinois BPP members, traveled to Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, on February 8, 1969, after several other Illinois BPP members had been arrested in that City.

The second confidential source advised on February 23, 1969, Walter Allen had been at De Kalb, Illinois, with other Illinois BPP members on that date for an unknown purpose.

The first confidential source mentioned above advised on March 19, 1969, Walter Allen carries a .32 caliber pistol in his automobile.

The second confidential source mentioned above advised on April 8, 1969, Walter Allen is the Acting Captain of Finance for the Maywood, Illinois, area branch of the Illinois BPP.

The second confidential source mentioned above advised on April 9, 1969, that Walter Allen was present when the Illinois BPP held a meeting with the Egyptian Cobras, a local Chicago Negro youth gang concerning cooperation between these groups.

This source advised on April 15, 1969, that on April 12, 1969, Walter Allen and other Illinois BPP members were advised by the Illinois BPP central staff to "liberate" whoever and whatever of its money to help set the Panthers arrested on April 11, 1969, free. These individuals took this to mean they were to rob, steal, et cetera, in order to obtain bail money. This group then left Chicago and drove as far south as Champaign, Illinois, but located no person or place which appeared to be an easy prey for a robbery.

The second confidential source mentioned above advised on May 6, 1969, that Walter Allen and another Illinois BPP member stated on May 5, 1969, that if Fred

WALTER ALLEN

Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, was sentenced on local charges on May 13, 1969, they were going to blow up the Maywood, Illinois, police station. This source advised no further action was taken by these individuals in this matter and source believed this was just talk by Allen and the other individual.

The first confidential source mentioned above advised on May 23, 1969, Walter Allen and several other Illinois BPP members went to the residence of an individual who had a shotgun that allegedly belonged to the Panthers and when this individual would not produce the shotgun, they beat him up. The group also found and took the shotgun.

The third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 13, 1969, that Walter Allen, who also uses the name Count, has been bringing marijuana to the Illinois BPP Headquarters in Chicago.

The second confidential source mentioned above advised on July 7, 1969, Walter Allen is the Captain of Finance in the West Suburban Branch of the Illinois BPP.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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Page 1771

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l fe politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

JUL 31 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

CONCERNED YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS
SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, ILLINOIS

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is included in the appendix attached to this memo.

On July 2, 1969, Archiel J. Roets, Chief of Police, East Moline, Illinois, advised he had received information on that date that a group of BPP members from Chicago, Illinois, was allegedly to visit East Moline on about July 26, 1969, apparently in behalf of the Concerned Youth Organizations (CYO). Chief Roets advised the CYO was recently founded at East Moline, Illinois, for community betterment of the Negro youth; however, leadership was diverted from the minister who founded the organization and is presently in the hands of a small group who tend toward militancy.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 30, 1969, that on July 26, 1969, Bob Lee, Gary Tyler, Ron Satchel, Rose Edwards, Adrian King, and another unknown female, all members and/or officers of the Illinois BPP traveled from Chicago, Illinois, to East Moline, Illinois, on BPP business.

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Group I
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BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CONCERNED YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

In East Moline, Illinois, this group allegedly met with about 100 to 150 members of a local Negro youth group, name unknown. At the meeting, the two groups discussed the possible aligning of the East Moline group with the Illinois BPP.

Captain Gary Tyler, from Chicago, spoke and told the East Moline group about BPP philosophy and policy. The East Moline youth group generally agreed with BPP philosophy and indicated they would possibly be interested in aligning themselves with the BPP.

Further discussions were held, and the East Moline group selected a representative, Greg (last name unknown), who was to return to Chicago with the BPP members, where he would take instructions concerning BPP philosophy and the possible establishment of a BPP chapter in East Moline, Illinois.

The Chicago BPP members returned to Chicago on July 27, 1969.

Copies of this memo are being furnished to the following agencies: U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois; U. S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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FBI

Date 7/31/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

CONCERNED YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS (CYO)
SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, ILLINOIS
RM

DRH:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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. Copies of this LHM are being furnished locally to the U. S. Attorney and U. S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

. The source advised the following persons met with Chicago BPP members and that they are interested in aligning the youth group in East Moline, Illinois, with the Illinois BPP.

LILLIE HARRIS, aka "Big Lil"
Negro female, 45 years old,
5' 9" tall, 170 pounds, resides
1623 Crawford, Galesburg, Illinois

WILLIAM HENRY
Negro male, 21 years old, 6' 0"
tall, 165 pounds, resides 323
West Sixth, East Moline, Illinois

FRANK ROBINSON
Negro male, 24 years old, 5' 8"
tall, 142 pounds, resides in
Galesburg, Illinois, drives a
1966 blue Chevrolet

JEROME DAVIS
Negro male, 24 years old, 6' 0"
tall, 200 pounds, works as a
salesman for an "Afro" shop in
East Moline, Illinois

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ODESSA JACKSON
Negro female, 19 years old, 5' 4" tall, 120-125 pounds, resides at 1625 Fifth Avenue, East Moline, Illinois, and has been employed in a hospital in East Moline as a nurses' aide.

The source advised the above-listed individuals are in some type of leadership positions in the East Moline youth group, name unknown to source.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-1291

Chicago, Illinois 60604
July 28, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

For characterization of BPP see Appendix Page.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Illinois BPP is planning to hold a press conference at 11:00 am on July 26, 1969, at 3rd Avenue and Oak Street in Maywood, Illinois, the purpose of which is to emphasize that the residents of Maywood desire to have the new swimming pool being erected at this address named after Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP who is currently incarcerated, Menard, Illinois

On July 26, 1969 Chief Wilbert Samuels, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised that approximately 13 persons, three white and 10 Negroes identifying themselves as members of the Illinois BPP appeared at the above address at approximately 11:15 am for the purpose of holding the above press conference. Chief Samuels stated that Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, announced plans for the Illinois BPP to have petitions signed by the Maywood citizens in order to have the park and swimming pool located at this address named Hampton Park in honor of Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP who is currently incarcerated as set forth above.

Declassified
4/4/75 by 6607

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CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP

Captain Samuels stated that no major news media appeared for this conference and the above group of individuals remained in the area approximately 45 minutes then departed. He stated there were no incidents or disturbances in connection with this conference and no future plans were announced concerning these petitions.

Copies of the Letterhead Memorandum are being furnished to the following organizations:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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7/23/69

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Copies of the LHM are also being furnished to US Secret Service and USA, both Chicago, and Major 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, who were orally advised of information on 7/23/69. Maywood and Chicago FD were also orally advised of the contents of this LHM.

[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
July 22, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CHICAGO DIVISION

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 18, 1969, the Illinois Black Panther Party (BPP) was planning a press conference to be held in Maywood, Illinois, at 11:00 a.m. on July 19, 1969. The purpose of this conference was to propose renaming Maywood, Illinois to Hampton Park, Illinois, in honor of Fred Hampton, imprisoned Deputy Chairman of the Illinois BPP.

Lieutenant William Stanley, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised on July 19, 1969, that the press conference scheduled for that date in Maywood, Illinois, did not take place. He advised the Maywood Police Department remains alert for any possible future planned activities by the BPP.

Copies of the memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
U. S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois
Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 18, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

A source, or agency which investigates gang activities in the Chicago, Illinois, area advised that the following individuals were indicted by the Illinois Cook County Grand Jury on June 9, 1969, charged with kidnapping, conspiracy in an attempt to commit murder and several other local charges:

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP.
Richard Powell, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
William O'Neal, Chief of Staff, Illinois BPP.
Wilmer Angrum, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
James White, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
David Valentine, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
Billy Brooks, Deputy Minister of Education, Illinois BPP.
Harlon Walton, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
Robert Bruce, Captain Chairman, West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

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.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Merrill Harvey, Captain Defence, West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
Nathaniel Junior, Major, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.
Yvonne King, Major, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.
Christiana May, Deputy Minister of Culture and Acting Deputy Minister of Finance, both Illinois BPP.
Gerry Dunnigan, Captain of Security, Illinois BPP.
Charles Martis, member West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
William Ivory, member West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

The various titles set forth above were furnished during June and July, 1969, by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past.

The first source advised that the following persons are still being sought in connection with the above crimes: Bruce, Harvey, Junior, King, May, Dunnigan, Martis, Ivory, and all are considered armed and dangerous.

Harvey and Junior are currently Federal fugitives based upon the fact that a bench warrant was issued by the United States District Court Judge Joseph P. Perry at Chicago, Illinois, on April 28, 1969, and both were indicted for violation of Title 18, Section 3146 and 3152 by a Federal Grand Jury, Chicago, on June 12, 1969. These cases were referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the United States Marshal's Office on July 3, 1969.

Copies of this memo are being furnished the United States Attorney, Chicago, and Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
July 7, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

For characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP), see the appendix pages.

On July 2, 1969, advised that the BPP would hold a rally at Lincoln Park on North Avenue in Chicago on July 4, 1969, which would begin at approximately 4:00 p.m.. Sources stated that David Hilliard, Chief of Staff, National Black Panther Party, Berkeley, California, would be among various speakers to participate in this rally. advised that allegedly plans were being made for lesser rallies to be held at Washington Park and possibly Garfield Park, both Chicago, on July 4, 1969.

advised that the Panthers had been ordered to keep the rallies orderly and not to attempt any confrontation with the police, and in addition, were told not to bring any firearms.

advised on July 7, 1969, that the Illinois BPP held a rally at Lincoln Park in Chicago which began at approximately noon on July 4, 1969. Approximately 500 persons were in attendance at this rally.

Bob Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, spoke briefly concerning his recent conviction for unlawful use of weapon and his upcoming appeal. He also told about plans by the BPP to attempt to take Captain William Buckney, Head of the Chicago Police Department Gang Intelligence Unit, to court, charging him with conspiracy to supress political independence. Rush also spoke briefly on BPP policies and programs.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Bob Lee, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP, also spoke at this rally and told about a play concerning the black revolution which he is supposedly working on and will attempt to have produced in Chicago, Illinois. Lee also spoke about Eldridge Cleaver, BPP National Minister of Information who is now in exile in Cuba. He stated that Cleaver was not being treated as a true revolutionary in Cuba and that none of the black revolutionaries in Cuba had rights or were being treated as revolutionaries.

This source advised a second BPP rally was held at approximately 2:00 p.m. on July 4, 1969, at Garfield Park on the west side of Chicago. Attendance at this rally was about 500 and there were no noticed incidents or disturbances. Bob Rush spoke again at this rally and told about BPP programs on the west side of Chicago, which are supposedly designed to improve the city and clean up the neighborhoods. He also spoke about BPP programs which would lead to BPP cooperation with other organizations interested in black progress.

Gary Tyler, Captain, Illinois BPP newspaper distributor, spoke and told about the BPP Breakfast For Children Program. He stated the BPP needs donations for this program and also needs people to donate time to this program. Tyler also stated he recommended black people to come to the BPP Headquarters to learn more about BPP programs and not to believe just what they heard from the news media.

Rufus Walls, Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois BPP, spoke concerning the conviction of Bob Rush for unlawful use of weapon, and of Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, for armed robbery. He stated the BPP is in need of money to finance their various programs and to help make bond as well as provide funds for legal appeals based on the numerous recent "political arrests".

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Ronald Stachel, Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke concerning "the pig harassment" of the BPP and smiliar organizations in Chicago and in the nation. Satchel also mentioned the BPP disassociation and disapproval of certain local Chicago groups, including youth gangs.

On July 4 and July 7, 1969, advised that the National Office of the BPP telephonically advised the Chicago BPP officers on July 3 and July 4, 1969, that Hilliard would not be able to make the trip to Chicago, Illinois, to speak at the Lincoln Park BPP rally at 4:00 pm on July 4, 1969, however, the National Office has instructed Raymond Hewitt, Deputy Minister of Information, Los Angeles BPP, to fulfill this speaking engagement.

stated that the above Chicago Panthers did allegedly speak at two lessor rallies, however, when the Chicago Panthers noted that it was too late in the day for anyone representing National BPP to arrive in time for the main BPP rally at 4:00 pm they became disinterested.

stated that of the Chicago area Panther leaders only Lee allegedly attended the 4:00 pm rally. This source stated that other Chicago area Panthers adopted the attitude that July 4 was not really a day to be celebrated by the Negroes anyway inasmuch as they were not liberated and still, in fact, are slaves of the current "power structure".

advised that to their knowledge no Panthers from other chapters in the United States attended the above rallies or were even in the Chicago area. These sources expressed the opinion that even attendance by the local Chicago Panthers was very poor at these rallies.

Copies of the LHM are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - U.S. SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS (VIA COURIER)
1 - USA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS (VIA COURIER)
1 - REGION I, 113TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS (VIA COURIER)

CONFIDENTIAL

Report of: SA RICHARD T. HESLIN
Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: 11/18/69

Field Office File #:
Bureau File #:

Title: YOUNG PATRIOTS

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: The Young Patriots (YP) was formed in August, 1968 by CHUCK GEARY, a leader in Uptown Chicago. The group was founded to act as a youth movement within GEARY's plans of building civic pride in the Uptown area in order to help its poor people. The present headquarters of the YP is at 1421 West Wilson, Chicago, Illinois. On 12/1/69, the headquarters will be moved to 860 Buena Street, Chicago, Illinois. YP is a youth group opposing racism and encouraging a coalition of all races in order to alleviate poverty. Most Young Patriots are poor whites from the Appalachian Region of the United States.

- P -

DETAILS

This case was predicated upon receipt of information that the Young Patriots (YP) had become allied with the Black Panther Party (BPP) and had potential of developing into a basic revolutionary group.

(5/15/69

I. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Headquarters

All literature distributed by the YP shows their headquarters as 1421 Wilson Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Group 1
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Page 1791

On December 1, 1969, the headquarters will be moved to 860 Buena Street, Chicago, Illinois. The new headquarters were obtained since they were larger and more secure.

, 11/12/69)

Charter

There is no known charter or strict organizational structure for the YP.

Membership

The membership list of the YP is kept on 3x5 cards in the YP Headquarters. Along with names of members, this box contains the names of individuals sympathetic to the YP.

11/3/69)

Membership varies but is usually approximately 10 to 20 members with 5 to 6 hard-core members.

9/29/69)

Objectives

The following list of objectives is distributed freely by the YP to any individual asking about them.

(, 9/29/69)

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Page 1792

YOUNG PATRIOT'S PROGRAM

1. CLASS

We see that the key to truly understanding and improving our situation is to truly understand the nature of class society. We see that in America and in the world that those who have money control those who do not. WEALTH-POWER! We feel that the wealth of the world should be shared equally among all people. The workers or the masses of the people produce the wealth and they should control it. We see that our allies are those who have nothing and our enemies are those who have too much.

2. WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE

We believe that all people are entitled to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care. We believe that businessmen should not make a profit on the things that we need to survive. We demand decent and adequate housing at a low cost for poor people. We demand safe, clean day care centers for mothers who work. We demand that mothers who want to raise their children in their own home be paid for this vital work.

3. PIGS & PIG POWER STRUCTURE

We demand the end to the pigs murdering and brutalizing our people. The pigs are the tool of the rich man. The pigs are in our community to protect the property of robber-baron landlords and avaricious businessmen and not the lives or the interests of the people who live in the community. We call the police pigs because they oppress the people. The world belongs to the people not the pigs.

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4. SCHOOLS -- EDUCATION

We understand that the main purpose of the educational system as it now stands is to make people fit smoothly into the capitalistic class society. We understand that the children of poor people are trained to be poor people--the children of factory workers are trained to work in factories--the children of rich people are trained to take their parents places. The present educational system is irrelevant to the true needs and desires of the people. The schools are run like prisons because this society is a prison. We demand that all people know their true history. We demand that all people have the opportunity to develop their abilities.

5. DRAFT

We oppose the draft because it means poor and working class men fighting rich mens wars. We oppose imperialistic wars of agression such as the one in Viet Nam. We believe that all patriotic men and women should serve only in the army of liberation. Rich people can buy their way out of the draft, but poor and working class people have no choice. We demand that the old rich men who create the wars should fight them and that the young men should stay home and construct a new society.

6. UNION

Labor unions are a good thing. But we still know that the majority of Americans work long hours under bad conditions for poor wages and never have nothing to show for it. We demand an end to discrimination on the job and in the union. Men and women of all races should get equal wages and better working conditions.

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7. EXPLOITATION OF THE COMMUNITY

We understand that the businessmen in the community make their living off of us. We understand that we make the products that they sell back to us. We demand that if businessmen intend to stay in the community they treat us as brothers and do not cheat us by charging prices we can't afford. We demand that if businessmen make profits in the community, these profits be invested in the community in the form of goods and services.

8. RACISM

Racism is a tool of capitalism to make people fight among themselves, instead of fighting together for their freedom. Divisions of race and sex serve the interests of the rich, ruling class and not of the people.

9. RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

We demand the release of all political prisoners. We understand that the majority of so-called "criminals" in our concentration-camp prisons are victims of our class society. Justice is a luxury that only rich men can afford. These people should be released to build a new society rather than hidden away for society's mistakes.

10. CULTURAL NATIONALISM

We believe that to fight only for the interests of your close cultural brothers and sisters is not in the interest of all the people, and in fact perpetuates racism. All power to the poor and working people! Cultural nationalism does not solve the political problems of the oppressed people, but only perpetuates exploitations - capitalism makes millions on love beads, afro-shirts, and cowboy hats. Cultural nationalism is a tool of capitalist exploitation.

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11. REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY

Revolutionary solidarity with all oppressed peoples of all countries and races defeats the divisions created by the narrow interests of cultural nationalism.

Monopoly capitalism and corrupt Russian-socialism are enemies of the interests of the oppressed people throughout the world.

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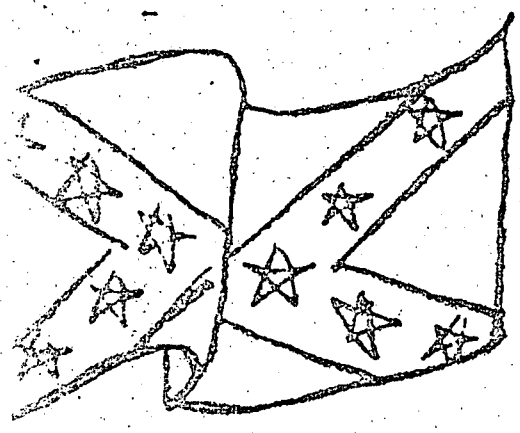

Peoples Bulletin #9 . . . Young Patriots Serve and Protect . . . What the Young Patriots Are About

People Have to show us that we wre doing some good for the neighborhood. When people help us they help themself. We want to help all people who need help. People have to tell us what they want and we will do all we can to make it come true.

The Young Patriots are here to help you get what is yours and what you need.

WE WANT TOTAL FREEDOM!

Freedom to work where you want.

Freedom to get a trade without the harassment of worry about the money you had to pay for it.

Freedom to get what you want and what you need.

Freedom to live the way you want.

The government do not help anybody and never will. Because it care not for people, it care for money. Millionaires made their money off the poor people. They do not care for people, only what people can make for them.

ALL POWER TO
THE PEOPLE !

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On September 18, 1969, when Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) were conducting a neighborhood investigation, Mrs. WILLIAM FESPERMAN, wife of the then leader of the Young Patriots answered a door and when interviewed furnished the following information:

The YP has three main programs. The first is a "Free Pantry Program" which operates out of the Patriot's Office and until that time, September 18, 1969, had fed 400 people. There is a proposed medical clinic which was scheduled to open before the end of 1969. At that time, an alternate school was being run by the Patriots in which Mrs. FESPERMAN was a teacher. The school had an enrollment of fourteen children.

Mrs. FESPERMAN stated that the group is not prone to violence and that their idea of violence was similar to that of the BPP. They would not attack anyone but if they were victimized by police brutality, they would defend themselves. Mrs. FESPERMAN declined to furnish any other information regarding the YP.

The YP are attempting to organize the people of the Uptown area of Chicago. Once the people are organized, they intend to use their vote in local elections in order to defeat the building of high rise apartments in the Uptown area of Chicago and force absentee landlords to rebuild the area. The main unifying force of the YP is their belief that they are victims of police brutality. Although very few of the youths within the group have ever been arrested, and none of their leaders have ever been arrested, they claim they are constantly stopped on the street, searched and harrassed by the police.

9/25/69)

National and State Officers

Prior to November 1, 1969, WILLIAM FESPERMAN, also known as PREACHERMAN, was a self-styled leader and spokesman for the YP. His second-in-command was CRAIG WALDEN, Minister of Defense of the YP. Third-in-command was BOBBY MC GUINNESS, Minister of Education, and fourth-in-command was PAT FELTON, field secretary.

11/12/69)

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A New York chapter has started and has become active and militant. This chapter is headed by ARTHUR TURKO who has made such statements as once the YP in New York obtains an office, the YP would have to "blow away" any pigs who try to force their way in.

10/6/69)

FESPERMAN was purged from the YP in early November, 1969, along with his wife, DARLENE.

, 11/3/69)

The YP purged FESPERMAN due to his violent attitudes and speeches which drew attention to the Patriots as a revolutionary type organization. The Patriots are attempting to rid themselves of this reputation.

11/12/69)

Acquisition of Weapons

No weapons have ever been seen inside the YP Headquarters.

11/12/69)

II. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

On November 11, 1968, a small group known as the Uptown Goodfellows, who eventually evolved into the YP staged a peaceful march from Wilson Avenue to Chicago Police Department to protest police brutality in Chicago. Leaflets distributed by the marchers show that the march was meant to be peaceful. The march occurred without incident.

8/10/68)

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On April 4, 1969, JACK BOYKIN, also known as JUNEBUG, at that time leader of the YP, appeared on live television during riots occurring then asking the people of Uptown to remain calm and not take part in the riots. He stated that the riots, which occured on the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King were a plot by the police to kill poor people. BOYKIN is no longer a YP member.

4/4/69)

On May 6, 1969, a group of twenty youths primarily made up of Black Panthers, members of the Young Lords Organization (YLO) and YP took part in a demonstration at Mc Cormick Theological Seminary, Fullerton and Halsted Streets, Chicago, Illinois. No violence occurred. The demonstration protested lack of church participation in social problems. YLO is a Puerto Rican street gang in Chicago.

(5/15/69

When members of the BPP held a mock trial for FRED HAMPTON, Chairman of the Illinois Chapter, on charges of robbery, one of the organizations present were members of the YP, whose identities were not know at that time.

, 5/23/69)

Members of the YP on June 27, 1969, held a rally at the Office of Uptown Federal Savings to protest charges by an officer of that firm that they were a gang. No violence occurred during the demonstration. Approximately ten individuals took part.

6/25/69)

On June 30, 1969, leaders of the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held a meeting attempting to form a coalition of leftist type groups.

6/30/69)

On July 12, 1969, leaders of the same groups again met at BPP Headquarters still trying to form a coalition.

7/12/69)

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On July 2, 1969 members of the Young Patriots and Young Lords held a peace rally in Lincoln Park in Chicago. No arrests resulted.

(Chicago Daily News, 7/2/69)

From August to November, 1969, WILLIAM FESPERMAN and CRAIG WALDEN representing the YP traveled with BOBBY LEE, Field Secretary of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP to Washington, D.C.; New York City; Richmond, Virginia; Chapel Hill, North Carolina; San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Washington. In each city, all three speakers gave discussions concerning police brutality, the need for poor people to organize regardless of race against the rich and the need for the United States to abandon the War in Viet Nam. At each speech, the movie "American Revolution, II" was shown. This movie reflects the organization of the YP by the Black Panthers. It shows scenes of the Chicago riots during the Democratic National Convention of 1968 and contains speeches concerning police brutality.

August through
November, 1969)

On August 10, 1969, at a meeting of the SDS, the split between SDS and the BPP was discussed. It was decided that if this split should occur the YP would side with the BPP. This meeting contained 10 to 15 people and it was decided that the YP had more in common with the poor Black Panthers than with the college students of SDS.

8/13/69)

On August 17, 1969, at a meeting of SDS, RENNIE DAVIS informed the meeting that as of that time the YP and the BPP had broken off from the SDS. DAVIS is a co-founder of SDS.

8/26/69)

The YP was organized by CHARLES GEARY, usually called CHUCK GEARY as a youth group to assist him in his plans to organize the poor of uptown Chicago.

9/9/69

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Since being organized by GEARY, the YP has acted as his cheering section at Uptown civic meetings. During the summer of 1969, 40 to 50 would attend these meetings but recently no more than 8 or 10 show up at the meetings. The YP acts as a voting block for GEARY'S programs and attempts to shout down opposition to him.

9/9/69)

On October 3, 1969, FRED HAMPTON criticized the YP as being a youth group that was not politically orientated. FRED HAMPTON is the Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP that has been attempting to form the Patriots into a white ally to the Black Panthers.

10/3/69)

On October 6, 1969, ARTHUR TURKO, leader of the YP in New York City, criticized the YP in Chicago, stating that they were more like a street gang and not politically orientated. TURKO stated that he believed the Patriots had approximately ten hard-core members with fifty fringe members.

10/6/69)

In an attempt to demonstrate a coalition between youth groups, the Young Patriots, Young Lords and Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM II) Faction of SDS met on October 6, 1969, to plan peaceful demonstrations at the Chicago Federal Building to protest police raids on the Illinois Chapter of BPP. The RYM II faction of SDS is headed by MIKE KLONSKY, former SDS National secretary.

10/6/69)
8/26/69)

On October 23, 1969, JERI ELDRIDGE of the BPP, FESPERMAN of the YP and an unknown representative of the Young Lords held a meeting and gave speeches at the Northeastern College Cafeteria, Chicago, Illinois. All speakers urged unity among the poor of all races against the rich.

10/23/69)

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The BPP held classes on October 23, 1969, in Oakland for BOBBY MC GUINNESS and WILLIAM FESPERMAN of the YP in Chicago. These classes were to instruct the YP in the organizational structure of the BPP.

, 10/23/69)

On November 1, 1969, the Young Patriots publicized a Health Clinic at 1140 Sunnyside, Chicago, Illinois. On its first day, the clinic treated approximately 25 to 30 persons giving inoculations against measles and other childhood diseases and counseling women on pre-natal care. Doctors in the area contributed their time to the clinic and money and drugs were provided by another source. This clinic plans to be open every Saturday to provide free health care for persons in the area. The YP furnished manual labor to the clinic.

, 11/6/69)

On November 18, 1969, the clinic was again opened and approximately 35 persons were given medical aid.

11/12/69)

The YP maintains a permanent clothing drive where residents of the area can drop off old clothes. These clothes are distributed free of charge to any individual asking for help. YP goes from store to store asking donations of food. This food is also kept at the YP Headquarters and distributed to any individual asking for it.

11/5/69)

Meetings

The YP met approximately once a week at their headquarters at 1421 West Wilson. The meetings lasted approximately three to four hours. Generally the participants exchange comments about police brutality, the need to rid the Uptown area of absentee landlords and plan such activities as a Health Clinic and Breakfast for Children Program. Normally,

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10 to 15 persons arrive for the meetings and the meetings have no strict parliamentary rules. Usually during the meetings, the participants drink beer and wine and conclude the meeting without any formal plans being made.

, 11/12/69)

III. PUBLICATIONS AND PROPAGANDA

The YP issues fliers on an irregular basis and distributes them free to anyone who will accept one. These fliers have been used in the past to advertise demonstrations, publicize charges they make of police brutality and inform the people of their activities. Attached to this report are seven fliers typical of those issued by the YP.

11/12/69)

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THE YOUNG PATRIOTS ORGANIZATION
1421 N. Wilson
334-8957

We do Not Like to See War between the Peoples of Uptown!

The trouble at Montrose and Sheridan does not help any of the people of Uptown, Puerto Rican or Hillbilly.

We all share the same bad conditions in our neighborhood and we know that our enemy is not each other. Dig!

The Young Patriots (Hillbillies) and The Young Lords (Puerto Ricanos) stand arm in arm to defeat the bad conditions (hunger, poor housing, few jobs, cop harassement) in our neighborhoods.

People of the neighborhood,
Unite AND DEFEAT THE REAL ENEMY
or he will destroy us all or laugh while we kill off each other. Dig it!

Poverty and prejudice made us all class brothers.

ALL Power belongs to the People!

Brown Power to Brown People
Red Power to Red People
Yellow Power to Yellow People
White Power to White People
Black Power to Black People

No power to the cops and all those they protect!
Right ON!!!

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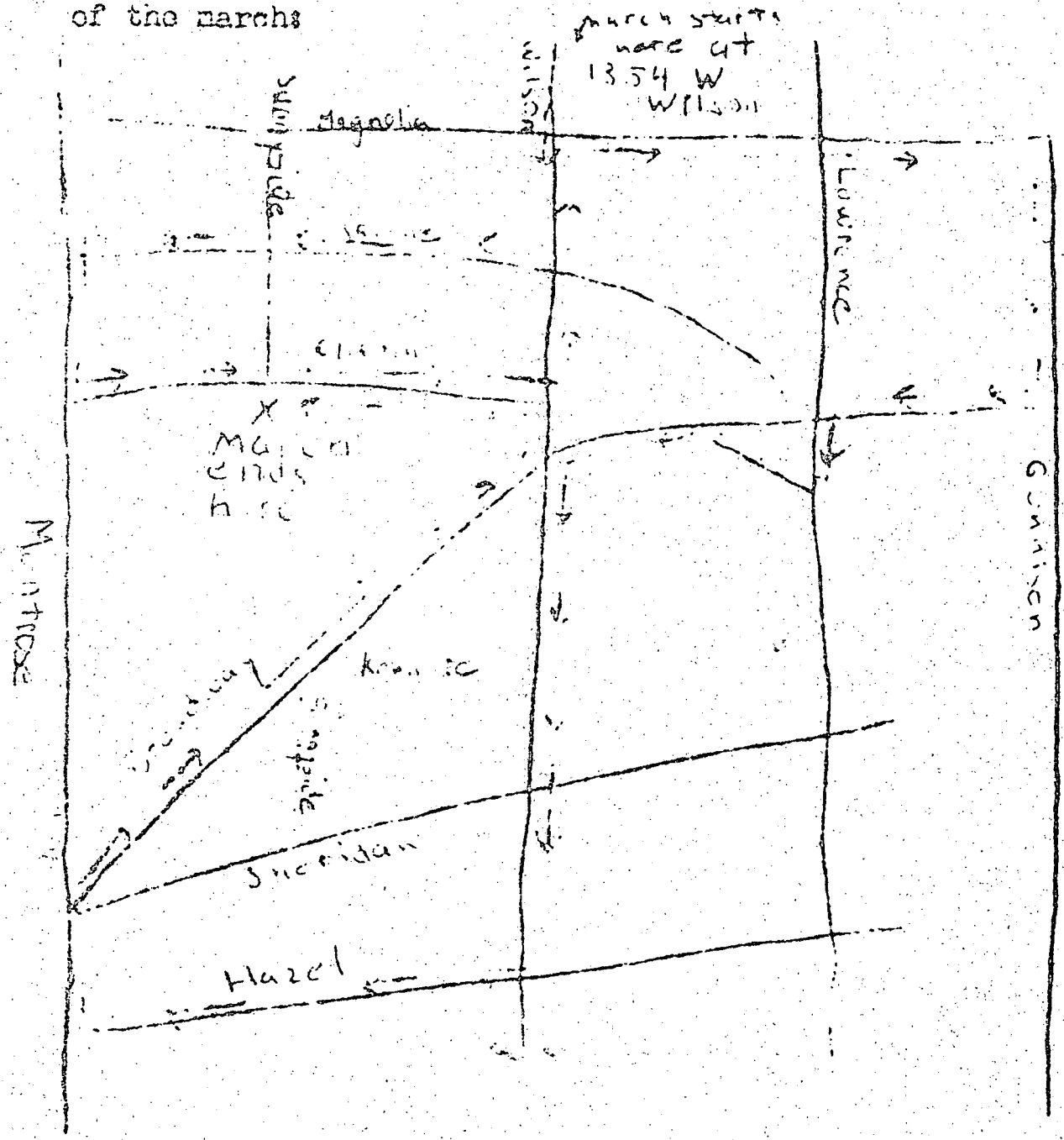
A Day of Mourning in Uptown Monday, August 4

March starts at 1354 W. Wilson.
2500 people will lose their homes. Join the march led by the Uptown People's Planning Coalition at 2:00 p. m. We will protest this "murder" of the people's hopes and dreams by the Uptown Community Conservation Council. Here is a map of the march:



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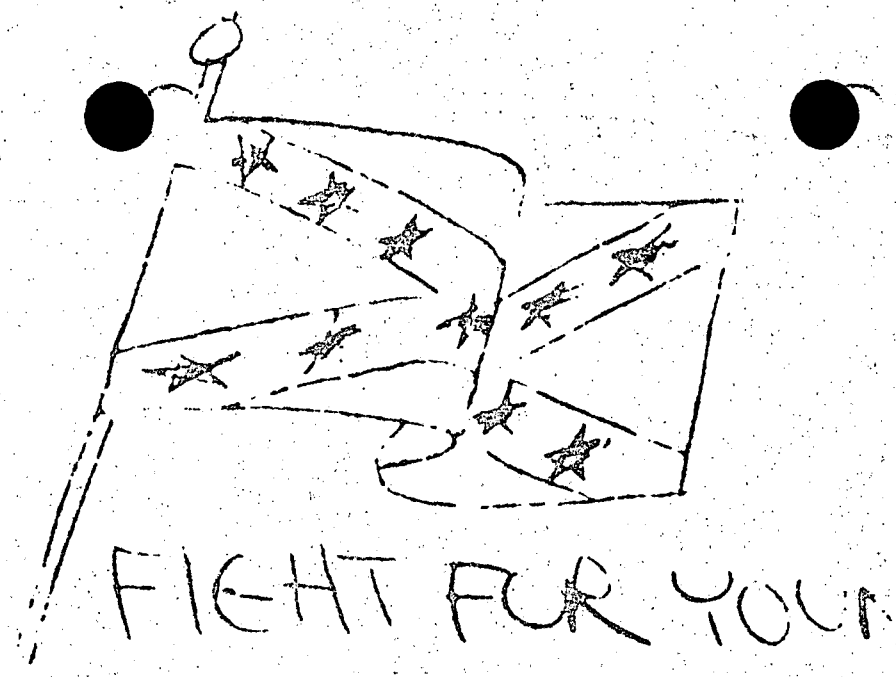
YOUNG PATRIOTS



SERVE AND PROTECT

PEOPLES' BULLITEN NO.6—PIGS NOW BEAT WOMEN

Chuck Geary was out of town Wednesday night-the pigs knew that Chuck was out of town. About 1:30 a.m. 5 squad cars and onevan pulled up in front of his house, (4501 Clifton) where his wife, daughter, and son were in a group of about 8 people in front of the house. Officers Johnson and Shiro (20th dist.) asked them who they were. Then the pigs became insulting so Martha Geary took their badge numbers and names. Johnson took her by the hair of her head and threw her into the paddy wagon. Her son Eddie and her daughter Marc elle were taken too, when they tried to help their mother. Eddies head somehow got banged against the sidewalk. No one else in the group was arrested when they tried to help Martha, only the Gearys-on charges of DISTURBING THE PEACE (taking a pig's badge #) and curfew (Eddie was with his mother in front of his own house, which is no violation.). Mrs. Geary was very badly bruised all over her body and was taken to Weiss Memorial Hospital for first aid.

Pigs have always brutalized the men and young guys in our community but now they're starting on women!

The pigs protect the interest of the rich people in Uptown, not the poor people. They treat us like animals. Police should come from our community. They should be responsible to us and live with us. If a policeman had to come back to his home in in the community at night, he would think twice about beating up on his neighbor's wife and kids.

The Young Patriots charge the pigs with DISTURBING THE PEACE in our community. When the pigs start protecting the poor people they will be called police.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

YOUNG PATRIOTS

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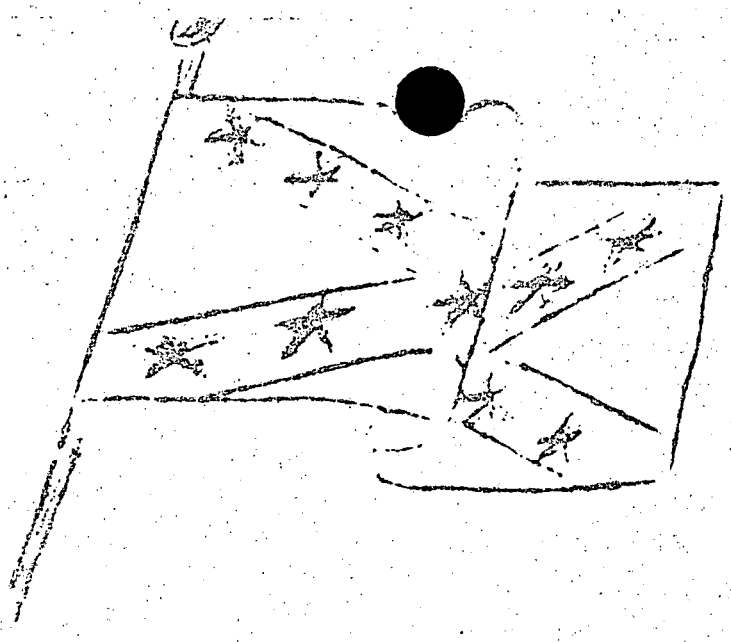

FIGHT FOR

YOUR FREEDOM!

YOUNG PATRIOTS SERVE AND PROTECT

PEOPLE'S BULLETIN #8----------A VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE!

The purpose of this people's bulletin is to announce a victory of the poor people of Uptown over the rich pigs who run our lives. We of the Young Patriots are proud to say that the college which th the rich pigs wanted for Clifton & Racine is not going through! THIS IS A FACT!! The rich pigs themselves had to admit that they could not go ageinst the united will of the people to fight for their freedom.

We won this victory because we were determined to fight with everything we have for our freedom. We were determined to pick up the gun to protect our homes and families! The rich people knew this and they were scared----THEY BACKED OFF!! This just shows what united people can do to better their lives if they are willing to fight!!

This is nothing new to Americans---Americans have always been freedom-fighters, and we are Americans! But we are real Americans like the men who founded and built this country. Not like the pig-Americans who cheated and lied their way into control of everything. We are not like these pig-Americans who put aside the real idea of America---freedom---for their own ideas---greed and selfishness.

We of the Young Patriots are proud of the People of Uptown. We are proud that the people put aside their racism so that the black, white, brown, yellow and red people could fight together for their freedom. We are proud that people put aside their fear of the pigs guns and clubs and stood up to the pig and said:

WE WANT OUR FREEDOM!!!!!!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!!!!!

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YOU SPENT $62.57 ON FOREIGN AID LAST YEAR! WHAT HAS IT DONE FOR YOU?

An example of what happened to your tax money:
In 1965, four American students visited Guatemala. They made a point of interviewing an official of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), which handles most U.S. foreign aid. The AID gouges $ 2,300,000,000 from U.S. taxpayers each year. The students were interested in what we get in return.

One of the students asked the AID man what sort of things were being done to help the Guatemalan people. The official replied, "Well, actually that's not our direct responsibility. You see, the real purpose of AID is to open up this country to American business investment." The students were shocked, but the AID man went on to tell them why he thought this was a good thing. Pointing to a construction site, he said, "See that housing project? We got a U.S. construction company to come down here and build low cost housing units for local workers and their families."

One of the students asked the man, "How much do you charge for one?"
AID man: "$2,500 altogether, but that's in small monthly payments."
Student: "How much does it cost to build one?"
AID man: "Well, the companies have to make a profit . . ."
Student: "Come on, how much?"
AID man: "About $800 a piece."

What has happened here?
A U.S. taxpayer is milked of $800. The government gives the money to AID, which turns it over to an American construction company. Now the stuffed-shirt businessman who gets this money goes down to Guatemala, hires workers there for 30¢ an hour to build a house, and then charges these workers $2,500 to live in it.

This has happened:
1 The American working man is conned out of money
2 A Guatemalan worker is forced to work for starvation wages, mortgages his life away for a home, and begins to hate the U.S. for screwing him and his country
3 A rich businessman who owns an international construction company makes $1,700 clear, tax free profit while undertaking no risk and investing almost no money.

Why does this happen?
U.S. Government dominates small foreign countries to serve the need of the very rich, the small class of hogs that actually runs this country. The working people of the entire world are bled by this ruling class: That is why they revolt in Cuba, Vietnam, Bolivia, and Guatemala. And that is why they say, "Yankee go home!"

YOUNG PATRIOTS

Government must serve the People!

1421 Wilson

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WHERE DOES YOUR TAX MONEY GO?

Lying politicians say it goes to poor people, Negroes, Mexicans . .

The hell it does!

It goes to Guns, bombs, interest, airplanes, and fat businessmen.

The average working man in Illinois makes $6,550 a year. (The poor women dont make but $3,684 average) A married man and housewife pay an average

$ 1,099.50	Federal income tax
110.00	Surtax
287.32	Social security
$ 1,496.82	FEDERAL TAXES

Where does it go?

Warfare, arms, military	$ 660
(Vietnam portion of above)	($ 234)
Interest on national debt	$ 130
Commerce and transport	$ 73
International affairs	$ 43
Space exploration	$ 41

$ 950 for crap that doesn't do the common people one bit of good. And look at the crumbs left for our welfare:

Elementary and high schools	$ 19
Welfare	$ 31
Low income housing	$ 7.50
Medicare	$ 51
Medicaid & ADC medical	$ 21
All other health programs	$ 19
Retirement and social security	$ 210

There's plenty of money for business and war, but not much for us.

WHY ARE THINGS LIKE THIS?
Because the forces that run this country are front men for BIG MONEY - the working people and poor people are bilked, conned, and bled to finance war, pay interest to the rich, support profits of big business, and fling chunks of metal into the sky!

The country is being run for the good of the rich ruling class that owns the banks, real estate, aircraft and gun factories, chain stores, and so forth. They serve themselves without regard for what the common people want or need. Until we working people and common folks rise up and demand control over our jobs, our communities, our government, OUR LIVES - it will never be any different.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

YOUNG PATRIOTS ORGANIZATION -- WE SERVE THE PEOPLE
WE ARE THE PEOPLE
BRING YOUR PROBLEMS TO US

1421 Wilson Ave.

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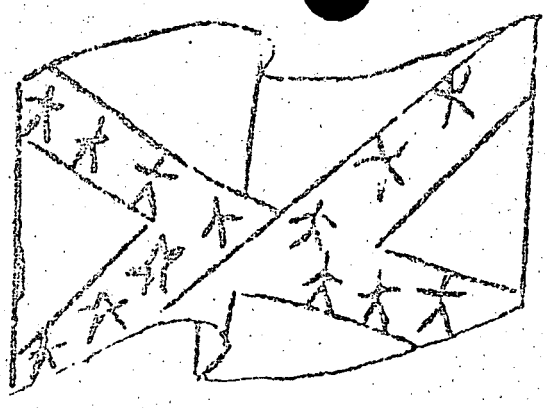

WHO HAS THE POWER?

1. Who likes the U.S. Government?
   Those who it helps.

2. Who does it help?
   Owners of big businesses- banks, factories, chain stores.

3. What are these people called?
   Boss. Capitalist. Parasite. Bloodsucker. Ruling class.

4. How many capitalists are there?
   Damn few. The richest 1% owns 76% of all stock. The top 99 families alone are worth 37 Billion Dollars.

5. What does that mean to us?
   Since these rich pigs have the money, they can say where it goes, who gets it, and how much they get.

6. What are the results of this?
   1 out of 3 Americans is underfed.
   Not enough schools.
   Not enough houses.
   Not enough medical care.
   Rotten air and poisoned water.
   Wars that kill our youth, widow our women, and turn half the world against us: Vietnam. Korea. Dominican Republic.

7. Why do we blame the capitalists?
   Look who holds the power in this country. Look where our "leaders" spend our money. These multi-millionaires made their fortunes off other men's sweat and labor. They didn't give a damn about us then, when they took the profits. They don't share the wealth that we produced. They make the decisions; we do the work and pay the taxes.

Something must be done. The Young Patriots Organization is about doing it. All Power to the People!

Young Patriots
We Fight for Freedom!
1421 Wilson

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IV. FINANCES

Anyone wishing to show the film "American Revolution II" must pay the YP and BPP $150.00 per showing and allow a representative of the YP and BPP to give a talk and take up a collection at the showing.

9/8/69)

According to the 'Chicago Daily News" on June 14, 1969, the film "American Revolution II" was shown at the Threepenny Theater, 2424 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. At each showing, the YP and BPP took up a collection and these collections averaged $80.00 per showing. Aside from this, during the first two weeks, the theater, which only holds 478 seats, grossed $13,000.00 in admission tickets only.

Local stores and citizens donate clothes and food to the free food and free clothing programs and doctors have been providing their services free at the YP Free Health Clinic.

11/5/69)

A characterization of the BPP and SDS is attached.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the polices of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

CONFIDENTIAL

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 11, 1969

RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
1969

On June 10, 1969, Captain Wilbert Samuels, Acting Chief of Police, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised an agent of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (FBI) that pamphlets were being distributed in Maywood, announcing a "Free Fred Hampton" the imprisoned Black Panther Party (BPP) Illinois Chapter Deputy Chairman, on June 12, 1969.

Attached as an appendix is a characterization of the BPP.

Captain Samuels stated that Hampton is incarcerated at the Illinois State Prison at Joliet, Illinois, on a two - five year sentence as the result of Hampton's recent conviction on a robbery charge in Cook County Circuit Court. Captain Samuels furnished the following copy of the rally pamphlet:

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FREE CHAIRMAN FRED

FREE CHAIRMAN FRED

FREE
CHAIRMAN FRED
RALLY

IN TRIBUTE TO FRED HAMPTON, A 'POLITICAL PRISONER', THERE WILL BE A RALLY HELD IN HIS HONOR

"A DAY OF TRUTH"

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1969

BEGINNING: 2:P.M. - 5:45 P.M.
HELD AT: LIDO THEATRE
LOCATION: 5TH AVENUE + WARREN STREET

LOCAL AND NATIONAL SPEAKERS

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
N.A.A.C.P.
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS
ASSOCIATES AND RELATIVES
AND OTHERS

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
FREE CHAIRMAN FRED
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

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"ABOUT FRED"

As a result of an act of repression by America"s "Pig Power Structure," there now exists cnother "Political Prisoner."

As of May 26, 1969, America once again has kidnapped from the oppressed masses, a man concerned solely with our liberation and freedom. Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, Chairman Fred Hampton is temporarily (jailed) in a 'well known' Illinois Concentration Camp. We say "temporarily jailed" because we know and fully understand that once you, the masses, realize just what Fred Hampton stands for , fights for, and what U.S. capitalism and U.S. imperalism stands for, you too will strive to FREE CHAIRMAN FRED, AND ALL OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS.

In regards to accomplishing 'our' mission, we ask for your support in attending the planned rally in Honor of Chairman Fred Hampton. As well as a day of enjoyment, this will also be a day of education for all. And it may even be a day of bringing about more unity to oppressed people of America.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
(WESTERN SUBURBS)

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File #:

62-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 10 of 14

FD-204 (Rev. 3-[illegible])

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

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Copy to:
1 - USA, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)

Report of: SA HUBERT M. HART
Office: CHICAGO
Date: 6/13/69

Field Office File #:
Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS
SMITH ACT OF 1940
SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY,
REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Synopsis: At 12:30 a.m., 6/4/69, source, reliable, advised GEORGE SAMS, JR., Federal Fugitive was at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Shortly after 5:00 a.m., 6/4/69, Chicago FBI Agent telephonically advised Chicago BPP O.D. (officer of day) that warrants were outstanding for four BPP members, one or more believed to be at BPP headquarters. Agent heard statements, "I'll kill you," "Give me that shotgun" and other similar statements in background. After repeated attempts to obtain cooperation of BPP members at BPP headquarters all BPP members ordered out and 8 individuals were arrested by FBI Agents and charged with Harboring. Statements such as "in the revolution one wins or dies" was made by BPP member. A handwritten twelve page memorandum captioned "Suggested Plan for the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure" labeled "Top Secret", as well as other BPP pamphlets and literature were obtained in search of BPP headquarters for SAMS. Weapons, ammunition, tear gas bombs, gas masks, knives and other items obtained.

- P -

Declassified 4/4/75 by [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and
declassification

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of the following organizations which are referred to below are contained in the Appendix Section of this report:

Black Panther Party (BPP)

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

On May 27, 1969, Chief Inspector STEPHEN AHERN, New Haven, Connecticut Police Department, requested FBI assistance to locate GEORGE SAMS, JR., also known as ROBERT WADELL SMITH, DETROIT GEORGE, and GEORGE CAMP, who had fled the State of Connecticut.

Inspector AHERN advised that GEORGE SAMS, JR. was wanted on the basis of an arrest warrant issued by the Superior Court for the County of New Haven, at New Haven, Connecticut, on May 27, 1969, charging him with the crimes of murder, conspiracy to commit murder, kidnaping, conspiracy to commit kidnaping, and binding with intent to commit a crime.

Inspector AHERN further advised that the State of Connecticut would extradite the subject from wherever he might be located.

Inspector AHERN advised that investigation by the New Haven, Connecticut Police Department had disclosed that GEORGE SAMS, JR. had brought ALEX RACKLEY from New York City to New Haven, Connecticut, for the purpose of being tried by a kangaroo court of the BPP in New Haven, Connecticut.

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Inspector AHERN advised that RACKLEY had been suspected by the New Haven Chapter of the BPP of being a police informant, for which he was tortured and murdered. RACKLEY's mutilated body was disposed of in a swamp near Middlefield, Connecticut.

On May 27, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA JOHN V. CASSIDENTO, District of Connecticut, New Haven, Connecticut, authorized the filing of a complaint charging GEORGE SAMS, JR. with violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code. Specifically GEORGE SAMS, JR. was charged with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution (UFAP) - murder; conspiracy to commit murder; kidnaping; conspiracy to commit kidnaping; and binding with intent to commit a crime.

On May 27, 1969, an authorized complaint was filed by SA ROBERT C. PUCKETT before United States Commissioner ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, who issued a warrant for GEORGE SAMS, JR.'s arrest on May 27, 1969.

A male individual who referred to himself as "DETROIT GEORGE" was at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on May 26, 1969.

5/26/69)

A male individual who used the name WADDELL (phonetic) was at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on May 26, 1969.

5/26/69)

A male individual who was referred to as WADDELL (phonetic) was at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on May 29, 1969.

5/29/69)

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A male individual who was referred to as WADDELL (phonetic) is being held in the Chicago BPP "Political Jail" at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. WADDELL reportedly raped a sister Panther and is to be expelled from the BPP.

6/2/69)

Source identified a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., also known as ROBERT WADELL SMITH, DETROIT GEORGE, and GEORGE CAMP, as a person he knows who uses the name of WADDELL (phonetic) and who is now at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Source further advised it is common knowledge among Chicago area BPP members that WADDELL is fleeing from some serious crime and is being held a BPP prisoner at Chicago Chapter BPP jail at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Source stated that Chicago BPP's Central Staff members are aware WADDELL is being sought for the crime of murder in another state and is actually being held in Chicago BPP Chapter jail for raping a BPP member in Detroit, Michigan, recently.

6/3/69)

WADDELL was to be released from Chicago BPP jail on June 3, 1969.

6/3/69)

At 12:30 AM, June 4, 1969, GEORGE SAMS, JR. was then at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, and expected to remain there during the remainder of the night.

6/4/69)

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1.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., June 4, 1969, Special Agents (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Chicago Office surrounded the premises of Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. SA R. B. YADON, JR., telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and three other individuals. SA YADON attempted to elicit cooperation of those within BPP Headquarters, without success.

After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of Chicago BPP Headquarters were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. Eight individuals from BPP Headquarters were arrested.

On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney NICHOLAS J. ETTEN, United States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois, authorized the filing of a complaint charging eight individuals arrested with Harboring and Concealing, GEORGE SAMS, JR., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/9/69

1

At 5:05 A.M. on June 4, 1969, a telephone call was placed by SA E. B. YADON to Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago. The call was answered by an unidentified female who verified the number of the BPP organization. A request of this individual was made to speak with the person in command and an unidentified male answered the telephone stating he was the "O.D." (officer of the day).

SA YADON advised this individual that he was representing the FBI and that the FBI held arrest warrants for four BPP members, namely GEORGE SAMS, Jr.; ROBY D. HITTE; LEADON R. WILLIAMS and LONNIE MC LUCAS. He advised that these warrants charge the above-listed individuals with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for Murder; Conspiracy to Commit Murder and Kidnapping. He further advised the "O.D." that the FBI had information indicating one or more of these individuals was at that location, that the headquarters were surrounded by FBI personnel and that he should open the front door. This individual stated that none of these persons were there and he was again instructed to open the door. The individual left the phone unattended, with the line open, and sounds of movement and arguing could be heard. The phone was then answered by a woman with male voices in the background, one stating "I'll kill them", followed by obscene language. A man then came on the phone to indicate they would let one man come in and he was advised that this was not acceptable; he was again instructed to open the door and leave the premises. The male individual indicated that they were negotiating and then stated, "We are coming out"; however, persons in the room continued arguing and one individual was heard to say "Give me that shotgun".

During the course of the telephone being left open, SA YADON heard what appeared to him to be a noise made by a shotgun action being racked.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG

by SA E. B. YADON/mam Date dictated 6/6/69

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After several minutes the individual identified as "O.D." stated "I'm coming out".

Still another male individual came to the phone and stated "In the revolution, one wins or dies. The state and it's people is stronger than the pig technology - dig it? (obscene) You pig in you mother (obscene) If you come here to get me, I'm going to kill you mother (obscene).

SA YADON instructed this individual that he should come out immediately; the individual left the phone off the hook and several moments later, SAC M. V. JOHNSON informed SA YADON that he was in the headquarters.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/9/69

1

On June 4, 1969, Special Agents of the Chicago FBI Office surrounded the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, after receiving information that GEORGE SAMS, Jr., wanted for local charges of murder and other lesser charges at New Haven, Connecticut, was located at that address. A telephone call was made to this headquarters and individuals in the building were subsequently ordered out of the building when they refused to cooperate with FBI Agents after being told over the telephone of the purpose of the action being taken.

Upon being ordered from the building, an individual who identified himself as "O.D.", indicated he was coming out and subsequently did leave the building. This individual was later identified as PATRICK KEEN and he was brought to the command car where he was permitted to give instructions for his fellow members to leave the building.

Six individuals came out of the BPP Headquarters on instructions of FBI Agents and PATRICK KEEN. As these individuals left the building, each shouted obscenities at Agents on the street and they all made statements about "the revolution", with several stating "in the revolution, one wins or dies". PATRICK KEEN, during his efforts to get his fellow members from the building, also made the statement that "in the revolution, one wins or dies". He also stated that people in the building were "true revolutionaries" and would not come out of the building on orders of the FBI or any other law enforcement official but would die before they would obey. He stated they are not subject to "your laws". He also said over the bullhorn, to his comrades, that they should come out so they could work for the revolution.

In addition to the "O.D." and the six persons who came from the building, there was an eighth person who was detained as he entered the headquarters, just prior to the telephone call being made, and he was later

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAC M. W. JOHNSON and SAs RALPH D. HARMON,
JOHN T. O'NEAL and EARNIE L. WALDRUP/mam Date dictated 6/6/69

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arrested along with the seven other individuals.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 9, 1969

1

In connection with a search of the Black Panther Party Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, on June 4, 1969, five photographs were seen lying on a table in the second floor front office. It was immediately observed that the background in these photographs appeared similar to that in these premises. It was likewise noted that the pictures of this individual appeared to be identical to subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG

by SA EARNIE L. WALDRUP and
SA EDWARD KINZER, JR. Date dictated 6/13/69

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1.

On the following three pages are five xerox copies of photographs of individual which was taken at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, based on background appearing in photos, and referred to in preceeding page. Also a zerox copy of photograph of section of Chicago BPP Headquarters.

Original photographs mentioned above are being retained by Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chicago.

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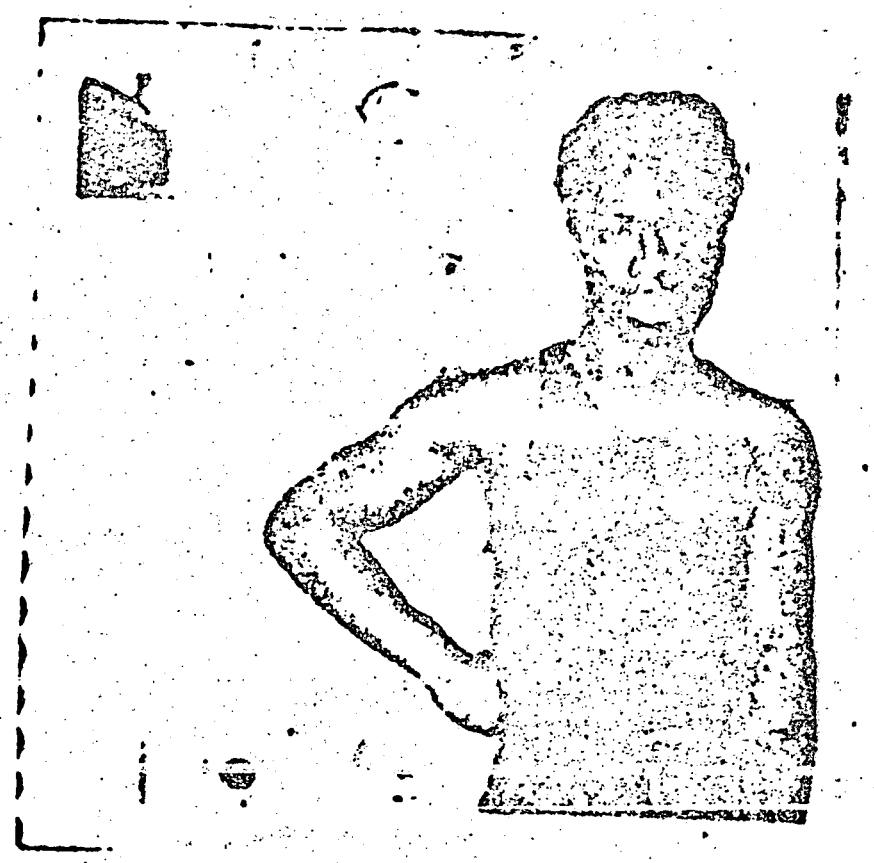
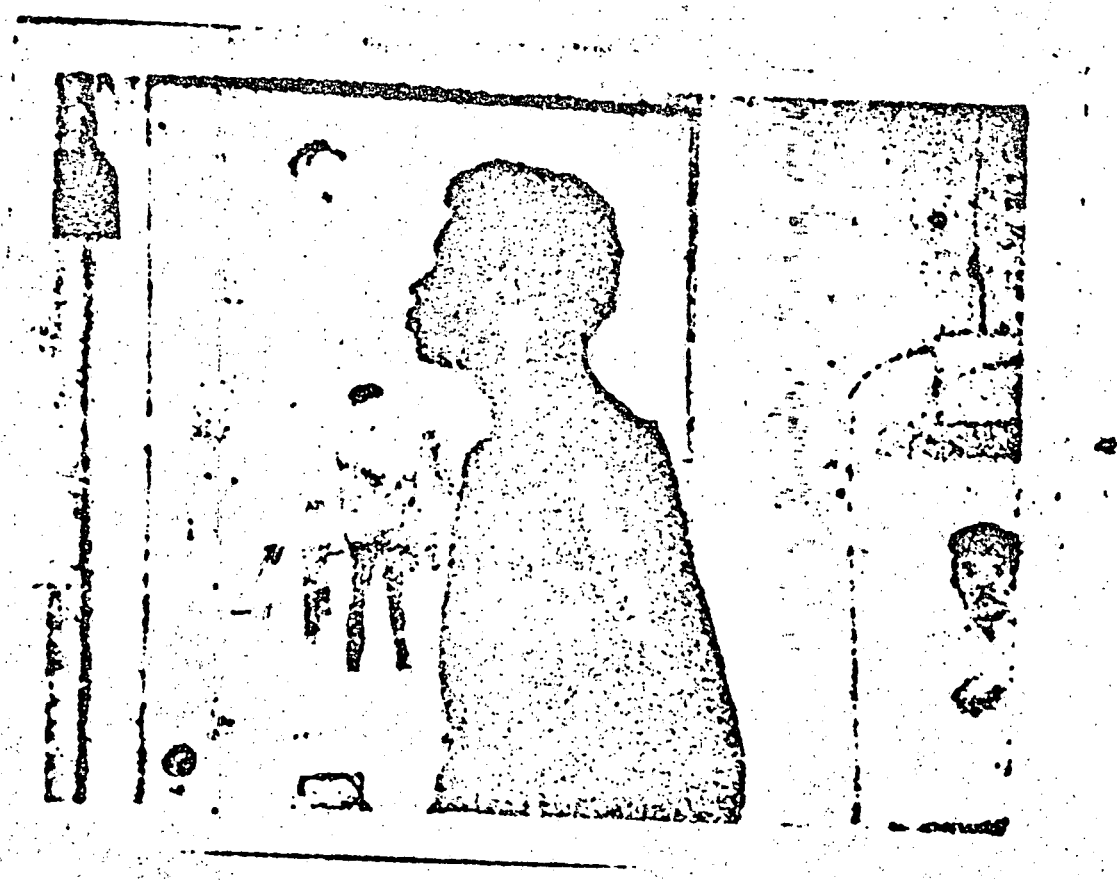
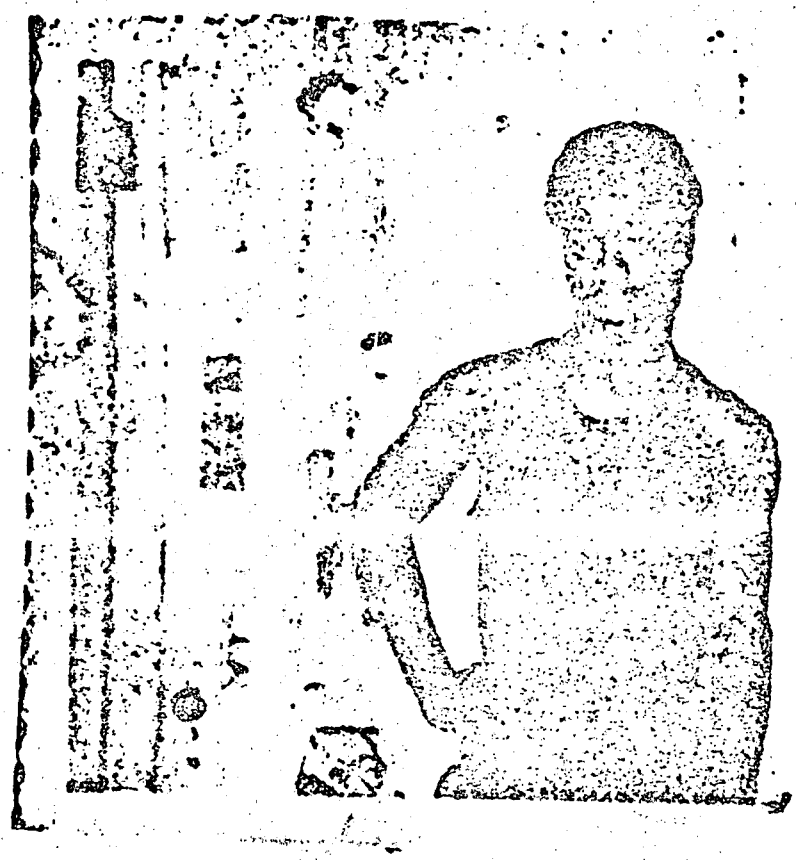
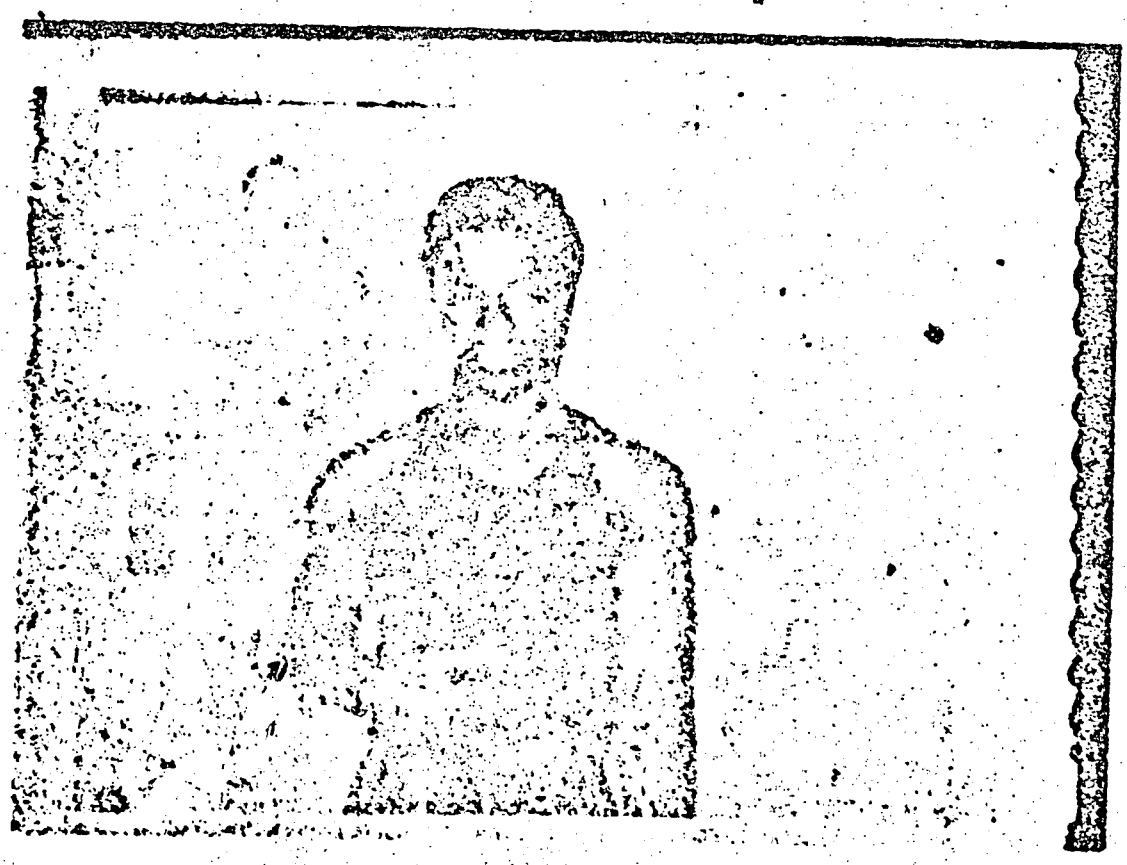




12





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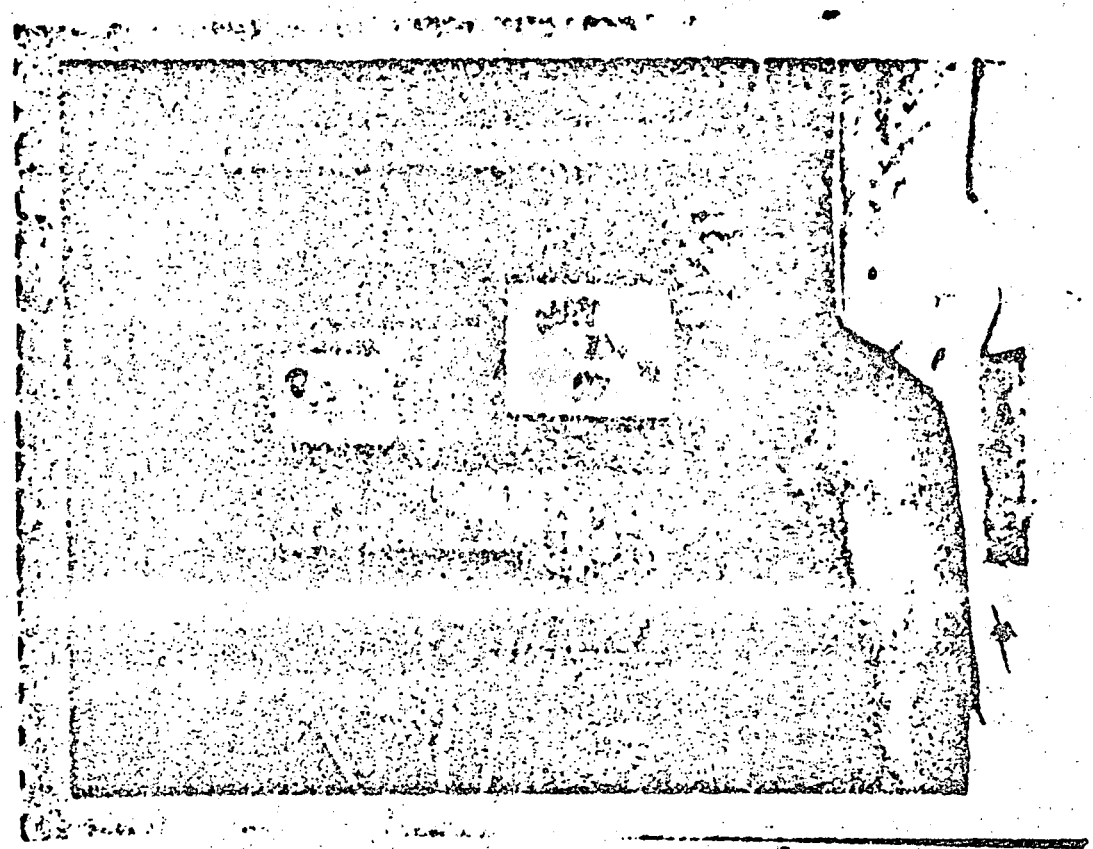

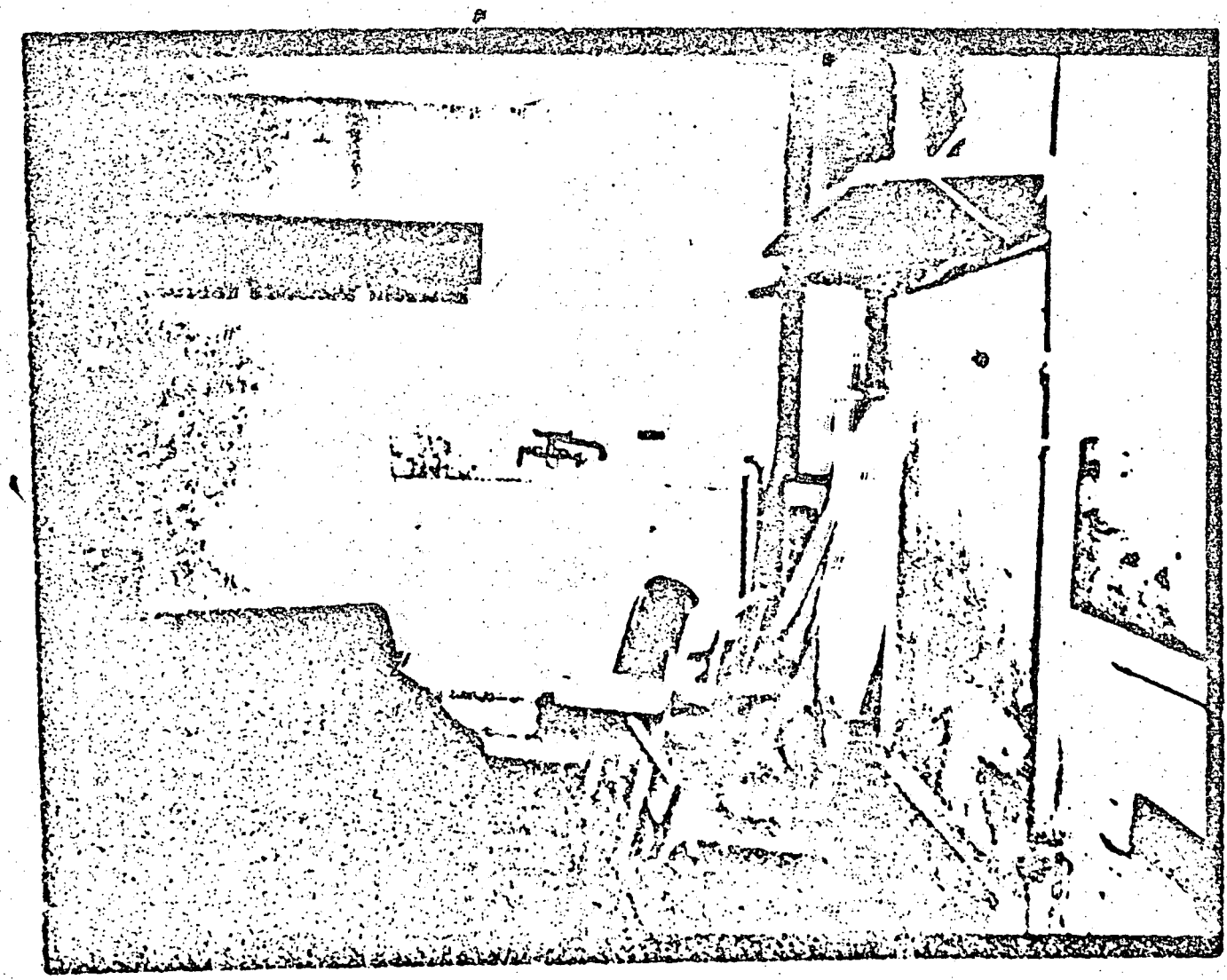

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1.

Two xerox copies of photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., Federal Fugitive, charged with violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code.

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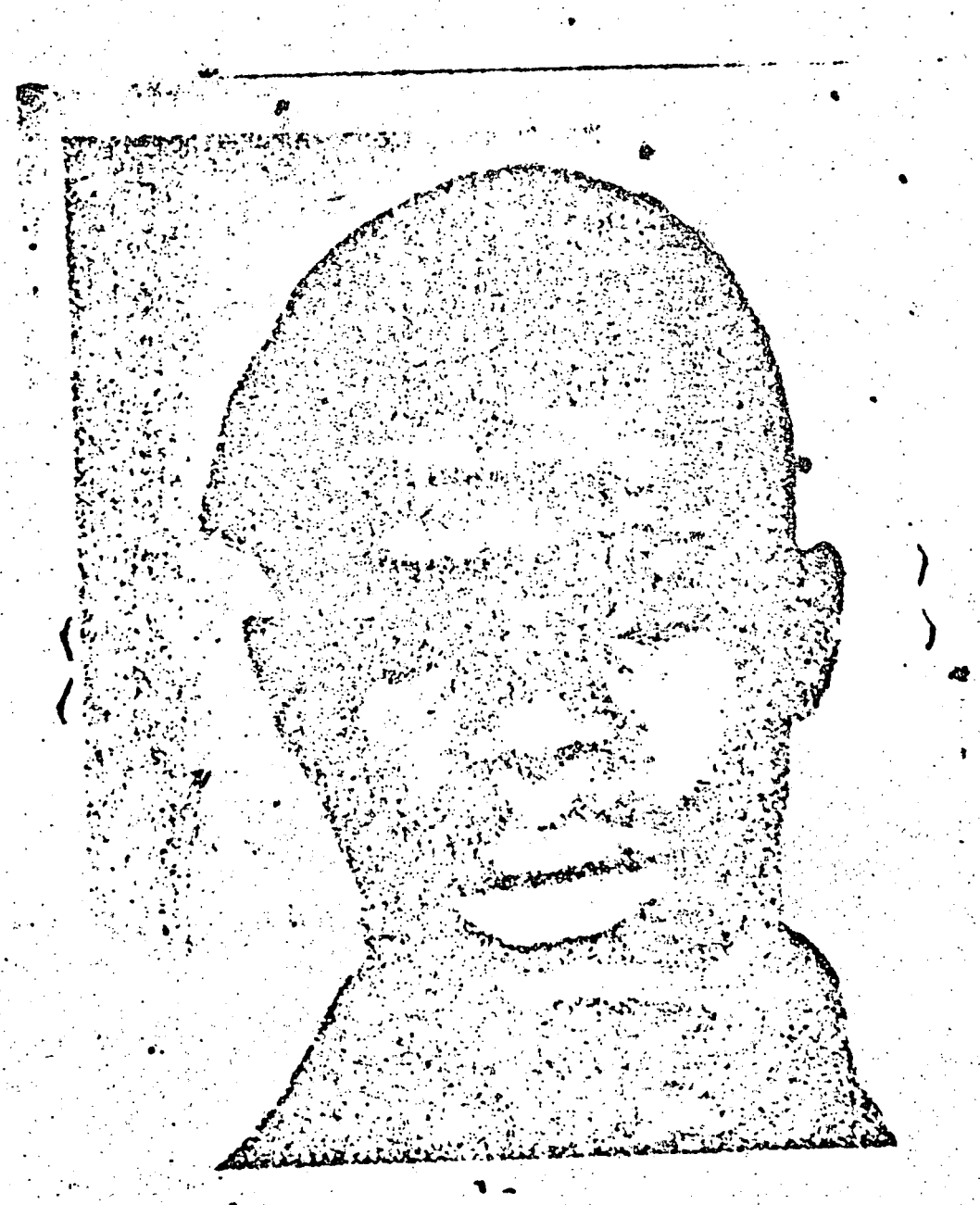

Date June 9, 1969

A yellow legal pad, Wilson Jones Pad number 7438, was seized from the top of the reception desk of the Illinois Black Panther Party Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969. This reception desk is located directly inside the second floor entrance to the Black Panther Party Headquarters, which is located at the above address.

This pad, consisting of 19 pages, contains a log for incoming and outgoing telephone calls, made to and from the above described Black Panther Party Headquarters, during the dates from May 25, 1969, until May 31, 1969, inclusive.

Specifically noted in this log were the following entries:

Date	Time	Message
5/26/69	12:40 P.M.	Detroit Chapter called, WADELL took call
5/26/69	1:10 P.M.	LEROY called WADELL
5/26/69	3:45 P.M.	LEROY called WADELL
5/29/69	2:25 P.M.	WADELL called
5/29/69	3:50 P.M.	WADELL called
5/29/69	6:15 P.M.	WADELL called

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG

by SA CARL H. DONNELLY/ Date dictated 6/6/69

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DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

On June 4, 1969 SA RAMON W. STRATTON was present at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, when arrests were made for harboring a fugitive from justice, in building occupied by an organization calling themselves the Black Panthers. Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office instructed SA STRATTON to conduct a lawful search of the building in which the arrests were made, with assistance of other Special Agents of the FBI.

Posters, pamphlets, printed material and machines were observed on the walls, floors, desks and chairs and it appeared to SA STRATTON that these items would be subject to seizure under a search warrant issued in conformance with Rule 41 (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in conjunction with violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2383, 2384 and 2385.

Section 2383 relates to rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof or in giving aid and comfort thereto.

Section 2384 relates to conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, etc.

Section 2385 relates to willfully advocating, etc. the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the printing, etc. of material, and the organizing, etc. of persons for such purposes.

SA STRATTON therefore directed that certain materials be seized and preserved as evidence of violations of laws of the United States, possibly being committed in presence of Agents, both as mere evidence and as material designed or intended for use or which is or has been used as means of committing a criminal offense (Rule 41 (b)) and material that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3103a).

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

by SA RAMON W. STRATTON _____ Date dictated 6-5-69

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In conducting this search, the following matters were considered:

The arrests were completed between approximately 5:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. and it would not be possible to prepare detailed affidavits for search warrant and appear before the U.S. Commissioner or a District Court judge for several hours.

The building had been prepared with electrical devices and with solid steel doors and iron doors and bars placed over entrances, exits and windows, thusly preventing any entrance without breaking and entering and with use of firearms. Several weapons were present and seized and it is known to Agents that this organization calling themselves the Black Panthers has consistently stated that attempts to search or to effect arrests would be violently resisted, even with firearms.

That attempts to enter the building had met with no co-operation of any kind from persons in the building, and any future attempts to enter would undoubtedly be met in the same way, necessitating an armed force sufficient to effect the execution of a search warrant, thus making it impractical to obtain and effect a search by warrant on the same day.

Likelihood of destruction of evidence and removal of evidence while the paperwork necessary for a search by search warrant was being accomplished and filed.

Tenseness of the general neighborhood due to prior racial disorders.

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Date June 6, 1969

A search was conducted incidental to arrest, of the second floor of a building at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, occupied by a Negro group known as the Black Panthers. The search began at 6:09 a.m. and ended at 7:56 a.m. on June 4, 1969. The following Special Agents participated directly in the search:

ANTHONY F. DE LORENZO
CARL H. DONNELLY
DAVID M. FRAHM
WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR.
JOHN J. GOLDEN
DAVID R. HILL
LEONARD F. KACZMAREK
EDWARD KINZER, JR.
KENNETH A. LANG
JOHN T. OSBORNE
RICHARD G. STILLING
JOHN H. WILMES

The second floor consisted of a kitchen, two baths, one small storage room, a reception room, one large main office room, which contained several desks, file cabinets, book cases and a furnace, and one small office room which contained one desk. The rooms on the second floor were in complete disarray, including the small storage room in which clothing was strewn about, before the search began.

The following items were obtained:

1 A. Box of miscellaneous political periodicals, records and educational material.
2 A. Brown paper box containing correspondence, letters and note books.
3 A. Blue box containing general correspondence, bills paid and unpaid.
4 A. Box containing miscellaneous Party letter head paper, telephone numbers and political books.

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA LEONARD F. KACZMAREK Date dictated 6-5-69

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5 A. Box containing number of MAO TSE-TUNG books, Selective Service records and other political books and address cards.

6 A. One black brief case containing books, calander book, assorted periodicals and papers.

7 A. Box containing books from Public Library, bag of Amcill (Synthetic Penecilin), miscellaneous Black Party correspondence and records.

8 A. Box of books from Public Library and papers.

9 A. One Midland Model 13-120, two-way Transceivers; Serial Number 60104618; one Midland Transceiver, Model 13-722, no serial number; one Midland Transceiver, Model 13-722, no serial number; one Sears Reflex Super Camera, C-160, Serial Number 13709; one Midland Transceiver, 13-120, Serial Number 60104619; two Starfire Solid State Transceivers; one bag containing 6 rolls of film; one Poloroid Camera, Model J 66, Serial Number J 222763.

10A. Box of 49 posters removed from the walls on the second floor.

11A. Box containing gas mask, Railroad flare; package containing cherry bombs, railroad markers; one bagcontaining 5 pounds of black charcoal wood powder.

12A. One homemade device- metal and rubber tubing.

13A. Two flags white in color with a black panther and "Free Huey" depicted.

14A. Two pieces of plastic board with the United States Constitution and obscenetie s thereon.

15A. One wooden box containing tire iron, and cans of apparent cleaning solutions.

16A. One wooden desk drawer with notebooks, books, miscellaneous political books including quotes from MAO TSE-TUNG.

17A. One Smith-Corona Electric 120 Portable Typewriter, Serial Number 6 LE 2-181597, with carrying case.

18A. One Remington Rand electric typewriter, Serial Number SPP-4-1073J.

19A. One Olympia portable typewriter, gray-tan color, Serial Number 266 4858 with carrying case.

20A. One Smith-Corona portable typewriter, Serial Number 6 T 222 6386.

21A. One Smith-Corona Electron 110 portable typewriter, Serial Number 6SEV-109139.

22A. IBM Electric Typewriter, Serial Number 4045602.

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Date June 5, 1969

A search was conducted incidental to arrest, of the third or top floor of a building at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, which building and floor was occupied by a Negro group known as the Black Panthers. The search lasted from 6:10 a.m. to 7:39 a.m. on June 4, 1969. The following Special Agents participated directly in the search under the direction of SA RAMON W. STRATTON, while other Special Agents, including JOHN H. WILMES, who took photographs, were present off and on during the search:

THOMAS J. GREEN
ROBERT E. HALL
ROBERT KLEINSCHMIDT
WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN
ROBERT J. TOMPKINS, JR.

The third floor was in complete disarray when the search commenced. There were 23 boxes of chocolate nuggets, all open, some full and some used, with the candy in various stages of deterioration. There were more than 200 boxes, mostly sealed, of dry cereal. There were more than 40 boxes of bread, many of which were crushed from being piled on top of each other. There were many other boxes containing various types of food. Some of the food containers were open and contents had been spilled on the other food and on the floor. Much of the food had simply been thrown in the southeast corner of the room in no order and without regard for consequences to the food. The southwest corner of the room contained piles of a great variety of items including tools, hinges, radios, mats, rugs, papers, glass, etc.

The following items were seized:

1. Brief case, black color, with membership lists, records and a tape.

2. Large Box full of Black Panther magazines.

3. Large Box full of miscellaneous literature.

4. Large Box mostly full of Black Panther magazines.

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File # ____

by SA RAMON W. STRATTON: Date dictated 6-5-69

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5. Medium Box of records from desk.

6. Small Box of conspiracy buttons in sack and miscellaneous literature.

7. Small Box with library pamphlets from table.

8. Small Box Black Panther magazines.

9. Large Box of magazines "The Movement."

10. Adolph Richman silver stole (shoulder size).

11. Medium Box of miscellaneous literature.

12. Large Box of Huey Newton essays.

13. Large Box of Huey Newton essays.

14. Medium Box of "Introduction" pamphlets.

15. Large Box of Black Panther magazines.

16. Large Box of Huey Newton pamphlets.

17. Large Box of Huey Newton pamphlets.

18. Large Box of Huey Newton pamphlets.

19. Large Box of Huey Newton pamphlets.

20. Large Box of Black Panther magazines.

21. Large Box of Black Panther magazines.

22. Large Box of posters and miscellaneous papers from walls, floor and coats.

23. Large Box of magazines "The Movement."

24. Medium Box of chemicals, knives, gas masks, and a flame thrower (home made).

25. Public address system (home made).

26. One "Liberator 300" mimeograph machine.

27. One AB Dick "Fluid Duplicator" #215.

28. One "Liberator 200" mimeograph machine.

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Page 1841

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

1

In connection with the arrest of various individuals at the Black Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, the following items were found incidental to the arrest of these individuals:

One fully loaded Smith and Wesson .38 Special Revolver, Serial Number K 232080. Found on the desk of Minister of Defense Office, 2nd floor front.

One Universal Company, .30 caliber "Enforcer", Serial Number 143213; found on the desk in Minister of Defense Office, 2nd floor front.

One Mauser rifle, Serial Number 2Q9454; found on 2nd floor main room;

One Sears, Roebuck and Company, Model 300, 12 gauge shotgun, Serial Number 15447; found in Minister of Defense office, 2nd floor;

One Remington Model 514 .22 caliber rifle, no serial number; found in Minister of Defense Office, 2nd floor front room.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SA ANTHONY F. DE LORENZO/ Date dictated 6/5/69

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/6/69

The following described weapons were found on a table in the second floor front of the Black Panther Party headquarters, 2350 West Madison, as a result of a search incidential to arrest of several individuals:

Make	Model	Caliber	Serial Number
Winchester	94	.30/.30	2988253
Winchester	270	.22	479632
Remington	US 1917 Enfield	.30/.06	344449

The above weapons were found in an unloaded condition.

A fully loaded .38 Special Caliber Military and Police Model, Smith-Wesson Revolver was found on a stairway landing in the front part of the above premises between the second and the third floors. This weapon had serial number S812035.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA MICHAEL A. GARRETT, II Date dictated 6/6/69

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Page 1843

FD 302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

In connection with the search incidental to the arrest of various individuals at Black Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, the following two guns were found fully loaded at the main entrance of the second floor:

High Standard Manufacturing Corporation
Model Ten-Series A Police Shotgun
Serial Number 010728

Browning Arms Company 16 gauge shotgun
Serial Number on barrel 46417
Serial Number on receiver R3812

1

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

by SA EARNIE L. WALDRUP/ _____ Date dictated 6/5/69

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

On June 6, 1969, eight persons were arrested at the Black Panther Party Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Incidental to these arrests, a search of the headquarters was conducted, and Special Agent DAVID R. HILL located a "Young American Double Action" H & R Arms Company .32 caliber S & W cartridge revolver bearing serial number 166758. This revolver was located in the desk in the "Chairman's Office" on the second floor of the building and was not loaded.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # ____

by SA DAVID R. HILL/ Date dictated 6/6/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date June 5, 1969

One 7.65 mm caliber Mauser semiautomatic pistol, serial number 394266, with seven loaded rounds in the magazine and one loaded round in the chamber was recovered from the middle desk drawer of the Black Panther Office of the Day Desk in the middle second floor office of the Black Panther Headquarters.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG

by SA DAVID M. FRAHM Date dictated 6/4/69

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1

Sergeant ROLAND SLECZKOWSKI, Chicago Police Department, advised on June 9, 1969, that the following described four weapons which are included in thirteen weapons obtained at Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters were listed in Chicago Police Department records as having been stolen.

SMITH and WESSEN, 38 Special Serial Number 573764.

Above weapons reported stolen on April 11, 1969, from LOUISA MC GEORGE, 1353 South Karlov, Chicago, Illinois.

12 guage shotgun, Model 10, Serial Number 010728, reported stolen from United States Mails, August, 1968.

Remington rifle, Model 514, 22 caliber reported stolen November 23, 1968, by Virginia State Police, Salem, Virginia.

Sears Roebuck, Model 300, 12 gage shotgun reported stolen on June 7, 1968, by New York Police Department.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

A search of the premises located at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was conducted incidental to the arrest of eight Black Panther Party Members. The search took place on June 4, 1969, between 6:30 a.m. and 7:39 a.m. The search yielded the following items of ammunition:

Shotgun Cartridges

1 box 25 x 20 gauge shotgun shells	=	25
2 boxes 25 x 16 gauge shotgun shells	=	50
4 boxes 25 x 12 gauge shotgun shells	=	100
13 loose 16 gauge shotgun shells	=	13
40 loose 20 gauge shotgun shells	=	40
Total		228 shells

Rifle and Handgun Cartridges

83 x .38 caliber cartridge
188 x 30.06 caliber cartridge
233 x 7.62 x .33 caliber cartridge
73 x 3.80 automatic caliber cartridge
46 x .22 caliber cartridge
30 x .25 x .35 caliber cartridge
21 x .45 caliber cartridge
9 x .32 automatic caliber cartridge
1 x 30.30 Winchester caliber cartridge
1 x .32 Remington caliber cartridge
1x 6.0 Remington caliber cartridge.
Total 686.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA DONALD W. OXLEY Date dictated 6/6/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

The following items were taken in a search incidental to an arrest of various individuals at Black Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois:

KNIVES

Three (3) Machetes
One (1) two foot hand sword
Two (2) bayonets
Two (2) pen knives
One (1) oblong bar ten inches long which is an unknown piece of metal
One (1) butcher knife

OTHER ITEMS:

One (1) night stick
One (1) tear gas smoke bomb M18
5 Railroad torpedoes
One bag black charcoal
One clip for .32 automatic
One 15-round clip for .30 caliber carbine
Two gas masks
Two red fuses
One bottle potassium Chlorate
One green bottle of unidentified substance
One package of paraffin
One bottle of benzenl
One bottle marked C103 Kech

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File#

by SA ANTHONY F. DE LORENZO/ Date dictated 6/5/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

1

The following United States (US) currency and coin was recovered from the second floor headquarters of the Illinois Black Panther Party (BPP) at 2350 West Madison Avenue on June 4, 1969:

Twelve Twenty Dollar bills	$240.00
Thirty-six Ten Dollar bills	360.00
Thirty-one Five Dollar bills	155.00
One Hundred and Fifty-seven One Dollar bills	157.00
Three 50¢ Pieces	1.50
One Hundred and Forty-nine Quarters	37.25
One Hundred and Nineteen Dimes	11.90
One Hundred and Seven Nickels	5.35
One Hundred and Thirty-eight Pennies	1.38
Total US Currency	$969.38
Also recovered was one Canadian Five Cent Piece	.05
Total	$969.43

Above money was scattered throughout the office and was taken for safe-keeping.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA DAVID M. FRAHM Date dictated 6/4/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, the following typewriters were seized from the second floor office of the Illinois Black Panther Party Headquarters at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois:

1 - IBM Selectric Model 72, Serial Number 4045602

1 - Smith Corona SCM Electra 120, Serial Number 6LE2-181597

1 - Smith Corona SCM Electra 110, Serial Number 6SEV-109139

1 - Olympia Portable, Serial Number 2664358

1 - Smith Corona Galaxie II Portable without case, Serial Number GT2-226386

1 - Remington Rand Electric, Serial Number E2274677.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA DAVID M. FRAUM Date dictated 6/6/69

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.

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1.

On June 9, 1969, Sergeant ROLAND SIECZKOWSKI, Chicago Police Department (CG PD) advised following described typewriters, which were included in typewriters obtained at Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters on June 4, 1969, were reported as stolen.

IBM Selectric Model 72, SN4045602, reported stolen January 6, 1969. CG PD RD number H-192395.

Smith Corona, SCM Electra 120, SN 6LE2 - 181597 stolen March 13, 1967. CG PD RD number F - 073794.

Remington Rand Electric, SN E2274677, stolen May 9, 1969. CG PD RD number HI 56966.

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1.

On the following page is a xerox copy of photograph of guns, knives, ammunition, and some posters which were obtained at Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters on June 4, 1969.

Also appearing on following page is xerox copy of photograph taken at Chicago BPP Headquarters on June 4, 1969, showing some of posters mentioned hereinafter.

Original photographs are being retained by Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chicago.

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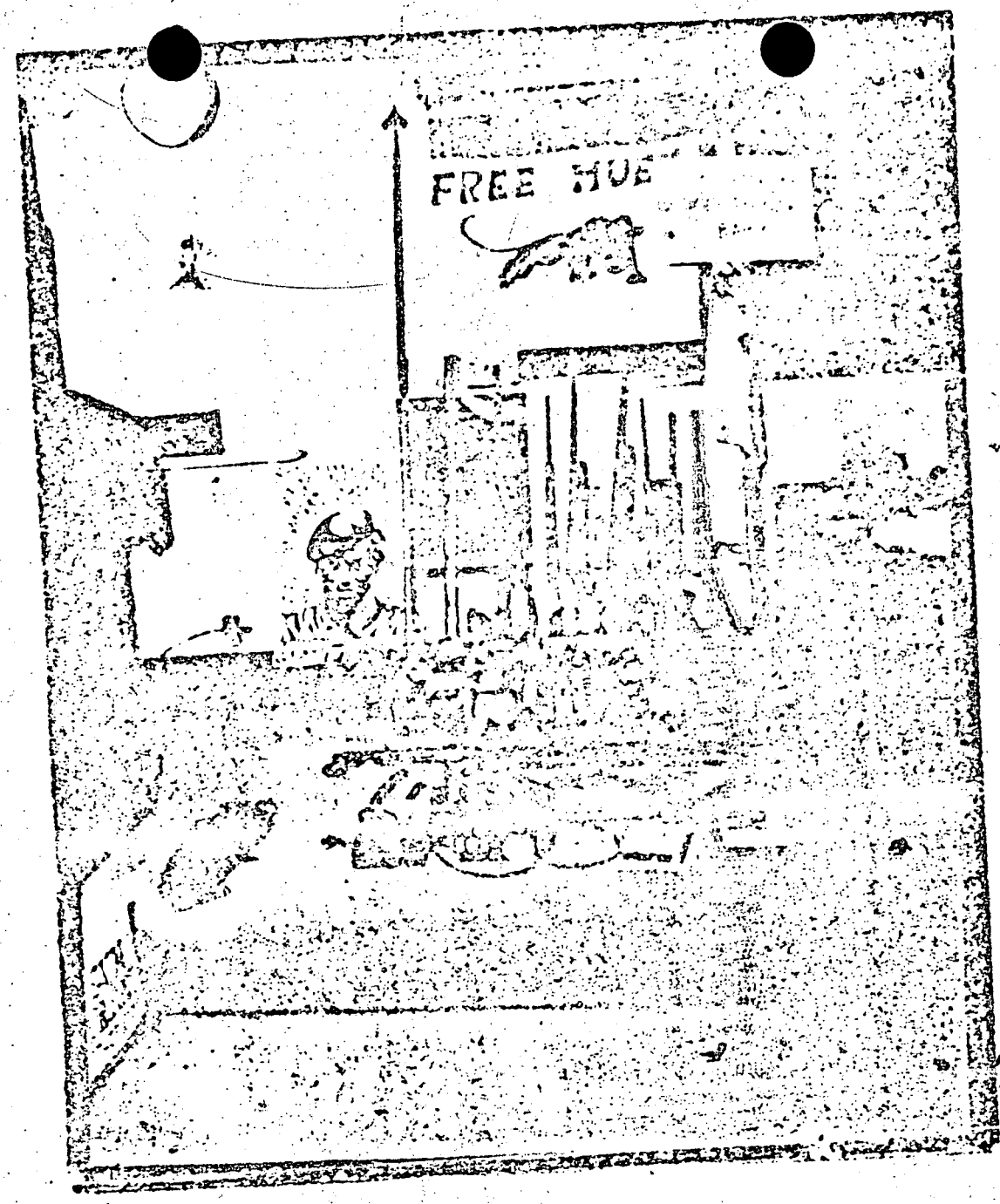

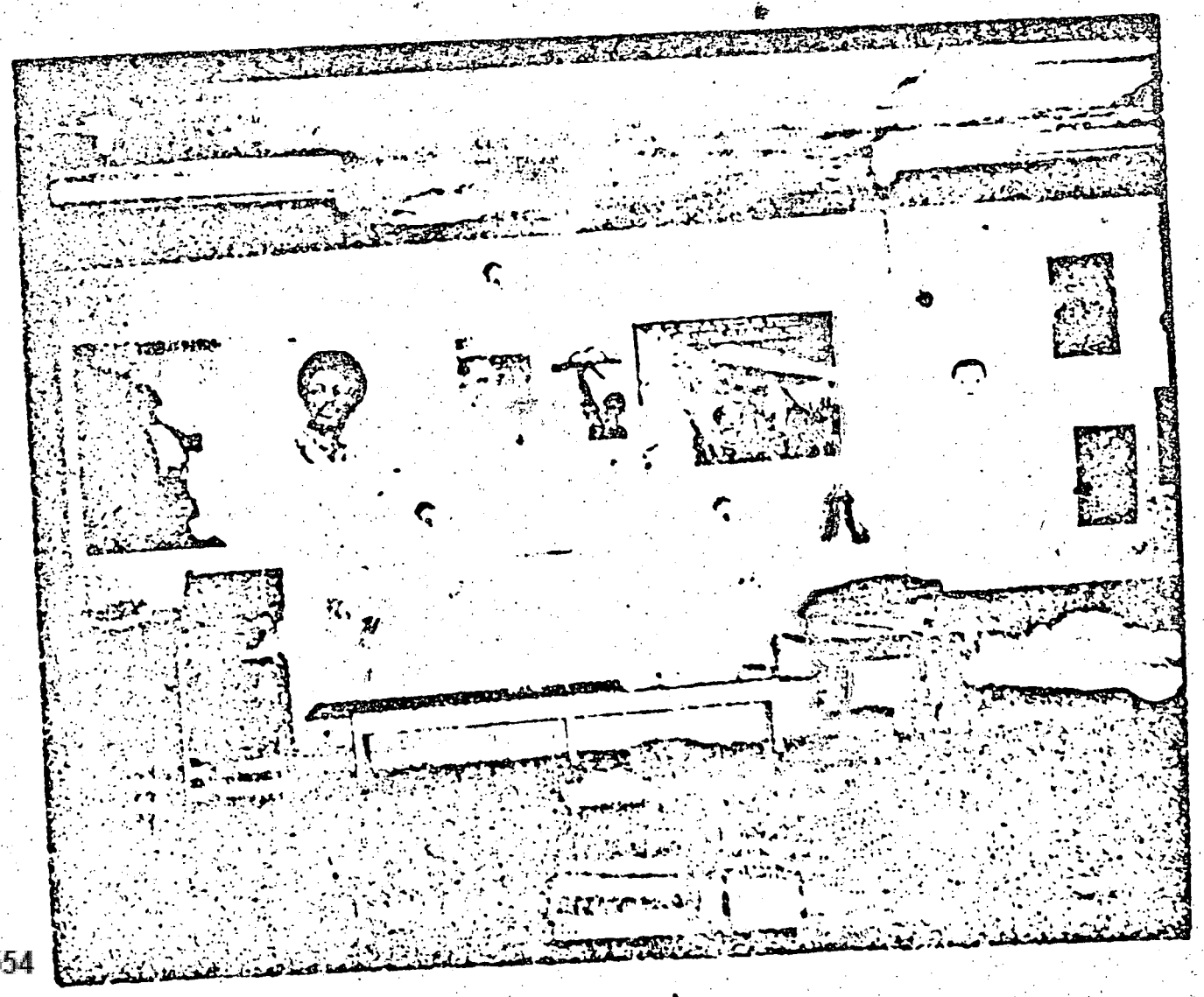

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1.

On following two pages are four xerox copies of photographs taken at Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters on June 4, 1969, showing some of posters mentioned hereinafter.

Original photographs are being maintained by Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chicago.

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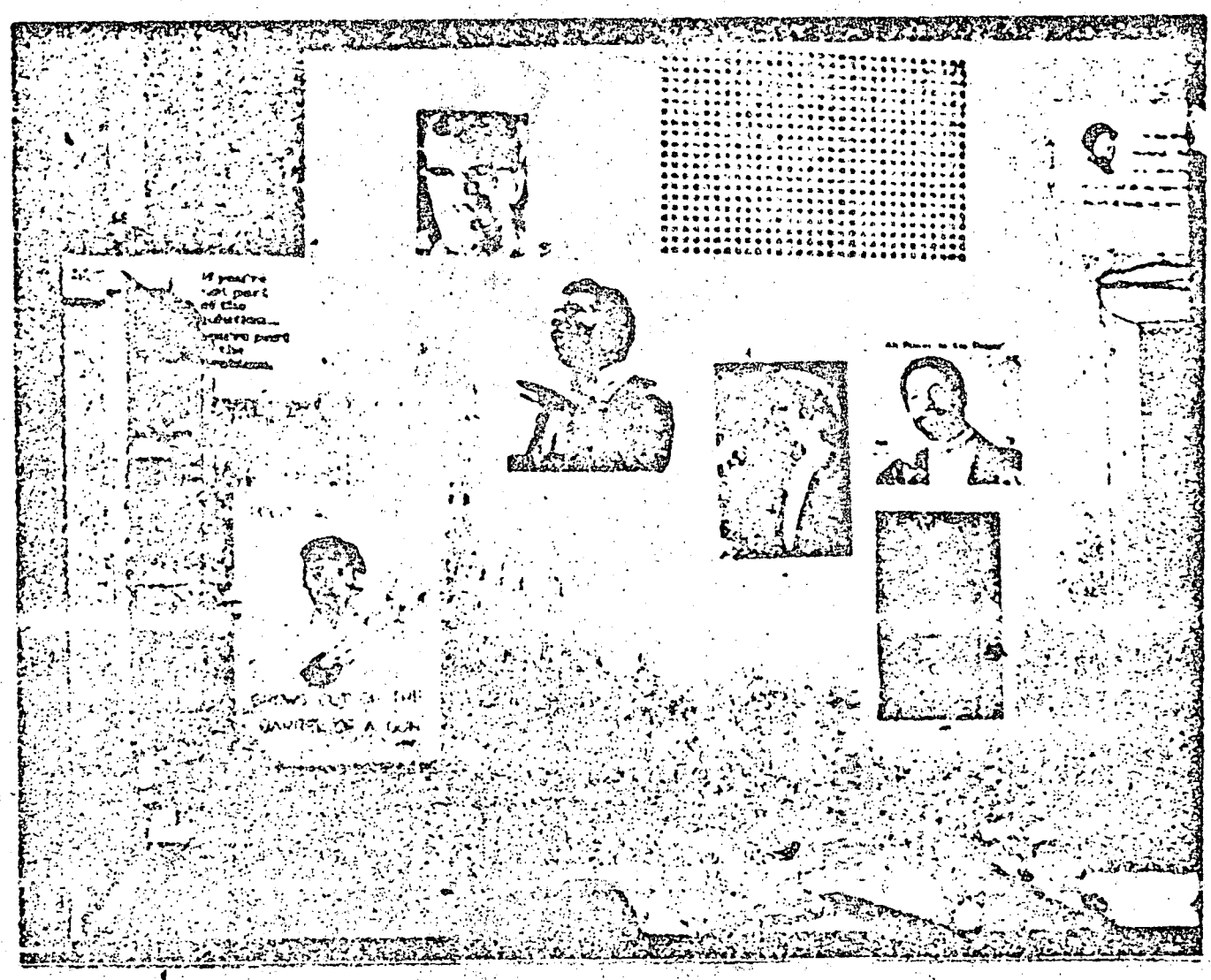

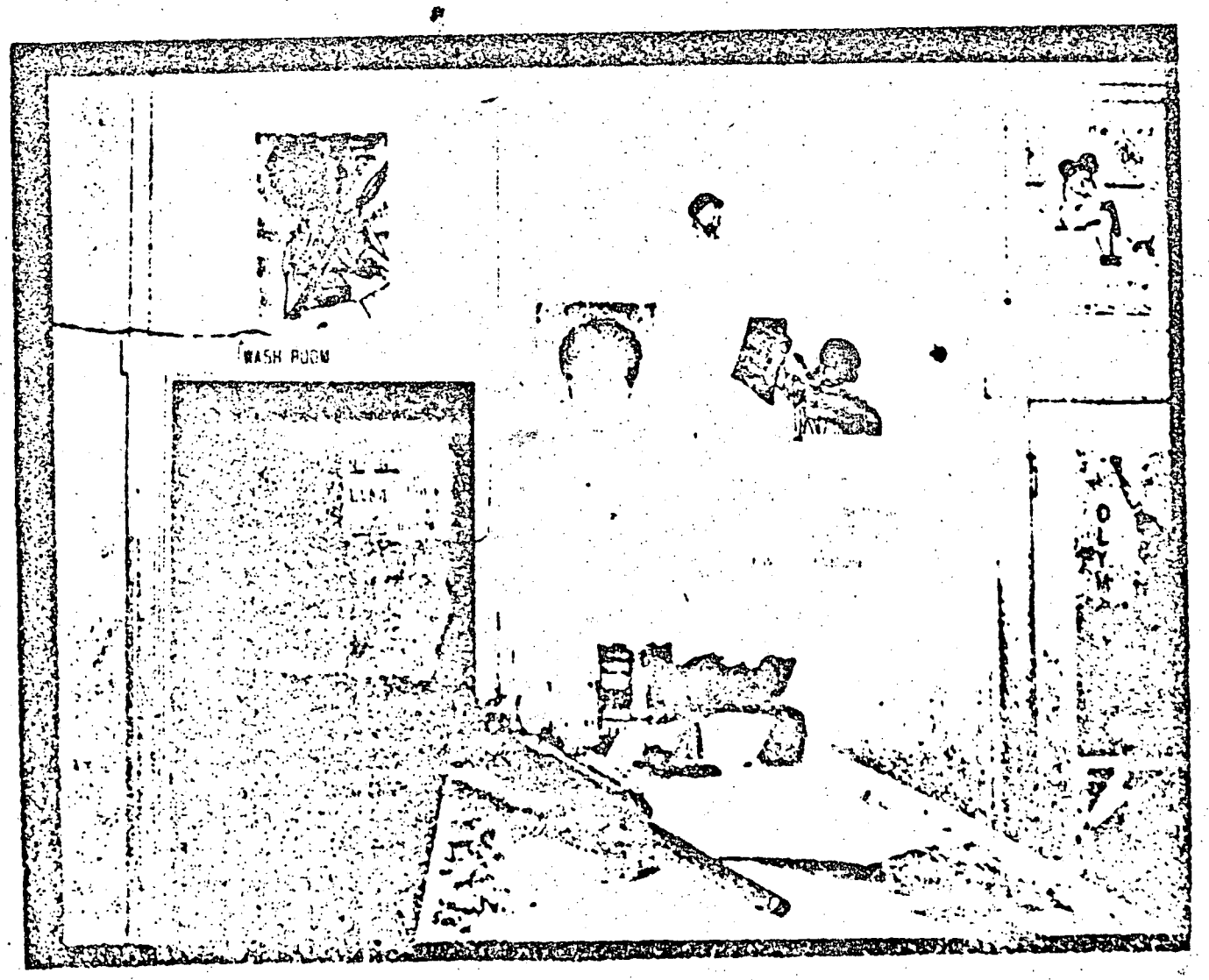

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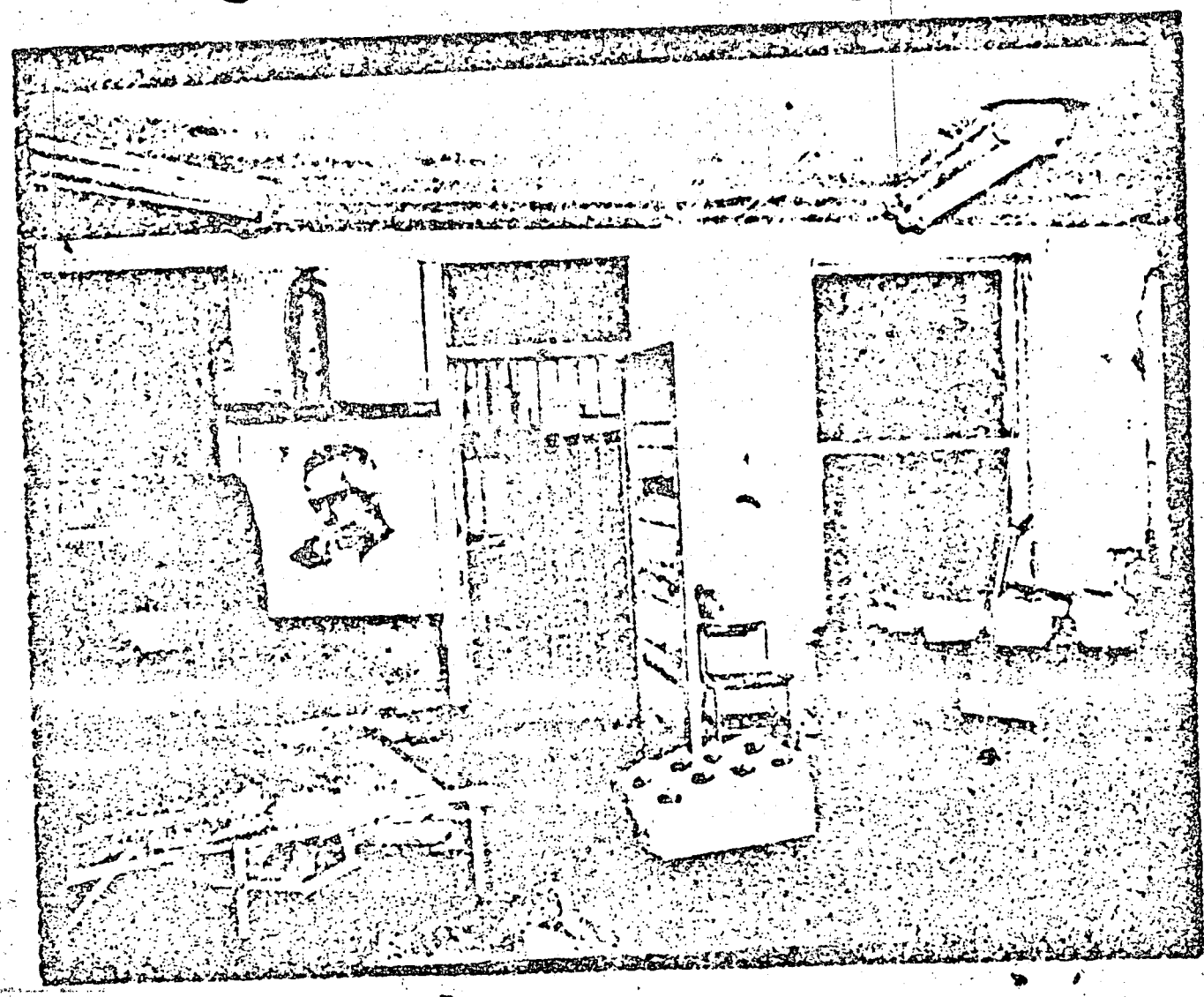

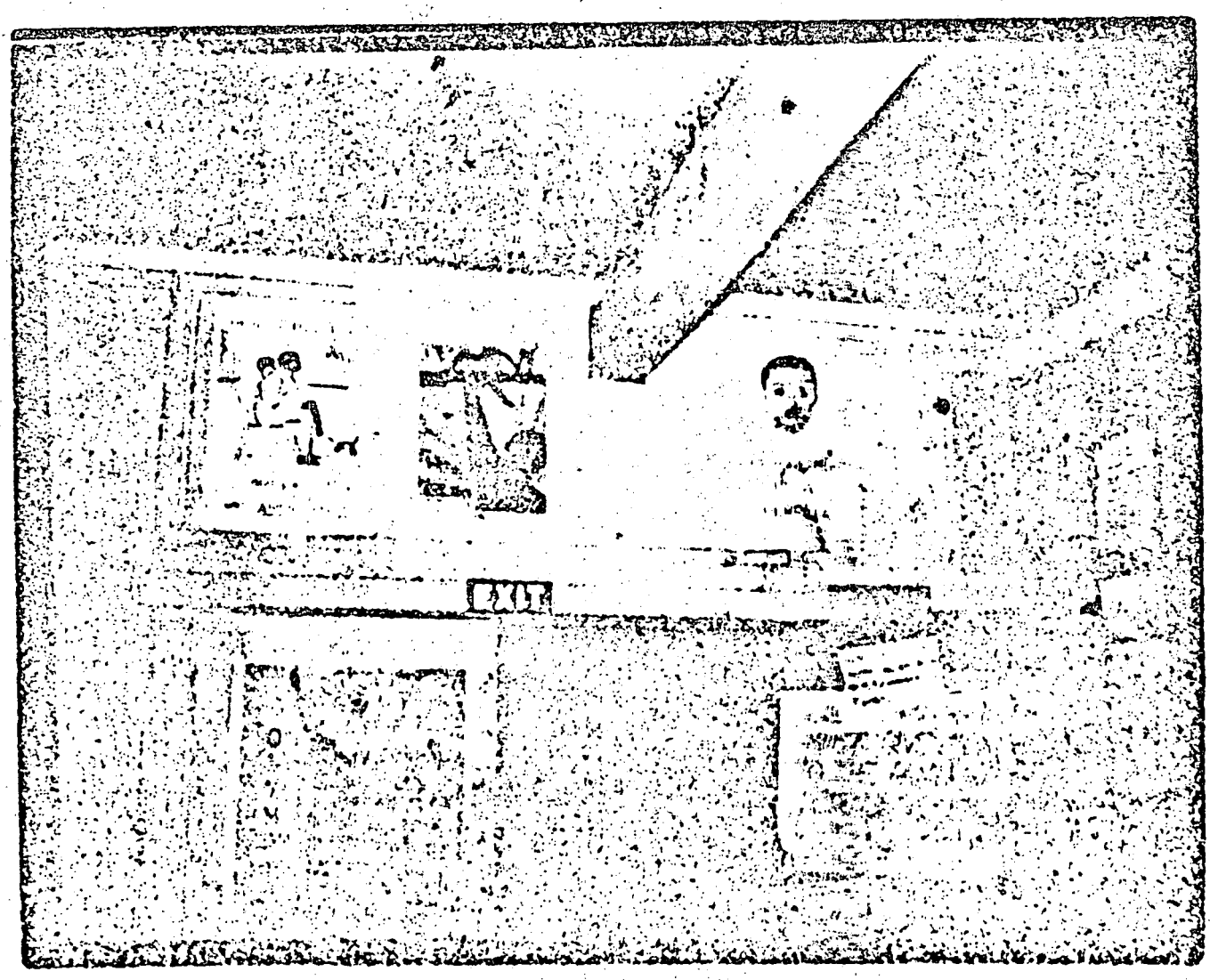

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1

The following five pages sets forth:

(a) Xerox copy of Illinois Black Panther Party stationery, which indicates identity of BPP leaders at Chicago, Illinois

(b) Illinois Black Panther Party Platform and Program

(c) Duties of the Officer of the Day

(d) List of Eleven Office Rules, this list was a large poster, 18" by 25", prominently displayed on walls of Chicago BPP headquarters.

Numerous copies of materials (a, b, and c) were observed at Chicago BPP headquarters, all were $8\frac{1}{2}$" by $11\frac{1}{2}$". Above copies were obtained at Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969.

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ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS
2350 W. Madison St. Chicago, Illinois 60612 (312)-243-8

CENTRAL STAFF
DEPUTY MINISTER
OF DEFENSE
Bobby Rush

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
Fred Hampton

COMMUNICATIONS
SECRETARY

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF INFORMATION
Rufus "Chaka" Walls

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF EDUCATION
Billy "Che" Brooks

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF HEALTH
Ronald Satchel

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF CULTURE
Christina May

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOR
Yvonne King

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF FINANCE

FIELD SECRETARIES
Nathaniel Junior
Jewell Cook
Bob Lee
Ted Boston

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1

"ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY PLATFORM AND PROGRAM

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK COMMUNITY.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white american businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE WHITE MAN OF OUR BLACK COMMUNITY.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The american racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

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5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THIS PRESENT DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. WE WANT ALL OPPRESSED MEN TO BE EXEMPT FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

We believe that black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world, who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of america. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary."

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ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2350 W. Madison St.
Chicago, Illinois 60612

January 2, 1969

Power to the People
Black Power to Black People
Panther Power to the Vanguard

DEFENSE DIRECTIVE NUMBER TWO:

DUTIES OF THE OFFICER OF THE DAY

1. The O.D. will implement all necessary security measures to keep the racist dog pig and all other enemies of the people out of the Party office. (Locks locked, piece loaded and ready, gas turned off, etc.)

2. The O.D. will insure that he is able to contact members of the Central Committee at a moment's notice.

3. The O.D. will insure that the office is kept clean and orderly during his tour of duty.

4. The O.D. will insure that there is no lounging around in the office during his tour of duty.

5. The O.D. will insure that all telephone calls into the office are channelled properly.

6. The O.D. will insure that only "Authorized" phone calls are made on the Party phone.

7. The O.D. will authorize personal phone calls only on an "emergency" basis.

8. The O.D. will insure that the person following him on the roster is notified of this.

9. The O.D. will insure that he is acquainted with the Party's Daily Business as to insure that he will be able to make the correct decision.

10. The O.D. will insure that all Party and office rules are enforced. He will also insure that the Party Log Book is properly filled out.

Bobby L. Rush
Dep. Min. of Defense

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1. No Horse Playing in the office
2. No one is authorized to be in the office unless on business.
3. Security measures must be maintain at all times.
4. The office must be kept clean, neat and orderly at all times.
5. No unauthorized calls will be made on the office phone.
6. Only persons working in the office will be allowed to eat in the office.
7. Office hours 10 A.M. — 10 P.M.
8. No one is to tamper with office equipment unless authorized.
9. All visitors and members on official business must report to the receptionist
10. No unauthorized person is allowed behind the counter.
11. No one is to stay in the office overnight unless authorized by the O.D.

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1

The following six pages sets forth copies of materials obtained at Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969. All materials were available in sufficient quantities to suggest likelihood of distribution. Materials described as follows:

(a) "The People vs. FRED HAMPTON." This circular indicates dissatisfication with U.S. judicial system.

(b) Petition to Free Fred Hampton, a Political Prisoner.

(c) The People vs. the Pig.

(d) The People's Court

(e) Frame-Up

(f) BPP Supports of Young Lords. The Young Lords is a Puerto Rican Youth Gang located on Chicago's near north side. CHA CHA JIMENEZ is leader of Young Lords. JAMES LAMB is a Chicago Police Officer and HANRAHAN probably refers to Cook County Chicago States Attorney EDWARD HANRAHAN, who met with group on May 13, 1969.

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1

"THE PEOPLE VS. FRED HAMPTON

"'We want all people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their communities, as defined by the constitution of the United States."'

"This is the ninth point of the Black Panther Party's Ten-Point Program. The constitution says that a person is to be judged by those of the same socio-economic status. How can a petty bourgeois banker understand how a janitor liberates (steals) some food to feed his starving family? This is the type of injustice every oppressed person is subjected to within the "halls of justice". All Black People are oppressed because we do not control the means of production and distribution. The oppressors, the pig power structure controls our destiny-they determine who lives in our communities, what businesses are allowed in our communities, and what politicians are to serve the people.

" We, of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, understand that Fred Hampton, our Deputy Chairman, was unjustly tried by the pig power structure of Illinois. Deputy Chairman Fred Hampton, a member of the Maywood Community, will be tried in court of his peer group defined by the constitution of the United States.

"The members of the Black Panther Party will be calling on you to support and endorse this just trial. The case will be tried in the Western Suburbs some time in the beginning of May. The Black Panther Party will keep the community informed as to the court date and place of the trial.

"For further information contact:
"Yvonne King, Deputy Minister of Lab
"243-8276"

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PETITION TO FREE FRED HAMPTON, A POLITICAL PRISONER

We, the undersigned People of this nation, hereby petition for the immediate release of Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party. We believe that he is in prison solely because of his political belief, that all power in this nation should be in the hands of all the People of this nation. We know that he is innocent of the alleged robbery he was sentenced for. We know that he received an unfair trial. Most of all, we believe that denying him liberty before the appeal courts have finally determined whether he received a fair trial is a direct attempt to silence and punish him for his beliefs without any proof that he committed even one crime against the people.

	Name	Address
1.		
2.		
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PEOPLE'S COURT

OF CHICAGO

THE PEOPLE

VS

THE PIG

INDICTMENT

of Pig Lamb for the murder of our brot
MANUEL RAMO

TRIAL DATE

6:30 P.M. Tuesday, May 13, 1969

COURT

Armitage and Halsted

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THE PEOPLE'S COURT

Manuel Ramos, a Revolutionary Brother, was murdered in cold blood by the off-duty racist dog police. This same pig creates disorder in our schools, and vamps on us when we stand up for what is ours, as Manuel did. We make demands for better conditions in our schools. Manuel made a demand for the people. He said, "Man, I believe all people should have power whether they're Black, Brown, or White." And for that he was assassinated.

Manuel's murder is no exception. Everyday our brothers and sisters are murdered and vamped on by the pigs.

--Charles Cox, beaten to death by two pigs in the pigsty last week.
--Lil' Bobby Hutton, shot 18 times in the back, because he demanded justice for all people.
--Ron Nelson, whose pig murderer Nuccio was convicted by the people, but put back on the streets by the racist pig power structure and their lacky kangaroo courts.
--And thousands of other brothers and sisters whose murderers remain armed and loose and dangerous on the streets.

The people are now demanding some of the "law and order and justice" that the pig power structure talks about so much.

We have organized a march on the 18th district pigsty, where the head hog, State Attorney Hanrahan will be and demand action against assassin Pig Lamb Now. . . . . .

--We demand the indictment and conviction of Pig Lamb for murder

--We demand the release of our brothers arrested to cover up murderer Lamb

The people have let the pigs rule and terrorize us for too long. They have kept up divided and confused thru racism. We must stop fighting each other and take on our real enemy -- the racist power structure and their army of pigs. We must act together and demand that their jive laws work for us -- the People.

We know that the courts have never worked for us. That they are controlled by the same pig power structure that sends its army of pigs to murder and harass us. We will demand that they give us justice . . . but when they do not we will take it.

THE PEOPLE SHALL HAVE LIBERTY AND JUSTICE - by any means necessary!

The People's Court and Rally will be --- Tuesday May 13, 1969 at 6:30 P.M.
Armitage and Halsted
Speakers will be there from
Black Panther Party Young Lords Organization Young Patriots NOC-LVYC

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FRAME-UP!

On Monday May 12 the National Office of SDS was raided by Chicago pigs and fireman who broke through the front door and attacked staff people and SDS members. Five were arrested : Mike Klonsky - national Secretary , Tim McCarthy , Ed Jennings , Les Coleman , Dave Slavin. They were charged with absurd charges , ranging from "battery on an officer" to "interfering with a fireman" to "inciting mob action." Bail was set at $12,000. In addition the five were restricted from leaving the state of Illinois.

On Thursday May 22 a hearing will be held to decide if the travel restrictions against the five shpuld be lifted. Eveyone should attend this hearing to demand that these restrictive and unnecessary forms of harassment be lifted.

DATE - THURSDAY , MAY 22

TIME - 10;30 AM

PLACE - Court - corner Monroe and Racine

BE THERE! BE THERE! BE THERE!

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

BLACK POWER TO BLACK PEOPLE

[illegible]

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Page 1869

HMH
6

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

SUPPORTS YOUNG LORDS CHA CHA

JIMENEZ

IN THEIR MARCH TUESDAY MAY 13 6:30

ARMTIAGE & HALSTED

DEMANDS THE ARREST OF

JAME LAMB MURDERER OF A

REVOLUTIONARY YLO BROTHER

MANUAL RAMOS

POLICE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

WITH PONTIUS PILATE

HANRAHAN

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1870

HMH
1

The following six pages sets forth copies of materials obtained at Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969. All materials were available in sufficient quantities to suggest likelihood of distribution. Materials described as follows:

(a) "Collaborating with the Enemy." A critical attack on U.S. Government, state and local governments, as well as officials of those branches of government.

(b) "Climax" - This circular criticizes capitalistic system.

(c) "To the Oppressed People". Criticism of Capitalism.

(d) "Sing Each Verse Three Times". Song referring to "off the pig."

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HMH

"COLLABORATING WITH THE ENEMY

"The Government of the U.S. is trying desparately to maintain her domination over oppressed peoples in this pig society. One of her first tactics is to base herself an official collaborators and reactionary elements. These traitors-sons are singled out, given concessions, and placed on the national news media to denounce the revolutionary movement and the peoples aspirations for freedom. The government has made a concensus of its loyal and faithful traitors-sons, mobilized them to make declarations and condemnations on radio, TV, and in the papers to the effect of denouncing the peoples' rights to self-defense in the face of brutal pig attacks. The Black Panther Party has uncovered this scheme to keep the people at the mercy of this vicious pig power structure. We see this stepped-up campaign against the revolutionary peoples party as an attempt to cut off the "sound" population from the revolutionary body. The pig power structure knows that if the people follow the Black Panther Party, they will be unable to exploit, oppress, and murder us at will. These same traitors who denounced the people's legal right to be free, endorse the cynical, inhuman, deviate methods used to suppress the people.

"The traitors-sons are helping the enemy pigs in their national propaganda scheme to promote black capitalism, knowing from the start, that the resulting black capitalism is neo-colonialism. These collaborators, these black pigs, these white traitors are to be found on national, state, and local levels. They can be found in Congress, in pig Nixon's cabinet, in the supreme court, in state legislative bodies, and in local arms of national civil rights organizations. They will tell you that the problem is economic and social; that they will vigorously try to solve the housing question and end poverty, knowing well that these problems will never be

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solved as long as there is capitalism. They treat the demand for national liberation as if it is a manifestation of social discontent. They move with the illusions that their promises to improve living conditions will be sufficient to bring back order and peace. They misinterpret the peoples national consciousness and ignore it in order to receive their concessions from the pigs. They are helping those avaricious capitalist pigs run their con games on the people. As long as these enemy pigs exist, the power structure and their running dogs will use them to point the masses in the wrong direction.

"The Black Panther Party will forever educate the masses to their deviate tricks and they, too, will have to face the wrath of the armed people. The Black Panther Party, the beacon light to freedom, will show the people how to resist the efforts of these collaborators, these traitor-sons, these enemy soldiers.

"A pig is a pig is a pig.

"ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

"YUSUN

"Illinois chapter journalist"

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HMH
3.

"CLIMAX"

"For a revolutionary atmosphere to exist, contradictions must be heightened to the point where there are two separate and immobile forces, one stimulating revolution-longing about a new established rule for the people; and the other is filled with inconsistency trying to maintain the present status quo.

"We are in the beginning of this revolutionary atmosphere. It is time for Black people to stop the "Civil Rights Game" and learn that the pigs are "playing" for keeps. For 400 years we have been told to be non-violent to the American people so we can arouse their moral feeling. They aren't arousing moral feeling in Viet Nam, Thailand, South and Latin America. You don't see American soldiers holding sit-ins or demonstrations in Saigon or Hue. They don't carry peace signs over Hanoi. The pigs aren't riding around with pslams when the patrol our community. Those are 12-gauge pump shotguns - good for controlling a mob of angry niggers and were brought into existence only for the mass murder of black people.

"In the Geneva Convention it was said that using 12-gauge shotguns were illegal in time of warfare and were inhuman on people.
WHAT ARE WE CONSIDERED BY THEM?

"Everyone Tonto, but no one remembers that in Spanish Tonto means stupid. For years and years, the oppressor has been calling us Tonto and we never knew it.

"But lets talk of the necessity of revolution. For one thing we don't have freedom. We have never and never will be able to control our destiny in this capitalist society. Our people have never seen full employment. They

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won't ever. The people do the hardest work and receive the least pay. We are constantly being robbed in our community by capitalist pigs who thrive off exploitation and like vultures live off our blood. Decent housing has never been a reality for Black people while avaricious businessmen collect $125 rent and can't fix the faucet. In school we never receive an education. But we want one. We want one that teaches us our true history and our role in present day society. One that exposes the true nature of this racist, decadent society. Black folk have always been fighting Uncle Sam's wars and never received recognition at home. We can never receive fair and impartial trials, because the white man can never understand the average reasoning Black man. We have never been tried by people of our own peer group or people from our Black community and defended by their jive-ass constitution of the United States. We'll never have land, the basis for independence, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice, or peace while we exist in this society. NEED MORE BE SAID.

"'POLETICAL POWER GROWS OUT OF THE BARREL OF A GUN--'
Mao Tse-Tung

"'WHEN A SLAVE KILLS THE SLAVEMASTER IT SERVES AS A CLEANSING PROCESS, BECAUSE A MAN IS BORN AND THE OPPRESSO IS GONE--'
Huey P. Newton

" POWER TO THE PEOPLE
PANTHER POWER TO THE VANGUARD

"ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2350 W. Madison
-8276"

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TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE

Intelligence is enhanced by one's ability to observe objectively, participate objectively, and form an objective opinion.

The capitalistic power structure over a period of 340 some odd years has tole oppressed people in various degrees or rhetoric that we as a subhuman animal are unintelligent, uncouth, buffoons, shiftless, etc. As members of the Black Panther Party we are inclined to see the masses of oppressed communities going through a period of subjective observation, subjective participation and formulating subjective opinions. Consequently adhering to the dehumanizing rhetoric instilled in oppressed peoples minds for 340 some odd Years? The Western suburb area (Argo, LaGrange, Maywood)is functioning somewhat on the same level at the mass media, to destroy the people and the peoples party, the Black Panther Party. The mass media strictly deals with one-sided subjective news to be read and listened to solely for the satisfaction of the capitalistic population mainly because it is run by the capitalistic power structure.

You've already been told you are second class citizens, 20th century slaves; you've already been denied first class food, housing, clothing, education, health, but you have the nerve to expect first class news concerning the Black Panther Party. Why, because you are behaving on mass psychological un-intelligent state, subjective observation, subjective participation and consequently subjective opinion.

The Black Panther Party circulates newsletters, newspapers, and Black Panther ideology in oppressed communities (Argo, LaGrange, Maywood). Newsletters are thrown away, newspapers go unread, Black Panther ideology is received but not tuned-in to minds and ears.

Consequently you observe the Black Panther Party members in a subjective, non-tuned in manner, as gangbusters, hoodlums, cut-throats, illiterates and mercenaries of the oppressed communities. You don't participate in an objective, intelligent manner. You go about forming subjective, unintelligent conclusions and opinions about the People's Party. You see it is you, you the oppressed people that make the peoples party gangbusters, hoodlums, cut-throats, illiterates, and mercenaries!

WE ARE NOT AGAINST THE PEOPLE, WE ARE FOR THE PEOPLE. THAT IS WHY WE SAY "ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE."

To rid yourself of this dehumanizing unintelligent, subjective observation, participation, opinion and conclusion, observe objectively the Black Panther Party, participate objectively with the Black Panther Party, form objective conclusions and opinions. Then and only then can we, the Vanguard Party go about liberating you.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
PANTHER POWER TO THE VANGUARD

Western Suburban Chapter
The Black Panther Party
State of Illinois

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Page 1876

HMH/
1

Sing Each Verse Three Times

1. The revolution has come-off the pig!
   Time to pick up the gun-off the pig!

2. No More Brothers In Jail-off the pig!
   The pigs Are gonna catch Hell-off the pig

3. We're Gonna use our own strategy-off the pig
   In this Decadent Society-off the pig!

4. The Pigs Are gonna go Down-off the Pig!
   We're gonna fight for our Ground-off the pig!

5. No more Pigs in our Community-off the pig!
   No more Pig Brutality-off the pig!

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Page 1877

HMH
2

The following six pages sets forth copies of materials obtained at Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969. All materials were available in sufficient quantities to suggest likelihood of distribution. Materials deal with BPP plan to provide free food to hungry children.

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Page 1878

HMH
1

"ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2350 West Madison
Chicago, Illinois 60612

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERNED:

"You have no doubt heard about the Black Panther Party. If you haven't, the Black Panther Party is the vanguard party of the oppressed people. We have taken upon ourselves the task of getting what the people want, getting what the people need, getting what the people deserve.

"In meeting the wants, needs and just rewards of the people, we have initiated a Breakfast for School Children Program which will be free to hungry children-- children who go to school without food in their stomachs; and, a Defense Fund for the many Brothers placed in jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

"We, the Black Panther Party know that both these causes are of such magnitude as to warrant the immediate attention of the entire community. We realize that its hard enough to go to school, but for a child to have to go to school on an empty stomach is criminal. Criminal because some super rich capitalist won't pay decent wages or hire qualified people today to do a job to make enough money to feed their children. At the same time we realize the courts have been unjust and unconstitutional in their handling of Black people brought before them. The pig power structure in this country is focusing it's blood thirsty attacks on the leaders of the Black Panther Party in all states. It is most important that these leaders remain among the people. They must be allowed to tell the truth about this decadent system.

"We come to you, knowing you are fair and asking for your support for these two worthy causes. We are asking for donations of food for these hungry children and money contributions for the Defense Fund. Your donation may be small or large--it will all be appreciated. We of the Black Panther Party thank you for your donation if there is one.

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Page 1879

HMH
2

"POWER TO THE PEOPLE
"CHAKA
"MINISTER OF INFORMATION

"For further information call 243-8276"

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1880

IIMH/
8

ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2350 W. MADISON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60612

The Black Panther Party atuned to the needs of Black People--is implementing a Breakfast for Children 's program. This program is designed to feed children from 7-9 a.m. before they go to school. We have various centers covering the west and south and north sides from which to work--but we are in need of more funds and food. The breakfast themselves are free to the children at our expense and this why in order to substain it, we must have donations of food and money.

We are appealing to Businessmen to support this most worthy program either in the form of financial support or donations of food and other perishable goods. There can be no doubt in your mind as to the necessity of this program and there should be no doubt as to the sincerity of the Panthers. The Black Panther Party is here to serve the needs of Black People--with your help our program can be accelerated and be made beneficial to every child in the ghettos of Chicago.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

ADDED NOTE: We have one fully operating center at 1512 S. Pulaski--with a few tentative others, hinging upon the question food supply.
Daily we feed approx. 200 children with an expectancy o more

WE CORDIALYY INVITE YOU TO COME AND OBSERVE OUR PROGRAM IN ACTION.

IBMD
7

Illinois Black Panther Party
2350 W. Madison St.
Chicago, Illinois 60612

We are primarily a Revolutionary Vanguard Army, but we must relate and move with the needs of the people. Due to the system's adverse position against Black People--many Black children go to school hungry. Therefore the Black Panther Party atuned to the needs of Black People--feels it is necessary to enact a Breakfast for Children Program.

This program will begin April 1, we now have a west-side base to work from--what is primarily involved is to get space accessible to neighboring schools and feed our children form 7-9 a.m.

We have no working base on the southside--and we cannot ignore the needs of our oppressed Brothers and Sisters. Therefore we are asking you to donate your church hall or any space that would house from one to three hundred children.

We would appreciate you assistance in our implementing this beautiful program.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

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Page 1882

9

LINOIS BLACK PANTHER [illegible]RTY
2350 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

March 11, 1969

ATTENTION:

Dear Sir:

In reference to the conversation between you and Miss Ross some months ago I am submitting this report as to the reason for the Black Panthers Fund Raising Drive for the Black community. We have a number of programs for the community which through your assistance we would like to see implemented.

Some of which are:

Breakfast for Children Program
Law Firm Center
Free Health Clinics
Food Buying Club (which we have, but which is not being operated on a larg basis)
Economics Assistance to ADC Mothers
Day Care Nursery
Tenant's Union for the upkeep of the buildings

We have at present limited vehicles by which to makethis materialize to:

Rallies
Minimal Donations
Proceeds from Posters, Papers, Pamphlets, etc.

These as you see are very limited for the programs we have in mind. We are not asking you for money; simply your assistance in securing a financial base for the Black community. With the many re- sources that you have at hand -- in implementing many of our communi objectives would be a definite boost.

Sincerely,
Alvin Sugg
Deputy Minister of Finance

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Page 1883

The pigs can threaten us with jail, exile and murder us, but as long as the Black Panther Party exists, we will feed our children.

The centers on the westside (1512 South Pulaski), southside (503 East 37th) and northside (1400 North Cleveland) will continue to operate from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and new centers will be opened to fit the needs of the people.

Soon, we will open up a free health clinic, another thing which the people need.

And in the words of deputy Chairman Fred Hampton:

"You can jail a revolutionary,
but you can't jail revolution.
You can kill a liberator,
but you can't kill liberation.
You can run a freedom fighter around the country,
but you can't run freedom.
Because, if you do, you come up with questions that don't question,
answers that don't answer, conclusions that don't conclude, explanations that don't explain and endings that don't end."

So, the pigs can refuse to let us use the centers built for the people, they can deny us all the permits and other little bits of so-called "legality" to keep us from opening up a free health clinic and breakfast centers but, the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will continue to serve the needs of the people.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

PANTHER POWER TO THE VANGUARD

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Page 1884

An eight page document captioned "Suggested Plan for the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure" was located in a brown record box which was in the private office on the southeast corner of the second floor of the building occupied by the Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP). The office where this document was located is under the sole jurisdiction and control of the Chicago BPP.

The document which is set forth in full in the appendix section of this report set forth information indicating the BPP would seek to cause chaotic conditions in the State of Illinois by the destruction of communication, power and transportation systems. The document indicated the execution of city and state officials should occur as well as crippling the fire department.

The document also sets forth information concerning "Suggested Organization of Section and a 'military' training schedule." The document was labeled "Top Secret."

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1885

HMH
4

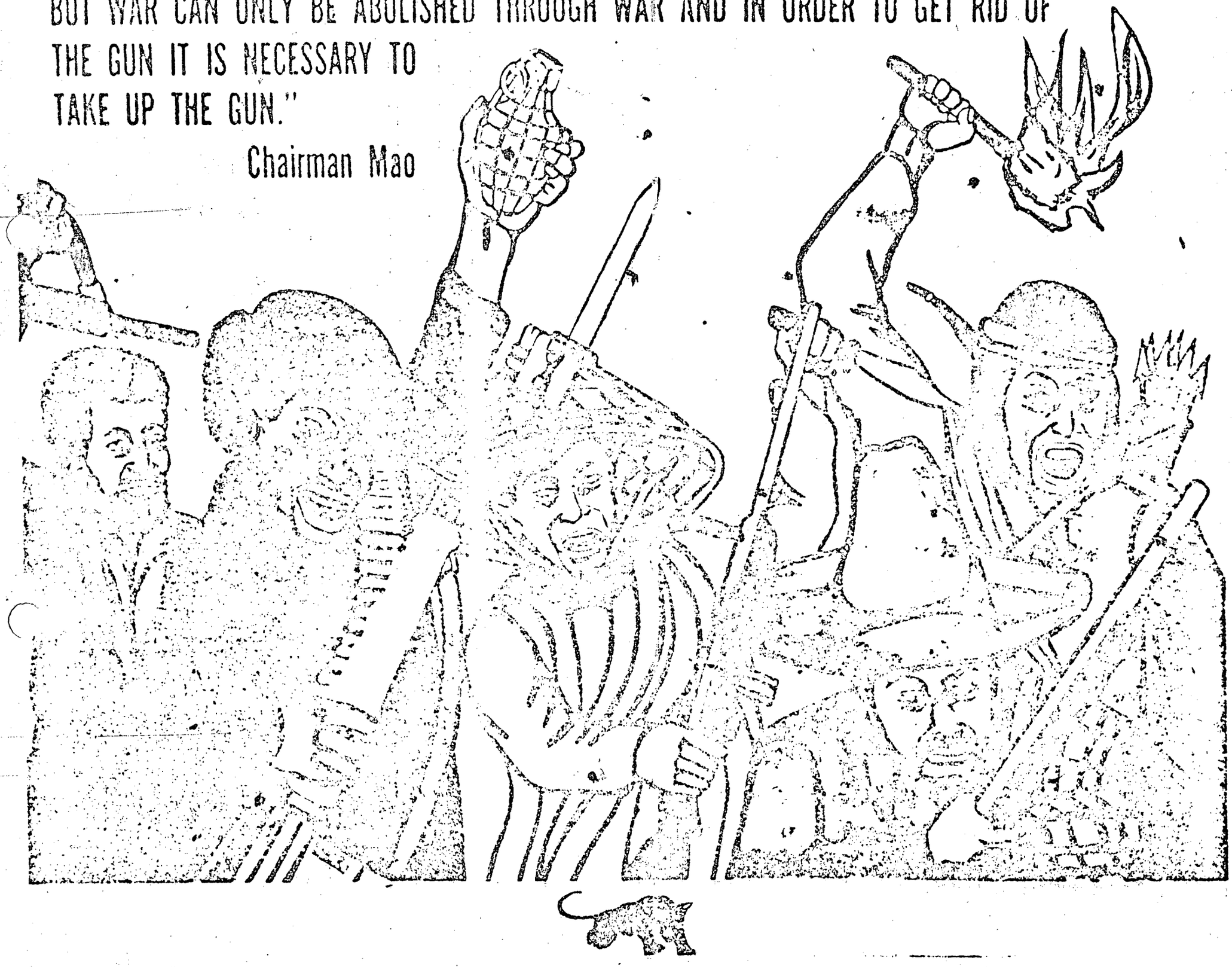
The following seven pages are reproductions of posters (approximately 18½" X 25") which were prominently displayed on walls of Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1886

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1887

"WE ARE ADVOCATES OF THE ABOLITION OF WAR . . . WE DO NOT WANT WAR; BUT WAR CAN ONLY BE ABOLISHED THROUGH WAR AND IN ORDER TO GET RID OF THE GUN IT IS NECESSARY TO TAKE UP THE GUN."

Chairman Mao



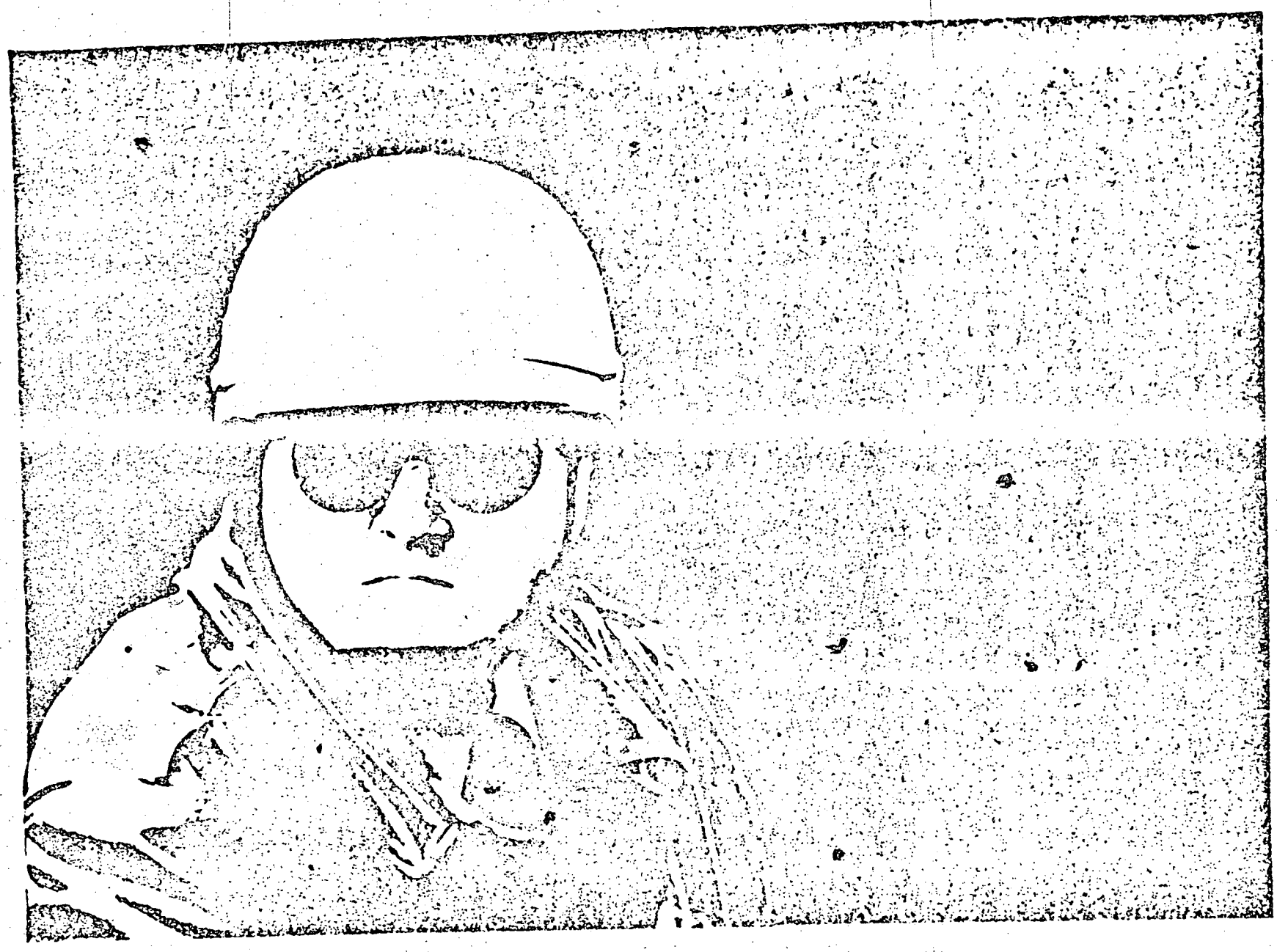
NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1888

HE came from the mountaintop down into the valley — so he could keep saying —

"I am a REVOLUTIONARY"

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1889

HOT TOWN
PIGS IN THE STREETS . . .



BUT THE STREETS
BELONG TO THE PEOPLE !

DID IT ?

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1890

POLITICAL POWER

Wednesday, April 9 9:30 a
BOBBY SEALE
National Chairman,
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
ON TRIAL

Be at the trial
Federal Building
Jackson & Dearborn
Wednesday, April 9 9:30 ...

Be at the rally
201 S. Ashland (the church)
Wednesday at 7:00 pm
Bobby Seale will speak.

GROWS OUT OF THE BARREL OF A GUN

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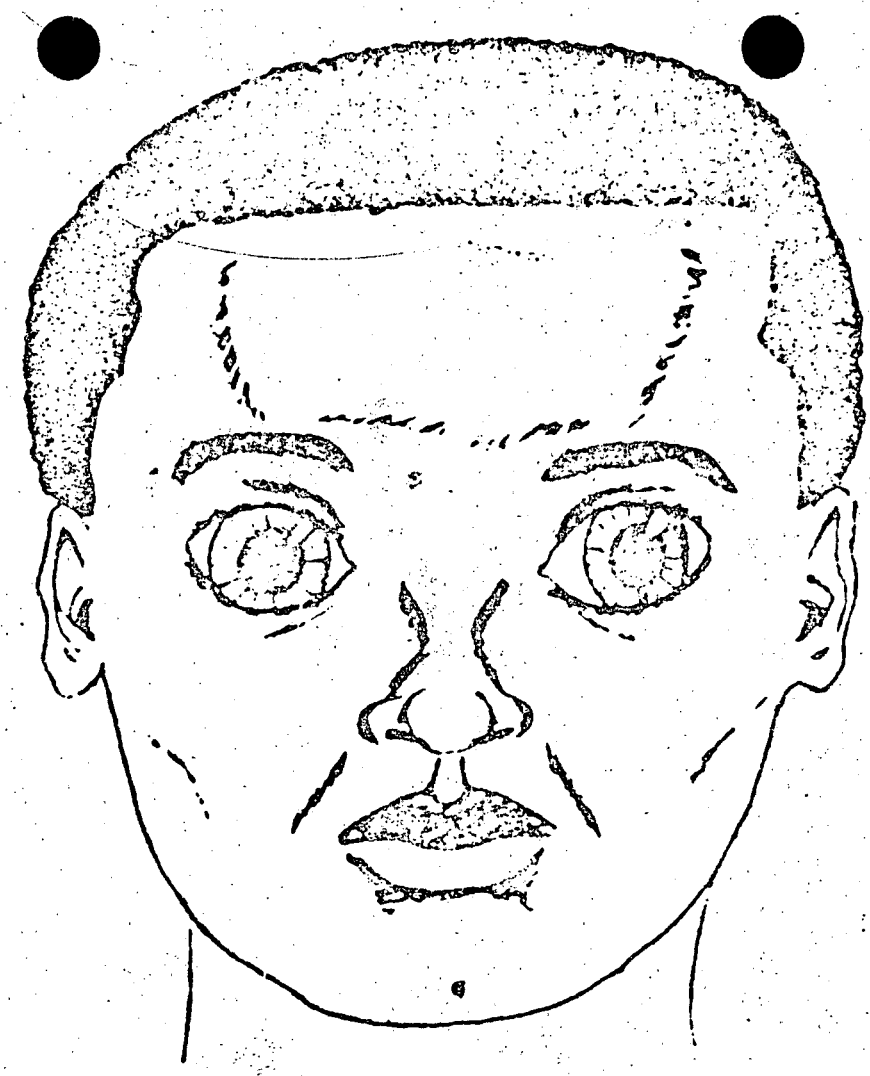
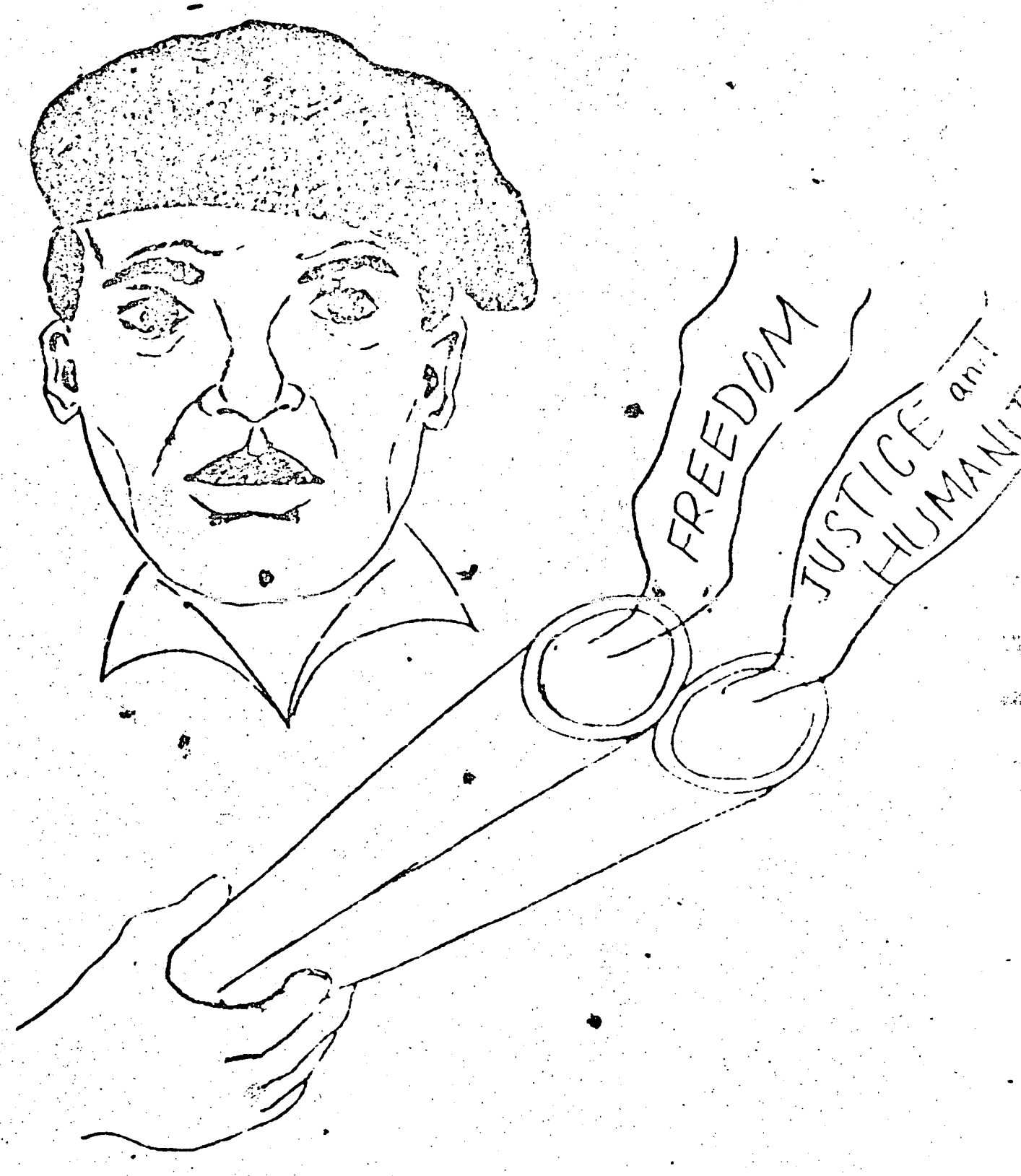
Page 1891



EVERYONE MUST
BE A
GUERRILLA

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1892

POLITICAL POWER



GROWS OUT OF THE BARREL OF A GUN

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1893

HMH
5

The following 20 pages are reproductions of posters (approximately 15" X 20") quoting MAO Tse-tung, which were promently displayed on walls of Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1894

The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph.

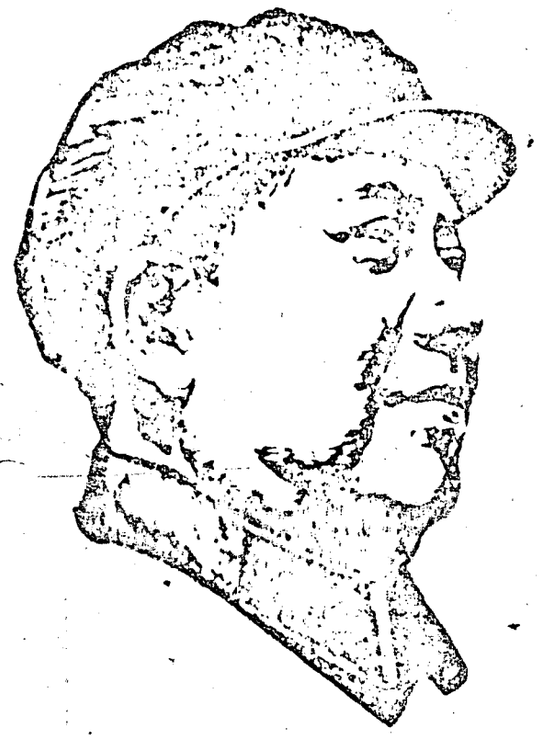
MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1895

The days of imperialism are numbered. The imperialists have committed all manner of evils and all the oppressed peoples of the whole world will never forgive them.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1896



Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boil down to the one sentence, "It is right to rebel." ... And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism.

MAO TSE-TUNG.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1897

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1898

What imperialism fears most is the awakening of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the awakening of the peoples of all countries. We should unite and drive U.S. imperialism from Asia, Africa and Latin America back to where it came from.

MAO TSE-TUNG

79

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1899

We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1900

All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful.

MAO TSE-TUNG

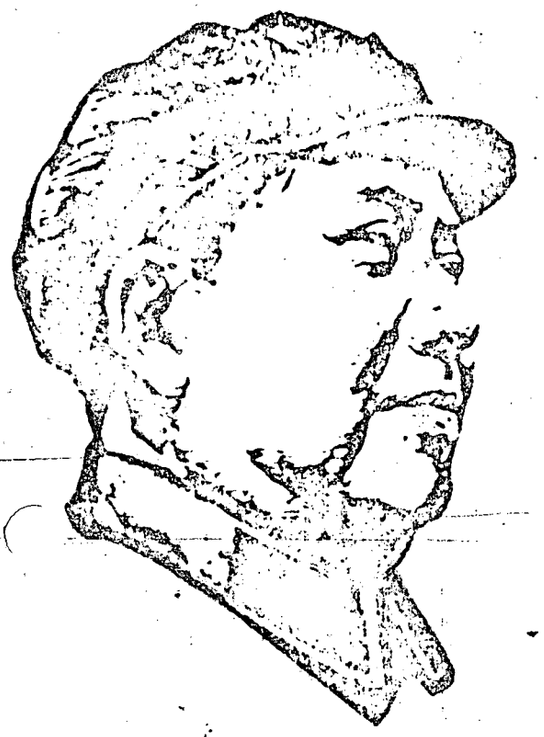
NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1901

We stand for self-reliance. We hope for foreign aid but cannot be dependent on it; we depend on our own efforts, on the creative power of the whole army and the entire people.

MAO TSE-TUNG

82

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1902



We stand for self-reliance. We hope for foreign aid but cannot be dependent on it; we depend on our own efforts, on the creative power of the whole army and the entire people.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1903

The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries.

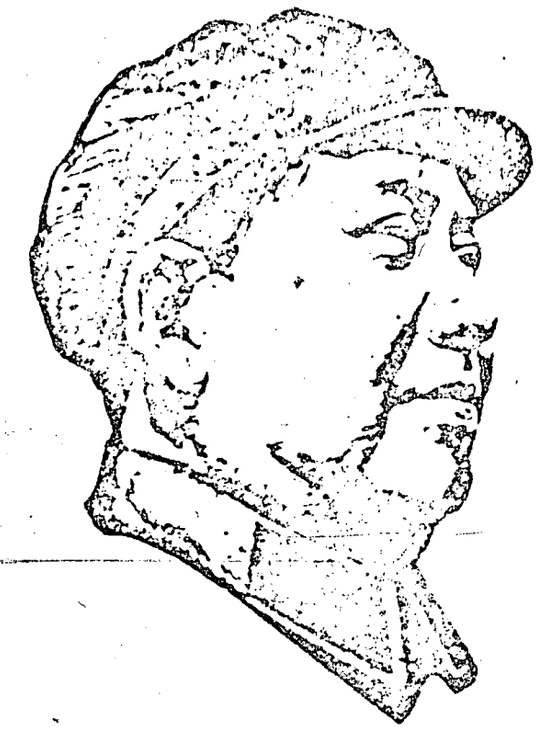
MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1904

What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1905



The atom bomb is a paper tiger which the U.S. reactionaries use to scare people. It looks terrible, but in fact it isn't. Of course, the atom bomb is a weapon of mass slaughter, but the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapon.

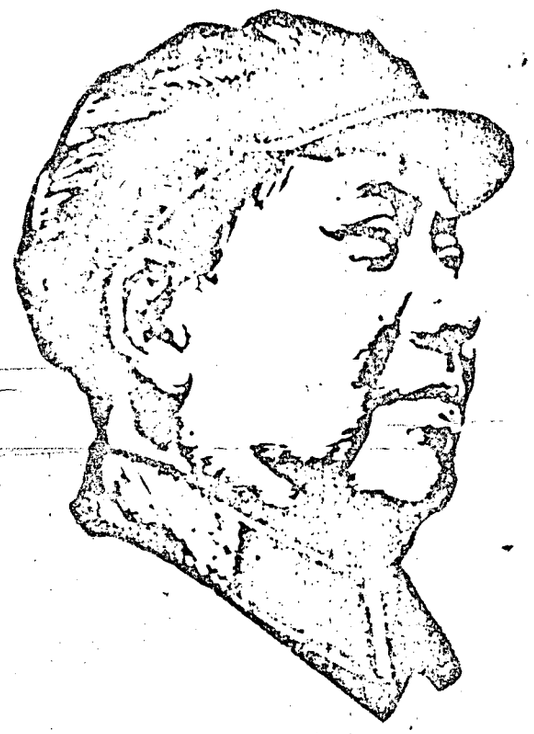
MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1906

The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1907



Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they 'all 'boil down to the one sentence, "It is right to rebel." . . . And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1908

Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1909

The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.

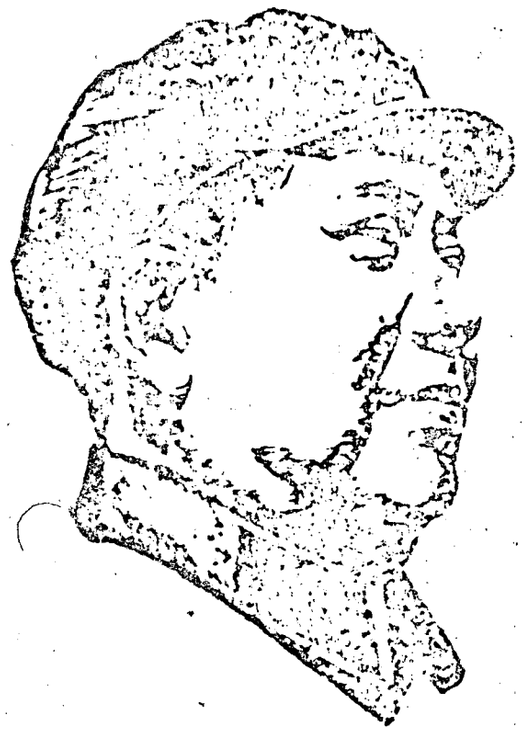
MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1910

We are advocates of the abolition of war, we do not want war; but war can only be abolished through war, and in order to get rid of the gun it is necessary to take up the gun.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1911



The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.

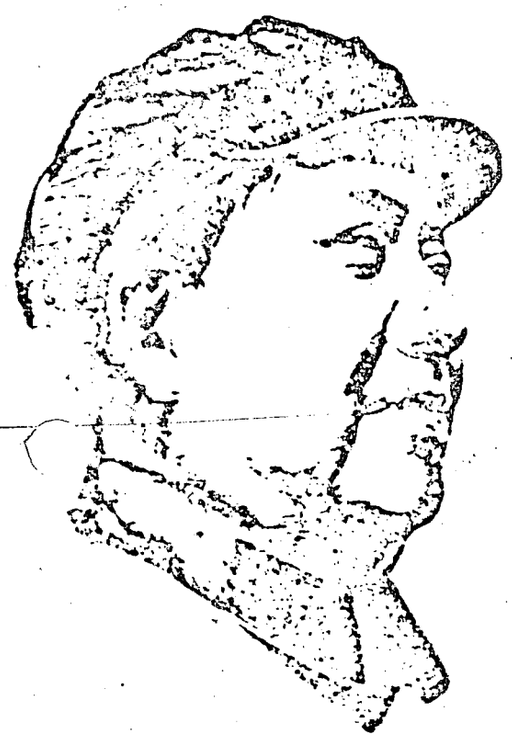
MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1912

Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1913



In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage.

MAO TSÉ-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1914

A 16 page pamphlet entitled 'Huey Newton Talks to the Movement," was observed at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

Hundreds perhaps thousands of copies of this pamphlet were observed. Quantity of pamphlet would indicate likelihood of plans for distribution.

Pamphlet sets forth NEWTON's comments, observations and philosophy regarding the BPP Movement in the United States.

NEWTON also discusses cultural nationalism, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, as well as his observations concerning the "liberals" and white revolutionaries. The entire pamphlet is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1915

A 26 page pamphlet entitled "Essays from the Minister of Defense Huey Newton," was observed at the Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois on June 4, 1969.

Hundreds of these pamphlets were contained in open boxes in a manner that suggested they were available for general distribution.

The pamphlet is a collection of speeches and writings of HUEY NEWTON. Articles indicated that the pamphlet claims to have a collection of truths, principles, and beliefs of the BPP.

This pamphlet's introduction states "The Black Panther Party is a vanguard party for Africans in the United States. Introduction indicates what we believe in is armed revolution, a permanent revolution, the creation of as many Vietnams as are necessary to defeat United States racism and imperialism throughout the world."

Specific articles related to "the correct handling of a revolution," and "In defense of self-defense."

The entire pamphlet is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1916

An eight page pamphlet entitled "Major City Police Departments Command Officer Conferences" with sub-heading (on second page) "The Pig Institute," was observed at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois on June 4, 1969.

Numerous copies of this pamphlet were observed and quantity would suggest the likelihood of plans for general distribution.

This pamphlet makes reference to conferences sponsored by The Criminal Justice Curriculum under a $79,000 grant from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

The pamphlet also sets forth information as to their (the writer's) interpretation as "what police activites are about" and lists several items under caption "Police repression directed against the Black Panther Party."

Contents of this pamphlet is highly critical of police officers making constant references to police officers as "pigs." Pamphlet also indicates identity of BPP members allegedly victims of police repression.

The entire pamphlet is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1917

HMH
9

The following four pages entitled "In Defense of Self-Defense: The Correct Handling of a Revolution" sets forth information indicating the BPP, the vanguard party, must provide leadership for the people as they are looking now for guidance to extend and strengthen their resistance struggle against the power structure oppression.

Numerous copies of this pamphlet were observed at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

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"In Defense of Self Defense:
The Correct Handling of a Revolution."

Most human behavior is learned behavior. Most things the human being learns are gained through an indirect relationship to the obcc Humans do not act from instinct as lower animals do. Those things learned indirectly many times stimulate very effective responses to what might be later a direct experience. At this time the black masses are handling the resistanse incorrectly. The bothers in East Oakland learned from Watts a means of resistance fighting by amassing the people in the streets, throwing bricks and molotov cocktails to destroy property and creat disruption. The brothers and sisters in the streets were herded into a small area by the gestopo police and immediatly contained by brutal vel- violence of the oppressor's storm troops. This manner of resistance is sporadic, short-lived, and costly in violenceof the Oppressor's against the people. This method has been transmitted to all the gettos of the black nation across the country. The first man who threw a molotov cocktail is not personally known by the masses, but yet the action was respected and followed by the people.

The Vangard Party must provide leadership for the people. It must teach the correct strategic methods os prolonged resstance through literature and activites. If the activites of the party are respected by the people, the people will follow the example. This knowledge will propaly be gained insecond-hand by the masses just as the above mentioned was gained indirectly. When the people learn that it is no longer advantageous for them to resist by going into the streets in the activities of the gurrilla warfare method, they will quickly follow this example.

But first, they must respect the party which is transmitting this message. When the Vanguard group destorys the machinery of the oppressor by dealing with him in small groups of three and for, and then escapes the might of the oppressor by dealingthe masses will adhere to this correct strategy. When the masses will be overjoyed and hear that a gestpo pelp police has been excuted while sipping coffee at a counter, and the revolutionary executioner fled without bieng traced, the masses will see the validity of this type of approach to resistance. It is not necessary to organize thirty million Black people in primary groups of two's and three's but it is important for the party to show the people how to go about revolution. During slavery, in which no vanguard party existed and froms of communication were severly restricted and insufficient, many slave revolts occurred.

There are basically thr e ways one can learn; Through study, through observation, and through actual experience. The black community is basically composed of activists. The community learns through activity, either through observation of or participation in the activity. To study and learn is good but theactual experience is the best means of learning. Theparty must engage in activities t at will teach the people. The black community

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is basically not a reading community. Therefore it is very significant that the vanguard group first be activists. Without this knowledge of the black community, one could not gain the fundamental knowledge of the black revolution in racist America.

The main fuction of the party is to awaken the people and to teach them the strategic method of resisting the power structure, which is prepared not only to combat the resistance of the people with massive brutality, but to totally annihilate the black community, the black population.

If it is learned by the power structure that black people have"x" amount of guns in their possession, this will not stimulate the power structure to prepare itself with guns, because it is already more than prepared.

The end result of this education will be positive for Black people in their reisitance and negative for the power structure in its oppression, because the party always exemplifies revolutionary defiance. If the party is not going to make the people aware of the tools of liberation and the strategic method that is to be used, there will be no means by which the people will be mobilized properly.

The relationship between the vanguard party and the masses is a secondary relationship. The relationship between the members of the vanguard party is a primary relationship. It is important that the members of the vanguard group maintain a face-toface- relationship with each other. This is important if the party machinery is to be effective. It is impossible to put together functional party machinery or programs without this direct relationship. The members of the vanguard group should be tested revolutionaries. This will minimize the danger of Uncle Tom informers and opportunists.

The main purpose of vanguard group should be to raise the consciousness of the masses through educational programs and certain physical activities the party will participate in. The sleeping masses must be bombarded with the correct approach to struggle through the activities of the vanguard party. Therefore, the masses must know that the party exists. The party must use all means available to get this information across to the masses. If the masses do not have knowledge of the party, it will be impossible for the masses to follow the program of the party.

The vanguard party is never underground in the beginning of its existence, because this would limit its effectiveness and educational processes. How can you teach people if the people do not know the and respect you? The party must exist above ground as long as thedog power structure will allow, and hopefully when the party is forced to go underground the message of the party will already have been put across to the people. The vanguard party's activities on the surface will necessarily be shortlived.

This is why it is so important that the party make a tremendous impact upon the people before it is driven into secrecy.

At this time, the people know the party exists, and they will seek out further information on the activities of this underground party.

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Many would-be revolutionaries work under the fallacious illusion that the vanguard party is to be a secret organization that the power structure knows nothing about, and the masses know nothing about, except for occasional letters that come to their homes by night. Underground parties cannot distribute leaflets announcing an underground meeting. These are contradictions and inconsistencies of the so-called revolutionaries. The so-called revolutionaries are in fact afraid of the very danger that they are advocating for the people. These so-called revolutionaries want the people to say what they themselves are afraid to do. This makes the so-called revolutionary a coward and a hypocrite.

If these imposters would investigate the history of revolution, they would see that the vanguard group always starts out above ground and is later driven underground by the aggressor. The Cuban Revolution exemplifies this fact; when Fidel Castro started to resist the butcher Batista and the American running dogs, he started by speaking on the campus of the University of Havana in public. He was later driven to the hills. His impact upon the dispossessed people of Cuba was very great and received with much respect. When he went into secrecy, Cuban people searched him out. People went ot the hills to find him and his band of twelve. Castro handled the revolutionary struggle correctly. If the Chinese Revolution is investigated, it will be seen that the Communist Party was quite on the surface so that they would be able to muster support from the masses. There are many areas one can read about to learn the correct approach, such as the revolution in Kenya, the Algerian Revolution, Fanon's THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH, the Russian Revolution, the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and a host of others.

A revolutionary must realize that if he is sincere, death is imminent due to the fact th at the things he is saying and doing areextremely dangerous. Without this realization, it is impossible to proceed as a revolutionary. The masses are constantly looking for a guide, a Messiah, to liberate them from the hands of the oppressor. The vanguard party must exemplify the characteristics of worthy leadership. Millions and millions of oppressed people might not know members of the vanguard party, personally or directly, but they will gain through an indirect acquaintance the proper strategy for liberation via the mass media and the physical activities of the party. It is of prime importance that the vanguard party develop a political organ, such as a newspaper produced by the party, as well as employ strategically revolutionary art and destruction of the oppressor's machinery. For example, Watts. The economy and property of the oppressor was destroyed to such an extent that no matter how the oppressor tried to whitewash the activities of the black brothers, the real nature and the real cause of the activity was communicated to every black community. For further example, no matter how the oppressor tries to distort and confuse the message of Brother Stokely Carmichael, Black people all over the country understand it perfectly and welcome it.

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense teaches that in thefinal analysis, the amount of guns and defense weapons, such as hand grenades, bazookas, and other necessary equipment, will be supplied by taking these weapons from the power structure, as exemplified by the Viet Cong. Therefore, the greater the military preparation on the part of the oppressork the greater is the availability of weapons for the black community. It is believed by some hypocrites that when the people are taught by the vanguard group to prepare for resistance, this only brings the man down on them with increasing violence and brutality; but the fact of the matter is that when the man becomes more oppressive, this only heightens the revolutionary fervor. The people never make revolution. The oppressors by their brutal actions cause the resistance by the people. The vanguard party only teaches the correct methods of resistance. So. if things

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can get worse for opp[redacted]l people, then they will f[redacted]l n[redacted]eed for revolution or resistance. The complaint of the hypocrites that the Black Panther Party for Self Defense if exposing the people to deeper suffering is an incorrect observation People have proved that they will not tolerate any more oppression b y the racist dpg police through their rebellions in the black communities across the country. The people are looking now for guidance to extend and strenghthen their resistance struggle.

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HMH
10

A nine page pamphlet captioned "Political Education Kit" for BPP members was observed at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois on June 4, 1969.

Numerous copies of this pamphlet were observed and the large quantity would suggest likelihood of plans for distribution.

The Political Education Kit for BPP members from BPP Central Headquarters, Post Office Box 8641, Emeryville Branch, Oakland, California, states among other things that "primary objectives of our party: to establish revolutionary political power for black people.

"The Black Panther Party is an armed body for carrying out the political task of the revolution."

This pamphlet also states stipulations and other disciplinary actions to be taken against BPP members upon violation of party rules as well as setting forth the various positions of the party at the state level and duties of some of these positions.

The entire document is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

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HMH
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A five page memorandum captioned "National Organizational Structuer, Black Panther Party" was observed at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

Numerous copies of this memorandum were observed.

Memorandum sets forth the three-level organizational structure of the Black Panther Party.

The first level lists the officers and various ranks of the National Central Committee of Black Panther Party.

The second level lists the officers and various ranks of the Central Staff of any state level Black Panther Party Chapter.

The third level refers to the Central Staff of any local city branch of Black Panther and lists the officers and ranks of individuals in such a group.

The entire memorandum is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

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A 23-page pamphlet captioned "Black Panther Coloring Book", was observed at the BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

Numerous copies of this pamphlet were observed.

The "Black Panther Coloring Book" is a series of pictures for children to color.

The pictures attack the white male, white slave owner, white policeman, and white store owner. Photographs indicate white "pigs" are afraid of black adults and attacks black children. The entire book contains photographs referring to the white man as a "pig".

The entire complete pamphlet is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

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1

The following four-pages sets forth the contents of BPP pamphlet entitled "Black Panther Party Platform and Program - What We Want - What We Believe."

Numerous copies of this pamphlet were observed at the Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

The pamphlet sets forth the "ten point" program of the BPP.

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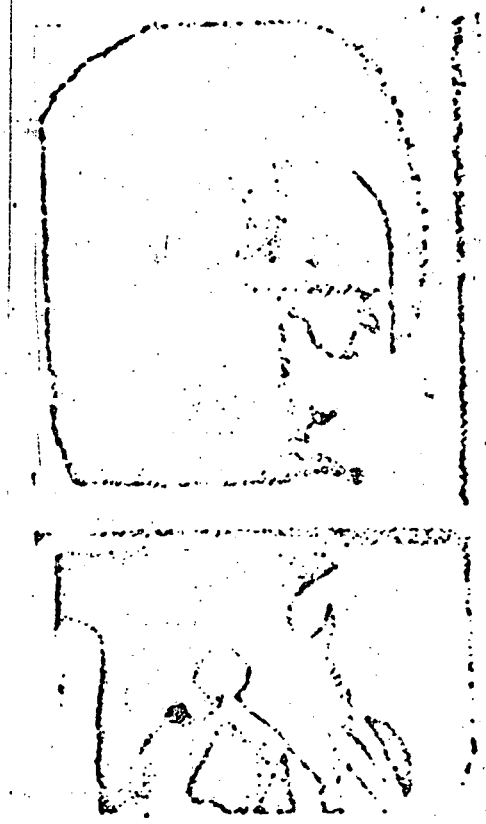
OCTOBER 1966

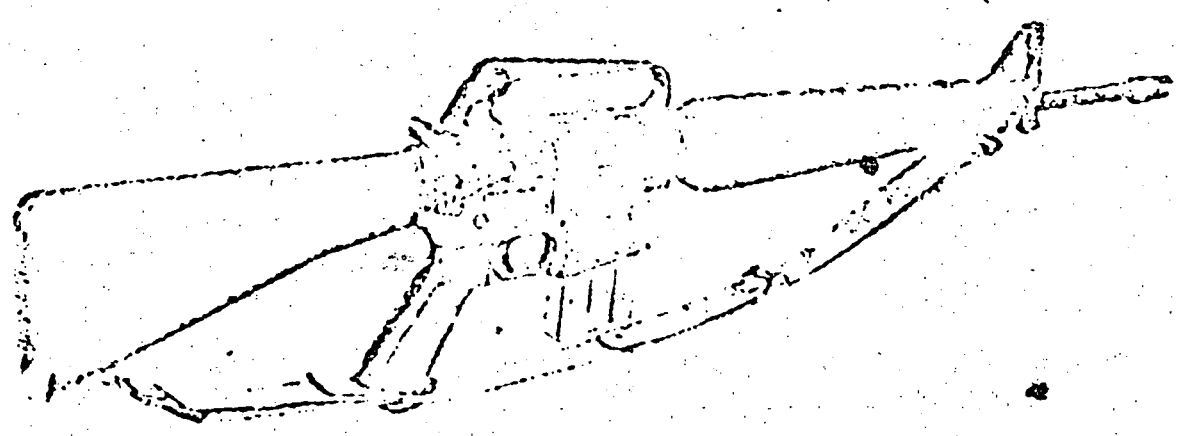
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

PLATFORM and PROGRAM



WHAT WE WANT

WHAT WE BELIEVE



FREE HUEY

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1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white man of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that Black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear

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arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self-defense.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from the many jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his peer group. A peer is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the court will be forced to select a jury from the black community from which the black defendant came. We have been, and are being, tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the black community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and unsurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

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POWER TO THE PEOPLE

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HMH
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A metal pin, one and three-eights inches in diameter, colored yellow, with the single word, "Conspiracy!" printed in black across the center of the pin was observed at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

A large number of identical pins were observed, suggesting the likelihood of planned distribution.

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The following two pages are xerox copies of xerox posters (approximately 8½" by 11") which were displayed on the walls of the Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969. Both posters were in regard to police officers. Photographs on both posters were poor reproductions; however, printing suggested that San Francisco Police Officer MICHAEL O'BRIEN is a "pig". O'BRIEN's poster indicated he was wanted by the BPP for the murder of brother GEORGE BASSKET.

The second poster was a poor photographic reproduction of a coffin carrying the body of a police officer and captioned "all power to the people."

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DESCRIPTION

231 LBS.
5' 11
43 APPROX.
~~BLONDE~~ BLUE
BLONDE
MALE PIG

FOR THE MURDER
OF BRO. GEORGE
BASSKET

113

4285 - 18th. STREET
SAN FRANCISCO. CALIF.

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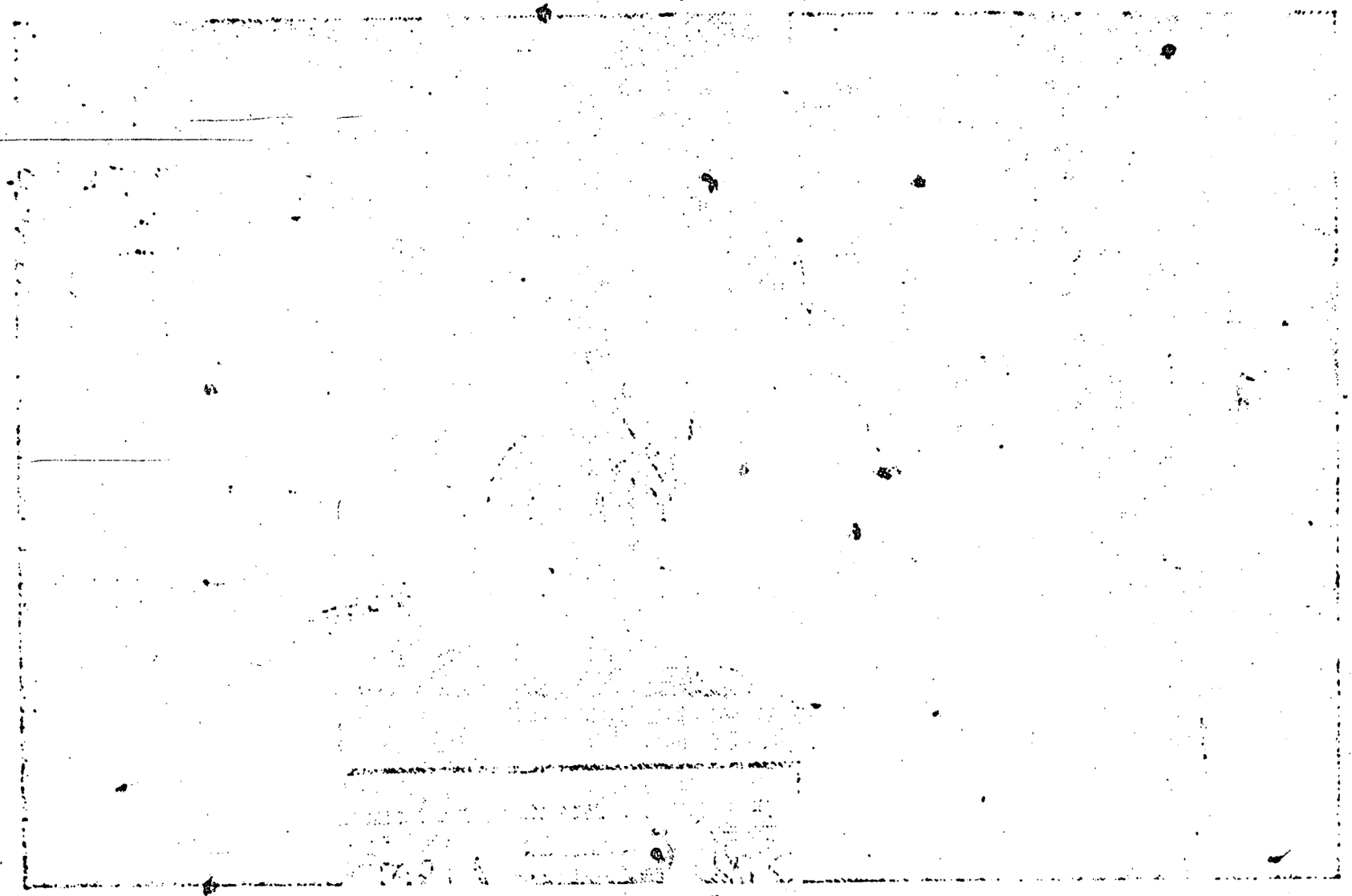
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



[TRIBUNE Staff Photo]

Pallbearers carry coffin of Detective Jerome Stubig from Immaculate Conception church.

2 Slain Policemen

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1

One copy of a 29-page Report of Special Agent EDWARD KINZER, JR., dated June 12, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

The report is titled GEORGE SAMS, JR., aka; LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS; BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES; HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; PATRICK KEEN; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; who are the individuals who were arrested at the Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, and charged with harboring and concealing GEORGE SAMS, JR. at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1071.

This report bears the character of Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution - Murder; Conspiracy to Commit Murder; Kidnaping; Conspiracy to Commit Kidnaping; Binding; and Harboring.

This report sets forth the results of the interviews of BPP individuals who were arrested on June 4, 1969, as well as a copy of a complaint against individuals arrested at the Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

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APPENDIX SECTION

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l fe politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised in May, 1968, that the Chicago Branch of SNCC was an affiliate of the national SNCC with headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. It was a non-membership type group headed in Chicago by ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, a 19 year old male Negro, with the title of Midwest Region Director. BROWN maintained strict loyalty to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Recruiter and Organizer and former National Director of SNCC. BROWN attempted to align Chicago's SNCC activities within the framework of CARMICHAEL's policies.

In a speech at Chicago on March 25, 1968, CARMICHAEL commented as follows: "The white people are preparing to commit genocide against the black race. What are we feeling so moral about? We know the honky got everything. He got it by stealing it. He's not going to give you anything. We got to take it. These brothers on the streets every day take it, but they're taking it for themselves. Let's organize them and let them take it for our people."

This source advised on August 27, 1968, that officials of the Chicago Branch of SNCC disbanded that branch on August 25, 1968, and as of that time it was no longer in existence. Its leaders became associated with the Black Panther Party at that time.

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1

SUGGESTED PLAN FOR THE COMPLETE BREAK DOWN OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS POWER STRUCTURE

Problem:

Complete victory for People Revolution in Illinois.

Theory:

To cause chaotic condition, and place pig in position to take repressive measures toward the masses of the people, and thereby chase the mass of people into the revolutionary's camp. Plan to be used when party reaches this level.

Destruction of: (All hit at same time)

A. Communication (Blame pig)
   1. Telephone
   2. Radio
   3. TV
B. Power (Blame pig)
   1. Light
   2. Gas
C. Industrial complex (Blame pig)
   1. Factories, etc.
D. Food distribution (Blame pig)
   1. Non-perishables (first)
   2. Perishables (second)
E. Transportation
   1. Inner city (State) bus depot, train depot (tracks), buses, taxi.
   2. Outer city (State) (same as inner)
   3. Air transportation, airports, airfields
   4. Water transportation (docks)
   5. Highways
   6. Gas stations (all fuel)

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Execution of: (All hit at same time)

A. City Officials (State)
   1. Administrative (top)
   2. Police (rank)
   3. Military (rank)
      a. State
      b. Federal
   4. Dangerous elements in community, petty leaders of enemy ideology

Other Areas:

A. Gun Shops (collected for distribution)
B. Police storage (to deprive pig and supply party)
C. Military storage (to deprive pig, Joliet, Illinois ammo)
D. Cripple fire department

Other Suggestions:

Need for a chapter in North Chicago. (Great Lake Naval Training Center and its near Fort Sheridan), East St. Louis, Illinois (Scott Air Force Base). The basic job to disrupt military organization before they can mobilize.

Get the plans of city's sewerage system through bribery, extortion or any method necessary.

A secure place for headquarters.

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IBMH
1

SUGGESTED ORGANIZATION OF SECTION

I. Problem:

A. Separation from main body.

II. Cause:

A. Movement to present level.

III. Theory:

A. Section to function as physical independent arm of main body and as one of the overall arms of the main body.

IV. Practice:
- A. Commander
- B. Intelligence
  - 1. Internal
  - 2. External
- C. Political
- D. Medical
- E. Communications
- F. Supply

A, B, C, D, E and F must receive their training from the respective staffs of the main body, and come back to section and function in that capacity in their respective sections.

Notes

A. Commander: Section Leader, see that section functions smoothly.

B. Intelligence:
   A. Internal, to know the weakness and strength of each member and estimate his actions in any given situation. To expose all counter-revolutionary forces and actions within the section. This position is to remain secret from all members, except Section Leader and high level of main body.

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B. External: to gather intelligence material in sectional area.
C. Political: (Sub-Section Leader) Teaching and maintaining a high level of political ideology of party at section of each.
D. Medical: Primary job, aiding injured members of section. Secondary job, aiding the injured of the mass of the people.
F. Communications: Handling communications between sections and main body and within section, and (in grave times) between people and section.
G. Supply: Collection and distribution of supplies.

Other Suggestions

1. Comrade Court, to handle minor violations (major violations are handled by main body), Democratic Court.

2. Sectional Citations, to be given to sections who are outstanding in relating to the people, sell papers, etc. This will build sectional historical pride and increase morale.

3. Sectional title names. Example: Night Fighters, Big Black Five, etc. This will also help build morale.

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HMH
1

MILITARY TRAINING SCHEDULE

A four week mandatory class for all members (Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday) with the exclusion of all non-members. Two classes should be conducted by a small military staff, classes conducted expressing party ideology, and stressing military discipline at all times. Example: Upon the entering of the classroom of the military instructor, all talking should cease and all trainees should take a firm attentive standing position, and remain in this manner until given the order to be seated. All classes or class activities should begin with: All power the people and victory to the people's revolution. The main purpose of the dass is to give every party member a basic practical knowledge of the military phase of the peoples' struggle. There should be no absenteeism from the Political Education Classes (no excuses), reason being a military mind without a people's ideology is a hired killer, and the people don't need no more pigs. Classes should be conducted in an orderly manner at all times.

Structure of the Classes

I. Discipline:

A. Discipline is the exact execution of orders resulting from an intelligent, willing obedience, rather than one based solely upon habit or fear. Discipline is necessary to secure orderly action which alone can triumph over the seemingly impossible condition of battle. The party members must be able to recognize and face fear because fear is the enemy of discipline. Fear unchecked will lead to panic and a unit that panics is no longer a disciplined unit, but a mob. There is no sane person who is without fear, but with good discipline and high morale all can face danger. Punishment of individual members for breaches of discipline are sometimes necessary, but only to reform or eliminate those who are unfit to serve the people's revolution.

1. To be learned verbatim and understood thoroughly:

a. Discipline of the Party (Red Book)

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b. three main rules of discipline (Red Book)
c. eight points of attention

2. Chain of Command

a. Trying to understand problems with self first, and if no success, go to next ranking member.

3. Military Respect

a. people respect
b. Party respect
c. rank respect

II. Intergradation of Military and Political Ideology.

1. Correcting the false idea that there is a contradiction between military and political ideology.
2. Teaching that the People's Liberation Army cannot exist without the people, the people have nothing without a socialist ideology, so the people are socialist ideology, the People's Liberation Army must have a socialist ideology in order to relate to the people, if it is to serve the people as their military arm.

III. Weaponry

A. Knowledge of
1. Range
2. Rate of fire
3. Loading
4. Unloading
5. External parts
a. care
6. Internal parts
a. care
b. disassemble (time limit)
c. assemble (time limit)

B. Handgun
1. Holding

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2. Breathing
3. Pulling trigger

C. Rifle
1. Correct position
2. Holding (shoulder and arms)
3. Breathing
4. Pulling trigger

D. Shotgun
1. Correct position
2. Holding
3. Breathing
4. Pulling trigger

E. Automatic Weapons
1. Correct position
2. Holding
3. Breathing
4. Pulling trigger
5. Correct firing

F. Shooting
1. Correct alignment
2. Weather conditions
3. Distance
4. Firing

G. Knowledge of Enemy Weaponry
1. Police
2. State
a. Police
b. Military
3. Federal
a. FBI
b. CIA
c. Military

IV. Guard Duty
1. Why
2. How
a. condition (red)
b. condition (black)

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V. Sectional Tactics (In detail for section and sub-leaders)
   1. Deployment
      a. position
      b. advancement
      c. retreat
   2. The Cell
      a. two riflemen, one auto rifleman

VI. Field Training
   1. Living in and by the elements.
   2. Adhesiveness with fellow members.
   3. There should be at least a three day camp out with rations for one meal, and a condition of red during the whole camp out.

VII. Enemy Interrogation
   1. Rights of Soldier
      a. Name, People-Liberation Army
      b. Never has right to surrender
      c. Right and duty to escape
      d. Geneva Agreement

VIII. A test should be given at the end of the four week period of the material covered. If trainee fails he should be given the training over once again, and if he fails again something else should be found for him to do for the people.

VI. Area and weeks of suggested study class

   1. I, II
   2. III, IV, V
   3. IV, V
   4. VI, VII and test.

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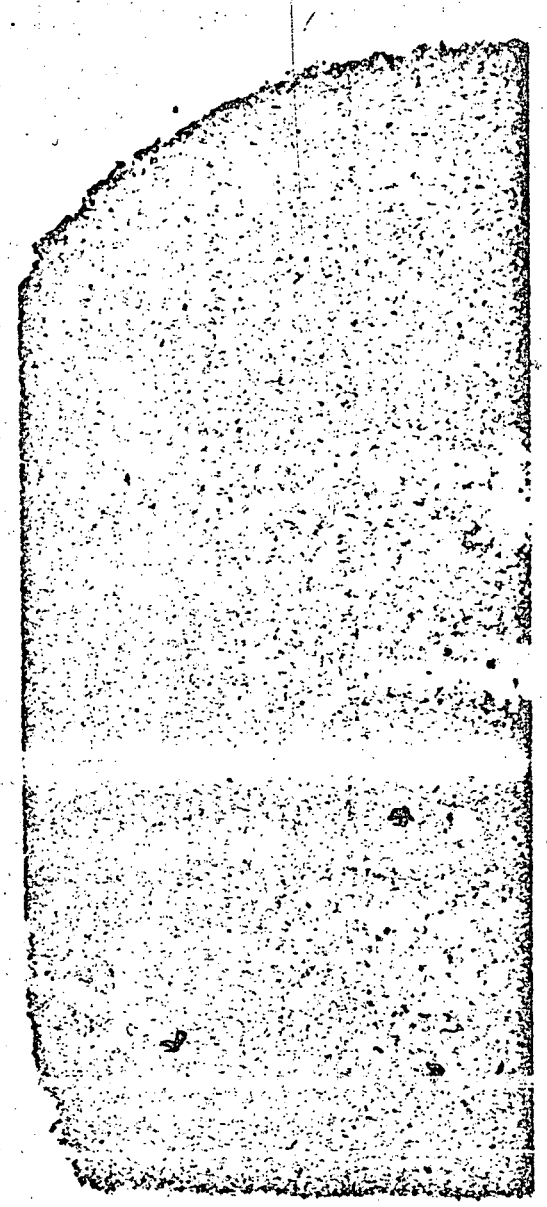
HUEY NEWTON TALKS TO THE MOVEMENT



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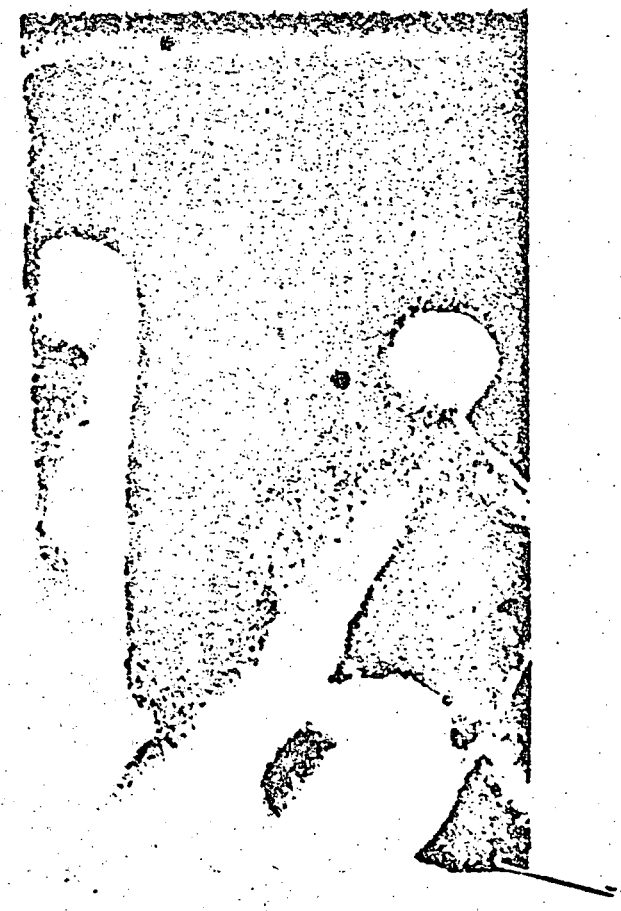

Huey Newton photos: Jeff Blankfort
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HUEY NEWTON TALKS TO THE MOVEMENT ABOUT THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, CULTURAL NATIONALISM, SNCC, LIBERALS AND WHITE REVOLUTIONARIES

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THE MOVEMENT: The question of nationalism is a vital one in the black movement today. Some have made a distinction between cultural nationalism and revolutionary nationalism. Would you comment on the differences and give us your views?

HUEY P. NEWTON: There are two kinds of nationalism, revolutionary nationalism and reactionary nationalism. Revolutionary nationalism is first dependent upon a people's revolution with the end goal being the people in power. Therefore to be a revolutionary nationalist you would by necessity have to be a socialist. If you are a reactionary nationalist you are not a socialist and your end goal is the oppression of the people.

Cultural nationalism, or pork chop nationalism, as I sometimes call it, is basically a problem of having the wrong political perspective. It seems to be a reaction instead of responding to political oppression. The cultural nationalists are concerned with returning to the old African culture and thereby regaining their identity and freedom. In other words, they feel that the African culture will automatically bring political freedom. Many times cultural nationalists fall into line as reactionary nationalists.

Papa Doc in Haiti is an excellent example of reactionary nationalism. He oppresses the people but he does promote the African culture. He's against anything other then black, which on the surface seems very good, but for him it is only to mislead the people. He merely kicked out the racists and replaced them with himself as the oppressor. Many of the nationalists in this country seem to desire the same ends.

The Black Panther Party, which is a revolutionary group of black people, realizes that we have to have an identity. We have to realize our black heritage in order to give us strength to move on and progress. But as far as returning to the old African culture, it's unnecessary and it's not advantageous in many respects. We believe that culture itself will not liberate us. We're going to need some stronger stuff.

Revolutionary Nationalism

A good example of revolutionary nationalism was the revolution in Algeria when Ben Bella took over. The French were kicked out but it was a people's revolution because the people ended up in power. The leaders that took over were not interested in the profit motive where they could exploit the people and keep them in a state of slavery. They nationalized the industry and plowed the would-be profits into the community. That's what socialism is all about in a nutshell. The people's representatives are in office strictly on the leave of the people. The wealth of the country is controlled by the people and they are considered whenever modifications in the industries are made.

The Black Panther Party is a revolutionary Nationalist group and we see a major contradiction between capitalism in this country and our interests. We realize that this country became very rich upon slavery and that slavery is capitalism in the extreme. We have two evils to fight, capitalism and racism. We must destroy both racism and capitalism.

MOVEMENT: Directly related to the question of nationalism is the question of unity within the black community. There has been some question about this since the Black Panther Party has run candidates against other black candidates in recent California elections. What is your position on this matter?

HUEY: Well a very peculiar thing has happened. Historically you got what Malcolm X calls the field nigger and the house nigger. The house nigger had some privileges, a little more. He got the worn-out clothes of the master and he didn't have to work as hard as the field black. He came to respect the master to such an extent until he identified with the master because he got a few of the leftovers that the field blacks did not get. And through this identity with him, he saw the slavemaster's interest as being his interest. Sometimes he would even protect the slavemaster more than the slavemaster would protect himself. Malcolm makes the point that if the master's house happened to catch on fire the house Negro will work harder than the master to put the fire out and save the master's house. While the field Negro, the field blacks was praying that the house burned down. The house black identified with the master so much that when the master would get sick the house Negro would say, "Master, we's sick!"

Black Bourgeoisie

The Black Panther Party are the field blacks, we're hoping the master dies if he gets sick. The black bourgeoisie seem

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to be acting in the role of the house Negro. They are pro-administration. They would like a few concessions made, but as far as the overall setup, they have a little more material goods, a little more advantage, a few more privileges than the black have-nots; the lower class. And so they identify with the power structure and they see their interests as the power structure's interest. In fact, it's against their interest.

The Black Panther Party was forced to draw a line of demarcation. We are for all of those who are for the promotion of the interests of the black have-nots, which represents about 98% of blacks here in America. We're not controlled by the white mother country radicals nor are we controlled by the black bourgeoisie. We have a mind of our own and if the black bourgeoisie cannot align itself with our complete program, then the black bourgeoisie sets itself up as our enemy. And they will be attacked and treated as such.

MOVEMENT: The Black Panther Party has had considerable contact with white radicals since its earliest days. What do you see as the role of these white radicals?

HUEY: The white mother country radical is the offspring of the children of the beast that has plundered the world exploiting all people, concentrating on the people of color. These are children of the beast that seek now to be redeemed because they realize that their former heroes, who were slave masters and murderers, put forth ideas that were only facades to hide the treachery they inflicted upon the world. They are turning their backs on their fathers.

The white mother country radical, in resisting the system, becomes somewhat of an abstract thing because he's not oppressed as much as black people are. As a matter of fact his oppression is somewhat abstract simply because he doesn't have to live in a reality of oppression.

Black people in America and colored people throughout the world suffer not only from exploitation, but they suffer from racism. Black people here in America, in the black colony, are oppressed because we're black and we're exploited. The whites are rebels, many of them from the middle class and as far as any overt oppression this is not the case. So therefore I call their rejection of the system somewhat of an abstract thing. They're looking for new heroes. They're looking to wash away the hypocrisy that their fathers have presented to the world. In doing this they see the people who are really fighting for freedom. They see the people who are really standing for justice and equality and peace throughout the world. They are the people of Vietnam, the people of Latin America, the people of Asia, the people of Africa, and the black people in the black colony here in America.

White Revolutionaries

This presents somewhat of a problem in many ways to the black revolutionary especially to the cultural nationalist. The cultural nationalist doesn't understand the white revolutionaries because he can't see why anyone white would turn on the system. So they think that maybe this is some more hypocrisy being planted by white people.

I personally think that there are many young white revolutionaries who are sincere in attempting to realign themselves with mankind, and to make a reality out of the high moral standards that their fathers and forefathers only expressed. In pressing for new heroes the young white revolutionaries found the heroes in the black colony at home and in the colonies throughout the world.

The young white revolutionaries raised the cry for the troops to withdraw from Vietnam, hands off Latin America, withdraw from the Dominican Republic and also to withdraw from the black community or the black colony. So you have a situation in which the young white revolutionaries are attempting to identify with the oppressed people of the colonies and against the exploiter.

The problem arises then in what part they can play. How can they aid the colony? How can they aid the Black Panther Party or any other black revolutionary group? They can aid the black revolutionaries first by simply turning away from the establishment, and secondly by choosing their friends. For instance, they have a choice between whether they will be a friend of Lyndon Baines Johnson or a friend of Fidel Castro. A friend of Robert Kennedy or a friend of Ho Chi Minh. And these are direct opposites. A friend of mine or a friend of Johnsons. After they make this choice then the white revolutionaries have a duty and a responsibility to act.

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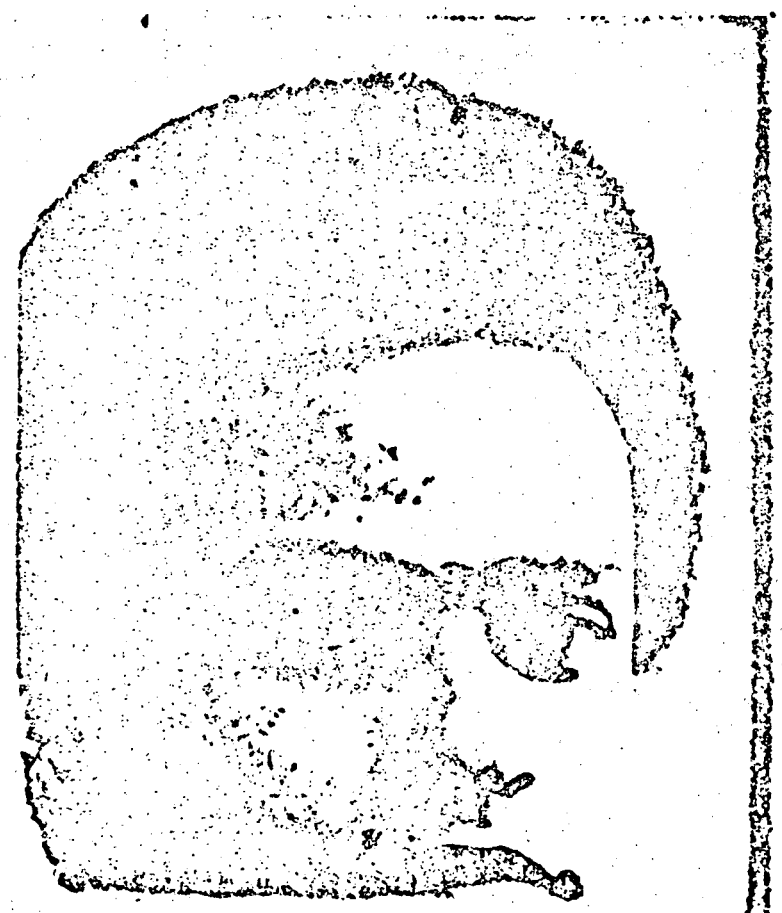
The imperialistic or capitalistic system occupies areas. It occupies Vietnam now. They occupy them by sending soldiers there, by sending policeman there. The policemen or soldiers are only a gun in the establishment's hand. They make the racist secure in his racism. The gun in the establishment's hand makes the establishment secure in its exploitation. The first problem it seems is to remove the gun from the establishment's hand. Until lately the white radical has seen no reason to come into conflict with the policemen in his own community. The reason I said until recently is because there is friction now in the mother country between the young white revolutionaries and the police. Because now the white revolutionaries are attempting to put some of their ideas into action, and there's the rub. We say that it should be a permanent thing.

Black people are being oppressed in the colony by white policemen, by white racists. We are saying they must withdraw. We realize that it is not only the Oakland police department but rather the security forces in general. On April 6 it wasn't just the Oakland police department who ambushed the Panthers. It was the Oakland police department, the Emeryville police department and I wouldn't be surprised if there were others. When the white revolutionaries went down to close up the Army terminal in October 1965 it wasn't the Oakland police by themselves who tried to stop them. It was the Oakland police, the Berkeley police, the Highway Patrol, the Sherriff's Department and the national guard was standing by. So we see that they're all part of one organization. They're all a part of the security force to protect the status quo; to make sure that the institutions carry out their goals. They're here to protect the system.

As far as I'm concerned the only reasonable conclusion would be to first realize the enemy, realize the plan, and then when something happens in the black colony--when we're attacked and ambushed in the black colony--then the white revolutionary students and intellectuals and all the other whites who support the colony should respond by defending us, by attacking the enemy in their community. Every time that we're attacked in our community there should be a reaction by the white revolutionaries; they should respond by defending us, by attacking part of the security force. Part of that security force that is determined to carry out the racist ends of the American institutions.

As far as our party is concerned, the Black Panther Party is an all black party, because we feel as Malcom X felt that there can be no black-white unity until



"WE DON'T HATE WHITE PEOPLE, WE HATE THE OPPRESSOR: IF THE OPPRESSOR HAPPENS TO BE WHITE, THEN WE HATE HIM."

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there first is black unity. We have a problem in the black colony that is particular to the colony, but we're willing to accept aid from the mother country as long as the mother country radicals realize that we have, as Eldridge Cleaver says in SOUL ON ICE, a mind of our own. We've regained our mind that was taken away from us and we will decide the political as well as the practical stand that we'll take. We'll make the theory and we'll carry out the practice. It's the duty of the white revolutionary to aid us in this.

So the role of the mother country radical, and he does have a role, is to first choose his friend and his enemy and after doing this, which it seems he's already done, then to not only articulate his desires to regain his moral standard and align himself with humanity, but also to put this into practice by attacking the protectors of the institutions.

MOVEMENT: You have spoken a lot about dealing with the protectors of the system, the armed forces. Would you like to elaborate on why you place so much emphasis on this?

HUEY: The reasons that I feel very strongly about dealing with the protectors of the system is simply because without this protection from the army, the police and the military, the institutions could not go on in their racism and exploitation. For instance, as the Vietnamese are driving the American imperialist troops out of Vietnam, it automatically stops the racist imperialist institutions of America from oppressing that particular country. The country cannot implement its racist program without the guns. And the guns are the military and the police. If the military were disarmed in Vietnam, then the Vietnamese would be victorious.

We are in the same situation here in America. Whenever we attack the system the first thing the administrators do is to send out their strongarm men. If it's a rent-strike, because of the indecent housing we have, they will send out the police to throw the furniture out the window. They don't come themselves. They send their protectors. So to deal with the corrupt exploiter you are going to have to deal with his protector, which is the police who take orders from him. This is a must.

MOVEMENT: Would you like to be more specific on the conditions which must exist before an alliance or coalition can be formed with predominantly white groups? Would you comment specifically on your alliance with the California Peace and Freedom Party?

HUEY: We have an alliance with the Peace and Freedom Party. The Peace and Freedom Party has supported our program in full and this is the criterion for a coalition with the black revolutionary group. If they had not supported our program in full, then we would not have seen any reason to make an alliance with them, because we are the reality of the oppression. They are not. They are only oppressed in an abstract way; we are oppressed in the real way. We are the real slaves! So it's a problem that we suffer from more than anyone else and it's our problem of liberation. Therefore we should decide what measures and what tools and what programs to use to become liberated. Many of the young white revolutionaries realize this and I see no reason not to have a coalition with them.

MOVEMENT: Other black groups seem to feel that from past experience it is impossible for them to work with whites and impossible for them to form alliances. What do you see as the reasons for this and do you think that the history of the Black Panther Party makes this less of a problem?

SNCC and liberals

HUEY: There was somewhat of an unhealthy relationship in the past with the white liberals supporting the black people who were trying to gain their freedom. I think that a good example of this would be the relationship that SNCC had with its white liberals. I call them white liberals because they differ strictly from the white radicals. The relationship was that the whites controlled SNCC for a very long time. From the very start of SNCC until here recently, whites were the mind of SNCC. They controlled the program of SNCC with money and they controlled the ideology, or the stands SNCC would take. The blacks in SNCC were completely controlled program-wise; they couldn't do any more than those white liberals wanted them to do, which wasn't very much. So the white liberals were not working for self-determination for the black community. They were interested in a few concessions from the power structure. They undermined SNCC's program.

Stokely Carmichael came along and realizing this started to follow Malcolm X's program of Black Power. This frightened many of the white liberals who were

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supporting SNCC. Whites were afraid when Stokely came along with Black Power and said that black people have a mind of their own and that SNCC would be an all-black organization and that SNCC would seek self-determination for the black community. The white liberals withdrew their support leaving the organization financially bankrupt. The blacks who were in the organization, Stokely and H. Rap Brown, were left very angry with the white liberals who had been aiding them under the disguise of being sincere. They weren't sincere.

The result was that the leadership of SNCC turned away from the white liberal, which was very good. I don't think they distinguished between the white liberal and the white revolutionary, because the white revolutionary is white also and they are very much afraid to have any contact whatsoever with white people. Even to the point of denying that the white revolutionaries could give support, by supporting the programs of SNCC in the mother country. Not by making any programs, not by being a member of the organization, but simply by resisting. Just as the Vietnamese people realize that they are supported whenever other oppressed people throughout the world resist. Because it helps divide the troops. It drains the country militarily and economically. If the mother country radicals are sincere then this will definitely add to the attack that we are making on the power structure. The Black Panther Party's program is a program where we recognize that the revolution in the mother country will definitely aid us in our freedom and has everything to do with our struggle!

Hate the Oppressor

I think that one of SNCC's great problems is that they were controlled by the traditional administrator: the omnipotent administrator, the white person. He was the mind of SNCC. And so SNCC regained its mind, but I believe that it lost its political perspective. I think that this was a reaction rather than a response. The Black Panther Party has NEVER been controlled by white people. The Black Panther Party has always been a black group. We have always had an integration of mind and body. We have never been controlled by whites and therefore we don't fear the white mother country radicals. Our alliance is one of organized black groups with organized white groups. As soon as the organized white groups do not do the things that would benefit us in our struggle for liberation, that will be our departure point. So we don't suffer in the hangup of a skin color. We don't hate white people; we hate the oppressor. And if the oppressor happens to be white then we hate him. When he stops oppressing us then we no longer hate him. And right now in America you have the slave-master being a white group. We are pushing him out of office through revolution in this country. I think the responsibility of the white revolutionary will be to aid us in this. And when we are attacked by the police or by the military then it will be up to the white mother country radicals to attack the murderers and to respond as we respond, to follow our program.

Slave Masters

MOVEMENT: You indicate that there is a psychological process that has historically existed in white-black relations in the U.S. that must change in the course of revolutionary struggle. Would you like to comment on this?

HUEY: Yes. The historical relationship between black and white here in America has been the relationship between the slave and the master; the master being the mind and the slave the body. The slave would carry out the orders that the mind demanded him to carry out. By doing this the master took the manhood from the slave because he stripped him of a mind. He stripped black people of their mind. In the process the slave-master stripped himself of a body. As Eldridge puts it the slave master became the omnipotent administrator and the slave became the supermasculine menial. This puts the omnipotent administrator into the controlling position or the front office and the supermasculine menial into the field.

The whole relationship developed so that the omnipotent administrator and the supermasculine menial became opposites. The slave being a very strong body doing all the practical things, all of the work becomes very masculine. The omnipotent administrator in the process of removing himself from all body functions realizes later that he has emasculated himself. And this is very disturbing to him. So the slave lost his mind and the slave-master his body.

Penis Envy

This caused the slave-master to become very envious of the slave because he pictured the slave as being more of a man, being superior sexually, because

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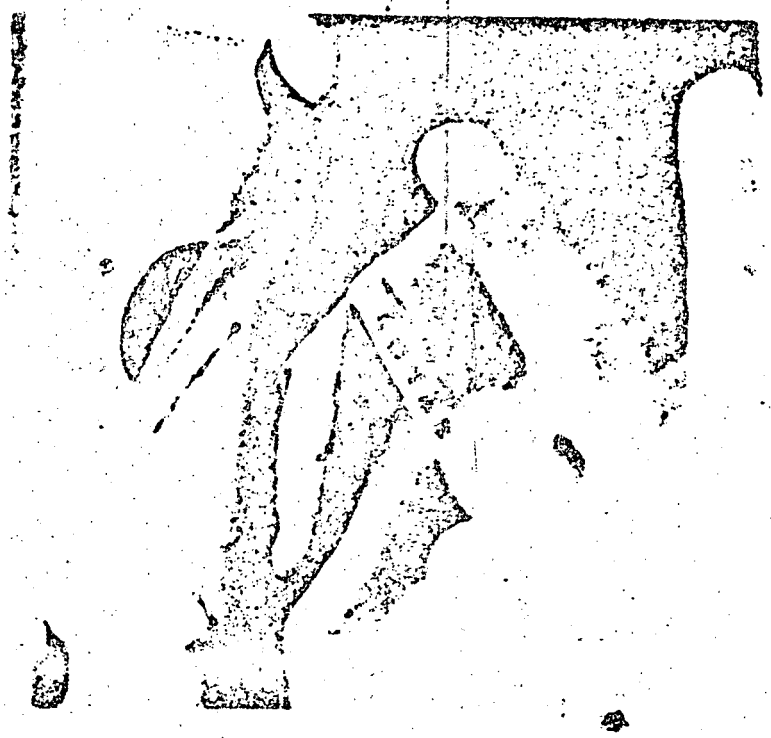
"TO BE A REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALIST YOU WOULD BY NECESSITY HAVE TO BE A SOCIALIST"



the penis is part of the body. The omnipotent administrator laid down a decree when he realized that his plan to enslave the black man had a flaw, when he discovered that he had emasculated himself. He attempted to bind the penis of the slave. He attempted to show that his penis could reach further than the super-masculine menial's penis. He said "I, the omnipotent administrator can have access to the black woman." The super-masculine menial then had a psychological attraction to the white woman (the ultra feminine freak) for the simple reason that it was forbidden fruit. The omnipotent administrator decreed that this kind of contact would be punished by death. At the same time in order to reinforce his sexual desire, to confirm, to assert his manhood, he would go into the slave quarters and have sexual relations with the black women (the self-reliant Amazon). Not to be satisfied but simply to confirm his manhood. Because if he can only satisfy the self-reliant Amazon then he would be sure that he was a man. Because he doesn't have a body, he doesn't have a penis, he psychologically wants to castrate the black man. The slave was constantly seeking unity within himself: a mind and a body. He always wanted to be able to decide, to gain respect from his woman. Because women want one who can control. I give this outline to fit into a framework of what is happening now. The white power structure today in America defines itself as the mind. They want to control the world. They go off and plunder the world. They are the policemen of the world exercising control especially over people of color.

Re-capture the Mind

The white man cannot gain his manhood, cannot unite with the body because the body is black. The body is symbolic of slavery and strength. It's a biological thing as he views it. The slave is in a much better situation because his not being a full man has always been viewed psychologically. And it's always easier to make a psychological transition than a biological one. If he can only recapture his mind, recapture his balls, then he will lose all fear and will be free to determine his destiny. This is what is happening at this time with the rebellion of the world's oppressed people against the controller. They are regaining their mind and they're saying that we have a mind of our own. They're saying that we want freedom to determine the destiny of our people, thereby uniting the mind with their bodies. They are taking the mind back from the omnipotent administrator, the controller, the exploiter.

In America black people are also chanting that we have a mind of our own. We must have freedom to determine our destiny. It's almost a spiritual thing, this unity, this harmony. This unity of the mind and of the body, this unity of man within himself. Certain slogans of Chairman Mao I think demonstrate this theory of uniting the mind with the body within the man. An example is his call to the intellectuals to go to the countryside. The peasants in the countryside are all bodies, they're the workers. And he sent the intellectuals there because

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the dictatorship of the proletariat has no room for the omnipotent administrator; there's no room for the exploiter. So therefore he must go to the countryside to regain his body; he must work. He is really done a favor, because the people force him to unite his mind with his body by putting them both to work. At the same time the intellectual teaches the people political ideology, he educates them, thus uniting the mind and the body in the peasant. Their minds and bodies are united and they control their country. I think this is a very good example of this unity and it is my idea of the perfect man.

The Guerrilla

MOVEMENT: You mentioned at another point that the guerrilla was the perfect man and this kind of formulation seems to fit in directly with the guerrilla as a political man. Would you like to comment on this?

HUEY: Yes. The guerrilla is a very unique man. This is in contrast to Marxist-Leninist orthodox theories where the party controls the military. The guerrilla is not only the warrior, the military fighter; he is also the military commander as well as the political theoretician. Debray says "poor the pen without the guns, poor the gun without the pen". The pen being just an extension of the mind; a tool to write down concepts, ideas. The gun is only an extension of the body, the extension of our fanged teeth that we lost through evolution. It's the weapon, it's the claws that we lost, it's the body. The guerrilla is the military commander and the political theoretician all in one.

In Bolivia Che said that he got very little help from the Communist Party there. The Communist Party wanted to be the mind, the Communist Party wanted to have full control of the guerrilla activity. But yet weren't taking part in the practical work of the guerrillas. The guerrilla on the other hand is not only united within himself, but he also attempts to spread this to the people by educating the villagers, giving them political perspective, pointing out things, educating them politically, and arming the people. Therefore the guerrilla is giving the peasants and workers a mind. Because they've already got the body you get a unity of the mind and the body. Black people here in America, who have long been the workers, have regained our minds and we now have a unity of mind and body.

MOVEMENT: Would you be willing to extend this formula in terms of white radicals; to say that one of their struggles today is to get back their bodies.

HUEY: Yes. I thought I made that clear. The white mother country radical by becoming an activist is attempting to regain his body. By being an activist and not the traditional theoretician who outlines the plan, as the Communist Party has been trying to do for ever so long, the white mother country radical is regaining his body. The resistance by white radicals in Berkeley during the past three nights is a good indication that the white radicals are on the way home. They have identified their enemies. The white radicals have integrated theory with practice. They realize the American system is the real enemy but in order to attack the American system they must attack the ordinary cop. In order to attack the educational system they must attack the ordinary teacher. Just as the Vietnamese people to attack the American system must attack the ordinary soldier. The white mother country radicals now are regaining their bodies and they're also recognizing that the black man has a mind and that he is a man.

MOVEMENT: Would you comment on how this psychological understanding aids in the revolutionary struggle?

HUEY: You can see that in statements until recently black people who haven't been enlightened have defined the white man by calling him "the MAN". "The Man" is making this decision, "The Man" this and "The Man" that. The black woman found it difficult to respect the black man because he didn't even define himself as a man! Because he didn't have a mind, because the decision maker was outside of himself. But the vanguard group, the Black Panther Party along with all revolutionary black groups have regained our mind and our manhood. Therefore we no longer define the omnipotent administrator as "the Man" . . . or the authority as "the MAN". Matter of fact the omnipotent administrator along with his security agents are less than a man because WE define them as pigs!

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I think that this is a revolutionary thing in itself. That's political power. That's power itself. Matter of fact what is power other than the ability to define phenomenon and then make it act in a desired manner? When black people start defining things and making it act in a sired manner, then we call this Black Power!

MOVEMENT: Would you comment further on what you mean by Black Power?

HUEY: Black Power is really people's power. The Black Panther Program, Panther Power as we call it, will implement this people's power. We have respect for all of humanity and we realize that the people should rule and determine their destiny. Wipe out the controller. To have Black Power doesn't humble or subjugate anyone to slavery or oppression. Black Power is giving power to people who have not had power to determine theirdestiny. We advocate and we aid any people who are struglling to determine their destiny. This is regardless of color. The Vietnamese say Vietnam should be able to determine its own destiny. Power of the Vietnamese people. We also chant power of the Vietnamese people. The Latins are talking about Latin America for the Latin Americans. Cuba Si and Yanqui, Non. It's not that they don't want the Yankees to have any power they just don't want them to have power over them. They can have power over themselves. We in the black colony in America want to be able to have power over our destiny and that's black power.

MOVEMENT: A lot of white radicals are romantic about what Che sard: "In a revolution one wins or dies . . ." For most of us it is really an abstract or theoretical question. It's a real question for you and we'd like you to rap about how you feel about it.

HUEY: Yes. The revolutionary sees no compromise. We will not compromise because the issue is so basic. If we compromise one iota we will be selling our freedom out. We will be selling the revolution out. And we refuse to remain slaves. As Eldridge says in SOUL ON ICE "a slave who dies of natural causes will not balance two dead flies on the scales of eternity." As far as we're concerned we would rather be dead than to go on with the slavery that we're in. Once we compromise we will be compromising not only our freedom, but also our manhood. We realize that we're going up against a highly technical country, and we realize that they are not only paper tigers, as Mao says, but real tigers too because they have the ability to slaughter many people. But in the long run they will prove themsdlves paper tigers because they're not in line with humanity; they are divorced from the people. We know that the enemy is very powerful and that our manhood is at stake, but we feel it necessary to be victorious in regaining ourselves, regaining our manhood. And this is the basic point. So either we will do this or wewon't have any freedom. Either we will win or we will die trying to win.

Mood of Black People

MOVEMENT: How would you characterize the mood of black people in America today? Are they disenchanted, wanting a larger slice of the pie, or alienated, not wanting to integrate into a burning house, not wanting to integrate into Babylon? What do you think it will take for them to become alienated and revolutionary?

HUEY: I was going to say disillusioned, but I don't think we were ever under the illusion that we had freedom in this country. Thissociety is definitely a deca-

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dent one and we realize it. Black people are realizing it more and more. We cannot gain our freedom under the present system; the system that is carrying out its plans of institutionalized racism. Your question is what will have to be done to stimulate them to revolution. I think it's already being done, it's a matter of time now for us to educate them to a program and show them the way to liberation. The Black Panther Party is the beacon light to show black people the way to liberation.

You notice the insurrections that have been going on throughout the country, in Watts, in Newark, in Detroit. They were all responses of the people demanding that they have freedom to determine their destiny, rejecting exploitation. Now the Black Panther Party does not think that the traditional riots, or insurrections that have taken place are the answer. It is true they have been against the Establishment, they have been against authority and oppression within their community, but they have been unorganized. However, black people learned from each of these insurrections.

They learned from Watts. I'm sure the people in Detroit were educated by what happened in Watts. Perhaps this was wrong education. It sort of missed the mark. It wasn't quite the correct activity, but the people were educated through the activity. The people of Detroit followed the example of the people in Watts, only they added a little scrutiny to it. The people in Detroit learned that the way to put a hurt on the administration is to make Molotov cocktails and to go into the street in mass numbers. So this was a matter of learning. The slogan went up "Burn, baby, burn". People were educated through the activity and it spread throughout the country. The people were educated on how to resist, but perhaps incorrectly.

Educate Though Activity

What we have to do as a vanguard of the revolution is to correct this through activity. The large majority of black people are either illiterate or semi-literate. They don't read. They need activity to follow. This is true of any colonized people. The same thing happened in Cuba where it was necessary for twelve men with a leadership of Che and Fidel to take to the hills and then attack the corrupt administration: to attack the army who were the protectors of the exploiters in Cuba. They could have leafleted the community and they could have written books, but the people would not respond. They had to act and the people could see and hear about it and therefore become educated on how to respond to oppression.

In this country black revolutionaries have to set an example. We can't do the same things that were done in Cuba because Cuba is Cuba and the U.S. is the U.S. Cuba has many terrains to protect the guerrilla. This country is mainly urban. We have to work out new solutions to offset the power of the country's technology and communication; its ability to communicate very rapidly by telephone and teletype and so forth. We do have solutions to these problems and they will be put into effect. I wouldn't want to go into the ways and means of this, but we will educate through action. We have to engage in action to make the people want to read our literature. Because they are not attracted to all the writing in this country; there's too much writing. Many books makes one weary.

Threat from Reformers

MOVEMENT: Kennedy before his death, and to a lesser extent Rockefeller and Lindsay and other establishment liberals have been talking about making reforms to give black people a greater share in the pie and thus stop any developing revolutionary movement. Would you comment on this?

HUEY: I would say this: If a Kennedy or Lindsay or anyone else can give decent housing to all of our people; if they can give full employment to our people with a high standard; if they can give full control to black people to determine the destiny of their community; if they can give fair trials in the court system by turning over the structure to the community; if they can end their exploitation of people throughout the world; if they can do all of these things they would have solved the prob-

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lems. But I don't believe that under this present system, under capitalism, that they will be able to solve these problems.

People Must Control

I don't think black people should be fooled by their come-ons because every one who gets in office promises the same thing. They promise full employment and decent housing; the Great Society, the New Frontier. All of these names, but no real benefits. No effects are felt in the black community, and black people are tired of being deceived and duped. The people must have full control of the means of production. Small black businesses cannot compete with General Motors. That's just out of the question. General Motors robbed us and worked us for nothing for a couple hundred years and took our money and set up factories and became fat and rich and then talks about giving us some of the crumbs. We want full control. We're not interested in anyone promising that the private owners are going to all of a sudden become human beings and give these things to our community. It hasn't ever happened and, based on empirical evidence, we don't expect them to become Buddhists over night.

MOVEMENT: We raised this question not because we feel that these reforms are possible, but rather to get your ideas on what effects such attempted reforms might have on the development of a revolutionary struggle.

HUEY: I think that reforms pose no real threat. The revolution has always been in the hands of the young. The young always inherit the revolution. The young population is growing at a very rapid rate and they are very displeased with the authorities. They want control. I doubt that under the present system any kind of program can be launched that will be able to buy off all these young people. They have not been able to do it with the poverty program, the great society, etc. This country has never been able to employ all of its people simply because it's too interested in private property and the profit motive. A bigger poverty program is just what it says it is, a program to keep people in poverty. So I don't think that there is any real threat from the reforms.

MOVEMENT: Would you like to say something about the Panther's organizing especially in terms of the youth?

HUEY: The Panthers represent a cross section of the black community. We have older people as well as younger people. The younger people of course are the ones who are seen on the streets. They are the activists. They are the real vanguard of change because they haven't been indoctrinated and they haven't submitted. They haven't been beaten into line as some of the older people have. But many of the older people realize that we're waging a just fight against the oppressor. They are aiding us and they are taking a part in the program.

Jail

MOVEMENT: Tell us something about your relations with the prisoners in the jail.

HUEY: The black prisoners as well as many of the white prisoners identify with the program of the Panthers. Of course by the very nature of their being prisoners they can see the oppression and they've suffered at the hands of the Gestapo. They have reacted to it. The black prisoners have all joined the Panthers, about 95% of them. Now the jail is all Panther and the police are very worried about this. The white prisoners can identify with us because they realize that they are not in control. They realize there's someone controlling them and the rest of the world with guns. They want some control over their lives also. The Panthers in jail have been educating them and so we are going along with the revolution inside of the jail.

MOVEMENT: What has been the effect of the demonstrations outside the jail calling for "Free Huey"?

HUEY: Very positive reactions. One demonstration, I don't remember which one, a couple of trustees, white trustees, held a cardboard sign out the laundry window reading "Free Huey". They say

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people saw it and responded to it. They were very enthusiastic about the demonstrators because they too suffer from being treated unfairly by the parole authorities and by the police here in the jail.

Open or Underground

MOVEMENT: The Panthers organizing efforts have been very open up until this point. Would you like to comment about the question of an underground political organization versus an open organization at this point in the struggle?

HUEY: Yeah. Some of the black nationalist groups feel that they have to be underground because they'll be attacked. But we don't feel that you can romanticize being underground. They say we're romantic because we're trying to live revolutionary lives, and we are not taking precautions. But we say that the only way we would go underground is if we're driven underground. All real revolutionary movements are driven underground. Take the revolution in Cuba. The agitation that was going on while Fidel was in law school was very much above ground. Even his existence in the hills was, so to speak, an above the ground affair because he was letting it be known who was doing the damage and why he was doing the damage. To catch him was a different story. The only way we can educate the people is by setting an example for them. We feel that this is very necessary.

This is a pre-revolutionary period and we feel it is very necessary to educate the people while we can. So we're very open about this education. We have been attacked and we will be attacked even more in the future but we're not going to go underground until we get ready to go underground because we have a mind of our own. We're not going to let anyone force us to do anything. We're going to go underground after we educate all of the black people and not before that time. Then it won't really be necessary for us to go underground because you can see black anywhere. We will just have the stuff to protect ourselves and the strategy to offset the great power that the strong-arm men of the establishment have and are planning to use against us.

White Organizing

MOVEMENT: Your comments about the white prisoners seemed encouraging. Do you see the possibility of organizing a white Panther Party in opposition to the establishment possibly among poor and working whites?

HUEY: Well as I put it before Black Power is people's power and as far as organizing white people we give white people the privilege of having a mind and we want them to get a body. They can organize themselves. We can tell them what they should do, what their responsibility is if they're going to claim to be white revolutionaries or white mother country radicals, and that is to arm themselves and support the colonies around the world in their just struggle against imperialism. But anything more than that they will have to do on their own.

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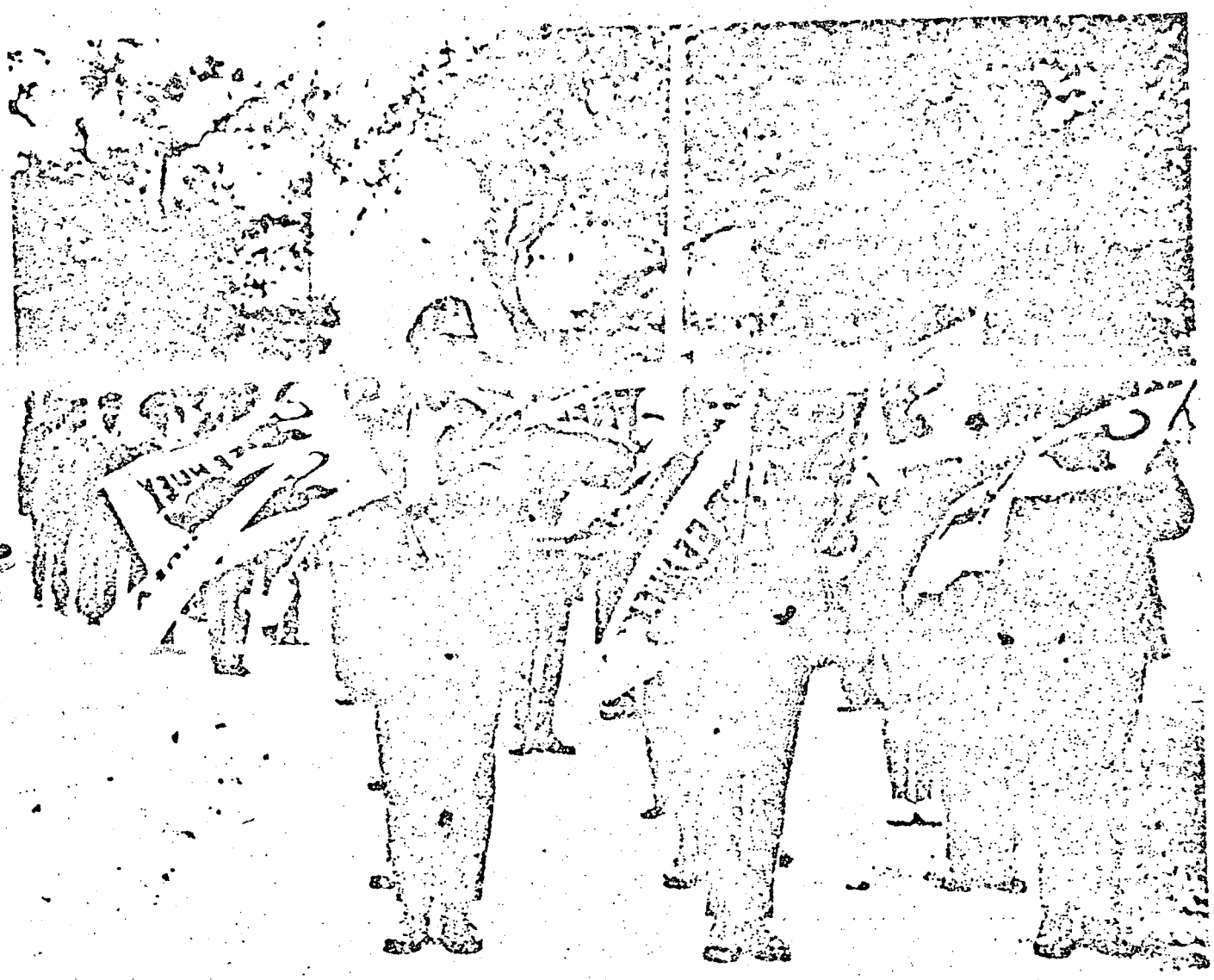
FREE HUEY

FREE HUEY



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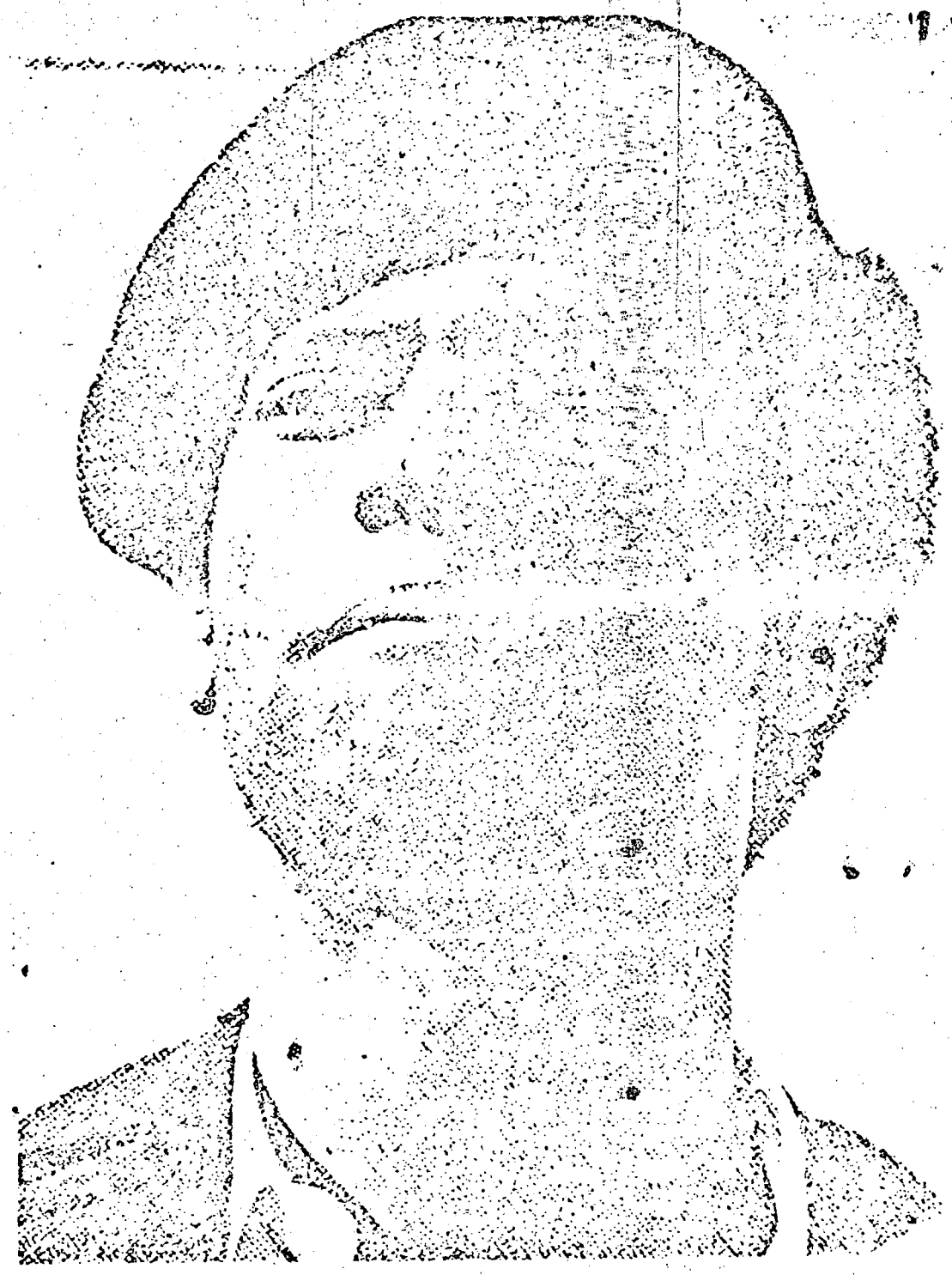

ESSAYS FROM
THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE
HUEY NEWTON

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INTRODUCTION

"Essays From the Minister of Defense" is a collection of truths, principles and beliefs practiced by the Black Panther Party. The writings come from the pen of Huey Newton, the Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party but the spirit of the writings, the faith expressed and the undying love for black people exhibited therein comes from the souls of colonized black people. The people are the heroes.

The Black Panther Party is a vanguard party for we Africans in U.S. What we believe in is armed revolution, a permanent revolution, the creation of as many Viet Nams as are necessary to defeat U.S. racism and imperialism throughout the world. As you read "Essays From the Minister of Defense" you will begin to understand the principles for the armed revolution that is beginning in the U.S. If you carry out the principles, you will be a people's warrior, and will be bringing black people and the oppressed people everywhere closer to freedom, justice, and equality throughout the world. The Minister of Defense is currently held in Alameda County jail.

Our slogan is Huey will be set free by any means necessary and if he is not set free the sky is the limit.

George Murray
Minister of Education
Black Panther Party

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IN DEFENSE OF SELF DEFENSE

By Huey P. Newton

Introduction:

Huey P. Newton's column in THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper was entitled "In Defense of Self Defense." The following articles by the Minister of Defense were taken from those columns.

* * * * * *

"In Defense of Self Defense." June 20, 1967.

Laws and rules have always been made to serve people. Rules of society are set up by people so that they will be able to function in a harmonious way. In other words, in order to promote the general welfare of society, rules and laws are established by men. Rules should serve men, and not men serve rules. Much of the time, the laws and rules which officials attempt to inflict upon poor people are non-functional in relation to the status of the poor in society.

These officials are blind to the fact that people should not respect rules that are not serving them. It is the duty of the poor to write and construct rules and laws that are in their better interests. This is one of the basic human rights of all men.

Before 1776, white people were colonized by the English. The English government had certain laws and rules that the colonized Americans viewed as not in their best interests but as a colonized people. At that time the English government felt that the colonized Americans had no right to establish laws to promote the general welfare of the people living here in America. The colonized American felt he had no choice but to raise the gun in defense of the welfare of the colonized people. At this time, he made certain laws insuring his protection from external and internal aggressions from governments and agencies. One such form of protection was the Declaration of Independence, which states: "...whenever any government be-

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comes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Now these same colonized white people, these ex-slaves, robbers, and thieves, have denied the colonized black man the right to even speak of abolishing this oppressive system which the white colonized American created. They have carried their madness to the four corners of the earth, and now there is universal rebellion against their continued rule and power. The Black people in America are the only people who can free the world, loosen the yoke of colonialism and destroy the war machine. As long as the wheels of the imperialistic war machine are turning there is no country that can defeat this monster of the West. But Black people can make a malfunction of this machine from within. Black people can destroy the machinery that's enslaving the world. America cannot stand to fight every Black country in the world and fight a civil war at the same time. It is militarily impossible to do both of these things at once.

The slavery of Blacks in this country provides the oil for the machinery of war that America uses to enslave the peoples of the world. Without this oil the machinery cannot function. We are the driving shaft; we are in such a strategic position in this machinery that, once we become dislocated, the functioning of the remainder of the machinery breaks down.

Penned up in the ghettos of America, surrounded by his factories and all the physical components of his economic system, we have been made into "the wretched of the earth," who are relegated to the position of spectators while the white racists run their international con game on the suffering peoples. We have been brainwashed to believe that we are powerless and that there is nothing we can do for ourselves to bring about a speedy liberation for our people. We have been taught that we must please our oppressors, that we are only ten per cent of the population, and therefore, we must confine our tactics to categories calculated not to disturb the sleep of our tormentors.

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The power structure inflicts pain and brutality upon the peoples and then provides controlled outlets for the pain in ways least likely to upset them or interfere with the process of exploitation. The people must repudiate the channels established as tricks and deceitful snares by the exploiting oppressors. The people must oppose everything the oppressor supports and support everything that he opposes. If Black people go about their struggle for liberation in the way that the oppressor dictates and sponsors, then we will have degenerated to the level of grovelling flunkies for the oppressor himself. When the oppressor makes a vicious attack against freedom fighters because of the way that such freedom fighters choose to go about their liberation, then we know we are moving in the direction of our liberation. The racist dog oppressors have no rights which oppressed Black people are bound to respect. As long as the racist dogs pollute the earth with the evil of their actions, they do not deserve any respect at all, and the rules of their game, written in the people's blood, are beneath contempt.

The oppressor must be harassed until his doom. He must have no peace by day or by night. The slaves have always outnumbered the slavemasters. The power of the oppressor rests upon the submission of the people. When Black people really unite and rise up in all their splendid millions, they will have the strength to smash injustice. We do not understand the power in our numbers. We are millions and millions of Black people scattered across the continent and throughout the Western hemisphere. There are more Black people in America than the total population of many countries that now enjoy full membership in the United Nations. They have power and their power is based primarily on the fact that they are organized and united with each other. They are recognized by the powers of the world.

We, with all our numbers, are recognized by no one. In fact, we do not even recognize our own selves. We are unaware of the potential power latent in our numbers. In 1967, in the midst of a hostile racist nation whose hidden racism is rising to the surface at a phenomenal speed, we are still so blind to our critical fight for our very survival that we are continuing to function in petty, futile ways. Di-

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vided, confused, fighting among ourselves, we are still in the elementary stage of throwing rocks, sticks, empty wine bottles and beer cans at racist cops who lie in wait for a chance to murder unarmed Black people. The racist cops have worked out a system for suppressing these spontaneous rebellions that flare up from the anger, frustration, and desperation of the masses of Black people. We can no longer afford the dubious luxury of the terrible casualties wantonly inflicted upon us by the cops during these spontaneous rebellions.

Black people must now move, from the grassroots up through the perfumed circles of the Black bourgeoisie, to seize by any means necessary a proportionate share of the power vested and collected in the structure of America. We must organize and unite to combat by long resistance the brutal force used against us daily. The power structure depends upon the use of force within retaliation. This is why they have made it a felony to teach guerilla warfare. This is why they want the people unarmed.

The racist dog oppressor fears the armed people; they fear most of all Black people armed with weapons and the ideology of the Black Panther Party For Self Defense. An unarmed people are slaves or are subject to slavery at any given moment. If a government is not afraid of the people it will arm the people from foreign aggression. Black people are held captive in the midst of their oppressors. There is a world of difference between thirty million unarmed, submissive Black people and thirty million Black people armed with freedom and defense guns and the strategic methods of liberation.

When a mechanic wants to fix a broken-down car engine, he must have the necessary tools to do the job. When the people move for liberation, they must have the basic tool of liberation: the gun. Only with the power of the gun can the Black masses halt the terror and brutality perpetuated against them by the armed racist power structure; and in one sense only by the power of the gun can the whole world be transformed into the earthly paradise dreamed of by the people from time immemorial. One successful practitioner of the art and science of national liberation and self defense, Brother Mao Tse-tung, put it

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this way: "We are advocates of the abolition of war, we do not want war; but war can only be abolished through war, and in order to get rid of the gun it is necessary to take up the gun."

The blood, sweat, tears and suffering of Black people are the foundations of the wealth and power of the United States of America. We were forced to build America, and if forced to, we will tear it down. The immediate result of this destruction will be suffering and bloodshed. But the end result will be the perpetual peace for all mankind.

July 3, 1967

"In Defense of Self Defense"

Historically, the power structure has demanded that Black leaders cater to their desires and to the ends of the imperialistic racism of the oppressor. The power structure has endorsed those Black leaders who have reduced themselves to nothing more than apologizing parrots. They have divided the so-called black leaders within the political arena. The oppressors sponsor radio programs, give space in their racist newspapers; and have shown them the luxury enjoyed only by the oppressor. The Black leaders serve the oppressor by purposely keeping the people submissive and passive — non-violent. At any moment that these so-called Black leaders respond to the cries of the suffering and downtrodden, unemployed and welfare recipients who hunger for liberation by any means necessary.

Historically, there have been a few Black men who have rejected the handouts of the oppressor and who have refused to spread the oppressor's treacherous principles of deceit, gradual indoctrination and brainwashing, and who have refused to indulge in the criminal activity of teaching submission, fear, and love for an enemy who hates the very color black and is determined to commit genocide on an international scale.

There has always existed in the Black colony of America a fundamental difference over which tactics from the broad spectrum of alternatives Black people should employ in their struggle for national liberation.

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One side of this difference contends that Black people are in the peculiar position where, in order to gain acceptance into the "mainstream" of American life, they must employ no tactic that will anger the oppressor whites. This view holds that Black people constitute a hopeless minority and that salvation for Black people lies in developing brotherly relations. There are certain tactics that are taboo. Violence against the oppressor must be avoided at all costs, because the oppressor will retaliate with superior violence. So Black people may protest, but not protect. They can complain, but not cut and shoot. In short, Black people must at all costs remain non-violent.

On the other side of the difference, we find that the point of departure is the principle that the oppressor has no rights that the oppressed is bound to respect. Kill the slavemaster, destroy him utterly, move against him with implacable fortitude. Break his oppressive power by any means necessary. Men who have stood before the Black masses and recommended this response to the oppression have been held in fear by the oppressor. The Blacks in the colony who were wed to the non-violent alternative could not relate to the advocates of implacable opposition to the oppressor. Because the oppressor always prefers to deal with the less radical, i.e., less dangerous, spokesmen for his subjects. He would prefer that his subjects had no spokesmen at all, or better yet, he wishes to speak for them himself. Unable to do this practically, he does the next best thing, and endorses spokesmen who will allow him to speak through them to the masses. Paramount amongst his imperatives is to see to it that implacable spokesmen are never allowed to communicate their message to the masses. They are never allowed to communicate their message to the masses. Their oppressor will resort to any means necessary to silence the implacables.

The oppressor, the endorsed spokesmen, and the implacables form the three points of a triangle of death. The oppressor looks upon the endorsed spokesmen as a tool to use against the implacables to keep the masses passive within the acceptable limits of the tactics he is capable of containing. The endorsed spokesmen look

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upon the oppressor as a guardian angel who can always be depended upon to protect them from the wrath of the implacables, while he looks upon the implacables as dangerous and irresponsible madmen who, by angering the oppressor, will certainly provoke a blood bath in which they themselves might get washed away. The implacables view both the oppressors and the endorsed leaders as his deadly enemies. If anything, he has a more profound hatred for the endorsed leaders than he has for the oppressor himself, because the implacables know that they can deal with the oppressor only after they have driven the endorsed spokesmen off the scene.

Historically, the endorsed spokesmen have always held the upper hand on the implacables. In Afro-American history, there are shining brief moments when the implacables have outmaneuvered the oppressor and the endorsed spokesmen and gained the attention of the Black masses. The Black masses, recognizing the implacables in the depths of their despair, respond magnetically to the implacables and bestow a devotion and loyalty to them that frightens the oppressor and endorsed spokesmen into a panic-stricken frenzy, and they leap into a rash act -- murder, imprisonment, or exile -- to silence the implacables and to get their show back on the road.

The masses of Black people have always been deeply entrenched and involved in the basic necessities of life. They have not had time to abstract their situation. Abstractions come only with leisure. The people have not had the luxury of leisure. Therefore, the people have been very aware of the true definition of politics: politics are merely the desire of individuals and groups to satisfy first, their basic needs -- food, shelter and clothing, and security for themselves and their loved ones. The Black leaders endorsed by the power structure have attempted to sell the people the simple-minded theory that politics is holding a political office; being able to move into a $40,000 home; being able to sit near white people in a restaurant (while in fact the Black masses have not been able to pay the rent of a $40.00 rat-infested hovel).

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The Black leaders have led the community to believe that brutality and force could be ended by subjecting the people to this very force of self-sacrificing demonstrations. The Black people realize brutality and force can only be inflicted if there is submission. The community has not responded in the past or in the present to the absurd and erroneous, deceitful tactics of so-called legitimate Black leaders. The community realizes that force and brutality can only be eliminated by counter force through self defense. Leaders who have recommended these tactics have never had the support and following of the downtrodden black masses who comprise the bulk of the community. Grassroots -- the downtrodden of the Black community, even though they rejected the hand-picked handkerchief heads endorsed by the power structure, the people have not had the academic or administrative knowledge to form themselves in long resistance to the brutality.

Marcus Garvey and Malcolm X were the two Black men of the twentieth century who posed an implacable challenge to both the oppressor and the endorsed spokesmen that could be dealt with in any other way than precisely the foul manner recorded by history. Malcolm, in our time, stood on the threshhold with the oppressor and the endorsed spokesmen in a bag that they couldn't get out of. Malcolm, implacable to the ultimate degree, held out to the Black masses the historical, stupendous victory of Black collective salvation and liberation from the chains of the oppressor and the treacherous embrace of the endorsed spokesmen. Only with the gun were the black masses denied this victory. But they learned from Malcolm that with the gun, they can recapture their dreams and bring them into reality.

The heirs of Malcolm now stand millions strong on their corner of the triangle, facing the racist dog oppressor and the soulless endorsed spokesmen. The heirs of Malcolm have picked up the gun and, taking first things first, are moving to expose the endorsed spokesmen for the Black masses to see them for what they are and always have been. The choice offered by the heirs of Malcolm to the endorsed spokesmen is to repudiate the oppressor and to crawl back to their people

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But first, they must respect the party which is transmitting this message. When the Vanguard group destroys the machinery of the oppressor by dealing with him in small groups of three and four, and then escapes the might of the oppressor, the masses will be overjoyed and will adhere to this correct strategy. When the masses hear that a gestapo policeman has been executed while sipping coffee at a counter, and the revolutionary executioners fled without being traced, the masses will see the validity of this type of approach to resistance. It is not necessary to organize thirty million Black people in primary groups of two's and three's but it is important for the party to show the people how to go about revolution. During slavery, in which no vanguard party existed and forms of communication were severely restricted and insufficient, many slave revolts occurred.

There are basically three ways one can learn: through study, through observation, and through actual experience. The black community is basically composed of activists. The community learns through activity, either through observation of or participation in the activity. To study and learn is good but the actual experience is the best means of learning. The party must engage in activities that will teach the people. The black community is basically not a reading community. Therefore it is very significant that the vanguard group first be activists. Without this knowledge of the black community, one could not gain the fundamental knowledge of the black revolution in racist America.

The main function of the party is to awaken the people and to teach them the strategic method of resisting the power structure, which is prepared not only to combat the resistance of the people with massive brutality, but to totally annihilate the black community, the black population.

If it is learned by the power structure that black people have "x" amount of guns in their possession, this will not stimulate the power structure to prepare itself with guns, because it is already more than prepared.

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The end result of this education will be positive for Black people in their resistance and negative for the power structure in its oppression, because the party always exemplifies revolutionary defiance. If the party is not going to make the people aware of the tools of liberation and the strategic method that is to be used, there will be no means by which the people will be mobilized properly.

The relationship between the vanguard party and the masses is a secondary relationship. The relationship between the members of the vanguard party is a primary relationship. It is important that the members of the vanguard group maintain a face-to-face relationship with each other. This is important if the party machinery is to be effective. It is impossible to put together functional party machinery or programs without this direct relationship. The members of the vanguard group should be tested revolutionaries. This will minimize the danger of Uncle Tom informers and opportunists.

The main purpose of vanguard group should be to raise the consciousness of the masses through educational programs and certain physical activities the party will participate in. The sleeping masses must be bombarded with the correct approach to struggle through the activities of the vanguard party. Therefore, the masses must know that the party exists. The party must use all means available to get this information across to the masses. If the masses do not have knowledge of the party, it will be impossible for the masses to follow the program of the party.

The vanguard party is never underground in the beginning of its existence, because this would limit its effectiveness and educational processes. How can you teach people if the people do not know and respect you? The party must exist above ground as long as the dog power structure will allow, and hopefully when the party is forced to go underground the message of the party will already have been put across to the people. The vanguard party's activities on the surface will necessarily be short-lived.

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This is why it is so important that the party make a tremendous impact upon the people before it is driven into secrecy.

At this time, the people know the party exists, and they will seek out further information on the activities of this underground party.

Many would-be revolutionaries work under the fallacious illusion that the vanguard party is to be a secret organization that the power structure knows nothing about, and the masses know nothing about, except for occasional letters that come to their homes by night. Underground parties cannot distribute leaflets announcing an underground meeting. These are contradictions and inconsistencies of the so-called revolutionaries. The so-called revolutionaries are in fact afraid of the very danger that they are advocating for the people. These so-called revolutionaries want the people to say what they themselves are afraid to say, and the people to do what they themselves are afraid to do. This makes the so-called revolutionary a coward and a hypocrite.

If these imposters would investigate the history of revolution, they would see that the vanguard group always starts out above ground and is later driven underground by the aggressor. The Cuban Revolution exemplifies this fact; when Fidel Castro started to resist the butcher Batista and the American running dogs, he started by speaking on the campus of the University of Havana in public. He was later driven to the hills. His impact upon the dispossessed people of Cuba was very great and received with much respect. When he went into secrecy, Cuban people searched him out. People went to the hills to find him and his band of twelve. Castro handled the revolutionary struggle correctly. If the Chinese Revolution is investigated, it will be seen that the Communist Party was quite on the surface so that they would be able to muster support from the masses. There are many areas one can read about to learn the correct approach, such as the revolution in Kenya, the Algerian Revolution, Fanon's THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH, the Russian Revolution, the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and a host of others.

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A revolutionary must realize at if he is sincere, death is imminent due to the fact that the things he is saying and doing are extremely dangerous. Without this realization, it is impossible to proceed as a revolutionary. The masses are constantly looking for a guide, a Messiah, to liberate them from the hands of the oppressor. The vanguard party must exemplify the characteristics of worthy leadership. Millions and millions of oppressed people might not know members of the vanguard party personally or directly, but they will gain through an indirect acquaintance the proper strategy for liberation via the mass media and the physical activities of the party. It is of prime importance that the vanguard party develop a political organ, such as a newspaper produced by the party, as well as employ strategically revolutionary art and destruction of the oppressor's machinery. For example, Watts. The economy and property of the oppressor was destroyed to such an extent that no matter how the oppressor tried to whitewash the activities of the black brothers, the real nature and the real cause of the activity was communicated to every black community. For further example, no matter how the oppressor tries to distort and confuse the message of Brother Stokely Carmichael, Black people all over the country understand it perfectly and welcome it.

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense teaches that in the final analysis, the amount of guns and defense weapons, such as hand grenades, bazookas, and other necessary equipment, will be supplied by taking these weapons from the power structure, as exemplified by the Viet Cong. Therefore, the greater the military preparation on the part of the oppressor, the greater is the availability of weapons for the black community. It is believed by some hypocrites that when the people are taught by the vanguard group to prepare for resistance, this only brings the man down on them with increasing violence and brutality; but the fact of the matter is that when the man becomes more oppressive, this only heightens the revolutionary fervor. The people never make revolution. The oppressors by their brutal actions cause the resistance by the people. The vanguard party only teaches the correct methods of resistance. So, if things can get worse for

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oppressed people, then they will feel no need for revolution or resistance. The complaint of the hypocrites that the Black Panther Part for Self Defense is exposing the people to deeper suffering is an incorrect observation. People have proved that they will not tolerate any more oppression by the racist dog police through their rebellions in the black communities across the country. The people are looking now for guidance to extend and strengthen their resistance struggle.

FEAR AND DOUBT

By Huey P. Newton

May 15, 1967

The lower socio-economic Black male is a man of confusion. He faces a hostile environment and is not sure that it is not his own sins that have attracted the hostilities of society. All his life he has been taught (explicitly and implicitly) that he is an inferior approximation of humanity. As a man, he finds himself void of those things that bring respect and a feeling of worthiness. He looks around for something to blame for his situation, but because he is not sophisticated regarding the socio-economic milieu and because of negativistic parental and institutional teachings, he ultimately blames himself.

When he was a child, his parents told him that they were not affluent because "we didn't have the opportunity to become educated," or "we did not take advantage of the educational opportunities that were offered to us." They tell their children that things will be different for them if they are educated and skilled, but that there is absolutely nothing other than this occasional warning (and often not even this) to stimulate education. Black people are great worshippers of education, even the lower socio-economic Black person, but at the same time, they are afraid of exposing themselves to it. They are afraid because they are vulnerable to having their fears verified; perhaps they will find that they can't compete with white students. The Black person tells himself that he could have done much more if he had really wanted to. The fact is, of course, that the assumed educational opportunities were never

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available to the lower socio-economic Black person due to the unique position assigned him in life.

It is a two-headed monster that haunts this man. First, his attitude is that he lacks innate ability to cope with the socio-economic problems confronting him, and second, he tells himself that he has the ability but he simply has not felt strongly enough to try to acquire the skills needed to manipulate his environment. In a desperate effort to assume self-respect, he rationalizes that he is lethargic; in this way, he denies a possible lack of innate ability. If he openly attempts to discover his abilities, he and others may see him for what he is - or is not, and this is the real fear. He then withdraws into the world of the invisible, but not without a struggle. He may attempt to make himself visible by processing his hair, acquiring a "boss mop", or driving a long car, even though he can't afford it. He may father several illegitimate children by several different women in order to display his masculinity. But in the end, he realizes that he is ineffectual in his efforts.

Society responds to him as a thing, a beast, a nonentity, something to be ignored or stepped on. He is asked to respect laws that do not respect him. He is asked to digest a code of ethics that acts upon him but not for him. He is confused and in a constant state of rage, of shame and doubt. This psychological set permeates all his interpersonal relationships. It determines his view of the social system. His psychological development has been prematurely arrested. This doubt begins at a very early age and continues through his life. The parents pass it on to the child and the social system reinforces the fear, the shame, and the doubt. In the third or fourth grade, he may find that he shares the classroom with white students, but when the class is engaged in reading exercises, all the Black students find themselves in a group at a table reserved for slow readers. This may be quite an innocent effort on the part of the school system. The teacher may not realize that the Black students feared (in fact, feel certain) that Black means dumb and white means smart. The children do not realize that the head start the children got at home is what accounts for the situation. It is generally accepted that the child is the father of the man; this holds true for the lower socio-economic Black people.

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With whom, with what can he, a man, identify? As a child he had no permanent male figure with whom to identify; as a man, he sees nothing in society with which he can identify as an extension of himself. His life is built on mistrust, shame, doubt, guilt, inferiority, role confusion, isolation and despair. He feels that he is something less than a man, and it is evident in his conversation: "the white man is 'THE MAN', he got everything, and he knows everything, and a nigger ain't nothing." In a society where a man is valued according to occupation and material possessions, he is without possessions. He is unskilled and more often than not, either marginally employed or unemployed. Often his wife (who is able to secure a job as a maid cleaning for white people) is the breadwinner. He is, therefore, viewed as quite worthless by his wife and children. He is ineffectual both in and out of the home. He cannot provide for or protect his family. He is invisible, a non-entity. Society will not acknowledge him as a man. He is a consumer and not a producer. He is dependent upon the white man ('THE MAN') to feed his family, to give him a job, educate his children, serve as the model that he tries to emulate. He is dependent and he hates 'THE MAN' and he hates himself. Who is he? Is he a very old adolescent or is he the slave he used to be?

What did he do to be so BLACK and blue?

EXECUTIVE MANDATE NO. 1
STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Delivered May 2, 1967, at Sacramento, California, State Capitol Building

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense calls upon the American people in general and the Black people in particular to take careful note of the racist California Legislature which is now considering legislation aimed at keeping the Black people disarmed and powerless at the very same time that racist police agencies throughout the

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country are intensifying the terror, brutality, murder and repression of Black people.

At the same time that the American government is waging a racist war of genocide in Vietnam, the concentration camps* in which Japanese Americans were interned during World War II are being renovated and expanded. Since America has historically reserved the most barbaric treatment for non-white people, we are forced to conclude that these concentration camps are being prepared for Black people who are determined to gain their freedom by any means necessary. The enslavement of Black people from the very beginning of this country, the genocide practiced on the American Indians and the confining of the survivors on reservations, the savage lynching of thousands of Black men and women, the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and now the cowardly massacre in Vietnam, all testify to the fact that towards people of color the racist power structure of America has but one policy: repression, genocide, terror, and the big stick.

Black people have begged, prayed, petitioned, demonstrated and everything else to get the racist power structure of America to right the wrongs which have historically been perpetrated against Black people. All of these efforts have been answered by more repression, deceit, and hypocrisy. As the aggression of the racist American government escalates in Vietnam, the police agencies of America escalate the repression of Black people throughout the ghettos of America. Vicious police dogs, cattle prods and increased patrols have become familiar sights in black communities. City Hall turns a deaf ear to the pleas of Black people for relief from this increasing terror.

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense believes that the time has come for Black people to arm themselves against this terror before it is too late. The pending Mulford Act brings the hour of doom one step nearer. A people who have suffered so much for so long at the hands of a racist society, must draw the line somewhere. We believe that the Black communities of America must rise up as one man to halt the progression of a trend that leads inevitably to their total destruction.

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--Huey P. Newton
Minister of Defense

*See "Concentration Camps U.S.A." by Charles R. Allen, Jr., and "American Concentration Camps" by Boswell.

EXECUTIVE MANDATE NO. 2:
STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Delivered June 29, 1967

So Let This Be Heard. . .

Brother Stokely Carmichael:

Because you have distinguished yourself in the struggle for the total liberation of Black people from oppression in racist white America;

Because you have acted courageously and shown great fortitude under the most adverse circumstances;

Because you have proven yourself as a true revolutionary guided by a great feeling of love for our people;

Because you have set such a fine example, in the tradition of Brother Malcolm, of dedicating your entire life to the struggle of Black Liberation, inspiring our youth and providing a model for others to emulate;

Because you have refused to serve in the oppressor's racist mercenary, aggressive war machine, showing that you know who your true friends and enemies are;

Because of your new endeavor to organize and liberate the Crown Colony of Washington, D.C., you will inevitably be forced to confront, deal with, and conquer the racist Washington Police Department which functions as the protector of the racist dog power structure, occupying the Black Community in the same manner and for

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the same reasons that the racist U.S. Armed Forces occupy South Vietnam;

You are hereby drafted into the Black Panther Party for Self Defense, invested with the rank of Field Marshall, delegated the following authority, power, and responsibility:

> To establish revolutionary law, order and justice in the territory lying between the Continental Divide East to the Atlantic Ocean; North of the Mason-Dixon Line to the Canadian Border; South of the Mason-Dixon Line to the Gulf of Mexico.

....So Let It Be Done.

--Huey P. Newton
Minister of Defense

June 29, 1967

EXECUTIVE MANDATE NO. 3:
STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Delivered on March 1, 1968.

SO LET THIS BE HEARD:

Because of the St. Valentine Day massacre of February 14, 1929, in which outlaws donned the uniforms of Policemen, posed as such, and thereby gained entrance to locked doors controlled by rival outlaws with whom they were contending for control of the bootlegging industry in Chicago; and because these gangsters, gaining entry through their disguise as Policemen, proceeded to exterminate their rivals with machinegun fire, we believe that prudence would dictate that one should be alert when opening one's door to strangers, late at night,

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in the wee hours of the morning -- even when these strangers wear the uniform of policemen. History teaches us that the man in the uniform may or may not be a policeman authorized to enter the homes of the people.

AND

Taking notice of the fact that (1) on January 16, 1968, at 3:30 A.M., members of the San Francisco Police Department kicked down the door and made an illegal entry and search of the home of Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information. These Pigs had no search warrant, no arrest warrant, and were therefore not authorized to enter. They were not invited for them to enter was explicitly denied by the Minister of Information. Present were Sister Kathleen Cleaver, our Communications Secretary and wife to our Minister of Information, and Brother Emory Douglas, our Revolutionary Artist.

Taking further notice of the fact that (2) on February 25, 1968, several uniformed gestapos of the Berkeley Pig Department, accompanied by several other white men in plainclothes, bearing an assortment of shotguns, rifles, and service revolvers, made a forceful, unlawful entry and search of the home of Bobby Seale, Chairman of our Party, and his wife, Sister Artie Seale. These Pigs had no warrant either to search or to arrest. When asked by Chairman Bobby to produce a warrant, they arrogantly stated that they did not need one. They had no authority to enter -- what they did have was the power of the gun. Thus we are confronted with a critical situation. Our organization has received serious threats, from certain racist elements of White America, including the Oakland, Berkeley, and San Francisco Pig Departments. Threats to take our lives, to exterminate us. We cannot determine when any of these elements, or a combination of them, may move to implement these threats. We must be alert to the danger at all times. We will not fall victim to a St. Valentine's Massacre. Therefore, those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our

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homes in violation of our HUMAN RIGHTS, will henceforth be treated as outlaws, as gangsters, as evildoers. We have no way of determining that a man in a uniform involved in a forced outlaw entry into our home is in fact a Guardian of the Law. He is acting like a lawbreaker and we must make an appropriate response.

We draw the line at the threshold of our doors. It is therefore mandated as a general order to all members of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense that all members must acquire the technical equipment to defend their homes and their dependents and shall do so. Any member of the Party having such technical equipment who fails to defend his threshold shall be expelled from the Party for Life.

....SO LET THIS BE DONE.

—Huey P. Newton
Minister of Defense

MARCH 1, 1968

HUEY ON ANARCHISTS AND INDIVIDUALISTS AS RELATED TO REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AND THE BLACK LIBERATION MOVEMENT

We should understand there is a difference between the rebellion of the anarchists and the black revolution or liberation of the black colony.

This is a class society, it always has been. This reactionary class society places its limitations on individuals, not just in terms of their occupation, but also regarding self expression, being mobile, and being free to really be creative and do anything they want to do.

The class society prevents this. This is true not only for the mass of the lower or subjugated class. It is also true within the ruling class, the master class. That class also limits the freedom of the individual souls of the people which comprise it.

In the upper class, the individuals always try to free themselves from these limitations — the artificial limitations placed upon him through external sources, namely, some hierarchy that goes by the name of State or Governmental Administration.

In America, we have not only a class society, we also have a caste system, and black people are fitted into the lowest caste. They have no mobility for going up the class ladder. They have no privilege to enter into the ruling structure at all.

Within the ruling class they're objecting (resisting?), because the people have found that they're completely subjected to the will of the administration and to the manipulators. This brings about a very strange phenomenon in America. That is, many of the rebelling white students and the anarchists are the offspring of this master class. Surely most of them have a middle class background and some even upper-class. They see the limitations imposed upon them and now they're striving, as all men strive, to get freedom of the soul. Freedom of expression, and freedom of movement, without the artificial limitations from antique values.

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Blacks and colored people in America, confined within the caste system, are discriminated against as a whole group of people. It's not a question of individual freedom, as it is for the children of the upper classes. We haven't reached the point of trying to free ourselves individually because we're dominated and oppressed as a group of people.

Part of the people of this country [illegible] which is a great part, [illegible] part of the youth themselves. But they're not doing this as a group of people. Because as a group they're already free to an extent. Their problem is not a group problem really, because they can easily integrate into the structure. Potentially they're mobile enough to do this. They're the educated ones, the "future of the country," and so forth. They can easily gain a certain amount of power over the society by integrating into the rulership circle.

But they see that even within the rulership circle there are still antique values that have no respect for individualism. They find themselves subjugated. No matter what class they're in they find themselves subjugated because of the nature of this class society. So their fight is to free the individual's soul.

This brings about another problem. They're being ruled by an alien source that has nothing to do with the needs of individual expression. They want to escape this, to overturn this, but they see no need to form a structure or a real, disciplined vanguard movement. Their reasoning is that by setting up a disciplined organization they feel they'd be replacing the old structure with other limitations. They fear they'd be setting themselves up as directing the people, therefore limiting the individual again.

But what they don't understand, or it seems that they don't understand, is as long as the military-industrial complex exists, then the structure of oppression of the individual continue. An individual would be threatened even if he were to achieve his freedom in a society. He'll be there and because there will be an organized lower group there ready to strip him of his individual freedom at any moment.

In Cuba they had a revolution, they had a vanguard group that was a disciplined group, and they realized that the state won't disappear until imperialism is completely wiped out, structurally and also philosophically, or the bourgeois thoughts won't be changed. Once imperialism is wiped out they can have their communist state and the state or territorial boundaries will disappear.

In this country the anarchists seem to feel that if they just express themselves individually and tend to ignore the limitations imposed on them, without leadership and without discipline they can oppose the very disciplined, organized, reactionary state. This is not true. They will be oppressed as long as imperialism exists. You cannot oppose a system such as this to oppose it with organization that's even more extremely disciplined and dedicated than the structure you're opposing.

I can understand the anarchists wanting to go directly from state to non-state, but historically it's incorrect. As far as I'm concerned, thinking of the recent French Revolution, the reason the French uprising failed is simply because the anarchists in the country, who by definition had no organization, had no people that were reliable enough as far as the mass of the people were concerned, to replace DeGaulle and his government. Now, the people were skeptical about the Communist Party and the other progressive parties, because they didn't side with the people of medium living. They lagged behind the people, so they lost the respect of the people, and the people looked for guidance from the students and anarchists.

But the anarchists were unable to offer a structural program to replace the DeGaulle government. So the people were forced to turn back to DeGaulle. It wasn't the people's fault, it was Cohn Bendit's fault and all the other anarchists who felt they could just go from state to non state.

In this country [illegible] getting back home to North America now [illegible] we can side with the student radicals. We would try to encourage them, and persuade them to organize and weld a sharp cutting tool.

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In order to do this they would have to be disciplined and they would have at least some philosophical replacement of the system. This is not to say that this itself will free the individual. The individual will not be free until the state does not exist at all, and I think — I don't want to be redundant — this cannot be replaced by the anarchists right away.

As far as the blacks are concerned, we are not hung up on attempting to actualize or express our individual souls because we're oppressed not as individuals but as a whole group of people. Our evolution, or our liberation, is based first on freeing our group. Freeing our group to a certain degree. After we gain our liberation, our people will not be free. I can imagine in the future that the blacks will rebel against the organized leadership that the blacks themselves have structured. They will see there will be limitations, limiting their individual selves, and limiting their freedom of expression. But this is only after they become free as a group.

This is what makes our group different from the white anarchist, besides he views his group as already free. Now he's striving for freedom of his individual self. This is the big difference. We're not fighting for freedom of our individual selves, we're fighting for a group freedom. In the future there will probably be a rebellion where blacks will say, "Well, our leadership is limiting our freedom, because of the rigid discipline. Now that we've gained our freedom, we will strive for our individualistic freedom that has nothing to do with organized group or state." And the group will be disorganized, and it should be.

But at this point we stress discipline, we stress organization, we do not stress psychedelic drugs, and all the other things that have to do with just the individual expansion of the mind. We're trying to gain true liberation of a group of people, and this makes our struggle somewhat different from the whites.

Now, how is it the same. It's the same in the fact that both of us are striving for freedom. They will not be free — the white anarchists will not be free — until we are free so that makes our fight their fight really. The imperialists and the bourgeois bureaucratic capitalists will not give the individual freedom while they keep a whole group of people based upon race, color oppressed as a group. How can they expect to get individual freedom when the imperialists oppress whole nations of people? Until we gain liberation as a group they won't gain any liberation as an individual person. So this makes our fight the same, and we must keep this in perspective, and always see the similarities and differences in it.

There's a tremendous amount of difference in it, and there's a due amount of similarities between the two cases. Both are striving for freedom, and both are striving for liberation of their people, only one is advanced to a degree higher than the other. The anarchists are advanced a step higher, but only in theory. But as actuality of conditions, they shouldn't be advanced higher because they should see the necessity of wiping out the imperialistic structure by organizing groups just as we must be organized.

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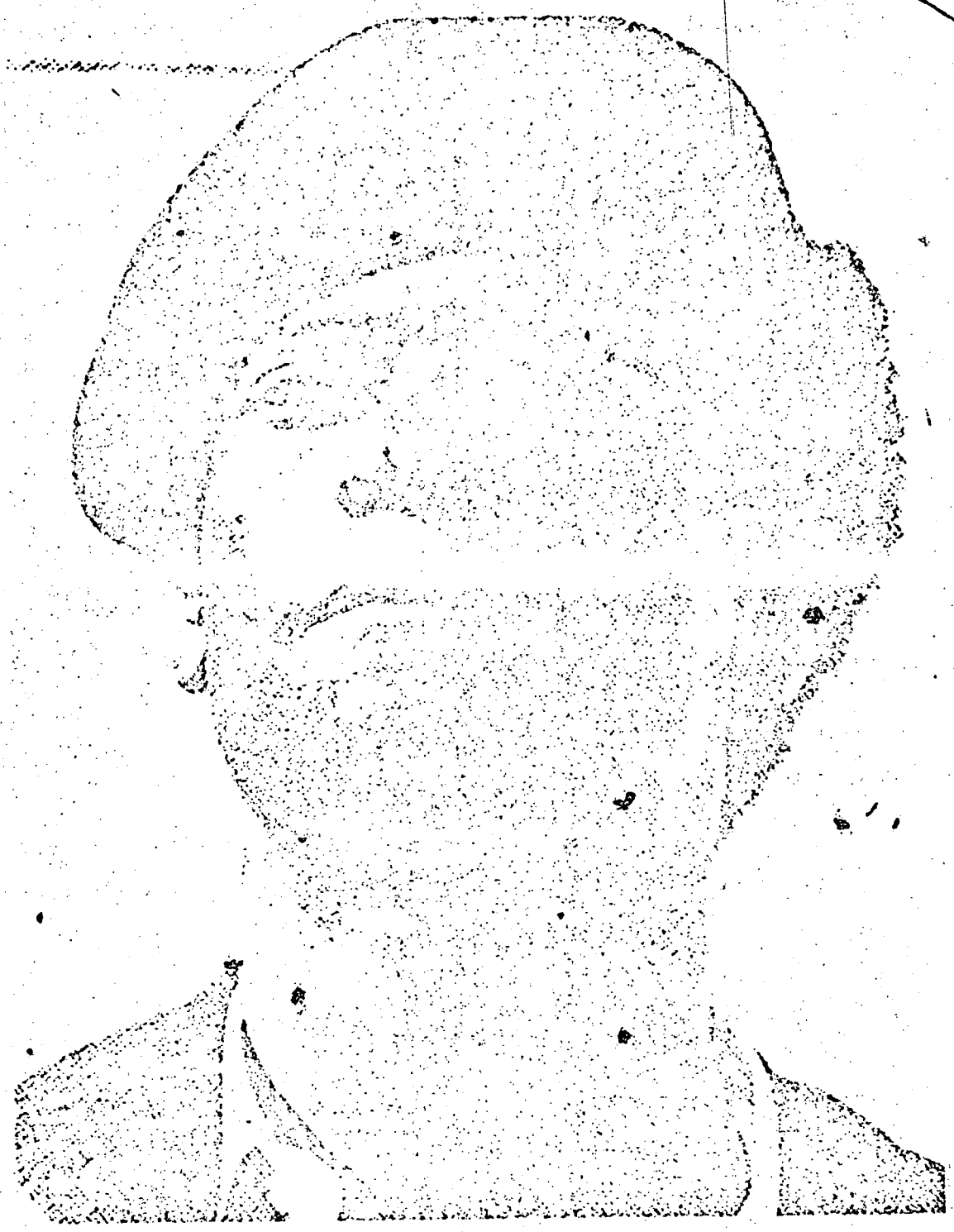

ESSAYS FROM
THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE.
HUEY NEWTON

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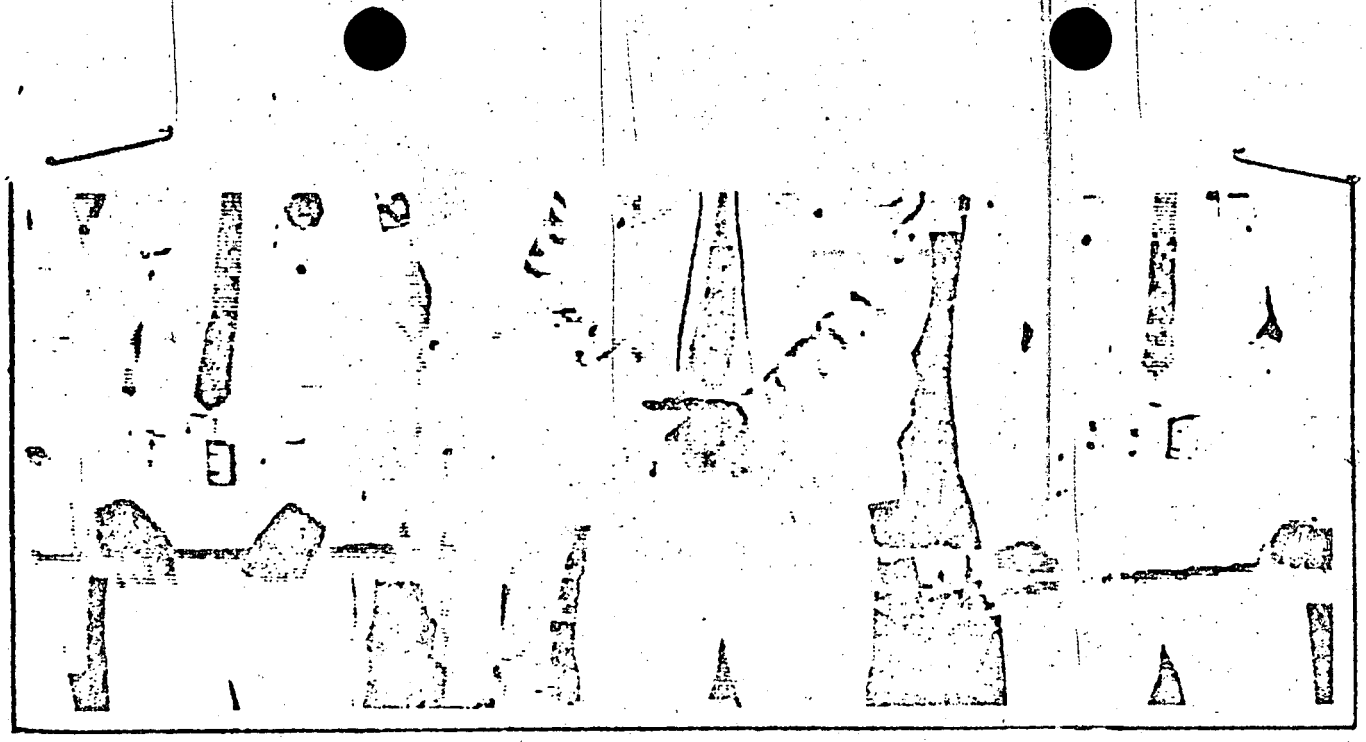
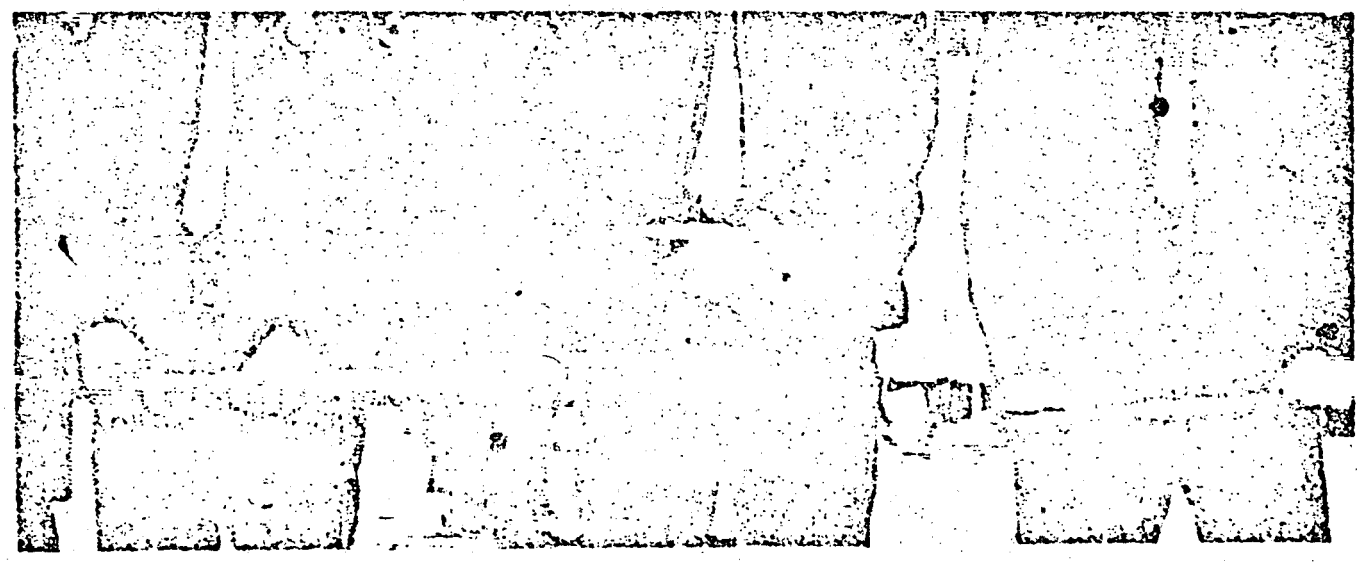


major City police departments command officer conferences

John Brown Caucus, SDS -- U. of Illinois, Chicago Circle
in cooperation with Chicago Regional SDS



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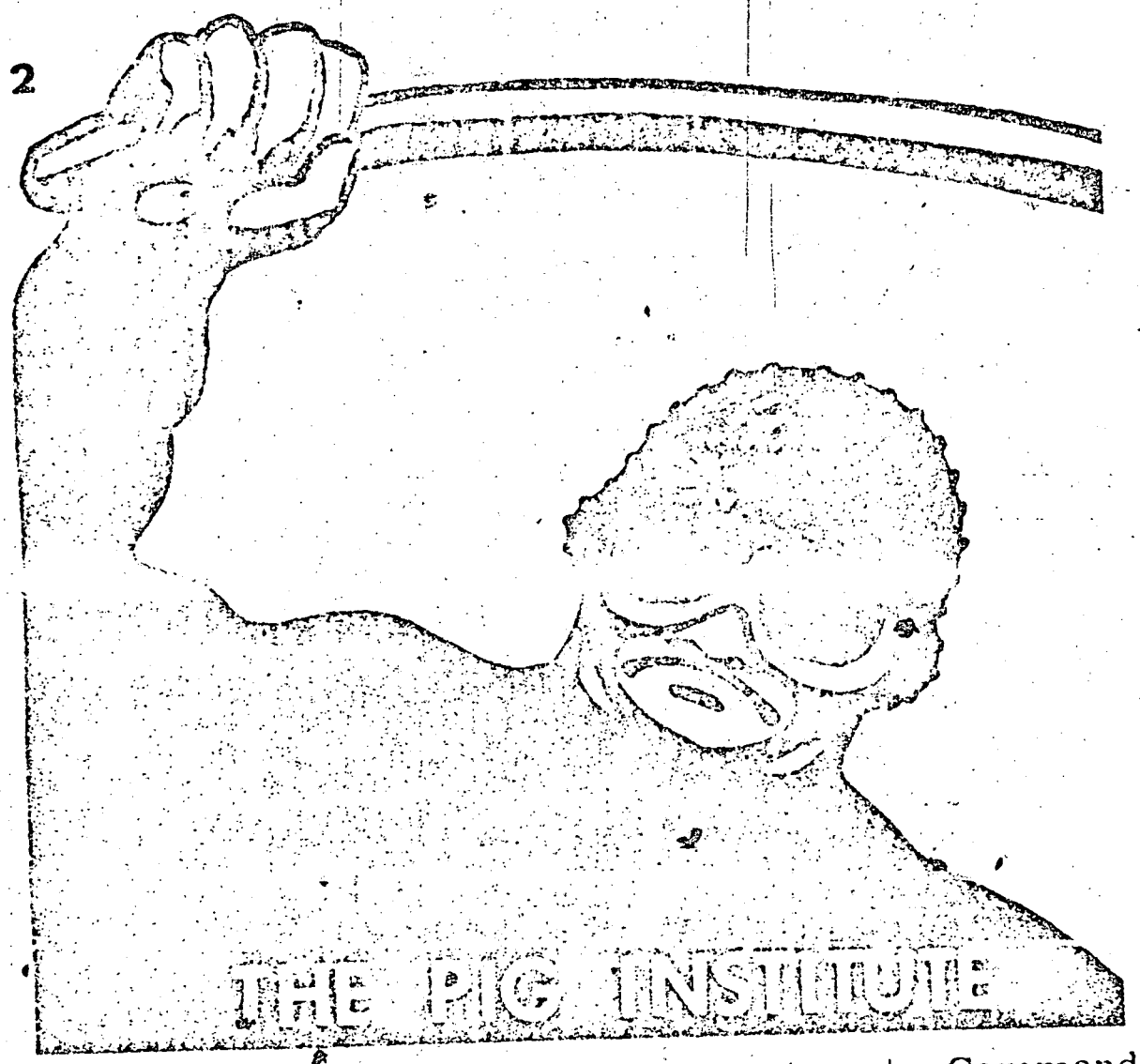

TITLE: Major City Police Departments Command Officer Conferences

SPONSOR: Criminal Justice Curriculum (under a $79,000 grant from Office of Law Enforcement Assistance (OLEA)

PROGRAM: 15 one-week conferences over a two-year period--it is "the first project ever conducted in the United States". The first conference is to be held May 25-30 and is entitled "Recruitment and Retention of Police Personnel". (This certainly sounds innocent enough; take the example of the Cakland Police Dept. They use the most modern, computerized psychogical and sociological testing methods to duplicate exactly the racist pigs they now have. Oakland then retains them with the highest wage scale and fringe benefits in the country (even

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3 better than Chicago). That's real progress: ask Cakland Panthers Huey Newton, Bobby Hutton or Eldridge Cleaver.)

PARTICIPANTS: Command-level officers from the nation's 32 largest cities.

LOCATION: University of Illinois at Chicago Circle: the conferences are to be located in Chicago because this location is "geographically centrally located an ideal base for criminal justice training." Chicago also happens to be the home of "Shoot to Kill" Daley and the most computerized and motorized Pig Dept. and one of the most victimized and brutalized black and Latin communities in the country.

DIRECTOR: Richard A. Wild, a small-town police chief from Michigan who concluded his Masters paper at Michigan State University's Police School with the recommendation that MSU should start teaching required courses in

(1) police pursuit driving
(2) riot and crowd control
(3) firearms training in all police weapons

JUSTIFICATION: The director of the program states that "UICC has acknowledged its role as an urban center university with a responsibility to assist in the solution of urban problems". In reality, the University does not feel a responsibility to serve the people of the community, but the racist power structure. The solution of urban problems can mean anything from a radical restructuring of our society to genocide against the black community. Given that the racist power structure hasn't yet made a serious effort to solve the most serious problems and that in many ways the maintenance of their power depends on the continued existence of these problems, the first alternative seems unlikely. Given the nature of the new police weapons: MACE, cattle prods, armored cars, tear and vomit gas — and the increasing repression directed against the black community, the second alternative —genocide— is more likely.

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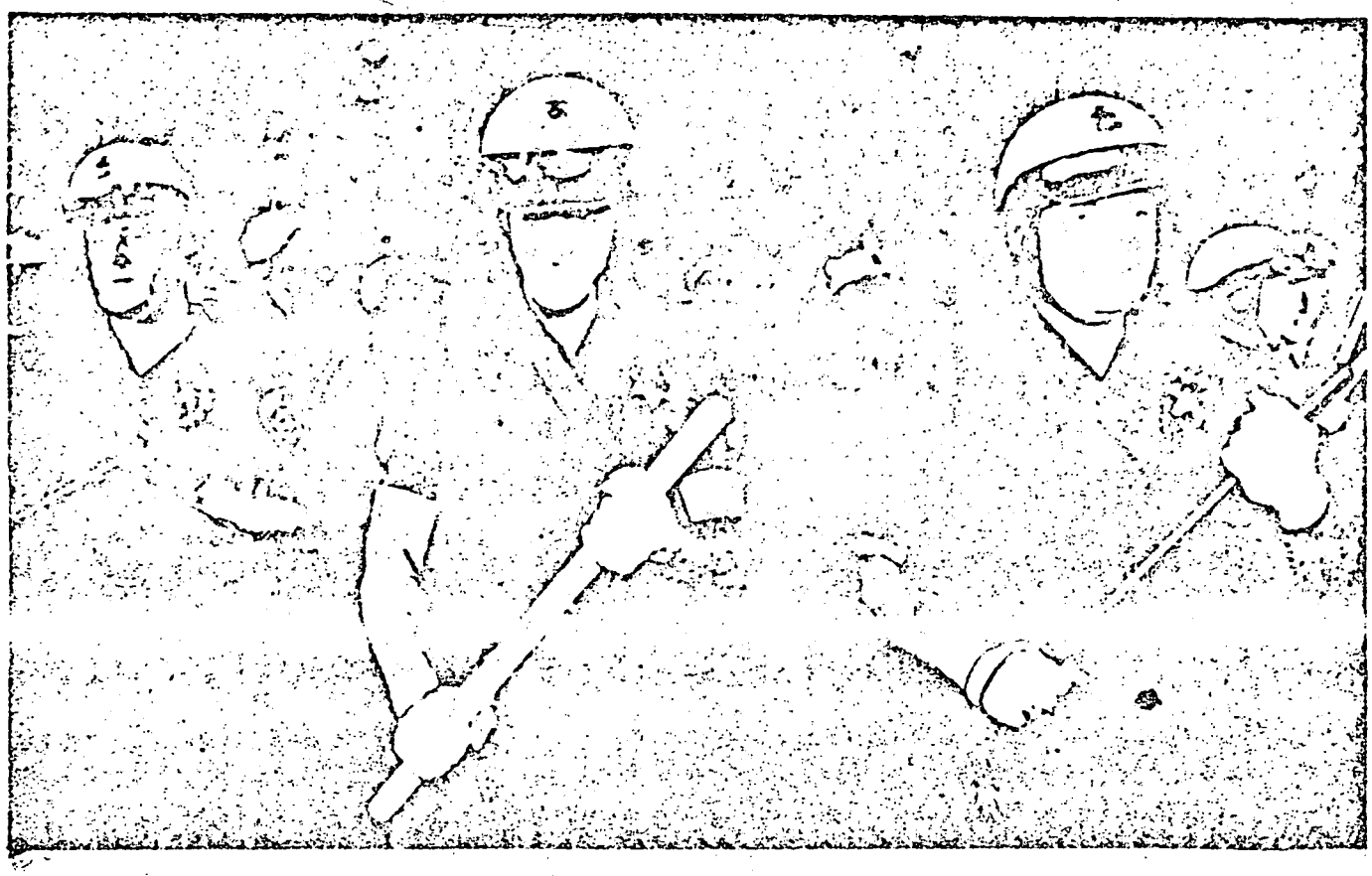

What Police Institutes Are About

The pigs are coming down on the people. The racist power structure is getting uptight because large numbers of black, brown and white people are understanding what this country and the pigs are all about. The more we understand, the harder we fight. And the harder we fight, the greater is the threat to the political, economic and social control of this country by the racist power structure. And when the people in power feel threatened they respond in the only way they can—with force and violence.

As the number of black rebellions, campus revolts, labor strikes, welfare marches and sit-ins, rent strikes, etc., increase, the power structure and its pigs become increasingly incapable of stopping the people and are forced to develop newer, more sophisticated methods to control them. That is what police institutes like the one at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle and the one on police technology at IIT are all about.

"Just Doin' My Job"

We often hear about how the cop is "just doing his job". That's certainly true enough; but what exactly is his "job"? The actions of the police in the black and brown communities make that clear. Try telling any ghetto dweller that the police are in his community to protect the people. He knows that is a lie—they are there to protect private property, to function as an "occupying army" to protect the property of the outside—generally white—businessman. When the "showdown" between property and people's lives comes the pigs will always side with the businessman. The order that Daley gave last April—"Shoot to kill"—was no mistake. Ogilvie's statement upon sending in the National Guard—"Property Must Be Protected"—meant the same thing—the property of storeowners and slumlords is to be maintained at the cost of human lives.

Pigs serve three repressive functions in what we will call the black and brown internal colonies. This is not to say that the pigs are not repressive in white neighborhoods; the brutal attacks on white youth—students, dropouts, gang kids, and to an increasing extent white workers—should dispel that idea. The pigs function in a similar manner in white neighborhoods but it is obvious that the repression brought down on the black and brown communities is not only more intense given the nature of this racist society, but it is of

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5 a qualitatively different nature from the way whites are treated.

The police function first to maintain "law and order"; the law which the capitalist class has developed to protect its wealth and property and the order which it needs to maintain its power. The pigs are the armed force which is used to "Serve and Protect" the rulers of this country. Police are assigned to patrol the neighborhoods, schools, hangouts and parks. Any deviation from their ideas as to what constitutes "good behavior" is met with brutal force. They occupy and surround the high schools (black, brown and white) to keep any opposition to the rotten educational system from "getting out of hand". Actually they act more like guards in a prison, which is what the high schools function as. In the past year they have increased the size of the gang intelligence unit (GIU) from 38 to over 200. The GIU watches, spies on, harasses and intimidates anyone they define as being a member of a "gang".

Second, police act to destroy the dignity and spirit of resistance which is so widespread in the black and brown communities. They verbally and physically abuse and intimidate people on the street—men, women, and young people are forced to undergo constant harassment, intimidation and coercion—stop and frisk, curfew violations, no standing on corners, women just walking down the street at night humiliated or arrested for prostitution. The street becomes the cops' turf.

The people who run this country are either unwilling or unable to meet the needs of the people; they are more concerned with maintaining their wealth and power.

The people need and are demanding:

*equality and an end to discrimination

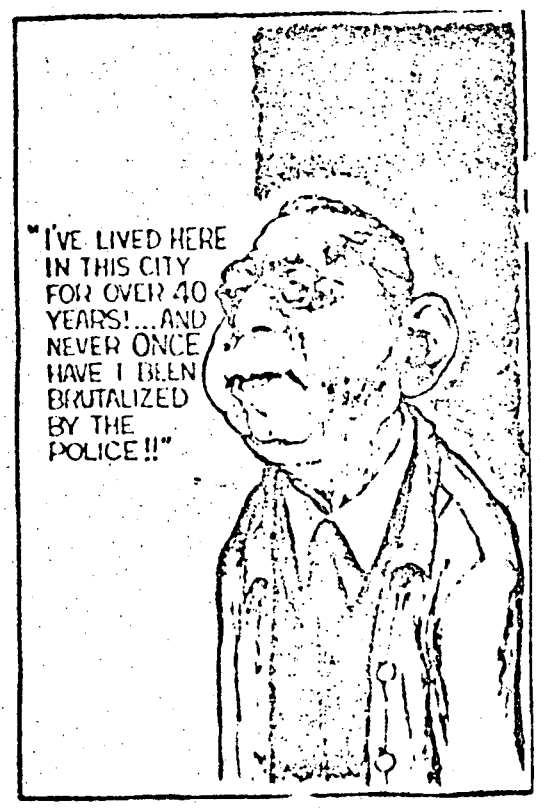
*an end to the fighting and dying in wars which are fought to protect the rulers' business interests

*jobs which provide a decent standards of living with acceptable (that is human) working conditions

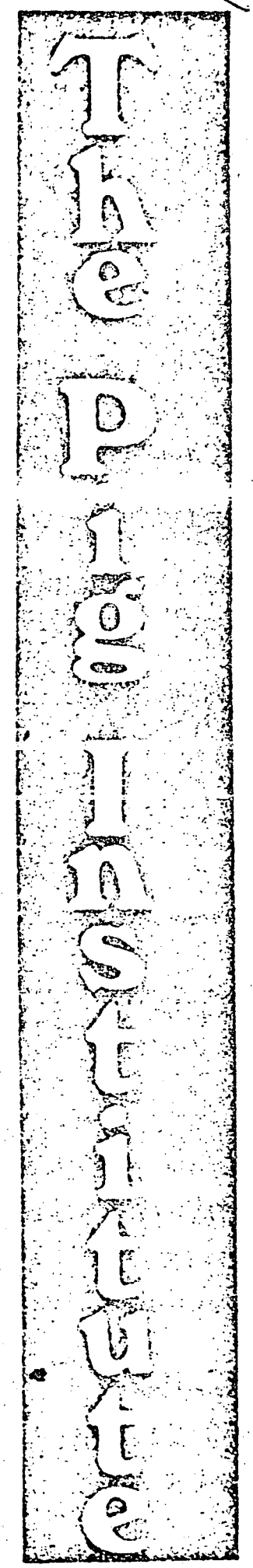
*an end to police brutality and repression

*decent food, clothing, and housing

*a radically different educational system—one which doesn't consist of poor facilities, teachers functioning as cops, the tracking system, exclusion of black and brown students, and useless distorted course content



In order to meet their needs people begin to organize and fight. When this happens the pigs



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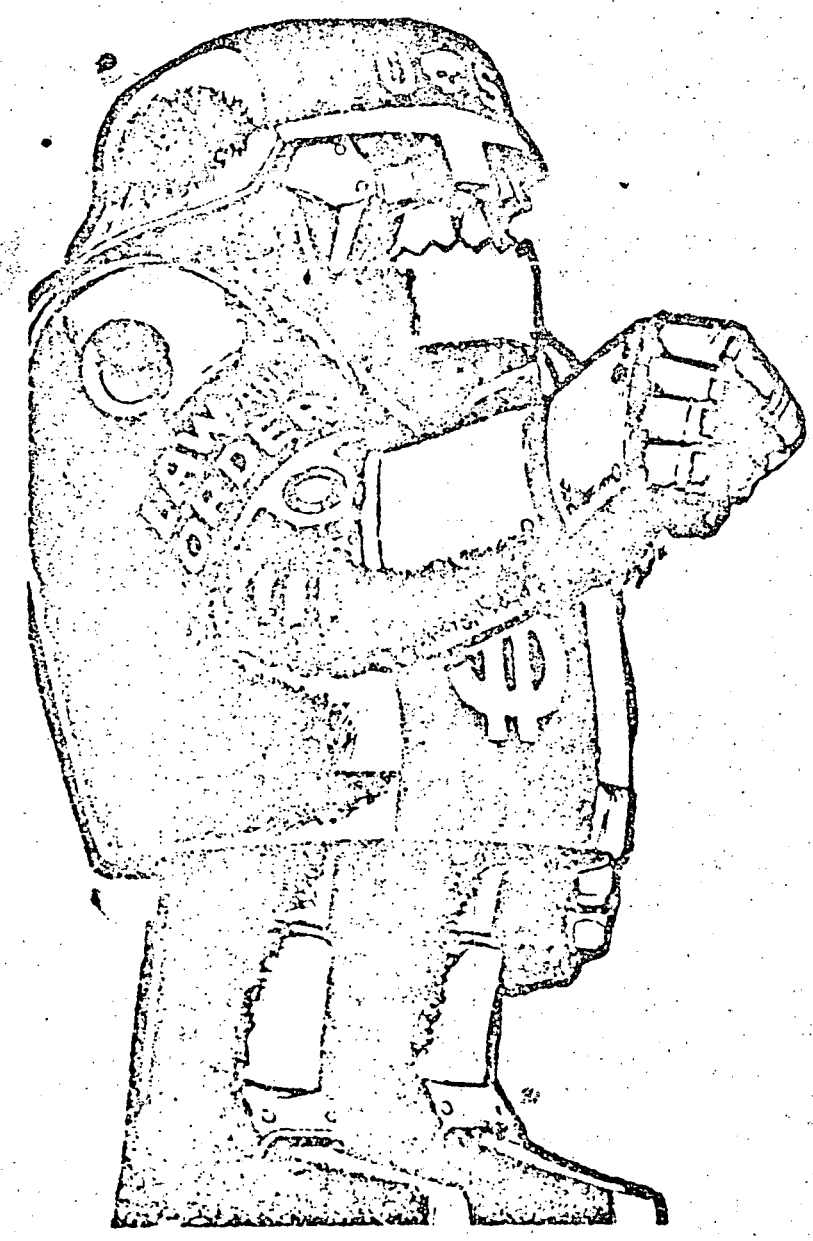
reveal their third function: that of stopping any movement which threatens the racist power structure. Any organization which seriously attempts to meet the needs of the people will be attacked and if possible destroyed. The pigs will use "any means necessary": from arrests on absurd trumped-up charges to infiltrating organizations and framing people to beatings and murder.

The repression directed against radical and revolutionary groups in the past few months has been overwhelming. In Chicago the Black Panther Party and the Young Lords Organization have experienced police harassment to the greatest extent. The Black Panther Party has been organizing continually to meet the needs of the black community. They have set up a Breakfast for Children program in which they feed several hundred children free breakfast each day (often their only hot meal) and are setting up a free Health Care program. The Panthers have always spoken against racism, urging black and brown people, white working class and young people to fight against the real enemy—the racist power structure. As a result, the Panthers have become the targets of a special program of repression—the shooting and jailing of Huey P. Newton, the attempt to jail Eldridge Cleaver, the murder of at least 15 Panthers around the country, the arrest of 21 in New York on conspiracy charges, and the jailing of more than 30 Panthers in one week in Chicago are specifics of that repression.

The Young Lords, a militant Puerto Rican youth group, has also involved itself in the fight for its people's needs. They have organized a program of opposition to the urban renewal



POLICE REPRESSION DIRECTED AGAINST THE

—Huey P. Newton: attacked, shot, jailed and sente

—Eldridge Cleaver: parole revoked, hounded out of

—Bobby Seale: indicted for "inciting a riot" at Dem

—Bobby Hutton: shot 19 times and killed by Oakland

—15 Panthers around this country murdered by pig

—Fred Hampton: convicted of "robbery"—allege distributing them to neighborhood kids

—"Bunchy" Carter and John Huggins: murdered by

—Bobby Rush: arrested 4 times, 3 of them on gun c

—21 New York Panthers: indicted for "conspira $2,000,000 bail

—3 Chicago Panthers: indicted for "conspiracy" t bail

—2 Chicago Panthers: while carrying out the property"

—19 Chicago Panthers: arrested in Chicago on having license plates attached with regulation pointed at angles rather than straight ahead" t

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program in Lincoln Park which expels Latin families from their homes and apartments to be replaced by upper-middle-income white professionals. The pigs have come down hard on the Lords as a result of their involvement in these struggles. Cha Cha Jimenez, president of the YLO, has been arrested at least 10 times in the past few months on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to curfew violations to mob action. Lords are continually harassed on the streets by the pigs.

We occasionally hear it said that the fault lies with the individual policeman, and that he needs to be "educated". But the hatred for the police comes not as a result of the actions of the individual cop but as a response to the functions (outlined above) which the police play. Those of us who were in the park during the Convention this summer or who live in black or Spanish communities know that it doesn't matter if a cop is a PhD or a grade school dropout because once he puts on the uniform, he begins to "do his job".

The police have not acquired any new functions; they have historically been tools of the ruling class. They helped the slaveowners to keep the slaves "in their place" and prevented slave rebellions. They served the industrial bosses and robber barons, men like Jay Gould and Andrew Carnegie, in breaking strikes—stopping picket lines, protecting scabs and brutally beating, sometimes killing, striking men and women. They helped the company owners during the thirties when working men and women fought for unions and a decent standard of living. Even today they help to suppress wildcat strikes.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

ed to 2-15 years

the country

cratic National Convention

, Calif. pigs

dly stealing 400 ice cream bars and

two police agents in Calif.

harges

icy" to blow up department stores—

purchase illegal weapons—$225,000

garbage arrested for "stealing city

ne day on charges ranging from "not
nuts and bolts" to "headlights of car
us creating a "safety hazard"

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WHAT TO DO

It should be clear that the police institute will not in any way benefit the black and Latin communities, the working people or the youth of this country; will not in any way help to solve the serious problems we face—racial inequality, imperialist wars, poverty. In fact, by emphasizing a policy of overwhelming police power and continued repression it may aggravate the problems.

We must expose and educate people to understand the role of this institute and the pigs. We must demand that this institute be stopped.

While we demand that the police institute get off the Chicago Circle campus, it is not because we see the University as some sort of "ivory tower" which must be protected from outside influences. The university—with its police institutes, war research, military and corporate recruiting, ROTC—is as much a part of the racist power structure as any other institution. We want the pig institute off the campus as a first step to stopping it permanently. If it is moved off the campus and into the community we will organize to stop it there. Our program should be based on the demand: STOP THE PIG INSTITUTE.

Power to the People

Black Power to Black People

Latin Power to Latin People

for more information, contact Chicago Regional SDS, 641-0932

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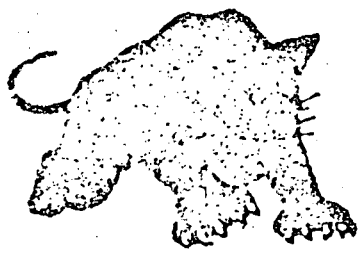

Black Panther Party

CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS

P. O. BOX 8641 • EMERYVILLE BRANCH • OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

845-0103 - 845-0104

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Minister of Defense
HUEY P. NEWTON

Chairman
BOBBY SEALE

Minister of Information
ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

National Hdq. Captain
DAVID HILLIARD

Field Marshals
UNDERGROUND

Minister of Education
GEORGE MURRAY

Minister of Finance
MELVIN NEWTON

•Minister of Foreign Affairs

•Minister of Justice

•Prime Minister
STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Communications Secretary
KATHLEEN CLEAVER

Minister of Culture
EMORY DOUGLAS

POLITICAL EDUCATION NOT
for Black Panther Party Members

Primary Objective of Our Party:

To establish Revolutionary Political Power for Black People

Party

The Black Panther is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. Especially at the present, the Black Panther Party should certainly not confine itself to only fighting; besides fighting to destroy the enemy's military strength, our Party must also shoulder such important tasks as doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses arming Black people, helping them to establish revolutionary political power and setting up party organizations. The Black Panther Party defends itself with guns and force not merely for the sake of fighting but in order to conduct propaganda among the masses, organize them, arm them, and help them to establish revolutionary political power. Without these objectives, fighting looses its meaning and the Black Panther Party looses the reason for its existence.

.....

CARDINAL RULE: Have Faith in the People and Faith in the Party.

.....

MOTTO: We are the advocates of the abolition of War. We do not want War, but war can only be abolished through War, and in order to get rid of the Gun, it is necessary to take up the Gun.

Power to the People

Panther Power to the Vanguard

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STIPULATIONS ON SUSPENSIONS AND OTHER DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST BLACK PANTHER PARTY MEMBERS UPON VIOLATION OF PARTY RULES BELOW INDICATED. SUCH ACTIONS SHALL BE TAKEN WITH THE INTENTION OF KEEPING THE PARTY FUNCTIONAL BY ELIMINATING NON-FUNCTIONAL AND IRRESPONSIBLE MEMBERS.

RULE NO. 1 "No party member can have narcotics or weed in his posession while doing party work." (Violation of this rule will result in EXPULSION)

RULE NO. 2. "Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party." (Such disciplinary action will be enforced)

RULE NO. 3. "No party member can be DRUNK while doing daily party work. (Violations of this rule will result in a) 30-day working suspension.* A second infringement of this rule will result in EXPULSION. It is further stipulated that the officer in charge make a progress report on the member undergoing this suspension.

RULE NO. 4. "No party member will violate rules relating to office work, general meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY ANYWHERE."

Office Rules:

a) No drinking
b) No misuse of party facilities or equipment
c) Obey all orders of the Officer of the Day without argument

Violation of the above rules and refusal to attend required meetings shall result in the following:

a) 2-week working suspension for first violation
b) 6-month suspension for second violation
c) EXPULSION for violation of any other party rule while on suspension for violation of rule #4

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RULE NO. 5. "No party member will USE, POINT, or FIRE a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidently at anyone. (Violation of this rule will result in EXPULSION)

RULE NO. 8. "No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread. (Violation of this rule will result in EXPULSION)

RULE NO. 9. "When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS will give only name, address, and will sign nothing. Legal first-aid must be understood by all Party members. (Any member who violates this rule is considered to be a traitor and shall be dealt with as such. This person is to be EXPELLED from the Party)

*CRITERION FOR WORKING SUSPENSION

1. Must attend every political education class assigned during period of suspension.

2. Must report to the office on time everyday without exception during period of suspension for assignment of work.

3. Officer of the Day will assign work and supervise closely those persons on suspension.

4. Officer of the Day will review activities of the person on suspension and at the end of the suspension his recommendation will determine whether that person will be reinstated or expelled.

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d. Check on application of what has been studied by his squad members. This should be checked constantly through observation of street training and what they learn from the masses in the community.

7. Sub-section leaders must collect daily reports from his squad members and then relay them to his section leader.

Authority — Rank

10. SECTION - LEADERS — SERGEANT

1. Coordinate the distribution of propaganda materials to all Sub-section leaders:

Kind of materials: Newspaper
Leaflets
Posters
etc.

2. Dispatch crews or whole squads to do specific political work assigned to you by your Captains.

3. If ordered implement security or take responsibility for security.

4. When a Section Leader is in charge of an office of the B.P.P., he will run that office like all other officers are run abiding by rules and Party political line and organizational operations of the party.

a. Keeping office clean
b. No drinking in building
c. No narcotic in or about office, etc.

5. Must have knowledge of all existing Panther members squads, and sub-section leaders in his section.

6. Section leaders are Drill leaders and must schedule weekly trips where all Panther members in his section get drill practice.

7. Section leaders must set up political education classes for new members joining the party who are in his section, and keep a record as to what new members have completed their six week training, successfully

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Authority

: ADJ

LIEUTENANT

9. SECURITY

"THIS OPERATION IS HANDLED COMPLETELY UNDERGROUND".

Authority

Rank

CAPTAIN

8. COORDINATORS

1. Coordinate all political and organizational work and assign the said work to said section leaders.

2. Check complaints from community.

3. Handle contradictions among members, the party and the community.

4. Hold meetings of Section Leaders, coordinate rallies, dinners, other public functions.

5. Direct Security.

6. Head section leaders political education classes.

7. Captains do everything necessary.

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Authority

Rank

11. SUB-SECTION LEADER

CORPORAL

No Panther member who is a sub-section leader will have this authority unless duley appointed by a Captain or coordinator in conjuction with his section leader.

1. Sub-Section Leader must build and construct a squad of Panther members who are dedicated and have successfully completed their six (6) weeks training.

2. He must maintain daily contact with his squad and also with his section leader or Captain.

3. Must know the where abouts of his squad. 24 hours a day and know how to contact them. Must also know how to contact his section leader and report to him daily.

4. Must spend at least two (2) hours a day study and keep up with all daily news so as to keep political aware.

5. Should work in the community where he lives, or is assigned to conduct propaganda, know the community problems, and know the existing business establishments by catagories in his sub-section and the general number of residents.

6. Must keep a check on all the Panther members of his squad in the areas of:

   a. How well they do their propaganda work.

   b. Firing practice in private sessions known only to them (and field stripping of weapons).

   c. How well they know the rules and other materials of the party line.

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12. Panther Members

NO ONE IS A PANTHER MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING UNTIL THEY HAVE COMPLETED the six week training sucessfully.

1. Reading of the Black Panther Newspaper every issue, and especially before selling.
2. Each person must submit to their section leaders or captains daily reports of work.
3. Each Panther must know Chain of Command and the General duties of all Rank and File members of the Black Panther Party.
4. All Panthers are to practice criticism and self-criticism as it is related to organizational and political work.
5. All Panthers must do Daily Political Work and Organizational work, as work is assigned to them.
6. All Panthers do at least two hours study a day. And keep up with the daily news.
7. All Panthers continue political education classes as they progress to higher levels of political education with the Party.
8. All Panthers must keep sharp on firing practice; keeping their weapons cleaned in private; understanding and practicing safety of weapons at all times.
9. All Panthers must obey all orders given to them and carry out their duties in a responsible fashion.

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NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

II. SECOND LEVEL

CENTRAL STAFF OF ANY STATE LEVEL BLACK PANTHER PARTY CHAPTER

1. Deputy to Minister of Defense

2. Deputy Chairman

3. Field Secretaries (Majors)

4. Communications Secretary (Major)

(Other Deputy Ministerial officers hold rank of Major)

2.-A. Deputy Minister Information

2.-B. Deputy Minister of Education

2.-C. Deputy Minister of Health

2.-D. Deputy Minister of Eco. Developme

2.-E. Deputy Minister of Culture

2.-F. Deputy Minister of Religion

2.-G. Deputy Minister of Labor

2.-I. Deputy Minister of Finance

(Continued Rank and File

5. Captain (Coordinators and Security Heads)

6. Security (Lieutenants)

7. Section Leaders (Sergeants)

8. Sub Section Leaders (Corporal)

9. Panther Member (Private)

10. Panthers in 6-week training (Buck Private)

STATE LEVEL ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE CENTRAL STAFF
(Community People and Research)

1. Police, Jails and Courts
2. Brothers and Sisters in Prison
3. Political and Economic Analysis
4. Unemployment
5. Housing
6. Publications, Communication Media (T.V., Radio, Films, Books)
7. Inter-state Relations & Third World (Indian, Mexican, Oriental, Puerto Rican, ect.)
8. Draft of Black men into U.S. Militar
9. Education
10. Welfare
11. Arming Black Community
12. Funding Raising
13. Relations with Black Bourgeoisie & Black Establishment

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On Subjectivism

Subjectivism exists to a serious degree among some Party members, causing great harm to the analysis of the political situation and the guidance of the work. The reason is that subjective analysis of a political situation and subjective guidance of work inevitably result either in opportunism or in putschism. As for subjective criticism, loose and groundless talk on opinionness, such practices inside the Party often breed unprincipled disputes and undermine the Party organization.

Another point that should be mentioned in connection with inner-Party criticism is that some comrades ignore the major issues and confine their attention to minor points when they make criticism. They do not understand that the main task of criticism is to point out political and organizational mistakes. As to personal shortcomings, unless they are related to political and organizational mistakes, there is no need to be overcritical and to embarass the comrades concerned. Moreover, once such criticism develops, there is the great danger that the Party members will concentrate entirely on minor faults, and everyone will become timid and overcautious and forget the Party's political tasks.

The main method of correction is to educate Party members so that a political and ~~xxx xxx~~ scientific spirit pervades their thinking and their Party life. To this end we must: (1) teach Party members to apply the Marxist-Leninist method in analysing a political situation and appraising the class forces, instead of making a subjective analysis and appraisal; (2) direct the attention of Party members to social and economic investigation and study, so as to determine the tactics of struggle and methods of work, and help comrades to understand that without investigation of actual conditions they will fall into the pit of fantasy and putschism; and (3) in inner-Party criticism, guard against subjectivism, arbitrariness and the vulgarization of criticism; statements should be based on facts and criticism should centre on politics.

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HMH
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NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

(Three-level Organizational Structure)

I. FIRST LEVEL

NATIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTE OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY

1. MINISTER OF DEFENSE
2. CHAIRMAN
3. MINISTER OF INFORMATION
4. CHIEF OF STAFF(Colonel)
5. COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARY Lt. Colonel)
6. FIELD MARSHALLS (Lt. Colonels)

(Other Ministerial Officers hold rank of Lt. Colonel)

A. Minister of Education
B. Minister of Health
C. Minister of Finance
D. Minister of Justice
E. Prime Minister
F. Minister of Foreign Affairs
G. Minister of Economic Devel.
H. Minister of Culture
I. Minister of Religion
J. Minister of Labor

(continued Rank and File)

7. Assistants to Central Committee (Majors)

A. Assistant to Chief of Staff

B. Distributing Manager

C. Finance Manager

D. Assistant to Ministry of Economic Development

E. Assistant to Ministy of Culture (Revolutionary Artist)

F. Assistant to Ministry of Health

G. Assistants to Ministry of Education

H. Assistant to Ministry of Religion

I. Assistant to Ministry of Labor

NATIONAL ADVISORY CABINET to the Central Committee (Community People and Research)

1. Police, Jails and Courts
2. Brothers and Sisters in Prison, on probation, and on parole
3. Political and Economic Analysis
4. Unemployment
5. Housing
6. Publications, Communications Media (T.V., Radio, Films, Books)
7. International Relations and Third World
8. Draft of Black men into U.S. Military
9. Education
10. Welfare and Health
11. Arming the Black Community

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J. Assistants to Communications Secretary

8. Coordinator and Security Heads (Captains)

9. Secruity (Lieutenants)

10. Section Leaders (Sergeants)

11. Sub Section Leaders (Corporals)

12. Panther Members (Privates)

13. Panthers in 6-week training (Buck Privates)

12. Fund Raising

13. Domestic Relations and Black Bourgeoisie

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

II. SECOND LEVEL

CENTRAL STAFF OF ANY STATE LEVEL BLACK PANTHER PARTY CHAPTERS

1. Deputy to Minister of Defense

2. Deputy Chairman

3. Field Secretaries

(Majors)

4. Communications Secretary

(Major)

(Continued Rank and File)

5. Captain (Coordinators and Security Heads)

6. Security (Lieutenants)

7. Section Leaders (Sergeants)

8. Sub Section Leaders

(Corporal)

9. Panther Member (Private)

10. Panther in 6-week training (Buck Private)

(Other Deputy Ministerial officers hold the rank of Major)

2.-A. Deputy Minister of Information
2.-B. Deputy Minister of Education
2.-C. Deputy Minister of Health
2.-D. Deputy Minister of Eco. Development
2.-E. Deputy Minister of Culture
2.-F. Deputy Minister of Religion
2.-G. Deputy Minister of Labor
2.-H. Deputy Minister of Finance

STATE LEVEL ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE CENTRAL STAFF
(community People and Research)

COMMUNITIES:

1. Police, Jails and Courts
2. Brothers and Sisters in Prison
3. Political and Economic Analysis
4. Unemployment
5. Housing
6. Publications, Communication Media (T.V., Radio, Films, Books)
7. Inter-state relations & Third World (Indian, Mexican, Oriental, Puerto Rican, etc.)
8. Draft of Black men into U.S. Military
9. Education
10. Welfare
11. Arming Black Community
12. Fund Raising
13. Relations with Black Bourgeoisie Black Establishment

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III. THIRD LEVEL

CENTRAL STAFF OF ANY LOCAL CITY BRANCH OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY

1. Defense Captain

2. Field Lieutenants

3. Secretary, Central Staff

These Officers hold the rank of Lieutenant

3-A. Information Lieutenant
3-B. Education Lieutenant
3-C. Health Lieutenant
3-D. Finance Lieutenant
3-E. Economic Development Lt.
3-F. Culture Lieutenant
3-G. Religion Lieutenant
3-H. Labor Lieutenant

(continued rand and file)

4. Section Leaders (Sergeants)

5. Sub-Section Leaders (Corporals)

6. Panther Members (Privates)

7. Panthers in training (Buck Privates)

LOCAL CITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(Community People and Research)

1. Police, jails, and court

2. Brothers and sisters in jail, on parole or probation

3. Political and economic Analysis

4. Unemployment

5. Housing

6. Publications, Communications media (T.V., radio, films, books)

7. Inter-city relations and Third World (Indians, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Orientals, Arabs, etc.

8. Draft of Black men into U.S. military

9. Education

10. Welfare and Health

11. Arming Black Community

12. Fund Raising

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13. Relations with Black Bourgeoisie and Black Establishment

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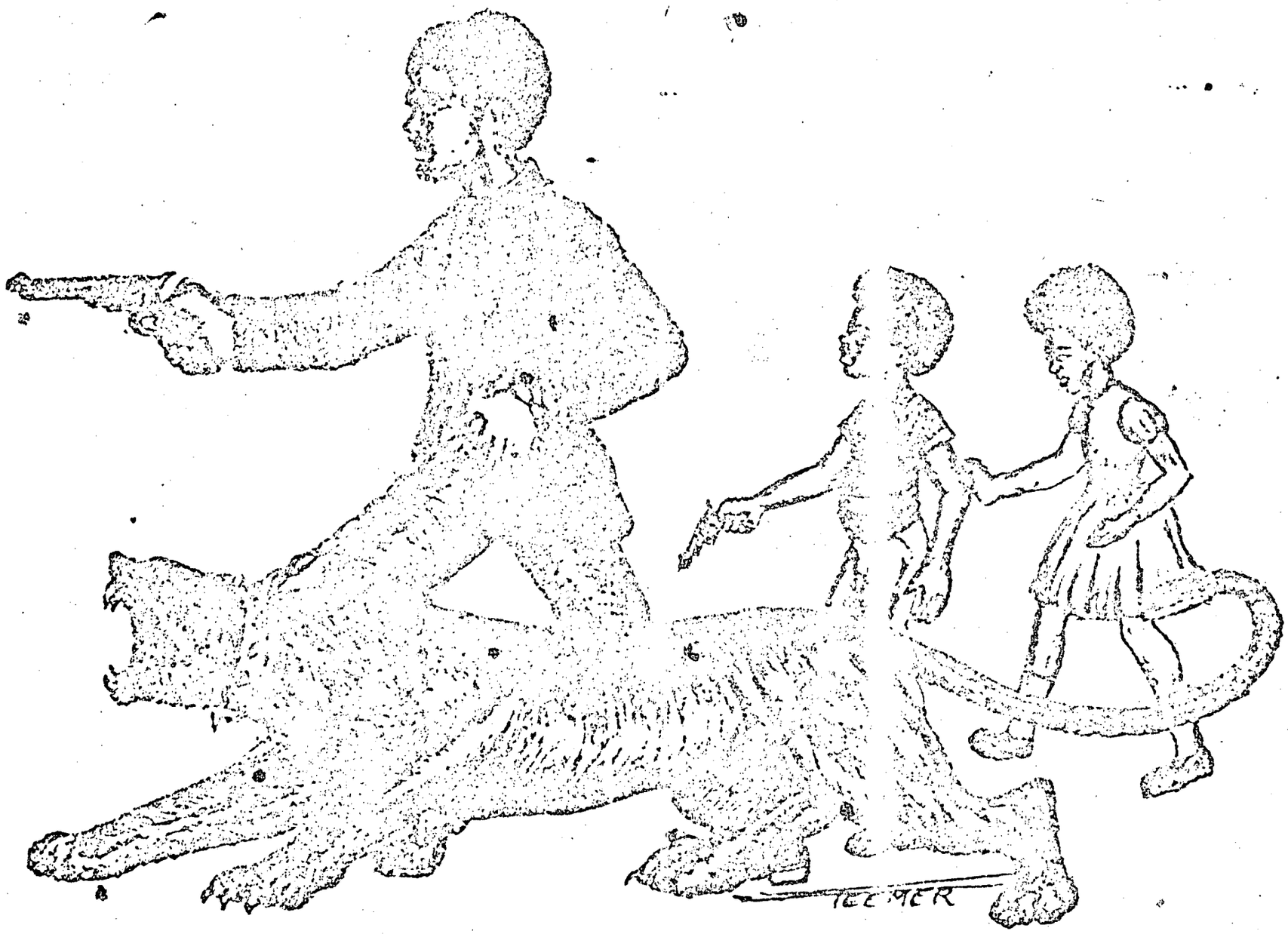
BLACK PANTHER



COLORING BOOK

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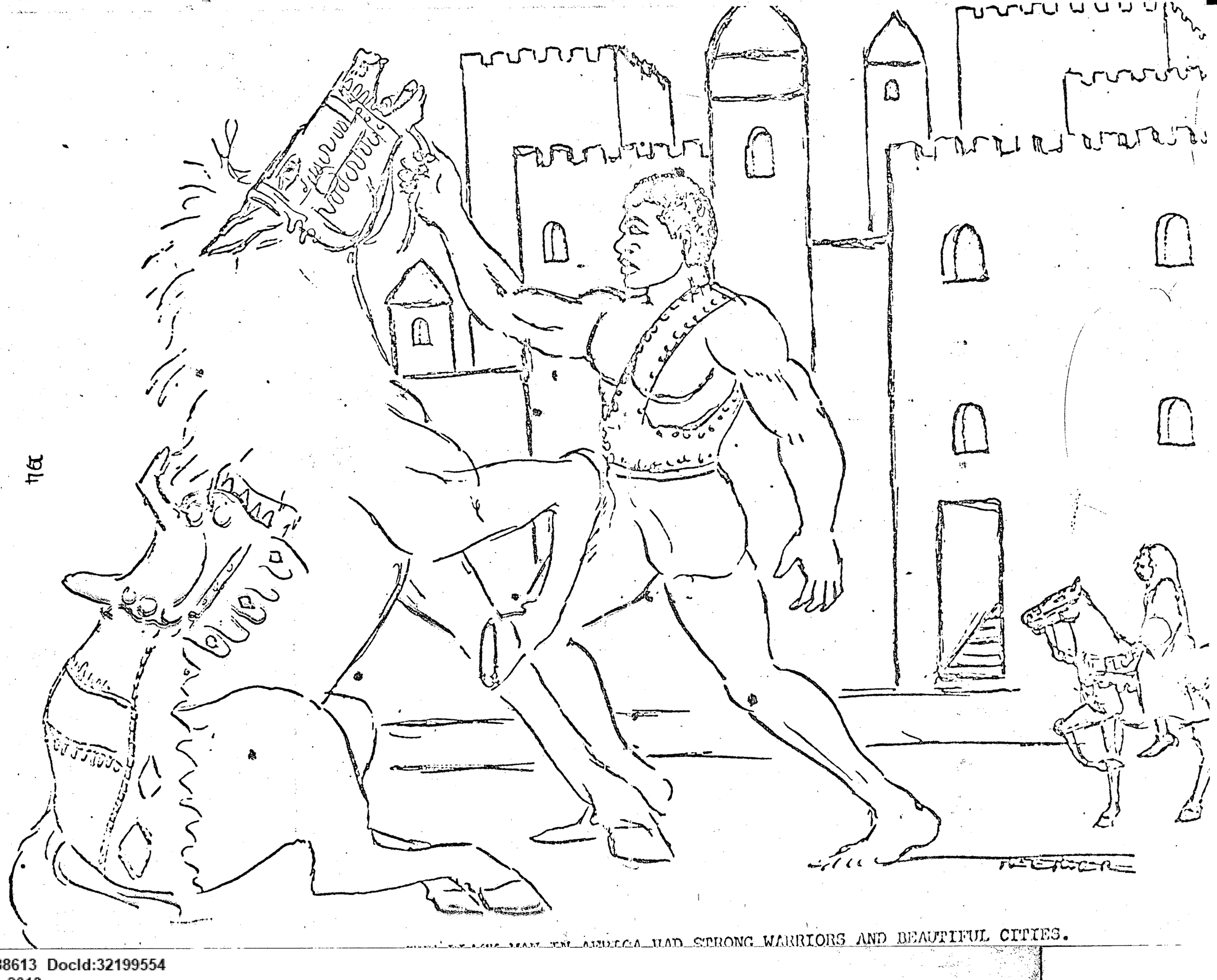

AFRICA HAD STRONG WARRIORS AND BEAUTIFUL CITIES.

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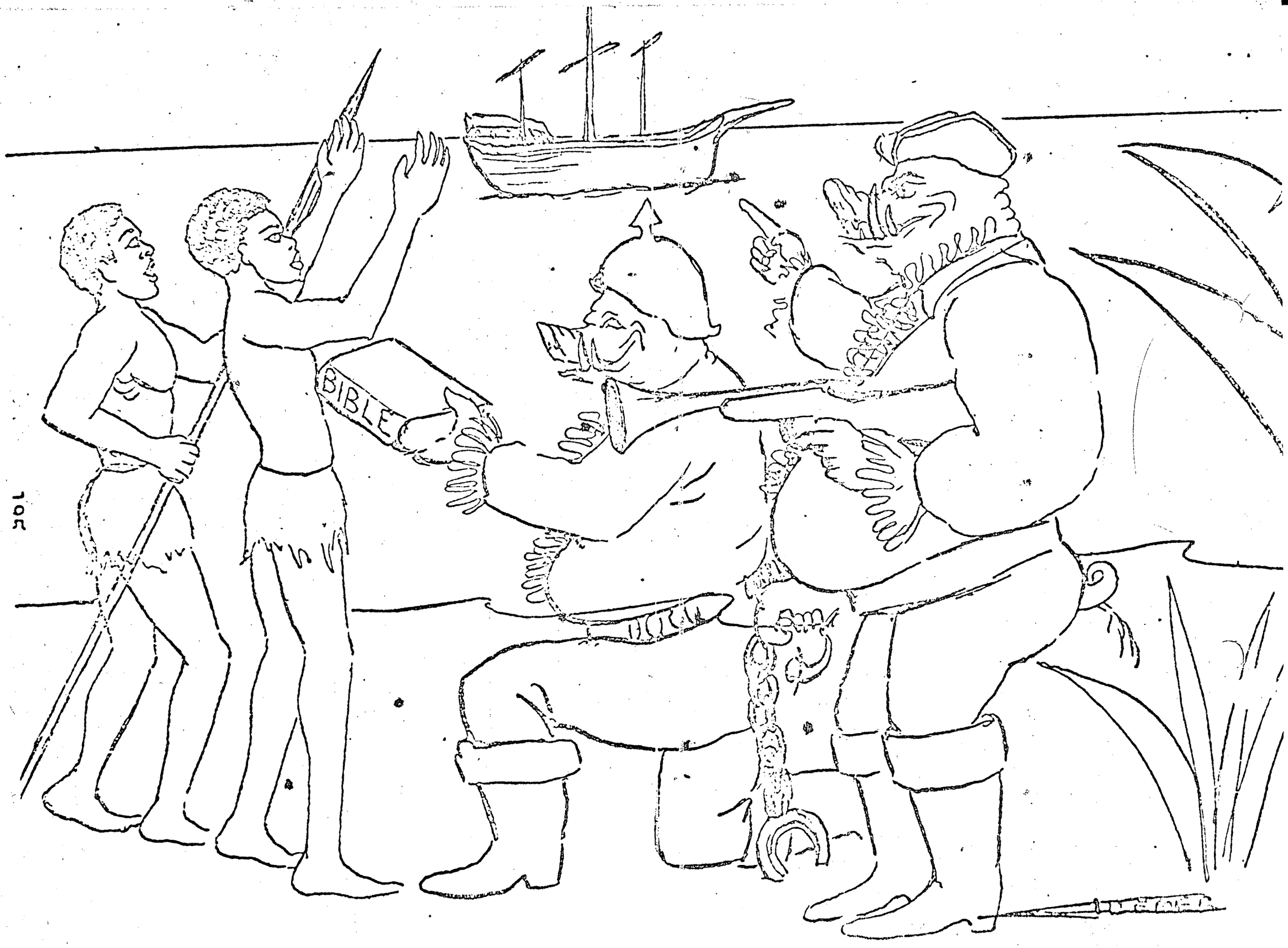

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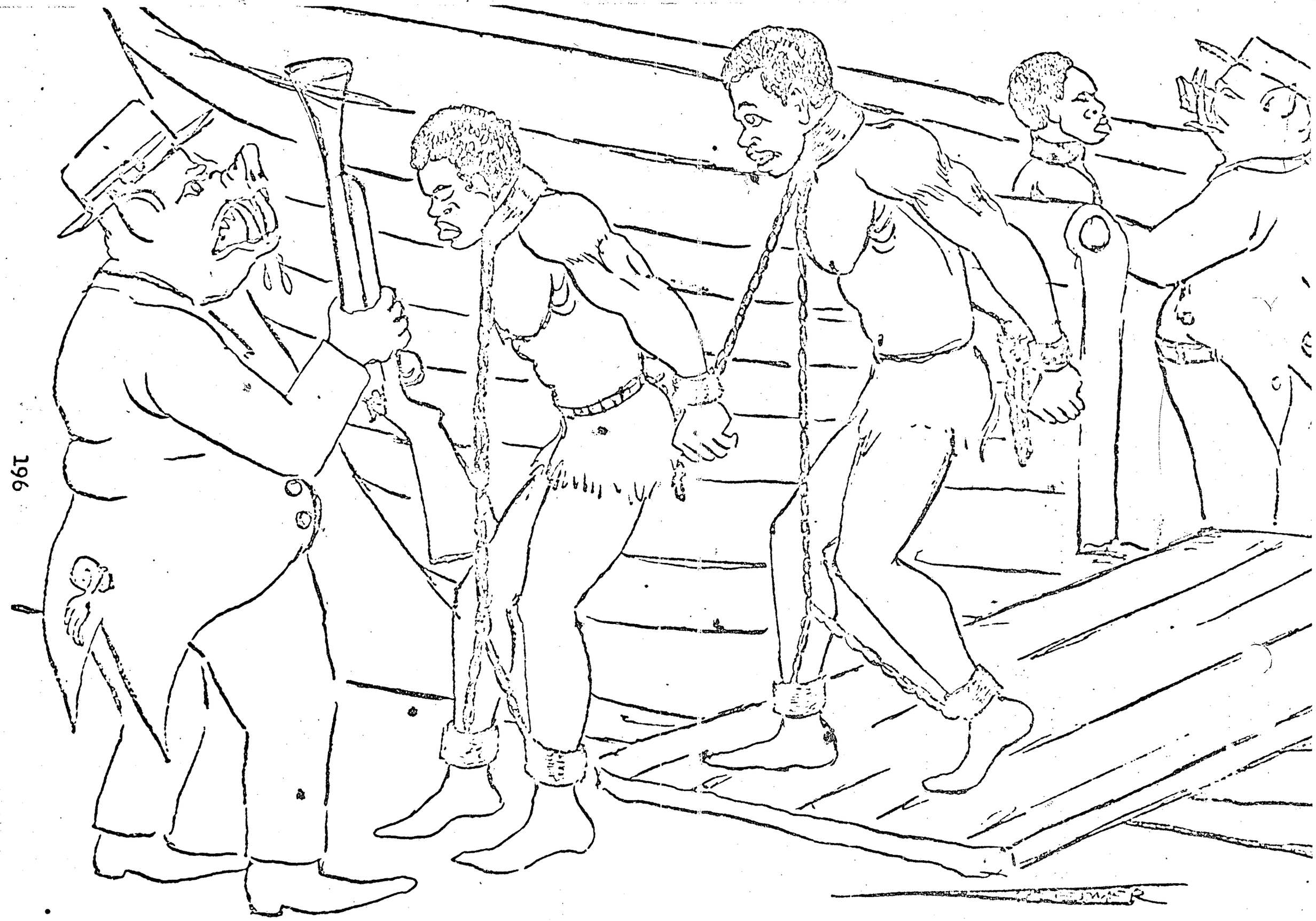

THEY MADE SLAVES OF THE BEAUTIFUL BLACK WARRIORS AND BROUGHT THEM TO AMERICA.

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Page 2015

BLACK MOTHERS AND FATHERS WERE TAKEN FROM EACH OTHER AND SOLD OFF
TO THE HIGHEST MAN

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THE STRONG BLACK MAN DIDN'T LIKE BEING A SLAVE SO HE FOUGHT THE

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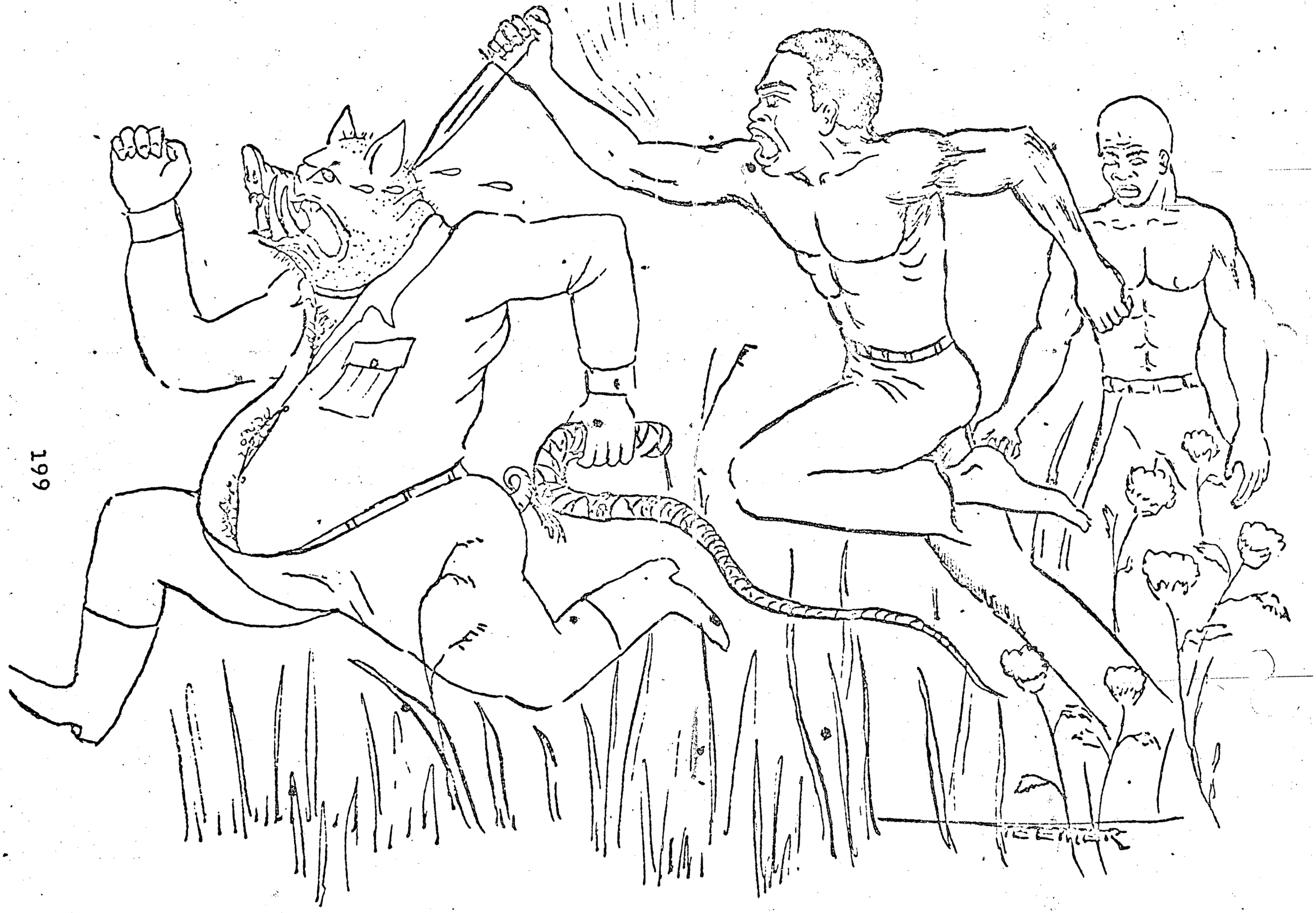

NAT TURNER, A STRONG SLAVE, SHOWS THE BLACK MAN NOT TO FEAR THE
WHITES BY AGE ALONE.

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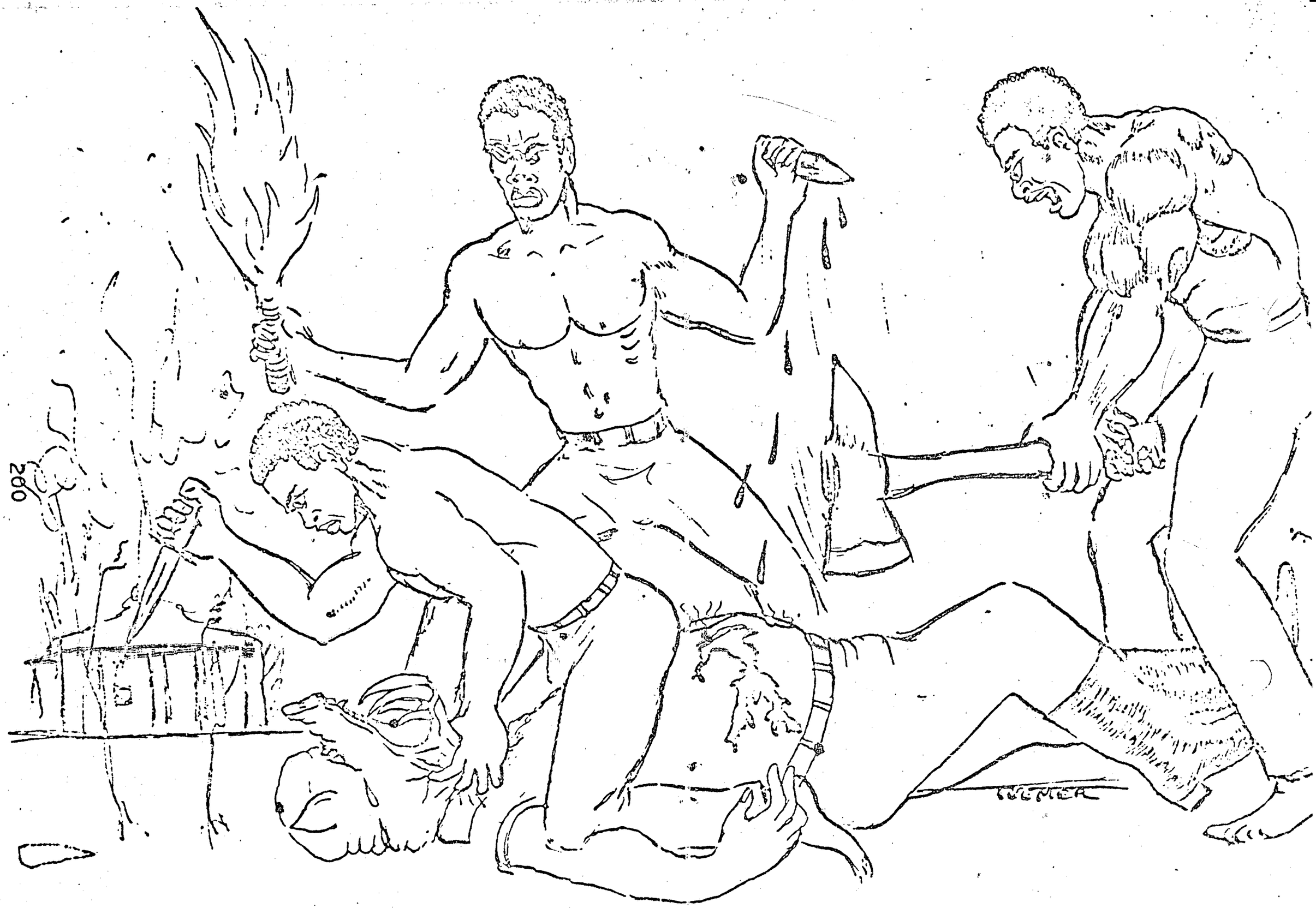

"OFF THE PIG" BEAUTIFUL BLACK MEN!

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THIS IS A PIG. HE TRYS TO CONTROL BLACK PEOPLE.

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THE PIG TRYS TO PROTECT THE WHITE STORES IN BLACK COMMUNITIES THAT ROB BLACK PEOPLE.

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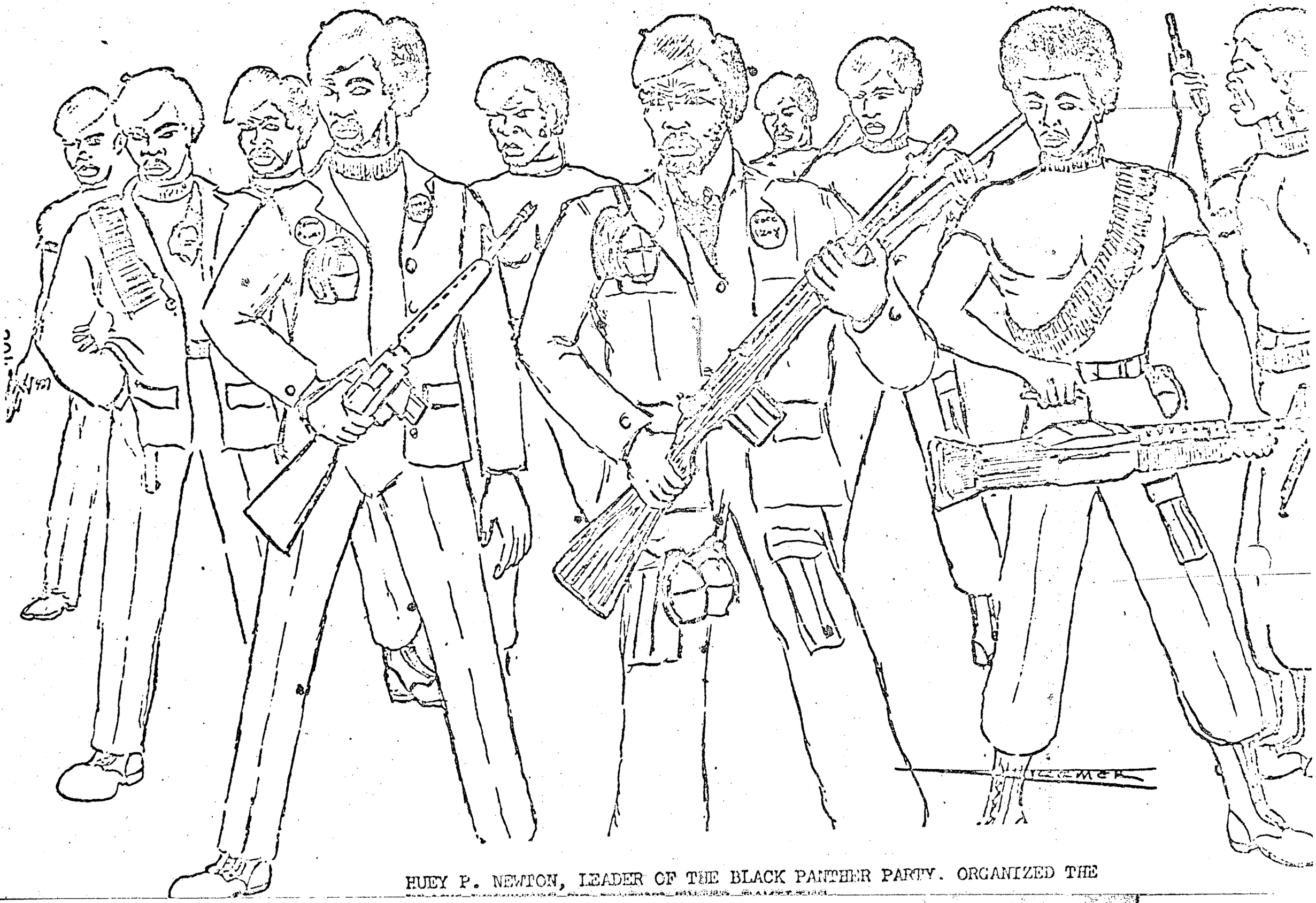
BLACK BROTHERS ARE TIRED OF THE WHITE MAN IN BLACK COMMUNITIES



HUEY P. NEWTON, LEADER OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY. ORGANIZED THE

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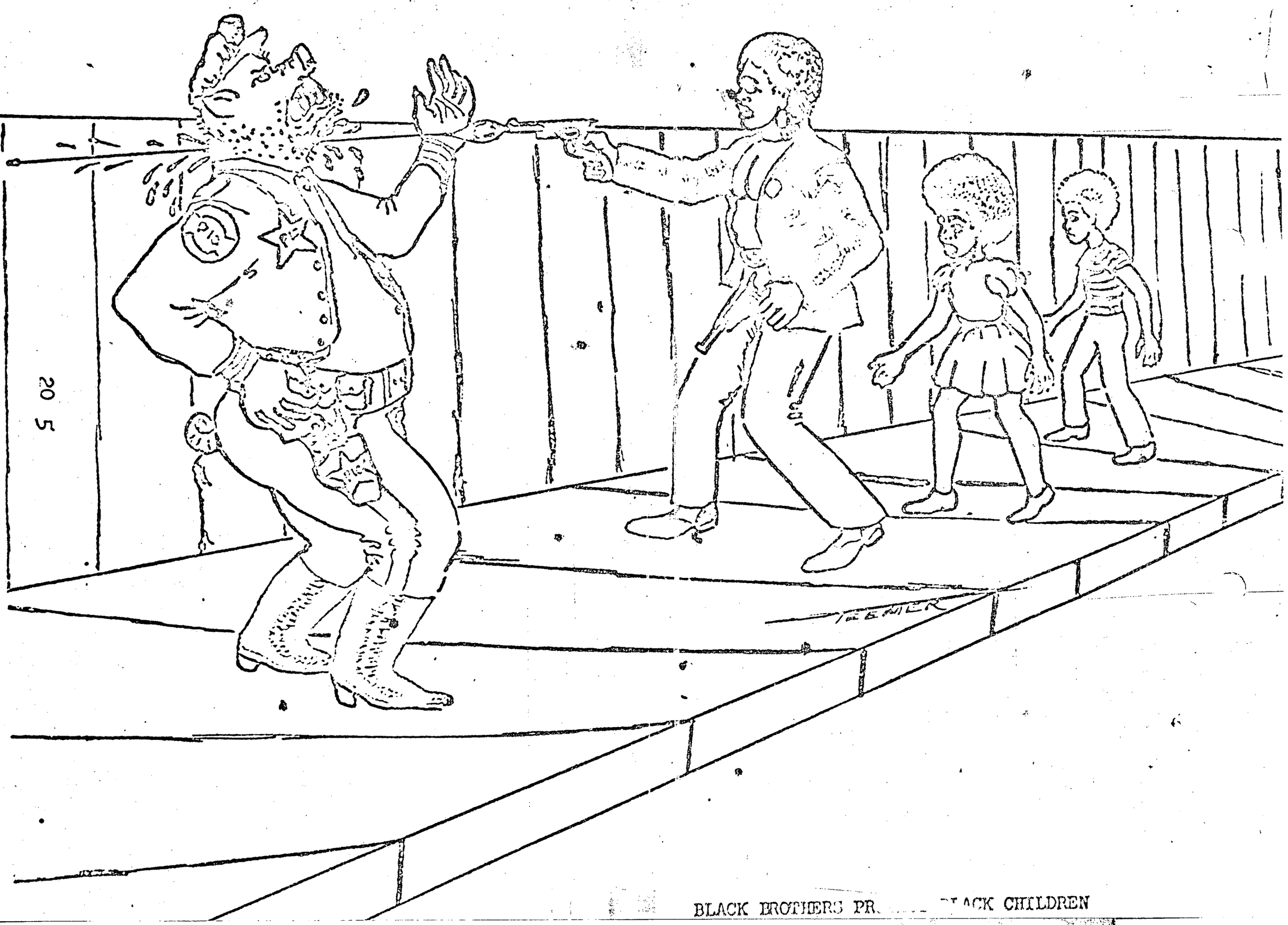

BLACK BROTHERS PR... ...LACK CHILDREN

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BROTHERS AND SISTERS DEAL WITH THE WHITE STORE OWNER THAT ROBS BLACK PEOPLE

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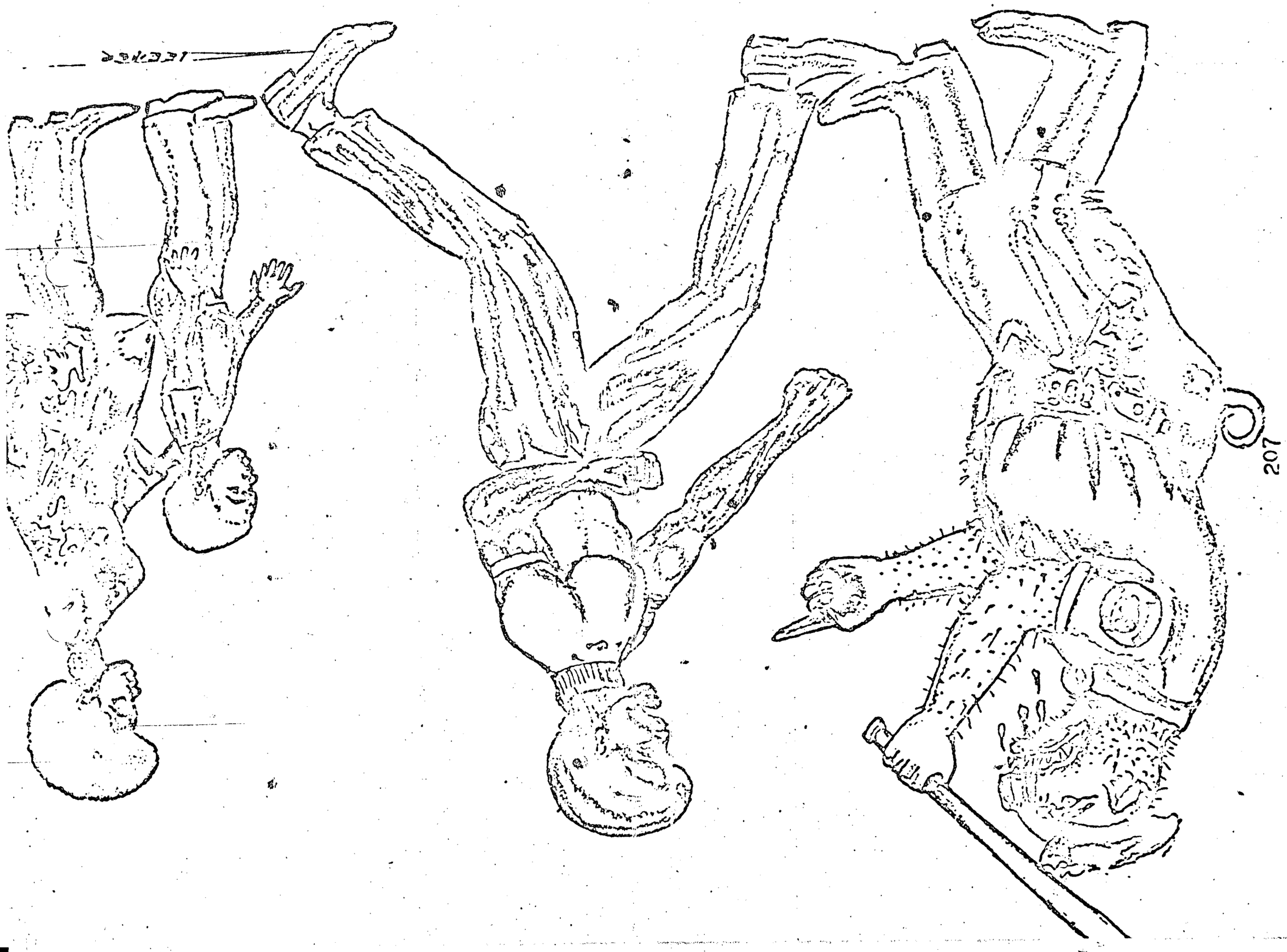

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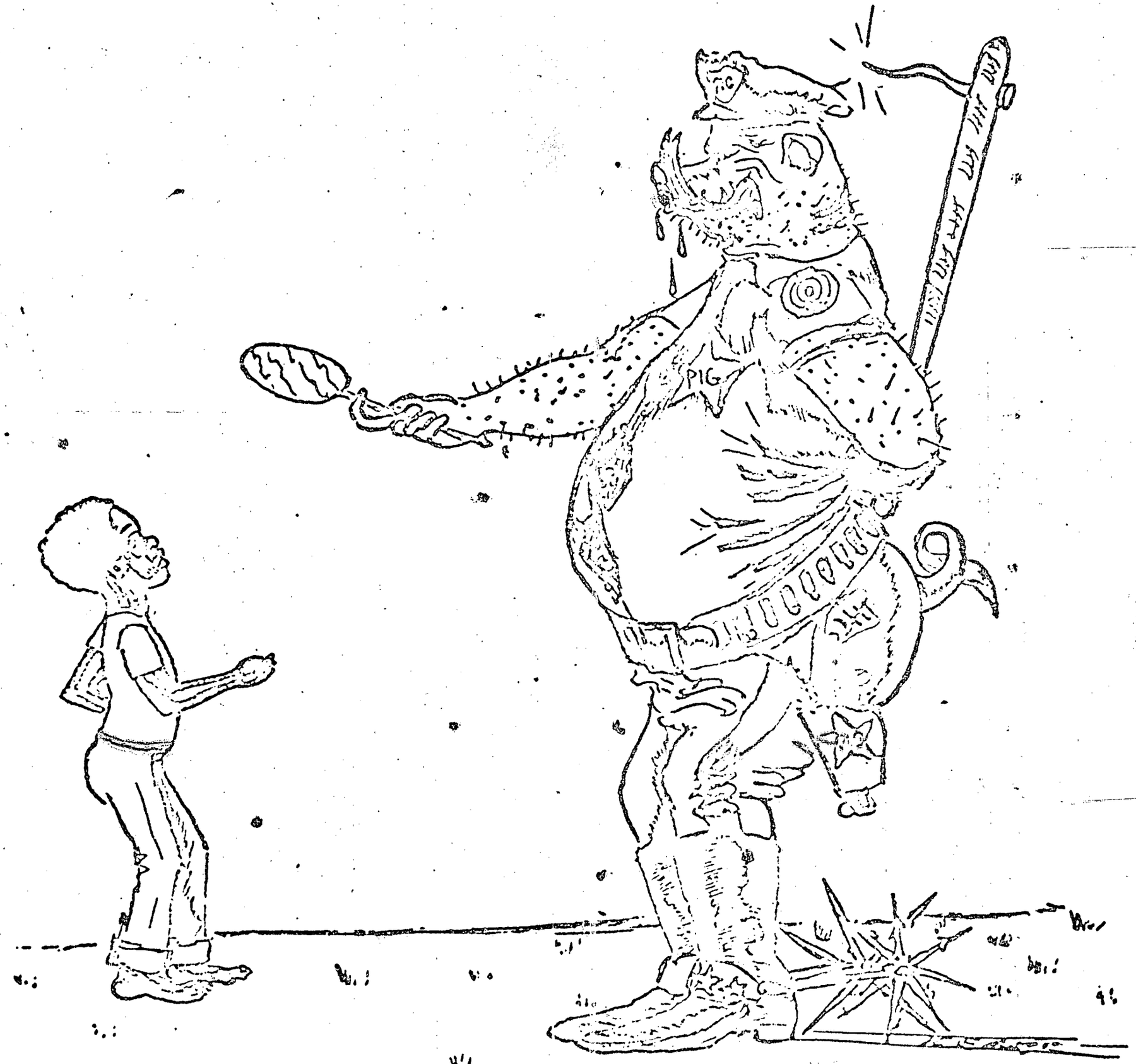

"BEWARE OF THE PIG," BROTHERS AND SISTERS

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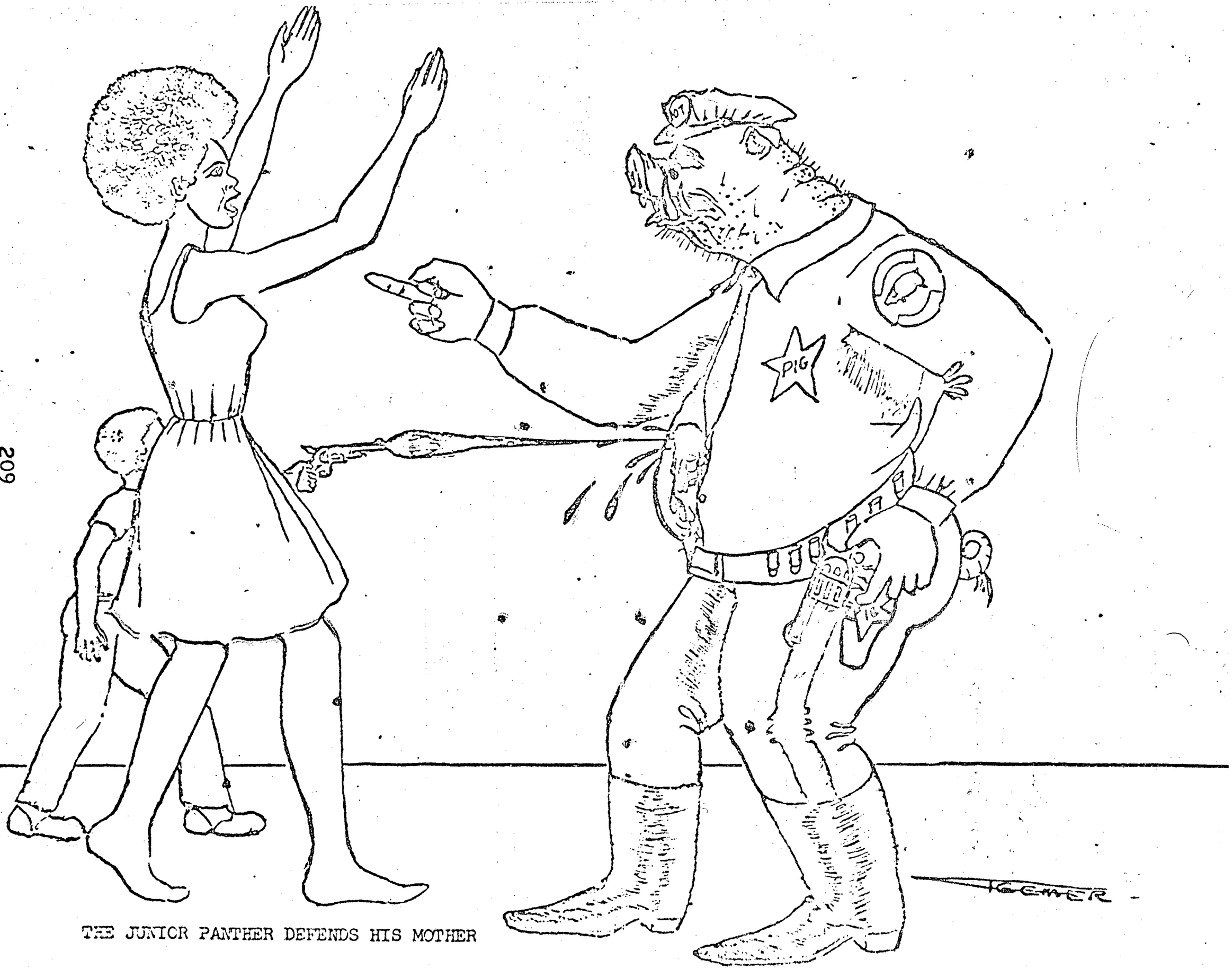

THE JUNIOR PANTHER DEFENDS HIS MOTHER

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THE BLACK PANTHER THINKS AND LOVES BLACK PEOPLE

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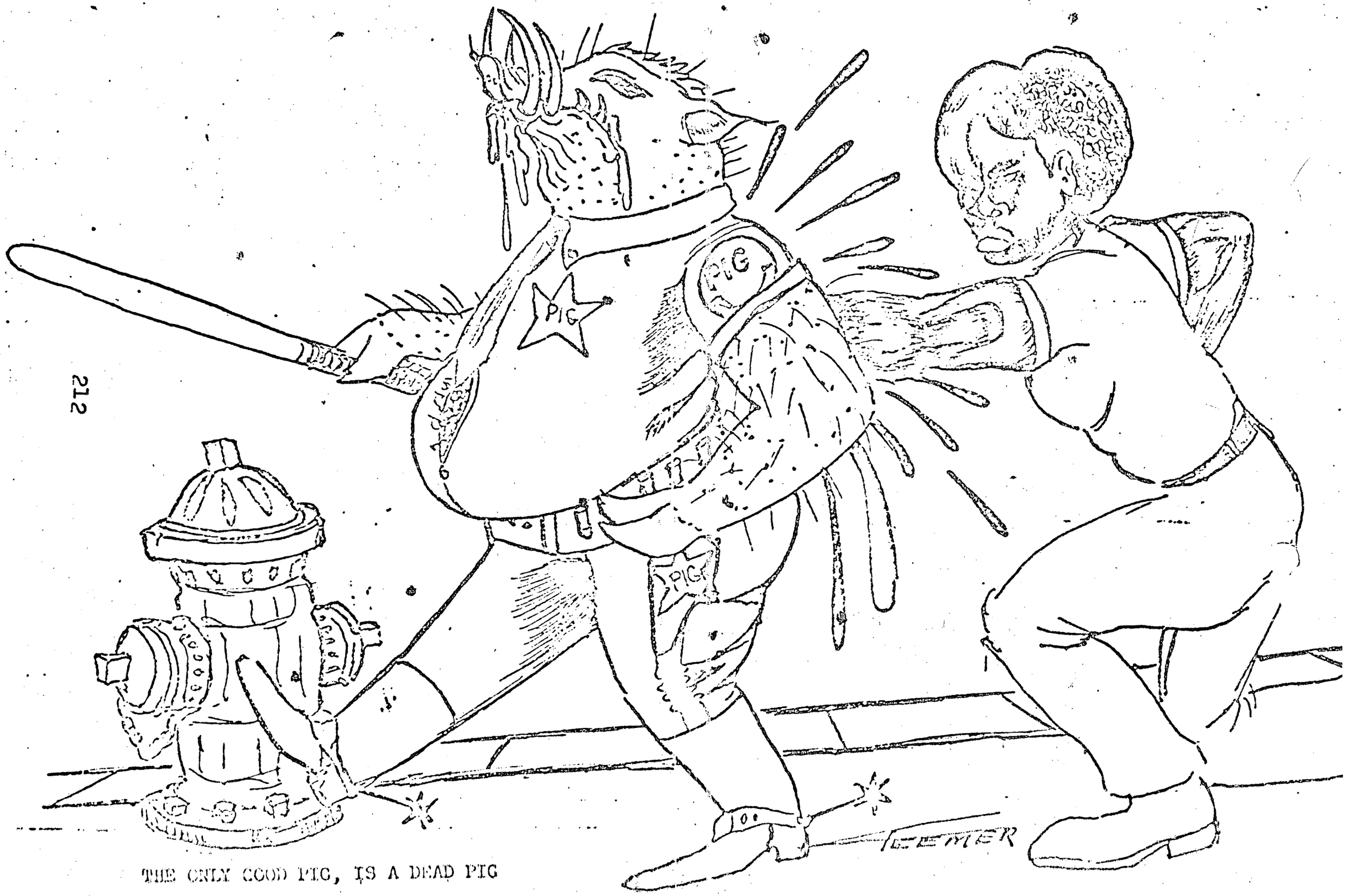
PIG
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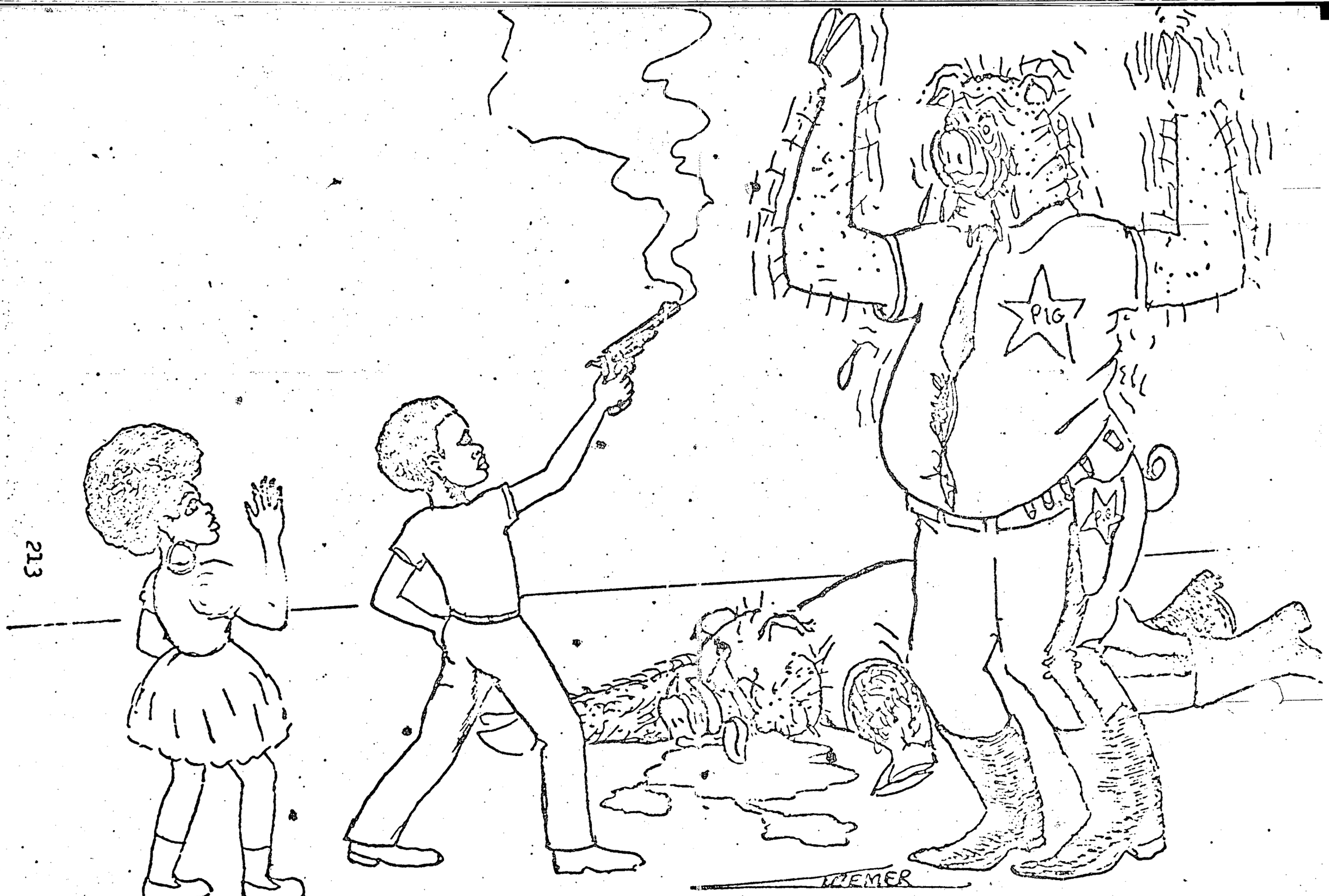

THE PIG IS AFRAID OF BLACK CHILDREN BECAUSE THEY ARE BRAVE WARRIORS

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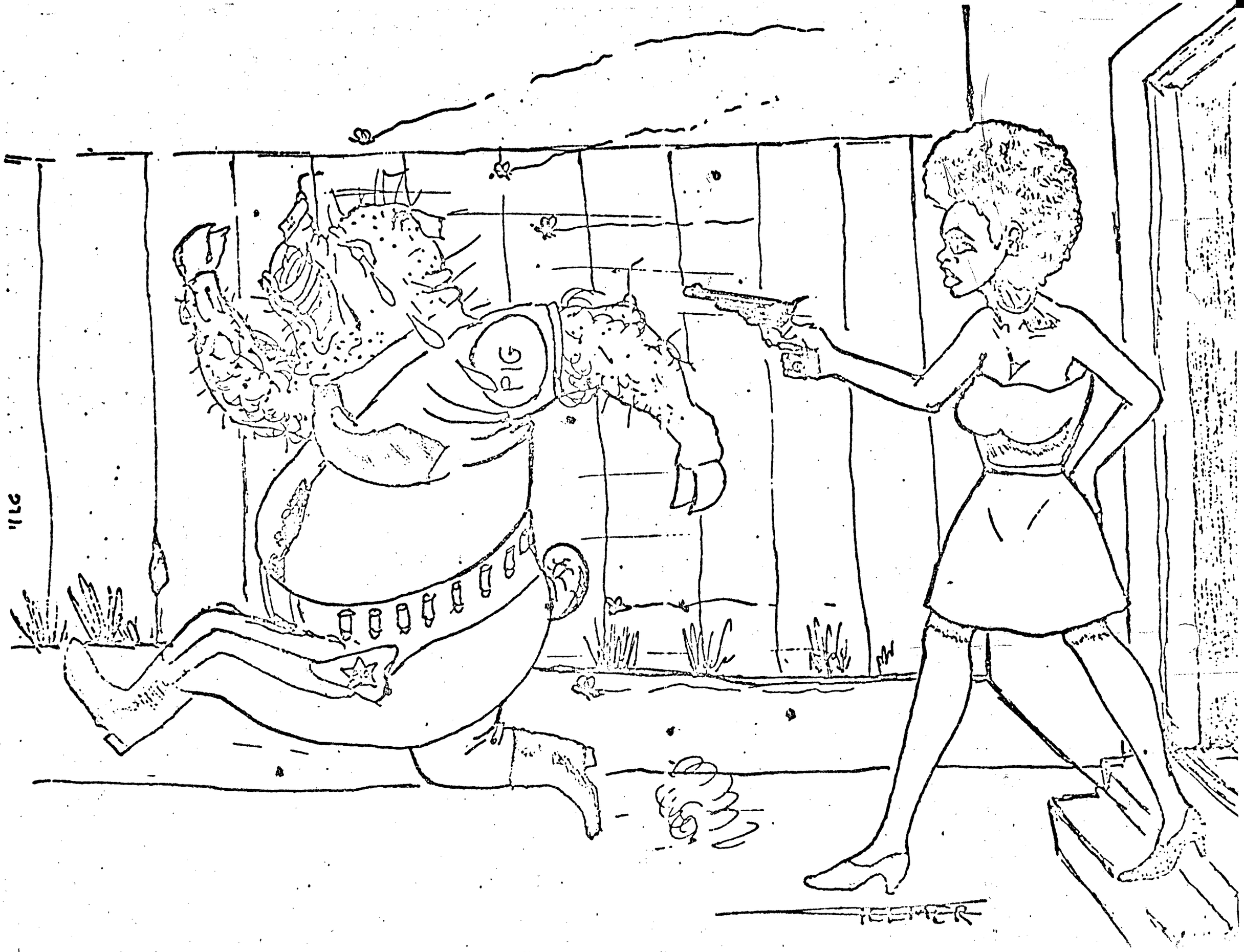

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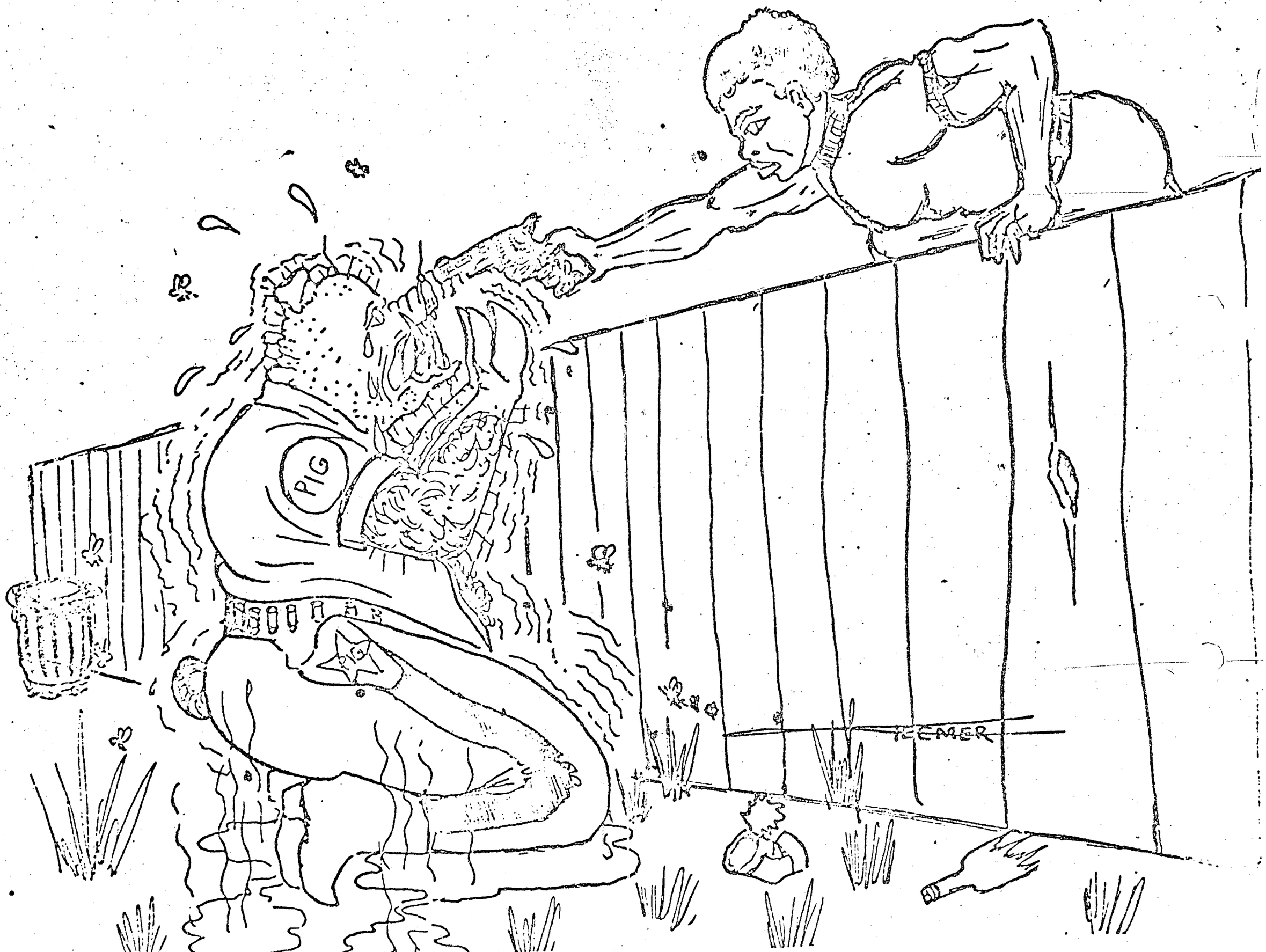

POWER COMES THROUGH THE BARREL OF A GUN

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA EDWARD KINZER, JR. Office:
Date: June 12, 1969

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: GEORGE SAMS, JR.;
LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS;
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON;
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES;
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT;
PATRICK KEEN;
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON;
JESSIE WARD;
GEORGIA WASHINGTON

Character: UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER; CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER; KIDNAPING; CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT KIDNAPING; BINDING; HARBORING

Snopsis: On 6/3 and 4/69, information was received that subject GEORGE SAMS, JR. was being secreted at the Headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Chicago, which during the early morning hours of 6/4/69, Chicago Agents attempted to gain access to this office in an attempt to locate subject. After repeated attempts to gain cooperation of members of the BPP, all occupants ordered out of premises. Arrested and charged with harboring subject GEORGE SAMS, JR., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code, were subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, AND GEORGIA WASHINGTON. AUSA, Chicago authorized filing of these charges before United States Commissioner, Chicago, on 6/4/69. All subjects appeared before United States Commissioner that day and released on bond for reappearance on 6/20/69. A search incidental to subjects' arrests and in connection with search for fugitive, resulted in seizure by Agents of 13 guns, large quantities of ammunition, swords, gasmasks, office machines, books and quantities of records, posters, and literature. SUBJECT SAMS REPORTEDLY ENFORCER FOR BPP AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information from the New Haven Division reflecting that GEORGE SAMS, JR., had been charged with the holding and subsequent murder of one, ALEX RACKLEY for several days in May, 1969, during which time he was tortured, scalded with boiling water, beaten, burned, and subsequently murdered. An authorized complaint was filed May 27, 1969, before United States Commissioner (USC) ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, by SA ROBERT C. PUCKETT. A Commissioner's warrant was issued for his arrest on May 27, 1969, charging violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code.

On June 3 and 4, 1969, information was received that the subject had been, and was then, as late as 12:30 a.m., on June 4, 1969, in the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He further advised that the subject was expected to remain there at least for the remainder of that night.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., on June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office surrounded the premises at BPP Headquarters. SA R. B. YADON, Jr., telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at this address that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., and three other individuals. SA YADON attempted to elicit cooperation of those within the BPP Headquarters without success. After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of this building were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. These eight individuals identified themselves as follows:

LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT
PATRICK KEEN
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON
JESSIE WARD
GEORGIA WASHINGTON.

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Date June 6, 1969

1

On June 4, 1969, SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, [illegible] H. SCOTT, and SHELDON NOBLE, JR., arrested LOCKETT F. BIBBS on the sidewalk in front of 2350 West Madison. This address houses the offices of the Chicago chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and BIBBS was about to enter same at the time he was arrested.

BIBBS was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) office at 219 South Dearborn, where he was photographed, fingerprinted, and provided with a printed warning and waiver form which he read but declined to sign.

BIBBS was interviewed by SAs HOUSLEY, JEROME T. COLLINS, and JOSEPH J. STUART regarding his association with the BPP and he advised as follows:

BIBBS stated he has been a member of the BPP for about four or five months. He then amended his statement regarding his membership with the BPP and advised he is merely a friend of the party and works for them. He stated, however, he has never formally joined the BPP. BIBBS stated that at the time of his arrest he was about to enter the offices of the BPP to help supervise their "breakfast for children program." He stated that his duties are to set tables and help serve the children as they are being fed. He stated that the BPP tries to help the people in the neighborhood and he feels it is a very good and worthwhile organization. He advised that he has never seen any guns or other weapons in the BPP headquarters and that he has never seen a member of the BPP carrying a gun on his person.

BIBBS was shown a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and stated he did not know SAMS by name or photograph. BIBBS advised he had been in the BPP headquarters several times during the previous evening, but again denied having seen SAMS on the premises.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG

SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, [illegible] H. SCOTT, SHELDON NOBLE, JR., JEROME T. COLLINS,

by SA JOSEPH J. STUART JJS:jwh Date dictated 6/6/69

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The following description was obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	LOCKETT PHILLIP BIBBS
Aliases	"LUCKY"
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	41
Dated of Birth	June 7, 1927
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	American
Height	6'0"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Slim
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complextion	Dark
Teeth	Fair
Scars and Marks	12" scar right knee; 1" scar bridge of nose
Residence	
Present	None
Past	2525 West Jackson
Occupation	Machine operator
Employment	
Present	None
Past	Chicago Molded Products Corporation, 1020 North Kolmar
Marital status	Separated - wife - LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN
Military Service	1945-1947; 1951-1954 United States Army US 460 45 367
Education	4 years high school; did not graduate, last school Du Sable

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Selective Service Number	US 460 45 367
Social Security Number	326-20-3293
Relatives	
Wife	LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN
Child	ROBELIA DOBSON, 95th Street
Father	LOCKETT BIBBS, Port Clinton, Ohio 1121 State
Mother	MARGARET BIBBS 54-- South State Chicago, Illinois Apartment 412
Sisters	MARILYN WINDFIELD 6400 South Woodlawn
	GWENDOLYN EVANS 102nd and Peoria Chicago, Illinois
Admitted Prior Arrest Record	3 years probation for burglary, November, 1966, at Chicago. Advises he is still on probation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 10, 1969

After being advised of the identities and official capacities of the arresting officers, BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON was arrested for harboring a Federal fugitive at 5:58 AM, June 4, 1969, at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He was immediately orally advised of his rights as contained in "Interrogation; Advice of Rights; Your Rights" Form. He declined to make a statement and refused to give his identity. He was then transported in Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Radio Car Number 160, to FBI Headquarters, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for processing by Special Agents KELLY V. ENGLAND and RICHARD B. SWENSEN.

At FBI Headquarters, DICKSON was again advised of his rights as contained in the "Your Rights" Form, and he stated he understood his rights, but refused to be interviewed other than giving his name and his home address, which he listed as being 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

The following is a description of subject obtained through interview and observation:

Name	BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON
Date of birth	Refused to give
Place of birth	Refused to give
Former employment	Janitor
Residence	2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	165 - 170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Scars	9 inch scar on upper left arm with stitching scars on either side 1 inch scar on left shoulder blade ½ inch circular scar inside elbow left arm ½ inch circular scar back of elbow

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA KELLY V. ENGLAND and
SA RICHARD B. SWENSEN/

by

6/10/69
Date dictated

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2

Scars

left arm
½ inch scar left wrist
1½ inch scar across right wrist

222

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1 Date June 5, 1969

ANDREA LEVERLY GRAVES was interviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, by Special Agents (SA) RICHARD A. CARR and JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. Prior to being interviewed GRAVES was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was furnished with a form entitled, "Interrogation, Advice of Rights", which she read. After reading this form GRAVES stated she understood her rights and declined to sign the form.

GRAVES admitted she is a member of the Black Panther Party, however, declined to state how long she had been a member.

GRAVES was displayed photographs of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and RORY L. HITE and stated she does not know either of them and has never seen them.

GRAVES refused to answer any further questions with the exception of some questions regarding her background and description.

An examination of GRAVES' personal effects disclosed the following items:

One aerosol spray can of "Protect-U" defensive spray, which was retained.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 873-1423.

Card listing person to notify in case of emergency as Grandmother BURTON, 8440 Vernon, telephone number RA3-4233, and ST3-9523.

Card indicating GRAVES had completed course in Red Cross Home Nursing at Peace Memorial Hospital, June 26, 1968.

Card indicating GRAVES is a registered Practical Nurse.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. and

by RICHARD A. CARR: Date dictated 6/5/69

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Two letters bearing return address on United States Department of Army, Official Business envelopes of RONALD DAVIS, Drawer A, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 66027. Both letters mailed postage free. Telephone numbers 243-8276, or 243-8376, and 873-1429 were handwritten on envelope.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 379-7746.

Card for membership in the Majestic Social Club in name of DIANN BROOKS. Written on back of card was "ELAINE ROBERTSON, 8019 S. Kimbark, 734-7085."

The following descriptive and background data was obtained from interview and observation:

Name	ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
Race	Negro
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	October 3, 1947
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'5"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Grandmother	MAGGIE BURTON, 8440 Vernon, Chicago, Illinois

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Date June 9, 1969

1

HARVEY D. HOLT was arrested at the headquarters of the Chicago Office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He was informed that he was being arrested for harboring a fugitive from justice wanted by Federal authorities. He was informed of the identities of the below named agents as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOLT was informed that he did not have to say anything, that anything he did say could be used against him later in a court of law, that he was entitled to contact an attorney and to talk to him before talking to the arresting agents, and that if he could not afford an attorney the Federal District Court would appoint one for him.

The above rights were exhibited to HOLT in written form, and he executed a waiver of rights. He furnished no information other than the following background information:

Name	HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, aka, Harvey D. Holt, Dwight Holt
Date of birth	10/8/43
Place of birth	Bay St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5' 9"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and marks	Mustache; blemishes on right shoulder; a small pencil-line scar under each nostril; left ear pierced.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SAs STEPHEN E. DELANTY and JOHN F. MILLER/ Date dictated 6/9/69

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Marital status	Single
Selective Service No.	11-53-43-197
Social Security No.	349-36-2478
Drivers license	Illinois, number H430324432B7
Employment	Present: St. Malachy Catholic Church, Chicago, Illinois, Gym Supervisor Prior: Automatic Electric Properties, Incorporated, Northlake, Illinois
Education	Presently a student at Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago, Illinois, entered January 31, 1969
Admitted prior arrests	Traffic violation, January, 1969, while driving a Chevrolet, 1968, Illinois drivers license HM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 4295039

The following is an inventory of personal property in the possession of HOLT at the time of his arrest:

A. Cash - $18.82

B. A General Motors car key

C. A set of keys

D. Ball point pen

E. An envelope addressed to HOLT at the above address bearing the return address, Wilson Campus, Chicago City College.

F. A box of pills, explained by HOLT to be for the treatment of gonorrhea.

G. A comb

H. A wallet containing the following:

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3.

1. A Certificate of Proficiency issued at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, identifying HOLT as a Heating Equipment Operator.

2. Auto insurance identification card issued by Parliment Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois, telephone LO 1-6460.

3. A photograph showing two Negro females with the notation, "fashion show" on the back.

4. A card from Motors Insurance Corporation, stamped Midway Chevrolet Company, 6522 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

5. A United States Government Motor Vehicle Operator's License issued at Fort Carson, Colorado.

6. An original membership card in the "Black Brothers of 'Unity'", president ERVINE AKBAR, telephones, 287-0658, 9.

7. St. Phillip Basilica High School commencement exercise admission card.

8. Social Security card showing number 349-36-2478.

9. Veterans Administration card number 24669326.

10. Identification card issued by Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago.

11. Traffic ticket dated January 31, 1969, indicating HOLT was at that time driving a Chevrolet, Illinois license HM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 4295039.

12. A guest identification card issued by the Clinton Job Corps Center, to one MARVIN WEST, born July 23, 1943, 3112 West 15th Place, Chicago Illinois (HOLT explained that his photo, which appears on this card, was put on the wrong card by the Job Corps Center by mistake).

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13. An Illinois Bell Telephone receipt for telephone number 277-3612, for the address 4102 West 16th Street, dated May 2, 1969.

14. A telephone dial tag containing the above number.

15. A scrap of paper bearing the name MALONE 684-4620, 6703 Merr....(illegible).

16. A scrap of paper bearing the names PAT MITCHUM, HENRY, 6112 Kimbark, 667-6016.

17. Five receipts from the Westlane Hotel for rental of Apartment 410 to one HARVEY COLT. The receipts are dated April 14, 1969, April 21, 1969, April 26, 1969, May 5, 1969, and May 10, 1969. (HOLT explained the above name was merely a spelling error on the part of the hotel).

18. A scrap of paper bearing the name ED LEWIS, 626-8764.

19. A receipt for a $1.00 registration fee to the Black University.

20. A receipt for an American Express money order in the amount of $80.00 dated February 10, 1968, payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

21. A card of ROBERT L. GREEN, Republic Precinct Captain, 5018 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

22. Chicago Public Library card number 391846.

23. GMAC card bearing the name C. L. HARRIS, 10046 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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24. A receipt from the Northlake Currency Exchange, 23 North Wolf Road, Northlake, Illinois, dated March 16, 1968, for a money order payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

25. A scrap of paper bearing the name KATHIE, 826-8125, and the notation "met at JERRY's house".

26. A card from the Chicago Commission on Urban Opportunity, with the name CARSON R. BROWN, Program Assistant Unit Coordinator, 400 South Peoria, Chicago, Illinois, telephone 243-4315.

27. A notice of attempt to deliver certified mail April 23, 1969.

28. A card from BEN ELLIS Optical Laboratory, 140 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois, Room 602, telephone 372-9253.

29. Army meal card showing HOLT's RA number to be 16-769-553.

30. An address book containing the following entries:

a. On the front page were listed the following telephone numbers: 826-9107, 722-4678, 943-3458, 751-0733.

b. ARRGEKINA, 422 South 12th Avenue, 344-6417.

c. ANNET and WELL, 826-3678.

d. BARBARA WILLIAMS, 378-8761.

e. B.S.A. office 922-3580 x 421.

f. A & E 379-4300 x 141.

g. ARLENE, 533-6541.

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h. BRENDA, 928-6794.

i. AL, 533-5010.

j. ANNE, 722-4384.

k. BOO, 265-1909.

l. CHARMAINE, 666-6523.

m. DOUGLAS BLANCHARD, 521-0850.

n. DIANE B., 1646 West 14th Place, 243-6586.

o. DOSS (Shell Station) SE 3-9342, 243-3095.

p. DOROTHY TURNER, 642-9782.

q. DELORIS, 261-4997.

r. Count 19, 522-1273.

s. ETHEL GRIFFIN, 667-7607.

t. FANNIE, 337-5163.

u. FRANK, 277-7724.

v. JOAN GREY, 704 East 51st Street, KE 6-2854.

w. WILLIE HAWKINS, 4258 West Adams, 826-2440.

x. WILLIE HOLMAN, 56 North Long, 261-2117.

y. GEORGE (JONES), 287-1087.

z. JOAN, HU 3-6620.

aa. LYNN and FRENCH, 5301 South Maryland, 667-0115.

bb. MOSE, 1404 East 76th, 955-8890.

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cc. MILDRED WILLIAM, 421-6426.

dd. MOTHER (Job), ST 2-1500 x 191, Wieboldts

ee. MARIE (DORIS) G., 6660 South Mich., 487-7127.

ff. PEGGY TAFT, 4112 Adams, 826-0631.

gg. JAMES PURNELL, 553-0094.

hh. Office, SE 3-9638.

ii. P. Office, 243-8276.

jj. PAM, 738-0336.

kk. REGINA, 1296 A Washburn, CA 6-6425.

ll. ROSEMARY, 722-0989.

mm. TOMMIE, 343-7530, 343-7763.

nn. L. C. SMITH, 221-1814.

oo. WM. SCANLAN, NE 8-5461.

pp. SYLVESTER, ES 8-1868; a number 429 was listed also.

qq. OSCAR TANNER, 7059 South Halsted, 994-4430 x 106.

rr. MARVIN WELLS, bus: 268-8081, home: 747-0256.

ss. VERON HENDERSON, 7712 Drexel.

tt. On the last page were the following notations: SE 3-9638, G.T. 287-1087, St. Malachy SE 3-1068.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, Special Agent (SA) GORDON S. BROOKS and SA HERMAN H. SCOTT arrested PATRICK KEEN at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), 2350 West Madison Street.

KEEN was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn Street, where he was photographed, fingerprinted and interviewed concerning his association with the BPP and with the subject GEORGE SAMS, JR.

KEEN was provided with a copy of a Warning and Waiver Form which he read and stated he understood, but declined to sign.

KEEN provided the following information:

He stated that he has been a member of the BPP for approximately three weeks and advised that on the night of June 3-4, 1969, he was the Officer of the Day (OD) at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that as the OD he had been in charge of the BPP office,

KEEN observed a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and stated that he did not know SAMS by name nor did he recognize the photograph. He stated that he had never seen the person in the photograph in the BPP office.

KEEN advised that a couple of weeks ago, he had gone into the BPP office and had heard someone talking loudly in another room in the office. He stated that he made inquiries about the person making the noise and was told that the man's name was WADDELL and that he was from BPP headquarters on the West coast. He added, however, that he did not actually observe WADDELL and, therefore, would be unable to state whether or not this person was identical with the photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA GORDON S. BROOKS
by SA HERMAN H. SCOTT GSR Date dictated 6/5/69

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Page 2051

KEEN declined to further discuss his activities within the BPP or activities of the BPP itself.

The following description was obtained by interview and observation:

Name	PATRICK KEEN
Alias	PAT KEEN
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of birth	March 4, 1949
Place of birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'11"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Nationality	American
Scars and marks	Birth mark oblong shape one inch by 3/4 inch; upper right leg, front
Peculiarities	Wears glasses (tinted)
Education	Graduated John Marshall High School, Chicago, Illinois, 1967; Roosevelt University, Chicago 1967; De Paul University, Chicago, 1967-68; Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, 1968-69 (Completed two years college, major: music)
Employment	None
Social Security Number	334-45-8580
Selective Service No.	11-49-49-45
Selective Service Classification	1A
Address	3335 West Fullerton, Chicago, Illinois
Previous addresses	1640 South Spaulding,Chicago, Ill. 170 North Le Claire, Chicago, Ill.
Marital status	Single
Mother	CLARA KEEN, 3335 West Fullerton, Chicago, Ill.
Father	THEODORE KEEN, same address

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1 Date 6/6/69

LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, 3326 West Fulton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents (SA) DONALD W. OXLEY and RICHARD L. KNEIBERT, who identified themselves to him as SAs of the FBI. Prior to the commencement of the interview, ROBERSON was furnished Form FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form" which he carefully read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood what his rights were but that he did not desire to sign any legal document. ROBERSON furnished the following information:

ROBERSON furnished SAs with his name, address, and basic descriptive information. He refused to make any further statements to the Agents regarding the Black Panther Party or his involvement with the Party. He denied any knowledge of GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, also known as Robinson
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	20
Date of Birth	12/20/ 3
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	United States
Height	5'11"
Weight	202 Pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium-dark
Scars and Marks	1½" scar right knee
Father's Address	3326 West Fulton Street Chicago, Illinois
Occupation	Unemployed
Marital Status	Single

[illegible] Chicago, Illinois

File #

by [illegible] Date dictated

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Education	Completed John Marshall High School, Chicago, August, 1966, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, September, 1966-1969
Selective Service Number	11-49-48-1930
Social Security Number	346-42-1930
Father	HENRY BELL ROBERSON
Mother	DORIS JEAN ROBERSON Nee MITCHELL
Brother	DERRICK LEROY ROBERSON, age 15 (Above individuals residing at 3326 West Fulton)
Prior Arrests	Admitted 1969 Chicago declined to state reason for arrest.

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Page 2054

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

1

JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and CHARLES E. BRUNNER who identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. Prior to commencement of the interview, WARD was furnished form FD-395, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" which he read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood his rights as they were written on the form and as he read them, but he would not sign anything because he does not know or understand what he is doing and because it is against the rules of the Black Panther Party. WARD furnished the following information:

His name is JESSE WARD and he resides at 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Black Panther Party of Illinois. Other than call the interviewing Agents numerous obscene names, he refused to furnish any other information.

The following description of WARD was obtained through observation and interrogation on June 4, 1969:

Name	JESSE WARD
Address	721 North Troy
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6' - 6'1"
Weight	175 - 180 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, bushy American cut
Age	Approximately 19
Complexion	Medium dark
Scars and marks	2" scar, upper left lip
Characteristics	Wears glasses; wears a wispy goatee and mustache

---

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and CHARLES E. BRUNNER EJC:

by Date dictated 6/4/69

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.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2055

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

1

On June 4, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was while being interviewed in the Chicago Office of the FBI, given a body search and the following items were found:

One book entitled "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-Tung" by MAO TSE-TUNG, which bore a red soft leather cover.

One pamphlet entitled "Along the Socialist or Capitalist Road?", printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, and dated August 15, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything" by YAO WEN-YUAN, printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1968.

A pamphlet entitled "China's Great Revolution and The Soviet Union's Great Tragedy" by RENMIN RIBAO (People's Daily) Observer dated June 4, 1967. This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "Statement By Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression". This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1968, and it bore a date of April 16, 1968.

With the exception of the last named pamphlet, the other three pamphlets bore the following worded stamp:

"A copy of this material has been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File#

SAs EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and
CHARLES E. BRUNNER EJC:

by Date dictated 6/4/69

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.

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Justice, Washington, D. C., where the registration statement of China Books and Periodicals, 2929-24th Street, San Francisco, 10, California, as an agent of Guozi Shudian of Peking, China, is available for inspection. The fact of registration does not indicate approval of this material by the Government of the United States."

Also taken during the search were: one pair of tweezers; one felt tip blue pen; one blank firearms registration form; and numerous assorted papers which WARD declined to accept and requested they be discarded by the searching Agents. All of the items taken from WARD were returned to him except the pair of tweezers which were given to the United States Marshal.

In addition, WARD had in his possession the following items which were not taken: fifty cents in change comprised of one quarter, three nickels and one dime; one cigarette lighter; five books of matches; one pack of Kool cigarettes; one scrap of paper bearing the notation DIANE JONES, 2822 California, telephone number 326-6189; one scrap of paper bearing the notation "has been changed" 201 South Ashland, Political Orientation MWF 8:00; one scrap of paper bearing the notation BEVERLEY, 722-5960, 4122 North Wilcox.

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Page 2057

GEORGIA WASHINGTON was placed under arrest at 2350 West Madison. She was immediately advised of her rights by SA JACK D. VAHRENWALD. She advised she understood her rights, but refused to execute a warning and waiver form.

WASHINGTON was shown photographs of the following individuals:

GEORGE SAMS, JR.
FBI Number 493 526 F

LONNIE MC LUCAS
FBI Number 546 916 E

LANDON ROBERT WILLIAMS
FBI Number 229 544 G

RORY B. HITTIE.

WASHINGTON advised that she had never seen any of these individuals and their names were not familiar to her. She advised that she did not wish to make any further statement.

The following description of WASHINGTON was obtained by observation and interview:

Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	January 22, 1951
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'4"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	352-42-7813

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA BRUCE F. KNIPP and SA JACK D. VAHRENWALD

Date dictated 6/6/69

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.

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Employment	Typist for Security Plating Company
Present Address	2645 West Fulton
Former Address	2350 West Madison
Education	4317 West Wilcox Presently enrolled in night school at Austin High School
Mother	MARY WASHINGTON Address unknown
Father	Unknown
Brothers and Sisters	None
Previous admitted arrests	Arrested by Chicago Police Department early in 1968 was held for a few hours and then released, reason for arrest unknown.

WASHINGTON had the following names and addressed in her purse:

BARBARA A. SANKEY
2156 West Monroe
Chicago, Illinois
Employment Mc Master-Car Supply Company
PO Box 4355

Brother WOODS
DA 8-3123
At home 344-4540.

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On June 4, 1969, the facts of this case were presented to Assistant United States Attorney NICHOLAS J. ETTEN authorized the filing of a complaint charging subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, and GEORGIA WASHINGTON with Harboring and concealing subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code.

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Page 2060

~~United States District Court~~

FOR THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION NJE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v

HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS; BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KLEM; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES

Commissioner's Docket No.

Case No.

COMPLAINT for VIOLATION of 2071

U.S.C. Title 18

Section 1071

BEFORE JAMES T. PALOS, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Name of Commissioner — Address of Commissioner

The undersigned complainant being duly sworn states:

That on or about June 4, , 1969, at Chicago in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

(1) HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS; BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KLEM; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES having notice and with knowledge that a federal warrant of arrest had been issued xxidx(2) for the apprehension of George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Wedell Smith, on a complaint charging George Sams, Jr. with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder, a violation of the laws of the United States, wilfully and knowingly, and for the purpose of preventing his arrest on said warrant and for the purpose of preventing his discovery, did harbor and conceal George Sams, Jr. at 2250 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1071.

And the complainant states that this complaint is based on

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

And the complainant further states that he believes that

are material witnesses in relation to this charge.

EDWARD KINZER
Signature of Complainant

Special Agent, F.B.I.
Official Title

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, ..., 19 .

United States Commissioner.

(1) Insert name of accused.
(2) Insert statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged.

242

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Page 2061

And the complainant states that this complaint is based on information supplied to complainant by Roy Mitchell, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Agent Mitchell stated to your complainant that in the early morning hours of June 4, 1969, he was contacted by a confidential informant who on numerous occasions has supplied information to Agent Mitchell which has proven to be reliable. The confidential informant stated to Mitchell that George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Wadell Smith, was then in a second floor office of a building at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, which office is known by your complainant to be the Chicago headquarters of the Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he is familiar with the aforesaid George Sams, Jr. and that said individual is known by him to be a member of the National Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he has knowledge that a federal criminal complaint and arrest warrant are presently outstanding at New Haven, Connecticut, charging the said George Sams, Jr. with the federal felony offense of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1073. Complainant further states that on June 4, 1969 shortly after being informed of the aforesaid information supplied by the confidential informant, he and other agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation proceeded to the building at 2350 West Madison Street. All defendants who were then in the second floor Black Panther Office of the aforesaid building were informed by Agents of the F.B.I. that the said Agents were in possession of a warrant for the arrest of George Sams, Jr. All defendants were then requested to leave the building. For a period of approximately 30 minutes all defendants refused to comply with this request, refused to permit access to the building and refused to answer Agents' questions as to whether or not George Sams, Jr. was present in the building.

Complainant further states that pursuant to a search of the aforesaid Black Panther Party incident to the arrest of defendants, several photographs depicting George Sams, Jr. were seized. Complainant further states that he recognizes the background in each of these photographs as being the inside of the office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois.

Complainant further states that he has personal knowledge of the aforesaid information.

MJE:

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On June 4, 1969, SA EDWARD KINZER, Jr., signed the aforementioned complaint before United States Commissioner JAMES T. BALOG. On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney ETTEN advised that all of the above eight subjects appeared before Commissioner BALOG and were released on own recognizance bond. The male individuals' bond was set at $4,000 and the female subjects at $3,000. the case was continued until 3:00 p.m. on June 20, 1969.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
June 13, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character RACIAL MATTERS
SMITH ACT OF 1940
SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY, REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Reference Report of Special Agent Hubert M. Hart, 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.

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.

File #:

62-HQ-11.6395

Serial Scope:

670 part 11 & 14

SSC LETTER 8/20/75

PART II

ITEMS # 4 and 5

AND

PART IV

ITEM # 2 g and h

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2066

SSC LETTER 8/20/75

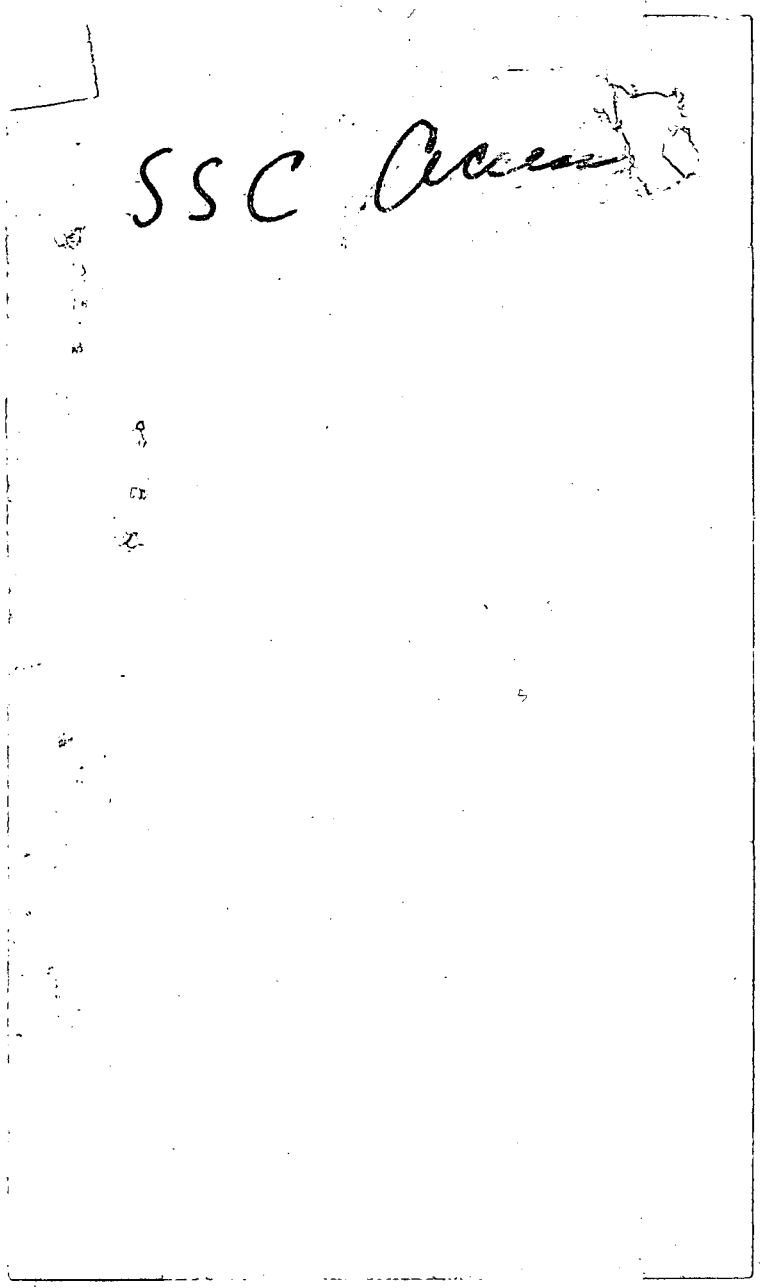
PART II

ITEMS # 4 and 5

AND

PART IV

ITEM # 2 g and h



NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2067

TELEGRAM
SPECIAL

TU WU

DEC 8 5 12 PM

WUA053 (37)AB261 KB436

K VEF157 AS PDB 32 EX TDVE CHICAGO ILL 8 251P CST

US ATTNY GEN JOHN MICHELL DLEY 75 JUSTICE DEPT WASH DC

WE OF THE NAACP ARE EXTREMELYALARMED, CONCERNED, AND CONFUSED RELATIVE TO THE CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS AND FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SLAYING OF MARK CLARK AND FRED HAMPTON BY COOK COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFCALS IN DEC 4, 1969. PURSUANT TO THE SAME INCIDENT, WE DEMAND THAT AN ADEQUATE, THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND THAT THE RESULT OF SUCH INVESTIGATION BE MADE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC IN ORDER TO ALLEVIATE A TENSE, ANXIOUS SITUATION. WE SIMPLY WILL NOT TOLERATE A MODERN DAY LYNCHING AND SHOULD THE RESULTS OF YOUR INVESTIGATION PROVE A VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS WE SHALL USE MAXIMUM RESOURCES TO PURSUE THE APPREHENSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE. PLEASE ADVISE

JOHN GWYNN, NAACP, ILLINOIS STATE PRES PEORIA ILL; DR L H HOLMAN, NAACP NATL BOARD MEMBR, JOLIET, ILL AND SYD FINLEY, NAACP, NATL OFFICE FIELD DIRECTOR, 53 WEST JACKSON BLVD ROOM 1038 CHICAGO ILL

(257).

514P EST DEC 8 69

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
DEC 9 - 1969
206

62-114208-

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2068

TELEGRAM
SPECIAL

TU WU

DEC 8 5 12 PM

WUA053 (37)AB261 KB436

K VEF157 AS PDB 32 EX TDVE CHICAGO ILL 8 251P CST

US ATTNY GEN JOHN MICHELL DLEY 75 JUSTICE DEPT WASH DC

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JOHN GWYNN, NAACP, ILLINOIS STATE PRES PEORIA ILL; DR L H HOLMAN, NAACP NATL BOARD MEMBR, JOLIET, ILL AND SYD FINLEY, NAACP, NATL OFFICE FIELD DIRECTOR, 53 WEST JACKSON BLVD ROOM 1038 CHICAGO ILL

(257).

514P EST DEC 8 69

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
DEC 9 - 1969

42-111208

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2069

DEC 11 1969

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DL:RWL:ebh:mcs

DJ 146-33-371

Jerris Leonard
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

12-031-167

Sergeant Daniel Groth,
James Davis, John Cleavenger,
Edward Carmody, et al, Chicago, Illinois
Police Officers, Subjects
Fred Hampton, Mark Clark,
Wanda Harris, Verlina Brewer,
Blair Anderson and Ronald Satchel etcal -
Victims
Summary Punishment
CIVIL RIGHTS

This refers to your memoranda of December 5 and December 8, 1969 entitled "Black Panther Party Activity, Chicago, Illinois."

In connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith two copies of a telegram of December 5, 1969 to the Department from John Cleyn of the Illinois State branch, NAACP and other officials of that organization. We have also received a telegram from Thomas Finn, Amalgamated Labor, Chicago Daily Defender, Sidney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League and from a number of individuals of Maywood, Illinois, all of these communications generally alleging that the shooting and killing of members of the Black Panther organization were, on or about December 4, 1969, unnecessary, unjustified and of questionable legality. They request that an investigation be made of the matter.

In view of the circumstances, please conduct a preliminary investigation so that we may determine

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2070

whether violations of 18 U.S.C. 242 and 241 are involved. The investigation should include, but need not be limited to, the following.

1. Identify and interview all persons, including the allegedly wounded individuals who were present when the police conducted the Black Panther Party raid at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, on December 4.

2. Identify the police officers who took part in the raid and interview the subjects named above.

3. We understand that two autopsies on victim Fred Hampton's body were performed, one by the Coroner and one by a group of physicians headed by Dr. Victor Levine of Northwestern University. Obtain copies of each report.

4. Ascertain whether a state or local investigation is being conducted or has been conducted, and furnish us with a copy of any available report of such investigation. In this connection, inspect the official records and ascertain the charges placed against the victim and the status of same.

5. Inspect the premises of 2337 West Monroe Street, the location of the raid, and note and photograph any physical evidence such as bullet holes, blood, the general arrangement, location and condition of the furniture, windows etc. In connection with any bullet holes noted, determine if possible, the direction of the bullets, with particular reference as to whether they were apparently fired from the outside doors and windows toward the interior of the apartment and from the interior toward the outside doors and windows. Please furnish us with a diagram of the premises noting the particular location therein where victims Hampton and Clark were allegedly shot.

If victims or other persons in the premises at the time of the raid decline to be interviewed, please notify me immediately without waiting for the completion of the report of this investigation.

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DEC 11 1969

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DL:RWL:cbh:mcs

DJ 146-31-371

FBI 12-031-367

Jerris Leonard
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Sergeant Daniel Groth,
Jerge Boyle, John Sisewski,
Edward Carney, et al, Chicago, Illinois
Police Officers, Subjects;
Fred Hampton, Mark Clark,
Brenda Harris, Verlina Brewer,
Blair Anderson and Ronald Satchel Steel -
Victims
Summary Punishment
CIVIL RIGHTS

This refers to your memoranda of November 5 and December 8, 1969 entitled "Black Panther Party Activity, Chicago, Illinois."

In connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith two copies of a telegram of December 5, 1969 to the Department from John Cogen of the Illinois State Branch, ACLU and other officials of that organization. We have also received a telegram from Thomas Sloan, Executive Director, National Lawyers Guild and from a number of individuals of Maywood, Illinois, all of these communications generally alleging that the shooting and killing of members of the Black Panther organization were, on or about December 4, 1969, unnecessary, unjustified and of questionable legality. They request that an investigation be made of the matter.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2072

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If victims or other persons in the premises at the time of the raid decline to be interviewed, please notify me immediately without waiting for the completion of the report of this investigation.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2073

G-122 (12-11-67)

FBI

Date: 12/12/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

From: Director, FBI

SGT. DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS;
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON; MARK CLARK; BRENDA HARRIS;
VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR ANDERSON;
RONALD SATCHEL, ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory Departmental letter dated 12/11/69 and two copies of its enclosure.

Complete the requested investigation in accordance with the provisions of Section 27, Volume II, Manual of Instructions, and surep within ten days of the receipt of this communication.

State in the first paragraph of the details of your report that it contains the results of a ☐ limited ☒ preliminary investigation and underscore the word ☐ limited ☒ preliminary

Advise ☒ all persons interviewed
☒ appropriate officials at the outset that this investigation is being conducted at the specific request of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, referring to him by name as well as title.

Remarks: If victims or other persons in the premises at the time of the raid decline to be interviewed, you should immediately advise the Bureau.

Enc. (4)

Sent Via

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2074

6-122 (12-11-67)

FBI

Date: 12/12/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

From: Director, FBI

SGT. DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS;
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON; MARK CLARK; BRENDA HARRIS;
VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR ANDERSON;
RONALD SATCHEL, ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

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☒ appropriate officials at the outset that this investigation is being conducted at the specific request of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, referring to him by name as well as title.

Remarks: If victims or other persons in the premises at the time of the raid decline to be interviewed, you should immediately advise the Bureau.

Enc. (4)

Sent Via _____ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
(Attn: AUSA ROBERT J. BRISAKSTONE)

Report of: SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Office: Chicago
Date: 12/22/69

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (Deceased);
ET AL - VICTIMS

Character: SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: By letter dated 12/11/69, from AAG JERRIS LEONARD, Civil Rights Division, a preliminary investigation was requested to determine whether violations of 18, USC, Sections 242 and 241 are involved in the shooting of FRED A. HAMPTON and MARK CLARK by the Cook County States Attorney's Police raid on the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, on 12/4/69. SAC M. W. JOHNSON personally advised USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Superintendent of Chicago Police Department JAMES D. CONLISK, and Cook County States Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, of the requested investigation. HANRAHAN stipulated that all 14 officers in the raid would be made available for interview provided an official from his office was present and that a copy of the interview was made available. SAC M. W. JOHNSON also contacted Attorney WARREN WOLFSON representing victim BRENDA HARRIS, who was to consult with other victims attorneys and to advise if they will make their clients available for interview. SAC M.W. JOHNSON also contacted DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, Attorney for BPP, who desired an attorney be present during FBI examination of BPP apartment. On 12/17/69, CUNNINGHAM advised SAC M.W. JOHNSON that "it is polically impossible for the BPP to voluntarily cooperate" with any FBI investigation. AAG JERRIS LEONARD in Chicago on 12/18/69, advised he would personally handle FGJ inquiry into this matter. On 12/22/69, FBI examination commenced at the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, and FGJ commenced receiving evidence in this case.

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...other recommendation nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to ...

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This report contains the results of a preliminary investigation in accordance with departmental letter to the Bureau dated December 11, 1969, regarding the above captioned matter. This departmental letter, which was forwarded by Mr. JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, is summarized as follows:

The Department received a telegram dated December 5, 1969, from JOHN GWYNN of the Illinois State Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and other officials of that organization. The Department also received a telegram from THOMAS PICOU, Managing Editor, "Chicago Daily Defender," WHITNEY M. YOUNG, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League, and a number of individuals of Maywood, Illinois. All of these communications generally alleged that the shooting and killing of members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) on or about December 4, 1969, was unnecessary, unjustified, and of questionable legality. They requested that an investigation be made of the matter.

The departmental letter requested the FBI to conduct a preliminary investigation so that the Department could determine whether violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 242 and 241, were involved. It was stated that the investigation should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Identify and interview all persons, including the allegedly wounded individuals who were present when the police conducted the Black Panther Party raid at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969.

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2. Identify the police officers who took part in the raid and interview the subjects named above.

3. It is understood that two autopsies on victim FRED HAMPTON's body were performed, one by the coroner and one by a group of physicians headed by Dr. VICTOR LEVINE of Northwestern University. Obtain copies of each report.

4. Ascertain whether a state or local investigation is being conducted or has been conducted, and furnish us with a copy of any available report of such investigation. In this connection, inspect the official records and ascertain the charges placed against the victim and the status of same.

5. Inspect the premises of 2337 West Monroe Street, the location of the raid, and note and photograph any physical evidence, such as bullet holes, blood, the general arrangement, location and condition of the furniture, windows, etc. In connection with any bullet holes noted, determine, if possible, the direction of the bullets, with particular reference as to whether they were apparently fired from the outside doors and windows toward the interior of the apartment and from the interior toward the outside doors and windows. A diagram of the premises, noting the particular location therein where victims FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK were allegedly shot, is to be furnished.

The Department's letter requested that if the victims or other persons in the premises at the time of the raid declined to be interviewed, Mr. JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, should be notified immediately without waiting for the completion of the report of this investigation.

It is noted that the telegram of December 5, 1969, addressed to United States Attorney General JOHN MITCHELL reads as follows:

> We of the NAACP are extremely alarmed, concerned, and confused relative to the contradictory statements and facts in connection with the slaying of MARK CLARK and FRED HAMPTON by Cook County law enforcement officials on December 4, 1969. Pursuant to the same incident, we demand that an adequate, thorough investigation and that the results of such investigation be made known to the public in order to alleviate a tense, anxious situation. We simply will not tolerate a modern day lynching; and should the results of your investigation prove a violation of civil rights, we shall use maximum resources to pursue the apprehension and punishment of those responsible.

Upon receipt of the departmental letter on December 13, 1969, M. W. JOHNSON, Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the Chicago Office, personally advised United States Attorney (USA) THOMAS A. FORAN of the requested investigation. SAC JOHNSON informed JAMES D. CONLISK, Jr., Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, of

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the requested investigation. CONLISK stated that he had no objection to police officers assigned to the State's Attorney's Office being interviewed by the FBI, but he suggested that Cook County State's Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN be contacted as these officers were working for him at the time of the raid.

SAC JOHNSON contacted Cook County State's Attorney HANRAHAN, who advised he would make all 14 officers involved in the raid available for interview immediately, provided an official from his office was present during these interviews and that copies of the results of the interviews in the form of either a signed statement or the Bureau's interview report form would be made available to him. HANRAHAN added that making such copies available to the police officer being interviewed would suffice. HANRAHAN pointed out that demands have been made for these police officers to be charged with murder in connection with the killing of BPP members FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK.

Cook County Coroner ANDREW J. TOMANhas announced he is calling a "blue ribbon" coroner's jury to look into this matter. Because of this, HANRAHAN deemed it necessary to grant the interviews of the police officers only under the above stated conditions.

SAC JOHNSON personally contacted Attorney WARREN WOLFSON at 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. WOLFSON advised he represents victim BRENDA HARRIS. WOLFSON stated that all of the victims, except DEBORAH JOHNSON, are either in jail or in custody at the Cook County Hospital and that since the other victims are represented by other attorneys, he desired to consult with these attorneys concerning the granting of interviews by the FBI.

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WOLFSON stated that all of the victims had been charged by Cook County authorities with serious crimes; and as the victims are in custody, the attorneys themselves have not had the opportunity for thorough interviews of their clients. WOLFSON stated he wanted to emphasize the fact that statements in the news media credited to the victims and their attorneys are not necessarily true as the attorneys have not authorized such statements. WOLFSON further stated that due to the seriousness of the charges pending against the victims, their attorneys would undoubtedly desire to be present during any FBI interviews.

WOLFSON further stated that he would be most reluctant to authorize an FBI interview with his client, BRENDA HARRIS, until he personally had an opportunity to completely interview her. Also, WOLFSON stated that due to the local charges placed against his client, he would insist upon obtaining a copy of the results of any FBI interview. He was sure that the other attorneys of the victims would feel the same way.

WOLFSON agreed to contact the other attorneys as soon as possible and would advise SAC JOHNSON whether the interviews of the victims would be permitted.

It is noted that in connection with the Department's request for an investigation at the premises of 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, where the raid of December 4, 1969, occurred, these premises are under the complete control of the BPP.

On December 13, 1969, SAC JOHNSON contacted DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, Attorney for the BPP. CUNNINGHAM advised

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[redacted]

that he saw no objection to making these premises available to the FBI, but he desired to first consult with other attorneys, whom he did not identify, and stated he would call SAC JOHNSON later that weekend. CUNNINGHAM said he would try to make the premises available by Monday afternoon, December 15, 1969, or by the morning of December 16, 1969. CUNNINGHAM desired either he or his representative to be present during the FBI investigation at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

On December 13, 1969, the above was discussed with USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Northern District of Illinois (NDI), who stated that although he was not in a position to recommend Federal Grand Jury (FGJ) action at this time, he would give the matter further consideration. USA FORAN stated it was his feeling that the requests by State's Attorney HANRAHAN and the victims' lawyers regarding the interviews should be complied with in view of the pending charges which exist in regards to the 14 police officers and the seven victims in this matter.

On December 14, 1969, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, BPP Attorney, contacted SAC JOHNSON at 4:30 p.m. and stated that after consulting with "most of the attorneys involved," it was decided that additional consultation was necessary by them before the FBI would be given access to the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. CUNNINGHAM advised that the attorneys are meeting at 5:00 p.m. on December 15, 1969, at which time a decision would be made.

CUNNINGHAM stated, however, it is his unofficial opinion that access to these premises by the FBI will be authorized for Tuesday morning, December 16, 1969, and that he would call SAC JOHNSON immediately following the above described meeting with the other attorneys.

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It is noted that neither DENNIS CUNNINGHAM nor WARREN WOLFSON, Attorney Spokesman for the victims in this case, contacted, as agreed to, the Chicago Office to permit FBI access to the BPP apartment or interview of the victims, respectively, as of midnight, December 16, 1969.

It is noted that the following were present on December 13, 1969, at the Chicago Office of the FBI when SAC M.W. JOHNSON telephonically contacted USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department JAMES D. CONLISK, States Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, as well as WARREN WOLFSON, representing victim BRENDA HARRIS, and attorney DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, representing the Black Panther Party (BPP):

Assistant Special Agent in Charge [redacted],
Supervisor [redacted]
Special Agent [redacted]

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On December 13, 1969, Officer DAY of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised that RONALD SATCHEL had been released that day on $25,000 bond, which was made at the 13th District of the Police Department.

It is noted that DEBORAH JOHNSON, the girlfriend of FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased), who is eight months pregnant, was previously released on $25,000 bond.

On December 17, 1969, JAMES MONTGOMERY, attorney representing the Black Panther Party, telephonically contacted Special Agent PAUL R. ELOFSON at the Chicago Office, to advise that police officers had arrived at 2337 West Monroe Street, that morning, and they had informed BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Defense Minister of the Illinois Black Panther Party, that they had a search warrant for the purpose of searching the outer halls of the building. According to MONTGOMERY, the officers were asked to leave, and they departed. However, the officers returned shortly thereafter, at which time the officers refused Black Panther Party members access to the apartment. MONTGOMERY stated that he was notifying the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in view of his belief that the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Department of Justice was looking into the shooting incident.

At 3:27 p.m., on December 17, 1969, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, attorney for the Black Panther Party, telephonically contacted Special Agent in Charge, M. W. JOHNSON, to advise that attorneys for the Black Panther Party and victims had decided they did not feel the Justice Department would help them, and therefore, they were taking the position they would not voluntarily cooperate with any Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation. CUNNINGHAM stated that this

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decision was based upon newspaper articles reporting a Federal investigation of the Black Panther Party. CUNNINGHAM further stated that this decision was actually reached on Monday night, December 15, 1969, but that he had been "too busy" to contact Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON.

CUNNINGHAM further informed Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON that undoubtedly the Federal Government could obtain access to the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, through legal action, and that "of course they could not prevent that." CUNNINGHAM stated that "it is politically impossible for the Black Panther Party to voluntarily cooperate."

CUNNINGHAM also informed Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON that the Cook County States Attorney's Police, "using some kind of warrant" were at the above Monroe Street premises at approximately 10:30 a.m., on December 17, 1969, and that they were denying everyone access to these premises, unless they could present a lease agreement. CUNNINGHAM further stated that he recognized that this latter was not involved with any Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation.

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On December 18, 1969, Assistant Attorney General JERRIS LEONARD, together with Department Attorney JAMES TURNER, First Assistant United States Attorney JACK B. SCHMETTERER, met with Acting Chief Judge EDWIN A. ROBSON of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. It is noted that Chief Federal District Judge WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL was ill and that Judge ROBSON was Acting Chief Judge in his absense.

At this meeting the decision was made, subject to the approval of Chief Judge CAMPBELL, that the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury will be held over to hear testimony in this case. A special charge will be issued this grand jury on December 22, 1969. Assistant Attorney General LEONARD advised that one or two witnesses may appear before this grand jury on approximately December 23, 1969, following which the grand jury will be adjourned until approximately January 5, 1970.

Assistant Attorney General LEONARD advised that he would personally handle the presentation of this matter to the Federal Grand Jury and that he would be assisted by Departmental Attorney JAMES TURNER, WILLIAM O'CONNOR and JESSIE QUEEN, all of whom are from Washington, D.C. Also assisting him would be MILTON BRANCH, Assistant United States Attorney from Denver, Colorado.

United States Attorney Thomas A. Foran at Chicago has subsequently advised Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON that he completely concurrs in the above described Federal Grand Jury procedure in this case. Mr. FORAN designated ROBERT J. BREAKSTONE as a representative from the United State's Attorney's Office at Chicago to work with Mr. LEONARD.

First Assistant United States Attorney JACK B. SCHMETTERER advised on the evening of December 16, 1969, that Chief Judge WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL did concur with Acting Judge EDWIN A. ROBSON's decision to hold the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury to hear this matter.

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First Assistant United States Attorney SCHMETTERER advised at 4:05 p.m. on December 19, 1969, that he had been in contact with Cook County Coroner ANTHONY J. TOMAN. TOMAN advised Mr. SCHMETTERER that as the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, had now been sealed and under his control, that he would grant access to the FBI at any time for the purpose of examination.

It is noted that an FBI examination of these premises commenced on the morning of December 22, 1969.

Mr. SCHMETTERER advised on December 22, 1969, that the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury was extended and commenced receiving into evidence the official reports of the Cook County Coroner's Office of the deaths of FRED A. HAMPTON and MARK CLARK on December 4, 1969. This evidence was made available to the Federal Grand Jury by KYRAM PHELAN from the coroner's office. It is noted that on December 22, 1969, Special Agent [redacted] of the Chicago Office was sworn in and made an agent of this Federal Grand Jury.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following account of the Cook County State's Attorney's raid upon the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969, is summarized from news media reports:

The State's Attorney's police, under the direction of Cook County State's Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, secured a search warrant, based upon information supplied by informants, from Criminal Court Judge ROBERT COLLINS to search the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was alleged that there was a gun cache in this apartment.

At 4:45 a.m. on December 4, 1969, 14 officers from the State's Attorney's police broke into this first floor apartment, which consists of two bedrooms and one bath, with a front and rear entrance. They allegedly encountered gunfire resistance; and following a shootout, FRED HAMPTON, Illinois Chairman of the BPP, lay dead in his bed and Peoria, Illinois, BPP leader MARK CLARK was found dead in the living room of this apartment.

There were nine members of the BPP in this apartment; and of the seven surviving, two men and two women had been wounded. Of the nine BPP members in the apartment, six were men and three were women. One woman, DEBORAH JOHNSON, age 19, the alleged girl friend of HAMPTON, is eight months pregnant. The seven surviving members of the BPP were arrested and charged with attempted murder and aggravated battery and were taken into custody.

The following four had bullet wounds and were taken to the Cook County Hospital:

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Sergeant GROTH furnished the following identifying data concerning the seven victims in this case:

BRENDA HARRIS, Age 18, born August 16, 1951, 1846 South Hamlin, Chicago, Illinois

VERLINA A. BREWER, Age 17, born January 11, 1952, 125 West 107th Street, Chicago, Illinois, or 2139 Yorktown Drive, Ann Arbour, Michigan.

Sergeant GROTH advised that BREWER was a mental patient in Ann Arbour, Michigan, prior to her coming to Chicago and that her parents had reported her as a missing person.

BLAIR J. ANDERSON, Age 18, born November 22, 1951, 6943 South Justine, Chicago, Illinois.

Sergeant GROTH advised that ANDERSON had previously been arrested on September 10, 1969, in connection with a Black Panther Party "shoot out".

RONALD SATCHEL, Age 19, born June 27, 1950, 6246 South Clyde, Chicago, Illinois.

The following victims were taken to the Cook County Jail:

DEBORAH JOHNSON, Age 19, born November 26, 1950, 6750 South Parnell, Chicago, Illinois.

LOUIS TRULOCK, Age 39, born May 6, 1930, 1900 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois.

HAROLD BELL, Age 23, born November 29, 1946, 1317 Howard Court, Rockford, Illinois.

Two of the States Attorney's Police officers who were hurt are JOHN CICZEWSKI, who was shot in the leg, and EDWARD CARMODY, who had injuries to his hand as a result of flying glass.

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The following are the identities of the States Attorney's Police, who participated in the raid as made available on December 27, 1969, by Sergeant DANIEL R. GROTH, Cook County States Attorney's Police:

Sergeant DANIEL R. GROTH - Star Number 1698
Officer JOSEPH GORMAN - Star Number 2515
Officer GEORGE JONES - Star Number 17614
Officer ROBERT HUGHES - Star Number 8790
Officer JAMES DAVIS - Star Number 11426
Officer WILLIAM KELLY - Star Number 6986
Officer EDWARD CARMODY - Star Number 2917
Officer JOHN CISZEWSKI - Star Number 12489
Officer PHILIP JOSEPH - Star Number 12637
Officer JOHN HARUSICH - Star Number 5389
Officer FRED HOWARD. Star Number 11673
Officer LYNWOOD HARRIS, Star Number 6764
Officer WILLIAM GORBETT, Star Number 7077
Officer RAY BRODERICK, Star Number 10136

Officers JONES, DAVIS, HOWARD, JOSEPH, and HARRIS are of the Negro race.

Sergeant GROTH advised that all of these officers would be available to respond to any subpoena directed to them in care of the Cook County States Attorney, 2600 South California Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
(Attn: AUSA ROBERT J. BRISKSTONE)

Report of: SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Office: Chicago
Date: 12/22/69

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (Deceased);
ET AL - VICTIMS

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[redacted]

that he saw no objection to making these premises available to the FBI, but he desired to first consult with other attorneys, whom he did not identify, and stated he would call SAC JOHNSON later that weekend. CUNNINGHAM said he would try to make the premises available by Monday afternoon, December 15, 1969, or by the morning of December 16, 1969. CUNNINGHAM desired either he or his representative to be present during the FBI investigation at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

On December 13, 1969, the above was discussed with USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Northern District of Illinois (NDI), who stated that although he was not in a position to recommend Federal Grand Jury (FGJ) action at this time, he would give the matter further consideration. USA FORAN stated it was his feeling that the requests by State's Attorney HANRAHAN and the victims' lawyers regarding the interviews should be complied with in view of the pending charges which exist in regards to the 14 police officers and the seven victims in this matter.

On December 14, 1969, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, BPP Attorney, contacted SAC JOHNSON at 4:30 p.m. and stated that after consulting with "most of the attorneys involved," it was decided that additional consultation was necessary by them before the FBI would be given access to the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. CUNNINGHAM advised that the attorneys are meeting at 5:00 p.m. on December 15, 1969, at which time a decision would be made.

CUNNINGHAM stated, however, it is his unofficial opinion that access to these premises by the FBI will be authorized for Tuesday morning, December 16, 1969, and that he would call SAC JOHNSON immediately following the above described meeting with the other attorneys.

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[redacted]

6A

It is noted that neither DENNIS CUNNINGHAM nor WARREN WOLFSON, Attorney Spokesman for the victims in this case, contacted, as agreed to, the Chicago Office to permit FBI access to the BPP apartment or interview of the victims, respectively, as of midnight, December 16, 1969.

It is noted that the following were present on December 13, 1969, at the Chicago Office of the FBI when SAC M.W. JOHNSON telephonically contacted USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department JAMES D. CONLISK, States Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, as well as WARREN WOLFSON, representing victim BRENDA HARRIS, and attorney DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, representing the Black Panther Party (BPP):

Assistant Special Agent in Charge [redacted],
Supervisor [redacted]
Special Agent [redacted]

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Page 2099

[redacted]

7

On December 13, 1969, Officer DAY of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised that RONALD SATCHEL had been released that day on $25,000 bond, which was made at the 13th District of the Police Department.

It is noted that DEBORAH JOHNSON, the girlfriend of FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased), who is eight months pregnant, was previously released on $25,000 bond.

On December 17, 1969, JAMES MONTGOMERY, attorney representing the Black Panther Party, telephonically contacted Special Agent PAUL R. ELOFSON at the Chicago Office, to advise that police officers had arrived at 2337 West Monroe Street, that morning, and they had informed BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Defense Minister of the Illinois Black Panther Party, that they had a search warrant for the purpose of searching the outer halls of the building. According to MONTGOMERY, the officers were asked to leave, and they departed. However, the officers returned shortly thereafter, at which time the officers refused Black Panther Party members access to the apartment. MONTGOMERY stated that he was notifying the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in view of his belief that the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Department of Justice was looking into the shooting incident.

At 3:27 p.m., on December 17, 1969, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, attorney for the Black Panther Party, telephonically contacted Special Agent in Charge, M. W. JOHNSON, to advise that attorneys for the Black Panther Party and victims had decided they did not feel the Justice Department would help them, and therefore, they were taking the position they would not voluntarily cooperate with any Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation. CUNNINGHAM stated that this

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[redacted]

8

decision was based upon newspaper articles reporting a Federal investigation of the Black Panther Party. CUNNINGHAM further stated that this decision was actually reached on Monday night, December 15, 1969, but that he had been "too busy" to contact Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON.

CUNNINGHAM further informed Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON that undoubtedly the Federal Government could obtain access to the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, through legal action, and that "of course they could not prevent that." CUNNINGHAM stated that "it is politically impossible for the Black Panther Party to voluntarily cooperate."

CUNNINGHAM also informed Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON that the Cook County States Attorney's Police, "using some kind of warrant" were at the above Monroe Street premises at approximately 10:30 a.m., on December 17, 1969, and that they were denying everyone access to these premises, unless they could present a lease agreement. CUNNINGHAM further stated that he recognized that this latter was not involved with any Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation.

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Page 2101

[redacted]

1

On December 18, 1969, Assistant Attorney General JERRIS LEONARD, together with Department Attorney JAMES TURNER, First Assistant United States Attorney JACK B. SCHMETTERER, met with Acting Chief Judge EDWIN A. ROBSON of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. It is noted that Chief Federal District Judge WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL was ill and that Judge ROBSON was Acting Chief Judge in his absense.

At this meeting the decision was made, subject to the approval of Chief Judge CAMPBELL, that the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury will be held over to hear testimony in this case. A special charge will be issued this grand jury on December 22, 1969. Assistant Attorney General LEONARD advised that one or two witnesses may appear before this grand jury on approximately December 23, 1969, following which the grand jury will be adjourned until approximately January 5, 1970.

Assistant Attorney General LEONARD advised that he would personally handle the presentation of this matter to the Federal Grand Jury and that he would be assisted by Departmental Attorney JAMES TURNER, WILLIAM O'CONNOR and JESSIE QUEEN, all of whom are from Washington, D.C. Also assisting him would be MILTON BRANCH, Assistant United States Attorney from Denver, Colorado.

United States Attorney Thomas A. Foran at Chicago has subsequently advised Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON that he completely concurrs in the above described Federal Grand Jury procedure in this case. Mr. FORAN designated ROBERT J. BREAKSTONE as a representative from the United State's Attorney's Office at Chicago to work with Mr. LEONARD.

First Assistant United States Attorney JACK B. SCHMETTERER advised on the evening of December 18, 1969, that Chief Judge WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL did concur with Acting Judge EDWIN A. ROBSON's decision to hold the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury to hear this matter.

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[redacted]

1

First Assistant United States Attorney SCHMETTERER advised at 4:05 p.m. on December 19, 1969, that he had been in contact with Cook County Coroner ANTHONY J. TOMAN. TOMAN advised Mr. SCHMETTERER that as the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, had now been sealed and under his control, that he would grant access to the FBI at any time for the purpose of examination.

It is noted that an FBI examination of these premises commenced on the morning of December 22, 1969.

Mr. SCHMETTERER advised on December 22, 1969, that the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury was extended and commenced receiving into evidence the official reports of the Cook County Coroner's Office of the deaths of FRED A. HAMPTON and MARK CLARK on December 4, 1969. This evidence was made available to the Federal Grand Jury by KYRAM PHELAN from the coroner's office. It is noted that on December 22, 1969, Special Agent [redacted] of the Chicago Office was sworn in and made an agent of this Federal Grand Jury.

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Page 2103

[redacted]

1

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following account of the Cook County State's Attorney's raid upon the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969, is summarized from news media reports:

The State's Attorney's police, under the direction of Cook County State's Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, secured a search warrant, based upon information supplied by informants, from Criminal Court Judge ROBERT COLLINS to search the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was alleged that there was a gun cache in this apartment.

At 4:45 a.m. on December 4, 1969, 14 officers from the State's Attorney's police broke into this first floor apartment, which consists of two bedrooms and one bath, with a front and rear entrance. They allegedly encountered gunfire resistance; and following a shootout, FRED HAMPTON, Illinois Chairman of the BPP, lay dead in his bed and Peoria, Illinois, BPP leader MARK CLARK was found dead in the living room of this apartment.

There were nine members of the BPP in this apartment; and of the seven surviving, two men and two women had been wounded. Of the nine BPP members in the apartment, six were men and three were women. One woman, DEBORAH JOHNSON, age 19, the alleged girl friend of HAMPTON, is eight months pregnant. The seven surviving members of the BPP were arrested and charged with attempted murder and aggravated battery and were taken into custody.

The following four had bullet wounds and were taken to the Cook County Hospital:

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[redacted]

Sergeant GROTH furnished the following identifying data concerning the seven victims in this case:

BRENDA HARRIS, Age 18, born August 16, 1951, 1846 South Hamlin, Chicago, Illinois

VERLINA A. BREWER, Age 17, born January 11, 1952, 175 West 107th Street, Chicago, Illinois, or 2139 Yorktown Drive, Ann Arbour, Michigan.

Sergeant GROTH advised that BREWER was a mental patient in Ann Arbour, Michigan, prior to her coming to Chicago and that her parents had reported her as a missing person.

BLAIR J. ANDERSON, Age 18, born November 22, 1951, 6943 South Justine, Chicago, Illinois.

Sergeant GROTH advised that ANDERSON had previously been arrested on September 10, 1969, in connection with a Black Panther Party "shoot out".

RONALD SATCHEL, Age 19, born June 27, 1950, 6846 South Clyde, Chicago, Illinois.

The following victims were taken to the Cook County Jail:

DEBORAH JOHNSON, Age 19, born November 26, 1950, 6750 South Parnell, Chicago, Illinois.

LOUIS TRULOCK, Age 39, born May 6, 1930, 1900 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois.

HAROLD BELL, Age 23, born November 29, 1946, 1317 Howard Court, Rockford, Illinois.

Two of the States Attorney's Police officers who were hurt are JOHN CICZEWSKI, who was shot in the leg, and EDWARD CARMODY, who had injuries to his hand as a result of flying glass.

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[redacted]

1

The following are the identities of the States Attorney's Police, who participated in the raid as made available on December 27, 1969, by Sergeant DANIEL R. GROTH, Cook County States Attorney's Police:

Sergeant DANIEL R. GROTH - Star Number 1695
Officer JOSEPH GORMAN - Star Number 2515
Officer GEORGE JONES - Star Number 17614
Officer ROBERT HUGHES - Star Number 8790
Officer JAMES DAVIS - Star Number 11426
Officer WILLIAM KELLY - Star Number 6986
Officer EDWARD CARMODY - Star Number 2917
Officer JOHN CISZEWSKI - Star Number 12489
Officer PHILIP JOSEPH - Star Number 12637
Officer JOHN HARUSICH - Star Number 5389
Officer FRED HOWARD. Star Number 11673
Officer LYNWOOD HARRIS, Star Number 6764
Officer WILLIAM GORBETT, Star Number 7077
Officer RAY BRODERICK, Star Number 10136

Officers JONES, DAVIS, HOWARD, JOSEPH, and HARRIS are of the Negro race.

Sergeant GROTH advised that all of these officers would be available to respond to any subpoena directed to them in care of the Cook County States Attorney, 2600 South California Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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[redacted]

February 3, 1970

[redacted]

Mr. James Murray
First Assistant State's Attorney
2600 South California
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Re: Inquiries Regarding Information for January 1970 Federal Grand Jury

Dear Mr. Murray:

I appreciate your courtesy in meeting with me today, and in making members of your staff available for our conference. This letter will confirm certain understandings reached in our meeting.

I understand that you will furnish a supplement memorandum correcting the memo of January 19, 1970, regarding the serial number of Officer Gorman's pistol. As you will recall, the serial number reflected on the January 19, 1970, memo is different from the serial number reflected on the FBI receipt, which latter number Sgt. Delaney checked and found coinciding with the number on the weapon.

It is my understanding that the following actions will be taken with regard to the indicated items in my

cc: Corres. File
O'Connor
FBI

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January 29, 1970, memo to you:

1. You will provide an inventory of the 485 rounds of 12 gauge ammunition and the 80 rounds of 20 gauge ammunition listed on inventory #752930, specifying brand, load, and number.

2. You will provide reports for the period 10/6/69 - 12/8/69, prepared by the officers involved.

3. You will advise as to any bands and zones, other than band 2, for transmission.

4. Sgt. Delaney has furnished us the following information: 25-#8 REMING Shurshot 12 gauge 3-1-8 shells and 15-Maximum Load 0 Buck Federal Hi-Power 12 gauge shells were issued. Returned were: 7 rounds of the #8, and of these 5 remain in his custody; 5 rounds of the 0 Buck, which are retained in a box with initials JJC on the box. Also issued were 110 rounds of Remington 230 grain center fire .45 cal. ammunition; 50 rounds were returned in a box, 3 returned in one magazine, and 4 loose rounds were returned. Box is index #6645. Should there be any corrections in any of this information, I understand you will advise us.

5. Nothing was written except search warrant.

6. Nothing available.

7. Chicago Police Department may have earlier records; State's Attorney's Office has none other than already furnished.

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8. 9F #10269 was brought in by Officer Corman and delivered by him to Mr. Smith to Mr. Sadunas to Mr. Zaw for micro-analysis of blood stains on stock, then returned and assigned the above number.

9. No copies of bonds are retained in State's Attorney's Office. Information may be obtained from clerks Mr. Marcantelli and Mr. Grassman. Records on indictments 682046, 683037 and 691842 are available in clerk's office at 26th & California.

10. You will ascertain whether clothes are available and will arrange for preservation of same.

11. You will inquire and advise me of such parttime employment.

12. Absolutely none by State's Attorney's Office, and none were available to State's Attorney's Office from any source whatsoever.

13. State's Attorney's Office has none. Deputy Superintendent John Mulcrone can provide.

14. Your Mr. Jalovec will call me.

15. Sketch was provided.

16. Mr. Jalovec was informed by a federal employee whom he will name to me. Sgt. Groth may consider course of action if asked before Grand Jury.

17. News release provided. Information will be developed at Friday 2/6/70 arraignment proceeding, which will be available to us.

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18. No paraffin tests were done.

19. No pills or medical items other than those listed in previously provided report, were obtained at the premises at 2337 W. Monroe. No plaster was removed and retained in connection with evidence search, by State's Attorney's police.

It is my further understanding that the weapons seized at 2337 W. Monroe on December 4, 1969, will be transported to the FBI Lab, for examination, by vehicle departing on February 4, 1970. Sgt. Delaney has advised me that the final REA weapons shipment, sent today, to the FBI, was under receipt #40-01-08.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

JAMES P. TURNER
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2111

February 3, 1970

Mr. James Murray
First Assistant State's Attorney
2600 South California
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Re: Inquiries Regarding Information For January 1970 Federal Grand Jury

Dear Mr. Murray:

I appreciate your courtesy in meeting with me today, and in making members of your staff available for our conference. This letter will confirm certain understandings reached in our meeting.

I understand that you will furnish a supplement memorandum correcting the memo of January 19, 1970, regarding the serial number of Officer Conrad's pistol. As you will recall, the serial number reflected on the January 19, 1970, memo is different from the serial number reflected on the FBI receipt, which latter number Sgt. Delaney checked and found coinciding with the number on the weapon.

It is my understanding that the following actions will be taken with regard to the indicated items in my

cc: Corres. File
O'Connor
FBI

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2112

January 29, 1970, memo to you:

1. You will provide an inventory of the 435 rounds of 12 gauge ammunition and the 80 rounds of 20 gauge ammunition listed on inventory #752030, specifying brand, load, and number.

2. You will provide reports for the period 10/6/69 - 12/8/69, prepared by the officers involved.

3. You will advise as to any bands and zones, other than band 2, for transmission.

4. Sgt. Delaney has furnished us the following information: 25-#8 REMUMC Shurshot 12 gauge 3-1-8 shells and 15-Maximum Load 0 Buck Federal MPower 12 gauge shells were issued. Returned were: 7 rounds of the #8, and of these 5 remain in his custody; 5 rounds of the 0 Buck, which are retained in a box with initials JJC on the box. Also issued were 110 rounds of Remington 230 grain center fire .45 cal. ammunition; 50 rounds were returned in a box, 3 returned in one magazine, and 4 loose rounds were returned. Box is index #6645. Should there be any corrections in any of this information, I understand you will advise us.

5. Nothing was written except search warrant.

6. Nothing available.

7. Chicago Police Department may have earlier records; State's Attorney's Office has none other than already furnished.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2113

8. 9F #10269 was brought in by Officer Corman and delivered by him to Mr. Smith to Mr. Sadunas to Mr. Zaw for micro-analysis of blood stains on stock, then returned and assigned the above number.

9. No copies of bonds are retained in State's Attorney's Office, Information may be obtained from clerks Mr. Marcantelli and Mr. Grassman. Records on indictments 682046, 683037 and 691842 are available in clerk's office at 26th & California.

10. You will ascertain whether clothes are available and will arrange for preservation of same.

11. You will inquire and advise me of such parttime employment.

12. Absolutely none by State's Attorney's Office, and none were available to State's Attorney's Office from any source whatsoever.

13. State's Attorney's Office has none. Deputy Superintendent John Mulcrone can provide.

14. Your Mr. Jalovec will call me.

15. Sketch was provided.

16. Mr. Jalovec was informed by a federal employee whom he will name to me. Sgt. Groth may consider course of action if asked before Grand Jury.

17. News release provided. Information will be developed at Friday 2/6/70 arraignment proceeding, which will be available to us.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2114

18. No paraffin tests were done.

19. No pills or medical items other than those listed in previously provided report, were obtained at the premises at 2337 W. Monroe. No plaster was removed and retained in connection with evidence search, by State's Attorney's police.

It is my further understanding that the weapons seized at 2337 W. Monroe on December 4, 1969, will be transported to the FBI Lab, for examination, by vehicle departing on February 4, 1970. Sgt. Delaney has advised me that the final REA weapons shipment, sent today, to the FBI, was under receipt #40-01-08.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

JAMES P. TURNER
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

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Page 2115

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
February 13, 1970

Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sgt. Daniel R. Groth, Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment - Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Foran:

Enclosed herewith is the May 19, 1969 issue of "The Black Panther" which was quoted from, according to an article which appeared in the "Chicago Tribune" of January 29, 1970, Page 4, Column 7, Section 2B.

This article, dateline Washington, January 28 (AP), pointed out that a Yonkers, New York detective, William E. Grogan, intelligence officer, told a Secret Senate hearing last June that members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) were under orders to fortify their homes and repel any police raids "by any means necessary."

Grogan offered in evidence a statement by Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense, addressed "To whom it may concern" described by Newton as a summary of an "executive mandate" that had gone out to Panthers. It said:

"Those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully, and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our homes in violation of

2 - Addressee
1 - Chicago

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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our human rights, will henceforth be treated as outlaws, as gangsters, as evil doers.

"We have no way of determining," it said, "that a man in uniform involved in a forced outlaw entry into our home is in fact a guardian of the law. He is acting like a lawbreaker and we must make an appropriate response.

"We draw the line at the threshold of our doors. It is therefore mandated as a general order to all members of the Black Panthers party that all members must acquire the technical equipment to defend their homes and their depend- and shall do so."

According to the article, this was taken from the May 19, 1969 issue of "The Black Panther", the party newspaper. Grogan, the article continued, said in testimony released by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, January 29, 1970:

"The substance of this document, by my interpretation of reading, is that if any police officer, uniformed or not, in possession of a legal search warrant or not, comes to the door of any Black Panther member and attempts to enter the house against the wishes of said member, the mandate states that said Black Panther member has the authority to shoot and kill the policeman."

The article closed by stating that Newton is serving a 2 to 15 year prison sentence for manslaughter in the shooting of an Oakland, California, policeman.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

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219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
February 13, 1970

Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breckstone

Re: Sgt. Daniel R. Groth, Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment - Civil Right

Dear Mr. Foran:

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Grogan offered in evidence a statement by Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense, addressed "To whom it may concern" described by Newton as a summary of an "executive mandate" that had gone out to Panthers. It said:

"Those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully, and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our homes in violation of

2 - Addressee
1 - Chicago

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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our human rights, will henceforth be treated as outlaws, as gangsters, as evil doers.

"We have no way of determining," it said, "that a man in uniform involved in a forced outlaw entry into our home is in fact a guardian of the law. He is acting like a lawbreaker and we must make an appropriate response.

"We draw the line at the threshold of our doors. It is therefore mandated as a general order to all members of the Black Panthers party that all members must acquire the technical equipment to defend their homes and their depa[illegible] and shall do so."

According to the article, this was taken from the May 19, 1969 issue of "The Black Panther", the party newspaper. Grogan, the article continued, said in testimony released by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, January 29, 1970:

"The substance of this document, by my interpretation of reading, is that if any police officer, uniformed or [illegible] in possession of a legal search warrant or not, comes to the door of any Black Panther member and attempts to enter the house against the wishes of said member, the mandate states that said Black Panther member has the authority to shoot and kill the policeman."

The article closed by stating that Newton is serving a 2 to 15 year prison sentence for manslaughter in the shooting of an Oakland, California, policeman.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2119

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 5, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al -
Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a subpoena duces tecum from the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, January session, 1970, Number 69GJ3144, which was furnished this office on February 12, 1970.

Enclosed herewith are the following items:

1. The original subpoena, mentioned above, which was directed to the president or other managing office, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph, Chicago, Illinois.

2. Two copies of a form which acknowledge the delivery and receipt of the subpoena dated February 13, 1970.

2 - Addressee (Enc. 23)
2 - Chicago

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3. Records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company in response to Item Number 1 covering the period October 14, 1969, through December 13, 1969, consisting of 13 items together with a Xerox copy of the same consisting of 7 pages.

The subpoena was executed by Special Agent [redacted] of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by delivery to [redacted] Security Department, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. At that time [redacted] advised it would be necessary to secure these records from the warehouse, and that the earliest response would be on or about March 2, 1970.

On March 5, 1970, [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] had received the necessary information in response to the subpoena.

On March 5, 1970, [redacted] made available the telephone toll tickets and bills in response to the subpoena with regard to Telephone Number 243-2017 at 2337 West Monroe Street. [redacted] advised, however, that only the period from October 14 through December 13, 1969, could be complied with inasmuch as the period just preceding October 14, 1969, is being contested by the subscriber at this time, and she could not make these records available.

In accordance with this subpoena, [redacted] explained that the records of the Illinois Bell Telephone System disclosed the identities of the following telephone numbers, and that the identities of other numbers called are desired, in the event the identities of other numbers called are desired, it would be necessary that an appropriate subpoena be issued to the various telephone companies covering those cities:

1. Telephone number called: 309-673-2150, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe Eugene Fields and Cora Fields, 218 West 7th Street, Peoria, Illinois.

2. Telephone number called: 309-676-4393, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe E. Sturdivant, 1834 West Marlin, Peoria, Illinois.

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3. Telephone number called: 309-676-3174, called October 28, 1969, listed to Rosie Grismore, 516 North Sanford, Peoria, Illinois.

When the original records transmitted herewith have served their purpose, they should be returned directly by you to the Illinois Bell Telephone System.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

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12-3

	SPEC CALL	CLAIM	L1
	CLSD 1 WAY	CLOSR	L2
	CLSD 2 WAY	FROM PAY	WO
	RESTD		PV
	LA OO ISS		CA

200 UNITS Cl. Serv. 203 CrCID Tel 243-2017

RED JOHNSON
337 W MONROE
LR 1
HICAGO IL 60612

S	11	65
U	44	48
LD	49	60
D		
O	18	48
T	20	08
B		
	144	29

S. 12.33 AC 7.75

DV 13 69 . 000 81 616 Total

Additional Units charged as follows:
1034 108@4 3/4¢ 926@4 1/4¢

Call for avg

121	1442	
BAL.		
/		
BAL		

* Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

243-2017 11/13 PG 1 BUS. OFF. COPY

FORM 4442-T (1-65)

OTHER: Explanation of charges or credits

SEC NOTE	ITEM	RATE	PERIOD FROM MO DA	PERIOD TO MO DA	CHARGE OR CREDIT	DUE TO TAXES	TOTAL CHARGE OR CREDIT
	SERVICE TO DATE OF BILL	11 65	10	15	10 48	92	11 40
	CHARGE FOR CONNECTING		11	13	8 00	70	8 70
	US TAX						1 14

NOTE: UNITS, TERMINAL, JOB ORDER, CUSTOMER'S PURCHASE ORDER OR SERVICE ORDER NUMBER OR NAME OF DIRECTORY.

TOTAL 21 24

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2123

	CITY AND STATE		AREA OF TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL TYPE	RATE CODE	FROM MISC	TIME	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
020	DE KALB	ILL	815	756 7256	35	12					131243 2017	3
031	SAN FRAN	CAL	415	922 0095	475	11K					1558	
031	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	355	8K					1649	
102	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	210	8B					2325	

AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGS 13.65 TOTAL 4960

	CITY AND STATE		AREA OF TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL TYPE	RATE CODE	FROM MISC	TIME	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
1028	PEORIA	ILL	309	676 3174	85	4K					1317243 2017	2
1029	BLMNGTN ILL		COLL		N 55	3B4						
1029	BLMNGTN ILL		COLL	556 2627	N 55	3B4						
1101	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	310	12B					2317	
1102	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	185	92					0204	
1105	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	155	3K					1606	
1105	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	155	3K					1625	
1111	CHAMPNURBN	ILL	217	332 4485	45	1S					1812	
1111	CHAMPNURBN	ILL	217	332 4485	570	56B					2049	
	CALLS FROM			243 2018								
1014	LOSANGELES	CAL	213	752 0701	110	2S					1831	
1014	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 0103	110	2S					1837	
1014	LOSANGELES	CAL	213	235 4127	110	1S					1842	
1014	LOSANGELES	CAL	213	734 0280	110	3S					1844	
1014	DE KALB	ILL	815	756 7256	70	6B					2244	
1016	DETROIT	MICH	313	866 6031	60	12					0030	

AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGS TOTAL

NOV

	CITY AND STATE		AREA OF TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL TYPE	RATE CODE	FROM MISC	TIME	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
1014	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 0103	155	1K					1443243 2017	1
1014	OAKLAND	CAL	415	655 6281	275	6K					1445	
1016	NEW YORK	NY	212	864 8951	235	6K					1305	
1018	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	85	3B					1235	
1018	OAKLAND	CAL	415	655 6281	135	5B					1238	
1020	PEORIA	ILL	309	673 2150	50	1S					1736	
1020	PEORIA	ILL	309	673 2150	50	1S					1745	
1020	PEORIA	ILL	309	676 4393	50	2S					1750	
1021	OAKLAND	CAL	415	834 4329	110	1S					1718	
1021	ROCKFORD	ILL	815	964 5256	60	5B					2142	
1025	ANN ARBOR	MICH	313	662 1387	60	1B					0721	
1025	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	85	1B					0942	
1026	CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549 6985	65	4B					2004	
1027	CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549 6985	140	9B					1958	
1027	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 0103	110	4B					2300	

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Page 2124

PREP. PAY	SPEC CALL		CLAIM	L 1
ED TRMT	DEN 1 WAY		CLOSE	L 2
REM NOT.	DEN 2 WAY		FROM PAY.	W O
DEN NOT.	RESTD			P V
COLL CALL	L A	D O ISS.	JV 30 HBDN.	C A

200 UNITS Cl. Serv. 203 CrCl D Tel 243-2017

FRED JOHNSON
2337 W MONROE
FLR 1
CHICAGO IL 60612

S		11	65
U		27	88
LD		87	00
D			
O			
T		16	88
B			
Total		143	41

U.S. 13.04 AC 3.84

DEC 13 69 000 81 616

Additional Units charged as follows:
642 120@4 3/4¢ 522@4 1/4

/		
BAL.		
/		
BAL.		

* Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	48	6705	65	22			0557243	2017	3
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	[redacted]	1945	155	2K			1003		
126	BERKLY CAL		COLL	848	6705	155	1K4	VB30	[redacted]	4816		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705	65	3B		...	2301		
128	INDPLS IND		COLL	633	2972	70	3K4	K935	121021			
201	SANBARBARA	CAL	805	965	6024	65	12			0023		
204	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705	85	42			0014		
	CALLS	FROM		243	2018							
115	CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549	6985	50	1B			1147		
117	LAKEZURICH	ILL		438	2720	35	1K			1225		
118	REGINA	SASK	306	543	0240	140	18			2128		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	0103	65	32			0000		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	0103	65	12			0035		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705	155	1K			0952		
AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGS		4.25			TOTAL	8700						

CLASS

K STA DIR
S STA SVC
B STA OPR
2 STA ASST
L OPR ASST
C PER ST

TYPE

TIP

O.H.	AN	CH
1	A	
2	B	
3	C	
4	D	
5	E	

CODE

BLANK = 0

• WITH CONNECTIME

CONNECTIME SERVICE

DATE	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	TYPE	CODE	RATE		TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
118	REGINA	SASK	306	543 0240	475		6L1				243 2017	2
118	STOON	SAS		COLL244 5564	N 345		7B4					
119	EDTN	ALT		COLL439 8868	N 185		2S4					
120	WINIPEGMAN			COLL942 6411	N 185		484					
121	WINNIPEG	MAN	204	942 6411	2390		952				0138	
121	WINNIPEG	MAN	204	942 6411	175		3K				0951	
121	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	155		1K				1329	
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL942 6411	N 190		3K4					
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL942 6411	N 825		2084					
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL943 5862	N 190		3K4					
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	N 190		1K4					
122	MPLS	MIN		COLL	60		2B4	S729	100941			
122	KNOXVL	TEN		COLL	65		1B4	G329	522112			
124	INDPLS	IND		COLL633 2972	70		1K4	K932	128735			
124	INDPLS	IND		COLL926 6970	125		5C4	K937	072030			
126	SSFRAN	CAL		COLL873 9951	155		1KD				1102	
AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGS					TOTAL							

CLASS

K STA DIR
S STA SVC
B STA OPR
2 STA ASST
L OPR ASST
C PER ST

TYPE

TIP

O.H.	AN	CH
1	A	
2	B	S
3	C	T
4	D	U
5	E	V

CODE

BLANK = 0

• WITH CONNECTIME

CONNECTIME SERVICE

DEC

DATE	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	TYPE	CODE	RATE		TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
1112	INDPLS	IND		COLL925 5268	70		1K4	K919	024885	243 2017		1
1113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	195		4K			1125		
1113	INDPLS	IND		COLL925 4157	70		3K4	K919	024879			
1113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	155		1K			1603		
1113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	195		4K			1604		
1114	CARBNDLILL			COLL549 7985	N 65		3B4					
1114	CARBNDLILL			COLL549 6985	N 80		4B4					
1114	CARBNDLILL			COLL549 6985	N 110		6B4					
1114	MTVRNONILL			COLL	85		2S4					
1115	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	110		4B			2132		
1116	MPLS	MIN		COLL	105		6B4	S722	134553			
1117	INDPLS	IND		COLL926 0904	55		3B4	K923	197844			
1117	SASKATOON	SASK	306	244 5564	150		1B			2253		
1117	WINIPEGMAN			COLL786 4801	N 145		2B4					
1118	[illegible]	D	317	631 0058	70		1K			1549		

CLASS

K STA DIR
S STA SVC
B STA OPR
2 STA ASST
L OPR ASST
C PER ST

TYPE

TIP

O.H.	AN	CH
1	A	
2	B	S
3	C	T
4	D	U
5	E	V

CODE

BLANK = 0

• WITH CONNECTIME

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2126

FORM 1303 (11-63)

COLLECTION AGENCY CARD

TEL. NO. 943-2017

NAME Fred Johnson

REFER CALLS, LETTERS, & IBT PAYMENTS TO AGENCY. WABASH 2-5587

$109.10

PAYMENTS

AMT.	DATE	BAL. DUE	AMT.	DATE	BAL. DUE

REP'D 1-27-70 SUIT APPRVD.

PREF PAY	SPEC CALL		CLAIM
ED TERM	DEN 1 WAY		CLOSE
REM. NOT.	DEN 2 WAY		FROM PAY
DEN NOT.	PESTO		
COLL CAL	L.A.	OO ISS	

FINAL BILL Cl. Serv. 203 Crcl D Tel. 943-2017

FRED JOHNSON
2337 W MONROE
FLR 2
CHICAGO IL 60622

U.S. .36CR AC .42CR

JAN 23 70 7000 82 636 Total

Additional Units charged as follows:

• Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

FORM [illegible]
(1-82)

OTHER: Explanation of charges or credits

43-2017 01/13 PG 1 BUS.OFF.CODE

SEE NOTE	ITEM	RATE	PERIOD FROM	PERIOD TO	CHARGE OR CREDIT	DUE TO TAXES	TOTAL CHARGE OR CREDIT
	SERVICE PREVIOUSLY BILLED	11	6512	3001	13 4 66	41	5 07CR
	DEPOSIT				30 00		.30 00CR
	INTEREST ON DEPOSIT				38		38CR
	US TAX						51CR

NOTE: UNITS, TERMINAL, JOB ORDER, CUSTOMER'S PURCHASE ORDER OR SERVICE ORDER NUMBER OR NAME OF DIRECTORY.

TOTAL 35 96CR

JAN

DATE	CITY AND STATE	AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	EL	TYPE	CODE	FROM	MIN	TO	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
	FINAL ACCOUNI											243 2017	1
213	TUKAHBRXVL NY	914	337 0700	150	78							0853	

AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADDL CHGE

TOTAL 150

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2128

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 5, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al -
Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a subpoena duces tecum from the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, January session, 1970, Number 69CJ3144, which was furnished this office on February 12, 1970.

Enclosed herewith are the following items:

1. The original subpoena, mentioned above, which was directed to the president or other managing office, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph, Chicago, Illinois.

2. Two copies of a form which acknowledge the delivery and receipt of the subpoena dated February 13, 1970.

2 - Addressee (Enc. 23)
2 - Chicago

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2129

3. Records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company in response to Item Number 1 covering the period October 14, 1969, through December 13, 1969, consisting of 13 items together with a Xerox copy of the same consisting of 7 pages.

The subpoena was executed by Special Agent [redacted] of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by delivery to [redacted] Security Department, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. At that time [redacted] advised it would be necessary to secure these records from the warehouse, and that the earliest response would be on or about March 2, 1970.

On March 5, 1970, [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] had received the necessary information in response to the subpoena.

On March 5, 1970, [redacted] made available the telephone toll tickets and bills in response to the subpoena with regard to Telephone Number 243-2017 at 2337 West Monroe Street. [redacted] advised, however, that only the period from October 14 through December 13, 1969, could be complied with inasmuch as the period just preceding October 14, 1969, is being contested by the subscriber at this time, and she could not make these records available.

In accordance with this subpoena, [redacted] explained that the records of the Illinois Bell Telephone System disclosed the identities of the following telephone numbers, and that the identities of other numbers called are desired, in the event the identities of other numbers called are desired, it would be necessary that an appropriate subpoena be issued to the various telephone companies covering those cities:

1. Telephone number called: 309-673-2150, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe Eugene Fields and Cora Fields, 218 West 7th Street, Peoria, Illinois.

2. Telephone number called: 309-676-4393, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe E. Sturdivant, 1834 West Marlin, Peoria, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2130

3. Telephone number called: 309-676-3174, called October 28, 1969, listed to Rosie Grismore, 516 North Sanford, Peoria, Illinois.

When the original records transmitted herewith have served their purpose, they should be returned directly by you to the Illinois Bell Telephone System.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2131

12-3

SPEC CALL	CLAIM	L1
OPEN 1 WAY	CLOSE	L2
OPEN 2 WAY	FROM PAY	W O
RESTD		P Y
LA	OO ISS	C A

200 UNITS Cl. Serv. 203 CrCID Tel 243-2017

RED JOHNSON
337 W MONROE
LR 1
HICAGO IL 60612

S	11	65
U	44	48
LD	49	60
D		
O	18	48
T	20	08
B		
	144	29

.S. 12.33 AC 7.75

DV 13 69 . 000 81 616 Total

Additional Units charged as follows:
1034 108@4 3/4¢ 926@4 1/4¢

Call for avg

121	14428	
BAL.		
/		
BAL.		

* Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

243-2017 OTHER: Explanation of charges or credits 11/13 PG 1 BUS. OFF. COPY

FORM 4442-T (1-68)

SEE NOTE	ITEM	RATE	PERIOD FROM MO DAY HR MIN	PERIOD TO MO DAY HR MIN	CHARGE OR CREDIT	DUE TO TAXES	TOTAL CHARGE OR CREDIT
	SERVICE TO DATE OF BILL	11 65	10 15 11 13		10 48	92	11 40
	CHARGE FOR CONNECTING				8 00	70	8 70
	US TAX						1 14

NOTE: UNITS, TERMINAL, JOB ORDER CUSTOMER'S PURCHASE ORDER OR SERVICE ORDER NUMBER OR NAME OF DIRECTORY.

TOTAL 21 24

	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL TYPE	ST CODE	FROM MISC		TELEPHONE NO	PAGE
1020	DE KALB	ILL	815	756 7256	35	12					0131243 2017	3
1031	SAN FRAN	CAL	415	922 0095	475	11K					1558	
1031	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	355	8K					1649	
1102	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	210	8B					2325	
	AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGE			13.65	TOTAL	4960						

CLASS
K STA DIR
S STA OPR
2 STA ASST
1 STA ASST INT
L PBX DIR
C PBX OPR

TYPE
OPR

OH	AN	SVC
1	A	
2	B	S
3	C	
4	D	
5	E	V

ADD
BLANK = NONE
* WITH CONVTRE
& NO DATE/TIME OR NO CALL ATT

	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL TYPE	ST CODE	FROM MISC		TELEPHONE NO	PAGE
*1028	PEORIA	ILL	309	676 3174	85	4K					1317243 2017	2
1029	BLMNGTNILL		COLL		N 55	3B4						
1029	BLMNGTNILL		COLL	556 2627	N 55	3B4						
*1101	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	310	12B					2317	
*1102	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	185	92					0204	
*1105	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	155	3K					1606	
*1105	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	155	3K					1625	
*1111	CHAMPNURBN	ILL	217	332 4485	45	1S					1812	
*1111	CHAMPNURBN	ILL	217	332 4485	570	56B					2049	
	CALLS FROM			243 2018								
1014	LOSANGELES	CAL	213	752 0701	110	2S					1831	
1014	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 0103	110	2S					1837	
1014	LOSANGELES	CAL	213	235 4127	110	1S					1842	
1014	LOSANGELES	CAL	213	734 0280	110	3S					1844	
1014	DE KALB	ILL	815	756 7256	70	6B					2244	
1016	DETROIT	MICH	313	866 6031	60	12					0030	
	AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGE				TOTAL							

CLASS
K STA DIR
S STA OPR
2 STA ASST
1 STA ASST INT
L PBX DIR
C PBX OPR

TYPE
OPR

OH	AN	SVC
1	A	
2	B	S
3	C	
4	D	
5	E	V

ADD
BLANK = NONE
* WITH CONVTRE
& NO DATE/TIME OR NO CALL ATT

Nov

	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL TYPE	ST CODE	FROM MISC		TELEPHONE NO	PAGE
1014	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 0103	155	1K					1443243 2017	1
1014	OAKLAND	CAL	415	655 6281	275	6K					1445	
1016	NEW YORK	NY	212	864 8951	235	6K					1305	
1018	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	85	3B					1235	
1018	OAKLAND	CAL	415	655 6281	135	5B					1238	
1020	PEORIA	ILL	309	673 2150	50	1S					1736	
1020	PEORIA	ILL	309	673 2150	50	1S					1745	
1020	PEORIA	ILL	309	676 4393	50	2S					1750	
1021	OAKLAND	CAL	415	834 4329	110	1S					1718	
1021	ROCKFORD	ILL	815	964 5256	60	5B					2142	
1025	ANN ARBOR	MICH	313	662 1387	60	1B					0721	
1025	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	85	1B					0942	
1026	CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549 6985	65	4B					2004	
1027	CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549 6985	140	9B					1958	
1027	6 GR		415	845 0103	110	4B					2300	

CLASS
K STA DIR
S STA OPR
2 STA ASST
1 STA ASST INT
L PBX DIR
C PBX OPR

TYPE
OPR

OH	AN	SVC
1	A	
2	B	S
3	C	
4	D	
5	E	V

ADD
BLANK = NONE
* WITH CONVTRE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2133

PREP. PAY	SPEC CALL		CLAIM	L 1
ED TRMT	DEN 1 WAY		CLOSE	L 2
REM NOT.	DEN 2 WAY		FROM PAY	W O
DEN NOT.	RESTD			P V
COLL CALL	L A	D.O. ISS. jv 1:30 AISDN		C A

200 UNITS Cl. Serv. 203 CrCl D Tel 243-2017

FRED JCHNSON
2337 W MONROE
FLR 1
CHICAGO IL 60612

S	11	65
U	27	88
LD	87	00
D		
O	16	88
T		
B		
	143	41

R U.S. 13.04 AC 3.84

DEC 13 69 000 81 616 Total

Additional Units charged as follows:
642 120@4 3/4¢ 522@4 1/4

/		
BAL.		
/		
BAL.		

* Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	48	6705		65	22			0557243	2017	3
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	[redacted]	1945		155	2K			1003		
126	BERKLY CAL		COLL	848	6705		155	1K4	VB30	[redacted]	4816		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705		65	38			2301		
128	INDPLS IND		COLL	633	2972		70	3K4	K935	121021			
201	SANBARBARA	CAL	805	965	6024		65	12			0023		
204	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705		85	42			0014		
	CALLS FROM			243	2018								
115	CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549	6985		50	1B			1147		
117	LAKEZURICH	ILL		438	2720		35	1K			1225		
118	REGINA	SASK	306	543	0240		140	18			2128		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	0103		65	32			0000		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	0103		65	12			0035		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705		155	1K			0952		
	AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGS		4.25			TOTAL	8700						

CLASS
K STA DIR
S STA EC
B STA NT
2 STA OP
L PBX DID
C PBX OP
TYPE
TIME
O.H. AM CM
1 A S
2 B T
3 C U
4 D V
5 E W
CODE
BLANK = 0 DATED
* WITH CONNECTIME
# NO DATED RECORD
@ NO DATED RECORD

DATE	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	O.H.	TYPE	CODE	PAGE	AMT	CONN TIME	TELEPHONE NO.	FILE
118	REGINA	SASK	306	543 0240	475	6L1							243 2017	2
118	STOON SAS			COLL244 5564	N 345	7B4								
119	EDTN ALT			COLL439 8868	N 185	2S4								
120	WINIPEGMAN			COLL942 6411	N 185	4B4								
121	WINNIPEG	MAN	204	942 6411	2390	952						0138		
121	WINNIPEG	MAN	204	942 6411	175	3K						0951		
121	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	155	1K						1329		
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL942 6411	N 190	3K4								
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL942 6411	N 825	20B4								
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL943 5862	N 190	3K4								
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	N 190	1K4								
122	MPLS MIN			COLL	60	2B4			S729	100941				
122	KNOXVL TEN			COLL	65	1B4			G329	522112				
124	INDPLS IND			COLL633 2972	70	1K4			K932	128735				
124	INDPLS IND			COLL926 6970	125	5C4			K937	072030				
126	SSFRAN CAL			COLL873 9951	155	1KD						1102		
	AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGE				TOTAL									

CLASS
K STA DIR
S STA EC
B STA NT
2 STA OP
L PBX DID
C PBX OP
TYPE
TIME
O.H. AM CM
1 A S
2 B T
3 C U
4 D V
5 E W
CODE
BLANK = 0 DATED
* WITH CONNECTIME
# NO DATED RECORD
@ NO DATED RECORD

DATE	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	O.H.	TYPE	CODE	PAGE	AMT	CONN TIME	TELEPHONE NO.	FILE
112	INDPLS IND			COLL925 5268	70	1K4			K919	024885			243 2017	1
113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	195	4K						1125		
113	INDPLS IND			COLL925 4157	70	3K4			K919	024879				
113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	155	1K						1603		
113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	195	4K						1604		
114	CARBNDLILL			COLL549 7985	N 65	3B4								
114	CARBNDLILL			COLL549 6985	N 80	4B4								
114	CARBNDLILL			COLL549 6985	N 110	6B4								
114	MTVRNONILL			COLL	85	2S4								
115	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	110	4B						2132		
116	MPLS MIN			COLL	105	6B4			S722	134553				
117	INDPLS IND			COLL926 0904	55	3B4			K923	197844				
117	SASKATOON	SASK	306	244 5564	150	1B						2253		
117	WINIPEGMAN			COLL786 4801	N 145	2B4								
118	IND		317	631 0058	70	1K						1549		

CLASS
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S STA EC
B STA NT
2 STA OP
L PBX DID
C PBX OP
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CODE
BLANK = 0 DATED
* WITH CONNECTIME

NW 88613 DocId:32199554

FORM 1303 (11-63)

COLLECTION AGENCY CARD

TEL. NO. 243-2017

NAME Fred Johnson

REFER CALLS, LETTERS, & 1ST PAYMENTS TO AGENCY. WABASH 2-5587

$109.10

PAYMENTS

AMT.	DATE	BAL. DUE	AMT.	DATE	BAL. DUE

REF'D 1-27-70 SUIT APPRVD.

PREF PAY	SPEC CALL		CLAIM
ED TEMT	OPEN 1 WAY		CLOSE
REM. NOT.	OPEN 2 WAY		FROM PAY
DEN NOT.	PESTO		
COLL CALL	L.A.	OO ISS	

FINAL BILL Cl. Serv. 203 Crcl D Tel 243-2017

FRED JOHNSON
2537 W MONROE
FLR 2
CHICAGO IL 60622

L U.S. •36CR AC •42CR

JAN 23 70 7000 82 636 Telex

Additional Units charged as follows:

• Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

FORM [illegible]
[illegible]

OTHER: Explanation of charges or credits

43-2017 01/13 PG 1 BUS.OFF.CODE

SEE NOTE	ITEM	RATE	PERIOD FROM	PERIOD TO	CHARGE OR CREDIT	DUE TO TAXES	TOTAL CHARGE OR CREDIT
	SERVICE PREVIOUSLY BILLED	11 6512300113			4 66	41	5 07CR
	DEPOSIT				30 00		.30 00CR
	INTEREST ON DEPOSIT				38		35CR
	US TAX						51CR

NOTE: UNITS, TERMINAL, JOB ORDER, CUSTOMER'S PURCHASE ORDER OR SERVICE ORDER NUMBER OR NAME OF DIRECTORY.

TOTAL 35 98CR

JAN

DATE	CITY AND STATE	AREA CODE TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL TYPE	[illegible]	[illegible]	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
	FINAL ACCOUNT								243 2017	2
23	TUKAHBRXVL NY	914	337 0700	150	78				0853	

AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADDL CHGE

TOTAL 150

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2137

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 6, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
U. S. Court House and
Federal Office Building
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al
Chicago Police Officers
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased)
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Foran:

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning information as to the history of all the Black Panther guns recovered by the States Attorney's Office from Fred Hampton's apartment December 4, 1969.

The enclosed information is being furnished in accordance with the request of Mr. Juris Leonard, Assistant Attorney General in Chicago, who is handling the Federal Grand Jury presentation in the above captioned matter.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

2 - Addressee
(1) - Chicago

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2138

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 6, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
U. S. Court House and
Federal Office Building
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

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Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

2 - Addressee
(1) - Chicago

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2139

Chicago, Illinois
March 6, 1970

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Tom Hett, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, furnished the following information, which is set forth:

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.

Chicago, Illinois
March 6, 1970

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21
   No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 7H
   No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200
   No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200
   No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 202407
   Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] SA and SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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

8. Ithaca 12 ga sawed off 13" S/N 175084
Mfg. by Ithaca in 1908 and no records were kept at that time

9. Ithaca 12 ga pump 20" parkerized model 37 S/N 1019900. This gun has not been cleared but is believed to be stolen from Chicago PD.

10. Carbine 30 cal 18" M-1 autoload S/N 16573
Purchased on Aug. 21, 1969, by Dakin M. Gentry Head Black Panther Party, Milwaukee

11. Springfield 22 cal 24" autoload model 87A
Unable to trace because of lack of serial number.

12. Astra 9mm 5 ¼ model 600-43 pistol #41558

13. Llama 7.65 mm S/N 443695
Purchased by David Young on Aug. 20, 1969
Black Panther, Milwaukee

14. Colt 38 cal 4 ½ Rev. S/N 219414
It was a "New Navy Revolver" and was sent by Mfg. to Simmons Hardware in St. Louis on Sept. 12, 1903. Due to the date it would be unable.

15. Smith & Wesson 38 cal. 6 ½" Rev Model M & P S/N 46272. This gun was made and shipped to Folsom Arms Co., New York City, on or around Nov. 5, 1904. Due to the date involved it would be too hard to trace.

16. S &W 32 cal 2" model 30-1 S/N 730073. This gun was shipped to Brown Supply Co., 416 S. Adams St., Peoria, and was sold on 9/19/64 to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria. This man is not listed in the phone book and was not known to Brown's.

17. .177 cal. Marksman Repeater model spring operated, air pistol, no serial number.

18. 12 ga Stevens model 520 pump shotgun

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2143

serial number 84940.

19. 12 ga High Standard Riot model K-1200 six shot pump shotgun, no serial number, blood on gun.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2144

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Hett also furnished the following information concerning department special order number 68-25, issued April 8, 1968, concerning registration of firearms by members of the Chicago Police Department. Mr. Hett advised that as far as he knows, that all guns used by the States Attorneys Police Officers were registered according to the above special order. Information concerning registration of firearms with the State of Illinois is as follows:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2145

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ROSS V. RANDOLPH
Director

FIREARM OWNER'S IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Manley D. Hawks
Superintendent

SENATE BILL 1350

75th General Assembly - 1967

Approved August 3, 1967

Effective July 1, 1968

SENATE BILL 1351

75th General Assembly - 1967

Approved August 3, 1967

Effective August 3, 1967

HOUSE BILL 1258

75th General Assembly - 1967

Approved August 3, 1967

Effective August 3, 1967

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2146

Section 2. (a) No person may acquire or possess any firearm or any firearm ammunition within this State without having in his possession a Firearm Owner's Identification Card previously issued in his name by the Department of Public Safety under the provisions of this Act.

(b) The provisions of this Section regarding the possession of firearms and firearm ammunition shall not apply to:

(1) United State's Marshals, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(2) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(3) Federal officials required to carry firearms, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(4) Law enforcement officials of this or any other jurisdiction, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(5) Nonresident hunters during hunting season, with valid nonresident hunting licenses and while in an area where hunting is permitted; however, at all other times and in all other places such persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(6) Nonresidents while on a firing or shooting range recognized by the Department of Public Safety; however, such persons must at all other times and in all other places have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(7) Nonresidents, while at a firearm showing or display recognized by the Department of Public Safety; however, at all other times and in all other places such persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(8) Nonresidents, whose firearms are unloaded and enclosed in a case; and

(9) Nonresidents, who are currently licensed or registered to possess a firearm in their resident state.

(10) Unemancipated minors while in the custody and immediate control of their parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to such minor; Provided, however, that such parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to such minor shall have a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2147

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Municipal Code of the City of Chicago is amended by adding Chapter 11.2 as follows:

Chapter 11.2

Possession of Firearms

11.2-1. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry in any vehicle or about his person except when on his land or in his own abode or fixed place of business, any rifle, shotgun, or other firearm; provided that this section shall not apply to:

(1) Peace officers or any person summoned by any such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while he is actually engaged in assisting such officer.

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense, while in the performance of their official duty.

(3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard or the Reserve Officers Training Corps, while in the performance of their official duty.

(4) Special agents employed by a railroad to perform police functions, or employees of a detective agency, watchman-guard or patrolman agency, licensed by the State of Illinois, while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment or commuting between their homes and places of employment.

(5) Agents and investigators of the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission authorized by the Commission to carry weapons, while on duty in the course of any investigation for the Commission.

(6) Manufacture, transportation, or sale of weapons to persons authorized under law to possess such.

(7) Members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, while such members are using their firearms on such target ranges.

(8) Duly authorized military or civil organizations while parading, with the special permission of the governor.

(9) Licensed hunters or fishermen while engaged in hunting or fishing.

(10) Transportation of weapons broken down in a non-functioning state or not immediately accessible.

11.2-2. Any person violating the provisions of Section 11.2-1 shall be fined $500.00.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2148

6.11

ILLINOIS STATUTES DON'T PREEMPT GUN FIELD CONTROL FROM CITIES

Chicago ordinance-curbing ordinance sustained against constitutional, statutory arguments by Illinois Supreme Court.

Chicago's all-embracing gun control ordinance requiring detailed information on every firearms transfer and registration of already possessed guns, and prohibiting anyone from taking a gun out of his house or place of business is unsuccessfully attacked by individuals and a sporting goods store. The Illinois Supreme Court sustains the ordinance against allegations that the state has pre-empted the gun control field, and that the ordinance violates the Second Amendment. The court is also unimpressed by arguments that the ordinance is vague and confusing, that it unlawfully delegates legislative power to a city official and that it is an unreasonable exercise of the police power. (Brown v. Chicago, 5/28/69)

Digest of Opinion: The pre-emption argument is without merit. The state statute deals with registration of owners only, whereas the ordinance is for registration of weapons themselves. There is no inconsistency or repugnancy between the two.

Although the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, gun control that does not impair the efficiency of the state's active, organized militia (National Guard) does not violate the Amendment.

"Plaintiffs argue that the definition of 'firearms' in the ordinances is broader than the one in the statute, and that even though a person obeys all the requirements of the latter he will not necessarily be protected thereby from prosecution for violating the ordinances. This does not constitute a valid objection. As we have indicated, the statute and the ordinances have differing objectives."

Because the ordinance requires registration of a silencer, and the state's statute makes it a crime to possess one, the circuit court below held the silencer provision an unconstitutional violation of the privilege against self-incrimination. But that does not affect the constitutionality of the rest of the ordinance, since the silencer provision is severable.

A seller is required to register voluminous detailed information about the purchaser, and the weapon and "other relevant information deemed necessary by the City Collector." The plaintiffs claim that the "deeming" provision unlawfully confers legislative power on the City Collector.

"The position cannot be sustained. The discretion is not to be construed as being uncontrolled. It can be exercised only within limits which are relevant to the purpose of identification and is, we think, subject to adequate standards. . . .

"The city collector in administering the ordinance is in a position to determine more advantageously when and what further descriptive information is needed. . . .

"Plaintiffs argue at length that strict gun laws do not tend to reduce crime, and statistics and excerpts from reports of surveys are quoted to show that legal restrictions are easily circumvented by experienced criminals. The shameful fact is pointed out that it is unsafe to walk alone at night in many neighborhoods, and parks, and it is suggested that firearms might often be necessary for self protection. These arguments, whatever validity they might have, are not appropriately addressed to this court. They relate to matters of legislative instead of judicial concern, and bear on the advisability of the present provisions rather than on their validity." Klingbiel, J.

(Brown v. Chicago; Ill SupCt, 5/28/69)

-18-69

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Page 2149

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

[redacted], Special Agent, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, 36 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, advised that their investigation concerning the firearms recovered by the States Attorney's Office at 2337 West Monroe Street, reflected that their department succeeded in tracing down only four of the 19 guns recovered. The four traceable firearms are as follows:

1. 32 caliber S and W model 30-1, serial number 730073, was sold on October 29, 1963 to Brown Supply Company, 416 South Adams Street, Peoria, Illinois. On September 19, 1964, Brown Supply Company sold the firearm to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Boulevard, Peoria, Illinois. Mayo owns and operates a restaurant, described as a white male, blond hair, blue eyes, 5' 9", 150 pounds.

2. Colt 45 caliber auto pistol, model 1927, serial number 7111. This weapon was sold by Casavanova's, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to M and M Sporting Goods Store, 3823 North Richards, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The firearms was sold to M and M Sporting Goods June 9, 1969, and the stores books and records for the firearms report on their inventory, but have no record of the sale and it is their belief that the gun has been stolen.

3. Carbine 30 caliber M1, serial number 16573, was purchased on August 21, 1969, by Darbin H. Gentry, head of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2150

4. Llama 7.65 millimeter, serial number 443695, was purchased on August 20, 1969, by David Young, member of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Illinois. On February 12, 1970, [redacted] Service Manager, Stoeger Arms Corporation, Hackensack, New Jersey, advised that the above firearms was shipped on October 10, 1968, to the Ken Goods Center, 49-10 West North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

[redacted] advised that the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch barrel, serial number 175084, was not registered with the National Firearms Registration, Washington, D. C., or were any of the above firearms registered with the National Firearms Registration file in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] stated that since the Ithaca 12 gauge sawed off 13 inch shotgun, serial number 175084, was manufactured by Ithaca in 1908, and no records are kept by the company; this does not violate the Federal Firearms Act. Mr. Dodich furnished additional information concerning the above firearms:

Colt 38 caliber, 4½ inch barrel, serial number 219414, is a Navy revolver 38, and was shipped to Simons Hardware, St. Louis, Missouri, on September 12, 1903 - too old to obtain any additional information.

On February 3, 1970, [redacted], Customer Service, Browning Arms Company, Morgan, Utah, advised that their records show that their Browning shotgun, 12 gauge, bearing serial number H15423, was shipped from their plant at St. Louis, Missouri on October 13, 1954, to the Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois - records at Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, are destroyed after five years.

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Page 2151

FD 302 (Rev. 3-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

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   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21
   No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H
   No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200
   No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200
   No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 202407
   Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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Mfg. by Ithaca in 1908 and no records were kept at that time

9. Ithaca 12 ga pump 20" parkerized model 37
S/N 1019900. This gun has not been cleared but is believed to be stolen from Chicago PD.

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Purchased on Aug. 21, 1969, by Dakin M. Gentry Head Black Panther Party, Milwaukee

11. Springfield 22 cal 24" autoload model 87A
Unable to trace because of lack of serial number.

12. Astra 9mm 5 ¼ model 600-43 pistol #41558

13. Llama 7.65 mm S/N 443695
Purchased by David Young on Aug. 20, 1969
Black Panther, Milwaukee

14. Colt 38 cal 4 ½ Rev. S/N 219414
It was a "New Navy Revolver" and was sent by Mfg. to Simmons Hardware in St. Louis on Sept. 12, 1903. Due to the date it would be unable.

15. Smith & Wesson 38 cal. 6 ½" Rev Model M & P
S/N 46272. This gun was made and shipped to Folsom Arms Co., New York City, on or around Nov. 5, 1904. Due to the date involved it would be too hard to trace.

16. S &W 32 cal 2" model 30-1 S/N 730073. This gun was shipped to Brown Supply Co., 416 S. Adams St., Peoria, and was sold on 9/19/64 to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria. This man is not listed in the phone book and was not known to Brown's.

17. .177 cal. Marksman Repeater model spring operated, air pistol, no serial number.

18. 12 ga Stevens model 520 pump shotgun

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2153

serial number 84940.

19. 12 ga High Standard Riot model K-1200 six shot pump shotgun, no serial number, blood on gun.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2154

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Hett also furnished the following information concerning department special order number 68-25, issued April 8, 1968, concerning registration of firearms by members of the Chicago Police Department. Mr. Hett advised that as far as he knows, that all guns used by the States Attorneys Police Officers were registered according to the above special order. Information concerning registration of firearms with the State of Illinois is as follows:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2155

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ROSS V. RANDOLPH
Director

FIREARM OWNER'S IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Manley D. Hawks
Superintendent

SENATE BILL 1350

75th General Assembly - 1967
Approved August 3, 1967
Effective July 1, 1968

SENATE BILL 1351

75th General Assembly - 1967
Approved August 3, 1967
Effective August 3, 1967

HOUSE BILL 1258

75th General Assembly - 1967
Approved August 3, 1967
Effective August 3, 1967

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2156

Section 2. (a) No person may acquire or possess any firearm or any firearm ammunition within this State without having in his possession a Firearm Owner's Identification Card previously issued in his name by the Department of Public Safety under the provisions of this Act.

(b) The provisions of this Section regarding the possession of firearms and firearm ammunition shall not apply to:

(1) United State's Marshals, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(2) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(3) Federal officials required to carry firearms, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(4) Law enforcement officials of this or any other jurisdiction, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(5) Nonresident hunters during hunting season, with valid nonresident hunting licenses and while in an area where hunting is permitted; however, at all other times and in all other places such persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(6) Nonresidents while on a firing or shooting range recognized by the Department of Public Safety; however, such persons must at all other times and in all other places have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(7) Nonresidents, while at a firearm showing or display recognized by the Department of Public Safety; however, at all other times and in all other places such persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(8) Nonresidents, whose firearms are unloaded and enclosed in a case; and

(9) Nonresidents, who are currently licensed or registered to possess a firearm in their resident state.

(10) Unemancipated minors while in the custody and immediate control of their parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to such minor; Provided, however, that such parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to such minor shall have a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2157

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Municipal Code of the City of Chicago is amended by adding Chapter 11.2 as follows:

Chapter 11.2

Possession of Firearms

11.2-1. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry in any vehicle or about his person except when on his land or in his own abode or fixed place of business, any rifle, shotgun, or other firearm; provided that this section shall not apply to:

(1) Peace officers or any person summoned by any such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while he is actually engaged in assisting such officer.

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense, while in the performance of their official duty.

(3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard or the Reserve Officers Training Corps, while in the performance of their official duty.

(4) Special agents employed by a railroad to perform police functions, or employees of a detective agency, watchman-guard or patrolman agency, licensed by the State of Illinois, while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment or commuting between their homes and places of employment.

(5) Agents and investigators of the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission authorized by the Commission to carry weapons, while on duty in the course of any investigation for the Commission.

(6) Manufacture, transportation, or sale of weapons to persons authorized under law to possess such.

(7) Members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, while such members are using their firearms on such target ranges.

(8) Duly authorized military or civil organizations while parading, with the special permission of the governor.

(9) Licensed hunters or fishermen while engaged in hunting or fishing.

(10) Transportation of weapons broken down in a non-functioning state or not immediately accessible.

11.2-2. Any person violating the provisions of Section 11.2-1 shall be fined $500.00.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2158

6.11

ILLINOIS STATUTES DON'T PREEMPT GUN FIELD CONTROL FROM CITIES

Chicago ordinance-curbing ordinance sustained against constitutional, statutory arguments by Illinois Supreme Court.

Chicago's all-embracing gun control ordinance requiring detailed information on every firearms transfer and registration of already possessed guns, and prohibiting anyone from taking a gun out of his house or place of business is unsuccessfully attacked by individuals and a sporting goods store. The Illinois Supreme Court sustains the ordinance against allegations that the state has pre-empted the gun control field, and that the ordinance violates the Second Amendment. The court is also unimpressed by arguments that the ordinance is vague and confusing, that it unlawfully delegates legislative power to a city official and that it is an unreasonable exercise of the police power. (Brown v. Chicago, 5/28/69)

Digest of Opinion: The pre-emption argument is without merit. The state statute deals with registration of owners only, whereas the ordinance is for registration of weapons themselves. There is no inconsistency or repugnancy between the two.

Although the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, gun control that does not impair the efficiency of the state's active, organized militia (National Guard) does not violate the Amendment.

"Plaintiffs argue that the definition of 'firearms' in the ordinances is broader than the one in the statute, and that even though a person obeys all the requirements of the latter he will not necessarily be protected thereby from prosecution for violating the ordinances. This does not constitute a valid objection. As we have indicated, the statute and the ordinances have differing objectives."

Because the ordinance requires registration of a silencer, and the state's statute makes it a crime to possess one, the circuit court below held the silencer provision an unconstitutional violation of the privilege against self-incrimination. But that does not affect the constitutionality of the rest of the ordinance, since the silencer provision is severable.

A seller is required to register voluminous detailed information about the purchaser, and the weapon and "other relevant information deemed necessary by the City Collector." The plaintiffs claim that the "deeming" provision unlawfully confers legislative power on the City Collector.

"The position cannot be sustained. The discretion is not to be construed as being uncontrolled. It can be exercised only within limits which are relevant to the purpose of identification and is, we think, subject to adequate standards. . . .

"The city collector in administering the ordinance is in a position to determine more advantageously when and what further descriptive information is needed. . . .

"Plaintiffs argue at length that strict gun laws do not tend to reduce crime, and statistics and excerpts from reports and surveys are quoted to show that legal restrictions are easily circumvented by experienced criminals. The shameful fact is pointed out that it is unsafe to walk alone at night in many neighborhoods, and parks, and it is suggested that firearms might often be necessary for self protection. These arguments, whatever validity they might have, are not appropriately addressed to this court. They relate to matters of legislative instead of judicial concern, and bear on the advisability of the present provisions rather than on their validity." Klingbiel, J.

(Brown v. Chicago; Ill SupCt, 5/28/69)

-18-69

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SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

[redacted], Special Agent, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, 36 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, advised that their investigation concerning the firearms recovered by the States Attorney's Office at 2337 West Monroe Street, reflected that their department succeeded in tracing down only four of the 19 guns recovered. The four traceable firearms are as follows:

1. 32 caliber S and W model 30-1, serial number 730073, was sold on October 29, 1963 to Brown Supply Company, 416 South Adams Street, Peoria, Illinois. On September 19, 1964, Brown Supply Company sold the firearm to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Boulevard, Peoria, Illinois. Mayo owns and operates a restaurant, described as a white male, blond hair, blue eyes, 5' 9", 150 pounds.

2. Colt 45 caliber auto pistol, model 1927, serial number 7111. This weapon was sold by Casavanova's, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to M and M Sporting Goods Store, 3823 North Richards, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The firearm was sold to M and M Sporting Goods June 9, 1969, and the stores books and records for the firearms report on their inventory, but have no record of the sale and it is their belief that the gun has been stolen.

3. Carbine 30 caliber M1, serial number 16573, was purchased on August 21, 1969, by Darhie M. Gentry, head of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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4. Llama 7.65 millimeter, serial number 443695, was purchased on August 20, 1969, by David Young, member of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Illinois. On February 12, 1970, [redacted] Service Manager, Stoeger Arms Corporation, Hackensack, New Jersey, advised that the above firearms was shipped on October 10, 1968, to the Ken Goods Center, 49-10 West North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

[redacted] advised that the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch barrel, serial number 175084, was not registered with the National Firearms Registration, Washington, D. C., or were any of the above firearms registered with the National Firearms Registration file in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] stated that since the Ithaca 12 gauge sawed off 13 inch shotgun, serial number 175084, was manufactured by Ithaca in 1908, and no records are kept by the company; this does not violate the Federal Firearms Act. Mr. Dodich furnished additional information concerning the above firearms:

Colt 38 caliber, 4½ inch barrel, serial number 219414, is a Navy revolver 38, and was shipped to Simons Hardware, St. Louis, Missouri, on September 12, 1903 - too old to obtain any additional information.

On February 3, 1970, [redacted], Customer Service, Browning Arms Company, Morgan, Utah, advised that their records show that their Browning shotgun, 12 gauge, bearing serial number H15423, was shipped from their plant at St. Louis, Missouri on October 13, 1954, to the Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois - records at Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, are destroyed after five years.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - AAG JEROME LEONARD, Chief of Civil Rights Division at Chicago
1 - USA, Chicago (Attention: AUSA ROBERT J. STEARNEY)

Report of: [redacted] Office: Chicago

Date: 4/7/70

Field Office File #: [redacted] Bureau File #: [redacted]

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL B. GROTH;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS

Character: SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: Investigation conducted by FBI at SPF apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago; FBI Identification Division and FBI lab reports set forth. FGJ adjourned 3/12/70 and reconvened 4/7/70.

-P-

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its [illegible] to your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-17-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/8/70

1.

Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory, made an on-the-scene examination of bullet holes found in the apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, and made a trajectory pattern to show directions of the shots fired and made pertinent measurements to show the locations of the holes.

A number of items of evidence were collected for subsequent laboratory examination. These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. The items recovered are as follows:

1. Piece of wallboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door.

2. Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway.

3. Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

4. Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom.

5. Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom.

6. Bullet from south wall of front bedroom.

7. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom.

8. Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom.

12/22/69;
12/29-31/69;
On 1/3/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/8/70

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...other 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.

9. Mutilated bullet and bullet fragments from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom.

10. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom.

11. Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in north wall of front bedroom.

12. Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in north wall of front bedroom.

13. Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom.

14. Red plastic dish found on floor of rear bedroom.

15. Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom.

16. Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom.

17. Scrapings from blood stain on unattached door in dinning room.

18. Scrapings from blood stain on bed frame in rear bedroom.

19. Scrapings from blood stain on north wall in rear bedroom.

20. Scrapings from blood stain on south wall of living room.

21. Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

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3.

22. Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/9/70

On December 21, 1969, Officers AUGUST BLUE, Badge 200, and JOHN DENEEN, Badge 8, States Attorneys Police of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, brought two doors to the address 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. One door was for the front bedroom and one door with one panel missing was for the entrance to the first floor apartment.

Officers BLUE and DENEEN stayed with the doors and did not turn them over to the FBI.

On 12/31/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/6/70

by

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

Pursuant to an on-the-scene examination of the premises located at 2337 West Monroe Street on January 6 and 7, 1970, the following items were removed from the premises for subsequent Laboratory examination:

1. Copper fragment recovered from south west corner of kitchen.

2. Two cartridges recovered from bundle of clothing in entrance hall.

3. Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room.

These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises.

6

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

A shed attached to the residence located at 2335 West Monroe Street, was examined for the purpose of noting and recording any bullet and/or shot holes.

Pertinent measurements and trajectory patterns were taken. No projectiles were recovered and no items were removed from the premises.

7

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 6, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a copper bullet jacket was located in the southwest corner of the room. The jacket was under a piece of cloth tacked to the door frame and floor.

8

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 7, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a white plastic bottle containing pills, prescription number 216313 for LYNN FRENCH, dated July 29, 1969, was located on the kitchen table.

9

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 14-1502

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-12-4)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1970

On January 6, 1970, photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present were United States Department of Justice Attorney K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Deputy Coroner ANTHONY J. SCIAFFA, Special Agent [redacted], and [redacted] Visual Information Specialists, Special Agents [redacted], Deputy Marshal [redacted], Deputy Marshal [redacted] and MILTON BRANCH, attorney representing the Attorney General of the United States.

10

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1971

Photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe on January 7, 1970. Present were Special Agents [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted], Visual Information Specialists, Federal Bureau of Investigation [redacted] and [redacted], K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney and ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Deputy Coroner.

On 1/7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 9, 1970, photographs were taken of kitchen door and rear entrance and porch of building at 2335 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present during filming were Special Agents [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], JESSE H. QUEEN, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney, and [redacted], resident of this address.

12

On 1/9/70 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/14/70

On January 13, 1970, the grating in the floor of the front room of the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, was measured.

This grating is located 15½ inches from the south wall and 52 inches from the west wall of the front room.

The metal frame in the floor measures 20½ inches from east to west and 17 inches from north to south. The grating fitted inside of this frame measures 13½ inches from north to south and 15 inches from east to west. The grating rests on a ½ inch steel lip which reduces the opening to 13 inches by 14½ inches. The drop from the floor containing the grating to the floor below is 115 inches. The basement is full of garbage and debris. Directly under the opening was a large vehicle tire, an old overcoat and several pieces of duct work. The grating lifted out of the frame very easily.

13

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois

File #

by

1/13/70

Date dictated

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 21, 197[illegible]

1

Photos of a vent located in the living room at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were made January 13, 1970, in the presence of Special Agent [redacted], K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, United States Department of Justice, Deputy Marshal [redacted] and HENRY YARBROUGH, and Sergeant JAMES COLLINS, Star Number 1819, Chicago Police Department.

14

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/15/7[illegible]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 23, 1971

1

At the Cook County Courthouse, 26th and California Avenue, Room 452, known as the Special Grand Jury Room, an inventory under order of Cook County Judge JOHN POWERS was instituted of evidence surrendered by FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney, and his Investigative Assistant VICTORY KADISH, representing the Black Panther Party of Illinois.

Also present during the taking of this inventory were the following:

K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Department of Justice, Attorney, Civil Rights Division;

JOHN E. RUSSELL, Investigator, Cook County State's Attorney's Office;

NANCY DEMPSEY, from the law office of FRANCIS E. ANDREW, 2156 North Halsted, Chicago.

Miss KADISH advised she was the agent for ANDREW, that she had personally handled the evidence, had assisted ANDREW in securing the evidence from the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on December 4 and 5, 1969, and had originally inventoried the evidence.

It is noted that the inventory of this evidence, which was turned over to the FBI, commenced at 6:10 PM, January 19, 1970, and was completed at 11:58 PM, January 19, 1970.

Following the making of an inventory of this evidence, it was receipted for by SA [redacted] FRANCIS E. ANDREW and VICTORY KADISH. The original of the receipt was furnished to ANDREW and a copy was

15

On 1/19/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 1/21/70

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furnished SA [redacted]. All copies of this inventory were signed by SA [redacted], ANDREW and KADISH.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 2 -

Date 1/31/70

On the afternoon of January 27, 1970, [redacted], New York, was contacted at his place of employment in [redacted] at which time he advised he possessed certain microscope slides concerning his examination of a Chicago, Illinois residence in December, 1969, and was willing to turn these slides over to the FBI, as he had been directed to do so by an attorney with the United States Department of Justice. Arrangements were made to obtain these slides from [redacted] on the evening of January 27, 1970, as he stated they were presently at his residence.

On the evening of January 27, 1970, [redacted] turned over to Special Agent [redacted] of the FBI, two-one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slides, which had been marked and were described by [redacted] as follows:

(1) Labled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head. These are scrapings from the head of the slug removed from the East wall of the Northeast (living) room of 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. This by [redacted], on December 8, 1969. This piece of evidence described by the [redacted] lists as "F." The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

(2) Labeled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base. A Portion of the wooden fibers removed from the base of the slug described under number one above. The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

The above two described microscope slides were received from [redacted] at his residence, [redacted] New York, and a receipt was furnished [redacted] at that time.

17

On 1/29/70 at [redacted], New York File # [redacted]

SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/29/70

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[redacted] advised that the above-described two slides were of material removed by him from the slug shown in Photos #104, which he had introduced into evidence before the Federal Grand Jury sitting at Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] exhibited a number of color photographs which he stated he had taken in connection with his examination of the residence at 7337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, and made the comment that there is something "very pertinent" to be concluded from the examination of the gun powder marks, which appear on the inside of the entrance door to the apartment and further, that he believes that he is the only one who has realized the particular significance of these powder marks.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the early afternoon of January 28, 1970, SA [redacted] New York FBI Resident Agency, personally turned over to SA [redacted], JR., FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., at Washington, D. C., the below-described two (2) items, which [redacted], New York, had turned over to SA [redacted] on the evening of January 27, 1970, at [redacted] residence in [redacted], New York:

#1 One (1) one-inch by three-inch microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head."

#2 One (1) one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base."

19

On 1/28/70 at Washington, D. C. File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/29/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/17/70

Date

1

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 20240V Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

20

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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Neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;

8. Ithaca 12 ga sawed off 13" S/N 175084. Mfg. by Ithaca in 1908 and no records were kept at that time

9. Ithaca 12 ga pump 20" parkerized model 37 S/N 1019900. This gun has not been cleared but is believed to be stolen from Chicago PD.

10. Carbine 30 cal 18" M-1 autoload S/N 16573 Purchased on Aug. 21, 1969, by Dakin M. Gentry Head Black Panther Party, Milwaukee

11. Springfield 22 cal 24" autoload model 87A Unable to trace because of lack of serial number.

12. Astra 9mm 5 ¼ model 600-43 pistol #41558

13. Llama 7.65 mm S/N 443695 Purchased by David Young on Aug. 20, 1969 Black Panther, Milwaukee

14. Colt 38 cal 4 ½ Rev. S/N 219414 It was a "New Navy Revolver" and was sent by Mfg. to Simmons Hardware in St. Louis on Sept. 12, 1903. Due to the date it would be unable.

15. Smith & Wesson 38 cal. 6 ½" Rev Model M & P S/N 46272. This gun was made and shipped to Folsom Arms Co., New York City, on or around Nov. 5, 1904. Due to the date involved it would be too hard to trace.

16. S &W 32 cal 2" model 30-1 S/N 730073. This gun was shipped to Brown Supply Co., 416 S. Adams St., Peoria, and was sold on 9/19/64 to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria. This man is not listed in the phone book and was not known to Brown's.

17. .177 cal. Marksman Repeater model spring operated, air pistol, no serial number.

18. 12 ga Stevens model 520 pump shotgun

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3

serial number 84940.

19. 12 ga High Standard Riot model K-1200 six shot pump shotgun, no serial number, blood on gun.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

1

[redacted] registered pharmacist, Walgreens Drug Store, 2300 West Madison, advised that their prescriptions are filed in number order only and no records are kept concerning prescriptions in name only.

[redacted] advised that he has seen FRED A. HAMPTON, deceased, and another member of the Black Panther Party in Walgreens purchasing cigarettes and so forth, but does not recall the following people ever obtaining prescriptions at Walgreens:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

23

On 2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

[redacted], pharmacist, Stineway Drugs, 2400 Madison, Chicago, Illinois, advised that all their prescriptions are filed by number only and no records are kept on names of persons obtaining prescriptions at their store.

[redacted] was furnished the following names and advised that he does not recall any of these individuals obtaining prescriptions at their store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. JOHNSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

24

On 2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-1-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

1

[redacted] registered pharmacist, Illinois license 5127769, employed with Par Pharmacy, 1202 East 53rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that prescription number 216313 was prescribed for LYNN FRENCH by Doctor JONES, 5321 South Woodlawn, phone 667-0909. [redacted] advised that the prescription contained 40 tablets of 40,000 units of penicillin. [redacted] advised the prescription was signed by LOUIS MARACUS on July 29, 1969.

[redacted] advised that all prescriptions filed at their pharmacy are filed by number and no records are maintained by name only. [redacted] advised that he does not recall the following persons obtaining prescriptions at this store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL "

25

2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

On [redacted] and SA [redacted] 2/13/70

by [redacted] Date dictated

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 12, 1970

1.

[redacted] Medical Director, Neighborhood Health Center, Office of Economic Opportunity, 529 29th Street, advised he has records reflecting that CHERYL PETERSON, 2859 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colorado, visited this center on August 9, 1969 and was diagnosed as being anemic. She was given two prescriptions on that date which were filled at this center, one pertained to iron tablets and the other to vitamin tablets.

She also visited this center on August 19, 1969 in connection with a possible pregnancy and was advised by the examining doctor she was not pregnant.

[redacted] advised that his records reflect she is a Negro female; born May 25, 1951 in the State of Illinois; Social Security Number 330-44-6203; parents, Mr. and Mrs. SOLON PETERSON, 1516 South Kostner, Chicago, Illinois; marital status single.

[redacted] stated that CHERYL PETERSON failed to return for a reappointment set for two months after she was last in the center and that mail sent to her by the center to the above Denver address was returned marked addressee moved, no forwarding address.

He advised further that his records do not indicate that CHERYL PETERSON has any connection with the Black Panther Party or FRED A. HAMPTON, MARK CLARK, BRENDA HARRIS, VERLINA A. BREWER, BLAIR J. ANDERSON, RONALD SATCHEL, DEBROAH JOHNSON, LOUIS TRULOCK or HAROLD BELL.

On 2/12/70 at Denver, Colorado File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 18, 1970

A piece of the door jamb and wall board behind same was removed from the left side of the door frame of the livingroom at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. The cut of the piece of door jamb was made at 52 inches and 64 inches from the floor.

In addition, to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] also present were Deputy United States Marshals [redacted] and [redacted] plus Sergeant ERICKSON, Star Number 1014 and Patrolman VENRICH, Star Number 9073 of the Chicago Police Department.

The above articles were removed at the request of Mr. K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Attorney, United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division.

27

On 2/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/16/70

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ther recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Prior to the autopsy of the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON, impressions of the right index finger of HAMPTON were obtained using a common black ink pad and a sheet of white unlined paper.

The purpose of the impressions was to effect identification.

28

On 2/18/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File #: [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Photographs were taken during the autopsy of FREDERICK ALLEN PAMPTON at the Veterans Administration Hospital, utilizing a speedgraphic camera with flash attachment and Poloroid adapter. Poloroid color sheet film was used.

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On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

At 6:00 PM, an autopsy was performed on the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON by Dr. CHARLES PETTY, pathologist from Dallas, Texas. The autopsy was performed at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Shreveport, Louisiana. Those in attendance, according to a list provided by [redacted] U. S. Marshal, Shreveport, Louisiana, were as follows:

For the State of Illinois:

1) THOMAS BETT, Assistant State Attorney

2) NICK MOTHERWAY, Assistant State Attorney

3) Dr. JERRY KEARNS, Cook County Coroner's Office

4) Dr. WILLIAM MAYNELLS, Pathologist

For the HAMPTON family:

1) FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney

2) Dr. DAVID SPAIN, Pathologist

3). Dr. EARL CALDWELL, Pathologist

For the U. S. Government:

1) Dr. CHARLES PETTY

2) JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice

3) JAMES TURNER, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice

4) DONALD E. WALTER, U. S. Attorney, Shreveport, Louisiana

5) [redacted] Deputy U. S. Marshal

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] 30 Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/3/70

Photographs of interior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were taken in the presence of Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] and Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted].

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On 2/20/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/27/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

[redacted] Employment Supervisor, Cook County School of Nursing, 1900 West Polk Street, Chicago, advised that a search of their records revealed a personnel file for ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] advised that ANNIE WHITE entered on duty at the hospital as a clerical employee on November 29, 1951. She stated that the file further revealed that WHITE was terminated on June 2, 1956, and again rehired, exact date unknown. She said that WHITE again terminated her employment at County Hospital on December 29, 1960. [redacted] said that while employed at Cook County Hospital, WHITE was under the direct supervision of [redacted] RN, and that her specific duties were that of a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. [redacted] said that the personnel file further revealed that WHITE was born October 11, 1930, at Hartwell, Florida. Her Social Security Number is 354-24-5946. Her telephone number is listed as 762-0129, which is the telephone number of her mother, Mrs. ANNIE B. GUNBY, 2237 South Keeler.

[redacted] advised that from a review of the County payroll records, the following is to be noted regarding WHITE's employment during the week of December 1, 1969:

December 1	Sick
December 2	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 3	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 4	Sick
December 5	Sick
December 6	Day off
December 7	Day off
December 8	Vacation day
December 9	Vacation day
December 10	Vacation day

[redacted] stated that WHITE has recently filled out an application for reinstatement and that this application is presently being considered.

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On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and

[redacted] Date dictated 2/25/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1. Mrs. ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois, was located at the above address and served with a Federal Grand Jury Subpoena calling for her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois at 11:00 AM, February 25, 1970.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she had been employed at the Cook County Hospital since approximately 1951 until December, 1969. She said that her supervisor while employed at the County Hospital was Miss MABEL WILSON. She stated that while employed at Cook County Hospital, she had been a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. She further advised that during the week of December 1, 1969, she recalls being ill one day during this week or two days perhaps, and that if she did work during that week, it was the 3:00 to 11:00 shift.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she is presently employed at Sears Roebuck as a sales clerk at Homan Avenue.

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On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] mm/cp Date dictated 2/25/70

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...ther recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your ...

[redacted]

Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section, and of the FBI Laboratory are set forth hereafter:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

January 6, 1970

TO: SAC, Chicago

SGT. DANIEL GROTH, JAMES DAVIS,
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED)
MARK CLARK (DECEASED)
RE: BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA BREWER
BLAIN ANDERSON
RONALD STACHEL, ET AL. - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Evidence personally delivered to FBI Laboratory on
REFERENCE: 12-31-69 by SA
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q26, portion of door

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately, and will include disposition of the item.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

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John Edgar Hoover, Director

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7-11

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 26, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY; et al Chicago, Illinois, Police Officers - Subjects; FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED); MARK CLARK (DECEASED); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER, BLAIR ANDERSON; RONALD STACHEL; et al - Victims; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Results of examination: (refer to diagram on page 6)

1. In the entrance hallway, two shot patterns are represented.

A. One shot fired from inside the hallway was fired laterally across the front door. This shot was fired from a shotgun using a shotshell loaded with Number 7 1/2 or 8 shot. The gauge of the shotgun is not known. Pieces of lead shot were recovered.

B. One shot is represented by a large hole in the southwest corner of the entrance hallway, 6' 7 1/2" above the floor. The hole is typical of one that could have been produced by a rifled slug. No slug was recovered. The trajectory of the missile producing this hole leads from an area in the northwest corner of the living room, through the doorway between the living room and entrance hallway, through the hole in the southwest corner of the entrance hallway into the stairway leading to an upstairs apartment to the west wall of the stairway. The shot with the trajectory described could have produced the hole in the panel of the living room door as shown in photographs made available for examination. The panel with the hole was missing from the door at the time the door was made available for examination.

(continued on next page)

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2. In the living room, forty-two bullet entrance holes were noted in the south wall, a bullet entrance hole was noted in the left side of the living room doorframe, a bullet entrance hole was found in a white four-drawer dresser in the living room with an accompanying exit hole in the back of the dresser, an impression of a bullet that keyholed and struck one of the dresser drawers of a black double dresser but did not exit the dresser and an area in the northwest corner of the living room approximately 80" from the floor that had been previously explored that could have represented either a bullet hole or shot pattern.

A. The bullets producing the forty-two entrance holes in the south wall of the living room all entered the front bedroom. Some penetrated the south wall of the front bedroom traveling through the partition and entered the back bedroom. It was possible, by plotting bullet trajectories from the living room through both north and south wall partitions in the front bedroom, to establish that nineteen of the forty-two bullets fired into the south wall of the living room entered the back bedroom.

B. One of the bullets fired through the south wall of the living room entered the closet in the front bedroom and exited through the closet in the back bedroom.

C. The bullet hole in the left doorframe of the living room door was 57 1/4" from the floor. The bullet had been removed previously. Its trajectory was nearly at right angles to the doorframe and level with the floor.

No bullets or lead shot were recovered in the living room.

(continued on next page)

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3. In addition to bullet holes in the front bedroom that were produced by bullets passing through the front bedroom from shots fired in the living room, there were three shot patterns on the north wall of the front bedroom, six bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom, three bullet holes through the east wall of the closet in the front bedroom and five bullet holes in a dresser in the front bedroom.

A. Two shot patterns in the north wall of the front bedroom were produced by one or more shotguns firing shotshells loaded with Number 7 1/2 or 8 shot. These patterns were 47" and 56" from the northwest corner of the front bedroom and 42" and 31" from the floor respectively. The trajectory of these shots established that they were fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. Pieces of lead shot were recovered from both holes.

B. The third shot pattern on the north wall of the front bedroom was produced by a shotgun firing a shotshell loaded with 00 Buck. It was established that the trajectory of the shot producing this pattern led from the doorway between the kitchen and dining room to a point in the east wall of the dining room near the northeast corner, 14 1/4" from the ceiling, passing through the wall into and through the plasterboard portion of the closet above the closet entrance opening, to the north wall of the front bedroom. The pattern on the north wall of the front bedroom was 80 1/2" above the floor level. Pieces of lead shot were recovered.

C. Six bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom were produced by shots fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. Five caliber .45 Auto bullets were recovered from behind these holes. These were identified as having been fired from the same weapon. The trajectories of two of these shots led to two holes in the edge of the open door exposed to the hallway.

(continued on next page)

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D. Three bullet holes were in the east wall of the closet in the front bedroom. The shots producing these holes were fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. They penetrated the east wall of the closet, went through the south wall of the front bedroom and exited into the back bedroom. The trajectory of one of these bullets led to the right side of the window-frame of the left window in the back bedroom, the trajectory of another of the bullets led to the baseboard on the south wall of the back bedroom. The trajectory of the third shot led to and may have exited through the left window of the back bedroom.

E. There were eight holes in a six-drawer black dresser in the front bedroom. Three of these holes appeared to have been in the trajectory path of bullets fired through the south wall of the living room. The position of the dresser in the back bedroom appeared fixed on the basis of these trajectories. The trajectories of four other holes in the dresser led to shots fired into the front bedroom from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. All four of the bullets producing these holes lodged in the dresser and were apparently recovered by previous search.

In the right end of the dresser is a depression characteristic of one produced by a bullet ricochet. Its trajectory could not be established.

4. In the back bedroom were two shot patterns on the east wall 74" above floor level. The shots producing these holes appeared to have been fired from a direction of the door leading

(continued on next page)

to the back bedroom. The shot patterns are typical of those produced by buckshot. The area had been previously explored but one shot pellet remained at the time of the Laboratory examination of the scene, and it was removed for examination.

All other holes appearing in the back bedroom have been logically associated by trajectories from shot sources fired elsewhere in the apartment.

5. A part of the building at 2335 West Monroe Street, property next door to the apartment where the shooting occurred, is an enclosure referred to as a shed. This enclosure is over a porch leading to the back door of the apartment at 2335 West Monroe Street. On the side of this enclosure is a shot pattern typical of one produced by buckshot. The shot producing this pattern appeared to have been fired from the direction of the right window in the back bedroom.

Inside the enclosure was an indentation in the side of a washing machine stored there that could have been produced by buckshot, but nothing was found in the impression to permit its identification with buckshot.

In the kitchen door was a hole that penetrated the door. The trajectory of the missile producing this hole led to a corner of the kitchen. No projectiles were found. The enclosure and kitchen of the premises referred to had been previously explored.

No holes having the appearance of bullet holes were in the kitchen or dining room other than the shot hole near the northeast corner of the dining room that has been described above.

It was not possible to determine the sequence of the shots fired in the apartment.

(continued on next page)

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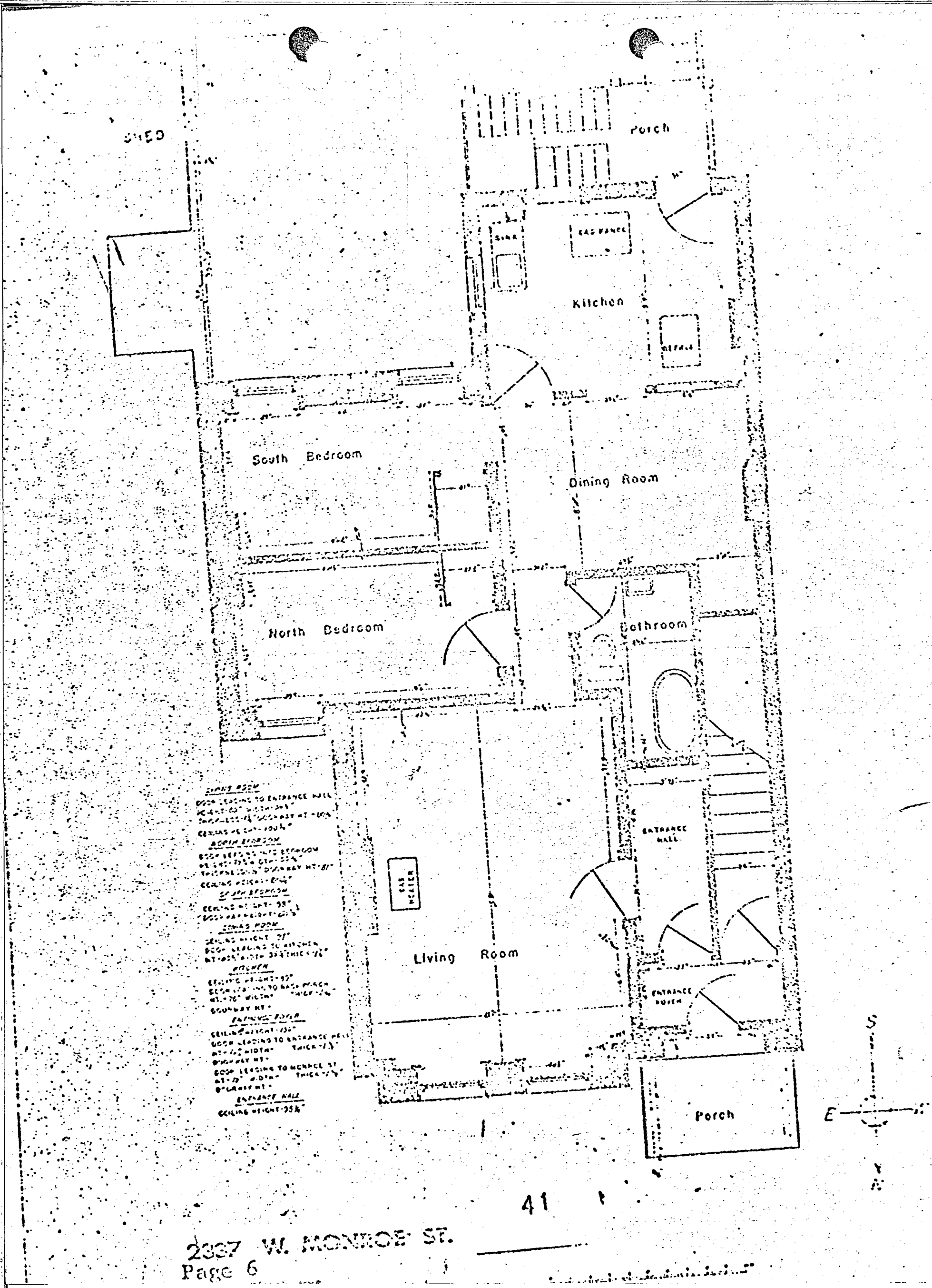

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2337 W. MONROE ST.

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago [redacted] Date: January 26, 197[illegible]

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS;
JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY; et al.
Chicago, Ill. Police Officers - Subjects;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED); MARK CLARK (DECEASED);
BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR ANDERSON;
RONALD STACHEL et al. - VICTIMS SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Specimens received 1/21/70

K1 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 16779 (Corbett)

K2 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 790280 (Howard)

K3 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number V-401642 (Howard)

K4 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 20275 (Davis)

K5 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number C-334879 (Kelly)

K6 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number C-174386 (Marusich)

K7 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 369988 (Marusich)

K8 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 36064 (Carmody)

K9 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number 7455 (Harris)

K10 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 7991 (Broderick)

K11 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number 183979 (Groth)

K12 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 857237 (Groth)

K13 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 627788 (Hughes)

K14 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 39731 (Hughes)

K15 .357 Magnum Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number S-188411 (Gorman)

(continued on next page)

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K16 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 56827 (Cisewski)

K17 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number 451863 (Jones)

K18 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 59493 (Jones)

K19 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number K-671261 (Joseph)

K20 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 59456 (Joseph)

Result of examination:

The above weapons were test fired in the Laboratory and the test bullets and cartridge cases obtained from these weapons will be retained in the Laboratory for future comparison purposes.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 27, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

[redacted]

Specimens received 12/31/69, personally delivered by SA [redacted]

[redacted]

Q1 Piece of plasterboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door

Q2 Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway

Q3 Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall

Q4 Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom

Q5 - Q9 Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom

Q10 Bullet from south wall of front bedroom

Q11 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom

Q12 Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom

Q13 Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom

Q14 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom

Q15 Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom

Q16 Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom

Q17 Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom

(continued on next page)

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Q18 Red plastic disc found on floor of rear bedroom
Q19 Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom
Q20 Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom
Q21 Scrapings from bloodstain on unmounted door in dining room
Q22 Scrapings from bloodstain on bed frame in rear bedroom
Q23 Scrapings from bloodstain on north wall in rear bedroom
Q24 Scrapings from bloodstain on south wall of living room
Q25 Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall
Q26 Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall

Specimens received 1/12/70, personally delivered by SA [redacted]

Q27 Bullet jacket fragment recovered from southwest corner of kitchen, on floor
Q28 - Q29 Two cartridges recovered from clothes bundle in entrance hall
Q30 Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room

Specimens received 1/21/70, under cover of letter dated 1/12/70 [redacted]

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The shot pattern in the piece of plasterboard, [redacted], from the wall to the right of the front entrance door was produced by a contact or near contact shot. The pieces of

(continued on next page)

lead shot, Q2, removed from the hole in the entrance hall, which hole was produced by the same shot producing the shot pattern in Q1, are either Number 7 1/2 or 8 in size based upon their weight.

The Q3 wad, found among the clothing wrapped in the chenille bedspread in the entrance hallway, is the over-powder wad from a 12-gauge shotshell. Over-powder wads of this design are in Winchester-Western shotshells.

The two pieces of lead shot, Q4, are comparable in weight to 00 Buck in size. These were removed from the framework inside the closet in the front bedroom.

The following bullets are all .45 Auto, identified as having been fired from the same weapon:

Specimens Q5 through Q9 - Found by Laboratory representatives at the scene behind the bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom.

Specimen Q10 - Removed from the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives at the scene.

Specimen Q12 - Removed from behind hole designated Number 5 in the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q14 - Removed from behind hole designated Number 10 in the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

The general rifling characteristics on the above bullets, consisting of six lands and grooves, right twist, are like those produced by a .45 semiautomatic Carbine manufactured by the Eagle Gun Company, Incorporated, Stratford, Connecticut.

(continued on next page)

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The following bullets found by Laboratory representatives at the scene are caliber .30 carbine:

Specimen Q11 - From behind hole Number 6 in the south wall of the front bedroom.

Specimen Q13 - Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from a stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom.

Specimen Q17 - Copper and lead fragments from a night table in the back bedroom, possibly from the hole designated Number 11 in back bedroom.

Specimen Q20 - Lead core from metal-jacketed bullet, comparable in size to those of caliber .30 carbine bullets, from the base of the south wall in the back bedroom.

Specimen Q27 - Jacket fragment from caliber .30 carbine metal-jacketed bullet found on floor in southwest corner of the kitchen.

The above bullets and bullet fragments having general rifling characteristics were those produced by a gun barrel or gun barrels rifled with twelve lands and grooves, right twist. The absence of individual characteristics on the bullet specimens precluded the possibility of determining whether or not they were fired from the same weapon. Further, on the basis of insufficient markings, it would not be possible to identify the caliber .30 carbine bullets with the particular weapon firing them. General rifling characteristics of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, are common with barrels in .30 USA Carbines M1 and .30 carbines by Universal Firearms Company.

(continued on next page)

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Specimen Q15 consists of four pieces of lead shot identified as Number 8 shot. These were removed from the uppermost shot pattern in the center of the north wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q16 consists of eight pieces of lead shot identified as Number 8 shot. These were removed from the lower shot pattern in the center of the north wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q18 is a red plastic disc of the same size and type found in some 12-gauge shotshells manufactured by the Federal Cartridge Corporation, Minneapolis, Minnesota. This disc was found on the floor in the back bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q19 is a shot pellet identified as 00 Buck. This shot pellet was removed from the right shot pattern on the east wall of the back bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

One of the cartridges, designated specimen Q28, is a foreign-made .30 carbine cartridge. It was manufactured in Netherland by "Wapen and Munitiefabriek N. V." - 1959. Some loading marks of doubtful value for identification purposes are present.

The other cartridge, designated specimen Q29, is a Western-Winchester .380 Auto. Limited loading marks of doubtful value for identification purposes are present.

The Q28 and Q29 cartridges were recovered in the clothing wrapped in the chenille bedspread that was on the floor in the entrance hallway by Laboratory representatives.

Group "O" human blood was identified in specimens Q21, Q22, Q23 and Q24.

 (continued on next page)

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Group "B" blood was identified in specimen Q30.

No blood was identified in specimen Q25.

Specimens Q21 through Q24 and Q30 are scrapings of what appeared to be bloodstains taken by Laboratory representatives from the following locations:

Specimen Q21 - From an unmounted door described as a barricade, on the dining room floor.

Specimen Q22 - From a bed frame in the rear bedroom.

Specimen Q23 - From the north wall in the rear bedroom.

Specimen Q24 - From the south wall of the living room.

Specimen Q30 - From the eight-drawer black dresser in the living room.

From a radiographic examination of the Q31 hassock, it was concluded that no bullets or shot pellets were lodged therein.

In the left sleeve of the suit coat, Q32, is a hole having the appearance of a bullet entrance hole. Other holes, in alignment, were in the coat. These holes were in the lower left pocket and in the lower left corner of the back of the coat. No gunpowder residue was found. White paint, splattered while wet on the bottom of the coat, suggests the coat may have been hanging in the front bedroom closet at the time of the raid as two one-gallon cans of white paint were ruptured by gunfire and considerable paint was found on the floor of the closet.

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 29, 19[illegible]

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received: 1/21/70

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The yellow tablets in the Q33 through Q35 cards were found to correspond in physical appearance and chemical composition to Provest. The product is an oral contraceptive prepared by the Upjohn Company.

The Q36 plastic vial was found to contain the barbituric acid derivative phenobarbital. The compound is used as a sedative and hypnotic.

The Q37 plastic vial was found to contain an iron supplement tablet, vitamin tablets and two penicillin tablets. No hypnotics were found in this specimen.

The Q38 empty pillbox contains a prescription label with the word "Octaplex" thereon. "Octaplex" is the trade name for a multivitamin preparation.

The Q39 orange pills were found to be candy.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

February 6, 1970

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

TO: SAC, Chicago

RE: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL.;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL. - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

REFERENCE: Letter 2/2/70
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: One junction box with attached wire

This supplements and confirms Butel of February 5, 1970.

No latent impressions of value were developed on the enclosed specimen.

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Enc.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 9, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (Deceased) ET AL
VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT

Specimens received: 1/27/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent Walter H. Rice from Chicago

Q135 Blood sample from Cook County Coroner marked, TOX #69-2171 (FGJ, Chicago, exhibit #33)

Q136 Blood sample from Cook County Coroner described as blood sample from Clark TOX #69-2170 (FGJ, Chicago, exhibit #34)

Q137 Blood sample taken by Doctor Victor Levine described as blood of Hampton, marked "Dr. Levine's sample" C-69 #1

Q138 Blood sample taken by Doctor Victor Levine described as blood of Hampton marked C-69 #2

Results of examination:

Chemical and instrumental examinations were made of the various blood specimens, Q135 through Q138. The examinations did not disclose the presence of any barbiturate, including secobarbital; or, of a neutral drug such as meprobamate, glutethimide (Doriden), methyprylon (Noludar) and phenacetin.

No examinations were made for basic drug substances such as the amphetamines, cocaine and other alkaloids because the quantities of blood were too limited to identify those classes of drugs.

A very low level of ethyl alcohol was found present in one blood specimen, Q137, the loose blood from Hampton's body cavity. The amount of alcohol identified in that specimen ordinarily has limited toxicological significance since the presence of such a low level of alcohol is consistent with that which may be formed by decomposition of tissue after death. No alcohol was found in specimens Q135, Q136 and Q138.

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(continued on next page)

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Group "O" human blood was identified in Q135, Q137 and Q138. Group "B" human blood was identified in Q136. Due to the condition of the submitted blood, no additional serological tests were conducted.

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Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO. [redacted]

February 17, 1970

TO: SAC, Chicago

RE: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL.;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED), ET AL. - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

REFERENCE: Letter 2-3-70
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q144, empty wine bottle

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately and will include disposition.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

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John Edgar Hoover, Director

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of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago [redacted]

Date: February 25, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON, (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/18/70

Q184 Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Federal Hi-Power, 00 Buck FBI #31 (1)
Q185 Cartridge marked "VF 1-61N 7 62" FBI #34 (2)
Q186 Cartridge marked ".32 S&W R-P" FBI #44 (3)
Q187 Cartridges, two, marked ".32 S&W R-P" FBI #221 (4)
Q188 Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Remington Shurshot FBI #235 (5)
Q189 Unfired 16-gauge shotshell, Sears Roebuck, Extra Range FBI #238 (6)

Results of examination:

No fired or unfired shotshells like the unfired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power, 00 Buck, Maximum Load shotshell, Q184, (FBI #31) were present among the shotshells received for examination. A small amount of a white paint on the shell tube of Q184 suggests it may have been near the middle bedroom closet where considerable white paint was spilled. Two paint cans in this area appeared to have been struck by bullets that passed completely through the cans of paint.

Specimen Q185 (FBI #34) is a .30 carbine cartridge manufactured in France. No bullets, cartridge cases or cartridges representative of this type of ammunition were received for examination in this case.

Specimens Q186 and Q187 (FBI #44 and #221 respectively) represent three Remington-Peters .32 S & W cartridges. No

(continued on next page)

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bullets cartridge cases or cartridges representative of ammunition of this type were received for examination in this case.

Specimen Q188 (FBI #225) is an unfired 12-gauge Remington Shurshot, 3-1-8, shotshell and the same type ammunition as that represented by the fired shotshells previously submitted and referred to as specimens Q122, Q124, Q125 and Q126. Shot wads like Q48 and Q50 are in shotshells of this type.

No ammunition like the unfired 16-gauge Sears Extra Range shotshell, Q189 (FBI #238) was among the items received for examination in this case. No 16-gauge weapons were received for examination.

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LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 26, 1970
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) ET AL
VICTIMS - SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received on 2/17/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent [redacted]

Q281 Left hand cast of Hampton
Q282 Right hand cast of Hampton

Also Submitted: Control sample of paraffin taken from Hampton

Results of examination:

A microscopic examination of Q281 and Q282 revealed no unburned gunpowder fragments.

Specimens Q281 and Q282 were examined by neutron activation analysis for the elements antimony and barium. Antimony and barium are components of most primer mixtures and can be deposited on the hand when a firearm is discharged. From the results of the examination, it could not be determined whether Hampton had discharged a firearm.

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REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 27, 1970
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS -
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/17/70

Q280 Section of doorjamb with underlying piece of plasterboard

Results of examination:

The hole in the section of doorjamb, specimen Q280, is comparable in size to one that could be produced by a caliber .38 or .38 Special size bullet and has the appearance of a bullet hole.

A microscopic examination of the hole revealed minute metallic smears which were analyzed spectrographically and found to be composed of lead. However, these smears are too limited in quantity for detailed compositional analysis and/or comparison purposes.

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LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago
SGT. DANIEL GROTH AND OTHERS,
Re: POLICE OFFICERS;
FRAD HAMPTON, MARK CLARK AND
OTHERS - VICTIMS;
CIVIL RIGHTS

Date: March 3, 1970
FBI File No.
Lab. No. [redacted]

Specimens received 2/9/70

Q153	Paint from hallside of door (#8)
Q154	Paint from top surface of door nearer hinged side (#10)
Q155	Paint from top surface of door near opening side (#11)
Q156	Paint from top panel of door, outside face (#12).
Q157	Paint from door edge near top hinge (#17)
K47	Paint from top inside door facing (#1)
K48	Paint from top inside door facing (#2)
K49	Paint from top inside door facing (#3)
K50	Paint from wall of bathroom (#4)
K51	Paint from wall of bathroom (#5)
K52	Paint from door facing on hall side (#7)
K53	Paint from door facing on hall side (#9)
K54	Paint from door facing on hall side (#13)
K55	Paint from hall wall (#15)
K56	Paint from hall wall (#16)
K57	Paint from bathroom wall (#14)
K58	Hinge half from door facing, top
K59	Hinge half from door, top
K60	Hinge half from door, bottom

Results of examination:

The bathroom door of the first level apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, exhibited a natural or varnish finish and bears many paint spatters deposited as a result of painting of surrounding areas.

The door and door frames are very old and show physical signs of having been salvaged from other use. Some of the individual pieces of the door frame appear to have originated from other sources based upon the paint colors and layer structures present or absent on each part.

An examination of specimens K58, K59, K60 and Q153, Q154, Q155, Q156 and Q157 from the hinge components and door

(continued on next page)

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respectively, reveal three paints which are similar in physical characteristics and composition and indicate that the door and hinge were painted at least three times as a unit.

An examination of the door facing both inside and outside the bathroom (specimens K47, K48, K49, K52, K53, K54) shows that there are at least three paint layers present on some of the parts (top horizonal pieces) which individually match various globules or droplets of paint on the door.

This indicates that parts of the frame were painted at least three times integrally with the door.

The bathroom walls bear two layers of paint, one of which appears to have been applied before the door was erected since this layer appears under the hinges. The top layer of bathroom paint was deposited on the inside door facing and dropped in some areas onto the door, indicating the door had been erected before the top layer of the bathroom finish was applied.

No paint was found on the door and door facing similar to a two-layered paint finish on the hall walls.

It was not possible from an examination of the paints examined on the hall wall or the bathroom walls to determine when the paints were applied.

An examination of other doors in the apartment failed to reveal any doors with which the bathroom door could have been interchanged.

60

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - AAG JERRIS LEONARD, Chief of Civil Rights Division at Chicago
1 - USA, Chicago (Attention: AUSA VINCENT J. BIEBERSTEIN)

Report of: [redacted] Office: Chicago
Date: 4/7/70

Field Office File #: [redacted] Bureau File #: [redacted]

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL H. G[illegible]TH;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS

Character: SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: Investigation conducted by FBI at BPP apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago; FBI Identification Division and FBI Lab reports set forth. FCJ adjourned 3/12/70 and reconvened 4/7/70.

-P-

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its [illegible] to your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/8/70

1.

Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory, made an on-the-scene examination of bullet holes found in the apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, and made a trajectory pattern to show directions of the shots fired and made pertinent measurements to show the locations of the holes.

A number of items of evidence were collected for subsequent laboratory examination. These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. The items recovered are as follows:

1. Piece of wallboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door.

2. Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway.

3. Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

4. Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom.

5. Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom.

6. Bullet from south wall of front bedroom.

7. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom.

8. Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom.

12/22/69;
12/29-31/69;
On 1/3/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/8/70

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...other 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.

9. Mutilated bullet and bullet fragments from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom.

10. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom.

11. Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in north wall of front bedroom.

12. Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in north wall of front bedroom.

13. Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom.

14. Red plastic dish found on floor of rear bedroom.

15. Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom.

16. Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom.

17. Scrapings from blood stain on unattached door in dinning room.

18. Scrapings from blood stain on bed frame in rear bedroom.

19. Scrapings from blood stain on north wall in rear bedroom.

20. Scrapings from blood stain on south wall of living room.

21. Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

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3.

22. Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/9/70

On December 21, 1969, Officers AUGUST BLUE, Badge 200, and JOHN DENEEN, Badge 8, States Attorneys Police of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, brought two doors to the address 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. One door was for the front bedroom and one door with one panel missing was for the entrance to the first floor apartment.

Officers BLUE and DENEEN stayed with the doors and did not turn them over to the FBI.

On 12/31/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/6/70

by

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

Pursuant to an on-the-scene examination of the premises located at 2337 West Monroe Street on January 6 and 7, 1970, the following items were removed from the premises for subsequent Laboratory examination:

1. Copper fragment recovered from south west corner of kitchen.

2. Two cartridges recovered from bundle of clothing in entrance hall.

3. Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room.

These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises.

C

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

A shed attached to the residence located at 2335 West Monroe Street, was examined for the purpose of noting and recording any bullet and/or shot holes.

Pertinent measurements and trajectory patterns were taken. No projectiles were recovered and no items were removed from the premises.

7

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-13-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 7, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a white plastic bottle containing pills, prescription number 216313 for LYNN FRENCH, dated July 29, 1969, was located on the kitchen table.

9

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-1502

by S.A. [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-[illegible])

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1970

On January 6, 1970, photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present were United States Department of Justice Attorney K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Deputy Coroner ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Special Agent [redacted], and [redacted] Visual Information Specialists, Special Agents [redacted], Deputy Marshal [redacted], Deputy Marshal [redacted] and MILTON BRANCH, attorney representing the Attorney General of the United States.

10

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1971

Photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe on January 7, 1970. Present were Special Agents [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted], Visual Information Specialists, Federal Bureau of Investigation, [redacted] and [redacted], K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney and ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Deputy Coroner.

On 1/7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 9, 1970, photographs were taken of kitchen door and rear entrance and porch of building at 2335 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present during filming were Special Agents [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], JESSE H. QUEEN, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney, and [redacted], resident of this address.

12

On 1/9/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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Page 2232

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/14/70

On January 13, 1970, the grating in the floor of the front room of the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, was measured.

This grating is located 15½ inches from the south wall and 52 inches from the west wall of the front room.

The metal frame in the floor measures 20½ inches from east to west and 17 inches from north to south. The grating fitted inside of this frame measures 13½ inches from north to south and 15 inches from east to west. The grating rests on a ½ inch steel lip which reduces the opening to 13 inches by 14½ inches. The drop from the floor containing the grating to the floor below is 115 inches. The basement is full of garbage and debris. Directly under the opening was a large vehicle tire, an old overcoat and several pieces of duct work. The grating lifted out of the frame very easily.

13

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

[redacted]

by

Date dictated 1/13/70

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Page 2233

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 21, 1971

1

Photos of a vent located in the living room at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were made January 13, 1970, in the presence of Special Agent [redacted], K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, United States Department of Justice, Deputy Marshal [redacted] and HENRY YARBROUGH, and Sergeant JAMES COLLINS, Star Number 1819, Chicago Police Department.

14

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/15/71

by

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 23, 1970

1

At the Cook County Courthouse, 26th and California Avenue, Room 452, known as the Special Grand Jury Room, an inventory under order of Cook County Judge JOHN POWERS was instituted of evidence surrendered by FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney, and his Investigative Assistant VICTORY KADISH, representing the Black Panther Party of Illinois.

Also present during the taking of this inventory were the following:

K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Department of Justice, Attorney, Civil Rights Division;

JOHN E. RUSSELL, Investigator, Cook County State's Attorney's Office;

NANCY DEMPSEY, from the law office of FRANCIS E. ANDREW, 2156 North Halsted, Chicago.

Miss KADISH advised she was the agent for ANDREW, that she had personally handled the evidence, had assisted ANDREW in securing the evidence from the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on December 4 and 5, 1969, and had originally inventoried the evidence.

It is noted that the inventory of this evidence, which was turned over to the FBI, commenced at 6:10 PM, January 19, 1970, and was completed at 11:58 PM, January 19, 1970.

Following the making of an inventory of this evidence, it was receipted for by SA [redacted] FRANCIS E. ANDREW and VICTORY KADISH. The original of the receipt was furnished to ANDREW and a copy was

---

15

On 1/19/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 1/21/70

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furnished SA [redacted]. All copies of this inventory were signed by SA [redacted], ANDREW and KADISH.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the afternoon of January 27, 1970, [redacted], New York, was contacted at his place of employment in [redacted] at which time he advised he possessed certain microscope slides concerning his examination of a Chicago, Illinois residence in December, 1969, and was willing to turn these slides over to the FBI, as he had been directed to do so by an attorney with the United States Department of Justice. Arrangements were made to obtain these slides from [redacted] on the evening of January 27, 1970, as he stated they were presently at his residence.

On the evening of January 27, 1970, [redacted] turned over to Special Agent [redacted] of the FBI, two-one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slides, which had been marked and were described by [redacted] as follows:

(1) Labled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head. These are scrapings from the head of the slug removed from the East wall of the Northeast (living) room of 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. This by [redacted], on December 8, 1969. This piece of evidence described by the [redacted] listas "F." The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

(2) Labeled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base. A Portion of the wooden fibers removed from the base of the slug described under number one above. The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

The above two described microscope slides were received from [redacted] at his residence, [redacted] New York, and a receipt was furnished [redacted] at that time.

17

On 1/29/70 at [redacted], New York File # [redacted]

SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/29/70

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[redacted] advised that the above-described two slides were of material removed by him from the slug shown in Photos #104, which he had introduced into evidence before the Federal Grand Jury sitting at Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] exhibited a number of color photographs which he stated he had taken in connection with his examination of the residence at 7337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, and made the comment that there is something "very pertinent" to be concluded from the examination of the gun powder marks, which appear on the inside of the entrance door to the apartment and further, that he believes that he is the only one who has realized the particular significance of these powder marks.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the early afternoon of January 28, 1970, SA [redacted] New York FBI Resident Agency, personally turned over to SA [redacted] JR., FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., at Washington, D. C., the below-described two (2) items, which [redacted], New York, had turned over to SA [redacted] on the evening of January 27, 1970, at [redacted] residence in [redacted], New York:

#1 One (1) one-inch by three-inch microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head."

#2 One (1) one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base."

19

On 1/28/70 at Washington, D. C. File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/29/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/17/70

Date

1

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanovals, Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 20240V Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

20

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

By [redacted]

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to be distributed outside your agency

8. Ithaca 12 ga sawed off 13" S/N 175084
Mfg. by Ithaca in 1908 and no records were kept at that time

9. Ithaca 12 ga pump 20" parkerized model 37
S/N 1019900. This gun has not been cleared but is believed to be stolen from Chicago PD.

10. Carbine 30 cal 18" M-1 autoload S/N 16573
Purchased on Aug. 21, 1969, by Dakin M. Gentry
Head Black Panther Party, Milwaukee

11. Springfield 22 cal 24" autoload model 87A
Unable to trace because of lack of serial number.

12. Astra 9mm 5 ¼ model 600-43 pistol #41558

13. Llama 7.65 mm S/N 443695
Purchased by David Young on Aug. 20, 1969
Black Panther, Milwaukee

14. Colt 38 cal 4 ½ Rev. S/N 219414
It was a "New Navy Revolver" and was sent by Mfg. to Simmons Hardware in St. Louis on Sept. 12, 1903. Due to the date it would be unable.

15. Smith & Wesson 38 cal. 6 ½" Rev Model M & P
S/N 46272. This gun was made and shipped to Folsom Arms Co., New York City, on or around Nov. 5, 1904. Due to the date involved it would be too hard to trace.

16. S &W 32 cal 2" model 30-1 S/N 730073. This gun was shipped to Brown Supply Co., 416 S. Adams St., Peoria, and was sold on 9/19/64 to R. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria. This man is not listed in the phone book and was not known to Brown's.

17. .177 cal. Marksman Repeater model spring operated, air pistol, no serial number.

18. 12 ga Stevens model 520 pump shotgun

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3

[redacted]

serial number 84940.

19. 12 ga High Standard Riot model K-1200 six shot pump shotgun, no serial number, blood on gun.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

[redacted] registered pharmacist, Walgreens Drug Store, 2300 West Madison, advised that their prescriptions are filed in number order only and no records are kept concerning prescriptions in name only.

[redacted] advised that he has seen FRED A. HAMPTON, deceased, and another member of the Black Panther Party in Walgreens purchasing cigarettes and so forth, but does not recall the following people ever obtaining prescriptions at Walgreens:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

23

On 2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-13-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

[redacted], pharmacist, Stineway Drugs, 2400 Madison, Chicago, Illinois, advised that all their prescriptions are filed by number only and no records are kept on names of persons obtaining prescriptions at their store.

[redacted] was furnished the following names and advised that he does not recall any of these individuals obtaining prescriptions at their store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. JOHNSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

24

2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois [redacted]

On [redacted] File #

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-1-44)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

1

[redacted] registered pharmacist, Illinois license 5127769, employed with Par Pharmacy, 1202 East 53rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that prescription number 216313 was prescribed for LYNN FRENCH by Doctor JONES, 5321 South Woodlawn, phone 667-0909. [redacted] advised that the prescription contained 40 tablets of 40,000 units of penicillin. [redacted] advised the prescription was signed by LOUIS MARACUS on July 29, 1969.

[redacted] advised that all prescriptions filed at their pharmacy are filed by number and no records are maintained by name only. [redacted] advised that he does not recall the following persons obtaining prescriptions at this store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL "

25

On 2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 12, 1970

1.

[redacted] Medical Director, Neighborhood Health Center, Office of Economic Opportunity, 529 29th Street, advised he has records reflecting that CHERYL PETERSON, 2859 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colorado, visited this center on August 9, 1969 and was diagnosed as being anemic. She was given two prescriptions on that date which were filled at this center, one pertained to iron tablets and the other to vitamin tablets.

She also visited this center on August 19, 1969 in connection with a possible pregnancy and was advised by the examining doctor she was not pregnant.

[redacted] advised that his records reflect she is a Negro female; born May 25, 1951 in the State of Illinois; Social Security Number 330-44-6208; parents, Mr. and Mrs. SOLON PETERSON, 1516 South Kostner, Chicago, Illinois; marital status single.

[redacted] stated that CHERYL PETERSON failed to return for a reappointment set for two months after she was last in the center and that mail sent to her by the center to the above Denver address was returned marked addressee moved, no forwarding address.

He advised further that his records do not indicate that CHERYL PETERSON has any connection with the Black Panther Party or FRED A. HAMPTON, MARK CLARK, BRENDA HARRIS, VERLINA A. BREWER, BLAIR J. ANDERSON, RONALD SATCHEL, DEBROAH JOHNSON, LOUIS TRULOCK or HAROLD BELL.

26

On 2/12/70 at Denver, Colorado File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 18, 1970

A piece of the door jamb and wall board behind same was removed from the left side of the door frame of the livingroom at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. The cut of the piece of door jamb was made at 52 inches and 64 inches from the floor.

In addition, to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] also present were Deputy United States Marshals [redacted] and [redacted] plus Sergeant ERICKSON, Star Number 1014 and Patrolman VERNICH, Star Number 9073 of the Chicago Police Department.

The above articles were removed at the request of Mr. K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Attorney, United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division.

27

On 2/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/16/70

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their recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Prior to the autopsy of the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON, impressions of the right index finger of HAMPTON were obtained using a common black ink pad and a sheet of white unlined paper.

The purpose of the impressions was to effect identification.

28

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/20/70

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distributed outside your agency

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Photographs were taken during the autopsy of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON at the Veterans Administration Hospital, utilizing a speedgraphic camera with flash attachment and Polaroid adapter. Polaroid color sheet film was used.

29

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/26/70

Date

At 6:00 PM, an autopsy was performed on the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON by Dr. CHARLES PETTY, pathologist from Dallas, Texas. The autopsy was performed at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Shreveport, Louisiana. Those in attendance, according to a list provided by [redacted] U. S. Marshal, Shreveport, Louisiana, were as follows:

For the State of Illinois:

1) THOMAS BETT, Assistant State Attorney

2) NICK MOTHERWAY, Assistant State Attorney

3) Dr. JERRY KEARNS, Cook County Coroner's Office

4) Dr. WILLIAM MAYNELLS, Pathologist

For the HAMPTON family:

1) FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney

2) Dr. DAVID SPAIN, Pathologist

3). Dr. EARL CALDWELL, Pathologist

For the U. S. Government:

1) Dr. CHARLES PETTY

2) JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice

3) JAMES TURNER, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice

4) DONALD E. WALTER, U. S. Attorney, Shreveport, Louisiana

5) [redacted] Deputy U. S. Marshal

[redacted]

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # 30

2/26/70

Date dictated

[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/3/70

Photographs of interior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were taken in the presence of Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted], and Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted].

31

On 2/20/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/27/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

[redacted] Employment Supervisor, Cook County School of Nursing, 1900 West Polk Street, Chicago, advised that a search of their records revealed a personnel file for ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] advised that ANNIE WHITE entered on duty at the hospital as a clerical employee on November 29, 1951. She stated that the file further revealed that WHITE was terminated on June 2, 1956, and again rehired, exact date unknown. She said that WHITE again terminated her employment at County Hospital on December 29, 1969. [redacted] said that while employed at Cook County Hospital, WHITE was under the direct supervision of [redacted] RN, and that her specific duties were that of a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. [redacted] said that the personnel file further revealed that WHITE was born October 11, 1930, at Hartwell, Florida. Her Social Security Number is 354-24-5846. Her telephone number is listed as 762-0129, which is the telephone number of her mother, Mrs. ANNIE B. GUNBY, 2237 South Keeler.

[redacted] advised that from a review of the County payroll records, the following is to be noted regarding WHITE's employment during the week of December 1, 1969:

December 1	Sick
December 2	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 3	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 4	Sick
December 5	Sick
December 6	Day off
December 7	Day off
December 8	Vacation day
December 9	Vacation day
December 10	Vacation day

[redacted] stated that WHITE has recently filled out an application for reinstatement and that this application is presently being considered.

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On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/25/70

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...r recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your ...

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

Mrs. ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois, was located at the above address and served with a Federal Grand Jury Subpoena calling for her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois at 11:00 AM, February 25, 1970.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she had been employed at the Cook County Hospital since approximately 1951 until December, 1969. She said that her supervisor while employed at the County Hospital was Miss MAEL WILSON. She stated that while employed at Cook County Hospital, she had been a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. She further advised that during the week of December 1, 1969, she recalls being ill one day during this week or two days perhaps, and that if she did work during that week, it was the 3:00 to 11:00 shift.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she is presently employed at Sears Roebuck as a sales clerk at Homan Avenue.

On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/25/70

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...er recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;

[redacted]

Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section, and of the FBI Laboratory are set forth hereafter:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. [redacted]
FBI FILE NO. [redacted]
LATENT CASE NO. [redacted]

January 6, 1970

TO: SAC, Chicago

SGT. DANIEL GROTH, JAMES DAVIS,
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED)
MARK CLARK (DECEASED)
RE: BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA BREWER
BLAIN ANDERSON
RONALD STACHEL, ET AL. - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

REFERENCE: Evidence personally delivered to FBI Laboratory on 12-31-69 by SA [redacted]
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q26, portion of door

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately, and will include disposition of the item.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

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John Edgar Hoover, Director

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7-11

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI; Chicago

Date: January 26, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY; et al Chicago, Illinois, Police Officers - Subjects; FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED); MARK CLARK (DECEASED); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER, BLAIR ANDERSON; RONALD STACHEL; et al - Victims; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Results of examination: (refer to diagram on page 6)

1. In the entrance hallway, two shot patterns are represented.

A. One shot fired from inside the hallway was fired laterally across the front door. This shot was fired from a shotgun using a shotshell loaded with Number 7 1/2 or 8 shot. The gauge of the shotgun is not known. Pieces of lead shot were recovered.

B. One shot is represented by a large hole in the southwest corner of the entrance hallway, 6' 7 1/2" above the floor. The hole is typical of one that could have been produced by a rifled slug. No slug was recovered. The trajectory of the missile producing this hole leads from an area in the northwest corner of the living room, through the doorway between the living room and entrance hallway, through the hole in the southwest corner of the entrance hallway into the stairway leading to an upstairs apartment to the west wall of the stairway. The shot with the trajectory described could have produced the hole in the panel of the living room door as shown in photographs made available for examination. The panel with the hole was missing from the door at the time the door was made available for examination.

(continued on next page)

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2. In the living room, forty-two bullet entrance holes were noted in the south wall, a bullet entrance hole was noted in the left side of the living room doorframe, a bullet entrance hole was found in a white four-drawer dresser in the living room with an accompanying exit hole in the back of the dresser, an impression of a bullet that keyholed and struck one of the dresser drawers of a black double dresser but did not exit the dresser and an area in the northwest corner of the living room approximately 80" from the floor that had been previously explored that could have represented either a bullet hole or shot pattern.

A. The bullets producing the forty-two entrance holes in the south wall of the living room all entered the front bedroom. Some penetrated the south wall of the front bedroom traveling through the partition and entered the back bedroom. It was possible, by plotting bullet trajectories from the living room through both north and south wall partitions in the front bedroom, to establish that nineteen of the forty-two bullets fired into the south wall of the living room entered the back bedroom.

B. One of the bullets fired through the south wall of the living room entered the closet in the front bedroom and exited through the closet in the back bedroom.

C. The bullet hole in the left doorframe of the living room door was 57 1/4" from the floor. The bullet had been removed previously. Its trajectory was nearly at right angles to the doorframe and level with the floor.

No bullets or lead shot were recovered in the living room.

(continued on next page)

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3. In addition to bullet holes in the front bedroom that were produced by bullets passing through the front bedroom from shots fired in the living room, there were three shot patterns on the north wall of the front bedroom, six bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom, three bullet holes through the east wall of the closet in the front bedroom and five bullet holes in a dresser in the front bedroom.

A. Two shot patterns in the north wall of the front bedroom were produced by one or more shotguns firing shotshells loaded with Number 7 1/2 or 8 shot. These patterns were 47" and 56" from the northwest corner of the front bedroom and 42" and 31" from the floor respectively. The trajectory of these shots established that they were fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. Pieces of lead shot were recovered from both holes.

B. The third shot pattern on the north wall of the front bedroom was produced by a shotgun firing a shotshell loaded with 00 Buck. It was established that the trajectory of the shot producing this pattern led from the doorway between the kitchen and dining room to a point in the east wall of the dining room near the northeast corner, 14 1/4" from the ceiling, passing through the wall into and through the plasterboard portion of the closet above the closet entrance opening, to the north wall of the front bedroom. The pattern on the north wall of the front bedroom was 80 1/2" above the floor level. Pieces of lead shot were recovered.

C. Six bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom were produced by shots fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. Five caliber .45 Auto bullets were recovered from behind these holes. These were identified as having been fired from the same weapon. The trajectories of two of these shots led to two holes in the edge of the open door exposed to the hallway.

(continued on next page)

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D. Three bullet holes were in the east wall of the closet in the front bedroom. The shots producing these holes were fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. They penetrated the east wall of the closet, went through the south wall of the front bedroom and exited into the back bedroom. The trajectory of one of these bullets led to the right side of the window-frame of the left window in the back bedroom, the trajectory of another of the bullets led to the baseboard on the south wall of the back bedroom. The trajectory of the third shot led to and may have exited through the left window of the back bedroom.

E. There were eight holes in a six-drawer black dresser in the front bedroom. Three of these holes appeared to have been in the trajectory path of bullets fired through the south wall of the living room. The position of the dresser in the back bedroom appeared fixed on the basis of these trajectories. The trajectories of four other holes in the dresser led to shots fired into the front bedroom from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. All four of the bullets producing these holes lodged in the dresser and were apparently recovered by previous search.

In the right end of the dresser is a depression characteristic of one produced by a bullet ricochet. Its trajectory could not be established.

4. In the back bedroom were two shot patterns on the east wall 74" above floor level. The shots producing these holes appeared to have been fired from a direction of the door leading

(continued on next page)

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to the back bedroom. The shot patterns are typical of those produced by buckshot. The area had been previously explored but one shot pellet remained at the time of the Laboratory examination of the scene, and it was removed for examination.

All other holes appearing in the back bedroom have been logically associated by trajectories from shot sources fired elsewhere in the apartment.

5. A part of the building at 2335 West Monroe Street, property next door to the apartment where the shooting occurred, is an enclosure referred to as a shed. This enclosure is over a porch leading to the back door of the apartment at 2335 West Monroe Street. On the side of this enclosure is a shot pattern typical of one produced by buckshot. The shot producing this pattern appeared to have been fired from the direction of the right window in the back bedroom.

Inside the enclosure was an indentation in the side of a washing machine stored there that could have been produced by buckshot, but nothing was found in the impression to permit its identification with buckshot.

In the kitchen door was a hole that penetrated the door. The trajectory of the missile producing this hole led to a corner of the kitchen. No projectiles were found. The enclosure and kitchen of the premises referred to had been previously explored.

No holes having the appearance of bullet holes were in the kitchen or dining room other than the shot hole near the northeast corner of the dining room that has been described above.

It was not possible to determine the sequence of the shots fired in the apartment.

(continued on next page)

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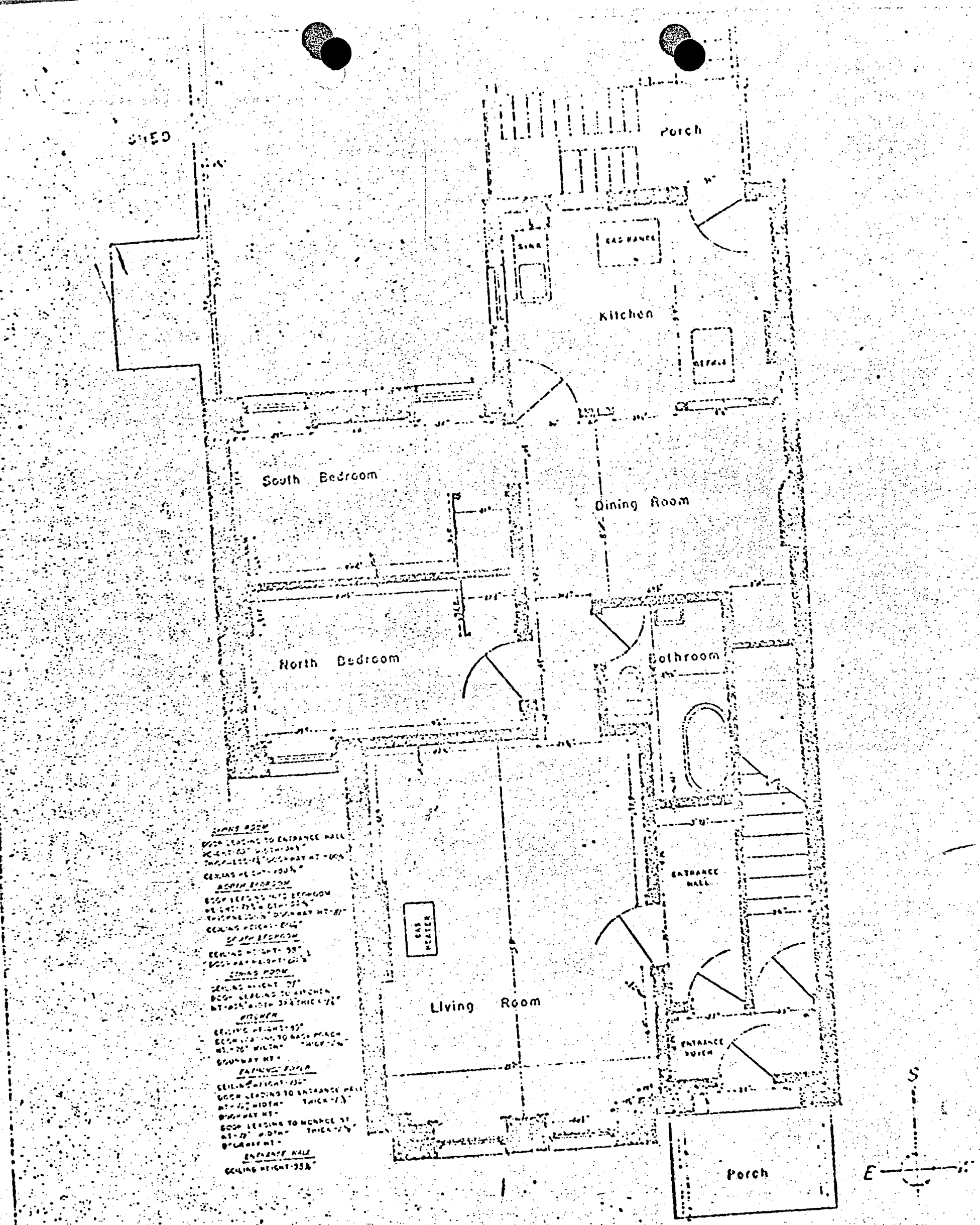

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567 W. MONROE ST.

6

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: January 26, 1971
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

To: FBI, Chicago

Re: SGT. DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY; et al.
Chicago, Ill. Police Officers - Subjects;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED); MARK CLARK (DECEASED);
BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR ANDERSON;
RONALD STACHEL et al. - VICTIMS SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Specimens received 1/21/70

K1 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 16779 (Corbett)

K2 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 790280 (Howard)

K3 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number V-401642 (Howard)

K4 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 20275 (Davis)

K5 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number C-334879 (Kelly)

K6 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number C-174386 (Marusich)

K7 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 369988 (Marusich)

K8 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 36064 (Carmody)

K9 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number 7455 (Harris)

K10 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 7991 (Broderick)

K11 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number 183979 (Groth)

K12 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 857237 (Groth)

K13 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 627788 (Hughes)

K14 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 39731 (Hughes)

K15 .357 Magnum Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number S-188411 (Gorman)

(continued on next page)

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K16 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 56827 (Cisewski)

K17 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number 451863 (Jones)

K18 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 59493 (Jones)

K19 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number K-671261 (Joseph)

K20 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 59456 (Joseph)

Result of examination:

The above weapons were test fired in the Laboratory and the test bullets and cartridge cases obtained from these weapons will be retained in the Laboratory for future comparison purposes.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 27, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

[redacted]

Specimens received 12/31/69, personally delivered by SA [redacted]

[redacted]

Q1 Piece of plasterboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door
Q2 Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway
Q3 Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall
Q4 Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom
Q5 - Q9 Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom
Q10 Bullet from south wall of front bedroom
Q11 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom
Q12 Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom
Q13 Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom
Q14 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom
Q15 Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom
Q16 Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom
Q17 Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom

(continued on next page)

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Q18 Red plastic disc found on floor of rear bedroom
Q19 Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom
Q20 Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom
Q21 Scrapings from bloodstain on unmounted door in dining room
Q22 Scrapings from bloodstain on bed frame in rear bedroom
Q23 Scrapings from bloodstain on north wall in rear bedroom
Q24 Scrapings from bloodstain on south wall of living room
Q25 Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall
Q26 Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall

Specimens received 1/12/70, personally delivered by SA [redacted]

Q27 Bullet jacket fragment recovered from southwest corner of kitchen, on floor
Q28 - Q29 Two cartridges recovered from clothes bundle in entrance hall
Q30 Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room

Specimens received 1/21/70, under cover of letter dated 1/12/70 [redacted]

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The shot pattern in the piece of plasterboard, [redacted], from the wall to the right of the front entrance door was produced by a contact or near contact shot. The pieces of

(continued on next page)
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lead shot, Q2, removed from the hole in the entrance hall, which hole was produced by the same shot producing the shot pattern in Q1, are either Number 7 1/2 or 8 in size based upon their weight.

The Q3 wad, found among the clothing wrapped in the chenille bedspread in the entrance hallway, is the over-powder wad from a 12-gauge shotshell. Over-powder wads of this design are in Winchester-Western shotshells.

The two pieces of lead shot, Q4, are comparable in weight to 00 Buck in size. These were removed from the framework inside the closet in the front bedroom.

The following bullets are all .45 Auto, identified as having been fired from the same weapon:

Specimens Q5 through Q9 - Found by Laboratory representatives at the scene behind the bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom.

Specimen Q10 - Removed from the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives at the scene.

Specimen Q12 - Removed from behind hole designated Number 8 in the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q14 - Removed from behind hole designated Number 11 in the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

The general rifling characteristics on the above bullets, consisting of six lands and grooves, right twist, are like those produced by a .45 semiautomatic Carbine manufactured by the Eagle Gun Company, Incorporated, Stratford, Connecticut.

(continued on next page)

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The following bullets found by Laboratory representatives at the scene are caliber .30 carbine:

Specimen Q11 - From behind hole Number 6 in the south wall of the front bedroom.

Specimen Q13 - Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from a stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom.

Specimen Q17 - Copper and lead fragments from a night table in the back bedroom, possibly from the hole designated Number 11 in back bedroom.

Specimen Q20 - Lead core from metal-jacketed bullet, comparable in size to those of caliber .30 carbine bullets, from the base of the south wall in the back bedroom.

Specimen Q27 - Jacket fragment from caliber .30 carbine metal-jacketed bullet found on floor in southwest corner of the kitchen.

The above bullets and bullet fragments having general rifling characteristics were those produced by a gun barrel or gun barrels rifled with twelve lands and grooves, right twist. The absence of individual characteristics on the bullet specimens precluded the possibility of determining whether or not they were fired from the same weapon. Further, on the basis of insufficient markings, it would not be possible to identify the caliber .30 carbine bullets with the particular weapon firing them. General rifling characteristics of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, are common with barrels in .30 USA Carbines M1 and .30 carbines by Universal Firearms Company.

(continued on next page)

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Specimen Q15 consists of four pieces of lead shot identified as Number 8 shot. These were removed from the uppermost shot pattern in the center of the north wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q16 consists of eight pieces of lead shot identified as Number 8 shot. These were removed from the lower shot pattern in the center of the north wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q18 is a red plastic disc of the same size and type found in some 12-gauge shotshells manufactured by the Federal Cartridge Corporation, Minneapolis, Minnesota. This disc was found on the floor in the back bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q19 is a shot pellet identified as 00 Buck. This shot pellet was removed from the right shot pattern on the east wall of the back bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

One of the cartridges, designated specimen Q28, is a foreign-made .30 carbine cartridge. It was manufactured in Netherland by "Wapen and Munitiefabriek N. V." - 1959. Some loading marks of doubtful value for identification purposes are present.

The other cartridge, designated specimen Q29, is a Western-Winchester .380 Auto. Limited loading marks of doubtful value for identification purposes are present.

The Q28 and Q29 cartridges were recovered in the clothing wrapped in the chenille bedspread that was on the floor in the entrance hallway by Laboratory representatives.

Group "O" human blood was identified in specimens Q21, Q22, Q23 and Q24.

(continued on next page)

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Group "B" blood was identified in specimen Q30.

No blood was identified in specimen Q25.

Specimens Q21 through Q24 and Q30 are scrapings of what appeared to be bloodstains taken by Laboratory representatives from the following locations:

Specimen Q21 - From an unmounted door described as a barricade, on the dining room floor.

Specimen Q22 - From a bed frame in the rear bedroom.

Specimen Q23 - From the north wall in the rear bedroom.

Specimen Q24 - From the south wall of the living room.

Specimen Q30 - From the eight-drawer black dresser in the living room.

From a radiographic examination of the Q31 hassock, it was concluded that no bullets or shot pellets were lodged therein.

In the left sleeve of the suit coat, Q32, is a hole having the appearance of a bullet entrance hole. Other holes, in alignment, were in the coat. These holes were in the lower left pocket and in the lower left corner of the back of the coat. No gunpowder residue was found. White paint, splattered while wet on the bottom of the coat, suggests the coat may have been hanging in the front bedroom closet at the time of the raid as two one-gallon cans of white paint were ruptured by gunfire and considerable paint was found on the floor of the closet.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 29, 197-

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received: 1/21/70

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The yellow tablets in the Q33 through Q35 cards were found to correspond in physical appearance and chemical composition to Provest. The product is an oral contraceptive prepared by the Upjohn Company.

The Q36 plastic vial was found to contain the barbituric acid derivative phenobarbital. The compound is used as a sedative and hypnotic.

The Q37 plastic vial was found to contain an iron supplement tablet, vitamin tablets and two penicillin tablets. No hypnotics were found in this specimen.

The Q38 empty pillbox contains a prescription label with the word "Octaplex" thereon. "Octaplex" is the trade name for a multivitamin preparation.

The Q39 orange pills were found to be candy.

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Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

February 6, 1970

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

TO: SAC, Chicago

RE: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL.;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL. - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

REFERENCE: Letter 2/2/70
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: One junction box with attached wire

This supplements and confirms Butel of February 5, 1970.

No latent impressions of value were developed on the enclosed specimen.

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Enc.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 9, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (Deceased) ET AL
VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT

Specimens received: 1/27/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent Walter H. Rice from Chicago

Q135 Blood sample from Cook County Coroner marked, TOX #69-2171 (FGJ, Chicago, exhibit #33)

Q136 Blood sample from Cook County Coroner described as blood sample from Clark TOX #69-2170 (FGJ, Chicago, exhibit #34)

Q137 Blood sample taken by Doctor Victor Levine described as blood of Hampton, marked "Dr. Levine's sample" C-69 #1

Q138 Blood sample taken by Doctor Victor Levine described as blood of Hampton marked C-69 #2

Results of examination:

Chemical and instrumental examinations were made of the various blood specimens, Q135 through Q138. The examinations did not disclose the presence of any barbiturate, including secobarbital; or, of a neutral drug such as meprobamate, glutethimide (Doriden), methyprylon (Noludar) and phenacetin.

No examinations were made for basic drug substances such as the amphetamines, cocaine and other alkaloids because the quantities of blood were too limited to identify those classes of drugs.

A very low level of ethyl alcohol was found present in one blood specimen, Q137, the loose blood from Hampton's body cavity. The amount of alcohol identified in that specimen ordinarily has limited toxicological significance since the presence of such a low level of alcohol is consistent with that which may be formed by decomposition of tissue after death. No alcohol was found in specimens Q135, Q136 and Q138.

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Group "O" human blood was identified in Q135, Q137 and Q138. Group "B" human blood was identified in Q136. Due to the condition of the submitted blood, no additional serological tests were conducted.

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Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

February 17, 1970

TO: SAC, Chicago

RE: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL.;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED), ET AL. - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

REFERENCE: Letter 2-3-70
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q144, empty wine bottle

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately and will include disposition.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

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John Edgar Hoover, Director

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of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago [redacted]

Date: February 25, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON, (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/18/70

Q184 Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Federal Hi-Power, 00 Buck FBI #31 (1)
Q185 Cartridge marked "VE 1-61N 7 62" FBI #34 (2)
Q186 Cartridge marked ".32 S&W R-P" FBI #44 (3)
Q187 Cartridges, two, marked ".32 S&W R-P" FBI #221 (4)
Q188 Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Remington Shurshot FBI #235 (5)
Q189 Unfired 16-gauge shotshell, Sears Roebuck, Extra Range FBI #238 (6)

Results of examination:

No fired or unfired shotshells like the unfired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power, 00 Buck, Maximum Load shotshell, Q184, (FBI #31) were present among the shotshells received for examination. A small amount of a white paint on the shell tube of Q184 suggests it may have been near the middle bedroom closet where considerable white paint was spilled. Two paint cans in this area appeared to have been struck by bullets that passed completely through the cans of paint.

Specimen Q185 (FBI #34) is a .30 carbine cartridge manufactured in France. No bullets, cartridge cases or cartridges representative of this type of ammunition were received for examination in this case.

Specimens Q186 and Q187 (FBI #44 and #221 respectively) represent three Remington-Peters .32 S & W cartridges. No

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bullets cartridge cases or cartridges representative of ammunition of this type were received for examination in this case.

Specimen Q188 (FBI #225) is an unfired 12-gauge Remington Shurshot, 3-1-8, shotshell and the same type ammunition as that represented by the fired shotshells previously submitted and referred to as specimens Q122, Q124, Q125 and Q126. Shot wads like Q48 and Q50 are in shotshells of this type.

No ammunition like the unfired 16-gauge Sears Extra Range shotshell, Q189 (FBI #238) was among the items received for examination in this case. No 16-gauge weapons were received for examination.

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LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: February 26, 1970

To: FBI, Chicago

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No.

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) ET AL
VICTIMS - SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received on 2/17/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent [redacted]

Q231 Left hand cast of Hampton
Q232 Right hand cast of Hampton

Also Submitted: Control sample of paraffin taken from Hampton

Results of examination:

A microscopic examination of Q231 and Q232 revealed no unburned gunpowder fragments.

Specimens Q231 and Q232 were examined by neutron activation analysis for the elements antimony and barium. Antimony and barium are components of most primer mixtures and can be deposited on the hand when a firearm is discharged. From the results of the examination, it could not be determined whether Hampton had discharged a firearm.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 27, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS -
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/17/70

Q280 Section of doorjamb with underlying piece of plasterboard

Results of examination:

The hole in the section of doorjamb, specimen Q280, is comparable in size to one that could be produced by a caliber .38 or .38 Special size bullet and has the appearance of a bullet hole.

A microscopic examination of the hole revealed minute metallic smears which were analyzed spectrographically and found to be composed of lead. However, these smears are too limited in quantity for detailed compositional analysis and/or comparison purposes.

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of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago
SGT. DANIEL GROTH AND OTHERS,
POLICE OFFICERS;
FRAD HAMPTON, MARK CLARK AND
OTHERS - VICTIMS;
CIVIL RIGHTS

Date: March 3, 1970
FBI File No.
Lab. No. [redacted]

Re:

Specimens received 2/9/70

Q153	Paint from hallside of door (#8)
Q154	Paint from top surface of door nearer hinged side (#10)
Q155	Paint from top surface of door near opening side (#11)
Q156	Paint from top panel of door, outside face (#12).
Q157	Paint from door edge near top hinge (#17)
K47	Paint from top inside door facing (#1)
K48	Paint from top inside door facing (#2)
K49	Paint from top inside door facing (#3)
K50	Paint from wall of bathroom (#4)
K51	Paint from wall of bathroom (#5)
K52	Paint from door facing on hall side (#7)
K53	Paint from door facing on hall side (#9)
K54	Paint from door facing on hall side (#13)
K55	Paint from hall wall (#15)
K56	Paint from hall wall (#16)
K57	Paint from bathroom wall (#14)
K58	Hinge half from door facing, top
K59	Hinge half from door, top
K60	Hinge half from door, bottom

Results of examination:

The bathroom door of the first level apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, exhibited a natural or varnish finish and bears many paint spatters deposited as a result of painting of surrounding areas.

The door and door frames are very old and show physical signs of having been salvaged from other use. Some of the individual pieces of the door frame appear to have originated from other sources based upon the paint colors and layer structures present or absent on each part.

An examination of specimens K58, K59, K60 and Q153, Q154, Q155, Q156 and Q157 from the hinge components and door

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respectively, reveal three paints which are similar in physical characteristics and composition and indicate that the door and hinge were painted at least three times as a unit.

An examination of the door facing both inside and outside the bathroom (specimens K47, K48, K49, K52, K53, K54) shows that there are at least three paint layers present on some of the parts (top horizonal pieces) which individually match various globules or droplets of paint on the door.

This indicates that parts of the frame were painted at least three times integrally with the door.

The bathroom walls bear two layers of paint, one of which appears to have been applied before the door was erected since this layer appears under the hinges. The top layer of bathroom paint was deposited on the inside door facing and dropped in some areas onto the door, indicating the door had been erected before the top layer of the bathroom finish was applied.

No paint was found on the door and door facing similar to a two-layered paint finish on the hall walls.

It was not possible from an examination of the paints examined on the hall wall or the bathroom walls to determine when the paints were applied.

An examination of other doors in the apartment failed to reveal any doors with which the bathroom door could have been interchanged.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: March 3, 1970
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) LT AL -
VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 3/2/70

Q283 .45 Auto bullet from knee of Verlina Brewer

Results of examination:

Specimen Q283 is a .45 Auto bullet that was identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, serial number 5954 previously submitted and referred to as specimen K21.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago
SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL

Re: CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Date: 3/4/70
FBI File No.
Lab. No.

Specimens received 2/11/70

Q162 Double bed mattress - Wonder Rest FBI #301 (1)
Q163 Box springs twin size, blue striped FBI #302 (2)
Q164 Mattress - Slumber Industries #97765, blue-white-tree size FBI #303 (3)
Q165 Box springs - Slumber Industries #97929 blue-white design, twin size FBI #306 (4)
Q166 Mattress, Posture Firm, twin size FBI #307 (5)
Q167 Mattress, yellow and gray, twin size FBI #308 (6)

Results of examination:

A radiograph of the Q162 mattress revealed the presence of a bullet in the center of the mattress, 10½ inches from the end which is the end opposite the label "Restonic Fuller." A probe of the mattress in this area was made and a .30 Carbine Norma bullet was recovered. The absence of sufficient individual characteristics on this specimen precluded the possibility of identifying it with the particular weapon firing it. The general rifling characteristics on this bullet, consisting of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, are the same as those on test bullets fired from the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, Serial Number 66174, specimen K27.

A radiograph of the Q162 mattress revealed the presence of small metallic particles in the lower left side of the mattress. A probe of this area was made and three very small lead fragments, the sources of which are not known, were found. Corresponding holes of entrance in the mattress cover were noted.

No other metal fragments in this mattress were detected in the radiographs.

No foreign metal particles were found in the radiographs of the Q163 specimen.

(continued on next page)

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A radiograph of the Q164 mattress revealed the presence of considerable metallic particles. Accompanying holes were in the mattress cover. The areas from which metallic particles were removed were appropriately marked on the mattress and the particles removed are described as follows:

From area #7 - A .45 Auto bullet identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, Serial Number 5954, referred to as specimen M1.

From area #10 - A copper-colored steel fragment and a lead fragment. The steel fragment is from a .30 Carbine bullet jacket. The bullet represented by this fragment has general rifling characteristics consisting of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, like those on test bullets obtained from the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, K27. There were insufficient marks on the fragment to permit identification.

The lead fragment is from the lead core of a .30 Carbine bullet.

From area #11 - Two copper-colored steel fragments from one or more .30 Carbine bullets. Both have general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets from the K27 Carbine. Neither has any marks of value for identification.

From area #12 - One copper-colored steel fragment and three small lead fragments. The steel fragment had a land impression comparable in width to those on the test bullets obtained from the M2 Carbine. The fragments possessed no marks of value for identification. It was not possible to establish the specific source of the lead fragments.

From area #13 - One silver-colored steel fragment, one

 (continued on next page)

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copper-colored steel fragment and three very small lead fragments. The steel fragments are from Norma and Winchester..30 Carbine bullets respectively. They both have general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine, but neither have suitable marks for identification purposes. It was not possible to establish the specific source of the lead fragments.

From area #14 - One copper-colored steel fragment and three lead fragments. The steel fragment has several land impressions comparable in size to those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. but there are insufficient marks of value for identification. One piece of lead is from the lead core of a jacketed bullet. The specific source or sources of the other two lead fragments could not be established.

From area #15 - One small silver-colored steel fragment having a land impression comparable in size to those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. There were no marks on this fragment to permit identification.

From area #16 - A lead fragment from the lead core of a jacketed bullet of unknown size and type.

From area #18 - A copper-colored steel fragment with general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. There were insufficient marks on this fragment present to permit identification.

From area #19 - One small copper-colored steel fragment and two small lead fragments, the specific sources of which could not be established.

A radiograph of the Q165 specimen revealed the presence of metallic particles in one end.

 (continued on next page)

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The metallic fragments were removed and the specimen appropriately marked.

Removed from the area marked "1" was a lead fragment the specific source of which could not be established.

Removed from the area marked "2" was a copper-colored steel fragment from a .30 Carbine bullet having general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets fired from the M-7 Carbine, but there were insufficient marks on this fragment for identification.

A radiograph of the Q166 mattress revealed no foreign metallic particles embedded therein. No holes of significance were in the mattress cover.

A radiograph of the Q167 mattress revealed the presence of two objects that appeared to be bullets. These objects were removed and the mattress appropriately marked.

From the area marked "R-1," in one corner of the mattress, and from the area marked "R-8," in the center of the mattress, were .45 Auto bullets which were identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, Serial Number 5954, referred to as specimen K21.

Fibers representative of those in the mattresses were obtained for use in logical comparison with fibers found on other objects recovered from the scene.

Group "O" human blood was identified on the Q164 and Q166 mattresses. Grouping tests conducted on the human bloodstains on Q164 were inconclusive. No blood was identified on Q163, Q165 and Q167.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRAD A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Date: 3/4/70
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Specimens received 2/12/70

Q168	Pillow FBI #12 (1)
Q169	Part of a bloodstained sheet FBI #49 (2)
Q170	Pink blanket FBI #50 (3)
Q171	Pieces of cotton FBI #64 (4)
Q172	White sheet FBI #66 (5)
Q173	White sheet FBI #72 (6)
Q174	Blue-green sheet FBI #73 (7)
Q175	Green blanket FBI #78 (8)
Q176	Plaster fragments FBI #171 (9)
Q177	Part of a white bedsheet, torn, FBI #180 (10)
Q178	Part of a white pillowcase, torn, FBI #244 (11)
Q179	Brown blanket and white chenille bedspread FBI #249 (12)
Q180	White sheet FBI #250 (13)
Q181	White sheet FBI #254 (14)
Q182	Green thermo blanket, FBI #257 (15)
Q183	Brown and maroon quilt, FBI #258 (16)

Results of examination:

The hole in one surface of the Q168 pillow could be a wear hole. No bullet or shot pellet was found in the pillow stuffing.

Where the blood is heavily concentrated on the Q169 sheet, several holes are present. It was not possible to determine what produced these holes.

Two groups of small holes, each in a pattern and each in the same relative position were in the Q173 sheet, Q170 pink blanket and Q175 green blanket. In one of the holes in Q173 was a clump of mattress padding in which a lead fragment was embedded. The lead fragment weighed 25.6 grains and while mutilated and suffering obvious weight loss, bore some characteristics of a shot pellet, the original size of which could not be determined.

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In the Q172, Q174, Q176, Q180, Q181 specimens and Q178 pillowcase, no holes that could be associated with bullet or shot pellet holes were found. On the surface of Q176 was a small flattened lead fragment, the source of which could not be determined.

In the partial bed sheet, Q177, was a cluster of holes each approximately three-tenths of an inch in diameter. These holes could represent a pattern produced by a buckshot load from a shotgun. Based upon the shot spread, the weapon could have been approximately fifteen to twenty feet from the sheet when discharged.

Numerous holes were in the chenille bedspread and brown blanket, Q179. The heavy black rings around several of these holes in the bedspread could be bullet lubricant. The sizes of these holes are comparable to what may have been produced by bullets. Other holes could have been produced by shot pellets, but the specific sources of the objects producing these holes could not be identified.

There were several holes in the green blanket, Q182, the sources of which could not be determined.

Specimen Q183 was so torn from obvious wear that it would be impossible to distinguish holes caused by wear from those caused either by bullets or pellets.

Group "O" human blood was identified on Q168, Q169, Q173, Q175, Q177 through Q180, Q182 and Q183. Grouping tests conducted on the human bloodstains on Q172, Q174 and Q181 were inconclusive. Human blood which was too limited in amount for grouping purposes was identified on Q170, Q171 and Q176.

Representative fibers from each of the above-listed specimens were obtained for logical comparisons with fibers adhering to bullets and lead fragments recovered in this case.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: March 5, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No.

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/12/70

Q158 Wood panel 10" by 24", FBI #304
Q159 Door panel, FBI #309
Q160 Wood splinters, FBI #132
Q161 Window shutters, FBI #305

Results of examination:

The large hole in the Q159 panel is comparable in size to one produced in tests by a 12-gauge rifled slug. The pock-marked area surrounding this hole appears to have been caused by the displacement of varnish that was struck forcibly by powder residue. This same pattern was obtained when test shots were fired in the Q158 panel. The pattern on Q159 is comparable to one that would be obtained when the shotgun muzzle was from 12" to 18" from the panel and nearly perpendicular to the panel when discharged. Entrance was in the pock-marked side of the panel.

The small hole in Q159 has the appearance of a bullet hole and could have been produced by a caliber .38 bullet fired from the side of the panel opposite that into which the object producing the large hole was fired. The shot producing the hole was fired from left to right at an angle of about 15° from the panel surface and about 15° downward.

Material taken from the large hole in specimen Q159 was analyzed spectrographically and found to exhibit a minute quantity of foreign lead.

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The small hole in specimen Q159 bore deposits of a gray metallic material. A microscopic examination of these deposits was made and no copper-like metal smears or particles were present. However, a spectrographic examination of these deposits revealed the presence of foreign lead, copper and antimony.

The copper coating and underlying lead of the Q253 bullet previously examined were analyzed and compared with the deposits surrounding the small hole in Q159. The copper coating of the Q253 bullet contains tin which was not detected in the deposits around the small hole in specimen Q159.

Gray smears which were found surrounding the holes in specimen Q161 were analyzed spectrographically and found to consist of foreign copper with extremely minute quantities of lead.

Two holes which could have been produced by caliber .30 Carbine bullets are present in the Q161 shutters. Each hole is about .3" in diameter. Entrance was on the blue-painted side of the shutters. The projectile causing the hole in the right shutter entered at an angle of approximately 72° (with reference to the face of the shutters), traveling from right to left. This hole was 10 1/8" from the bottom and 4 7/8" from the right edge. The line of fire was approximately horizontal.

The hole in the left shutter is 10 3/8" from the bottom and 1 3/4" from the left edge. The projectile causing this hole was traveling nearly horizontally from right to left at an angle of approximately 60° from the panel surface.

No other holes or impressions in the Q161 shutters that have the appearance of bullet or shot holes were found.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI; Chicago

Date: March 5, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED),
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/18/70

Q190	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #3
Q191	Unfired shotshell (two pieces), FBI #4
Q192	Fired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power shotshell, FBI #5
Q193	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #9
Q194-197	Three .45 Auto cartridge cases and one fired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power shotshell, FBI #10
Q198	Bullet, caliber .45 Auto, FBI #14
Q199	Lead fragments, shotgun pellets, shotgun wad, FBI #15
Q200	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #16
Q201	Metal fragment, FBI #17
Q202	Two lead pellets, FBI #18
Q203	Lead pellet, FBI #19
Q204	Metal fragment, FBI #20
Q205	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #21
Q206	Metal fragment, FBI #22
Q207	Shotgun primer cup, FBI #23
Q208	Metal fragment, FBI #24
Q209	Metal fragment, FBI #25
Q210	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #26
Q211	Metal fragment, FBI #27
Q212	Cartridge case marked "TW69", FBI #28
Q213	Metal fragment, FBI #29
Q214	Two metal fragments, FBI #30
Q215	Metal fragment, FBI #32
Q216	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #33
Q217	Two .45 Auto cartridge cases, FBI #35
Q218	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #36
Q219	Metal fragment, FBI #37
Q220	Cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #38

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Q221	Metal fragment, FBI #39
Q222	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #40
Q223	Metal fragment, FBI #41
Q224	Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Federal Monark, FBI #42
Q225	Brass fragment, FBI #43
Q226	.30 caliber bullet, FBI #46
Q227	.45 Auto caliber case, FBI #47
Q228	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #48
Q229	Lead fragment, FBI #101
Q230	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #102
Q231	Lead fragment, FBI #103
Q232	Lead fragment, FBI #104
Q233	Lead fragment, FBI #105
Q234	.30 Carbine bullet, FBI #106
Q235	.45 Auto bullet in plastic vial, FBI #118
Q236	Caliber .30 Carbine cartridge case, FBI #117
Q237	Lead fragment, FBI #119
Q238	Pink capsule, FBI #120
Q239	Metal fragment, FBI # 121
Q240	Plastic vial containing green and brown leaves, FBI #122
Q241	Lead fragment, FBI #123
Q242	Shotgun wad, FBI #124
Q243	.30 Carbine cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #125
Q244	Lead fragment in plastic vial, FBI #126
Q245	Metal fragment in plastic vial, FBI #128
Q246	Lead fragment, FBI #129
Q247	Two shot pellets, FBI #130
Q248	Shotgun wad, FBI #133
Q249	Shotgun wad, FBI #134
Q250	Lead fragment, FBI #135
Q251	Bullet fragment, FBI #137
Q252	12-gauge fired shotshell, Federal Hi-Power, FBI #138
Q253	.38 Special bullet, FBI #139
Q254	Shotgun wad, plastic, FBI #140
Q255	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #142
Q256	Two .32 S&W Long cartridge cases, FBI #143
Q257	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #144
Q258	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #145
Q259	.30 Carbine cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #146
Q260	Metal fragment, FBI #147

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Q261	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #148
Q262	Metal fragment in wrapper marked "AA", FBI #149
Q263	Metal fragment, FBI #150
Q264	Pamphlet "Family Guide Emergency Health", FBI #208
Q265	Book - "First Aid"for your family, FBI #209
Q266	Book - "Toward the African Revolution", FBI #210
Q267	Lead fragment, FBI #220
Q268	Sixteen shot pellets, FBI #222
Q269	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #223
Q270	Lead pellet, FBI #226
Q271	Lead fragment, FBI #227
Q272	Shot pellets, FBI #228
Q273	Lead fragment, FBI #230
Q274	Lead fragment, FBI #232
Q275	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #233
Q276	Shot pellets, FBI #234
Q277	.38 Special bullet, FBI #237
Q278	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #239
Q279	Suit, FBI #252

Results of examination:

CALIBER .45 AUTO BULLETS

The specimens referred to above as Q190, Q198, Q20[illegible] Q205, Q210, Q218, Q222, Q235, Q251, Q275 and Q278 are all .45 Auto lead bullets that were identified as having been fired in the .45 Thompson submachine gun, serial number 5954, previously referred to as specimen K21.

Specimen Q193 is a mutilated .45 Auto bullet with the same general rifling characteristics as on those referred to in the preceding paragraph. However, specimen Q193 did not have sufficient individual characteristics to permit identification

(continued on next page)

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CALIBER .45 AUTO CARTRIDGE CASES

The specimens referred to as Q195, Q196, Q197, Q21[illegible] Q217 (two cartridge cases marked Q217A and Q217B), Q227, Q22[illegible] Q230, Q257, Q258, Q261 and Q269 are all Remington-Peters .45 Auto cartridge cases that were identified as having been fired in the .45 Thompson submachine gun, serial number 5954, previously referred to as specimen K21.

CALIBER .30 CARBINE CARTRIDGE CASES

The specimens referred to as Q220, Q236, Q243 and Q259 are all .30 Carbine cartridge cases that were identified as having been fired in the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, previously referred to as specimen K27.

Specimens Q220, Q243 and Q259 represent ammunition made for U. S. Military use by Winchester and Q236 was manufactured by Norma.

CALIBER .32 S&W LONG CARTRIDGE CASES

In specimen Q256 are two Winchester-Western .32 S&W Long cartridge cases having the same type firing pin impressions as those in the .32 S&W Long cartridge cases previously submitted and referred to as specimens Q93 through Q99. None of these cartridge cases possessed marks to permit identification with the weapon firing them. Their firing pin impressions are different from those on test cartridge cases obtained from the K43 weapon, a .32 S&W Long Smith and Wesson revolver, serial number 730073, the only weapon submitted capable of firing ammunition of this type.

CALIBER 7.62 MM NATO CARTRIDGE CASE

Specimen Q212 is a cartridge case removed from the construction assembly line prior to its completion. It represents an unfinished 7.62 mm Nato cartridge from Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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CALIBER .30 CARBINE BULLETS

Specimens previously submitted and referred to as Q40, Q41 and Q52 were identified as having been fired from the same .30 Carbine as specimens Q226, Q234 and Q245 listed above. Specimens Q234 and Q245 were identified as having been fired in the caliber .30 Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, referred to previously as K27. It follows, therefore, that specimens Q40, Q41, Q52 and Q226 were also fired from the caliber .30 Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, specimen K27.

Specimen Q226 is a bullet of the type loaded into Winchester Military .30 Carbine cartridges and specimens Q234 and Q245 are bullets of the type loaded into Norma .30 Carbine cartridges.

12-GAUGE FIRED SHOTSHELLS

Specimens Q192, Q194 and Q252 are 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power, Maximum Load 0 Buck, fired shotshells identified as having been fired in the 12-gauge Remington Wingmaster Model 870 shotgun, serial number 70216 V, referred to previously as specimen K23.

12-GAUGE UNFIRED SHOTSHELLS

Specimen Q191 is an unfired 12-gauge Federal Monarch one-ounce #5, shotshell. The brass portion was separated from the shell tube. The primer was intact. Both pieces were enveloped in white paint. This shotshell apparently fell in the puddle of white paint on the floor of the closet in the middle bedroom.

Specimen Q224 is an unfired 12-gauge Federal Monarch Field Load, one-ounce #5, shotshell. This specimen was likewise enveloped in white paint and apparently fell in the puddle of white paint on the floor of the closet in the middle bedroom.

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.38 SPECIAL BULLETS

Specimen Q233 is a Remington-Peters type .38 Special lead bullet that was identified as having been fired from the .38 Special Colt revolver, serial number 857237, previously submitted and referred to as K12, carried by Officer Groth. Specimen Q233 weighed 152.35 grains. Standard weight is 158 grains.

Specimen Q246 is a badly mutilated Remington-Peters type .38 Special lead bullet fired from a .38 Special revolver with Colt-type rifling. It was not possible, from the limited marks present, to identify this bullet with any of the weapons submitted. It could not have been fired from the Colt revolver referred to as specimen K41. Specimen Q246 weighs 155.4 grains. Standard weight is 158.0 grains.

Specimens Q253 and Q277 are Western-Winchester type .38 Special copper-coated lead bullets that were identified as having been fired from the same caliber .38 Special Colt revolver, but it was not possible to identify them as having been fired from any of the submitted Colt revolvers. Specimen Q253 weighs 198.0 grains. Specimen Q277 weighs 199.69 grains. Standard weight is 200 grains.

SHOTGUN WADS FROM SCENE

Specimen Q199 contained a 12-gauge shotgun wad composed of purple paper fibers and is like the under shot wads in 12-gauge Remington Express, 00 Buck, shotshells.

Specimen Q242 is a composition wad like those in 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power and 12-gauge Federal Monark shotshells.

Specimen Q248 is a cardboard over powder wad like those in 12-gauge Remington-Peters, 00 Buck, shotshells.

Specimen Q254 is the plastic over powder wad like those in 12-gauge Remington Express, 00 Buck, shotshells.

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LARGE LEAD FRAGMENT

Specimen Q237 is a large flattened lead fragment weighing 346.0 grains. There is nothing characteristic about its size or shape, in its present condition, to permit identification of its source. If Q237 is a rifled slug, there is evidence of weight loss. At 346.0 grains in its present condition, and considering its weight loss, if a rifled slug it would fall in the classification of a 12-gauge rifled slug. Its present weight, without considering weight loss is equal to an unmutilated 16-gauge rifled slug. A 16-gauge rifled slug (approximately 7/8 of an ounce) weighs 345.125 grains (Western Super X 16-gauge rifled slug). A 12-gauge rifled slug (approximately one ounce) weighs 402.25 grains (Western Super X 12-gauge rifled slug).

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 00 BUCK

The shot pellets submitted that are comparable in size and/or weight to 00 Buck shot pellets are Q202, Q211, Q213, Q223, Q241, Q250, shot pellet removed from Q264 book, two shot pellets removed from Q266 book, Q270 and Q276.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 0 BUCK

The shot pellets submitted that are comparable in size and/or weight to 0 Buck shot pellets are: Q201, Q209, Q231 and Q232.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 1 BUCK

In specimen Q214 are two shot pellets comparable in weight to 1 Buck shot. They are both too deformed for accurate measurement.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #5 SHOT

There are sixteen shot pellets in specimen Q268 and eighteen shot pellets in Q272 none of which are mutilated. These may have come from the unfired 12-gauge Federal Monark, Field Load #5, shotshell, Q224, as some of the pellets, like Q214 are coated with white paint.

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SHOT PELLET COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #7 1/2 SHOT

One shot pellet, Q239, was comparable in size to #7 1/2 shot. Some weight loss was evident and while the measurable diameter was comparable to that of #7 1/2 shot, its weight was slightly less than standard for #7 1/2 shot.

SHOT PELLET COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #8 SHOT

One shot pellet, Q203, was found to be comparable in size and weight to #8 shot. This pellet was not deformed and did not possess markings normally present on a shot pellet that had been fired from a shotgun.

LEAD FRAGMENTS THAT COULD NEITHER BE ASSOCIATED WITH SHOT PELLETS NOR BULLET FRAGMENTS

The following specimens are mutilated, deformed and fractured lead fragments which could not be identified as to source:

Specimens Number	Weight (in grains)	Specimen Number	Weight (in grains)
Q204	24.25	Q262	29.875
Q206	52.375	Q263	25.0
Q208	28.4	Q267	11.2
Q215	.625		
Q219	44.6	Q271	34.9
Q221	12.75	Q273	18.125
Q229	35.8	Q274	5.25
Q244	6.63		
Q247 (2 pieces)	.4 & .9		
Q260	33.75		

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS SUBMITTED

Specimen Q207 is a copper cup into which a shotgun primer is seated. This specimen has suffered no apparent damage.

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Specimen Q225 is a distorted brass primer cup that appears to have separated from a cartridge or shotshell, as a result of a primer "blowback". This occurs when the powder charge is ignited by some means other than normal firing of a cartridge or shotshell and resulting pressure blows the primer.

EXAMINATION OF DAMAGED BOOKS

The book "Family Guide Emergency Health Care", Q264, was struck by a 00 Buck pellet. The pellet entered the upper left hand corner of the front of the book, penetrating the first twenty-six pages. A 00 Buck shot pellet was removed from the book at this point.

The book entitled "First Aid", Q265, had a hole in the top left corner that could have been produced by a small shot pellet, size not known. No pellets were found in the book and no exit holes were found. The hole in the middle right side of the cover appears to have been made by a tapered pointed instrument, such as a pencil, penetrating the cover from the inside to the outside. There is no indication this hole was produced either by a shot pellet or by a bullet.

The book "Toward the African Revolution" by Frantz Fanon, was struck by two 00 Buck shot pellets that entered the top right corner of the book. The two pellets were recovered along with a small piece of steel with white enameled surface. This steel fragment was cupped in such a manner to suggest one of the pellets recovered struck an intervening object, tearing the steel fragment from it and carrying it into the book. It was found on the same page as the two 00 Buck shot pellets.

Another hole was in the right edge of this book where a shot pellet of unknown size struck the book. A black deposit resembling graphite like the graphite with which shot pellets are coated was on the pages of the book where penetration occurred. No shot pellet was found.

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EXAMINATION OF SUIT OF CLOTHES

Specimen Q279, a suit of clothes consisting of a coat and one pair of pants on a wire hanger was found to have been struck with #8 shot from two shotgun charges. One charge struck the lower left front of the coat below the pocket opening. The shot penetrated the pants near the belt line and through the rear pocket which was probably hanging downward from the pants on the hanger. The pellets exited through the lower left back of the coat. The shot dispersal is typical of that which would be fired at roughly a 45° angle to the right of the front of the coat. The pattern is typical of one produced at a distance of from six to nine feet.

A second charge struck the lower portion of the right sleeve. An exit hole was in the back of the right sleeve and a small number of pellets entered the lower right front of the coat below the pocket opening. The shot producing the hole in the sleeve was fired at approximately right angles to the material of the sleeve, also at a distance of from six to nine feet based on shot dispersal. It was not possible to determine from what direction within the premises the shots producing the holes in the suit were fired as it is not known where the suit was hanging at the time the shots were fired.

EXAMINATION OF PINK CAPSULE AND PLANT MATERIAL

Chemical and instrumental examinations of the capsule, specimen Q238, showed the presence of propoxyphene hydrochloride. Propoxyphene hydrochloride, an analgesic and narcotic, is dispensed in capsules similar to specimen Q238 by Eli Lilly and Company under the trade name "DARVON". A portion of this material was consumed in the examination.

The plant material, specimen Q240, did not contain any marijuana. This specimen was consumed in the examination.

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BLOOD EXAMINATIONS

Human blood which was too limited in amount for grouping purposes was identified on specimens Q192, Q197, Q201, Q210, Q226 and Q275. No blood was identified on Q190, Q233 and Q234.

WOOD EXAMINATIONS

The wood on the Q206 bullet and the wood on the Q134 slide previously submitted are softwoods such as pine, spruce or fir which are too small for species identification.

The wood fragments on Q231 and Q246 are pine such as sugar pine, Idaho white pine or northern white pine. These fragments are too small for species identification.

The wood on the Q134 slide, the wood found on Q206, Q231 and Q246 could not have originated from the three ply plywood of the Q159 panel previously submitted which consists of birch outer layers and an American sweetgum inner layer.

No wood of value was found on Q214.

EXAMINATIONS OF FIBERS

Fibers were found on the following bullets and metal fragments: Q200, Q201, Q210, Q213, Q215, Q223, Q237, Q244, Q245, Q251 and Q260.

Several sisal fibers were adhering to Q260. These fibers have the same appearance as fibers in the composition of the Q164 and Q167 mattresses and could have come from one of them.

No other fibers were found in the above-listed bullets and metal fragments that could be associated with the mattress, bedding or clothing submitted previously.

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White cotton fibers were present on Q200, Q201. Q213, Q215 and Q245; however, white cotton fibers are too common and possess too few individual microscopic characteristics to be associated with a particular source.

Other fibers for which no source could be found were black synthetic fibers on Q200; a yellow-green cotton fiber, a white woolen fiber and a green paper fiber on Q201; a white synthetic fiber and three green paper fibers on Q210; a black woolen fiber, a red cotton fiber and a green paper fiber on Q215; a black woolen fiber on Q233; an orange woolen fiber on Q237 and a blue acrylic fiber on Q251.

Fragments of foam were adhering to Q233. These foam fragments are different from the foam in the composition of the Q167 specimen.

Fragments of tan paper were adhering to Q237. These paper fragments are different from the paper in the composition of the Q165 specimen.

PAINT EXAMINATIONS:

Specimen Q208 bears deposits of paint which exhibit the following layer structure:

(1) Light brown varnish
(2) Beige paint
(3) Dark brown paint

Specimen Q218 exhibits deposits of a blue paint intermixed with plaster-like material.

Specimens Q219 and Q235 exhibit thin contaminated deposits of a gray paint-like material which is too contaminated for comparison purposes.

Specimen Q237 bears heavy deposits of a gold metallic nitrocellulose lacquer paint.

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The following specimens were examined for the presence of glass, gypsum board and plaster:

(1) Q211, Q213 and Q214 - glass found on or in these specimens.

(2) Q193, Q204, Q208, Q210, Q218, Q226, Q237, Q239 and Q275 - gypsum was found on or in these specimens.

(3) Q201, Q204, Q209, Q219, Q229, Q232, Q235, Q241, Q244, Q245, Q246, Q250, Q253, Q267, Q271 and Q273 - lime-gypsum-sand plaster was found on or in these specimens.

Specimens Q190, Q200, Q231, Q242 and Q255 each had a trace of a white material which was too limited in amount for significant comparison purposes.

No glass, gypsum or plaster was found on or in Q212, Q251 or Q261.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: March 17, 1970
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

To: FBI, Chicago
SERGEANT DANIEL GROTH, et. al.;
Re: CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS, SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED), et. al.
VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Specimens received

Q284 Caliber .380 Auto bullet from Northwest corner of living room

Results of examination:

From a preliminary examination of specimen Q284 it was possible to identify it as a caliber .380 Auto bullet having general rifling characteristics consisting of six lands and grooves, right twist.

The nose of this bullet was compressed at an angle consistent with that of a bullet striking a brick wall at the angle represented by the trajectory of a bullet that produced the hole in a piece of timber in the northwest corner of the living room at the premises, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

It was concluded that none of the weapons received for examination could have fired Q284.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: March 3, 1970
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) ET AL -
VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 3/2/70

Q283 .45 Auto bullet from knee of Verlina Brewer

Results of examination:

Specimen Q283 is a .45 Auto bullet that was identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, serial number 5954 previously submitted and referred to as specimen K21.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago
SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL

Re: CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Date: 3/4/70
FBI File No.
Lab. No.

Specimens received 2/11/70

Q162 Double bed mattress - Wonder Rest FBI #301 (1)
Q163 Box springs twin size, blue striped FBI #302 (2)
Q164 Mattress - Slumber Industries #97765, blue-white-tri-
size FBI #303 (3)
Q165 Box springs - Slumber Industries #97929 blue-white
design, twin size FBI #306 (4)
Q166 Mattress, Posture Firm, twin size FBI #307 (5)
Q167 Mattress, yellow and gray, twin size FBI #308 (6)

Results of examination:

A radiograph of the Q162 mattress revealed the presence of a bullet in the center of the mattress, 10½ inches from the end which is the end opposite the label "Restonic Fuller." A probe of the mattress in this area was made and a .30 Carbine Norma bullet was recovered. The absence of sufficient individual characteristics on this specimen precluded the possibility of identifying it with the particular weapon firing it. The general rifling characteristics on this bullet, consisting of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, are the same as those on test bullets fired from the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, Serial Number 66174, specimen K27.

A radiograph of the Q162 mattress revealed the presence of small metallic particles in the lower left side of the mattress. A probe of this area was made and three very small lead fragments, the sources of which are not known, were found. Corresponding holes of entrance in the mattress cover were noted.

No other metal fragments in this mattress were detected in the radiographs.

No foreign metal particles were found in the radiographs of the Q163 specimen.

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A radiograph of the Q164 mattress revealed the presence of considerable metallic particles. Accompanying holes were in the mattress cover. The areas from which metallic particles were removed were appropriately marked on the mattress and the particles removed are described as follows:

From area #7 - A .45 Auto bullet identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, Serial Number 5954, referred to as specimen M21.

From area #10 - A copper-colored steel fragment and a lead fragment. The steel fragment is from a .30 Carbine bullet jacket. The bullet represented by this fragment has general rifling characteristics consisting of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, like those on test bullets obtained from the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, K27. There were insufficient marks on the fragment to permit identification.

The lead fragment is from the lead core of a .30 Carbine bullet.

From area #11 - Two copper-colored steel fragments from one or more .30 Carbine bullets. Both have general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets from the K27 Carbine. Neither has any marks of value for identification.

From area #12 - One copper-colored steel fragment and three small lead fragments. The steel fragment had a land impression comparable in width to those on the test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. The fragments possessed no marks of value for identification. It was not possible to establish the specific source of the lead fragments.

From area #13 - One silver-colored steel fragment, one

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copper-colored steel fragment and three very small lead fragments. The steel fragments are from Norma and Winchester..30 Carbine bullets respectively. They both have general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine, but neither have suitable marks for identification purposes. It was not possible to establish the specific source of the lead fragments.

From area #14 - One copper-colored steel fragment and three lead fragments. The steel fragment has several land impressions comparable in size to those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. but there are insufficient marks of value for identification. One piece of lead is from the lead core of a jacketed bullet. The specific source or sources of the other two lead fragments could not be established.

From area #15 - One small silver-colored steel fragment having a land impression comparable in size to those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. There were no marks on this fragment to permit identification.

From area #16 - A lead fragment from the lead core of a jacketed bullet of unknown size and type.

From area #18 - A copper-colored steel fragment with general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. There were insufficient marks on this fragment present to permit identification.

From area #19 - One small copper-colored steel fragment and two small lead fragments, the specific sources of which could not be established.

A radiograph of the Q165 specimen revealed the presence of metallic particles in one end.

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The metallic fragments were removed and the specimen appropriately marked.

Removed from the area marked "1" was a lead fragment, the specific source of which could not be established.

Removed from the area marked "2" was a copper-colored steel fragment from a .30 Carbine bullet having general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets fired from the .30 Carbine, but there were insufficient marks on this fragment for identification.

A radiograph of the Q166 mattress revealed no foreign metallic particles embedded therein. No holes of significance were in the mattress cover.

A radiograph of the Q167 mattress revealed the presence of two objects that appeared to be bullets. These objects were removed and the mattress appropriately marked.

From the area marked "R-1," in one corner of the mattress, and from the area marked "R-8," in the center of the mattress, were .45 Auto bullets which were identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, Serial Number 5954, referred to as specimen K21.

Fibers representative of those in the mattresses were obtained for use in logical comparison with fibers found on other objects recovered from the scene.

Group "O" human blood was identified on the Q164 and Q166 mattresses. Grouping tests conducted on the human bloodstains on Q164 were inconclusive. No blood was identified on Q163, Q165 and Q167.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRAD A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Date: 3/4/70
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Specimens received 2/12/70

Q168 Pillow FBI #12 (1)
Q169 Part of a bloodstained sheet FBI #49 (2)
Q170 Pink blanket FBI #50 (3)
Q171 Pieces of cotton FBI #64 (4)
Q172 White sheet FBI #66 (5)
Q173 White sheet FBI #72 (6)
Q174 Blue-green sheet FBI #73 (7)
Q175 Green blanket FBI #78 (8)
Q176 Plaster fragments FBI #171 (9)
Q177 Part of a white bedsheet, torn, FBI #180 (10)
Q178 Part of a white pillowcase, torn, FBI #244 (11)
Q179 Brown blanket and white chenille bedspread FBI #249 (12)
Q180 White sheet FBI #250 (13)
Q181 White sheet FBI #254 (14)
Q182 Green thermo blanket, FBI #257 (15)
Q183 Brown and maroon quilt, FBI #258 (16)

Results of examination:

The hole in one surface of the Q168 pillow could be a wear hole. No bullet or shot pellet was found in the pillow stuffing.

Where the blood is heavily concentrated on the Q169 sheet, several holes are present. It was not possible to determine what produced these holes.

Two groups of small holes, each in a pattern and each in the same relative position were in the Q173 sheet, Q170 pink blanket and Q175 green blanket. In one of the holes in Q173 was a clump of mattress padding in which a lead fragment was embedded. The lead fragment weighed 25.6 grains and while mutilated and suffering obvious weight loss, bore some characteristics of a shot pellet, the original size of which could not be determined.

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In the Q172, Q174, Q176, Q180, Q181 specimens and Q178 pillowcase, no holes that could be associated with bullet or shot pellet holes were found. On the surface of Q176 was a small flattened lead fragment, the source of which could not be determined.

In the partial bed sheet, Q177, was a cluster of holes each approximately three-tenths of an inch in diameter. These holes could represent a pattern produced by a buckshot load from a shotgun. Based upon the shot spread, the weapon could have been approximately fifteen to twenty feet from the sheet when discharged.

Numerous holes were in the chenille bedspread and brown blanket, Q179. The heavy black rings around several of these holes in the bedspread could be bullet lubricant. The sizes of these holes are comparable to what may have been produced by bullets. Other holes could have been produced by shot pellets, but the specific sources of the objects producing these holes could not be identified.

There were several holes in the green blanket, Q182, the sources of which could not be determined.

Specimen Q183 was so torn from obvious wear that it would be impossible to distinguish holes caused by wear from those caused either by bullets or pellets.

Group "O" human blood was identified on Q168, Q169, Q173, Q175, Q177 through Q180, Q182 and Q183. Grouping tests conducted on the human bloodstains on Q172, Q174 and Q181 were inconclusive. Human blood which was too limited in amount for grouping purposes was identified on Q170, Q171 and Q176.

Representative fibers from each of the above-listed specimens were obtained for logical comparisons with fibers adhering to bullets and lead fragments recovered in this case.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: March 5, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No.

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/12/70

Q158 Wood panel 10" by 24", FBI #304
Q159 Door panel, FBI #309
Q160 Wood splinters, FBI #132
Q161 Window shutters, FBI #305

Results of examination:

The large hole in the Q159 panel is comparable in size to one produced in tests by a 12-gauge rifled slug. The pock-marked area surrounding this hole appears to have been caused by the displacement of varnish that was struck forcibly by powder residue. This same pattern was obtained when test shots were fired in the Q158 panel. The pattern on Q159 is comparable to one that would be obtained when the shotgun muzzle was from 12" to 18" from the panel and nearly perpendicular to the panel when discharged. Entrance was in the pock-marked side of the panel.

The small hole in Q159 has the appearance of a bullet hole and could have been produced by a caliber .38 bullet fired from the side of the panel opposite that into which the object producing the large hole was fired. The shot producing the hole was fired from left to right at an angle of about 15° from the panel surface and about 15° downward.

Material taken from the large hole in specimen Q159 was analyzed spectrographically and found to exhibit a minute quantity of foreign lead.

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The small hole in specimen Q159 bore deposits of a gray metallic material. A microscopic examination of these deposits was made and no copper-like metal smears or particles were present. However, a spectrographic examination of these deposits revealed the presence of foreign lead, copper and antimony.

The copper coating and underlying lead of the Q253 bullet previously examined were analyzed and compared with the deposits surrounding the small hole in Q159. The copper coating of the Q253 bullet contains tin which was not detected in the deposits around the small hole in specimen Q159.

Gray smears which were found surrounding the holes in specimen Q161 were analyzed spectrographically and found to consist of foreign copper with extremely minute quantities of lead.

Two holes which could have been produced by calibe: .30 Carbine bullets are present in the Q161 shutters. Each hole is about .3" in diameter. Entrance was on the blue-painted side of the shutters. The projectile causing the hole in the right shutter entered at an angle of approximately 72° (with reference to the face of the shutters), traveling from right to left. This hole was 10 1/8" from the bottom and 4 7/8" from the right edge. The line of fire was approximately horizontal.

The hole in the left shutter is 10 3/8" from the bottom and 1 3/4" from the left edge. The projectile causing this hole was traveling nearly horizontally from right to left at an angle of approximately 60° from the panel surface.

No other holes or impressions in the Q161 shutters that have the appearance of bullet or shot holes were found.

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REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI; Chicago

Date: March 5, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/18/70

Q190	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #3
Q191	Unfired shotshell (two pieces), FBI #4
Q192	Fired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power shotshell, FBI #5
Q193	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #9
Q194-197	Three .45 Auto cartridge cases and one fired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power shotshell, FBI #10
Q198	Bullet, caliber .45 Auto, FBI #14
Q199	Lead fragments, shotgun pellets, shotgun wad, FBI #15
Q200	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #16
Q201	Metal fragment, FBI #17
Q202	Two lead pellets, FBI #18
Q203	Lead pellet, FBI #19
Q204	Metal fragment, FBI #20
Q205	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #21
Q206	Metal fragment, FBI #22
Q207	Shotgun primer cup, FBI #23
Q208	Metal fragment, FBI #24
Q209	Metal fragment, FBI #25
Q210	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #26
Q211	Metal fragment, FBI #27
Q212	Cartridge case marked "TW69", FBI #28
Q213	Metal fragment, FBI #29
Q214	Two metal fragments, FBI #30
Q215	Metal fragment, FBI #32
Q216	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #33
Q217	Two .45 Auto cartridge cases, FBI #35
Q218	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #36
Q219	Metal fragment, FBI #37
Q220	Cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #38

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Q221	Metal fragment, FBI #39
Q222	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #40
Q223	Metal fragment, FBI #41
Q224	Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Federal Monark, FBI #42
Q225	Brass fragment, FBI #43
Q226	.30 caliber bullet, FBI #46
Q227	.45 Auto caliber case, FBI #47
Q228	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #48
Q229	Lead fragment, FBI #101
Q230	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #102
Q231	Lead fragment, FBI #103
Q232	Lead fragment, FBI #104
Q233	Lead fragment, FBI #105
Q234	.30 Carbine bullet, FBI #106
Q235	.45 Auto bullet in plastic vial, FBI #118
Q236	Caliber .30 Carbine cartridge case, FBI #117
Q237	Lead fragment, FBI #119
Q238	Pink capsule, FBI #120
Q239	Metal fragment, FBI # 121
Q240	Plastic vial containing green and brown leaves, FBI #122
Q241	Lead fragment, FBI #123
Q242	Shotgun wad, FBI #124
Q243	.30 Carbine cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #125
Q244	Lead fragment in plastic vial, FBI #126
Q245	Metal fragment in plastic vial, FBI #128
Q246	Lead fragment, FBI #129
Q247	Two shot pellets, FBI #130
Q248	Shotgun wad, FBI #133
Q249	Shotgun wad, FBI #134
Q250	Lead fragment, FBI #135
Q251	Bullet fragment, FBI #137
Q252	12-gauge fired shotshell, Federal Hi-Power, FBI #138
Q253	.38 Special bullet, FBI #139
Q254	Shotgun wad, plastic, FBI #140
Q255	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #142
Q256	Two .32 S&W Long cartridge cases, FBI #143
Q257	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #144
Q258	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #145
Q259	.30 Carbine cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #146
Q260	Metal fragment, FBI #147

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Q261	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #148
Q262	Metal fragment in wrapper marked "AA", FBI #149
Q263	Metal fragment, FBI #150
Q264	Pamphlet "Family Guide Emergency Health", FBI #208
Q265	Book - "First Aid"for your family, FBI #209
Q266	Book - "Toward the African Revolution", FBI #210
Q267	Lead fragment, FBI #220
Q268	Sixteen shot pellets, FBI #222
Q269	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #223
Q270	Lead pellet, FBI #226
Q271	Lead fragment, FBI #227
Q272	Shot pellets, FBI #228
Q273	Lead fragment, FBI #230
Q274	Lead fragment, FBI #232
Q275	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #233
Q276	Shot pellets, FBI #234
Q277	.38 Special bullet, FBI #237
Q278	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #239
Q279	Suit, FBI #252

Results of examination:

CALIBER .45 AUTO BULLETS

The specimens referred to above as Q190, Q198, Q201, Q205, Q210, Q218, Q222, Q235, Q251, Q275 and Q278 are all .45 Auto lead bullets that were identified as having been fired in the .45 Thompson submachine gun, serial number 5954, previously referred to as specimen K21.

Specimen Q193 is a mutilated .45 Auto bullet with the same general rifling characteristics as on those referred to in the preceding paragraph. However, specimen Q193 did not have sufficient individual characteristics to permit identification

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CALIBER .45 AUTO CARTRIDGE CASES

The specimens referred to as Q195, Q196, Q197, Q2[illegible] Q217 (two cartridge cases marked Q217A and Q217B), Q227, Q2[illegible] Q230, Q257, Q258, Q261 and Q269 are all Remington-Peters .45 Auto cartridge cases that were identified as having been fired in the .45 Thompson submachine gun, serial number 5954, previously referred to as specimen K21.

CALIBER .30 CARBINE CARTRIDGE CASES

The specimens referred to as Q220, Q236, Q243 and Q259 are all .30 Carbine cartridge cases that were identified as having been fired in the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, previously referred to as specimen K27.

Specimens Q220, Q243 and Q259 represent ammunition made for U. S. Military use by Winchester and Q236 was manufactured by Norma.

CALIBER .32 S&W LONG CARTRIDGE CASES

In specimen Q256 are two Winchester-Western .32 S&W Long cartridge cases having the same type firing pin impressions as those in the .32 S&W Long cartridge cases previously submitted and referred to as specimens Q93 through Q99. None of these cartridge cases possessed marks to permit identification with the weapon firing them. Their firing pin impressions are different from those on test cartridge cases obtained from the K43 weapon, a .32 S&W Long Smith and Wesson revolver, serial number 730073, the only weapon submitted capable of firing ammunition of this type.

CALIBER 7.62 MM NATO CARTRIDGE CASE

Specimen Q212 is a cartridge case removed from the construction assembly line prior to its completion. It represents an unfinished 7.62 mm Nato cartridge from Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

(continued on next page)

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CALIBER .30 CARBINE BULLETS

Specimens previously submitted and referred to as Q40, Q41 and Q52 were identified as having been fired from the same .30 Carbine as specimens Q226, Q234 and Q245 listed above. Specimens Q234 and Q245 were identified as having been fired in the caliber .30 Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, referred to previously as K27. It follows, therefore, that specimens Q40, Q41, Q52 and Q226 were also fired from the caliber .30 Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, specimen K27.

Specimen Q226 is a bullet of the type loaded into Winchester Military .30 Carbine cartridges and specimens Q234 and Q245 are bullets of the type loaded into Norma .30 Carbine cartridges.

12-GAUGE FIRED SHOTSHELLS

Specimens Q192, Q194 and Q252 are 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power, Maximum Load 0 Buck, fired shotshells identified as having been fired in the 12-gauge Remington Wingmaster Model 870 shotgun, serial number 70216 V, referred to previously as specimen K23.

12-GAUGE UNFIRED SHOTSHELLS

Specimen Q191 is an unfired 12-gauge Federal Monarch one-ounce #5, shotshell. The brass portion was separated from the shell tube. The primer was intact. Both pieces were enveloped in white paint. This shotshell apparently fell in the puddle of white paint on the floor of the closet in the middle bedroom.

Specimen Q224 is an unfired 12-gauge Federal Monarch Field Load, one-ounce #5, shotshell. This specimen was likewise enveloped in white paint and apparently fell in the puddle of white paint on the floor of the closet in the middle bedroom.

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.38 SPECIAL BULLETS

Specimen Q233 is a Remington-Peters type .38 Special lead bullet that was identified as having been fired from the .38 Special Colt revolver, serial number 857237, previously submitted and referred to as K12, carried by Officer Groth. Specimen Q233 weighed 152.35 grains. Standard weight is 158 grains.

Specimen Q246 is a badly mutilated Remington-Peters type .38 Special lead bullet fired from a .38 Special revolver with Colt-type rifling. It was not possible, from the limited marks present, to identify this bullet with any of the weapons submitted. It could not have been fired from the Colt revolver referred to as specimen K41. Specimen Q246 weighs 155.4 grains. Standard weight is 158.0 grains.

Specimens Q253 and Q277 are Western-Winchester type .38 Special copper-coated lead bullets that were identified as having been fired from the same caliber .38 Special Colt revolver, but it was not possible to identify them as having been fired from any of the submitted Colt revolvers. Specimen Q253 weighs 198.0 grains. Specimen Q277 weighs 199.69 grains. Standard weight is 200 grains.

SHOTGUN WADS FROM SCENE

Specimen Q199 contained a 12-gauge shotgun wad composed of purple paper fibers and is like the under shot wads in 12-gauge Remington Express, 00 Buck, shotshells.

Specimen Q242 is a composition wad like those in 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power and 12-gauge Federal Monark shotshells.

Specimen Q248 is a cardboard over powder wad like those in 12-gauge Remington-Peters, 00 Buck, shotshells.

Specimen Q254 is the plastic over powder wad like those in 12-gauge Remington Express, 00 Buck, shotshells.

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LARGE LEAD FRAGMENT

Specimen Q237 is a large flattened lead fragment weighing 346.0 grains. There is nothing characteristic about its size or shape, in its present condition, to permit identification of its source. If Q237 is a rifled slug, there is evidence of weight loss. At 346.0 grains in its present condition, and considering its weight loss, if a rifled slug it would fall in the classification of a 12-gauge rifled slug. Its present weight, without considering weight loss is equal to an unmutilated 16-gauge rifled slug. A 16-gauge rifled slug (approximately 7/8 of an ounce) weighs 345.125 grains (Western Super X 16-gauge rifled slug). A 12-gauge rifled slug (approximately one ounce) weighs 402.25 grains (Western Super X 12-gauge rifled slug).

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 00 BUCK

The shot pellets submitted that are comparable in size and/or weight to 00 Buck shot pellets are Q202, Q211, Q213, Q223, Q241, Q250, shot pellet removed from Q264 book, two shot pellets removed from Q266 book, Q270 and Q276.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 0 BUCK

The shot pellets submitted that are comparable in size and/or weight to 0 Buck shot pellets are: Q201, Q209, Q231 and Q232.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 1 BUCK

In specimen Q214 are two shot pellets comparable in weight to 1 Buck shot. They are both too deformed for accurate measurement.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #5 SHOT

There are sixteen shot pellets in specimen Q268 and eighteen shot pellets in Q272 none of which are mutilated. These may have come from the unfired 12-gauge Federal Monark, Field Load #5, shotshell, Q224, as some of the pellets, like Q214, are coated with white paint.

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SHOT PELLET COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #7 1/2 SHOT

One shot pellet, Q239, was comparable in size to #7 1/2 shot. Some weight loss was evident and while the measurable diameter was comparable to that of #7 1/2 shot, its weight was slightly less than standard for #7 1/2 shot.

SHOT PELLET COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #8 SHOT

One shot pellet, Q203, was found to be comparable in size and weight to #8 shot. This pellet was not deformed and did not possess markings normally present on a shot pellet that had been fired from a shotgun.

LEAD FRAGMENTS THAT COULD NEITHER BE ASSOCIATED WITH SHOT PELLETS NOR BULLET FRAGMENTS

The following specimens are mutilated, deformed and fractured lead fragments which could not be identified as to source:

Specimens Number	Weight (in grains)	Specimen Number	Weight (in grains)
Q204	24.25	Q262	29.875
Q206	52.375	Q263	25.0
Q208	28.4	Q267	11.2
Q215	.625		
Q219	44.6	Q271	34.9
Q221	12.75	Q273	18.125
Q229	35.9	Q274	5.25
Q244	6.63		
Q247 (2 pieces)	.4 & .9		
Q260	33.75		

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS SUBMITTED

Specimen Q207 is a copper cup into which a shotgun primer is seated. This specimen has suffered no apparent damage.

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Specimen Q225 is a distorted brass primer cup that appears to have separated from a cartridge or shotshell, as a result of a primer "blowback". This occurs when the powder charge is ignited by some means other than normal firing of a cartridge or shotshell and resulting pressure blows the primer.

EXAMINATION OF DAMAGED BOOKS

The book "Family Guide Emergency Health Care", Q264, was struck by a 00 Buck pellet. The pellet entered the upper left hand corner of the front of the book, penetrating the first twenty-six pages. A 00 Buck shot pellet was removed from the book at this point.

The book entitled "First Aid", Q265, had a hole in the top left corner that could have been produced by a small shot pellet, size not known. No pellets were found in the book and no exit holes were found. The hole in the middle right side of the cover appears to have been made by a tapered pointed instrument, such as a pencil, penetrating the cover from the inside to the outside. There is no indication this hole was produced either by a shot pellet or by a bullet.

The book "Toward the African Revolution" by Frantz Fanon, was struck by two 00 Buck shot pellets that entered the top right corner of the book. The two pellets were recovered along with a small piece of steel with white enameled surface. This steel fragment was cupped in such a manner to suggest one of the pellets recovered struck an intervening object, tearing the steel fragment from it and carrying it into the book. It was found on the same page as the two 00 Buck shot pellets.

Another hole was in the right edge of this book where a shot pellet of unknown size struck the book. A black deposit resembling graphite like the graphite with which shot pellets are coated was on the pages of the book where penetration occurred. No shot pellet was found.

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EXAMINATION OF SUIT OF CLOTHES

Specimen Q279, a suit of clothes consisting of a coat and one pair of pants on a wire hanger was found to have been struck with #8 shot from two shotgun charges. One charge struck the lower left front of the coat below the pocket opening. The shot penetrated the pants near the belt line and through the rear pocket which was probably hanging downward from the pants on the hanger. The pellets exited through the lower left back of the coat. The shot dispersal is typical of that which would be fired at roughly a 45° angle to the right of the front of the coat. The pattern is typical of one produced at a distance of from six to nine feet.

A second charge struck the lower portion of the right sleeve. An exit hole was in the back of the right sleeve and a small number of pellets entered the lower right front of the coat below the pocket opening. The shot producing the hole in the sleeve was fired at approximately right angles to the material of the sleeve, also at a distance of from six to nine feet based on shot dispersal. It was not possible to determine from what direction within the premises the shots producing the holes in the suit were fired as it is not known where the suit was hanging at the time the shots were fired.

EXAMINATION OF PINK CAPSULE AND PLANT MATERIAL

Chemical and instrumental examinations of the capsule, specimen Q238, showed the presence of propoxyphene hydrochloride. Propoxyphene hydrochloride, an analgesic and narcotic, is dispensed in capsules similar to specimen Q238 by Eli Lilly and Company under the trade name "DARVON". A portion of this material was consumed in the examination.

The plant material, specimen Q240, did not contain any marijuana. This specimen was consumed in the examination.

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BLOOD EXAMINATIONS

Human blood which was too limited in amount for grouping purposes was identified on specimens Q192, Q197, Q201, Q210, Q226 and Q275. No blood was identified on Q190, Q203 and Q234.

WOOD EXAMINATIONS

The wood on the Q206 bullet and the wood on the Q134 slide previously submitted are softwoods such as pine, spruce or fir which are too small for species identification.

The wood fragments on Q231 and Q246 are pine such as sugar pine, Idaho white pine or northern white pine. These fragments are too small for species identification.

The wood on the Q134 slide, the wood found on Q206, Q231 and Q246 could not have originated from the three ply plywood of the Q159 panel previously submitted which consists of birch outer layers and an American sweetgum inner layer.

No wood of value was found on Q214.

EXAMINATIONS OF FIBERS

Fibers were found on the following bullets and metal fragments: Q200, Q201, Q210, Q213, Q215, Q223, Q237, Q244, Q245, Q251 and Q260.

Several sisal fibers were adhering to Q260. These fibers have the same appearance as fibers in the composition of the Q164 and Q167 mattresses and could have come from one of them.

No other fibers were found in the above-listed bullets and metal fragments that could be associated with the mattress, bedding or clothing submitted previously.

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White cotton fibers were present on Q200, Q201, Q213, Q215 and Q245; however, white cotton fibers are too common and possess too few individual microscopic characteristics to be associated with a particular source.

Other fibers for which no source could be found were black synthetic fibers on Q200; a yellow-green cotton fiber, a white woolen fiber and a green paper fiber on Q201; a white synthetic fiber and three green paper fibers on Q210; a black woolen fiber, a red cotton fiber and a green paper fiber on Q215; a black woolen fiber on Q233; an orange woolen fiber on Q237 and a blue acrylic fiber on Q251.

Fragments of foam were adhering to Q233. These foam fragments are different from the foam in the composition of the Q167 specimen.

Fragments of tan paper were adhering to Q237. These paper fragments are different from the paper in the composition of the Q165 specimen.

PAINT EXAMINATIONS:

Specimen Q208 bears deposits of paint which exhibit the following layer structure:

(1) Light brown varnish
(2) Beige paint
(3) Dark brown paint

Specimen Q218 exhibits deposits of a blue paint intermixed with plaster-like material.

Specimens Q219 and Q235 exhibit thin contaminated deposits of a gray paint-like material which is too contaminated for comparison purposes.

Specimen Q237 bears heavy deposits of a gold metallic nitrocellulose lacquer paint.

(continued on next page)

The following specimens were examined for the presence of glass, gypsum board and plaster:

(1) Q211, Q213 and Q214 - glass found on or in these specimens.

(2) Q193, Q204, Q208, Q210, Q218, Q226, Q237, Q239 and Q275 - gypsum was found on or in these specimens.

(3) Q201, Q204, Q209, Q219, Q229, Q232, Q235, Q241, Q244, Q245, Q246, Q250, Q253, Q267, Q271 and Q273 - lime-gypsum-sand plaster was found on or in these specimens.

Specimens Q190, Q200, Q231, Q242 and Q255 each had a trace of a white material which was too limited in amount for significant comparison purposes.

No glass, gypsum or plaster was found on or in Q212, Q251 or Q261.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago
SERGEANT DANIEL GROTH, et. al.;

Date: March 17, 1972
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS, SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED), et. al.
VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Specimens received

Q284 Caliber .380 Auto bullet from Northwest corner of living room

Results of examination:

From a preliminary examination of specimen Q284 it was possible to identify it as a caliber .380 Auto bullet having general rifling characteristics consisting of six lands and grooves, right twist.

The nose of this bullet was compressed at an angle consistent with that of a bullet striking a brick wall at the angle represented by the trajectory of a bullet that produced the hole in a piece of timber in the northwest corner of the living room at the premises, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

It was concluded that none of the weapons received for examination could have fired Q284.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date June 11, 1970

On June 9, 1970, upon the writer's return to duty from extended sick leave, an attempt was made to examine the evidence in this case maintained under custody of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office in Room 2114 of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. However, the key originally assigned to the Chicago FBI Office to this room by K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Civil Rights Attorney, United States Department of Justice, would no longer open the lock.

Mrs. HENRIETTA SINSKY, Room 280, Federal Building, Office of General Services Administration (GSA), advised on June 10, 1970, that GSA had received authorization from Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of property for United States Attorney's (USA) Office, Room 1500, Federal Building, to clean this room and to change the lock. She does not recall the exact date this was completed, but that it was approximately during the last week in May, 1970.

Mrs. SINSKY with the writer entered Room 2114 on June 10, 1970, and observed that the room had been cleaned of all surplus boxes and packaging materials and that there remained in the room three items each containing the sticker "Evidence Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C."

An examination of these items by the writer disclosed they contained the following items:

Box number one, 18 inches by 22 inches by 5 inches, contained a package with a notation, "Photographs of Q 162 through Q 167 Mattresses of Q 31 Hassock (PC-C3999FA)" The box had been returned from the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C. under date March 2, 1970, and contained the following information on the invoice of contents:

"'Bullets, bullet fragments and lead fragments removed from mattresses Q 162 through Q 167.' Radiographs of Q 162 through Q 167 mattresses. Radiographs of hassock Q 31 (PC-C3999FA)."

On 6/9,10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] 6/10/70

Date dictated

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Box number two consisted of the following:

1. Man's black with white pin dot suit coat identified as FBI Laboratory number Q 32. Also included on the marking were two letter "Z's" to indicate that possibly the coat might have been examined by SA ROBERT ZIMMERS, FBI Laboratory, who did the balistics examinations in this case.

2. A 8½ inch by 11 inch manilla envelope containing FBI Laboratory items Q 21, Q 22, Q 23, Q 24, and Q 30.

3. A box approximately 6 inches by 8 inches by 1 inch containing FBI Laboratory items "Q 153 through Q 157 K47-K60 PC-C4471LU."

4. One unopened box approximately 4½ inches by 5½ inches by 1 inch marked "Q 133 and Q 134 MAC DONELL Slides."

5. One cardboard carton approximately 13½ inches by 11 inches by one inch containing a piece of plasterboard identified as "Q 1."

6. One card identified as "Q 281" approximately 5 inches by 7½ inches by 3/4 inches.

7. Small envelope approximately 3 inches by 5 inches containing FBI Laboratory "Q 28 and Q 29 - 2 cartrages from clothes bundle in entrance hall."

8. One package, wrapped, approximately 13 inches by 7 inches by 2 inches containing identification "Q 281."

9. One brick wrapped in brown paper identified as "Q 139."

10. "Q 26" consisted of a piece of wood, approximately 11½ inches by 4½ inches by 1 3/4 inches wrapped in brown paper.

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[redacted]

3

Item number three consisted of a shopping bag containing invoices returned from the FBI Laboratory of numerous items previously submitted, as well as large manilla envelopes which had originally been received on January 19, 1970, by the writer from FRANCIS G. ANDRES, attorney for the Black Panther Party.

All of the above items are to be retained in the bulky exhibit file until such time that all litagation in this matter has been completed, it being noted that on June 10, 1970, a civil suit was filed in Federal District Court by Mrs. IBERIA HAMPTON, mother of deceased FRED HAMPTON, seeking damages in HAMPTON's death of $3,755,000.

On June 10, 1970, Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of porperties, Office of USA, Room 1500, Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, (353-5302) advised that he authorized the changing of the locks in Room 2114 of the Federal Building during approximately the last week in May when the Office of the Building Manager of GSA assured him the "room was cleaned."

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1148 PMURGENT 12-10-69

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO [redacted] 1P

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RM.

TOM PANUSH, RECORDS OFFICER, COOK COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ADVISED INSTANT THAT FOLLOWING RELEASED INSTANT ON BOND: BRENDA HARRIS, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH), LEWIS TRULOCK, TWO FIVE THOUSAND (TWO FIVE HUNDRED CASH), HAROLD BELL, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH), BLAIR ANDERSON, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH).

ABOVE ARRESTED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, BY CHICAGO PD, AFTER SHOOT OUT AT TWO THREE THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE, CHICAGO, WHICH RESULTED IN DEATH OF FRED ALLEN HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, AND MARK CLARK, LT., ILLINOIS BPP, AT PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
1 - USA, New Haven

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: June 12, 1969

Field Office File #: [redacted] Bureau File #:

Title: GEORGE SAMS, JR.;
LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS;
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON;
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES;
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT;
PATRICK KEEN;
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON;
JESSIE WARD;
GEORGIA WASHINGTON

Character: UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER;
CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER; KIDNAPING; CONSPIRACY
TO COMMIT KIDNAPING; BINDING; HARBORING

Snopsis: On 6/3 and 4/69, information was received that subject GEORGE SAMS, JR. was being secreted at the Headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Chicago, which during the early morning hours of 6/4/69, Chicago Agents attempted to gain access to this office in an attempt to locate subject. After repeated attempts to gain cooperation of members of the BPP, all occupants ordered out of premises. Arrested and charged with harboring subject GEORGE SAMS, JR., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code, were subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, AND GEORGIA WASHINGTON. AUSA, Chicago authorized filing of these charges before United States Commissioner, Chicago, on 6/4/69. All subjects appeared before United States Commissioner that day and released on bond for reappearance on 6/20/69. A search incidental to subjects' arrests and in connection with search for fugitive, resulted in seizure by Agents of 13 guns, large quantities of ammunition, swords, gasmasks, office machines, books and quantities of records, posters and literature. SUBJECT SAMS REPORTEDLY EMPLOYED BY BPP AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

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neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information from the New Haven Division reflecting that GEORGE SAMS, JR., had been charged with the holding and subsequent murder of one, ALEX RACKLEY for several days in May, 1969, during which time he was tortured, scalded with boiling water, beaten, burned, and subsequently murdered. An authorized complaint was filed May 27, 1969, before United States Commissioner (USC) ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, by SA [redacted]. A Commissioner's warrant was issued for his arrest on May 27, 1969, charging violation of Title 18, Section 1[redacted], United States Code.

On June 3 and 4, 1969, information was received that the subject had been, and was then, on June 4, 1969, in the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., on June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office surrounded the premises at BPP Headquarters. SA [redacted], telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at this address that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., and three other individuals. SA [redacted] attempted to elicit cooperation of those within the BPP Headquarters without success. After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of this building were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. These eight individuals identified themselves as follows:

LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT
PATRICK KEEN
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON
JESSIE WARD
GEORGIA WASHINGTON.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

On June 4, 1969, SAs [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted], arrested LOCKETT F. BIBBS on the sidewalk in front of 2350 West Madison. This address houses the offices of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and BIBBS was about to enter same at the time he was arrested.

BIBBS was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn, where he was photographed, fingerprinted, and provided with a printed warning and waiver form which he read but declined to sign.

BIBBS was interviewed by SAs [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] regarding his association with the BPP and he advised as follows:

BIBBS stated he has been a member of the BPP for about four or five months. He then amended his statement regarding his membership with the BPP and advised he is merely a friend of the party and works for them. He stated, however, he has never formally joined the BPP. BIBBS stated that at the time of his arrest he was about to enter the offices of the BPP to help supervise their "Breakfast for Children Program." He stated that his duties are to set tables and help serve the children as they are being fed. He stated that the BPP tries to help the people in the neighborhood and he feels it is a very good and worthwhile organization. He advised that he has never seen any guns or other weapons in the BPP headquarters and that he has never seen a member of the BPP carrying a gun on his person.

BIBBS was shown a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and stated he did not know SAMS by name or photograph. BIBBS advised he had been in the BPP headquarters several times during the previous evening, but again denied having seen SAMS on the premises.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File# [redacted]

SAs [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], by and [redacted] Date dictated 6/6/69

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The following description was obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	LOCKETT PHILLIP BIBBS
Aliases	"LUCKY"
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	41
Dated of Birth	June 7, 1927
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	American
Height	6'0"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Slim
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complextion	Dark
Teeth	Fair
Scars and Marks	12" scar right knee; 1" scar bridge of nose
Residence	
Present	None
Past	2525 West Jackson
Occupation	Machine operator
Employment	
Present	None
Past	Chicago Molded Products Corporation, 1020 North Kolmar
Marital status	Separated - wife - LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN
Military Service	1945-1947; 1951-1954 United States Army US 460 45 367
Education	4 years high school, did not graduate, last school Du Sable

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Selective Service Number	US 460 45 367
Social Security Number	326-20-3293
Relatives	
Wife	LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN ROBELIA DOBSON, 95th Street
Child	LOCKETT BIBBS, Port Clinton, Ohio 1121 State
Father	MARGARET BIBBS 54-- South State. Chicago, Illinois Apartment 412
Mother	MARILYN WINDFIELD 6400 South Woodlawn. GWENDOLYN EVANS 102nd and Peoria Chicago Illinois
Sisters	
Admitted Prior Arrest Record	3 years probation for burglary, November, 1966, at Chicago. Advises he is still on probation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 10, 1969

After being advised of the identities and official capacities of the arresting officers, BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON was arrested for harboring a Federal fugitive at 5:58 AM, June 4, 1969, at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He was immediately orally advised of his rights as contained in "Interrogation; Advice of Rights; Your Rights" Form. He declined to make a statement and refused to give his identity. He was then transported in Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Radio Car Number 180, to FBI Headquarters, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for processing by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted].

At FBI Headquarters, DICKSON was again advised of his rights as contained in the "Your Rights" Form, and he stated he understood his rights, but refused to be interviewed other than giving his name and his home address, which he listed as being 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

The following is a description of subject obtained through interview and observation:

Name	BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON
Date of birth	Refused to give
Place of birth	Refused to give
Former employment	Janitor
Residence	2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	165 - 170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Scars	9 inch scar on upper left arm with stitching scars on either s 1 inch scar on left shoulder el ½ inch circular scar inside elb left arm ½ inch circular scar back of elb

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/10/69

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Scars

left arm
½ inch scar left wrist
1½ inch scar across right wrist

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES was interviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, by Special Agents (SA) [redacted] and [redacted] Prior to being interviewed GRAVES was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was furnished with a form entitled, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" which she read. After reading this form GRAVES stated she understood her rights and declined to sign the form.

GRAVES admitted she is a member of the Black Panther Party. However, declined to state how long she had been a member.

GRAVES was displayed photographs of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and RORY B. HITHE and stated she does not know either of them and has never seen them.

GRAVES refused to answer any further questions with the exception of some questions regarding her background and description.

An examination of GRAVES' personal effects disclosed the following items:

One aerosol spray can of "Protect-U" defensive spray, which was retained.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 873-1429.

Card listing person to notify in case of emergency as Grandmother BURTON, 8440 Vernon, telephone number RA3-4233, and ST3-9523.

Card indicating GRAVES had completed course in Red Cross Home Nursing at Peace Memorial Hospital, June [illegible], 1968.

Card indicating GRAVES is a registered Practical Nurse.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/5/69

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Two letters bearing return address on United States Department of Army, Official Business envelopes of RONALD DAVIS, Drawer A, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 66027. Both letters mailed postage free. Telephone numbers 243-8276, or 243-8376, and 873-1429 were handwritten on envelope.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 379-7746.

Card for membership in the Majestic Social Club in name of DIANN BROOKS. Written on back of card was "ELAINE ROBERTSON, 8019 S. Kimbark, 734-7025."

The following descriptive and background data was obtained from interview and observation:

Name	ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
Race	Negro
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	October 3, 1947
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'5"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Grandmother	MAGGIE BURTON, 8440 Vernon, Chicago, Illinois

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 9, 1969

HARVEY D. HOLT was arrested at the headquarters of the Chicago Office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He was informed that he was being arrested for harboring a fugitive from justice wanted by Federal authorities. He was informed of the identities of the below named agents as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOLT was informed that he did not have to say anything, that anything he did say could be used against him later in a court of law, that he was entitled to contact an attorney and to talk to him before talking to the arresting agents, and that if he could not afford an attorney the Federal District Court would appoint one for him.

The above rights were exhibited to HOLT in written form, and he executed a waiver of rights. He furnished no information other than the following background information:

Name	HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, aka, Harvey D. Holt, Dwight Holt
Date of birth	10/8/43
Place of birth	Bay St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5' 9"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and marks	Mustache; blemishes on right shoulder; a small pencil-line scar under each nostril; left ear pierced.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/9/69

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[redacted]
25

Marital status	Single
Selective Service No.	11-53-43-197
Social Security No.	349-36-2478
Drivers license	Illinois, number H43032443287
Employment	Present: St. Malachy Catholic Church, Chicago, Illinois, Gym Supervisor Prior: Automatic Electric Properties, Incorporated, Northlake, Illinois
Education	Presently a student at Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago, Illinois, entered January 31, 1969
Admitted prior arrests	Traffic violation, January, 1969, while driving a Chevrolet, 1968 Illinois drivers license BM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 4295033

The following is an inventory of personal property in the possession of HOLT at the time of his arrest:

A. Cash - $18.82

B. A General Motors car key

C. A set of keys

D. Ball point pen

E. An envelope addressed to HOLT at the above address bearing the return address, Wilson Campus, Chicago City College.

F. A box of pills, explained by HOLT to be for the treatment of gonorrhea.

G. A comb

H. A wallet containing the following:

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3

1. A Certificate of Proficiency issued at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, identifying HOLT as a Heating Equipment Operator.

2. Auto insurance identification card issued by Parliment Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois, telephone LO 1-6460.

3. A photograph showing two Negro females with the notation, "fashion show" on the back.

4. A card from Motors Insurance Corporation, stamped Midway Chevrolet Company, 6522 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

5. A United States Government Motor Vehicle Operator's License issued at Fort Carson, Colorado.

6. An original membership card in the "Black Brothers of 'Unity'", president ERVINE AKBAR, telephones, 287-0658, 9.

7. St. Phillip Basilica High School commencement exercise admission card.

8. Social Security card showing number 349-36-2478.

9. Veterans Administration card number 24669326.

10. Identification card issued by Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago.

11. Traffic ticket dated January 31, 1969, indicating HOLT was at that time driving a Chevrolet, Illinois license HM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 4295039.

12. A guest identification card issued by the Clinton Job Corps Center, to one MARVIN WEST, born July 23, 1948, 3112 West 15th Place, Chicago Illinois (HOLT explained that his photo, which appears on this card, was put on the wrong card by the Job Corps Center by mistake).

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13. An Illinois Bell Telephone receipt for telephone number 277-3612, for the address 4102 West 16th Street, dated May 2, 1969.

14. A telephone dial tag containing the above number.

15. A scrap of paper bearing the name MALONE 684-4620, 6703 Merr....(illegible).

16. A scrap of paper bearing the names PAT MITCHUM, HENRY, 6112 Kimbark, 667-6016.

17. Five receipts from the Westlane Hotel for rental of Apartment 410 to one HARVEY COLT. The receipts are dated April 14, 1969, April 21, 1969, April 26, 1969, May 5, 1969, and May 10, 1969. (HOLT explained the above name was merely a spelling error on the part of the hotel).

18. A scrap of paper bearing the name ED LEWIS, 626-8764.

19. A receipt for a $1.00 registration fee to the Black University.

20. A receipt for an American Express money order in the amount of $80.00 dated February 10, 1968, payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

21. A card of ROBERT L. GREEN, Republic Precinct Captain, 5018 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

22. Chicago Public Library card number 391846.

23. GMAC card bearing the name C. L. HARRIS, 10046 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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5.

24. A receipt from the Northlake Currency Exchange, 23 North Wolf Road, Northlake, Illinois, dated March 16, 1968, for a money order payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

25. A scrap of paper bearing the name KATHIE, 826-8125, and the notation "met at JERRY's house".

26. A card from the Chicago Commission on Urban Opportunity, with the name CARSON R. BROWN, Program Assistant Unit Coordinator, 400 South Peoria, Chicago, Illinois, telephone 243-4315.

27. A notice of attempt to deliver certified mail April 23, 1969.

28. A card from BEN ELLIS Optical Laboratory, 140 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois, Room 602, telephone 372-9253.

29. Army meal card showing HOLT's RA number to be 16-769-553.

30. An address book containing the following entries:

a. On the front page were listed the following telephone numbers: 826-9107, 722-4678, 943-3455, 751-0733.

b. ARRGERINA, 422 South 12th Avenue, 344-6417.

c. ANNET and WELL, 826-3678.

d. BARBARA WILLIAMS, 378-8761.

e. B.S.A. office 922-3580 x 421.

f. A & E 379-4300 x 141.

g. ARLENE, 533-6541.

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6.

h. BRENDA, 928-6794.

i. AL, 533-5010.

j. ANNE, 722-4384.

k. BOO, 265-1909.

l. CHARMAINE, 666-6523.

m. DOUGLAS BLANCHARD, 521-0850.

n. DIANE B., 1646 West 14th Place, 243-6586.

o. DOSS (Shell Station) SE 3-9342, 243-3095.

p. DOROTHY TURNER, 642-9782.

q. DELORIS, 261-4997.

r. Count 19, 522-1273.

s. ETHEL GRIFFIN, 667-7607.

t. FANNIE, 337-5163.

u. FRANK, 277-7724.

v. JOAN GREY, 704 East 51st Street, KE 6-2854.

w. WILLIE HAWKINS, 4258 West Adams, 826-2440.

x. WILLIE HOLMAN, 56 North Long, 261-2117.

y. GEORGE (JONES), 287-1087.

z. JOAN, HU 3-6620.

aa. LYNN and FRENCH, 5301 South Maryland, 667-0115.

bb. MOSE, 1404 East 76th, 955-8890.

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7.

cc. MILDRED WILLIAM, 421-6426.

dd. MOTHER (job), ST 2-1500 x 191, Wieboldts

ee. MARIE (DORIS) G., 6660 South Mich., 487-7127.

ff. PEGGY TAFT, 4112 Adams, 826-0631.

gg. JAMES PURNELL, 553-0094.

hh. Office, SE 3-9638.

ii. P. Office, 243-8276.

jj. PAM, 738-0336.

kk. REGINA, 1296 A Washburn, CA 6-6425.

ll. ROSEMARY, 722-0989.

mm. TOMMIE, 343-7530, 343-7763.

nn. L. C. SMITH, 221-1814.

oo. WM. SCANLAN, NE 8-5461.

pp. SYLVESTER, ES 8-1868; a number 429 was listed also

qq. OSCAR TANNER, 7059 South Halsted, 994-4430 x 195.

rr. MARVIN WELLS, bus: 268-8081, home: 747-0256.

ss. VERON HENDERSON, 7712 Drexel.

tt. On the last page were the following notations: SE 3-9638, G.T. 287-1087, St. Malachy SE 3-1068.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, Special Agent (SA) [redacted] and SA [redacted] arrested PATRICK KEEN at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), 2350 West Madison Street.

KEEN was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn Street, where he was photographed, fingerprinted and interviewed concerning his association with the BPP and with the subject GEORGE SAMS, JR.

KEEN was provided with a copy of a Warning and Waiver Form which he read and stated he understood, but declined to sign.

KEEN provided the following information:

He stated that he has been a member of the BPP for approximately three weeks and advised that on the night of June 3-4, 1969, he was the Officer of the Day (OD) at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that as the OD he had been in charge of the BPP office.

KEEN observed a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and stated that he did not know SAMS by name nor did he recognize the photograph. He stated that he had never seen the person in the photograph in the BPP office.

KEEN advised that a couple of weeks ago, he had gone into the BPP office and had heard someone talking loudly in another room in the office. He stated that he made inquiries about the person making the noise and was told that the man's name was WADDELL and that he was from BPP headquarters on the West coast. He added, however, that he did not actually observe WADDELL and, therefore, would be unable to state whether or not this person was identical with the photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR.

On 6/1/69 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

SA [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/5/69

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DG

KEEN declined to further discuss his activities within the BPP or activities of the BPP itself.

The following description was obtained by interview and observation:

Name	PATRICK KEEN
Alias	PAT KEEN
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of birth	March 4, 1949
Place of birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'11"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Nationality	American
Scars and marks	Birth mark oblong shape one inch by 3/4 inch; upper right leg, front
Peculiarities	Wears glasses (tinted)
Education	Graduated John Marshall High School, Chicago, Illinois, 1967; Roosevelt University, Chicago 1967; De Paul University, Chicago 1967-68; Wheaton College, Wheaton Illinois, 1968-69 (Completed two years college, major: music)
Employment	None
Social Security Number	334-45-8580
Selective Service No.	11-49-49-45
Selective Service Classification	1A
Address	3335 West Fullerton, Chicago, Illinois
Previous addresses	1640 South Spaulding, Chicago, Ill. 170 North Le Claire, Chicago, Ill.
Marital status	Single
Mother	CLARA KEEN, 3335 West Fullerton, Chicago, Ill.
Father	THEODORE KEEN, same address

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/6/69

LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, 3326 West Fulton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents (SA) [redacted] and [redacted] who identified themselves to him as SAs of the FBI. Prior to the commencement of the interview, ROBERSON was furnished Form FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form" which he carefully read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood what his rights were but that he did not desire to sign any legal document. ROBERSON furnished the following information:

ROBERSON furnished SAs with his name, address, and basic descriptive information. He refused to make any further statements to the Agents regarding the Black Panther Party or his involvement with the Party. He denied any knowledge of GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, also known as Robinson
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	20
Date of Birth	12/26/48
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	United States
Height	5'11"
Weight	202 Pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium-dark
Scars and Marks	1½" scar right knee
Father's Address	3326 West Fulton Street Chicago, Illinois
Occupation	Unemployed
Marital Status	Single

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

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2

Education	Completed John Marshall High School, Chicago, August, 1966., Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, September, 1968-1969
Selective Service Number	11-49-48-1930
Social Security Number	346-42-1930
Father	HENRY BELL ROBERSON
Mother	DORIS JEAN ROBERSON Nee MITCHELL
Brother	DERRICK LEROY ROBERSON, age 15 (Above individuals residing at 3326 West Fulton)
Prior Arrests	Admitted 1969 Chicago declined to state reason for arrest.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

1

JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] who identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. Prior to commencement of the interview, WARD was furnished form FD-395, "Interrogation: Advice of Rights" which he read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood his rights as they were written on the form and as he read them, but he would not sign anything because he does not know or understand what he is doing and because it is against the rules of the Black Panther Party. WARD furnished the following information:

His name is JESSE WARD and he resides at 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Black Panther Party of Illinois. Other than call the interviewing Agents numerous obscene names, he refused to furnish any other information.

The following description of WARD was obtained through observation and interrogation on June 4, 1969:

Name	JESSE WARD
Address	721 North Troy
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6' - 6'1"
Weight	175 - 180 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, bushy American cut
Age	Approximately 19
Complexion	Medium dark
Scars and marks	2" scar, upper left lip
Characteristics	Wears glasses; wears a wisp goatee and mustache

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

On June 4, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was while being interviewed in the Chicago Office of the FBI, given a body search and the following items were found:

One book entitled "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-Tung" by MAO TSE-TUNG, which bore a red soft leather cover.

One pamphlet entitled "Along the Socialist or Capitalist Road?", printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, and dated August 15, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything" by YAO WEN-YUAN, printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1968.

A pamphlet entitled "China's Great Revolution and The Soviet Union's Great Tragedy" by RENMIN RIBAO (People's Daily) Observer dated June 4, 1967. This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "Statement By Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression". This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1968, and it bore a date of April 16, 1968.

With the exception of the last named pamphlet, the other three pamphlets bore the following worded stamp:

"A copy of this material has been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

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Justice, Washington, D. C., where the registration statement of China Books and Periodicals, 2929-24th Street, San Francisco, IO, California, as an agent of Guozi Shudian of Peking, China, is available for inspection. The fact of registration does not indicate approval of this material by the Government of the United States."

Also taken during the search were: one pair of tweezers; one felt tip blue pen; one blank firearms registration form; and numerous assorted papers which WARD declined to accept and requested they be discarded by the searching Agents. All of the items taken from WARD were returned to him except the pair of tweezers which were given to the United States Marshal.

In addition, WARD had in his possession the following items which were not taken: fifty cents in change comprised of one quarter, three nickels and one dime; one cigarette lighter; five books of matches; one pack of Kool cigarettes; one scrap of paper bearing the notation DIANE JONES, 2822 California, telephone number 326-6189; one scrap of paper bearing the notation "has been changed" 201 South Ashland, Political Orientation MWF 8:00; one scrap of paper bearing the notation BEVERLEY, 722-5960, 4122 North Wilcox.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

GEORGIA WASHINGTON was placed under arrest at 2350 West Madison. She was immediately advised of her rights by SA [redacted]. She advised she understood her rights, but refused to execute a warning and waiver form.

WASHINGTON was shown photographs of the following individuals:

GEORGE SAMS, JR.
FBI Number 493 526 F

LONNIE MC LUCAS
FBI Number 546 916 E

LANDON ROBERT WILLIAMS
FBI Number 229 544 G

RORY B. HITHE.

WASHINGTON advised that she had never seen any of these individuals and their names were not familiar to her. She advised that she did not wish to make any further statement.

The following description of WASHINGTON was obtained by observation and interview:

Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	January 22, 1951
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'4"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	352-42-7813

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/6/69

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Employment	Typist for Security Plating Company
Present Address	2645 West Fulton
Former Address	2350 West Madison
Education	4317 West Wilcox Presently enrolled in night school at Austin High School
Mother	MARY WASHINGTON Address unknown
Father	Unknown
Brothers and Sisters	None
Previous admitted arrests	Arrested by Chicago Police Department early in 1968 was held for a few hours and then released, reason for arrest unknown.

WASHINGTON had the following names and addresses in her purse:

BARBARA A. SANKEY
2156 West Monroe
Chicago, Illinois
Employment Mc Master-Car Supply Company
PO Box 4355

Brother WOODS
DA 8-3123
At home 344-4540.

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On June 4, 1969, the facts of this case were presented to Assistant United States Attorney NICHOLAS J. ETTEN, authorized the filing of a complaint charging subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, and GEORGIA WASHINGTON with harboring and concealing subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code.

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Form A.O. 91 (Rev. 12-1-65)

Complaint

United States District Court

FOR THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

NDIL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS; BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KEMP; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES

Commissioner's Docket No.

Case No.

COMPLAINT for VIOLATION of 2384

U.S.C. Title 18

Section 1071

BEFORE JAMES T. BALOG, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Name of Commissioner — Address of Commissioner

The undersigned complainant being duly sworn states:

That on or about June 4, , 1969, at Chicago in the

Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS; (1) BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KEMP; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES having notice and with knowledge that a federal warrant of arrest had been issued (2) for the apprehension of George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Wadell Smith, in a complaint charging George Sams, Jr. with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder, a violation of the laws of the United States, willfully and knowingly, and for the purpose of preventing his arrest on said warrant and for the purpose of preventing his discovery, did harbor and conceal George Sams, Jr. at 2750 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1071.

And the complainant states that this complaint is based on

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

And the complainant further states that he believes that

are material witnesses in relation to this charge.

Signature of Complainant

Special Agent, F.B.I.

Official Title

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, , 19

United States Commissioner

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And the complainant states that this complaint is based on information supplied to complainant by Roy Mitchell, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Agent Mitchell stated to your complainant that in the early morning hours of June 4, 1969, he was contacted by a confidential informant who on numerous occasions has supplied information to Agent Mitchell which has proven to be reliable. The confidential informant stated to Mitchell that George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Madell Smith, was then in a second floor office of a building at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, which office is known by your complainant to be the Chicago headquarters of the Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he is familiar with the aforesaid George Sams, Jr. and that said individual is known by him to be a member of the National Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he has knowledge that a federal criminal complaint and arrest warrant are presently outstanding at New Haven, Connecticut, charging the said George Sams, Jr. with the federal felony offense of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1073. Complainant further states that on June 4, 1969 shortly after being informed of the aforesaid information supplied by the confidential informant, he and other agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation proceeded to the building at 2350 West Madison Street. All defendants who were then in the second floor Black Panther Office of the aforesaid building were informed by Agents of the F.B.I. that the said Agents were in possession of a warrant for the arrest of George Sams, Jr. All defendants were then requested to leave the building. For a period of approximately 30 minutes all defendants refused to comply with this request, refused to permit access to the building and refused to answer Agents' questions as to whether or not George Sams, Jr. was present in the building.

Complainant further states that pursuant to a search of the aforesaid Black Panther Party incident to the arrest of defendants, several photographs depicting George Sams, Jr. were seized. Complainant further states that he recognizes the background in each of these photographs as being the inside of the office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois.

Complainant further states that he has personal knowledge of the aforesaid information.

NJE:ulf

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[redacted]

On June 4, 1969, [redacted], signed the aforementioned complaint before United States Commissioner JAMES T. BALOG. On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney ETTEN advised that all of the above eight subjects appeared before Commissioner BALOG and were released on own recognizance bond. The male individuals' bond was set at $4,000 and the female subjects at $3,000. the case was continued until 3:00 p.m. on June 20, 1969.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 11, 1970

On June 9, 1970, upon the writer's return to duty from extended sick leave, an attempt was made to examine the evidence in this case maintained under custody of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office in Room 2114 of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. However, the key originally assigned to the Chicago FBI Office to this room by K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Civil Rights Attorney, United States Department of Justice, would no longer open the lock.

Mrs. HENRIETTA SINSKY, Room 280, Federal Building, Office of General Services Administration (GSA), advised on June 10, 1970, that GSA had received authorization from Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of property for United States Attorney's (USA) Office, Room 1500, Federal Building, to clean this room and to change the lock. She does not recall the exact date this was completed, but that it was approximately during the last week in May, 1970.

Mrs. SINSKY with the writer entered Room 2114 on June 10, 1970, and observed that the room had been cleaned of all surplus boxes and packaging materials and that there remained in the room three items each containing the sticker "Evidence Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C."

An examination of these items by the writer disclosed they contained the following items:

Box number one, 18 inches by 22 inches by 5 inches, contained a package with a notation, "Photographs of Q 162 through Q 167 Mattresses of Q 31 Hassock (PC-C3999FA)" The box had been returned from the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C. under date March 2, 1970, and contained the following information on the invoice of contents:

"'Bullets, bullet fragments and lead fragments removed from mattresses Q 162 through Q 167.' Radiographs of Q 162 through Q 167 mattresses. Radiographs of hassock Q 31 (PC-C3999FA)."

On 6/9,10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/10/70

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Box number two consisted of the following:

1. Man's black with white pin dot suit coat identified as FBI Laboratory number Q 32. Also included on the marking were two letter "Z's" to indicate that possibly the coat might have been examined by SA ROBERT ZIMMERS, FBI Laboratory, who did the balistics examinations in this case.

2. A 8½ inch by 11 inch manilla envelope containing FBI Laboratory items Q 21, Q 22, Q 23, Q 24, and Q 30.

3. A box approximately 6 inches by 8 inches by 1 inch containing FBI Laboratory items "Q 153 through Q 157 K47-K60 PC-C4471LU."

4. One unopened box approximately 4½ inches by 5½ inches by 1 inch marked "Q 133 and Q 134 MAC DONELL Slides."

5. One cardboard carton approximately 13½ inches by 11 inches by one inch containing a piece of plasterboard identified as "Q 1."

6. One card identified as "Q 281" approximately 5 inches by 7½ inches by 3/4 inches.

7. Small envelope approximately 3 inches by 5 inches containing FBI Laboratory "Q 28 and Q 29 - 2 cartrages from clothes bundle in entrance hall."

8. One package, wrapped, approximately 13 inches by 7 inches by 2 inches containing identification "Q 281."

9. One brick wrapped in brown paper identified as "Q 139."

10. "Q 26" consisted of a piece of wood, approximately 11½ inches by 4½ inches by 1 3/4 inches wrapped in brown paper.

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[redacted]

3

Item number three consisted of a shopping bag containing invoices returned from the FBI Laboratory of numerous items previously submitted, as well as large manilla envelopes which had originally been received on January 19, 1970, by the writer from FRANCIS G. ANDRES, attorney for the Black Panther Party.

All of the above items are to be retained in the bulky exhibit file until such time that all litagation in this matter has been completed, it being noted that on June 10, 1970, a civil suit was filed in Federal District Court by Mrs. IBERIA HAMPTON, mother of deceased FRED HAMPTON, seeking damages in HAMPTON's death of $3,755,000.

On June 10, 1970, Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of porperties, Office of USA, Room 1500, Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, (353-5302) advised that he authorized the changing of the locks in Room 2114 of the Federal Building during approximately the last week in May when the Office of the Building Manager of GSA assured him the "room was cleaned."

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3 PMURGENT 12-10-69

DIRECTOR

OM CHICAGO IP

ACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RM.

TOM PANUSH, RECORDS OFFICER, COOK COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, LLINOIS, ADVISED INSTANT THAT FOLLOWING RELEASED INSTANT ON OND: BRENDA HARRIS, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH), LEWIS RULOCK, TWO FIVE THOUSAND (TWO FIVE HUNDRED CASH), HAROLD BELL, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH), BLAIR ANDERSON, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH).

ABOVE ARRESTED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, BY CHICAGO PD; AFTER SHOOT OUT AT TWO THREE THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE, CHICAGO, WHICH RESULTED IN DEATH OF FRED ALLEN HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, AND MARK CLARK, LT., ILLINOIS BPP, AT PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
1 - USA, New Haven

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: June 12, 1969

Field Office File #: [redacted] Bureau File #:

Title: GEORGE SAMS, JR.;
LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS;
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON;
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES;
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT;
PATRICK KEEN;
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON;
JESSIE WARD;
GEORGIA WASHINGTON

Character: UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER;
CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER; KIDNAPING; CONSPIRACY
TO COMMIT KIDNAPING; BINDING; HARBORING

Snopsis: On 6/3 and 4/69, information was received that subject GEORGE SAMS, JR. was being secreted at the Headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Chicago, which during the early morning hours of 6/4/69, Chicago Agents attempted to gain access to this office in an attempt to locate subject. After repeated attempts to gain cooperation of members of the BPP, all occupants ordered out of premises. Arrested and charged with harboring subject GEORGE SAMS, JR., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code, were subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, AND GEORGIA WASHINGTON. AUSA, Chicago authorized filing of these charges before United States Commissioner, Chicago, on 6/4/69. All subjects appeared before United States Commissioner that day and released on bond for reappearance on 6/20/69. A search incidental to subjects' arrests and in connection with search for fugitive, resulted in seizure by Agents of 13 guns, large quantities of ammunition, swords, gasmasks, office machines, books and quantities of records, posters and literature. SUBJECT SAMS REPORTEDLY EMPOWERED FOR BPP AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

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[redacted]

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information from the New Haven Division reflecting that GEORGE SAMS, JR., had been charged with the holding and subsequent murder of one, ALEX RACKLEY for several days in May, 1969, during which time he was tortured, scalded with boiling water, beaten, burned, and subsequently murdered. An authorized complaint was filed May 27, 1969, before United States Commissioner (USC) ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, by SA [redacted]. A Commissioner's warrant was issued for his arrest on May 27, 1969, charging violation of Title 18, Section 1[redacted], United States Code.

On June 3 and 4, 1969, information was received that the subject had been, and was then, on June 4, 1969, in the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., on June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office surrounded the premises at BPP Headquarters. SA [redacted], telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at this address that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., and three other individuals. SA [redacted] attempted to elicit cooperation of those within the BPP Headquarters without success. After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of this building were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. These eight individuals identified themselves as follows:

LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT
PATRICK KEEN
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON
JESSIE WARD
GEORGIA WASHINGTON.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

On June 4, 1969, SAs [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted], arrested LOCKETT F. BIBBS on the sidewalk in front of 2350 West Madison. This address houses the offices of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and BIBBS was about to enter same at the time he was arrested.

BIBBS was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn, where he was photographed, fingerprinted, and provided with a printed warning and waiver form which he read but declined to sign.

BIBBS was interviewed by SAs [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] regarding his association with the BPP and he advised as follows:

BIBBS stated he has been a member of the BPP for about four or five months. He then amended his statement regarding his membership with the BPP and advised he is merely a friend of the party and works for them. He stated, however, he has never formally joined the BPP. BIBBS stated that at the time of his arrest he was about to enter the offices of the BPP to help supervise their "Breakfast for Children Program." He stated that his duties are to set tables and help serve the children as they are being fed. He stated that the BPP tries to help the people in the neighborhood and he feels it is a very good and worthwhile organization. He advised that he has never seen any guns or other weapons in the BPP headquarters and that he has never seen a member of the BPP carrying a gun on his person.

BIBBS was shown a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and stated he did not know SAMS by name or photograph. BIBBS advised he had been in the BPP headquarters several times during the previous evening, but again denied having seen SAMS on the premises.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], by and [redacted] Date dictated 6/6/69

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[redacted]
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The following description was obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	LOCKETT PHILLIP BIBBS
Aliases	"LUCKY"
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	41
Dated of Birth	June 7, 1927
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	American
Height	6'0"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Slim
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complextion	Dark
Teeth	Fair
Scars and Marks	12" scar right knee; 1" scar bridge of nose
Residence	
Present	None
Past	2525 West Jackson
Occupation	Machine operator
Employment	
Present	None
Past	Chicago Molded Products Corporation, 1020 North Kolmar
Marital status	Separated - wife - LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN
Military Service	1945-1947; 1951-1954 United States Army US 460 45 367
Education	4 years high school, did not graduate, last school Du Sable

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[redacted]
3

Selective Service Number	US 460 45 367
Social Security Number	326-20-3293
Relatives	
Wife	LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN
Child	ROBELIA DOBSON, 95th Street
Father	LOCKETT BIBBS, Port Clinton, Ohio 1121 State
Mother	MARGARET BIBBS 54-- South State. Chicago, Illinois Apartment 412
Sisters	MARILYN WINDFIELD 6400 South Woodlawn GWENDOLYN EVANS 102nd and Peoria Chicago Illinois
Admitted Prior Arrest Record	3 years probation for burglary, November, 1966, at Chicago. Advises he is still on probation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date June 10, 1969

After being advised of the identities and official capacities of the arresting officers, BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON was arrested for harboring a Federal fugitive at 5:58 AM, June 4, 1969, at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He was immediately orally advised of his rights as contained in "Interrogation; Advice of Rights; Your Rights" Form. He declined to make a statement and refused to give his identity. He was then transported in Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Radio Car Number 180, to FBI Headquarters, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for processing by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted].

At FBI Headquarters, DICKSON was again advised of his rights as contained in the "Your Rights" Form, and he stated he understood his rights, but refused to be interviewed other than giving his name and his home address, which he listed as being 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

The following is a description of subject obtained through interview and observation:

Name	BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON
Date of birth	Refused to give
Place of birth	Refused to give
Former employment	Janitor
Residence	2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	165 - 170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Scars	9 inch scar on upper left arm with stitching scars on either s 1 inch scar on left shoulder bl ½ inch circular scar inside elb left arm ½ inch circular scar back of elb

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/10/69

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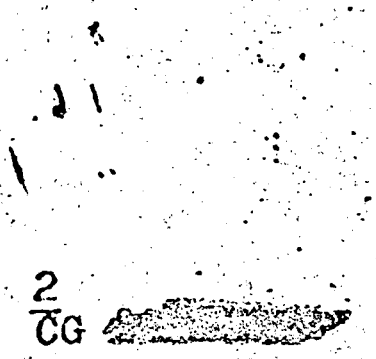

Scars

left arm
½ inch scar left wrist
1½ inch scar across right wrist

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES was interviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, by Special Agents (SA) [redacted] and [redacted] Prior to being interviewed GRAVES was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was furnished with a form entitled, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" which she read. After reading this form GRAVES stated she understood her rights and declined to sign the form.

GRAVES admitted she is a member of the Black Panther Party. However, declined to state how long she had been a member.

GRAVES was displayed photographs of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and RORY B. HITHE and stated she does not know either of them and has never seen them.

GRAVES refused to answer any further questions with the exception of some questions regarding her background and description.

An examination of GRAVES' personal effects disclosed the following items:

One aerosol spray can of "Protect-U" defensive spray, which was retained.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 873-1429.

Card listing person to notify in case of emergency as Grandmother BURTON, 8440 Vernon, telephone number RA3-4233, and ST3-9523.

Card indicating GRAVES had completed course in Red Cross Home Nursing at Peace Memorial Hospital, June [illegible], 1968.

Card indicating GRAVES is a registered Practical Nurse.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/5/69

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its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency

2

Two letters bearing return address on United States Department of Army, Official Business envelopes of RONALD DAVIS, Drawer A, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 66027. Both letters mailed postage free. Telephone numbers 243-8276, or 243-8376, and 873-1429 were handwritten on envelope.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 379-7746.

Card for membership in the Majestic Social Club in name of DIANN BROOKS. Written on back of card was "ELAINE ROBERTSON, 8019 S. Kimbark, 734-7025."

The following descriptive and background data was obtained from interview and observation:

Name	ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
Race	Negro
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	October 3, 1947
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'5"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Grandmother	MAGGIE BURTON, 8440 Vernon, Chicago, Illinois

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 9, 1969

HARVEY D. HOLT was arrested at the headquarters of the Chicago Office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He was informed that he was being arrested for harboring a fugitive from justice wanted by Federal authorities. He was informed of the identities of the below named agents as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOLT was informed that he did not have to say anything, that anything he did say could be used against him later in a court of law, that he was entitled to contact an attorney and to talk to him before talking to the arresting agents, and that if he could not afford an attorney the Federal District Court would appoint one for him.

The above rights were exhibited to HOLT in written form, and he executed a waiver of rights. He furnished no information other than the following background information:

Name	HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, aka, Harvey D. Holt, Dwight Holt
Date of birth	10/8/43
Place of birth	Bay St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5' 9"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and marks	Mustache; blemishes on right shoulder; a small pencil-line scar under each nostril; left ear pierced.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/9/69

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[redacted]

Marital status	Single
Selective Service No.	11-53-43-197
Social Security No.	349-36-2478
Drivers license	Illinois, number H430324432B7
Employment	Present: St. Malachy Catholic Church, Chicago, Illinois, Gym Supervisor Prior: Automatic Electric Properties, Incorporated, Northlake, Illinois
Education	Presently a student at Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago, Illinois, entered January 31, 1969
Admitted prior arrests	Traffic violation, January, 1969, while driving a Chevrolet, 1968 Illinois drivers license BM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 4295033

The following is an inventory of personal property in the possession of HOLT at the time of his arrest:

A. Cash - $18.82

B. A General Motors car key

C. A set of keys

D. Ball point pen

E. An envelope addressed to HOLT at the above address bearing the return address, Wilson Campus, Chicago City College.

F. A box of pills, explained by HOLT to be for the treatment of gonorrhea.

G. A comb

H. A wallet containing the following:

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1. A Certificate of Proficiency issued at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, identifying HOLT as a Heating Equipment Operator.

2. Auto insurance identification card issued by Parliment Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois, telephone LO 1-6460.

3. A photograph showing two Negro females with the notation, "fashion show" on the back.

4. A card from Motors Insurance Corporation, stamped Midway Chevrolet Company, 6522 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

5. A United States Government Motor Vehicle Operator's License issued at Fort Carson, Colorado.

6. An original membership card in the "Black Brothers of 'Unity'", president ERVINE AKBAR, telephones, 287-0658, 9.

7. St. Phillip Basilica High School commencement exercise admission card.

8. Social Security card showing number 349-36-2473.

9. Veterans Administration card number 24669326.

10. Identification card issued by Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago.

11. Traffic ticket dated January 31, 1969, indicating HOLT was at that time driving a Chevrolet, Illinois license HM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 4295039.

12. A guest identification card issued by the Clinton Job Corps Center, to one MARVIN WEST, born July 23, 1943, 3112 West 15th Place, Chicago Illinois (HOLT explained that his photo, which appears on this card, was put on the wrong card by the Job Corps Center by mistake).

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4.

13. An Illinois Bell Telephone receipt for telephone number 277-3612, for the address 4102 West 16th Street, dated May 2, 1969.

14. A telephone dial tag containing the above number.

15. A scrap of paper bearing the name MALONE 684-4620, 6703 Merr....(illegible).

16. A scrap of paper bearing the names PAT MITCHUM, HENRY, 6112 Kimbark, 667-6016.

17. Five receipts from the Westlane Hotel for rental of Apartment 410 to one HARVEY COLT. The receipts are dated April 14, 1969, April 21, 1969, April 26, 1969, May 5, 1969, and May 10, 1969. (HOLT explained the above name was merely a spelling error on the part of the hotel).

18. A scrap of paper bearing the name ED LEWIS, 626-8764.

19. A receipt for a $1.00 registration fee to the Black University.

20. A receipt for an American Express money order in the amount of $80.00 dated February 10, 1968, payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

21. A card of ROBERT L. GREEN, Republic Precinct Captain, 5018 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

22. Chicago Public Library card number 391846.

23. GMAC card bearing the name C. L. HARRIS, 10046 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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5.

24. A receipt from the Northlake Currency Exchange, 23 North Wolf Road, Northlake, Illinois, dated March 16, 1968, for a money order payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

25. A scrap of paper bearing the name KATHIE, 826-8125, and the notation "met at JERRY's house".

26. A card from the Chicago Commission on Urban Opportunity, with the name CARSON R. BROWN, Program Assistant Unit Coordinator, 400 South Peoria, Chicago, Illinois, telephone 243-4315.

27. A notice of attempt to deliver certified mail April 23, 1969.

28. A card from BEN ELLIS Optical Laboratory, 140 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois, Room 602, telephone 372-9253.

29. Army meal card showing HOLT's RA number to be 16-769-553.

30. An address book containing the following entries:

a. On the front page were listed the following telephone numbers: 826-9107, 722-4678, 943-3455, 751-0733.

b. ARRGERINA, 422 South 12th Avenue, 344-6417.

c. ANNET and WELL, 826-3678.

d. BARBARA WILLIAMS, 378-8761.

e. B.S.A. office 922-3580 x 421.

f. A & E 379-4300 x 141.

g. ARLENE, 533-6541.

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h. BRENDA, 928-6794.

i. AL, 533-5010.

j. ANNE, 722-4384.

k. BOO, 265-1909.

l. CHARMAINE, 666-6523.

m. DOUGLAS BLANCHARD, 521-0850.

n. DIANE B., 1646 West 14th Place, 243-6586.

o. DOSS (Shell Station) SE 3-9342, 243-3095.

p. DOROTHY TURNER, 642-9782.

q. DELORIS, 261-4997.

r. Count 19, 522-1273.

s. ETHEL GRIFFIN, 667-7607.

t. FANNIE, 337-5163.

u. FRANK, 277-7724.

v. JOAN GREY, 704 East 51st Street, KE 6-2854.

w. WILLIE HAWKINS, 4258 West Adams, 826-2440.

x. WILLIE HOLMAN, 56 North Long, 261-2117.

y. GEORGE (JONES), 287-1087.

z. JOAN, HU 3-6620.

aa. LYNN and FRENCH, 5301 South Maryland, 667-0115.

bb. MOSE, 1404 East 76th, 955-8890.

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7.

cc. MILDRED WILLIAM, 421-6426.

dd. MOTHER (job), ST 2-1500 x 191, Wieboldts

ee. MARIE (DORIS) G., 6660 South Mich., 487-7127.

ff. PEGGY TAFT, 4112 Adams, 826-0631.

gg. JAMES PURNELL, 553-0094.

hh. Office, SE 3-9638.

ii. P. Office, 243-8276.

jj. PAM, 738-0336.

kk. REGINA, 1296 A Washburn, CA 6-6425.

ll. ROSEMARY, 722-0989.

mm. TOMMIE, 343-7530, 343-7763.

nn. L. C. SMITH, 221-1814.

oo. WM. SCANLAN, NE 8-5461.

pp. SYLVESTER, ES 8-1868; a number 429 was listed also.

qq. OSCAR TANNER, 7059 South Halsted, 994-4430 x 136.

rr. MARVIN WELLS, bus: 268-8081, home: 747-0256.

ss. VERON HENDERSON, 7712 Drexel.

tt. On the last page were the following notations: SE 3-9638, G.T. 287-1087, St. Malachy SE 3-1068.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, Special Agent (SA) [redacted] and SA [redacted] arrested PATRICK KEEN at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), 2350 West Madison Street.

KEEN was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn Street, where he was photographed, fingerprinted and interviewed concerning his association with the BPP and with the subject GEORGE SAMS, JR.

KEEN was provided with a copy of a Warning and Waiver Form which he read and stated he understood, but declined to sign.

KEEN provided the following information:

He stated that he has been a member of the BPP for approximately three weeks and advised that on the night of June 3-4, 1969, he was the Officer of the Day (OD) at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that as the OD he had been in charge of the BPP office.

KEEN observed a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and stated that he did not know SAMS by name nor did he recognize the photograph. He stated that he had never seen the person in the photograph in the BPP office.

KEEN advised that a couple of weeks ago, he had gone into the BPP office and had heard someone talking loudly in another room in the office. He stated that he made inquiries about the person making the noise and was told that the man's name was WADDELL and that he was from BPP headquarters on the West coast. He added, however, that he did not actually observe WADDELL and, therefore, would be unable to state whether or not this person was identical with the photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/5/69

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2
DG

KEEN declined to further discuss his activities within the BPP or activities of the BPP itself.

The following description was obtained by interview and observation:

Name	PATRICK KEEN
Alias	PAT KEEN
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of birth	March 4, 1949
Place of birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'11"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Nationality	American
Scars and marks	Birth mark oblong shape one inch by 3/4 inch; upper right leg, front
Peculiarities	Wears glasses (tinted)
Education	Graduated John Marshall High School, Chicago, Illinois, 1967; Roosevelt University, Chicago 1967; De Paul University, Chicago 1967-68; Wheaton College, Wheaton Illinois, 1968-69 (Completed two years college, major: music)
Employment	None
Social Security Number	334-45-8580
Selective Service No.	11-49-49-45
Selective Service Classification	1A
Address	3335 West Fullerton, Chicago, Illinois
Previous addresses	1640 South Spaulding, Chicago, Ill. 170 North Le Claire, Chicago, Ill.
Marital status	Single
Mother	CLARA KEEN, 3335 West Fullerton, Chicago, Ill.
Father	THEODORE KEEN, same address

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/6/69

LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, 3326 West Fulton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents (SA) [redacted] and [redacted] who identified themselves to him as SAs of the FBI. Prior to the commencement of the interview, ROBERSON was furnished Form FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form" which he carefully read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood what his rights were but that he did not desire to sign any legal document. ROBERSON furnished the following information:

ROBERSON furnished SAs with his name, address, and basic descriptive information. He refused to make any further statements to the Agents regarding the Black Panther Party or his involvement with the Party. He denied any knowledge of GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, also known as Robinson
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	20
Date of Birth	12/20/48
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	United States
Height	5'11"
Weight	202 Pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium-dark
Scars and Marks	1½" scar right knee
Father's Address	3326 West Fulton Street Chicago, Illinois
Occupation	Unemployed
Marital Status	Single

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

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neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned

Education	Completed John Marshall High School, Chicago, August, 1966., Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, September, 1968-1969
Selective Service Number	11-49-48-1930
Social Security Number	346-42-1930
Father	HENRY BELL ROBERSON
Mother	DORIS JEAN ROBERSON Nee MITCHELL
Brother	DERRICK LEROY ROBERSON, age 18 (Above individuals residing at 3326 West Fulton)
Prior Arrests	Admitted 1969 Chicago declined to state reason for arrest.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

1

JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] who identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. Prior to commencement of the interview, WARD was furnished form FD-395, "Interrogation: Advice of Rights" which he read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood his rights as they were written on the form and as he read them, but he would not sign anything because he does not know or understand what he is doing and because it is against the rules of the Black Panther Party. WARD furnished the following information:

His name is JESSE WARD and he resides at 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Black Panther Party of Illinois. Other than call the interviewing Agents numerous obscene names, he refused to furnish any other information.

The following description of WARD was obtained through observation and interrogation on June 4, 1969:

Name	JESSE WARD
Address	721 North Troy
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6' - 6'1"
Weight	175 - 180 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, bushy American cut
Age	Approximately 19
Complexion	Medium dark
Scars and marks	2" scar, upper left lip
Characteristics	Wears glasses; wears a wisp goatee and mustache

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

On June 4, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was while being interviewed in the Chicago Office of the FBI, given a body search and the following items were found:

One book entitled "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-Tung" by MAO TSE-TUNG, which bore a red soft leather cover.

One pamphlet entitled "Along the Socialist or Capitalist Road?", printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, and dated August 15, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything" by YAO WEN-YUAN, printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1968.

A pamphlet entitled "China's Great Revolution and The Soviet Union's Great Tragedy" by RENMIN RIBAO (People's Daily) Observer dated June 4, 1967. This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "Statement By Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression". This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1968, and it bore a date of April 16, 1968.

With the exception of the last named pamphlet, the other three pamphlets bore the following worded stamp:

"A copy of this material has been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

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.

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Justice, Washington, D. C., where the registration statement of China Books and Periodicals, 2929-24th Street, San Francisco, IO, California, as an agent of Guozi Shudian of Peking, China, is available for inspection. The fact of registration does not indicate approval of this material by the Government of the United States."

Also taken during the search were: one pair of tweezers; one felt tip blue pen; one blank firearms registration form; and numerous assorted papers which WARD declined to accept and requested they be discarded by the searching Agents. All of the items taken from WARD were returned to him except the pair of tweezers which were given to the United States Marshal.

In addition, WARD had in his possession the following items which were not taken: fifty cents in change comprised of one quarter, three nickels and one dime; one cigarette lighter; five books of matches; one pack of Kool cigarettes; one scrap of paper bearing the notation DIANE JONES, 2822 California, telephone number 326-6189; one scrap of paper bearing the notation "has been changed" 201 South Ashland, Political Orientation MWF 8:00; one scrap of paper bearing the notation BEVERLEY, 722-5960, 4122 North Wilcox.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

GEORGIA WASHINGTON was placed under arrest at 2350 West Madison. She was immediately advised of her rights by SA [redacted]. She advised she understood her rights, but refused to execute a warning and waiver form.

WASHINGTON was shown photographs of the following individuals:

GEORGE SAMS, JR.
FBI Number 493 526 F

LONNIE MC LUCAS
FBI Number 546 916 E

LANDON ROBERT WILLIAMS
FBI Number 229 544 G

RORY B. HITHE.

WASHINGTON advised that she had never seen any of these individuals and their names were not familiar to her. She advised that she did not wish to make any further statement.

The following description of WASHINGTON was obtained by observation and interview:

Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	January 22, 1951
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'4"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	352-42-7813

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/6/69

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Employment	Typist for Security Plating Company
Present Address	2645 West Fulton
Former Address	2350 West Madison
Education	4317 West Wilcox Presently enrolled in night school at Austin High School
Mother	MARY WASHINGTON Address unknown
Father	Unknown
Brothers and Sisters	None
Previous admitted arrests	Arrested by Chicago Police Department early in 1968 was held for a few hours and then released, reason for arrest unknown.

WASHINGTON had the following names and addresses in her purse:

BARBARA A. SANKEY
2156 West Monroe
Chicago, Illinois
Employment Mc Master-Car Supply Company
PO Box 4355

Brother WOODS
DA 8-3123
At home 344-4540.

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On June 4, 1969, the facts of this case were presented to Assistant United States Attorney NICHOLAS J. ETTEN, authorized the filing of a complaint charging subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, and GEORGIA WASHINGTON with Harboring and concealing subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code.

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Form [illegible] (Rev. 12-1-69)

Com[illegible]

United States District Court

FOR THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIPPS; BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KEMP; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES

Commissioner's Docket No.

Case No.

COMPLAINT for VIOLATION of 2071

U.S.C. Title 18

Section 1071

BEFORE JAMES T. BALOG, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Name of Commissioner — Address of Commissioner

The undersigned complainant being duly sworn states:

That on or about June 4, , 1969, at Chicago in the

Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIPPS; (1) BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KEMP; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES

having notice and with knowledge that a federal warrant of arrest had been issued (2) for the apprehension of George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Wadell Smith, on a complaint charging George Sams, Jr. with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder, a violation of the laws of the United States, wilfully and knowingly, [illegible] for the purpose of preventing his arrest on said warrant and for the purpose of preventing his discovery, did harbor and conceal George Sams, Jr. at 2250 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1071.

And the complainant states that this complaint is based on

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

And the complainant further states that he believes that

are material witnesses in relation to this charge.

[redacted]
Signature of Complainant

Special Agent, F.B.I.
Official Title

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, [illegible], 19[illegible]

United States Commissioner

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And the complainant states that this complaint is based on information supplied to compladnant by Roy Mitchell, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Agent Mitchell stated to your complainant that in the early morning hours of June 4, 1969, he was contacted by a confidential informant who on numerous occasions has supplied information to Agent Mitchell which has proven to be reliable. The confidential informant stated to Mitchell that George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Madell Smith, was then in a second floor office of a building at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, which office is known by your complainant to be the Chicago headquarters of the Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he is familiar with the aforesaid George Sams, Jr. and that said individual is known by him to be a member of the National Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he has knowledge that a federal criminal complaint and arrest warrant are presently outstanding at New Haven, Connecticut, charging the said George Sams, Jr. with the federal felony offense of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1073. Complainant further states that on June 4, 1969 shortly after being informed of the aforesaid information supplied by the confidential informant, he and other agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation proceeded to the building at 2350 West Madison Street. All defendants who were then in the second floor Black Panther Office of the aforesaid building were informed by Agents of the F.B.I. that the said Agents were in possession of a warrant for the arrest of George Sams, Jr. All defendants were then requested to leave the building. For a period of approximately 30 minutes all defendants refused to comply with this request, refused to permit access to the building and refused to answer Agents' questions as to whether or not George Sams, Jr. was present in the building.

Complainant further states that pursuant to a search of the aforesaid Black Panther Party incident to the arrest of defendants, several photographs depicting George Sams, Jr. were seized. Complainant further states that he recognizes the background in each of these photographs as being the inside of the office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois.

Complainant further states that he has personal knowledge of the aforesaid information.

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[redacted]

On June 4, 1969, [redacted], signed the aforementioned complaint before United States Commissioner JAMES T. BALOG. On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney ETTEN advised that all of the above eight subjects appeared before Commissioner BALOG and were released on own recognizance bond. The male individuals' bond was set at $4,000 and the female subjects at $3,000. the case was continued until 3:00 p.m. on June 20, 1969.

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FBI

Date: 6/6/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1291)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter and particularly the "Suggested Plan For the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure," or alleged war plans for the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

In view of the special significance of this information, it is set forth as a separate LHM and a more comprehensive LHM concerning all of the items seized during the FBI raid on 6/4/69 of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, follows.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
June 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), incidental to the executing of federal warrants at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the headquarters of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), seized the following documents:

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.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

Incidental to a search to locate federal fugitives at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the premises of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), the following documents were located in a brown record box which was in the private office on the southeast corner of the second floor of that building:

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] DJP/bab Date dictated 6/6/69

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10-

SECRET

Suggested Lines of the Civil Defense Power Emergency

Problem:

Complete blackout of Capital Revolution invoked.

Aim: To cause Chief Executive to place in position to take operative measures to meet the emergency, and thereby cause the flow of power into the distribution system to be restored as soon as possible.

Reduction of: All key elements in

a. Communication (Blue Pie)

1. Telephone

2. Radio

3. T. V.

b. Power (Blue Pie)

1. Light

2. Gas

c. Industrial Complex (Blue Pie)

1. Factories, etc

d. Food Distribution (Blue Pie)

1. Non-Perishable (first)

2. Perishable (second)

e. Transportation

1. Long distance (Pale) Local Depots

Local Depots (Pale) Distribution

2. City (Pale) Final outlets

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3. Civilian, airport, airfield
4. Water-borne, (Docks)
5. Bus-depot
6. Hospitals (Local)

Execution of: (All fire and smoke)
a. City Officials (Mayor)
1. Aldermen (Top)
2. Police (Chief)
3. Military (Guard)
a. State
b. Federal
4. Dangerous chemicals
Communities, with Quantities
of Storage Tanks

Other Areas:
A. Main Stops (Entrance for Civilians)
B. Police Storage (To depend upon supply party)
C. Military Storage (To depend upon Police, Def Guard)
D. Hospitals Main Depot.

Other Requirements:
Each Local Chapter (Block Unit) (Local Police Department Center and the near by Churches) will be responsible for the direct military operations in their own Area
With the Police as their immediate superiors, otherwise, as may be

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Suggested Organization of Section

I. Problem:
   A. Separation from Main Body
II. Cause:
   A. Movement to prevent this
III. Theory:
   A. Relation to function as an independent Unit of Main Body and as one of the Overall Units of the Main Body
IV. Practice:
   A. Command
   B. Intelligence
      1. Internal
      2. External
   C. Political
   D. Medical
   E. Communication
   F. Supply

A, B, C, D, E, and F must receive their training from the respective Units of the Main Body, and come back to their own Section in their specialty in their respective actions.

Note

A. Command: Action Leader, this Unit section function smoothly.
B. Intelligence: To know the weakness and strength of each member, and make his actions in any given situation, to expose all weakness

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-

mobilizing troops and actions within the section. The activities is to organize and lead all people except certain cadres and officers of their body

b. External: to gather intelligence material in enemy area.

c. Political: Ideological training and maintaining of high level of political ideology of people

d. Medical: Primary job, taking injured members of section

e. Secondary job, aiding the injured of the area after the disaster

f. Communication: Handling communication between section and Main Body and within Section, and (if given time) between people and cadres

g. Supply: Collection and distribution of supplies.

Other duties

1. Company Court: To handle minor violations (Major violations are handled by Main Body) Democratic court

2. Elected citizens to be given to section who are outstanding in relation to the people and the war. This will build confidence and initiative in people.

3. Elected Militia Executive Night Fighting, Big Chief, Fire, Medicine

will also help kids work

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Page 2401

Military Training Schedule

A 4 weeks mandatory class for all members, (Tue, Thurs and Sun) with the exception of all non-members. 3 classes should be conducted by a civilian staff; classes conducted emphasizing ideology, and stressing military discipline at all times! Ex. Upon the entering of the classroom of the military instructor all talking should cease and all trainees should take a firm attention standing position and remain in this manner until given the order to be seated. All classes or class activities should begin with all Power to the People's Revolution. The main purpose of the class is to give every party member a basic practical knowledge of the military phase of the Peoples struggle. There should be no absenteeism from the Political Education Classes (Training) reason being a military mind without a people's ideology is a mind killer and the people don't need no more pigs. Classes should be conducted in an orderly manner at all times.

Structure of the Classes

I. Discipline.

a. Discipline is the exacting of obedience resulting from an individual willingly submitting rather than one being solely upon habit or fear. Discipline is necessary to assure unified action

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which alone can bring out the seemingly impossible conditions of battle. The party members must be able to recognize and use fear, because fear is the enemy of discipline. A man undisciplined will turn to panic and a unit that panics is no longer a disciplined unit but a mob. There is no sane person who is without fear, but with good discipline and high morale all can face danger. Punishment of individual members for breaches of discipline are sometimes necessary, but only to reform or eliminate those who are unfit to serve the People's Revolution.

(1) To be learned verbatim and understood thoroughly
  (a) 12 disciplines of the Party (Pg. 2)
  (b) 3 Main Rules of Discipline (Pg. 2)
  (c) 8 Points of Attention
(2) Chain of Command
  (a) Trying to understand problems with only first and if we disagree to much talking with
(3) Military Respect
  (a) People Respect
  (b) Party Respect
  (c) Rank Respect

II. Interpretation of Military and Political Theology.
  (1) Concluding the false idea that there is a contradiction between Military and Political theory

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III-

(2) teaching that the Pioneer situation among other exist without the people, the groups have a philosophy without a socialist ideology. As the people in socialist ideology, the Pioneer Kibbutzim army must be a socialist ideology in order to replace the image if it to serve the field as their military arm.

III. Weaponry
A. Knowledge of
1. Range
2. Rate of fire
3. Loading
4. Unloading
5. Extended Parts
(a) care
6. Stripped Parts
(a) care
(b) disassemble (time limit)
(c) assemble (time limit)
B. Handgun
1. Holding
2. Carrying
3. Firing Techniques
C. Rifle
1. Target Position
2. Holding (Sling)
3. Sighting

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IV

4. Falling Objects
C. Shotgun
1. Recoil Position
2. Reloading
3. Range Limit
4. Falling Objects
D. Automatic Weapons
1. Recoil Position
2. Reloading
3. Burst Firing
4. Falling Objects
5. Cone of Dispersion
E. Shooting
1. Correct alignment
2. Weather conditions
3. Distances
4. Aiming
F. Handguns & Heavy Weapons
1. Police
2. State
(a) Police
(b) military
3. Federal
(a) FBI
(b) CIA
(c) Military

IV. Armed Duty
1. Why
2. When
(a) conditions of
(b) conditions when

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V

V. Second Entrance (In detail for duties and drills, Leaders)
1. Deployment
a. position
b. Advancement
c. Retreat
2. The COP
a. 2 riflemen, 1 auto-rifleman

VI. Field Training
1. Living in and by the Kalamazoo
2. Intercourse with fellow marines
3. There should be about a three day camp out, with rations for one meal, and a breakfast and dinner during the whole camp out.

VII. Economy Organization
1. Rights of Soldiers
A. Name, Regular Enlistment (term)
B. Medical Right to service
C. Right and Duty to escape
D. Unions Agreements

VIII. A test should be given at the end of the course and a test should be given during camp and if a failure in either one should be found the individual

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Page 2406

wks Arrd and wrks of negative rings

1. I, II
2. III, IV, V
3. IV, V
4. VI, VII and text

RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The foregoing documents were seized and are being held as evidence at the Chicago Office of the FBI.

A characterization of the BPP is attached as an appendix hereto.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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FBI

Date: 6/6/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1291)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter and particularly the "Suggested Plan For the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure," or alleged war plans for the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

In view of the special significance of this information, it is set forth as a separate LHM and a more comprehensive LHM concerning all of the items seized during the FBI raid on 6/4/69 of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, follows.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
June 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), incidental to the executing of federal warrants at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the headquarters of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), seized the following documents:

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.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

Incidental to a search to locate federal fugitives at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the premises of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), the following documents were located in a brown record box which was in the private office on the southeast corner of the second floor of that building:

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] DMP/bab Date dictated 6/6/69

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.

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10x

SECRET

Suggestion for the Cover
Sheet Design of the United States
Power Situation

Problem:

Compile History of Puerto
Rican Revolution and
Show: To cause Chart to Indicate
Puerto Rico in position to take
Repression measures against
the Nationalist Party and
thereby cause the Flow of Events
into the Revolutionary Complex
Plan to be used when Events
reaches this Level.

Destruction of: All key Communication
a. Communication (Blue Pin)
1. Telephone
2. Radio
3. T.V.
B. Power (Blue Pin)
1. Light
2. Gas
C. Industrial Complex (Green Pin)
1. Factories, etc
D. Food Distribution (Blue Pin)
1. Non-Perishables (first)
2. Perishables (second)
E. Transportation
1. Sugar City (Pale) Sugar Cane
Land Transport (Light), Sugar Cane
2. Cities City (Pale) Farm Products

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Page 2413

3. Air-Force, Airports, Airfields
4. Waterways, (Docks)
5. Bridges
6. Navigation (Canal)

Execution of: (All field services)
a. Civil Officials (Courts)
1. Aliens (Deportation)
2. Taxes (Audit)
3. Military (Draft)
a. State
b. Federal
4. Emergency Classification
Communities, Cities, Counties
of Emergency Importance

Other Areas:
A. Area Map (Indicating location of Districts)
B. Police Strength (Indicating police supply ratio)
C. Military Strength (Indicating relative strength of armies)
D. Airplane Strength.

Other Requirements:
Each Area Chapter should include (Local Area Planning Centers and the need for Liaison) (Local Area Planning Centers and the need for Liaison) (Local Area Planning Centers and the need for Liaison)

Diagram for Sec.

Suggested Organization of Section

I. Problem:
   A. Separation from Main Body
II. Cause:
   B. Movement to prevent this
III. Theory:
   A. Action to function as part of
      independent team of Marines
      and as one of the overall arm
      of the Main Body
IV. Practice:
   A. Commander
   B. Intelligence
      1. Internal
      2. External
   C. Political
   D. Medical
   E. Communication
   F. Supply

A, B, C, D, E, and F. must receive
this training from the regimental
staff in Camp Lejeune, and come back to
Section and function in their appointed
in their respective sections.

Notes

A. Commander: Section Leader, etc.
Each section functions smoothly.

B. Intelligence: 1. Know the weapons
   a. Internal, To know the weapons
      and strength of each member, and
      to make his actions in any given
      situation, to expose all weak-
      nesses

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mobilizing people and actions within the section. The activities to be carried out will include except section Council and Political Party

a. Extension to other villages within section area.

c. Political Sub-Committee)
Teaching and maintaining a high level of Political Ideology of party

d. Medical: Primary job, building involved members of section secondary job, aiding the sick of the areas of the people

e. Communication: Handling communication between section and Main Body and within Section, and (if given time) between people and Section

f. Supply: collection and distribution of supplies.

Other duties

1. Secondary Council, to handle matters relating (maybe withdrawn as a result by Main Body) Democratic Council

2. Elected citizens, to be given to section who are outstanding in relation to the people as well as the party. This will build confidence and increase morale.

3. Elected Title Name, Example Night fighter, Big Chief Fine people

will also help kids make

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Page 2418

Military Training Activity

A 4 weeks mandatory class for all members, (Tue, Thurs and Sun) with the participation of all non-members. The classes should be conducted by a civilian staff, classes conducted expressing party ideology, and stressing military discipline at all times! Ex. Upon the entering of the classroom of the military instructor all talking should cease and all trainees should take a firm attention standing position and remain in this manner until given the order to be seated. All classes or class activities should begin with all Power the People and with the People's Revolution. The main purpose of the class is to give every party member a basic practical knowledge of the military phase of the People's struggle. There should be no absenteeism from the Political Education Classes (Training) upon being a military trained without a people's ideology is a hired killer and the people don't need no hired killers. Classes should be conducted in an orderly manner at all times.

Structure of the Classes

I. Discipline:

a. Discipline is the exact execution of orders resulting from an intelligent willingness rather than one based solely upon habit or fear. Discipline is necessary to secure unity of

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which alone can triumph over the seemingly impossible conditions of battle. The party member must be able to recognize and face fearful fear is the enemy of discipline. A man undisciplined will turn to panic and a unit that panics is no longer a disciplined unit but a mob. There is no sane person who is without fear but with good discipline and high morale all can face danger. Punishment of individual members for breaches of discipline are sometimes necessary, but only to reform or eliminate those who are unfit to serve the People's Revolution.

(1) To be learned verbatim and understood thoroughly
  (a) 12 discipline of the Party (Pg 1)
  (b) 3 Main Rules of Discipline (Pg 2)
  (c) 8 Points of Attention
(2) Chain of Command
  (a) Trying to understand problems with self first, and if no success go to next ranking member
(3) Military Respect
  (a) People Respect
  (b) Party Respect
  (c) Rank Respect

II. Integration of Military and Political Ideology.

(1) Canceling the false idea that there is a contradiction between Military and Political ideology

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III-

(2) teaching that the Principal enemy never exist without the people, the people have a right without a socialist ideology. As the people is receiving ideology, the Principal Enemy must be a socialist ideology in order to replace the people if it to serve the field as their military aim.

III. Weaponry
A. Knowledge of
1. Range
2. Rate of fire
3. Loading
4. Unloading
5. Extended Parts
@ use
6. Stripped Parts
(a) use
(b) disassemble (time limit)
(c) assemble (time limit)
B. Handgun
1. Holding
2. Carrying
3. Firing Techniques
C. Rifle
1. Ready Position
2. Holding (Short Range)
3. Reloading

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IV

4. Falling Objects
C. Shotgun
1. Recoil Position
2. Reloading
3. Aiming
4. Pulling Trigger
D. Automatic Weapons
1. Recoil Position
2. Reloading
3. Aiming
4. Pulling Trigger
5. Controlling
E. Shooting
1. Correct alignment
2. Various conditions
3. Distances
4. Firing
F. Knowledge of Enemy Weapons
1. Police
2. State
(a) Police
(b) military
3. Federal
(a) FBI
(b) CIA
(c) Military

IV. Guard Duty
1. Why
2. How
(a) Conditions
(b) Conditions

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V

V. Second Entrance (In Detail for
duties and Responsibilities)
1. Deployment
a. position
b. Advancement
c. Retreat
2. The CCP
a. 2 riflemen, 1 auto-rifleman

VI. Field Training
1. Living in and by the Elements
2. Cheerfulness with fellow marines
3. There should be about a
three day camp out, with rations
for one meal, and breakfast
and lunch during the whole camp
out.

VII. Economy Organization
1. Rights of Soldiers
a. Name, Regular Christian
Burial (Army)
b. Medical Aid in emergency
c. Rights and Duty to
escape
d. Unions Agreements

VIII. A test should be given at the
end of the course and a score
should be given the training and
gain and it be failed in which
should be found the soldier

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Wks Arcs and weeks of augmentation

1. I, II
2. III, IV, V
3. IV, VI
4. VI, VII and last

RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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A characterization of the BPP is attached as an appendix hereto.

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E: BLACK PANTHER PARTY

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

On June 4, 1969 SA [redacted] was present at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, when arrests were made for harboring a fugitive from justice, in building occupied by an organization calling themselves the Black Panthers. Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office instructed SA [redacted] to conduct a lawful search of the building in which the arrests were made, with assistance of other Special Agents of the FBI.

Posters, pamphlets, printed material and machines were observed on the walls, floors, desks and chairs and it appeared to SA [redacted] that these items would be subject to seizure under a search warrant issued in conformance with Rule 41 (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in conjunction with violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2383, 2384 and 2385.

Section 2383 relates to rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof or in giving aid and comfort thereto.

Section 2384 relates to conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United Statts, etc.

Section 2385 relates to willfully advocating, etc. the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the printing, etc. of material, and the organizing, etc. of persons for such purposes.

SA [redacted] therefore directed that certain materials be seized and preserved as evidence of violations of laws of the United States, possibly being committed in presence of Agents, both as mere evidence and as material designed or intended for use or which is or has been used as means of committing a criminal offense (Rule 41 (b)) and material that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3103a).

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File# [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6-5-69

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.

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In conducting this search, the following matters were considered:

The arrests were completed between approximately 5:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. and it would not be possible to prepare detailed affidavits for search warrant and appear before the U.S. Commissioner or a District Court judge for several hours.

The building had been prepared with electrical devices and with solid steel doors and iron doors and bars placed over entrances, exits and windows, thusly preventing any entrance without breaking and entering and with use of firearms. Several weapons were present and seized and it is known to Agents that this organization calling themselves the Black Panthers has consistently stated that attempts to search or to effect arrests would be violently resisted, even with firearms.

That attempts to enter the building had met with no co-operation of any kind from persons in the building, and any future attempts to enter would undoubtedly be met in the same way, necessitating an armed force sufficient to effect the execution of a search warrant, thus making it impractical to obtain and effect a search by warrant on the same day.

Liklihood of destruction of evidence and removal of evidence while the paperwork necessary for a search by search warrant was being accomplished and filed.

Tenseness of the general neighborhood due to prior racial disorders.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

On June 4, 1969 SA [redacted] was present at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, when arrests were made for harboring a fugitive from justice, in building occupied by an organization calling themselves the Black Panthers. Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office instructed SA [redacted] to conduct a lawful search of the building in which the arrests were made, with assistance of other Special Agents of the FBI.

Posters, pamphlets, printed material and machines were observed on the walls, floors, desks and chairs and it appeared to SA [redacted] that these items would be subject to seizure under a search warrant issued in conformance with Rule 41 (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in conjunction with violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2383, 2384 and 2385.

Section 2383 relates to rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof or in giving aid and comfort thereto.

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Section 2385 relates to willfully advocating, etc. the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the printing, etc. of material, and the organizing, etc. of persons for such purposes.

SA [redacted] therefore directed that certain materials be seized and preserved as evidence of violations of laws of the United States, possibly being committed in presence of Agents, both as mere evidence and as material designed or intended for use or which is or has been used as means of committing a criminal offense (Rule 41 (b)) and material that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3103a).

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File# [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6-5-69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2429

In conducting this search, the following matters were considered:

The arrests were completed between approximately 5:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. and it would not be possible to prepare detailed affidavits for search warrant and appear before the U.S. Commissioner or a District Court judge for several hours.

The building had been prepared with electrical devices and with solid steel doors and iron doors and bars placed over entrances, exits and windows, thusly preventing any entrance without breaking and entering and with use of firearms. Several weapons were present and seized and it is known to Agents that this organization calling themselves the Black Panthers has consistently stated that attempts to search or to effect arrests would be violently resisted, even with firearms.

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Likelihood of destruction of evidence and removal of evidence while the paperwork necessary for a search by search warrant was being accomplished and filed.

Tenseness of the general neighborhood due to prior racial disorders.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

DATE: OCT 30 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify but attests to the accuracy of the following information,

[redacted] advised on the dates indicated:

10/8/69 LYNN FRENCH, MANUEL DOZIER.

These persons will more or less represent the BPP at an alleged rally [redacted] at the International Harvester Plant, 2600 South California, 10/9/69.

[redacted]

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

10/7/69 RON SATCHEL, FRED N. JOHNSON, FRED HAMPTON, DEBRA JOHNSON

These Panthers, JOHNSON pregnant by HAMPTON, are residing at 2337 West Monroe Street and HAMPTON is using the name FRED M. JOHNSON.

LOUIS TRULOCK

This Panther resides on the second floor, Room 10, in a building located on the corner of Jackson and Monroe. This person is allegedly very adapt to picking locks, is also very knowledgeable in the art of robbery.

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10/9/69 FRED HAMPTON,

HAMPTON has decided to support the actions of but not necessarily participate in those actions. was the major reason HAMPTON took any position at all, the reason being that gives the Panthers whatever they want.

10/9/69 RON SATCHEL, FRED HAMPTON, JEWEL COCK, WILLIAM O'NEAL, LYNN FRENCH, JOHN WILLIAMS, RICHARD BLACK, JOAN GRAY, STEPHNEY FISHER,

stopped at BPP Headquarters on 10/8/69, and, according to HAMPTON, related to HAMPTON that the planned on causing some "shit" at Lincoln Park during their rally scheduled for 10/8/69. HAMPTON had SATCHEL, COOK and himself stay at the BPP office and sent the others to observe the "shit" which would allegedly take place at Lincoln Park, requesting when it started all were to call the office.

10/9/69 BOBBY RUSH.

RUSH is appearing in court at Urbana, Illinois, today concerning his appeal regarding his six month weapons conviction. If incarcerated, the Panthers will hold a rally.

Springfield telephonically advised that RUSH received a continuance until October 28, 1969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2433

10/15/69 BEVELINA POWELL

POWELL resides at 6819 East End Avenue.

10/28/69 LUCY MONTGOMERY, JEWEL COOK, BPP FINANCES

MONTGOMERY gave COOK a check for $260 which money will allegedly be used to rent him a new apartment. MONTGOMERY also gave the BPP a $75 check.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2434

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] DATE: OCT 8 0 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify but attests to the accuracy of the following information,

[redacted] advised on the dates indicated:

10/8/69 LYNN FRENCH, MANUEL DOZIER.

These persons will more or less represent the BPP at an alleged rally [redacted] at the International Harvester Plant, 2600 South California, 10/9/69.

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Page 2435

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

10/7/69 RON SATCHEL, FRED N. JOHNSON, FRED HAMPTON, DEBRA JOHNSON

These Panthers, JOHNSON pregnant by HAMPTON, are residing at 2337 West Monroe Street and HAMPTON is using the name FRED M. JOHNSON.

LOUIS TRULOCK

This Panther resides on the second floor, Room 10, in a building located on the corner of Jackson and Monroe. This person is allegedly very adapt to picking locks, is also very knowledgeable in the art of robbery.

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Page 2436

10/9/69 FRED HAMPTON,

HAMPTON has decided to support the actions of but not necessarily participate in those actions. was the major reason HAMPTON took any position at all, the reason being that gives the Panthers whatever they want.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2437

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MONTGOMERY gave COOK a check for $260 which money will allegedly be used to rent him a new apartment. MONTGOMERY also gave the BPP a $75 check.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2438

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 11/6/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information.

[redacted] advised as follows on the dates indicated:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2439

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

11/2[illegible]69 LOGAN, MARVIN; JESSE WARD

LOGAN is a good friend of WARD's. LOGAN is considered a member of the BPP, is not very functional and is considered by most members as a fool or just stupid. He is not privileged to any "inside" information.

MARSHALL, HARRY JAMES

This person is not a Panther, but is a friend of a Panther. This person appeared at BPP Headquarters, Chicago, on or about October 24, 1969, in his military uniform. The BPP members for some reason do not like him.

LEWIS, RAY

This person is a BPP member, about 21 or 22 years old, 5'10", brown skinned, 150-155 pounds, goatee. It is not known where this person resides but is possibly from the Peoria, Illinois, area originally.

SCOTT, JAMES

SCOTT is either a new member or what is called a friend of the BPP (one who supports the BPP but not considered a member). He is about 20 years old, 5'9", 180 pounds and dark skinned. He is not well known.

BRAKES, CLIFTON

This person is a former BPP member who has allegedly resigned. He is not well known.

ROBINSON, JOHN

This person is not well known. His BPP membership application indicates that he resides at 1208 West 64th Street, telephone number WA-5-1248 and shows him to be an expert in Karate.

SANDERS, CHARLES

This name is familiar as connected with the BPP, however, nothing specific is recalled.

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Page 2440

[redacted]ETERSON, CHERYL

This Panther resides at 2337 West Monroe and works out of the South Side BPP Office.

JORDAN, NADINE

This person, [redacted] is friendly to some BPP members, however, is not known to be a Panther.

STINSON, PAUL

This person is a BPP member, however, has not been seen in Chicago area for a while. He was not very active.

FISHER, STEPHANIE

FISHER is the correct name. She is the Lieutenant of Communications of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois BPP, takes all notes for various appointments, is well informed on all BPP members and activities.

ELDRIDGE, JERI

[redacted] She currently resides at 2337 West Monroe [redacted]

JOHNSON, RONALD

JOHNSON is no longer known to be functioning as a BPP member, his vehicle license is 502-519 and his phone number is 681-1032.

WALTON, HARLON

Talk among Panthers first indicated that this person was a Panther, however, inquiry now indicates that this person never was a Panther, but close friends of some of those Panthers indicted by the Illinois Cook County Grand Jury on June 9, 1969. Further a search of available BPP membership application record files failed to locate any person by this name.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2441

[redacted]

MAYNON, JOSEPH

This is a Panther who is no longer functioning.

EDELEN, CAROL

This person is a Panther serving on the Communications Cadre. She is about 20 years old, 5'7", weighing about 130 pounds and light skinned.

BARRETT, AUDREY

This Panther has two addresses, 1826 South Millard, telephone 522-9634, and 3420 West 16th Street, telephone 522-9867.

KING, STEVE; SAM LATSON

This Panther works on the south side for the BPP; he is about 21 years old, 5'6", 145-150 pounds, and is well-known by SAM LATSON.

MC DONALD, RAYMOND M.

Search of available BPP membership applications shows this person residing at 7538 South May, telephone number 651-8790, however, is unknown to source.

MARTIS, CHARLES; FRED HAMPTON

Photo from CB 2676380 of Chicago Police Department records is MARTIS. Original talk among BPP leaders after Illinois Cook County Grand Jury indictments indicated this person to be a BPP member, however, current indications are that this person has never been a BPP member. This person is a close friend of HAMPTON's.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2442

[redacted]

ROSTICK, ROBERT

This Panther is 19 or 20 years and is known as RALPH and is assigned to the Health Cadre.

BROWN, ANDREW; JESSE WARD

This Panther works for the BPP on the south side, is a close friend of WARD's. He is dark-skinned, 5'11", weighs about 180 and likes to box.

ROYSTER, AARON

This Panther resides at 1310 Washburne, telephone number 829-9161, is allegedly an expert in guerrilla warfare. He was born in 1942, is about 6'1" to 2" and weighs about 200 pounds. He works for the BPP on the south side.

AUSTIN, THEODORE

This person is allegedly a BPP member, however, is unknown by name.

CLARK, ALAN BRUCE

There is an ALLEN (phonetic) (LNU) who fits general description of this person who is a BPP member.

WELCH, LOUIS

This person has been to Illinois BPP Headquarters several times, is not well-known and is not very functional, no membership application, among those available was located, but WELCH is considered as a member.

CROSS, EVA

This person is a Panther, but not well-known.

BLAIR, THOMAS

This person has been at Illinois BPP Headquarters, but is not well-known. It is thought that he drives a 1957 tan Ford.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2443

RICHARDSON, CHARLES

Membership application available lists this person's address as 1919 Warren, telephone number SE-8-2547. RICHARDSON is not well-known.

AMOS, JAMES LEE; AMOS, HYSAN JAMES

Photo from Chicago Police Department, IR 103617, viewed and identifies the above persons as one in the same.

LAIRD, ROBERT LEE

This person is considered a friend of the BPP and not a member. He resides at 2015 West St. Charles Road, Maywood, telephone number 344-4929, or 628 South 15th Avenue, Maywood.

SAVAGE, WILLIAM

This person is not well-known. Available BPP membership application indicates he resides at 7412 South Kenwood Avenue, telephone 288-4969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2444

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 11/6/63

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information.

advised as follows on the dates indicated:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2445

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

11/21/69 LOGAN, MARVIN; JESSE WARD

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2446

PETERSON, CHERYL

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JORDAN, NADINE

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2447

[redacted]AYMON, JOSEPH

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2448

[redacted]

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SAVAGE, WILLIAM

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2450

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/21/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

The Chicago Police Department has been furnished the contents of information set forth in this LHM as well as the Illinois States Attorney's Office.

CG T-1 is [redacted]

No matter is being opened in the Chicago Office concerning this matter inasmuch as information indicates the weapons were apparently legally purchased, under the terms of existing Firearms laws, possession of same is apparently rampart throughout BPP members and apartment rent is paid with BPP funds.

Chicago is following this matter closely and if further information developed warranting investigation, Chicago will immediately institute same.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554 Page 2451

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
November 21, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On November 19, 1969, CG T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that allegedly the following items are being kept in the first-floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago:

5 carbines with 50,000 rounds of ammunition

1 case of 30 shot clips for the carbines

3 gas masks

3 smoke bombs, non-explosive type

2 or more loud speakers

5 Ithica riot shot guns, plus ammunition

9 regular 12 gauge shot guns, plus ammunition

4 38 revolvers, plus ammunition

1 357 magnum, plus ammunition

Source stated that all these weapons were allegedly purchased on legal Illinois State Gun Registration Cards issued to female BPP members who have never been arrested.

Source stated that the above apartment serves as a "Panther Crib," meaning that it is available to any BPP member for use, such as sleeping or eating. Source stated that the following individuals are among the most frequently seen at this address:

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.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman;

Billy Brooks, Deputy Minister of Education;

Ronald Satchel, Deputy Minister of Health;

Louis Trulock, Legal Counselor; all Illinois BPP officials, as well as Alvin Jefferies, Robert Campbell and numerous female BPP members including Debra Johnson who is allegedly pregnant by Hampton.

Source added that it is not known to whom the apartment is actually rented; however, the rent is actually paid from BPP funds.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

IN VIEW OF ABOVE INFORMATION AND PAST ACTIVITIES OF BPP MEMBERS MENTIONED ABOVE ALL SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2453

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also Known As Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURPHY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2454

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2455

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
November 21, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

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4 38 revolvers, plus ammunition

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Page 2457

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2458

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 12/12/69

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

This LHM contained information concerning weapons, allegedly legally purchased and other related items being kept in the first floor apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. This apartment is available to any BPP member and names of BPP members most frequently seen at this address were also set forth. It was not known to whom the apartment was actually rented; however, the rent was paid from BPP funds. All persons mentioned were described as armed and extremely dangerous.

The contents of this LHM was orally given to the Chicago Police Department and the Illinois States Attorney's office.

11/23/69 Source advised that Panthers aware Chicago Police Gang Intelligence Unit planning raid on above apartment on 11/25/69 and above items being moved out of apartment. Movie cameras being set up to take pictures of the raid and only two pregnant girls will be in the apartment.

11/24/69 advised Director LYONS of source information of 11/23/69. Director LYONS verified the source information concerning the date of the planned raid and stated that he was cancelling the raid.

NW 88613 Docld:32199554
Page 2459

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

12/1/69 Source advised that weapons were being moved back into 2337 West Monroe Street advised Director LYONS of this information.

12/1 and 2/69 Source information above (12/1/69) was orally given to the Illinois State's Attorney's office and information furnished on 11/21/69, was refurnished, as well as the fact that one saved-off shotgun, exact length unknown, and a stolen riot police shotgun were in the apartment.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2460

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

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Memorandum

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2461

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

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2462

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 11/21/69

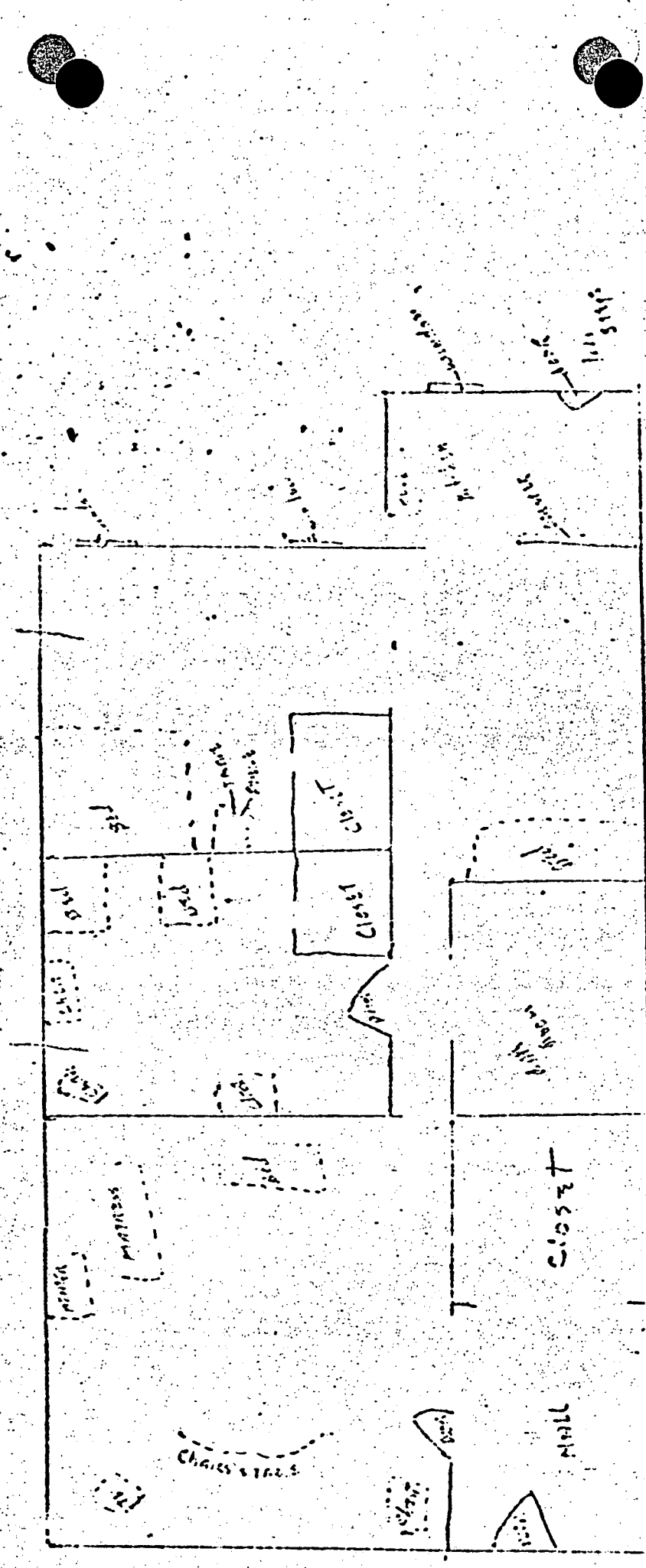
FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM-BPP

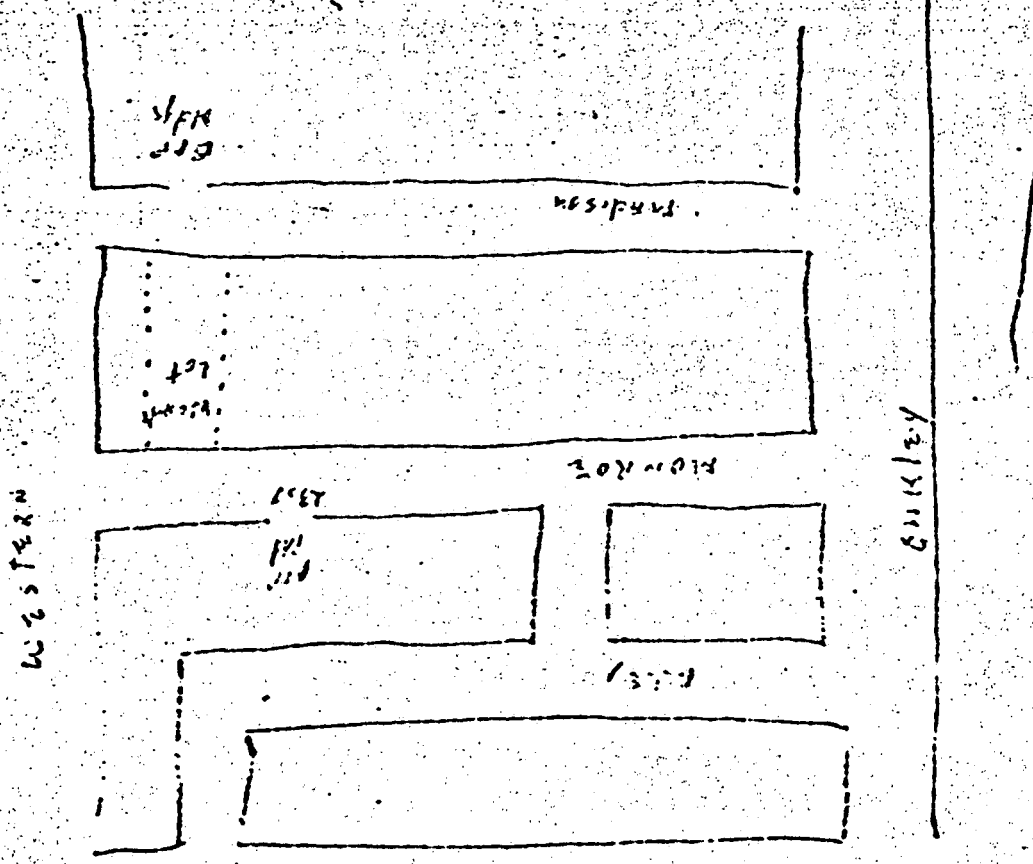
Re Chicago letter to Bureau dated 11/21/69.

Attached is a detail of the address at 2337 West Monroe Street. first floor apartment, as furnished by _____ on November 19, 1969, which information was orally furnished to the Chicago Police Department and Illinois State Attorney's Office:

NW 88608 DocId:32199554
Page 2463


CLOSET
CLOSET
MATTRESS
MATTRESS
DOOR

N



S

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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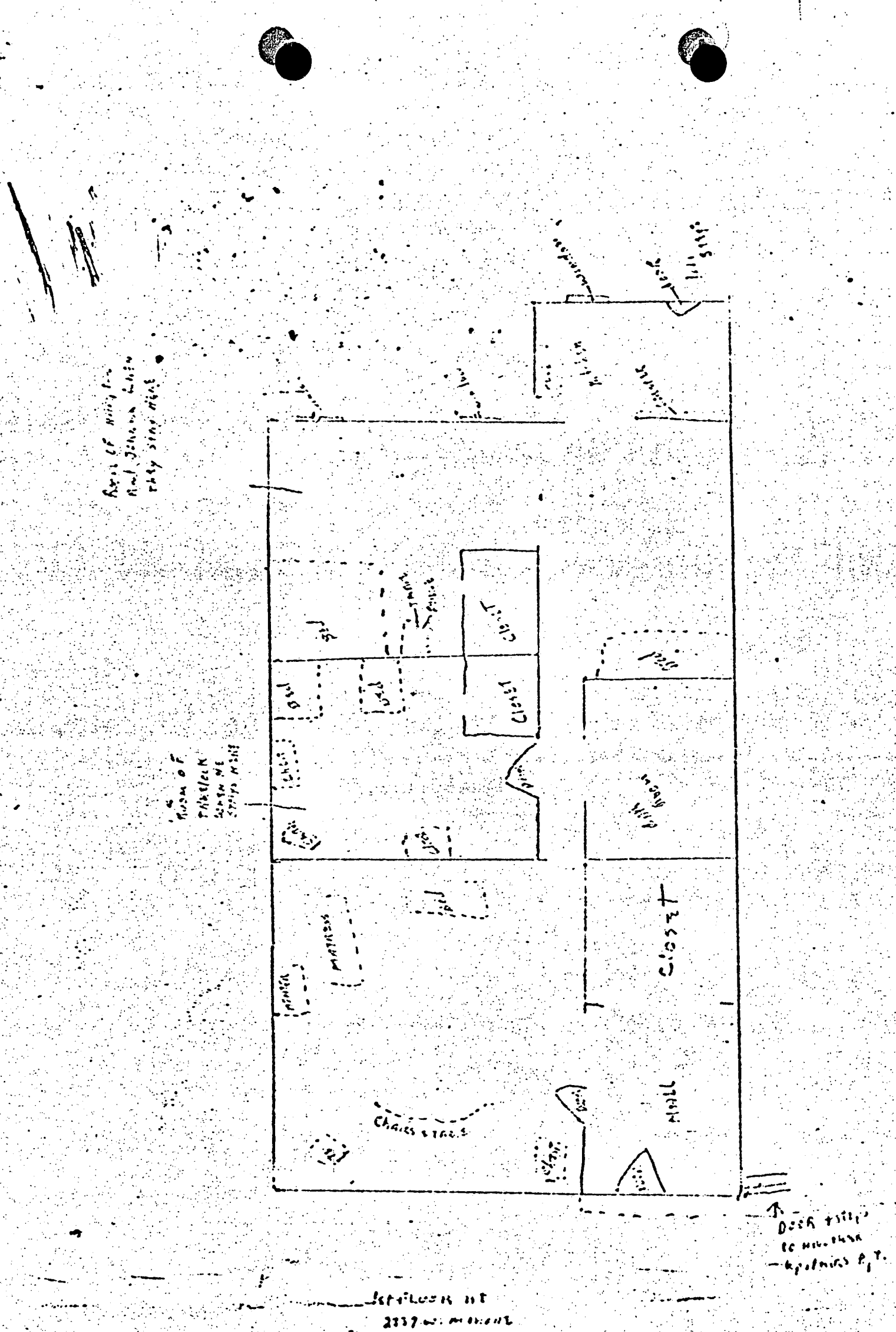
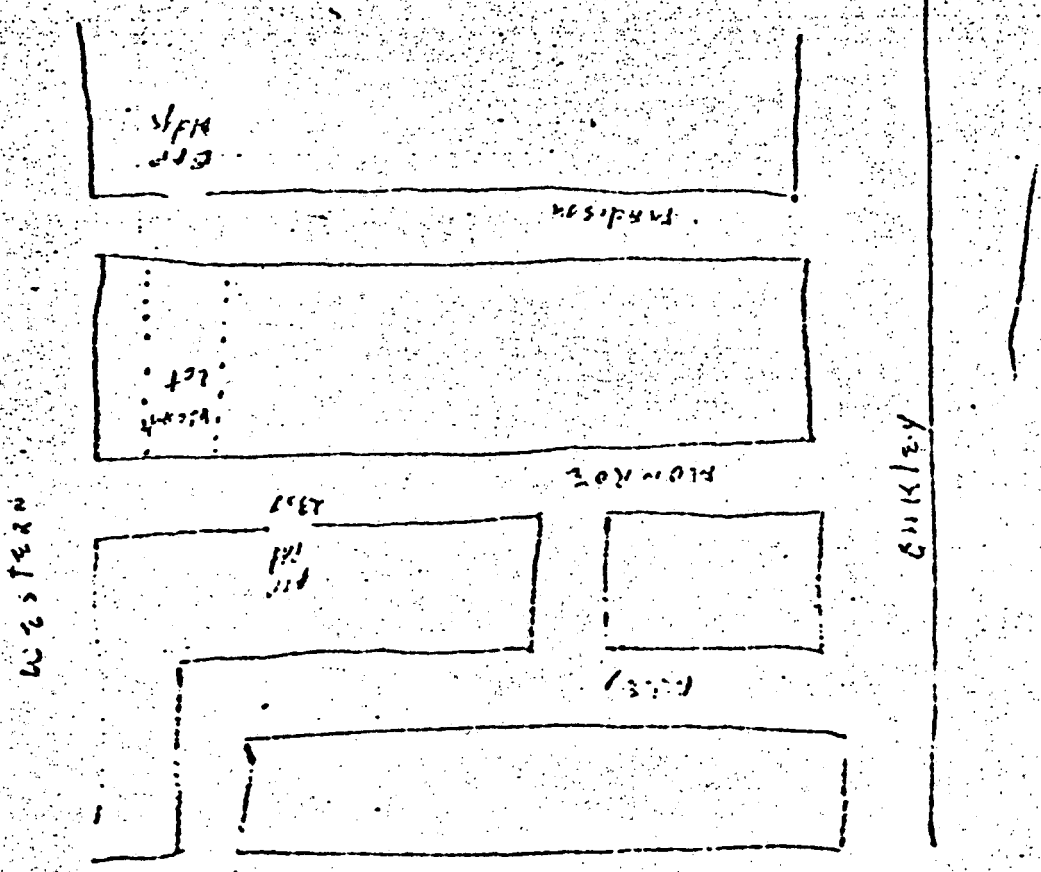
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


CLOSET
CLOSET
CLOSET
MIRROR
MIRROR
DOOR

N



FBI

Date: 12/5/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM-BPP
OO: San Francisco

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. Two copies of the LHM are being furnished the _____ and _____ Divisions in lieu of their interest in this matter.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2469

Serial number information regarding weapons confiscated by police during the raid as set forth in the LHM are being obtained and appropriate action will be taken with respect to possible ARL violation.

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM concerning statements by Sergeant DANIEL GROTH with respect to the shooting of Deputy Chairman FRED HAMPTON reflects that HAMPTON was found in the rear bedroom with a loaded .45 pistol in his hand and a shotgun by his side. GROTH advised that an individual appeared in the doorway and later was identified as HAMPTON with both the shotgun and the pistol in his hand firing at police officers. As a result of this, the officers returned the fire, killing HAMPTON.

While Police Department, has developed no specific information regarding any planned violence as a result of the raid and death of two Panthers, the Police Department is affording the area in the vicinity of Panther Headquarters with added coverage. sources of the Chicago Office have developed no information to date indicating any planned violence is under consideration at this time. along with has advised that no definite plans regarding possible demonstrations or other activities will be formulated until after the funeral of HAMPTON. Chicago will continue to follow closely the activities of the Panther Party and advise the Bureau and interested offices of any future pertinent developments.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 5, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix hereto. Confidential sources utilized in this characterization and those set forth below have all furnished reliable information in the past.

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated November 21, 1969, captioned as above, reflecting information from CG T-1, who advised that allegedly firearms were being kept in the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A Chicago Police Department source advised on December 4, 1969, that officers of the Cook County State's Attorney Office conducted an early morning raid on a BPP apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. The officers, armed with a search warrant and weapons, approached the above location at 5:00 a.m., on the above date, and in attempting to gain admission in order to serve the warrant, were met with shotgun fire.

The gun battle that ensued resulted in the death of Fred Allen Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter, BPP, and Mark Clark, a BPP leader from Peoria, Illinois. Seven individuals were arrested as a result of the raid. Those arrested were:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Brenda Harris, Negro female, age 18, residing at 1848 South Hamlin. Harris received a gunshot wound in the hand and right leg.

Verlina Brewer, Negro female, age 17, residing at 125 West 107th Street. Brewer was wounded in the legs.

Blair Anderson, Negro male, age 18, residing at 6943 South Justine. Anderson received a groin and leg wound.

Ronald (Doc) Satchel, Negro male, age 19, Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, listing 2337 West Monroe Street as his address. Satchel was wounded in the right leg, right flank, and right hand.

Deborah Johnson, Negro female, age 19, Lieutenant of Finance, Illinois BPP, listing 2337 West Monroe Street as her residence.

Lewis Trulock, Negro male, age 19, Legal Counsel, residing at 1900 West Jackson Boulevard.

Harold Bell, Negro male, age 23, Captain of Defense, Illinois BPP, residing at 317 Howard Street, Rockford, Illinois.

According to the Police Department source, the individuals arrested will be charged before the Cook County Grand Jury with attempted murder.

Sergeant Daniel Groth, Cook County State's Attorney Police, advised on the above date he had led the other officers in conducting the raid and stated that when he approached the door to the apartment, he knocked and identified himself as a police officer and stated he was in possession of a search warrant to search the premises. Groth stated that upon receiving no response, he repeated his demand for entry and after seveal minutes had passed, forced the door open. Sergeant Groth stated he was accompanied by four police officers with four additional officers

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entering through the back door of the apartment. Upon entering the apartment, Groth spotted a woman with a shotgun. The woman fired the shotgun and the police returned the fire. Sergeant Groth stated the firing of the shotgun created enough light in the darkness to illuminate a man standing behind the door, also armed with a shotgun. One of the officers exchanged shots with this man. The individual was hit and was later identified as that of Mark Clark. Groth stated at this point he called for the Panthers to surrender and heard a man's voice reply, "Shoot it out". The statement was made from someplace in the apartment. Shooting again resumed and one of the officers, John Ciszewski, shouted that he had been shot. (Officer Ciszewski received minor wounds, was treated at the hospital, and released.) Later, Sergeant Groth heard a man shout "Shoot it out with the pigs". Shortly thereafter, the gunfire ceased and those arrested as set forth above surrendered to the police.

At this point, Sergeant Groth stated a body, later identified as Fred Hampton, was found in one of the bedrooms. Sergeant Groth stated a loaded .45 pistol was found in Hampton's hand, and a shotgun was found near his side. Another officer, Edward Carmody, received a wound in the hand by flying glass and was treated and released from the hospital.

A search of the apartment located nine shotguns, one carbine rifle, one .22 caliber rifle, six hand guns, and approximately one to two thousand rounds of ammunition. According to Sergeant Groth, one of the shotguns taken in the raid had been reported stolen from a police car on April 6, 1969.

CG T-1 advised on the above date the only activities being planned by the Chicago BPP Chapter was with respect to the collection of bail money for the remaining Chicago Panther leaders, and also discussed the possibility of making a motion picture depicting the life and killing of Fred Hampton. No definite plans

NW 88613. DocId:32199554
Page 2473

have been formulated regarding this matter. CG T-6 also advised on the above date that numerous unidentified individuals have been in contact with Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Monroe Street, requesting information pertaining to what funeral arrangements had been made. All those contacting the Headquarters were instructed that they should not be sympathetic toward the Panthers because of the killing of Hampton, but should furnish money to be used for bail on those arrested.

This source also stated the local chapter had been in contact with numerous Chicago radio stations in an effort to secure air time on "talk program" type shows in order to discuss the Panther version of Hampton's death. No commitments have been made by local radio stations.

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The release stated the special forces officers allegedly broke in the back door of Hampton's residence, forced their way in, charged into the bedroom, and murdered Hampton in bed without giving him a chance to get up. The release also alleges the officers did not have a search warrant, but merely stated they (the officers) were searching for illegal weapons.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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The release also stated that gunshots had not been fired by BPP personnel and that all of the shots fired by the police were in the bedrooms.

The release concluded the next course of action by the BPP will be to intensify information to the people because another revolutionary brother had been slain in the streets by the fascist "pigs" of this counrty and the people have to seize the time and take power.

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Sergeant Halleran stated the raid was conducted pursuant to a search warrant issued by a local court, alleging that weapons were in this apartment. Recovered during the search was a .22 caliber Derringer-type pistol, approximately two hundred rounds of ammunition, BPP and other literature, and a small amount of marijuana. The raid was conducted without incident and no arrests or injuries were reported. The area in the vicinity of the above apartment was normal.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2476

FBI

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Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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RM-BPP
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] DATE: 12/10/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information [redacted] advised as follows on the indicated dates:

DATE	INOFRIATION
12/1/69	DIANE PRETTE, BOB LEE This person is not known to be a Panther, however, is one of the girls whom LEE stays with on Cleveland. She is a Female Negro, about 21 years old, 5'6", slender, light skinned, approximately 118 pounds.

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12/3/69

CYNTHIA HOWELL, PAMELA HANNAH

Photographes of _____ and _____ are both of HOWELL. HOWELL allegedly took identification of HANNAH with HANNAH's knowledge when she (HOWELL) went to California, allegedly to have a baby.

BILLY BROOKS, JEWEL COOK

These persons were announced as permanently expelled, however, COOK has been reinstated in his former position and it is rumored that BROOKS upon his released from jail will also be reinstated.

FRED HAMPTON, PHYLLIS MONTGOMERY

HAMPTON is spending some nights with this girl, address unknown.

12/6/69

FRED HAMPTON, A. A. RAYNER, BPP

HAMPTON's family want HAMPTON buried in Haynesville (phonetic), Louisiana, where the family burial lot is; however, the Panthers are attempting to gain permission to have him buried in the Chicago, Illinois, area. The body is being taken by A. A. Rayner Funeral Parlor, 3654 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, and allegedly an independent autopsy will or is being done as BPP

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leaders, unknown alleged community and Illinois government leaders, as well as BPP lawyers, feel the bullet holes in walls at 2337 West Monroe, do not back police story of shooting on 12/4 AM. The BPP lawyers allegedly dug bullets from the walls.

HOWARD ALK, FRED HAMPTON, BPP

ALK has taken several photographs of shooting site and will incorporate this into a movie yet to be given a title.

FRED HAMPTON

Body will be available for public viewing at the First Baptist Church, Melrose Park, Illinois, either 12/7 or 8/69.

TOM STREITER, FRED HAMPTON, PAUL SMITH

STREITER, a minister in Maywood, Illinois, and SMITH a neighbor of HAMPTON's family were among those at the above meeting with HAMPTON's family on 12/5/69, and both individuals that they do not believe the police story concerning the shooting and will attempt to cause an investigation into the incident to be conducted.

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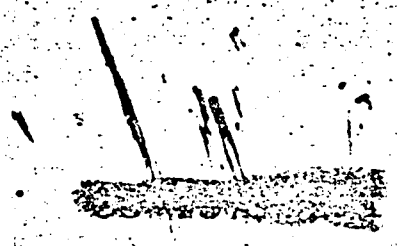

BPP GENERAL ORDERS

Chicago area BPP leaders have warned all members that if they are arrested for any activity which they activated, they will be premantly expelled from the party. This order is allegedly good until canceled. It was made with the idea that Panthers should not ruin any chances to bring charges against the police officers conducting the raid at 2337 West Monroe on 12/4/69.

12/7/69

JEWEL COOK, RUFUS WALLS, WILLIE CALVIN, BOBBY RUSH

It appears that the BPP in the Chicago area will be run by the above individuals.

WILLIAM "BILL" HAMPTON, FRED HAMPTON

Rumors are that WILLIAM HAMPTON, brother of FRED, will be taking FRED's place as Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of BPP. According to Chicago area BPP leaders, this will not happen as HAMPTON's position for BPP publicity must be preserved. Further the BPP theory of his death may be harmed if his position was filled.

BPP FINANCES

As a result of the publicity of the raid on 2337 West Monroe by the police on 12/4/69, the BPP has allegedly recieved

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Page 2488

$19,000 in promised donations, $11,[illegible] of which has either been given in check or cash; HAMPTON's family has also received several thousand. None of this money has been seen, only the Chicago BPP leaders word that this is the amount.

12/9/69

JEWEL COOK, BOBBY RUSH, WILLIE CALVIN, BEVELINA POWELL, HOWARD ALK, MARK CLARK

These people allegedly traveled to Peoria, Illinois, on 12/8/69, taking $1,000 to the family of CLARK for funeral expenses.

FINANCES, FRED HAMPTON

The Panthers allegedly received $2,[illegible] on 12/8/69, in donations given at the funeral home where HAMPTON rests.

FINANCES

Rumor is that the BPP has deposited $6,000 in a savings account at an unknown bank.

FRED HAMPTON, A. A. RAYNER

HAMPTON's body will be removed from Rayner's Funeral Home to the First

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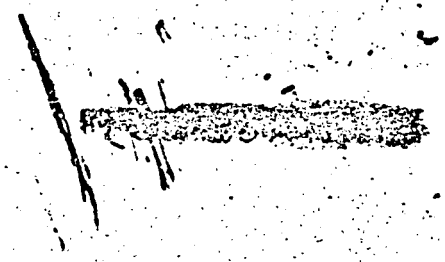
Page 2489



Baptist Church, 2114 Main Street, Melrose Park, via motorcade at about 5:30 p.m., 12/9/69, where services will be conducted then body will be flown

to Haynesville, Louisiana.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2490

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] DATE: 12/10/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information [redacted] advised as follows on the indicated dates:

DATE	INOFRMATION
12/1/69	DIANE PRETTE, BOB LEE This person is not known to be a Panther, however, is one of the girls whom LEE stays with on Cleveland. She is a Female Negro, about 21 years old, 5'6", slender, light skinned, approximately 118 pounds.

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12/3/69

CYNTHIA HOWELL, PAMELA HANNAH

Photographes of _____ and _____ are both of HOWELL. HOWELL allegedly took identification of HANNAH with HANNAH's knowledge when the (HOWELL) went to California, allegedly to have a baby.

BILLY BROOKS, JEWEL COOK

These persons were announced as permanently expelled, however, COOK has been reinstated in his former position and it is rumored that BROOKS upon his released from jail will also be reinstated.

FRED HAMPTON, PHYLLIS MONTGOMERY

HAMPTON is spending some nights with this girl, address unknown.

12/6/69

FRED HAMPTON, A. A. RAYNER, BPP

HAMPTON's family want HAMPTON buried in Haynesville (phonetic), Louisiana, where the family burial lot is; however, the Panthers are attempting to gain permission to have him buried in the Chicago, Illinois, area. The body is being taken by A. A. Rayner Funeral Parlor, 3654 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, and allegedly an independent autopsy will or is being done as BPP

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leaders, unknown alleged community and Illinois government leaders, as well as BPP lawyers, feel the bullet holes in walls at 2337 West Monroe, do not back police story of shooting on 12/4 ff. The BPP lawyers allegedly dug bullets from the walls.

HOWARD ALK, FRED HAMPTON, BPP

ALK has taken several photographs of shooting site and will incorporate this into a movie yet to be given a title.

FRED HAMPTON

Body will be available for public viewing at the First Baptist Church, Melrose Park, Illinois, either 12/7 or 8/69.

TOM STREITER, FRED HAMPTON, PAUL SMITH

STREITER, a minister in Maywood, Illinois, and SMITH a neighbor of HAMPTON's family were among those at the above meeting with HAMPTON's family on 12/5/69. Both individuals that they do not believe the police story concerning the shooting and will attempt to cause an investigation into the incident to be conducted.

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BPP GENERAL ORDERS

Chicago area BPP leaders have warned all members that if they are arrested for any activity which they activated, they will be premantly expelled from the party. This order is allegedly good until canceled. It was made with the idea that Panthers should not ruin any chances to bring charges against the police officers conducting the raid at 2337 West Monroe on 12/4/69.

12/7/69

JEWEL COOK, RUFUS WALLS, WILLIE CALVIN, BOBBY RUSH

It appears that the BPP in the Chicago area will be run by the above individuals.

WILLIAM "BILL" HAMPTON, FRED HAMPTON

Rumors are that WILLIAM HAMPTON, brother of FRED, will be taking FRED's place as Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of BPP. According to Chicago area BPP leaders, this will not happen as HAMPTON's position for BPP publicity must be preserved. Further the BPP theory of his death may be harmed if his position was filled.

BPP FINANCES

As a result of the publicity of the raid on 2337 West Monroe by the police on 12/4/69, the BPP has allegedly recieved

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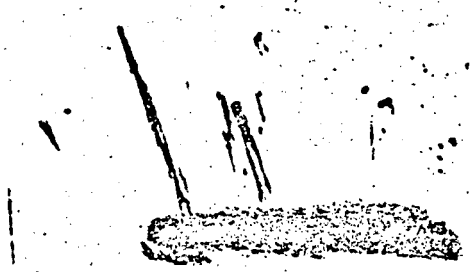

$19,000 in promised donations, $11,[illegible] of which has either been given in check or cash; HAMPTON's family has also received several thousand. None of this money has been seen, only the Chicago BPP leaders word that this is the amount.

12/9/69

JEWEL COOK, BOBBY RUSH, WILLIE CALVIN, BEVELINA POWELL, HOWARD ALK, MARK CLARK

These people allegedly traveled to Peoria, Illinois, on 12/8/69, taking $1,000 to the family of CLARK for funeral expenses.

FINANCES, FRED HAMPTON

The Panthers allegedly received $2,[illegible] on 12/8/69, in donations given at the funeral home where HAMPTON rests.

FINANCES

Rumor is that the BPP has deposited $6,000 in a savings account at an unknown bank.

FRED HAMPTON, A. A. RAYNER

HAMPTON's body will be removed from Rayner's Funeral Home to the First

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Baptist Church, 2114 Main Street, Melrose Park, via motorcade at about 5:30 p.m., 12/9/69, where services will be conducted then body will be flown

to Haynesville, Louisiana.

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1/2/70

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

FROM: SAC CHICAGO [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM - BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT RALLY SCHEDULED FOR THREE P.M., JANUARY FOUR, NEXT, AT AFFRO-ARTS THEATRE, THIRTY NINE THIRTY SEVEN SOUTH DREXEL BOULEVARD, CHICAGO. RALLY IN MEMORIAL TO FRED HAMPTON, DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, KILLED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, IN RAID CONDUCTED BY COOK COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY'S POLICE.

SOURCE ALSO ADVISES BPP TENTATIVELY PLANNING TO ARRANGE OPENING OF "PEOPLES MEDICAL CENTER," FOR PURPOSE OF WHICH WILL BE TO TREAT GHETTO RESIDENTS FREELY.

SOURCE STATES [redacted] BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS BPP, BOB LUCAS, LEADER BLACK LIBERATION ALLIANCE, CHICAGO AND ALDERMAN A. A. "SAMMY" RAINER BEING ADVERTISED AS SPEAKERS. ENTERTAINMENT WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED ACCORDING TO SOURCE AND CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED. MONEY OBTAINED

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Page 2497

WILL BE USED IN DEFENSE OF BPP MEMBERS ARRESTED DURING ABOVE RAID WHEN HAMPTON WAS KILLED.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

1/2/70

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

FROM: SAC CHICAGO [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM - BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.
RELIABLE (A PAST)
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT RALLY SCHEDULED
FOR THREE P.M., JANUARY FOUR, NEXT, [redacted] AFFRO-ARTS THEATRE,
THIRTY NINE THIRTY SEVEN SOUTH DREXEL BOULEVARD, CHICAGO.
RALLY IN MEMORIAL TO FRED HAMPTON, DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN,
ILLINOIS BPP, KILLED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, IN RAID CONDUCTED
BY COOK COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY'S POLICE.

SOURCE ALSO ADVISES BPP TENTATIVELY PLANNING TO ANNOUNCE
OPENING OF "PEOPLES MEDICAL CENTER," THE PURPOSE OF WHICH WILL
FREELY
BE TOTREAT GHETTO RESIDENTS.

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DEFENSE, ILLINOIS BPP, BOB LUCAS, LEADER BLACK LIBERATION
ALLIANCE,
CHICAGO
AND ALDERMAN A. A. "SAMMY" RAINER BEING ADVERTISED AS
SPEAKERS. ENTERTAINMENT WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED ACCORDING
TO SOURCE AND CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED. MONEY OBTAINED

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2499

WILL BE USED IN DEFENSE OF BPP MEMBERS ARRESTED DURING ABOVE RAID WHEN HAMPTON WAS KILLED.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

1/5/70

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM-BPP.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS CHAPTER, BPP, TO MAKE NEWS ANNOUNCEMENT INSTANT TO LOCAL MEDIA THAT PANTHERS HAVE INDEPENDENT PATHOLIGIST REPORT INDICATING FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP AS RESULT OF ILLINOIS STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE RAID DECEMBER FOUR LAST) HAD RECEIVED A DRUG THROUGH EATING APPROXIMATELY EIGHT HOURS BEFORE DEATH. INDICATION IS PANTHERS WILL NOT COOPERATE WITH ILLINOIS COOK COUNTY CORONER'S GRAND JURY SCHEDULED TO CONVENE JANUARY SIX NEXT, TWENTY SIX HUNDRED SOUTH CALIFORNIA, HOWEVER, WILL SUBMIT PATHOLIGIST REPORT. RUSH ALSO CALLED FOR BPP SUPPORTERS TO APPEAR FOR DEMONSTRATION AT ABOVE ADDRESS JANUARY SIX NEXT.

NO VIOLENCE ANTICIPATED OR KNOWN PLANNED BY BPP. APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2501

1/5/70

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM-BPP.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS CHAPTER, BPP, TO MAKE NEWS ANNOUNCEMENT INSTANT TO LOCAL MEDIA THAT PANTHERS HAVE INDEPENDENT PATHOLIGIST REPORT INDICATING FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP AS RESULT OF ILLINOIS STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE RAID DECEMBER FOUR LAST) HAD RECEIVED A DRUG THROUGH EATING APPROXIMATELY EIGHT HOURS BEFORE DEATH. INDICATION IS PANTHERS WILL NOT COOPERATE WITH ILLINOIS COOK COUNTY CORONER'S GRAND JURY SCHEDULED TO CONVENE JANUARY SIX NEXT, TWENTY SIX HUNDRED SOUTH CALIFORNIA, HOWEVER, WILL SUBMIT PATHOLIGIST REPORT. RUSH ALSO CALLED FOR BPP SUPPORTERS TO APPEAR FOR DEMONSTRATION AT ABOVE ADDRESS JANUARY SIX NEXT.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2502

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

70?

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] DATE: 1/7/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RI

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information.

[redacted] advised as follows on 12/23/69:

MIKE GRAY, HOWARD ALK, Film Group, Inc., BERNADINE DORIN, SLIM COLEMAN, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, JAMES MONTGOMERY, [redacted] ANDREWS, DON STANG.

GRAY, ALK, four other unknown white, males, all employees of Film Group, Inc., took movies and photographs of the interior and exterior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on 12/4/69, after the shoot-out with the police, at the direction of CUNNINGHAM, MONTGOMERY, ANDREWS, and STANG. This was done prior to the public being allowed to enter.

DORIN, COLEMAN, several Panthers named unrecalled as well as NBC, WCN, WNUS, WCFL and WVON representatives were required to wait outside while this was being done.

(The fact that these photographs were taken by GRAY, ALK, and four other white males, all employees of Film Group, Inc., as well as the names of the news agencies present was the only information disseminated to the Ill. States Attorney's Office and the Federal Departmental Attorneys presently conducting a FGJ hearing into this shooting.)

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2503

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

70?

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] DATE: 1/7/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
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Page 2504

SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] 2/20/70

SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM-BPP

[redacted] who has provided reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to accuracy of the following

[redacted]

advised on 2/20/70.

According to various stories circulating among BPP leaders and lawyers concerning police raid on 12/4/69, at 2337 West Monroe Street, is that BRENDA HARRIS fired the first shot from a shotgun after the police announced that they were police officers and there to serve a search warrant for possession of illegal weapons.

Source stated that SKIP ANDREW, BPP lawyer, telephonically advised BPP leaders on this date that those surviving above raid are to appear at the Federal Grand Jury hearing on 2/24/70 after 2:00 p.m. at 219 South Dearborn, and all are instructed to plead the Fifth Amendment.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2505

SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] 2/20/70

SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM-BPP

[redacted] who has provided reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to accuracy of the following

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2506

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/5/73

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

Enclose for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

The Chicago, Illinois, Police Department and the Cook County, Illinois, States Attorney's Office, are aware of information contained in this LHM.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2507

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 5, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of the BPP.

"Chicago Sun-Times"

The following advertisement appeared on page 89 of the above newspaper dated March 5, 1970:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of t
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 age

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2508

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

ATTENTION!

JAMES DAVIS	DANIEL GROTH
EDWARD CARMODY	JOHN CISZEWSKI
WILLIAM O'NEAL	ROBERT HUGHES
RAY BRODERICK	GEORGE JONES
JOHN MANDICH	LYNWOOD HARRIS
FRED HOWARD	WILLIAM CORBETT
WILLIAM SEELY	PHILIP JOSEPH (State's Attorney's Police)
EDWARD V. HANRAHAN	RICHARD S. JALOVEC (State's Attorney's)

You are asked to appear and testify

with

THE PANTHER SURVIVORS

before

THE PEOPLE'S INQUEST

into the killings of

FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK

Sunday, March 8, 1970 at 2:00 p.m.

First Congregational Church 40 No. Ashland, Chicago

"Subpoenas have been issued by the will of the people.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2509

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRELL, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2510

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/5/73

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

Enclose for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

The Chicago, Illinois, Police Department and the Cook County, Illinois, States Attorney's Office, are aware of information contained in this LHM.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2511

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 5, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of the BPP.

"Chicago Sun-Times"

The following advertisement appeared on page 89 of the above newspaper dated March 5, 1970:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of t
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.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2512

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

ATTENTION!

JAMES DAVIS	DANIEL GROTH
EDWARD GARMODY	JOHN CISZEWSKI
WILLIAM O'NEAL	ROBERT HUGHES
RAY BROOKRICK	GEORGE JONES
JOHN MANDUSICH	LYNWOOD HARRIS
FRED HOWARD	WILLIAM CORBETT
WILLIAM KELLY	PHILIP JOSEPH (State's Attorney's Police)
EDWARD V. HANRAHAN	RICHARD S. JALOVEC (State's Attorney's)

You are asked to appear and testify

with

THE PANTHER SURVIVORS

before

THE PEOPLE'S INQUEST

into the Killings of

FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK

Sunday, March 8, 1970 at 2:00 p.m.

First Congregational Church 40 No. Ashland, Chicago

*Subpoenas have been issued by the will of the people.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2513

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2514

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/10/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2515

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 10, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On March 8 and 9, 1970, CG T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 8, 1970, approximately 700 people, majority of whom were Negroes, gathered at the First Congregational Church, 40 North Ashland, Chicago, Illinois, where the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) held "the People's Inquest." The "jury" of the "Inquest" consisted of four men and eight women, three of whom were white and nine of whom were black, all allegedly selected from among the persons attending the Emergency Conference, held earlier this date, but more properly by the Chicago, Illinois, BPP leadership. The "coroner," allegedly appointed by the BPP leaders, was Doctor Charles D. Hurst, President of Malcolm X Community College, Chicago, Illinois.

The BPP is characterized in the appendix section attached hereto.

Jewel Cook, Field Secretary, Illinois Chapter, BPP, acted as the "prosecutor," that is, he acted as "the People's lawyer."

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.

The movie, which allegedly was shown on television that is supposedly the reinaction of the raid at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969, by those police officers who actually conducted that raid, was shown at the "Inquest" inasmuch as these officers did not respond to "The People's Subpoena" directed to each to appear before this "Inquest."

Brenda Harris, a BPP survivor of the above raid, told this "Inquest" that she and Mark Clark (deceased BPP leader from Peoria, Illinois) were asleep in the front room of the first floor apartment at the above address, when awakened by a knock on the door. She said that Clark responded by saying, "Just a minute, who is there?" She stated that as she and Clark started toward the door to open it, the door burst open and persons entering were firing guns at them. She stated that Clark was killed and she was wounded. In addition to being wounded, she also claimed to have been beaten and threatened by the raiders.

Ronald Satchel, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that he was asleep in the first bedroom toward the front of the apartment, was awakened by shots, started to put on his pants to see what was happening, was hit by five bullets before he could get into his pants. He also stated that he was handcuffed, pulled out of the bedroom, as well as kicked and cursed by the raiders and then, though badly wounded, was forced to walk out of the apartment to a squad car.

Donette Brewer, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that in addition to being kicked and cursed, even though wounded, she fell from the stretcher as the raiders roughly carried her down the front steps of the above apartment.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Debra Johnson, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that she was in the back bedroom of the above apartment, asleep with Fred Hampton (deceased Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of the BPP) who was also asleep when she heard gunfire. She stated that Hampton raised his head, then lowered it slowly almost immediately and closed his eyes. She stated that a moment later, he was shot as she tried to move him to cover. She stated that Hampton might have been asleep when he was killed.

Harold Bell, a BPP survivor of the above raid, from the [redacted], Illinois, BPP Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, stated that he ran back to where Hampton was sleeping to awaken him, but was pulled from the room before he could do this.

Blair Anderson, a former BPP member and survivor of the above raid, stated that he was asleep in the same room as Satchel when awakened by gunshots. He stated that he immediately crawled under the bed. He stated that he was kicked, beaten and cursed by the police.

Louis Truelock, a BPP survivor of the above raid, was the only survivor who did not appear before the "Inquest."

Source stated that allegedly the reasons Truelock was not allowed to "testify" was due to the alleged reason that he failed to attend any of the alleged secret meetings between the BPP lawyers and the above survivors to rehearse what they were to say at this "Inquest." Further, allegedly Truelock claims he was the one who attempted to awaken Hampton which is not in agreement with Johnson's and Bell's "testimony" above.

Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, introduced the "coroner," "the People's Lawyer," and those "testifying."

Source stated that the "coroner" related that the "jury" found the above BPP survivors "innocent" of any crime and the raiders "guilty of murder." The "coroner" stated, "We, the people, now ask for appropriate action by the State and hold State's Attorney Hanrahan and his men in contempt of the people."

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

THE PEOPLE'S INDICTMENT

INTO THE KILLING OF

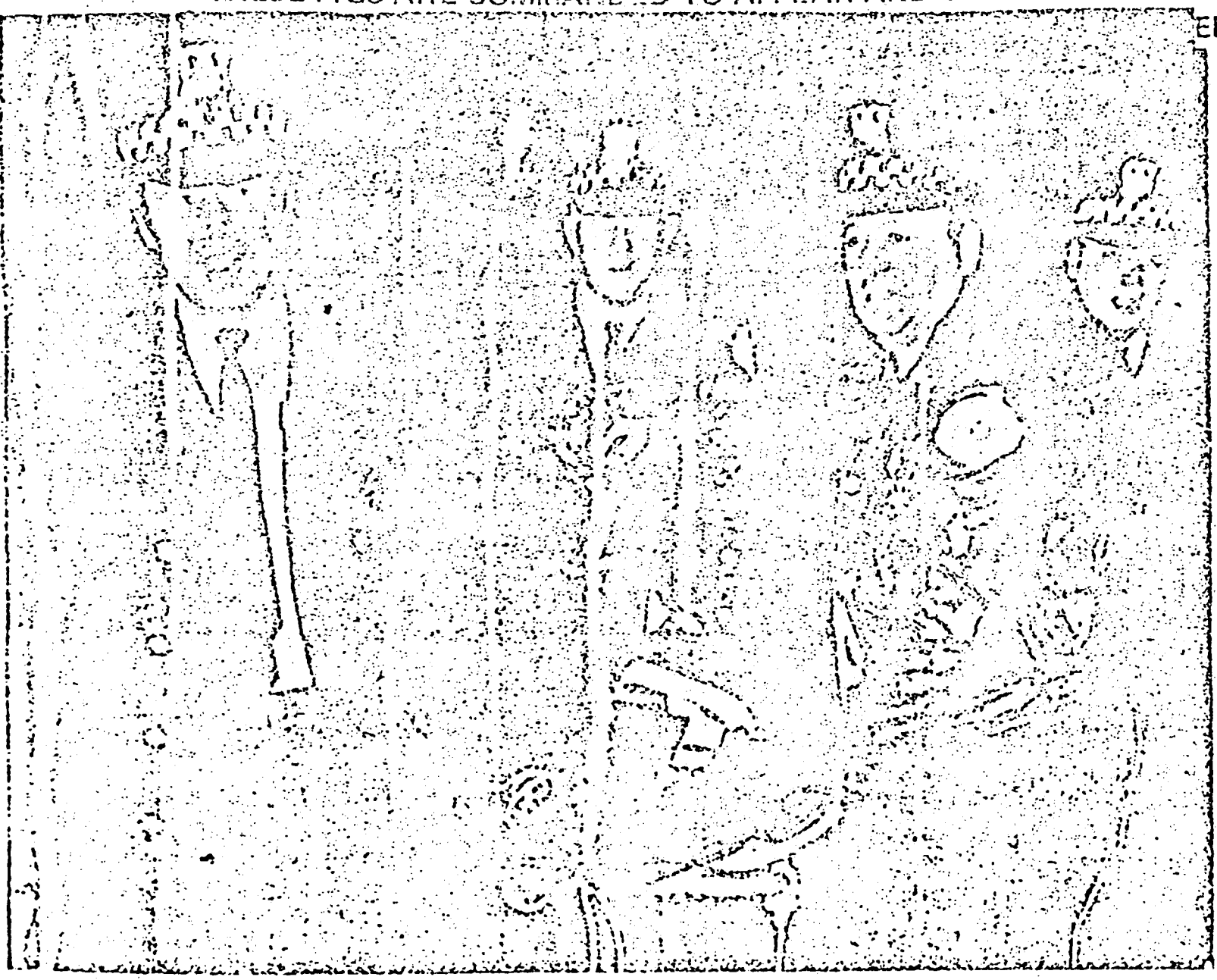
FRED HAMPTON

MARK CLARK

THESE PIGS ARE COMMANDED TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY WITH THE PANTHER SURVIVO

EDWARD V. HANRAH

* James Davis
Ray Broderick
William Kelly
Robert Hughes
William Corbett
Edward Connolly
John Hanrahan
Daniel Groth
George Jones
Philip Joseph
William Gorman
Fred Howard
John Ciszewski
Lynwood Harris
Richard S. Jacobs



GRINNING POLICEMAN and fellow officers carry body of slain Illinois Black Panther leader Fred Hampton, 21, out of Chicago west side apartment. At least one of the raiding policemen has been identified as a member of the Chicago-area Klu Klux Klan. This allegation has not been mentioned or discussed by white press, though it could shed light on the motives of the man who invaded Hampton's apartment and shot him and Mark Clark, 22, to death.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

SUBPOENAS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPL

Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were murdered by State's Attorney Hanrahan and his cohorts.. These [illegible] murderous hoodlums used the old Klu Klux Klan tactic of killing a few niggers to keep the rest in line. When the pigs saw the people were concerned about the deaths they tried to justify their actions by holding a [illegible] At the inquest you could see the pigs were lying because each one had a different story. But still the all white hand picked, upper class, racist jury found the verdict to be JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE. Come to the people's inquest to find out the truth. Then it will be up to the people to see and decide that justice is done.

WE WELCOME ALL PEOPLE TO WITNESS THIS INQUEST

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1970
2:00 p.m.
FIRST Congregational Church
40 No. ASHLAND

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

III. Chapter
Black Panther Party 243-8276
2350 w. Madison 738-0778

In view of the above and past activities of above BPP members, all should be considered armed and dangerous.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MUSEE, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/10/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2522

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 10, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On March 8 and 9, 1970, CG T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 8, 1970, approximately 700 people, majority of whom were Negroes, gathered at the First Congregational Church, 40 North Ashland, Chicago, Illinois, where the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) held "the People's Inquest." The "jury" of the "Inquest" consisted of four men and eight women, three of whom were white and nine of whom were black, all allegedly selected from among the persons attending the Emergency Conference, held earlier this date, but more properly by the Chicago, Illinois, BPP leadership. The "coroner," allegedly appointed by the BPP leaders, was Doctor Charles D. Hurst, President of Malcolm X Community College, Chicago, Illinois.

The BPP is characterized in the appendix section attached hereto.

Jewel Cook, Field Secretary, Illinois Chapter, BPP, acted as the "prosecutor," that is, he acted as "the People's lawyer."

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.

The movie, which allegedly was shown on television that is supposedly the reinaction of the raid at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969, by those police officers who actually conducted that raid, was shown at the "Inquest" inasmuch as these officers did not respond to "The People's Subpoena" directed to each to appear before this "Inquest."

Brenda Harris, a BPP survivor of the above raid, told this "Inquest" that she and Mark Clark (deceased BPP leader from Peoria, Illinois) were asleep in the front room of the first floor apartment at the above address, when awakened by a knock on the door. She said that Clark responded by saying, "Just a minute, who is there?" She stated that as she and Clark started toward the door to open it, the door burst open and persons entering were firing guns at them. She stated that Clark was killed and she was wounded. In addition to being wounded, she also claimed to have been beaten and threatened by the raiders.

Ronald Satchel, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that he was asleep in the first bedroom toward the front of the apartment, was awakened by shots, started to put on his pants to see what was happening, was hit by five bullets before he could get into his pants. He also stated that he was handcuffed, pulled out of the bedroom, as well as kicked and cursed by the raiders and then, though badly wounded, was forced to walk out of the apartment to a squad car.

Donette Brewer, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that in addition to being kicked and cursed, even though wounded, she fell from the stretcher as the raiders roughly carried her down the front steps of the above apartment.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Debra Johnson, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that she was in the back bedroom of the above apartment, asleep with Fred Hampton (deceased Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of the BPP) who was also asleep when she heard gunfire. She stated that Hampton raised his head, then lowered it slowly almost immediately and closed his eyes. She stated that a moment later, he was shot as she tried to move him to cover. She stated that Hampton might have been asleep when he was killed.

Harold Bell, a BPP survivor of the above raid, from the [redacted], Illinois, BPP Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, stated that he ran back to where Hampton was sleeping to awaken him, but was pulled from the room before he could do this.

Blair Anderson, a former BPP member and survivor of the above raid, stated that he was asleep in the same room as Satchel when awakened by gunshots. He stated that he immediately crawled under the bed. He stated that he was kicked, beaten and cursed by the police.

Louis Truelock, a BPP survivor of the above raid, was the only survivor who did not appear before the "Inquest."

Source stated that allegedly the reasons Truelock was not allowed to "testify" was due to the alleged reason that he failed to attend any of the alleged secret meetings between the BPP lawyers and the above survivers to rehearse what they were to say at this "Inquest." Further, allegedly Truelock claims he was the one who attempted to awaken Hampton which is not in agreement with Johnson's and Bell's "testimony" above.

Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, introduced the "coroner," "the People's Lawyer," and those "testifying."

Source stated that the "coroner" related that the "jury" found the above BPP survivors "innocent" of any crime and the raiders "guilty of murder." The "coroner" stated, "We, the people, now ask for appropriate action by the State and hold State's Attorney Hanrahan and his men in contempt of the people."

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

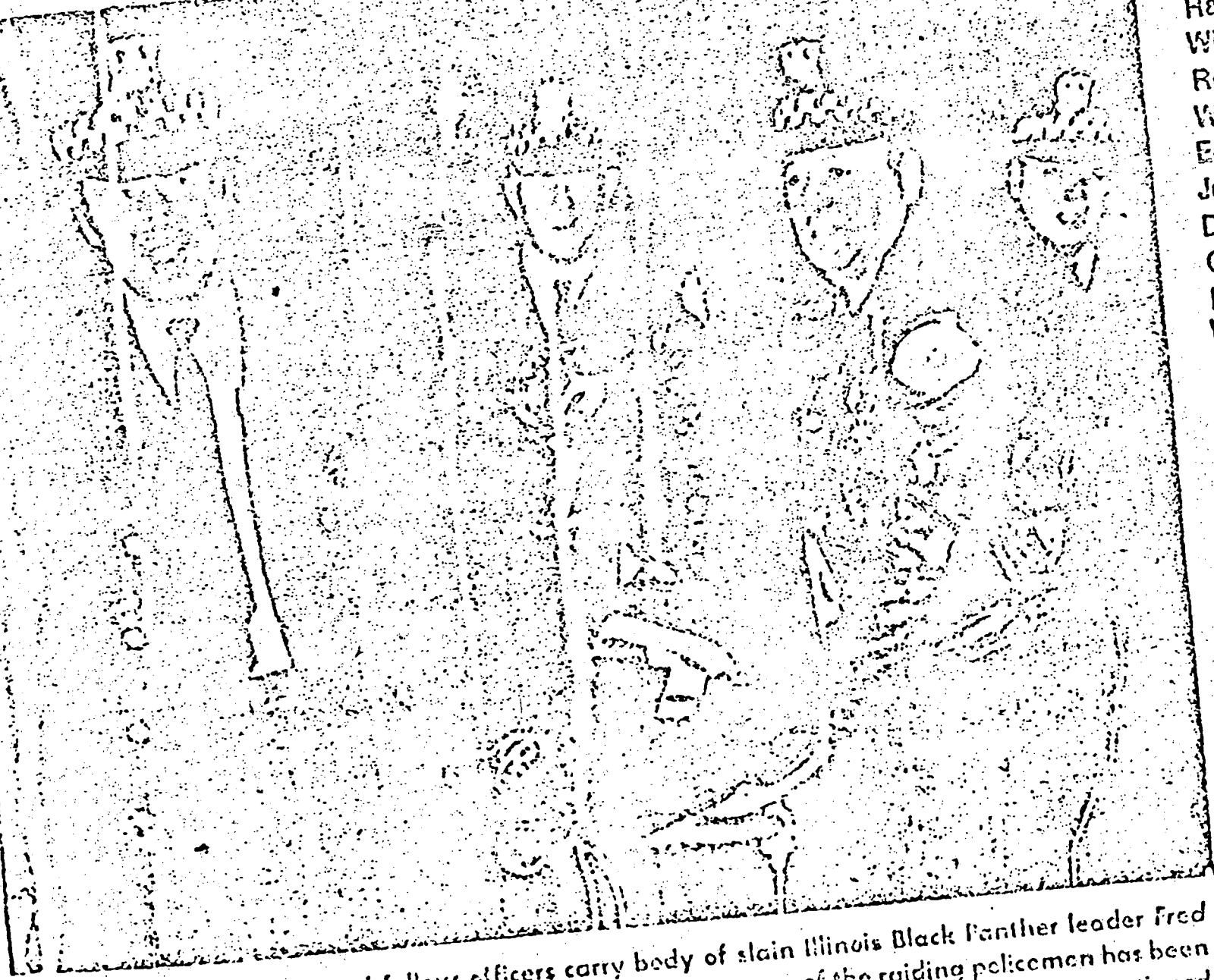
...PEOPLE'S INQUIRY

...INTO THE KILLING OF

...RED HAMPTON & MARK CLARK

THESE PIGS ARE COMMANDED TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY WITH THE PANTHER SURVIVO... EDWARD V. HANRAH...

- James Davis
- Ray Broderick
- William Kelly
- Robert Hughes
- William O'Neal
- Edward Gilmore
- John Hanrahan
- Daniel Groth
- George Jones
- Philip Joseph
- William Gorman
- Fred Howard
- John Ciszewski
- Lynwood Harris
- Richard B. Jaroso



CRIMINAL POLICEMAN and fellow officers carry body of slain Illinois Black Panther leader Fred Hampton, 21, out of Chicago west side apartment. At least one of the raiding policemen has been identified as a member of the Chicago-area Klu Klux Klan. This allegation has not been mentioned or discussed by white press, though it could shed light on the motives of the man who invaded ... and shot him and Mark Clark, 27, to death.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2527

1

APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

DATE: MAR 10 1970

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM-BPP

[redacted] who has provided reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information:

[redacted] advised as follows on the indicated dates:

3/2/70 WILLIE CALVIN, RAYMOND HEWITT, CLARENCE TERRY, TRAVEL BPP LEADERS.

CALVIN was assigned to be HEWITT and companion known only as "T.C.", security guard when they came through

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2529

Chicago on 3/1/70 enroute to Canada. CALVIN met them at O'Hare International Airport, stayed with them about one hour and they departed Chicago for Toronto on United Airline Flight number 640 at about 8:30 a.m. on 3/1/70 after a one hour lay over. CALVIN related that during the hour conversation nothing specific was discussed as one female with him was not a Panther. CLAVIN stated that they did not leave the airport or make any contact with anyone else.

3/2/70 ROBERT CAMPBELL, ROGER MOODY, RALPH BOSTICK

These persons were assigned to cover some demonstration at the Western Electric Plant, 22nd and Cermak on this date, however, no one showed for the demonstration.

3/2/70 ISMAEL FLORY, J. B. BOOSE, BPP COMMUNITY CENTER

BOOSE is in charge of the People's Community Center which is to be opened at ISMAEL FLORY'S office on west 63rd Street.

3/2/70 J. B. BOOSE, JAMES ELDERS, ROBERT CAMPBELL ROGER MOODY

These persons are BPP section leaders for the designated areas:

ELDERS	West side
CAMPBELL	Jew town area
MOODY	North side
BOOSE	South side

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2530

BLAIR ANDERSON

Anderson is to be bailed out of jail per instructions of the BPP lawyers. However, ANDERSON will not be allowed to be reinstated as a BPP member.

3/3/70 BILLY BROOKS

BROOKS is allegedly getting the feeling that he is not trusted by the membership and leaders of the Chicago area BPP.

3/4/70 HOWARD ALK

ALK is currently at his place in Michigan reviewing some film concerning the BPP.

HOWARD ALK, MIKE GRAY, FILM GROUP, INC.

GRAY has private pilot license and will fly up to see ALK on 3/11/70.

The Film Group, Incorporated is allegedly moving from their current address.

3/9/70 BILLY BROOKS, TRAVEL OF BPP LEADERSHIP

BROOKS will possibly leave for San Francisco, California, on 3/11/70. The only reason he is going is because he has never been there.

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3/9/70 BOBBY RUSH, SONNY RUSH, TRAVEL OF BPP LEADERSHIP

RUSH and his wife will depart for San Francisco, California, tonight. The purpose of this trip is not known.

3/9/70 WILLIE CALVIN, BERADYNE GRAYSON, MEDICAL CENTER

CALVIN is sleeping with GRAYSON who is a former panther and is working in the Medical Center.

3/10/70 JOAN GRAY

GRAY traveled to De Kalb, Illinois, on 3/9/70, where she had some unknown speech to deliver.

LOUIS TRUELOCK, FRED HAMPTON, H. BELL.

TRUELOCK was allegedly on security guard at 2337 West Monroe as 12/4/69, when the police raided. The security guard must be awake at all times it is therefore, probably true that he is the person who attempted to wake HAMPTON as he claims and not BELL.

3/10/70 The following are now known as Panther Pads which means they are available to any BPP member. Each member is required to have access to at least one weapon.

7801 South Sangamon Street, 2nd floor
Chicago, Illinois, usual residents
RUFUS and WANDA WALLS
MIKE and JOAN MC CATHY

1509 South Kenneth, 1st and 3rd floor,
Chicago, Illinois
Usual residents, JEWEL COOK, 3rd floor, and wife, PEARL, who is not BPP member.
JOAN GRAY, 1st floor
STEPHANIE FISHER, 1st floor
WILLIE CALVIN, 1st floor
BERLINA POWELL, 1st floor
LONNIE HALL, 1st floor
JERI ELDRIDGE, 1st floor
BOBBY RUSH, 1st floor or 3rd floor
SANDRA DAVIS, 1st floor not BPP member but lives with BPP members.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2632

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Memorandum

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RM-BPP

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2533

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2534

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WILLIE CALVIN, 1st floor
BERLINA POWELL, 1st floor
LONNIE HALL, 1st floor
JERI ELDRIDGE, 1st floor
BOBBY RUSH, 1st floor or 3rd floor
SANDRA DAVIS, 1st floor not BPP member but lives with BPP members.

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Page 2636

File #:

62-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

670 part 12 & 14

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2537

10/22/69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

DEMTRI, IS - M.

DAVID DELLINGER, ET AL ARL - CONSPIRACY.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RM.

BUAGENTS OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY THIRTY MEMBERS OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), CHICAGO CHAPTER, PARTICIPATING IN DEMONSTRATION IN PLAZA OF FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO, AT ONE PM INSTANT. GROUP OF TEN BPP MEMBERS DISCONTINUED MARCHING IN PLAZA AND ALL GATHERED AROUND FRED HAMPTON DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS CHAPTER BPP. AFTER CONFERRING FOR APPROXIMATELY TEN MINUTES, GROUP PRESENTED THEMSELVES AT ENTRANCE OF FEDERAL BUILDING FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION TO COURTROOM WHERE CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF BOBBY GEORGE SEALE AND SEVEN OTHER DEFENDANTS IS IN SESSION. USMS ADMITTED FIFTEEN BPP MEMBERS AFTER SEARCHING FOR WEAPONS. REMAINDER OF GROUP, INCLUDING HAMPTON, THEN DISPERSED AND LEFT AREA OF FEDERAL BUILDING.

AS OF ONE THIRTY PM AREA OF FEDERAL BUILDING RETURNED TO NORMAL.

RAC: dss

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2538

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

SOURCES ADVISED ABOVE INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED TO DAVID HILLARD, NATIONAL BPP CHIEF OF STAFF, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, BY BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS BPP. RUSH ONLY BPP MEMBER KNOWN TO ATTEND MEETING THIS A.M.

USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY AND CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2539

61

10/22/69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

DEMTRI, IS - M.

DAVID DELLINGER, ET AL ARL - CONSPIRACY.

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RAC: dss

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2540

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

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USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY AND CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2541

Memorandum

62

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/28/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

[redacted]. Copies are also being furnished the following agencies, United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Office of Special Investigations, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Region I, Evanston, Illinois.

The Chicago Police Department has been orally advised of the contents of the LHM.

RMM

1.

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

Memorandum

62

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/28/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2543

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 28, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On October 25, 1969, _ reliable information in the past, advised that David Hilliard, National BPP Chief of Staff, from San Francisco, California. Emory Douglas, National BPP Minister of Culture, Elaine Brown, both believed to be from Los Angeles, Brown believed to be travelling with Douglas, and an unknown Negro female about 23 or 24 years old, approximately 5'6", slender, around 125 pounds, light skinned, with hair cut short, all arrived at O'Hare Airport, via American Airlines at 10:30 PM on this date. advised that converstation indicated all travelled under unknown alias and city of departure unknown, but state of departure was California.

--- advised that Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, Barbara Sankey, Lieutenant of Finance, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP, John Seale, San Francisco BPP member and brother of Bobby Seale, Chairman, National BPP, Artie Seale, wife of Bobby Seal and other uknown Illinois BPP members met the above group at the airport. Hampton related that they had just came from a fund raising party given by Lucy Montgomery, 1754 North Wells Street, Chicago, who publicly supports the so called "New Left" both philosphically and financially, where $1500.96 was raised for the Illinois BPP.

Hampton also related that arrangements have been made for Hilliard to speak at Dr. Herbert Hazelkorn's 2700 Wilmette, Wilmette, Illinois on October 26, 1969 to a group of Jewish people who would probably donate a large sum of money to the Illinois BPP.

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.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

stated on October 26, 1969 that Hilliard, Rush, Hampton, John Seale. Artie Seale, Douglas, William O'Neal, Chief ofStaff, Illinois BPP. Ronald Stachel, Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, Stephanie Fisher, Chicago Chapter BPP member, Jewel Cook, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP and Louis Trulock, Legal Counselor, Illinois BPP and other unknown Illinois BPP members went to Hazelkorn's residence were Hilliard spoke before a group of approximately 75 white people.

Hilliard gave a short history of the BPP but his main speech concerned the right of the Arab people to rise against the country of Israel inasmuch as Israel has always attempted to suppress the Arabs.

advised that as a result of Hilliard speaking for the Arab nation and indicating that the BPP backed the Arab nation, no money was given to the BPP by this group.

advised that Hilliard is scheduled to speak at the Malcolm X Campus of the Chicago City Colleges at 1:00 PM on October 27, 1969 for a fee of $1,000 which is being paid to the Illinois BPP by the Malcolm X Campus Bookstore which is run by the students of this campus.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2545

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

_____ advised that BPP leaders have indicated that Winston Moore, Warden of the Cook County Jail has agreed to let 1700 BPP papers per week be sold to the inmates, no further details known at this time.

Copies of this memo are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney

Office of Special Investigations,

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois,

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

On October 27, 1969, _____ advised that Hilliard spoke at the Malcolm X campus on this date to a group of about 125 to 150 persons. Hilliard spoke on capitalism and imperialism. Hilliard's speech was restricted to the BPP interpretation of these words and was not militant. CG T-1 stated Hilliard only spoke about 30 minutes.

_____ stated that after Hilliard's speech, Hilliard, Brown, Douglas and the unknown Negro female were taken to O'Hare Field where they boarded a plane for California, city unknown, which departed O'Hare about 5:30 p.m.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, ".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 28, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On October 25, 1969, _____ reliable information in the past, advised that David Hilliard, National BPP Chief of Staff, from San Francisco, California. Emory Douglas, National BPP Minister of Culture, Elaine Brown, both believed to be from Los Angeles, Brown believed to be travelling with Douglas, and an unknown Negro female about 23 or 24 years old, approximately 5'6", slender, around 125 pounds, light skinned, with hair cut short, all arrived at O'Hare Airport, via American Airlines at 10:30 PM on this date. _____ advised that converstation indicated all travelled under unknown alias and city of departure unknown, but state of departure was California.

_____ advised that Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, Barbara Sankey, Lieutenant of Finance, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP, John Seale, San Francisco BPP member and brother of Bobby Seale, Chairman, National BPP, Artie Seale, wife of Bobby Seal and other uknown Illinois BPP members met the above group at the airport. Hampton related that they had just came from a fund raising party given by Lucy Montgomery, 1754 North Wells Street, Chicago, who publicly supports the so called "New Left" both philosphically and financially, where $1500.96 was raised for the Illinois BPP.

Hampton also related that arrangements have been made for Hilliard to speak at Dr. Herbert Hazelkorn's 2700 Wilmette, Wilmette, Illinois on October 26, 1969 to a group of Jewish people who would probably donate a large sum of money to the Illinois BPP.

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.

stated on October 26, 1969 that Hilliard, Rush, Hampton, John Seale, Artie Seale, Douglas, William O'Neal, Chief ofStaff, Illinois BPP, Ronald Stachel, Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, Stephanie Fisher, Chicago Chapter BPP member, Jewel Cook, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP and Louis Trulock, Legal Counselor, Illinois BPP and other unknown Illinois BPP members went to Hazelkorn's residence were Hilliard spoke before a group of approximately 75 white people.

Hilliard gave a short history of the BPP but his main speech concerned the right of the Arab people to rise against the country of Israel inasmuch as Israel has always attempted to suppress the Arabs.

advised that as a result of Hilliard speaking for the Arab nation and indicating that the BPP backed the Arab nation, no money was given to the BPP by this group.

advised that Hilliard is scheduled to speak at the Malcolm X Campus of the Chicago City Colleges at 1:00 PM on October 27, 1969 for a fee of $1,000 which is being paid to the Illinois BPP by the Malcolm X Campus Bookstore which is run by the students of this campus.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

64

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/13/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Copies of this LHM are ~~also being~~ furnished the following agencies: USA, OSI, USSS and 113th MI. The Chicago PD has been orally advised of the contents of this LHM.

RNM:

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

NW-88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2551

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
November 13, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On November 9, 1969, , who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP and Joan Gray, Field Lieutenant, Chicago Branch, Illinois Chapter BPP, returned from Berkeley, California, where Hampton allegedly had several meetings with the members of the National Central Committee of the BPP.

stated that according to Hampton, the National BPP and all BPP Chapters are in bad financial condition at this time. Hampton also related, according to that if David Hilliard, National BPP Chief of Staff goes to jail, Hampton will be appointed to fill Hilliard's position.

Source stated that no other details concerning the above are available at this time.

Copies of this memo are being furnished the United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, 113th MI Group, and OSI.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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November 13, 1969

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10/30/69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

DEMTRI, IS-M; DAVID DELLINGER, ET AL. ARL-CONSPIRACY.

DAVID DELLINGER AND OTHER DEFENDANTS IN "CONSPIRACY EIGHT" TRIAL CURRENTLY BEING HEARD USDC, CG, HAVE PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED PLANNED RALLY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER ONE NEXT, ONE PM, CIVIC CENTER BUILDING PLAZA, CG. RALLY TO BE EXPRESSION OF PROTEST TO "STOP THE TRIAL" BECAUSE PROCEEDING IS ACT OF VENGEANCE AGAINST DEFENDANTS, ABRIDGEMENT OF LEGAL RIGHTS AND ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPRESSION OF DISSENT. WILL ALSO ATTEMPT FUND COLLECTION FOR LEGAL DEFENSE. SEVEN OF THE EIGHT DEFENDANTS, NOT IN POLICE CUSTODY, ARE TO BE PRESENT AT RALLY, SOME TO SPEAK ON "STOP THE TRIAL" THEME. FRED HAMPTON, CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, TO APPEAR IN BEHALF OF BOBBY SEALE, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, BPP, ALSO ONE OF TRIAL DEFENDANTS WHO IS RETAINED IN POLICE CUSTODY DURING TRIAL ON MURDER CHARGE. HAMPTON TO READ STATEMENT

GGP

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CG

PREPARED BY SEALE AT RALLY. ANNOUNCED RALLY SPONSORS ARE "THE CONSPIRACY", TRIAL PROTEST ORGANIZATION OF DEFENDANTS, NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM, NATIONAL ANTI-WAR GROUP OF DELLINGER'S, AND CHICAGO PEACE COUNCIL, A CG LEADERSHIP ORGANIZATION OF ANTI-WAR AND PROTEST GROUP COALITIONS.

USA, SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY ADVISED.

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66

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USA, SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY ADVISED.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-69)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

67

1 - U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier
Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)

CONFIDENTIAL

Report of: SA ALAN R. STEPHENS
Date: November 7, 1969

Office: Chicago, Illinois

Field Office File #:

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: Headquarters of the Chicago Chapter, BPP, continues to be located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Sources report West Suburban Chapter as being inactive at this time. During Antiriot Law Conspiracy trial currently being tried at this time in Chicago, the BPP has conducted several demonstrations at the Federal Building alleging constitutional rights of BOBBY SEALE, National BPP and one of eight defendants, being violated. ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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.

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I. ORIGIN, PURPOSES AND LOCATION OF BPP CHAPTERS

A. Origin

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP was organized on August 25, 1968, at a meeting at 6110 South Dorchester Street, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was attended by approximately 10 Negro males. The purpose of the meeting was to dissolve the then current Chicago branch of SNCC and to organize a Chicago Chapter of the BPP.

3/27/68)

The BPP did not have a headquarters until space was acquired at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1968. The space acquired was the second and third floor of the building at the above address.

11/20/68)

Source advised the Illinois Bell Telephone Company assigned telephone number 243-8276 to the BPP above address.

3/27/69)

B. Purposes, Aims and Rules of Chicago BPP Chapter

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago BPP, flew to National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met with ELDRIDGE and KATHLEEN CLEAVER and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE. The CLEAVERs and SEALE are members of the Central Committee of the National BPP.

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On November 4, 1968, RUSH returned to Chicago and stated that the Chicago Chapter would follow the policy of the National BPP in all regards.

(____1, 11/7/68)

On May 1, 1969, Chicago Chapter of BPP advised BPP members the following ten points continue to reflect "What We Want - What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.

2. We want full employment for our people.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white men of our black community.

4. We want decent housing fit for shelter of human beings.

5. We want education for our people that will expose the true nature of this decadent American society.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

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7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in Federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community as defined by the constitution of the United States.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace, and as our major political objective, a United Nations supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

. 5/2/69)

On May 1, 1969, the Chicago chapter of the BPP circulated the following Rules of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois:

Every member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY throughout this country of racist America must abide by these rules as functional members of this party. CENTRAL COMMITTEE members, CENTRAL STAFFS, and LOCAL STAFFS, including all captions subordinate to either national, state, and local leadership of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will enforce these rules. Length of suspension or other disciplinary action necessary for violation of these rules will depend on national decisions by national,

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state or state area, and local committees and staffs where said rules or rules of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY were violated.

Every member of the party must know these verbatum by heart, and apply them daily. Each member must report any violation of these rules to their leadership or they are conter-revolutionary and are also subjected to suspension by the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE:

1. No party member can have narcotics or weed in his possession while doing party work.
2. Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party.
3. No party member can be drunk while doing daily party work.
4. No party member will violate rules relating to office and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, ANYWHERE.
5. No party member will use, or fire a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidentally at anyone other than the enemy.
6. No party member can join any other army force other than the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.
7. No party member can have a weapon in his possession while drunk or loaded off narcotics or weed.
8. No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread.

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9. When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS will give only name and address and will sign nothing. Legal first aid must be understood by all Party members.
10. The Ten Point Program and platform of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must be known and understood by each Party member.
11. Party communications must be national and local.
12. The 10-10-10 program should be known by all members and also understood by all members.
13. All Finance officers operate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
14. Each person submit report of daily work.
15. Each Sub-Section Leader, Section Leader, and Captain must submit Daily reports of work.
16. All Panthers must learn to operate and service weapons correctly.
17. All Leadership personnel who suspends or expells a member must submit this information to the Editor for the newspaper pertaining to suspension, so that it will be published in the paper and known by all chapters and branches.
18. Political Education Classes are manditory.
19. Only office personnel assigned to respective offices each day should be there. All others are to sell papers and do Political work out in the community, including Captains, Section Leaders and etc.
20. COMMUNICATION--all chapters must submit weekly reports in writing to the National Headquarters.
21. All Branches must implement First Aid and/or Medical Cadres.
22. All Chapters, Branches, and components of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must submit a monthly Financial Report to the Ministry of Finance and also the Central Committee.

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23. Everyone in leadership positions must read no less than two hours per day to keep abreast of the changing political situation.
24. No chapter or branch shall accept grants, poverty funds, money, or any other aid from any government agency without contacting the National Headquarters.
25. All chapters must adhere to the policy and ideology laid by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.
26. All Branches must submit weekly reports in writing to their respective Chapters.

(, 5/2/69)

C. Location of BPP Branches

West Suburban Branch

This branch was previously reported as having no office space as such, but merely used the Chicago Chapter Office at 2350 West Madison Street. Source advised this branch is inactive at this time because of recent arrests and indictments of BPP members.

; 7/69 and 10/69)

Rockford, Illinois Branch

There is no Rockford, Illinois BPP branch office as such; however, meetings have been held at 529 Pierpoint Avenue, Rockford. This address is the location known as the House of Simba or House of Bo Simba.

Chicago, Illinois Branch

Source advised the Chicago Chapter of the BPP currently operates two South side offices. The one office

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was located at 48 and South State Street and has two female BPP members at the office during the day time. The other office is located at 1222 West 109th Street and is manned by SAMUEL LEORY LATSON. Both of these offices operate by a pay telephone located near there and neither have the authority to contact the National Office of the BPP. Locations are merely used for the BPP newspaper distribution and to keep the name of the BPP known on Chicago's South side.

10/69)

Joliet, Illinois Branch

Source advised that while there is no office as such for this branch several meetings of individuals purporting to be BPP members have met at the home of JAMES DAVID STUBBS, 528 South Water Street, Joliet.

; 10/69)

II. IDENTITY OF LEADERS AND MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

A. Officers of Chicago Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Central Staff of the Chicago Chapter BPP:

BROOKS, BILLY LAMAR, born July 18, 1948. BROOKS commonly known as "CHE" and is the Deputy Minister of Education, Illinois BPP and acts as Field Secretary.

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CALVIN, WILLIE JAMES, born March 6, 1948, Captain of Defense, Chicago Chapter Illinois BPP.

CAMPBELL ANN. CAMPBELL is Communications Secretary Illinois BPP. CAMPBELL is on Health CADRE and works with BPP lawyers.

CHARLES, EUGENE, JR., born May 20, 1948, and is Lieutenant of Health, Illinois BPP.

COOK, JURLD L., born November 17, 1941, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP. COOK, commonly known as JEWEL.

EDWARDS, ROSIE ANN, born January 4, 1938, Counselor of Women.

GRAY, JOAN, born July 29, 1949, and is Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

HAMPTON, FRED, born August 30, 1948, and is Deputy Chairman, Illinois, BPP.

KING, YVONNE, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP, in exile.

JUNIOR, NATHANIEL WALTER, born October 21, 1946, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP, in exile.

LATSON, SAMUEL LEROY, born December 26, 1949, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

MAY, CHRISTINA DARLENE, born October 20, 1949, Deputy Minister of Culture, in exile.

MC CARTHY, MICHAEL, born 1949, Lieutenant of Education, Illinois BPP, is helping BROOKS fulfill responsibilities of Deputy Minister of Education position.

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MC CARTHY, MICHAEL, Lieutenant of Education, Illinois BPP.

O'NEAL, WILLIAM MC KINLEY, born December 9, 1949, Chief of Staff, Illinois BPP.

RUSH, BOBBY LEE, born November 23, 1946, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP.

SANKEY, BARBARA ANN, born February 7, 1949, Lieutenant of Finances, Illinois BPP.

SATCHEL, RONALD J., born June 22, 1950, SATCHEL, commonly known as "DOC", is the Deputy Minister of Health.

THOMAS, HENRY, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

WALLS, RUFUS C., born September 6, 1940. WALLS, commonly known as "CHAKA", is Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois BPP.

B. Officers of West Suburban Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the West Suburban Chapter of Illinois BPP:

BRUCE, ROBERT, born November 28, 1947, is Chairman (Captain) in exile.

HARVEY, MERRILL DENNIS, born July 4, 1946, Captain of Defense in exile.

Sources have advised the West Suburban Branch is inactive due to the recent arrests and indictments of BPP members.

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Sources have all advised during October, 1969 that it would be impossible to furnish any type of membership list because of recent police action. The sources did state the BPP continues to have numerous sympathizers.

C. Officers of Rockford Branch BPP

During July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Rockford Branch, Illinois BPP:

BELL, HAROLD KEITH, born November 29, 1946, Captain of Defense.

HAWKINS, CHARLES LARRY, born July 31, 1951, Field Lieutenant, and Captain of Information.

HUNTER, DELRIDGE LAVERN, born January 8, 1941, Captain of Education.

DIXON, BRUCE, on Chicago Chapter Illinois BPP Education Staff, is doing work in Rockford in connection with that branch.

The sources have reported that the Rockford Branch has approximately ten to fifteen members. The sources also have advised the Rockford Chapter follows the philosophy of MAO TSE TUNG and programs of the National Chapter BPP.

10/69
10/69)

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D. Officers of
Joliet Branch BPP

Source advised during October, 1969, that JAMES DAVID STUBBS who resides at 528 South Water Street, Joliet, Illinois, would be considered the organizer of the branch in Joliet. Source said there are four members of this branch,with STUBBS being the only officer.

10 69)

STUBBS has publicly identified himself as the Captain of Defense, Joliet Branch, Illinois BPP.

III. INFORMATION REGARDING VIOLENT ACTS, WEAPONS, PLANS AND AIMS OF BPP

Source advised WILLIE CALVIN, Captain of Defense and RICHARD L. "ARDAY" BLACK, both BPP members, were seen at BPP headquarters with three .30 caliber M-1 Carbines.

8 8 69)

Source advised JOHN "BEAVER" WILLIAMS, a member of the West Suburban branch along with CALVIN, BLACK and JOHN "OBAR" BREAKS, Sergeant of Defense staff, travelled to Milwaukee, Wisconsin on the pretext of purchasing some .30 caliber M-1 Carbines.

8/13/69)

Sergeant WILLIAM KLUSAK, Oakbrook, Illinois Police Department,advised on August 14, 1969 that BLACK and WILLIAMS were arrested and charged with unlawful use of weapons. At the time of his arrest, BLACK had in his possession a .30 caliber M-1 Carbine, Serial Number 18875. WILLIAMS had in his possession on arrest a .30 caliber M-1 Carbine Serial Number 19405.

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Source advised three individuals, alleged Chicago BPP members attended a meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconson. When these individuals left the meeting they had in their possession, two M-1 Carbines allegedly purchased from an unidentified BPP member in Milwaukee. These three individuals stated they were returning to Chicago.

; 8/18/69)

Source advised that JOSEPH GRAY and DONALD SMILEY, BPP members were arrested with three other individuals earlier that date and charged with unlawful use of weapons and aggravated assault for shooting at ANDREW BLAIR, a Negro male, residing at 6943 South Justine Street, Chicago. BLAIR, at the time of shooting, was walking through the Chicago Housing Authority Project located at 5041 South Federal Street. BLAIR was not injured at the time of his arrest. SMILEY was in possession of a .25 caliber semi-automatic pistol. GRAY possessed a .22 caliber revolver.

; 9/11/69)

Source advised they had learned that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) had recently found plastic bombs, sawed off shotguns and smoke bombs as a result of a raid on an apartment in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The source stated three men were believed to have been residing at the apartment and were identified by the RCMP as ROBERT BRUCE, NATHANIEL JUNIOR and DENNIS HARVEY, Chicago BPP members in exile. BRUCE is wanted in Chicago on kidnapping and assault with intent to commit murder charges according to the sources. These sources also advised JUNIOR and HARVEY are wanted on bond default charges after they failed to appear in court as a result of charges filed earlier, charging them with attempting to purchase machine guns.

;10/1/69
;10/1/69)

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The Indianapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) advised on October 1, 1969, JEWEL COOK, WILLIE CALVIN and CLEVELAND COOK were all arrested in Indianapolis, Indiana, where they had travelled to help the Indianapolis BPP Chapter get back on its feet. The three individuals are BPP Chicago members. These three, according to the Indianapolis Division were arrested for larceny and violation of a local firearms act. In the vehicle they were travelling in, a .38 Colt Snubnose revolver bearing Serial Number 223772 was found.

This gun was reported stolen in Chicago on March 24, 1969. Source advised the above individuals were incarcerated in Indianapolis, Indiana on charges of unlawful possession of a weapon and stealing a car battery. The three, according to the source, were in Indianapolis to assist in re-organizing that BPP chapter.

(10/2/69)

Officer FUNK, Chicago, Illinois Police Department (PD), advised on October 3, 1969, that seven Negro males were arrested at BPP Headquarters following a shooting incident that date during the early morning hours.

Officer WANER, Chicago PD, advised on October 4, 1969 that officer SHAMLEY was injured by a shotgun blast believed to have originated at BPP Headquarters.

Officer LARA, Chicago PD, subsequently advised on October 4, their investigation reflects that the PD responded to a call from an anonymous caller regarding gun shots at Panther Headquarters. When the police arrived, shooting occurred and upon entering Panther Headquarters, seven BPP members were arrested, one shotgun and one .30 caliber Carbin was confiscated.

Source advised the shooting had occurred at Panther Headquarters during the Headquarters during the early morning hours of October 4, 1969 because of trouble recently developing between Vice Lords and the BPP. Source stated the Vice Lords were a Negro youth gang operating on Chicago's West side and had approached the Panthers "wanting

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to be cut in" on a medical center which the Panthers had announced would open soon. BPP refused to allow the Vice Lords any "part of the action". The Vice Lords told the BPP to either stop work and not attempt to operate the medical center or if the Panthers did open the center the Vice Lords would "burn it down". As a result of this earlier conflict between the Vice Lords and Panthers, a car loaded with Vice Lords drove by Panther Headquarters early that morning and fired shots at the headquarters. The Panthers returned the fire and the PD,arrived when the Vice Lords were making a second pass by headquarters. When the Vice Lords spotted the police they left the area and the police returned the fire of the Panthers, subsequently resulting in the arrest of seven members.

; 10/4/69)

IV. PUBLICATIONS

Source, on October 23, 1969, furnished a copy of a pamphlet captioned "Ministry of Information Bulletin, Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party, Vol. 1, No.4". This "bulletin", which is contained in the appendix section of this memorandum,appears to be reprints of articles published earlier in the "BPP" newspaper. Source advised that while this issue was number four, it is the only bulletin to his knowledge prepared by the Illinois Chapter. Source also stated this is not to be a regular publication and no future issues have been discussed among party heirarchy.

; 10/23/69)

Source also furnished on October 23, 1969, a leaflet which is attached to the appendix, captioned "Support Bobby Seale and the Conspiracy "8".

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP has no regularly scheduled publications, however, on occasion, leaflets have been distributed in connection with appearances by members at various functions.

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V. ACTIVITIES

WILLIE JAMES CALVIN, also known as "Jew Man" Captain of Defense and JEWEL COOK, Field Secretary, Chicago BPP, travelled to Indianapolis, Indiana to ascertain why the Indianapolis Chapter had purged so many members, during August, 1969.

8/20/69).

Source advised the Chicago BPP continues to hold political orientation classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:15 PM at the Church of the Epiphany, 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago. These classes consist of instruction on the ten point program of the BPP. Recently the classes have been poorly attended.

18 28 69
9/4/69)

Source advised he had attended a closed meeting at a church on West Armitage Street, where the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang, maintains its headquarters. The meeting was held on September 10, 1969 and 125 to 150 people were present. Those in attendance represented members and sympathizers of the BPP, the Young Lords and the Young Patriots. According to source, the Young Patriots, is a youth gang whose membership is comprised of Appalachian poor on Chicago's near North side.

The meeting was held in Memory of LARRY ROBERSON, a BPP member who had died during the week of September 8-12, 1969, following a gun shot wound by police officers.

FRED HAMPTON spoke and referred to MAO Tse-tung, and ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Defense, National BPP. HAMPTON stated the killing of one brother by the "Pigs" (police) doesn't stop the revolution.

9/11 69)

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Sources advised a rally was held at the American University, Washington, D.C., on September 13, 1969, with approximately 700 to 800 people in attendance. The theme of all speakers was to the effect that a revolution was going on at that time and that all oppressed people should be armed. BOB LEE, Secretary of the BPP, Chicago spoke. LEE contained his remarks to the above and exhibited the film "American Revolution II" which is described as an anti-police and anti-establishment film.

9/13/69)

Source advised on September 14, 1969, the BPP sponsored a rally at the Intermediate School, 201, 125th Street, Madison Avenue, New York City, New York. Between 400 and 500 people attended and most were either black or Puerto Rican. BOB LEE spoke after showing the "American Revolution II" film and his remarkes were concerned with the "Facist Pig Tactics" used by police to suppress the desire of the people.

9/15/69)

The Chicago "Tribune" a daily Chicago newspaper in its Four Star Final edition on September 18, 1969, printed an article regarding the BPP Breakfast for Children Program. The article reflects the program as being almost non-existent in Chicago. The article also stated that FRED HAMPTON states the program feeds 3,000 to 3,500 children, but investigation determined that on some days the locations were not opened and on other days only handfuls of children showed up. The article concluded, saying the neighborhood merchants who had previously donated to the program had all but ceased donations.

Source advised the Breakfast for Children Program is run by BARBARA SANKEY, and JOAN GRAY.

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The location of their Breakfast for Children Program is North Hoyne Street and West Washington Boulevard. While BPP is currently claiming to feed 100 children each day, in fact the program has almost ceased to operate.

;10/69)

Source advised BOB LEE was in Richmond, Virginia on September 18, 1969 on BPP business. He spoke at Chapel Hill, North Carolina on September 19, 1969. Speeches, according to source, followed the same text as set forth in the New York speech and also criticized the power structure as plotting to destroy the BPP.

9/19/69)

Source advised that the National Office of the BPP, Oakland, California has directed the Illinois BPP leaders to expect to more or less help the National Office in training, directing and in general be responsible for all BPP activities east of the Mississippi River.

;9/30/69)

This source advised that the above is not in effect at this time.

10/21/69)

Source advised that members of the "Chicago Daily Defender" a newspaper slanted to the Negro community, had contacted FRED HAMPTON to advise him that two jurors previously selected for the anti-riot conspiracy trial underway in Chicago wherein eight defendants, one of whom his BOBBY SEALE, National BPP Officer, was being tried for violations steming from the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago during August, 1968, had received threatening letters signed "The Panthers." HAMPTON, after contacting the National Office, denied any knowledge of these threatening

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letters and issued a press release alleging that the letters were another means of the establishment in its plot to put the Panthers in a bad light.

9/30/69).

Source advised that FRED HAMPTON had announced to the news media in Chicago that the BPP would protest the arrest of seven of its members at Panther Headquarters early that day. HAMPTON stated that by these arrests the Chicago PD presented its continued harassment of the BPP. HAMPTON called for a massive rally to be held at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, 12:00 noon on October 7, 1969.

10/4/69)

Source advised that a rally on October 7, 1969 which had been called to emphasize the fact the Chicago BPP was backing BOBBY SEALE. The rally was also in an attempt to gain community support for the BPP. Source stated BPP leaders had instructed that any member becoming involved in any militant action would be purged from the party.

10/7/69)

Special Agents of the FBI on October 7, 1969, at 11:00 AM, observed a group of Negro males, identifying themselves as BPP members, arrived at the Federal Building. These Panthers commenced handing out literature "Government Conspiracy to Destroy BPP". The pamphlets criticized the Chicago PD and referred to them as "Pig Daley's Imperialistic Mad Dogs", and also stated "the continued raids, jailing and murdering of Panthers proves there is a government conspiracy to destroy revolutionary leaders in Babylon (America)."

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At the height of the rally, about 75 BPP and New Left people, along with 200 to 225 individuals were observed in the plaza area of the Federal Building. BOB RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense spoke along the theme that the government should be on trial for conspiracy against the BPP. RUSH offered the raids on Panther offices throughout the nation as evidence. The rally was dismissed without incident.

Agents of the FBI observed a demonstration at Cook County Hospital, 1835 West Harrison Street, Chicago. This demonstration was sponsored, according to leaflet, by the Young Lords, the BPP and the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM II) faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), on October 10, 1969. LYNN FRENCH, Chicago BPP member, spoke and stated that the BPP could perform a better service for the indigent people of the ghetto, instead of the Cook County Hospital, if the BPP was allowed to obtain a day care and health center. The group dispersed without incident.

Source advised that a discussion among BPP leaders was held regarding the formation of a committee against facism. During the discussion, it was mentioned the committee would most probably be comprised of one representative from the BPP and one from each of the organizations in which the BPP is currently in coalition. They are the Young Lords and the Young Patriots and the RYM-II faction, SDS. To date no committee has been formed.

; 10/10/68)

On October 22, 1969, Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately 30 BPP members demonstrating at the Federal Building in Chicago and shouting "free Bobby, free Bobby." Twelve of the BPP members began a series of close order drills and marched around the plaza area of the Federal Building. The demonstration lasted from 12:00 noon to 1:30 PM when United States Marshals (USM) allowed 15 members to enter the Federal Building to attend court session at the conspiracy trial underway as set forth above.

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All the members were searched prior to being allowed to enter. No incident or arrests were reported.

Source advised the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had announced a rally for October 25, 1969 at the Federal Building, Chicago. Purpose of the rally was to protest "racist trial and miscarriage of justice perpetrated on BOBBY SEALE by the Federal Judge JULIUS HOFFMAN at the Federal Anti-riot Conspiracy trial currently being held at the Federal Building.

10/21/69)

On October 25, 1969, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed at 12:25 p.m. approximately 25 White persons, 35 Negroes had gathered in the Federal Building plaza. These individuals had apparently gathered for the previously announced rally to protest the above described trial.

Protestors were observed carrying signs reading "Get Out of Vietnam Now", "Free Huey", "Free Bobby", "Stop Facist Raids", "Free Panthers Now", "Youth Against Facism", "Racist Pig Daley".

At 1:00 p.m., FBI Agents observed a group of 15 Negroes carrying 10 BPP flags commence marching back and forth in the Federal Building plaza area. The group chanted "Your left, your right, now back up the gun. Free Bobby." At 1:05 p.m., this group commenced marching around the Federal Building and circled the building five times. About 1:20 p.m., speeches commenced on the southeast corner of the Federal Building plaza. Ronald Satchel, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke regarding the west side medical center project of the BPP. He said the project was to be "people controlled" and "community controlled". He demanded the political prisoners Huey Newton and Bobby Seale should be freed. He also blamed the problems of the poor Negro on the capitalistic system in this country. He concluded saying that members of the BPP were not opportunists but revolutionists.

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violating Seale's Constitutional Rights by not permitting Seale to have an attorney of his choice or by permitting Seale to represent himself during the trial. He stated that people should be educated to the fact they have a right to bear arms as set forth in the United States Constitution. Wills held up a copy of Chairman Mao Tse Tung's "Redbook" stating ideology set forth in this book is the ideology of the BPP. He concluded saying the day will come when Panthers will be everywhere.

At 2:10 p.m., speeches concluded and the crowd dispersed. No incidents or arrests occurred.

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FRED HAMPTON, according to the source, advised the National Headquarters, Oakland, California, that Chicago was encountering problems in connection with the opening of its health clinic. HAMPTON stated the clinic was not opened as some work remained. HAMPTON stated the Vice Lords have good control over the area in the vicinity of the clinic, but the Panthers intend to open the clinic anyway.

10/6/69)

Source advised on October 25, 1969, that representatives of the National Office of the BPP were arriving that date from California. Source further advised that BOB RUSH, FRED HAMPTON and others met EMORY DOUGLAS, National BPP Minister of Culture; DAVID HILLIARD, National BPP Chief of Staff, and two Negro females at O'Hare International Airport. HAMPTON advised the group that arrangements had been made for HILLIARD to speak at the residence of Dr. HERBERT HAZELKORN, 2700 Wilmette, Wilmette, Illinois, on October 26, 1969, to a group of Jewish people who would probably donate a large sum of money to the Illinois BPP.

The following day, source advised that HILLIARD, accompanied by RUSH and HAMPTON and other BPP members, travelled to HAZELKORN's residence where HILLIARD spoke before a group of approximately 75 white people. HILLIARD gave a short history of the BPP, but his main speech concerned the right of the Arab people to rise against the country of Israel inasmuch as Israel has always attempted to suppress the Arabs. The BPP received no money from this group.

10/25 and 26/69)

Source advised HILLIARD spoke at Malcolm X Junior College, formerly Crane Junior College, on Chicago's west side to a group of about 125 to 150 people. HILLIARD spoke on capitalism and imperialism and restricted his speech to the BPP interpretation of these words. The speech was not militant and lasted approximately 30 minutes. He is alleged

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to have received a fee of $1,000 from the Malcolm X Campus Bookstore which is run by students of the College. This speech occurred on October 27, 1969.

, 10/27/69)

Agents of the FBI, on October 29, 1969, observed eight members of the BPP in the plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago. As of 7:30 a.m., the group numbered approximately 20. These individuals, by 8:30 a.m., totaled 51, 16 of whom were white. At 8:45 a.m., 35 Negroes and 10 whites were admitted to the Federal Building and after being searched by United States Marshals, were allowed to attend the antiriot law conspiracy trial as spectators.

On October 29, 1969, the Security Department of the Illinois State Union, Normal, Illinois, advised the Springfield Office of the FBI that a meeting sponsored by the RYM-II faction of SDS would be attended by FRED HAMPTON. Subsequently, the Security Office of the Illinois State Union advised that HAMPTON did speak that evening and denounced the trial of BOBBY SEALE in Chicago, giving a brief history and outline of the BPP and urged the audience to come to Chicago on November 1, 1969, to demonstrate at the Federal Building for BOBBY SEALE. No incidents occurred at this meeting.

VI. BPP CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER MILITANT GROUPS

Source advised on August 25, 1969, he had obtained a leaflet being distributed in Chicago captioned "In Memorium; 8/28/69" indicating "The Conspiracy" and the "Chicago Peace Council" would sponsor a demonstration that day from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. at Grant Park, Chicago.

8/25/69)

"The Conspiracy" is an organization which has described itself as being comprised of eight individuals

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indicted for criminal trespass in violation of Antiriot Laws statute as a result of activities that occurred during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

The "Chicago Peace Council" is a coalition organization comprised of peace activist groups in the Chicago area.

, 8/25/69)

The leaflet, according to the source, included the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots, Young Comancheros, all Chicago youth street gangs, and "The Conspiracy" as sponsoring this rally.

At the rally, FRED HAMPTON spoke concerning his recent imprisonment and local BPP activities. No incidents or arrests were reported during this demonstration.

, 8/25/69)

Sources advised on October 29, 1969, that a coalition does exist, in fact, between the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots and the RYM-II faction of SDS. RYM-II faction is led by MIKE KLONSKY, former National Secretary of SDS. Sources felt the coalition existed and would continue to exist only as long as the BPP felt it could receive some benefit from such a coalition. The sources did advise the coalition had deteriorated because of the refusal in the past of the BPP to engage in any activity with these groups unless the BPP received some benefit.

10/29/69)
10/29/69)

VII. FINANCES

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

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(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

National Headquarters of the BPP, Oakland, California, has allowed the Chicago Chapter to use proceeds from the sale of the Panther newspaper to defray expenses incurred for bonding members out of jail. The Chicago Chapter is in dire financial disorder.

10/69)
10/69)

Source advised FRED HAMPTON stated on October 25, 1969, that while at a fund raising party given by LUCY MONTGOMERY, 1754 North Wells Street, Chicago, he received $1,500.96 for the Illinois BPP. MONTGOMERY has been publicly identified as a supporter of the so-called "New Left" both philosophically and financially.

10/25/69)

VIII. CONTACTS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) OR OTHER GROUPS

Source advised on October 10, 1969, CHARLENE MITCHELL, Field Secretary, National Black Liberation Commission (NBLC),

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CP, USA, met with FRED HAMPTON and other BPP leaders at BPP Headquarters. The meeting was for the purpose of exchanging ideas in the struggle for black liberation.

Both the BPP and CP agree they have a concurrent theory toward the antiriot law trial currently in progress in Chicago in that neither wants to become involved in any violence nor possible threat situation.

Both groups agreed that neither should nor would "stick their necks out for anybody," particularly in connection with the antiriot trial in Chicago.

10/10/69)

ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF DESIRE OF ALL MEMBERS TO HAVE FIREARMS.

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BULLETIN
ILLINOIS CHAPTER
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
VOL. 1
NO. 4

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE TO JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMANN

I, Bobby G. Seale, submit the following in my handwriting to Judge Julius Hoffman of this Court in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division of the U.S.A., where presently the trial of so-called 'Conspiracy to Riot' is being held, 9-26-69, and I, Bobby G. Seale, being one of the defendants of eight have been, by denied motion, the right to speak out in my behalf where my constitutional right to have 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective,' namely Charles R. Garry, who is on record in this court as my defense counsel that I have made agreement with by my choice only that he will assist me in my defense during this trial.

I submit to Judge Julius Hoffman that the trial be postponed until a later date where I, Bobby G. Seale, can have the 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective,' Attorney Charles R. Garry, and if my constitutional rights are not respected by this court then other lawyers on record here representing me, except Charles R. Garry, do not speak for me or represent me as of this date, 9-26-69. I fire them now until Charles R. Garry can be made available as chief counsel in this trial of so-called 'Conspiracy to Riot' and in fact be my legal counsel of choice who is effective in assisting me in my defense. The only attorney I know of who can defend me and be effective is Charles R. Garry, who is presently my attorney on record in this court.

If I am continuously denied this constitutional right of legal defense counsel of my choice who is effective by the Judge of this court, then I can only see Judge Hoffman as a blatant racist of this U.S. Court with gross prejudicial error toward all defendants and myself in particular.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

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CHICAGO ... FUTILITY

It is now crystal clear to the masses of the people at home and abroad that the United States is a downright fascist country. This has been exemplified with the commencement of the trial of the so called Conspiracy 8 on September 24th in Chicago.

The fascist judge, 'Adolph' Julius J. Hoffman has promised that this will be the trial of the decade. It is obvious that this is the last stage and the running point in American history where the iron hand of the dictatorship will be displayed.

This mock trial would not be possible without the ineptness of the Black Panther Party. The fascist Gestapo pigs have railroaded our Chairman on another trumped-up charge. Having kidnapped him from San Francisco these lunatics took him by car to Chicago 12 days prior to the trial. They had him sleeping up various county jails throughout the journey. Jails not fit for any form of habitation. The result is that Chairman Bobby Seale arrived in Chicago sick from the rot and mess of the jails to face the SS and the Gestapo army.

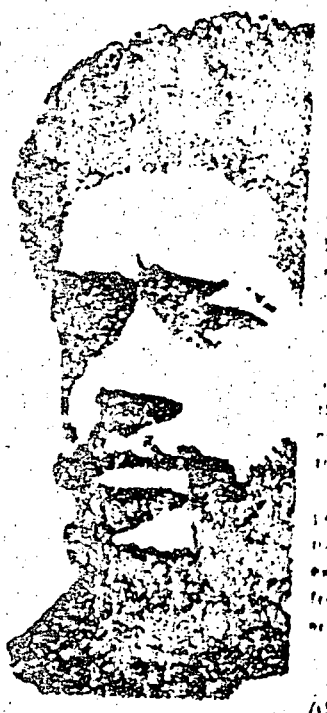
These fascist madmen have refused to to allow him to see a doctor and it is obvious that they intend murdering the Chairman by any means necessary.

It would be devastating not to keep to the pattern set. Chairman Bobby Seale's attorney's [illegible] movement of the trial to [illegible] the hospital for an operation and [illegible] to be present in Chicago. Adolph Hitler Hoffman has of course refused the request and Chairman Bobby Seale faces the fascists without his attorney.

The judge during the [illegible] of a dictatorial jury selection [illegible] weird questions like [illegible] and "what were the qualifications necessary for one to be on the jury." Relevant facts like are these people true representatives of the peer group of the defendants were [illegible] as being immaterial and irrelevant.

This is a warning to the community and struggle to heighten our awareness and unite together as it is clear that this mockery of a system will not deem any justice and that the time is imminent for us to move from all directions.

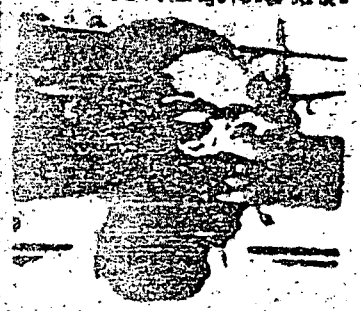
It is also the time for us to understand that the [illegible] of the masses must be intensified. The action on the part of the mother country radicals in antagonizing the



[illegible]
Connie Matthews

GROUNDWORK FOR FASCISM

America has taken step one of Fascism relatively calmly. Amidst a few murmurs of "death of freedom, of the press", the fascist power structure, formerly concealed and supported by the mass media, has turned on its former lackeys. Needless to say the mass media and their large power structure



Ray "Moisi" Hewitt
Minister of Education

have never gotten along too well. The relationship was similar to that of a banker and a whore with the media being all the flat-backing and also the floozies have been kicked out of the bed, and with memories of the last "cum-yesterday" beating fresh in their memories, they have remained, in their place, dutifully silent.

The mass media has not been able nor even [illegible] to defend the Constitution when it is aimed to destroy one of the Black Panther Party, S.D.S., The Young Lords, Los Brown de la Raza, Ahmed Evans, and a multitude of other "negative elements" it is neither a secret nor a surprise that mass coverage of the years of repression has been more concerned with covering [illegible] than truth.) It is a strange paradox in a country that is the "greatest show" [illegible] and [illegible] or help to those who [illegible] the control [illegible] Democratic

feed it. With the arrest Friday of nine newsmen in Chicago for allegedly violating the sacrosanct taking-of-indecency act, the Federal Government proved that freedom of the press is at best a sometime thing depending on the wishes of the ruling class. Strange how most papers, radio, and T.V. stations found this blatant act of fascism only of secondary importance, if any at all. The fact that "it could never happen in America" was not debunked proved the fact that this "bag" was formerly confined to "Nazi Germany" or "racist South Africa" was also easily ignored.

The failure of the human senses to react, who have professional reputations for being sharp, can only be viewed as cowardice or complicity. While this same "professional" failed to give proper context to their own miserable plight, they were on their job when it came time to spread "approved" government-issue lies about the Black Panther Party. The Young Lords, and the Young Patriots allegedly "wielding a load of machine guns", that every one (F.B.I, C.I.A., State and City pigs) seemed to know about, except the so-called "gunners". They were also quite skillful in seeing to it that this news was broadcast everywhere but Chicago.

This was compounded by the fact that:

1. They failed to give any cry of alarm when Chairman Bobby Seale was kidnapped in an obvious frame-up attempt.

2. They failed to give scope or [illegible]

ment's outlined plan to raid the National headquarters of the Black Panther Party, with no survivors intended.

In recent months there has been an escalation of terror, murder, raids, [illegible] on the Black Panther Party, and the news media [illegible] relatives, silent. There were no cries of a "credibility gap" as there had been in Viet Nam. No cries of the Government stifling the news were to be heard.

THE CHICAGO SET-UP

The fact that there have been three raids on Panther homes in Chicago in the last three weeks and one Panther (Larry Roberson) murdered, has almost totally eluded the sharp-eyed, keen-nosed news beagles. Also the fact that in all these raids weapons were seized, has likewise escaped the stalwart defenders of "the American way". This is no easy task since some of those raids were daylight raids, and involved as many as 5 uniformed, sinking, Fascist Pigs, with helicopters flying close-air support while pigs ran amuck. As of press time, the last Panther home raided was Fred Hampton's (Dep. Minister of Defense for the State of Illinois) at [illegible] o'clock Saturday morning September 13th). The pigs allegedly had a warrant for Hampton's arrest, but he wasn't home so they ripped off his gun, and left, since they don't [illegible] in the community as usual, but like a fascists army [illegible] to force-feed their "warrant."

Everyone should be aware of the fact that the "Illegal" [illegible] are [illegible] Illinois National Guard (at time a bunch of fascists as ever lived) is on stand-by; unlike the Convention, this time the [illegible] has been effectively [illegible] and silenced; the "dissidents" have been effectively disarmed. The only men who know about any shipment of arms, are the pigs and the psycho-intelligentsia that the ruling coalition has already hinted that the plan of the "dissidents" may include seizing the Pentagon; and you have the ground-work and the alibi for a massive St. Valentine's Day Massacre by fascist pigs posing as "servants of the people."

If any of those "Clark Kent" types has the guts of a mustard seed, they will write of Pig Daley in terms reserved for Hess, Himler, Eichman, and Co., but they would still be lying. A plot as monsterous and massive as this should not be alluded to a brain as small as Daley's, but even to the most chicken-hearted of so-called newsmen.

The plot to destroy the Black Panther Party, and thereby crush the whole movement of dissent is directed by Tricky-Dick Nixon, and his number one hatchet man, Attorney General John Mitchell. Under their direction a federal task force group "to keep an eye on the Panthers", has initiated a reign of terror and lies upon the Black Panther Party from coast to coast.

It is no surprise to the Black Panther Party that "it (fascism) has arrived here", the only [illegible] to "know" with the [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]
Minister of Education
Black Panther Party

FREE HUEY

FREE BOBBY

FREE
LARRY WHITE

FREE
ALVIN JEFFREYS

FREE ALL
POLITICAL
PRISONERS

SEIZE THE TIME

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Judge Adolph Julius Hoffman, 75 years old, has been named as the hanging judge for the trial of the Conspiracy Eight. The 8 defendants are charged with conspiracy to incite a riot in 1968,

riot in 1968, before the democratic convention. Chairman Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, and the other 8 defendants face 10 years imprisonment and $20,000 fine if they are convicted.

Judge Adolph Hoffman stands on his record as a fascist. He has consistently propagated this fascist moribund judicial system upon any and all advocates of socialism and or collectivism. This judge always finds any defendants guilty who have views which differ in the slightest degree from his and his other reactionary paper cartoon characters.

On Thursday, September 25, 1969, the trial and selection of the jury began. Judge Hoffman & Co. exerted all efforts to deny Chairman Bobby and all the other defendants any and all motions presented by their defense attorneys. Once again it is most important that we recognize fascism for what it actually is. The "kangaroo" only allowed pigs, state's and paramilitary right participants

to remain on the jury. All [illegible] blacks and members of the defendants' [illegible] were immediately dismissed from the jury.

The judge and state's attorney Foran have an explicit plan. They are obviously aware that we the people, and we the members of the Black Panther Party no longer tolerate autocratical intimidation. We will go forth no matter what the sacrifice to propagandize and educate the masses of people. It is impossible to deceive the masses for any extended period of time, and their time has most assuredly run out. The spirit of the people is greater than the man's technology and the spirit of the Vanguard can never be crushed. An idea like freedom and liberation which has been born and started to grow – cannot be stopped when its time has come to mature.

INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE
SEIZE THE TIME
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Sister Cee, Ed. Cadre
Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party

JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMAN

LETTER TO BOBBY FROM HIS WIFE

Bobby:

The fascist pigs have kidnapped you, and are trying to railroad you on trumped-up charges. The ransom for you Bobby, is the annihilation of all Panther members and headquarters. If the pig power structure had any knowledge of political economy, and the hardships of oppressed people, then they wouldn't act like racists, but like Judge Sharwin, who freed our Eldridge.

The Panther Party has, is, and will go forth into the community and educate the masses of the people about the rapings, the exploitations and the murders which the ruling class have subjected us to. The working class has a high infant mortality rate, death from starvation, and the suicide rate has been on a steady increase. All this is part and parcel of making sure that the coins still jingle in the pockets of the bourgeoisie jackasses. Therefore, it is only logical that the avaricious businessmen, the demagogic politicians, the murderous racist pig cops, can do nothing more than murder us, when we show the people the correct ideology.

The pigs have, and will go forth to hire, organizations (who are tools for the government) to kill members of the Black Panther Party. Remember when it was mentioned that there have been too many legalized judicial murders in the court room? Judge Hoffman is the true example of a legal hangman.

Bobby, I love you, and I'm going to try and tell the masses of people what you've been rapping to me in the past. Your spirit is strong. It's like that ever-pounding beat within the souls of Black people which says, their spirit will never die, because you, Bobby, and Huey P. Newton started a fire within the masses, that the pigs will never put out.

Your other half
Arie

WHO ARE THE REAL CONSPIRATORS

"As a Black Man in America, I can't get a fair trial in a RACIST COURT"...Chairman Bobby Seale

This was the theme of the court proceedings of the Conspiracy Eight. From the hand picked jury (eight middle aged, white suburbanites, two house negroes, and two big businessmen–all registered voters) to the constant denial by Julius 'Adolph Eichman' Hoffman of all the defense motions.

Before the selection of the racist, Nazi-ridden jury was made, they were allowed to read newspapers in the ceremonial courtroom. Later, Hoffman, pig Nixon's chief fund raiser and right hand lackey in Illinois, told the prospective jurors not to read newspapers, listen to TV, or talk with each other.

The special category of jurors, all registered voters, were in contradiction to the political morales of the defendants. The defendants, demonstrators against the bourgeois political process, and a socialist revolutionary, an advocate of the people's dictatorship (proletarian democracy) are going to be tried by people who support and participate in that same bourgeois political process. This unrepresentative, illegal and unconstitutional jury is illustrative of the court proceedings here in fascist America. THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY demands that all defendants be tried in a court by a jury of their peer group and not lilly white suburbanites, right-wingers, black lackies, and capitalist businessmen. This overt misrepresentation of the community illustrates the 'conspiracy' against the defendants in general and the Chairman in particular, this is the only conspiracy.

[illegible] was spent in dismissing prospective black [illegible] working class people. The conspiracy became evident as the government [illegible] people who, because of their class [illegible] could be impartial [illegible] Chairman Bobby Seale.

Kunstler acknowledged Hoffman's effort to intimidate all defense–then

fort to intimidate all defense counsel then the fascist tee-totaler warned him to watch the language that he uses (not to talk objective reality).

It will be impossible for a true revolutionary, Chairman Bobby, to get a fair trial from a bourgeois reactionary. This fascist bourgeois state (Babylon) is using the courts to fail the revolutionary machine. But it won't work, the Vanguard Party, the motive force of the revolutionary movement, has already began to motivate, mobilize and energize the once sleeping masses. The trial of Chairman Bobby shows the people that unless they are in power to control all legislative and judicial processes (proletarian democracy), their leaders will be railroaded and the Vanguard will be slowed down.

William J. (Jobawaukee) Campbell, Chief pig circuit judge and 'Adolph' Hoffman have schemed together to stifle any and all communication and information on the trial. No press releases, press statements, photographs, pictures or tapes can be made by the defendants to express their view of the legal lynching. The Chairman isn't even allowed to speak to the press in the presence of the mechanical monsters (U.S. Marshalls). 'Adolph' has said that he isn't there to satisfy public interest but will 'run the court as I see fit.' (A bourgeois reactionary and fascist oppressor can only give a bourgeois reactionary verdict and run a trial in the manner of Nazi fascists.)

[illegible] became [illegible] pig [illegible] Hoffman. [illegible] Defense

SEE NEXT PAGE

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FREE BREAKFASTS FOR CHILDREN

Last week the demagogic bourgeoisie press carried an article which stated that the Black Panther Party in the City of Chicago was no longer feeding hungry school children. The article also stated that the Party was using the Breakfast money and food for their own personal use. This is totally incorrect. The Black Panther Party refuses to accept the ideology of the capitalist pig power structure which starves 1/3 of its population and uses food funds to send their astropigs to the moon for the purpose of "beautifying exploitation."

The people and the Black Panther Party say there's something terribly wrong when Daley's Stockyard pigs have nothing more to do than sit in front of our breakfast centers and spy on and intimidate the hungry school children, who attend our centers by the hundreds each morning.

Not only do the Breakfast Centers provide free breakfasts but they also serve as a place where children receive revolutionary culture, education and also immediate first aid treatment. We believe anything the people want and need can be gained through revolutionary struggle and until the people realize this we will continue to lighten the oppressive load that the pig power structure has placed on the people.

So the Black Panther Party's Breakfast for Children Program will continue in oppressed communities as long as the masses find it necessary. And we say to the pigs who wallow in the pig pen cars in front of the Breakfast Centers, our offices and cribs, Beware! The beat of the people is much too fast, so go back home where you belong. Watch out pigs, it's a people's thang!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Sister Beverline

FREE HEALTH CARE

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY is establishing a FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CLINIC to satisfy the medical needs of our community. We understand that the capitalists in America will never provide adequate medical service so the BLACK PANTHER PARTY has moved to establish another community program in which all oppressed people can be involved.

Technical assistance, supplies, and donations can be brought to the office of the ILLINOIS CHAPTER of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 West Madison Street. For further information, call 243-8276

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

BAIL MONEY IS NEEDED TO FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

SEND MONEY TO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

ILL CHAPTER

2350W MADISON

243-8276

CONSPIRATORS cont.

Our attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, is the chief counsel for the New York 21 and must return to New York to fight for their freedom. The only reason he can give for locking the attorneys up is Chairman Bobby's insistance upon having Charles Garry as his counsel. This is blackmail, piracy, genuine and undefined.

Ceo must understand the significance of the courts here in Babylon. There aren't too many more pigs they can hire, or too many more lives that they can pass, but the fascist power structure can call grand jury hearings and issue indictments forever. They are using the court system to frustrate the revolutionary struggle and imprison the manpower needed to carry the revolution through to the end.

Pig Nixon, Hoffman, and Hoover, we have uncovered your "conspiracy" against the people. The people of the whole world see through your fascist lies and your kangaroo court. You smell of pig manure and your true nature is evident to all who see you wallow in the mire. Keep your hands off Bobby mother-----. Keep your hands off the people. You are on the verge of extinction. The people are waiting for the opportune time to hang you for your astronomical crimes. You and all reactionaries are doomed. Give up 'Adolph' Hoffman, we are too revolutionary proletarian intoxicated to be astronomically intimidated.

Justice To Those Who Deserve Justice

Death To Those Who Deserve Death

Free All Political Prisoners

Seize the Time, Off the Pig

Lt. Eugene Charles

Information Minister, Illinois Chapter BPP

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THE CONSPIRACY "8"

BOBBY SEALE - Father of the FREE BREAKFAST FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN FATHER OF FREE MEDICAL CENTER

" IF I AM CONTINUOUSLY DENIED THIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF LEGAL DEFENSE, COUNSEL OF MY CHOICE WHO IS EFFECTIVE, BY THE JUDGE OF THIS COURT, THEN I CAN ONLY SEE JUDGE HOFFMAN AS A BLATANT RACIST OF THIS U.S. COURT WITH GROSS PREJUDICIAL ERROR TOWARD ALL DEFENDANTS AND MYSELF IN PARTICULAR."

BOBBY SEALE, CHAIRMAN
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

FREE ALL POLITCAL PRISONERS

People's Rally SAT. OCT. 25, 12:00 NOON

Jackson at Dearborn

COME SEE 'EOLIT BOBBY

SEIZE THE TIME

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the polices of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised in May, 1968, that the Chicago Branch of SNCC was an affiliate of the national SNCC with headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. It was a non-membership type group headed in Chicago by ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, a 19 year old male Negro, with the title of Midwest Region Director. BROWN maintained strict loyalty to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Recruiter and Organizer and former National Director of SNCC. BROWN attempted to align Chicago's SNCC activities within the framework of CARMICHAEL's policies.

In a speech at Chicago on March 25, 1968, CARMICHAEL commented as follows: "The white people are preparing to commit genocide against the black race. What are we feeling so moral about? We know the honky got everything. He got it by stealing it. He's not going to give you anything. We got to take it. These brothers on the streets every day take it, but they're taking it for themselves. Let's organize them and let them take it for our people."

This source advised on August 27, 1968, that officials of the Chicago Branch of SNCC disbanded that branch on August 25, 1968, and as of that time it was no longer in existence. Its leaders became associated with the Black Panther Party at that time.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Gerold Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-20-81)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
November 7, 1969

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Reference Report of Special Agent Alan R. Stephens dated and captioned as above.

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

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

67

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1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier
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Report of: SA ALAN R. STEPHENS
Date: November 7, 1969

Office: Chicago, Illinois

Field Office File #:

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: Headquarters of the Chicago Chapter, BPP, continues to be located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Sources report West Suburban Chapter as being inactive at this time. During Antiriot Law Conspiracy trial currently being tried at this time in Chicago, the BPP has conducted several demonstrations at the Federal Building alleging constitutional rights of BOBBY SEALE, National BPP and one of eight defendants, being violated. ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

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I. ORIGIN, PURPOSES AND LOCATION OF BPP CHAPTERS

A. Origin

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP was organized on August 25, 1968, at a meeting at 6110 South Dorchester Street, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was attended by approximately 10 Negro males. The purpose of the meeting was to dissolve the then current Chicago branch of SNCC and to organize a Chicago Chapter of the BPP.

3/27/68)

The BPP did not have a headquarters until space was acquired at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1968. The space acquired was the second and third floor of the building at the above address.

11/20/68)

Source advised the Illinois Bell Telephone Company assigned telephone number 243-8276 to the BPP above address.

3/27/69)

B. Purposes, Aims and Rules of Chicago BPP Chapter

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago BPP, flew to National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met with ELDRIDGE and KATHLEEN CLEAVER and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE. The CLEAVERS and SEALE are members of the Central Committee of the National BPP.

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On November 4, 1968, RUSH returned to Chicago and stated that the Chicago Chapter would follow the policy of the National BPP in all regards.

(____1, 11/7/68)

On May 1, 1969, Chicago Chapter of BPP advised BPP members the following ten points continue to reflect "What We Want - What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.

2. We want full employment for our people.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white men of our black community.

4. We want decent housing fit for shelter of human beings.

5. We want education for our people that will expose the true nature of this decadent American society.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

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7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in Federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community as defined by the constitution of the United States.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace, and as our major political objective, a United Nations supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

. 5/2/69)

On May 1, 1969, the Chicago chapter of the BPP circulated the following Rules of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois:

Every member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY throughout this country of racist America must abide by these rules as functional members of this party. CENTRAL COMMITTEE members, CENTRAL STAFFS, and LOCAL STAFFS, including all captions subordinate to either national, state, and local leadership of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will enforce these rules. Length of suspension or other disciplinary action necessary for violation of these rules will depend on national decisions by national,

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state or state area, and local committees and staffs where said rules or rules of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY were violated.

Every member of the party must know these verbatum by heart, and apply them daily. Each member must report any violation of these rules to their leadership or they are conter-revolutionary and are also subjected to suspension by the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE:

1. No party member can have narcotics or weed in his possession while doing party work.
2. Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party.
3. No party member can be drunk while doing daily party work.
4. No party member will violate rules relating to office and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, ANYWHERE.
5. No party member will use, or fire a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidentally at anyone other than the enemy.
6. No party member can join any other army force other than the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.
7. No party member can have a weapon in his possession while drunk or loaded off narcotics or weed.
8. No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread.

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9. When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS will give only name and address and will sign nothing. Legal first aid must be understood by all Party members.
10. The Ten Point Program and platform of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must be known and understood by each Party member.
11. Party communications must be national and local.
12. The 10-10-10 program should be known by all members and also understood by all members.
13. All Finance officers operate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
14. Each person submit report of daily work.
15. Each Sub-Section Leader, Section Leader, and Captain must submit Daily reports of work.
16. All Panthers must learn to operate and service weapons correctly.
17. All Leadership personnel who suspends or expells a member must submit this information to the Editor for the newspaper pertaining to suspension, so that it will be published in the paper and known by all chapters and branches.
18. Political Education Classes are manditory.
19. Only office personnel assigned to respective offices each day should be there. All others are to sell papers and do Political work out in the community, including Captains, Section Leaders and etc.
20. COMMUNICATION--all chapters must submit weekly reports in writing to the National Headquarters.
21. All Branches must implement First Aid and/or Medical Cadres.
22. All Chapters, Branches, and components of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must submit a monthly Financial Report to the Ministry of Finance and also the Central Committee.

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23. Everyone in leadership positions must read no less than two hours per day to keep abreast of the changing political situation.
24. No chapter or branch shall accept grants, poverty funds, money, or any other aid from any government agency without contacting the National Headquarters.
25. All chapters must adhere to the policy and ideology laid by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.
26. All Branches must submit weekly reports in writing to their respective Chapters.

(, 5/2/69)

C. Location of BPP Branches

West Suburban Branch

This branch was previously reported as having no office space as such, but merely used the Chicago Chapter Office at 2350 West Madison Street. Source advised this branch is inactive at this time because of recent arrests and indictments of BPP members.

; 7/69 and 10/69)

Rockford, Illinois Branch

There is no Rockford, Illinois BPP branch office as such; however, meetings have been held at 529 Pierpoint Avenue, Rockford. This address is the location known as the House of Simba or House of Bo Simba.

Chicago, Illinois Branch

Source advised the Chicago Chapter of the BPP currently operates two South side offices. The one office

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was located at 48 and South State Street and has two female BPP members at the office during the day time. The other office is located at 1222 West 109th Street and is manned by SAMUEL LEORY LATSON. Both of these offices operate by a pay telephone located near there and neither have the authority to contact the National Office of the BPP. Locations are merely used for the BPP newspaper distribution and to keep the name of the BPP known on Chicago's South side.

10/69)

Joliet, Illinois Branch

Source advised that while there is no office as such for this branch several meetings of individuals purporting to be BPP members have met at the home of JAMES DAVID STUBBS, 528 South Water Street, Joliet.

; 10/69)

II. IDENTITY OF LEADERS AND MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

A. Officers of Chicago Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Central Staff of the Chicago Chapter BPP:

BROOKS, BILLY LAMAR, born July 18, 1948. BROOKS commonly known as "CHE" and is the Deputy Minister of Education, Illinois BPP and acts as Field Secretary.

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CALVIN, WILLIE JAMES, born March 6, 1948, Captain of Defense, Chicago Chapter Illinois BPP.

CAMPBELL ANN. CAMPBELL is Communications Secretary Illinois BPP. CAMPBELL is on Health CADRE and works with BPP lawyers.

CHARLES, EUGENE, JR., born May 20, 1948, and is Lieutenant of Health, Illinois BPP.

COOK, JURLD L., born November 17, 1941, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP. COOK, commonly known as JEWEL.

EDWARDS, ROSIE ANN, born January 4, 1938, Counselor of Women.

GRAY, JOAN, born July 29, 1949, and is Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

HAMPTON, FRED, born August 30, 1948, and is Deputy Chairman, Illinois, BPP.

KING, YVONNE, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP, in exile.

JUNIOR, NATHANIEL WALTER, born October 21, 1946, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP, in exile.

LATSON, SAMUEL LEROY, born December 26, 1949, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

MAY, CHRISTINA DARLENE, born October 20, 1949, Deputy Minister of Culture, in exile.

MC CARTHY, MICHAEL, born 1949, Lieutenant of Education, Illinois BPP, is helping BROOKS fulfill responsibilities of Deputy Minister of Education position.

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MC CARTHY, MICHAEL, Lieutenant of Education, Illinois BPP.

O'NEAL, WILLIAM MC KINLEY, born December 9, 1949, Chief of Staff, Illinois BPP.

RUSH, BOBBY LEE, born November 23, 1946, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP.

SANKEY, BARBARA ANN, born February 7, 1949, Lieutenant of Finances, Illinois BPP.

SATCHEL, RONALD J., born June 22, 1950, SATCHEL, commonly known as "DOC", is the Deputy Minister of Health.

THOMAS, HENRY, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

WALLS, RUFUS C., born September 6, 1940. WALLS, commonly known as "CHAKA", is Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois BPP.

B. Officers of West Suburban Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the West Suburban Chapter of Illinois BPP:

BRUCE, ROBERT, born November 28, 1947, is Chairman (Captain) in exile.

HARVEY, MERRILL DENNIS, born July 4, 1946, Captain of Defense in exile.

Sources have advised the West Suburban Branch is inactive due to the recent arrests and indictments of BPP members.

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Sources have all advised during October, 1969 that it would be impossible to furnish any type of membership list because of recent police action. The sources did state the BPP continues to have numerous sympathizers.

C. Officers of
Rockford Branch BPP

During July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Rockford Branch, Illinois BPP:

BELL, HAROLD KEITH, born November 29, 1946, Captain of Defense.

HAWKINS, CHARLES LARRY, born July 31, 1951, Field Lieutenant, and Captain of Information.

HUNTER, DELRIDGE LAVERN, born January 8, 1941, Captain of Education.

DIXON, BRUCE, on Chicago Chapter Illinois BPP Education Staff, is doing work in Rockford in connection with that branch.

The sources have reported that the Rockford Branch has approximately ten to fifteen members. The sources also have advised the Rockford Chapter follows the philosophy of MAO TSE TUNG and programs of the National Chapter BPP.

10/69
10/69)

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D. Officers of
Joliet Branch BPP

Source advised during October, 1969, that JAMES DAVID STUBBS who resides at 528 South Water Street, Joliet, Illinois, would be considered the organizer of the branch in Joliet. Source said there are four members of this branch,with STUBBS being the only officer.

10 69)

STUBBS has publicly identified himself as the Captain of Defense, Joliet Branch, Illinois BPP.

III. INFORMATION REGARDING VIOLENT ACTS, WEAPONS, PLANS AND AIMS OF BPP

Source advised WILLIE CALVIN, Captain of Defense and RICHARD L. "ARDAY" BLACK, both BPP members, were seen at BPP headquarters with three .30 caliber M-1 Carbines.

8 8 69)

Source advised JOHN "BEAVER" WILLIAMS, a member of the West Suburban branch along with CALVIN, BLACK and JOHN "OBAR" BREAKS, Sergeant of Defense staff, travelled to Milwaukee, Wisconsin on the pretext of purchasing some .30 caliber M-1 Carbines.

8/13/69)

Sergeant WILLIAM KLUSAK, Oakbrook, Illinois Police Department,advised on August 14, 1969 that BLACK and WILLIAMS were arrested and charged with unlawful use of weapons. At the time of his arrest, BLACK had in his possession a .30 caliber M-1 Carbine, Serial Number 18875. WILLIAMS had in his possession on arrest a .30 caliber M-1 Carbine Serial Number 19405.

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Source advised three individuals, alleged Chicago BPP members attended a meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconson. When these individuals left the meeting they had in their possession, two M-1 Carbines allegedly purchased from an unidentified BPP member in Milwaukee. These three individuals stated they were returning to Chicago.

; 8/18/69)

Source advised that JOSEPH GRAY and DONALD SMILEY, BPP members were arrested with three other individuals earlier that date and charged with unlawful use of weapons and aggravated assault for shooting at ANDREW BLAIR, a Negro male, residing at 6943 South Justine Street, Chicago. BLAIR, at the time of shooting, was walking through the Chicago Housing Authority Project located at 5041 South Federal Street. BLAIR was not injured at the time of his arrest. SMILEY was in possession of a .25 caliber semi-automatic pistol. GRAY possessed a .22 caliber revolver.

; 9/11/69)

Source advised they had learned that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) had recently found plastic bombs, sawed off shotguns and smoke bombs as a result of a raid on an apartment in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The source stated three men were believed to have been residing at the apartment and were identified by the RCMP as ROBERT BRUCE, NATHANIEL JUNIOR and DENNIS HARVEY, Chicago BPP members in exile. BRUCE is wanted in Chicago on kidnapping and assault with intent to commit murder charges according to the sources. These sources also advised JUNIOR and HARVEY are wanted on bond default charges after they failed to appear in court as a result of charges filed earlier, charging them with attempting to purchase machine guns.

;10/1/69
;10/1/69)

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The Indianapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) advised on October 1, 1969, JEWEL COOK, WILLIE CALVIN and CLEVELAND COOK were all arrested in Indianapolis, Indiana, where they had travelled to help the Indianapolis BPP Chapter get back on its feet. The three individuals are BPP Chicago members. These three, according to the Indianapolis Division were arrested for larceny and violation of a local firearms act. In the vehicle they were travelling in, a .38 Colt Snubnose revolver bearing Serial Number 223772 was found.

This gun was reported stolen in Chicago on March 24, 1969. Source advised the above individuals were incarcerated in Indianapolis, Indiana on charges of unlawful possession of a weapon and stealing a car battery. The three, according to the source, were in Indianapolis to assist in re-organizing that BPP chapter.

(10/2/69)

Officer FUNK, Chicago, Illinois Police Department (PD), advised on October 3, 1969, that seven Negro males were arrested at BPP Headquarters following a shooting incident that date during the early morning hours.

Officer WANER, Chicago PD, advised on October 4, 1969 that officer SHAMLEY was injured by a shotgun blast believed to have originated at BPP Headquarters.

Officer LARA, Chicago PD, subsequently advised on October 4, their investigation reflects that the PD responded to a call from an anonymous caller regarding gun shots at Panther Headquarters. When the police arrived, shooting occurred and upon entering Panther Headquarters, seven BPP members were arrested, one shotgun and one .30 caliber Carbin was confiscated.

Source advised the shooting had occurred at Panther Headquarters during the Headquarters during the early morning hours of October 4, 1969 because of trouble recently developing between Vice Lords and the BPP. Source stated the Vice Lords were a Negro youth gang operating on Chicago's West side and had approached the Panthers "wanting

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to be cut in" on a medical center which the Panthers had announced would open soon. BPP refused to allow the Vice Lords any "part of the action". The Vice Lords told the BPP to either stop work and not attempt to operate the medical center or if the Panthers did open the center the Vice Lords would "burn it down". As a result of this earlier conflict between the Vice Lords and Panthers, a car loaded with Vice Lords drove by Panther Headquarters early that morning and fired shots at the headquarters. The Panthers returned the fire and the PD,arrived when the Vice Lords were making a second pass by headquarters. When the Vice Lords spotted the police they left the area and the police returned the fire of the Panthers, subsequently resulting in the arrest of seven members.

; 10/4/69)

IV. PUBLICATIONS

Source, on October 23, 1969, furnished a copy of a pamphlet captioned "Ministry of Information Bulletin, Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party, Vol. 1, No.4". This "bulletin", which is contained in the appendix section of this memorandum,appears to be reprints of articles published earlier in the "BPP" newspaper. Source advised that while this issue was number four, it is the only bulletin to his knowledge prepared by the Illinois Chapter. Source also stated this is not to be a regular publication and no future issues have been discussed among party heirarchy.

(; 10/23/69)

Source also furnished on October 23, 1969, a leaflet which is attached to the appendix, captioned "Support Bobby Seale and the Conspiracy "8".

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP has no regularly scheduled publications, however, on occasion, leaflets have been distributed in connection with appearances by members at various functions.

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V. ACTIVITIES

WILLIE JAMES CALVIN, also known as "Jew Man" Captain of Defense and JEWEL COOK, Field Secretary, Chicago BPP, travelled to Indianapolis, Indiana to ascertain why the Indianapolis Chapter had purged so many members, during August, 1969.

8/20/69).

Source advised the Chicago BPP continues to hold political orientation classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:15 PM at the Church of the Epiphany, 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago. These classes consist of instruction on the ten point program of the BPP. Recently the classes have been poorly attended.

18 28 69
9/4/69)

Source advised he had attended a closed meeting at a church on West Armitage Street, where the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang, maintains its headquarters. The meeting was held on September 10, 1969 and 125 to 150 people were present. Those in attendance represented members and sympathizers of the BPP, the Young Lords and the Young Patriots. According to source, the Young Patriots, is a youth gang whose membership is comprised of Appalachian poor on Chicago's near North side.

The meeting was held in Memory of LARRY ROBERSON, a BPP member who had died during the week of September 8-12, 1969, following a gun shot wound by police officers.

FRED HAMPTON spoke and referred to MAO Tse-tung, and ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Defense, National BPP. HAMPTON stated the killing of one brother by the "Pigs" (police) doesn't stop the revolution.

9/11 69)

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Sources advised a rally was held at the American University, Washington, D.C., on September 13, 1969, with approximately 700 to 800 people in attendance. The theme of all speakers was to the effect that a revolution was going on at that time and that all oppressed people should be armed. BOB LEE, Secretary of the BPP,Chicago spoke. LEE contained his remarks to the above and exhibited the film "American Revolution II" which is described as an anti-police and anti-establishment film.

9/13/69)

Source advised on September 14, 1969, the BPP sponsored a rally at the Intermediate School, 201, 125th Street, Madison Avenue, New York City, New York. Between 400 and 500 people attended and most were either black or Puerto Rican. BOB LEE spoke after showing the "American Revolution II" film and his remarkes were concerned with the "Facist Pig Tactics" used by police to suppress the desire of the people.

9/15/69)

The Chicago "Tribune" a daily Chicago newspaper in its Four Star Final edition on September 18, 1969, printed an article regarding the BPP Breakfast for Children Program. The article reflects the program as being almost non-existent in Chicago. The article also stated that FRED HAMPTON states the program feeds 3,000 to 3,500 children, but investigation determined that on some days the locations were not opened and on other days only handfuls of children showed up. The article concluded, saying the neighborhood merchants who had previously donated to the program had all but ceased donations.

Source advised the Breakfast for Children Program is run by BARBARA SANKEY, and JOAN GRAY.

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The location of their Breakfast for Children Program is North Hoyne Street and West Washington Boulevard. While BPP is currently claiming to feed 100 children each day, in fact the program has almost ceased to operate.

;10/69)

Source advised BOB LEE was in Richmond, Virginia on September 18, 1969 on BPP business. He spoke at Chapel Hill, North Carolina on September 19, 1969. Speeches, according to source, followed the same text as set forth in the New York speech and also criticized the power structure as plotting to destroy the BPP.

9/19/69)

Source advised that the National Office of the BPP, Oakland, California has directed the Illinois BPP leaders to expect to more or less help the National Office in training, directing and in general be responsible for all BPP activities east of the Mississippi River.

1;9/30/69)

This source advised that the above is not in effect at this time.

10/21/69)

Source advised that members of the"Chicago Daily Defender" a newspaper slanted to the Negro community, had contacted FRED HAMPTON to advise him that two jurors previously selected for the anti-riot conspiracy trial underway in Chicago wherein eight defendants, one of whom his BOBBY SEALE, National BPP Officer, was being tried for violations steming from the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago during August, 1968, had received threatening letters signed "The Panthers." HAMPTON, after contacting the National Office, denied any knowledge of these threatening

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letters and issued a press release alleging that the letters were another means of the establishment in its plot to put the Panthers in a bad light.

9/30/69).

Source advised that FRED HAMPTON had announced to the news media in Chicago that the BPP would protest the arrest of seven of its members at Panther Headquarters early that day. HAMPTON stated that by these arrests the Chicago PD presented its continued harassment of the BPP. HAMPTON called for a massive rally to be held at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, 12:00 noon on October 7, 1969.

10/4/69)

Source advised that a rally on October 7, 1969 which had been called to emphasize the fact the Chicago BPP was backing BOBBY SEALE. The rally was also in an attempt to gain community support for the BPP. Source stated BPP leaders had instructed that any member becoming involved in any militant action would be purged from the party.

10/7/69)

Special Agents of the FBI on October 7, 1969. at 11:00 AM, observed a group of Negro males, identifying themselves as BPP members, arrived at the Federal Building. These Panthers commenced handing out literature "Government Conspiracy to Destroy BPP". The pamphlets criticized the Chicago PD and referred to them as "Pig Daley's Imperialistic Mad Dogs", and also stated "the continued raids, jailing and murdering of Panthers proves there is a government conspiracy to destroy revolutionary leaders in Babylon (America)."

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At the height of the rally, about 75 BPP and New Left people, along with 200 to 225 individuals were observed in the plaza area of the Federal Building. BOB RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense spoke along the theme that the government should be on trial for conspiracy against the BPP. RUSH offered the raids on Panther offices throughout the nation as evidence. The rally was dismissed without incident.

Agents of the FBI observed a demonstration at Cook County Hospital, 1835 West Harrison Street, Chicago. This demonstration was sponsored, according to leaflet, by the Young Lords, the BPP and the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM II) faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), on October 10, 1969. LYNN FRENCH, Chicago BPP member, spoke and stated that the BPP could perform a better service for the indigent people of the ghetto, instead of the Cook County Hospital, if the BPP was allowed to obtain a day care and health center. The group dispersed without incident.

Source advised that a discussion among BPP leaders was held regarding the formation of a committee against facism. During the discussion, it was mentioned the committee would most probably be comprised of one representative from the BPP and one from each of the organizations in which the BPP is currently in coalition. They are the Young Lords and the Young Patriots and the RYM-II faction, SDS. To date no committee has been formed.

; 10/10/68)

On October 22, 1969, Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately 30 BPP members demonstrating at the Federal Building in Chicago and shouting "free Bobby, free Bobby." Twelve of the BPP members began a series of close order drills and marched around the plaza area of the Federal Building. The demonstration lasted from 12:00 noon to 1:30 PM when United States Marshals (USM) allowed 15 members to enter the Federal Building to attend court session at the conspiracy trial underway as set forth above.

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All the members were searched prior to being allowed to enter. No incident or arrests were reported.

Source advised the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had announced a rally for October 25, 1969 at the Federal Building, Chicago. Purpose of the rally was to protest "racist trial and miscarriage of justice perpetrated on BOBBY SEALE by the Federal Judge JULIUS HOFFMAN at the Federal Anti-riot Conspiracy trial currently being held at the Federal Building.

10/21/69)

On October 25, 1969, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed at 12:25 p.m. approximately 25 White persons, 35 Negroes had gathered in the Federal Building plaza. These individuals had apparently gathered for the previously announced rally to protest the above described trial.

Protestors were observed carrying signs reading "Get Out of Vietnam Now", "Free Huey", "Free Bobby", "Stop Facist Raids", "Free Panthers Now", "Youth Against Facism", "Racist Pig Daley".

At 1:00 p.m., FBI Agents observed a group of 15 Negroes carrying 10 BPP flags commence marching back and forth in the Federal Building plaza area. The group chanted "Your left, your right, now back up the gun. Free Bobby." At 1:05 p.m., this group commenced marching around the Federal Building and circled the building five times. About 1:20 p.m., speeches commenced on the southeast corner of the Federal Building plaza. Ronald Satchel, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke regarding the west side medical center project of the BPP. He said the project was to be "people controlled" and "community controlled". He demanded the political prisoners Huey Newton and Bobby Seale should be freed. He also blamed the problems of the poor Negro on the capitalistic system in this country. He concluded saying that members of the BPP were not opportunists but revolutionists.

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violating Seale's Constitutional Rights by not permitting Seale to have an attorney of his choice or by permitting Seale to represent himself during the trial. He stated that people should be educated to the fact they have a right to bear arms as set forth in the United States Constitution. Wills held up a copy of Chairman Mao Tse Tung's "Redbook" stating ideology set forth in this book is the ideology of the BPP. He concluded saying the day will come when Panthers will be everywhere.

At 2:10 p.m., speeches concluded and the crowd dispersed. No incidents or arrests occurred.

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FRED HAMPTON, according to the source, advised the National Headquarters, Oakland, California, that Chicago was encountering problems in connection with the opening of its health clinic. HAMPTON stated the clinic was not opened as some work remained. HAMPTON stated the Vice Lords have good control over the area in the vicinity of the clinic, but the Panthers intend to open the clinic anyway.

10/6/69)

Source advised on October 25, 1969, that representatives of the National Office of the BPP were arriving that date from California. Source further advised that BOB RUSH, FRED HAMPTON and others met EMORY DOUGLAS, National BPP Minister of Culture; DAVID HILLIARD, National BPP Chief of Staff, and two Negro females at O'Hare International Airport. HAMPTON advised the group that arrangements had been made for HILLIARD to speak at the residence of Dr. HERBERT HAZELKORN, 2700 Wilmette, Wilmette, Illinois, on October 26, 1969, to a group of Jewish people who would probably donate a large sum of money to the Illinois BPP.

The following day, source advised that HILLIARD, accompanied by RUSH and HAMPTON and other BPP members, travelled to HAZELKORN's residence where HILLIARD spoke before a group of approximately 75 white people. HILLIARD gave a short history of the BPP, but his main speech concerned the right of the Arab people to rise against the country of Israel inasmuch as Israel has always attempted to suppress the Arabs. The BPP received no money from this group.

10/25 and 26/69)

Source advised HILLIARD spoke at Malcolm X Junior College, formerly Crane Junior College, on Chicago's west side to a group of about 125 to 150 people. HILLIARD spoke on capitalism and imperialism and restricted his speech to the BPP interpretation of these words. The speech was not militant and lasted approximately 30 minutes. He is alleged

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to have received a fee of $1,000 from the Malcolm X Campus Bookstore which is run by students of the College. This speech occurred on October 27, 1969.

, 10/27/69)

Agents of the FBI, on October 29, 1969, observed eight members of the BPP in the plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago. As of 7:30 a.m., the group numbered approximately 20. These individuals, by 8:30 a.m., totaled 51, 16 of whom were white. At 8:45 a.m., 35 Negroes and 10 whites were admitted to the Federal Building and after being searched by United States Marshals, were allowed to attend the antiriot law conspiracy trial as spectators.

On October 29, 1969, the Security Department of the Illinois State Union, Normal, Illinois, advised the Springfield Office of the FBI that a meeting sponsored by the RYM-II faction of SDS would be attended by FRED HAMPTON. Subsequently, the Security Office of the Illinois State Union advised that HAMPTON did speak that evening and denounced the trial of BOBBY SEALE in Chicago, giving a brief history and outline of the BPP and urged the audience to come to Chicago on November 1, 1969, to demonstrate at the Federal Building for BOBBY SEALE. No incidents occurred at this meeting.

VI. BPP CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER MILITANT GROUPS

Source advised on August 25, 1969, he had obtained a leaflet being distributed in Chicago captioned "In Memorium; 8/28/69" indicating "The Conspiracy" and the "Chicago Peace Council" would sponsor a demonstration that day from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. at Grant Park, Chicago.

8/25/69)

"The Conspiracy" is an organization which has described itself as being comprised of eight individuals

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indicted for criminal trespass in violation of Antiriot Laws statute as a result of activities that occurred during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

The "Chicago Peace Council" is a coalition organization comprised of peace activist groups in the Chicago area.

, 8/25/69)

The leaflet, according to the source, included the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots, Young Comancheros, all Chicago youth street gangs, and "The Conspiracy" as sponsoring this rally.

At the rally, FRED HAMPTON spoke concerning his recent imprisonment and local BPP activities. No incidents or arrests were reported during this demonstration.

, 8/25/69)

Sources advised on October 29, 1969, that a coalition does exist, in fact, between the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots and the RYM-II faction of SDS. RYM-II faction is led by MIKE KLONSKY, former National Secretary of SDS. Sources felt the coalition existed and would continue to exist only as long as the BPP felt it could receive some benefit from such a coalition. The sources did advise the coalition had deteriorated because of the refusal in the past of the BPP to engage in any activity with these groups unless the BPP received some benefit.

10/29/69)
10/29/69)

VII. FINANCES

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

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(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

National Headquarters of the BPP, Oakland, California, has allowed the Chicago Chapter to use proceeds from the sale of the Panther newspaper to defray expenses incurred for bonding members out of jail. The Chicago Chapter is in dire financial disorder.

10/69)
10/69)

Source advised FRED HAMPTON stated on October 25, 1969, that while at a fund raising party given by LUCY MONTGOMERY, 1754 North Wells Street, Chicago, he received $1,500.96 for the Illinois BPP. MONTGOMERY has been publicly identified as a supporter of the so-called "New Left" both philosophically and financially.

10/25/69)

VIII. CONTACTS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) OR OTHER GROUPS

Source advised on October 10, 1969, CHARLENE MITCHELL, Field Secretary, National Black Liberation Commission (NBLC),

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CP, USA, met with FRED HAMPTON and other BPP leaders at BPP Headquarters. The meeting was for the purpose of exchanging ideas in the struggle for black liberation.

Both the BPP and CP agree they have a concurrent theory toward the antiriot law trial currently in progress in Chicago in that neither wants to become involved in any violence nor possible threat situation.

Both groups agreed that neither should nor would "stick their necks out for anybody," particularly in connection with the antiriot trial in Chicago.

10/10/69)

ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF DESIRE OF ALL MEMBERS TO HAVE FIREARMS.

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BULLETIN
ILLINOIS CHAPTER
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
VOL. 1
NO. 4

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE TO JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMANN

I, Bobby G. Seale, submit the following in my handwriting to Judge Julius Hoffman of this Court in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division of the U.S.A., where presently the trial of so-called 'Conspiracy to Riot' is being held, 9-26-69, and I, Bobby G. Seale, being one of the defendants of eight have been, by denied motion, the right to speak out in my behalf where my constitutional right to have 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective,' namely Charles R. Garry, who is on record in this court as my defense counsel that I have made agreement with by my choice only that he will assist me in my defense during this trial.

I submit to Judge Julius Hoffman that the trial be postponed until a later date where I, Bobby G. Seale, can have the 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective,' Attorney Charles R. Garry, and if my constitutional rights are not respected by this court then other lawyers on record here representing me, except Charles R. Garry, do not speak for me or represent me as of this date, 9-26-69. I fire them now until Charles R. Garry can be made available as chief counsel in this trial of so-called 'Conspiracy to Riot' and in fact be my legal counsel of choice who is effective in assisting me in my defense. The only attorney I know of who can defend me and be effective is Charles R. Garry, who is presently my attorney on record in this court.

If I am continuously denied this constitutional right of legal defense counsel of my choice who is effective by the Judge of this court, then I can only see Judge Hoffman as a blatant racist of this U.S. Court with gross prejudicial error toward all defendants and myself in particular.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

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CHICAGO FUTILITY

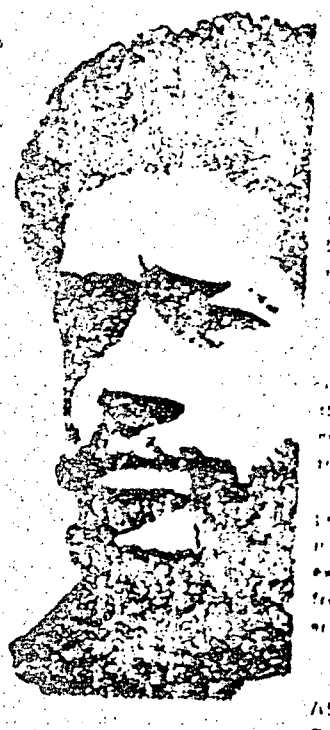
It is now crystal clear to the masses of the people at home and abroad that the United States is a downright fascist country. This has been exemplified with the commencement of the trial of the so-called Conspiracy 8 on September 24th in Chicago.

The fascist judge, 'Adolph' Julius J. Hoffman has promised that this will be the trial of the decade. It is obvious that this is the last stage and the turning point in American history when the iron hand of the dictatorship will be displayed.

This mock trial would not be possible without the inclusion of the Black Panther Party. The fascist Gestapo pigs have railroaded our Chairman on another trumped-up charge. Having kidnapped him from San Francisco these lunatics took him by car to Chicago 12 days prior to the trial. They had him sleeping up various county jails throughout the journey. Jails not fit for any form of habitation. The result is that Chairman Bobby Seale arrived in Chicago sick from the rot and cues of the jails to face the SS and the Gestapo army.

These fascist madmen have refused to to allow him to see a doctor and it is obvious that they intend murdering the Chairman by any means necessary.

It would be detaining me to keep to the pattern set. Charles R. Garry, Chairman Bobby Seale's attorney, has explained [illegible] movement of the trial [illegible] the hospital for an operation [illegible] to be present in Chicago. Adolph Hitler Hoffman has of course refused, the lawyer and Chairman Bobby Seale face the fascists without attorneys.



The judge [illegible] of a dictatorial jury selection [illegible] ward questions like [illegible] well [illegible] was the qualifications necessary [illegible] on the jury. Relevant facts like [illegible] these people true representatives of the peer group of the defendants were [illegible] as being immaterial and irrelevant.

There is a warning [illegible] struggle for freedom, our awareness [illegible] together as it is clear that this mockery of a system will not deem any justice and that the time is imminent for us to move from all directions.

It is also the time for us to understand that the [illegible] of the masses must be intensified. The action on the part of the mother country radicals in antagonizing the [illegible]

[illegible] Comrade Matthews

GROUNDWORK FOR FASCISM

America has taken step one of Fascism relatively calmly. Amidst a few mutterings of "threat of freedom of the press", the fascist power structure, formerly consolidated and supported by the mass media, has carried on its former business. Needless to say the mass media and their bourgeois power structure

Ray "Moioi" Hewitt
Minister of Education

have never gotten along so well. The relationship was similar to that of a banker and a whore with the media being all the flashy clothing and also the flowers have been kicked out of the bed, and with memories of the last "customer" nestling fresh in their memories, they have remained, in the main, dutifully silent.

The mass media has not been able nor even [illegible] to defend the [illegible] when it is applied to members of the Black Panther Party, S.D.S., The Young Lords, Los Brazos de la Raza, Ahmed Evans, and a multitude of other "bogey-fiver elements". It is neither a secret nor a surprise that news coverage of the years of repression has been more concerned with the [illegible] than truth. It is strange [illegible] that the "Death Squad" [illegible] or help to those who [illegible] content of the [illegible] Document

feed it. With the arrest Friday of Alex Hinton in Chicago for allegedly violating the pigs' taking-of-indictments act, the Federal Government [illegible] that freedom of the press is at best a sometime thing depending on the values of the ruling class. Strange how most papers, radio, and T.V. stations found this blatant act of fascism only of non-ordinary importance, if any at all. The fact that "it could never happen in America" was not debated proves the fact that this "bag" was formerly confined to "Nazi Germany" or "racist South Africa" was also easily ignored.

The failure of the human beings in them, who have professional reputations for being sharp, can only be viewed as cowardice or complicity. While this same "profession" failed to give proper context to their own miserable plight, they were on their jobs when it came time to spread "approved" government-issue lies about the Black Panther Party. The Young Lords, and the Young Patriots allegedly "wearing a load of machine guns", that every one (F.B.I, C.I.A., State and City pigs) seemed to know about, except the so-called "journalists". They were also quite skillful in saying to that this news was broadcast everywhere but Chicago.

This was compounded by the fact that:

1. They failed to give any cry of alarm when our Chairman, Bobby Seale was kidnapped in an obvious frame-up attempt.

2. They failed to give scope of [illegible] ment's admitted plan to raid the National Headquarters of the Black Panther Party, with no survivors intended.

3. In recent months there has been an escalation of terror, murder, raids, [illegible] the Black Panther Party, and the news media has been relatively silent. There were no cries of "Fraud!" [illegible] as there had been in the Nosair Case. No cries of the Government stifling the news were to be heard.

THE CHICAGO SET-UP

The fact that there have been three raids on Panther homes in Chicago in the last three weeks and one Panther (Larry Roberson) murdered, has almost totally eluded the sharp-eyed, keen-nosed news beagles. Also the fact that in all these raids weapons were seized, has likewise escaped the stalwart defenders of "the American way". This is no easy task since some of these raids were daylight raids, and involved as many as 5 uniformed, armed, Fascist Pigs, with helicopters flying close-air support while pigs ran amuck. As of press time, the last Panther home raided was that of Bob Lee, Dep. Minister of Defense for the State of Illinois at [illegible] o'clock Saturday morning (September 21st). The pigs allegedly had a warrant for Bob Lee's arrest, but [illegible] they ripped off his gun, and left, since then [illegible] the community as usual, but [illegible] fascists [illegible] to look for [illegible] "warrant."

The [illegible] should be viewed in light of the fact the "National" machinations [illegible] active [illegible] Illinois National Guard (as fine a bunch of fascists as ever lived) is on stand-by; unlike the Convention, this time the mass media has been effectively [illegible], bribed, and silenced; the "Conspirators" have been effectively disarmed. The only one who knows about any shipment of arms, are the pigs and the psycho-intelligentsia; that the mediating constituents has already hinted that the plan of the "Conspirators" may include seizing the Pentagon; and you have the ground-work and the alibi for a massive St. Valentine's Day Massacre by fascist pigs posing as "servants of the people."

If any of those "Clark Kent" types has the guts of a mustard seed, they will write of Pig Daley in terms reserved for Hess, Himmler, Eichmann, and Co., but they would still be lying. A plot as monstrous and massive as this should not be alluded to a brain as small as Daley's, not even to the most chicken-hearted of the lie[illegible] men.

The plot to destroy the Black Panther Party, and thereby crush the whole movement of dissent is directed by Tricky-Dick Nixon, and his number one hatchet man, Attorney General John Mitchell. Under their direction a federal task force setup "to keep an eye on the Panthers", has inflicted a reign of terror and lies upon the Black Panther Party from coast to coast.

It is no surprise to the Black Panther Party that "Fascism has begun to [illegible] here", [illegible] [illegible] now long will the people [illegible]

[illegible]
Vasal Lewis,
Minister of Education
[illegible] Panther Party

FREE BOBBY

FREE
LARRY WHITE

FREE
ALVIN JEFFREYS

FREE ALL
POLITICAL
PRISONERS

SEIZE THE [illegible]

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Judge Adolph Julius Hoffman, 70 years old, has been named as the hanging judge for the trial of the Conspiracy Eight. The 8 defendants are charged with conspiracy to incite a riot in 1968,

cite a riot in 1968, before the democratic convention. Chairman Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, and the other 8 defendants face 10 years imprisonment and $20,000 fine if they are convicted.

Judge Adolph Hoffman stands on his record as a fascist. He has continually propagated the fascist moribund judicial system upon any and all advocates of socialism and or collectivism. This judge always finds any defendant guilty who have views which differs in the slightest degree from his and his other race mockery paper cartoon characters.

On Thursday, September 25, 1969, the trial and selection of the jury began. Judge Hoffman Et Ceo exerted all efforts to deny Chairman Bobby and all the other defendants any and all motions presented by their defense attorneys. Once again it is most important that we recognize fascism for what it actually is. The 'hangman' only allowed pigs, cops and paramilitary right participants

to remain on the jury. [illegible] of the defendants' groups was immediately dismissed from the jury.

The judge and state's attorney Foran have an evident plan. They are obviously aware that we the people, and we the members of the Black Panther Party no longer tolerate astronomical intimidation. We will go forth no matter what the sacrifice to propagandize and educate the masses of people. It is impossible to deceive the masses for any extended period of time, and their time has most assuredly run out. The spirit of the people is greater than the man's technology and the spirit of the Vanguard can never be crushed. And dear like freedom and liberation which has been born and started to grow cannot be stopped when its time has come to mature.

INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE
SEIZE THE TIME
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Sister Cee, Ed. Cadre
Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party

JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMAN

LETTER TO BOBBY FROM HIS WIFE

Bobby:

The fascist pigs have kidnapped you, and are trying to railroad you on trumped-up charges. The ransom for you Bobby, is the annihilation of all Panther members and headquarters. If the pig power structure had any knowledge of political economy, and the hardships of oppressed people, then they wouldn't act like racists, but like Judge Sherman, who freed our Eldridge.

The Panther Party has, is, and will go forth into the community and educate the masses of the people about the rapings, the exploitations and the murders which the ruling class have subjected us to. The working class has a high infant mortality rate, death from starvation, and the suicide rate has been on a steady increase. All this is part and parcel of making sure that the coins still jingle in the pockets of the bourgeoisie jackasses. Therefore, it is only logical that the avaricious businessmen, the demagogic politicians, the murderous racist pig cops, can do nothing more than murder us, when we show the people the correct ideology.

The pigs here, and will go forth to hire, organizations (who are tools for the government) to kill members of the Black Panther Party. Remember when it was mentioned that there have been too many legalized judicial murders in the court room? Judge Hoffman is the true example of a legal hangman.

Bobby, I love you, and I'm going to try and tell the masses of people what you've been rapping to me in the past. Your spirit is strong. It's like that ever-pounding beat within the souls of Black people which says, their spirit will never die, because you, Bobby, and Huey P. Newton started a fire within the masses, that the pigs will never put out.

Your other half
Artie

WHO ARE THE REAL CONSPIRATORS

"As a Black Man in America, I can't get a fair trial in a RACIST COURT"...Chairman Bobby Seale

This was the theme of the court proceedings of the Conspiracy Eight. From the hand picked jury (eight middle aged, white suburbanites, two house negroes, and two big businessmen-all registered voters) to the constant denial by Julius 'Adolph Eichman' Hoffman of all the defense motions.

Before the selection of the racist, Nazi-ridden jury was made, they were allowed to read newspapers in the ceremonial courtroom. Later, Hoffman, pig Nixon's chief fund raiser and right hand lackey in Illinois, told the prospective jurors not to read newspapers, listen to TV, or talk with each other.

The special category of jurors, all registered voters, were in contradiction to the political morales of the defendants. The defendants, demonstration against the bourgeois political process, and a socialist revolutionary - an advocate of the people's dictatorship (proletarian democracy), are going to be tried by people who support and participate in that same bourgeois political process. This unrepresentative, illegal and unconstitutional jury is illustrative of the court proceedings here in fascist America. THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY demands that all defendants be tried in a court by a jury of their peer group and not lilly white suburbanites, right-wingers, black lackies, and capitalist businessmen. This overt misrepresentation of the community illustrates the 'conspiracy' against the defendants in general and the Chairman in particular. [illegible] is the only conspiracy was spent in dismissing prospective black jurors of working class people. The conspiracy became evident as the government [illegible] people who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FREE BREAKFASTS FOR CHILDREN

Last week the demagogic bourgeoisie press carried an article which stated that the Black Panther Party in the City of Chicago was no longer feeding hungry school children. The article also stated that the Party was using the Breakfast money and food for their own personal use. This is totally incorrect. the Black Panther Party refuses to accept the ideology of the capitalistic pig power structure which starves [illegible]% of its population and uses food funds to send their astropigs to the moon for the purpose of lengthening exploitation.

The people and the Black Panther Party say there's something terribly wrong when Daley's Stockyard pigs have nothing more to do than sit in front of our breakfast centers and spy on and intimidate the hungry school children, who attend our centers by the hundreds each morning.

Not only do the Breakfast Centers provide free breakfasts but they also serve as a place where children receive revolutionary culture, education and also immediate first aid treatment. We believe anything the people want and need can be gained through revolutionary struggle and until the people realize this we will continue to lighten the oppressive load that this pig power structure has placed on the people.

So the Black Panther Party's Breakfast for Children Program will continue in oppressed communities as long as the masses find it necessary. And we say to the pigs who wallow in the pig pen cars in front of the Breakfast Centers, our offices and cribs, Beware! The beat of the people is much too fast, so go back home where you belong. Watch out pigs, it's a people's thing!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS
Sister Beverline

BAIL MONEY IS NEEDED TO FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

SEND MONEY TO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
ILL CHAPTER
2350W MADISON
243-8276

FREE HEALTH CARE

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY is establishing a FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CLINIC to satisfy the medical needs of our community. We understand that the capitalists in America will never provide adequate medical service so the BLACK PANTHER PARTY has moved to establish another community program in which all oppressed people can be involved.

Technical assistance, supplies, and donations can be brought to the office of the ILLINOIS CHAPTER of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 West Madison Street. For further information, call 243-8276
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

CONSPIRATORS cont.

One attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, is the chief counsel for the New York 21 and must return to New York to fight for their freedom. The only reason he can give for locking the attorneys up is Chairman Bobby's insistance upon having Charles Garry as his counsel. This is blackmail, piracy, genuine and undoomed.

One must understand the significance of the courts here in Babylon. There aren't too many more pigs they can hire, or too many more laws that they can pass, but the fascist power structure can call grand jury hearings and issue indictments forever. They are using the court system to frustrate the revolutionary struggle and imprison the man power needed to carry the revolution through to the end.

Pig Nixon, Hoffman, and Hoover, we have uncovered your 'conspiracy' against the people. The people of the whole world see through your fascist lies and your kangaroo court. You smell of pig manure and your true nature is evident to all who see you wallow in the mire. Keep your hands off Bobby mother-----. Keep your hands off the people. You are on the verge of extinction. The people are waiting for the opportune time to hang you for your astronomical crimes. You and all reactionaries are doomed. Give up 'Adolph' Hoffman, we are too revolutionary proletarian intoxicated to be astronomically intimidated.

Justice To Those Who Deserve Justice
Death To Those Who Deserve Death
Free All Political Prisoners
Seize the Time, Off the Pig

Lt. Eugene Charles
Information Minister, Illinois Chapter BPP

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THE CONSPIRACY "8"

BOBBY SEALE - Father of the

FREE BREAKFAST FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

FATHER OF FREE MEDICAL CENTER

" IF I AM CONTINUOUSLY DENIED THIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF LEGAL DEFENSE, COUNSEL OF MY CHOICE WHO IS EFFECTIVE, BY THE JUDGE OF THIS COURT, THEN I CAN ONLY SEE JUDGE HOFFMAN AS A BLATANT RACIST OF THIS U.S. COURT WITH GROSS PREJUDICIAL ERROR TOWARD ALL DEFENDANTS AND MYSELF IN PARTICULAR."

BOBBY SEALE, CHAIRMAN
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

FREE ALL POLITCAL PRISONERS

People's Rally SAT.
OCT. 25, 12:00 NOON

Jackson at Dearborn

COME SEE 'BOUT BOBBY

SEIZE THE TIME

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the polices of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised in May, 1968, that the Chicago Branch of SNCC was an affiliate of the national SNCC with headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. It was a non-membership type group headed in Chicago by ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, a 19 year old male Negro, with the title of Midwest Region Director. BROWN maintained strict loyalty to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Recruiter and Organizer and former National Director of SNCC. BROWN attempted to align Chicago's SNCC activities within the framework of CARMICHAEL's policies.

In a speech at Chicago on March 25, 1968, CARMICHAEL commented as follows: "The white people are preparing to commit genocide against the black race. What are we feeling so moral about? We know the honky got everything. He got it by stealing it. He's not going to give you anything. We got to take it. These brothers on the streets every day take it, but they're taking it for themselves. Let's organize them and let them take it for our people."

This source advised on August 27, 1968, that officials of the Chicago Branch of SNCC disbanded that branch on August 25, 1968, and as of that time it was no longer in existence. Its leaders became associated with the Black Panther Party at that time.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Gerold Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-28-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

Chicago, Illinois
November 7, 1969

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Reference: Report of Special Agent Alan R. Stephens dated and captioned as above.

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

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FBI

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FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM.

DEMNOV.

SOURCES RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT, MEETING ALLEGEDLY SCHEDULED BY THE "CONSPIRACY EIGHT," "NEW MOBILIZATION PEOPLE" FOR OCTOBER SIX LAST CANCELLED. ~~WITCH~~ SOURCE STATED AT CONSPIRACY OFFICE 2 S E. JACKSON C.C. MEETING TOOK PLACE INSTANT AM ~~WHERE~~ A BPP ~~WAS~~ ASKED TO SUPPORT "THE CONSPIRACY," AN ORGANIZATION FORMED BY THOSE DEFENDANTS CURRENTLY ON TRIAL CHICAGO ~~PROSECUTING~~ FOR ANTIRIOT LAW VIOLATIONS. BPP SUPPORT SOUGHT BY THE CONSPIRACY FOR A RALLY CONSISTING OF THE "YIPPIES" AND WEATHERMAN FACTION OF SDS TO BE HELD FOLLOWING THE PEACEFUL MORATORIUM RALLY ON NOVEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT AT THE JUSTICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. BPP OFFICIALS RELATED THEY COULD NOT SUPPORT "THE CONSPIRACY" ON THE FIFTEENTH UNLESS THE "CONSPIRACY" BEGAN SUPPORTING THE BPP AT THEIR VARIOUS RALLIES.

BPP

RMM:

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SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM captioned as above. Enclosed for San Francisco are designated copies of this LHM. Copies also being furnished the USM, 113th Mil., OSI, USSS. The CG PD and the Ill. States Attorney were orally advised of the contents of the LHM.

RMM:

Apprc _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois 60604
November 7, 1969

70

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

See appendix for characterization of Black Panther Party (BPP).

On November 5, 1969, _____, both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the following BPP members departed O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois, at 11:40 p.m., on American Airlines Flight 151, which will arrive in San Francisco at 1:53 a.m., November 6, 1969:

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman,
Illinois BPP

Joan Gray, Field Lieutenant, Chicago
Branch of the Illinois BPP

Artie Seale and son, the wife and child
of Bobby Seale, National BPP Chairman

Sources advised that the purpose of Hampton and Gray's trip to San Francisco is unknown, other than to contact the National BPP Central Committee in Berkeley, California.

Copies of this memo are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney

United States Secret Service

Office of Special Investigation

113th Military

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November 7, 1969

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Known As Black Panther Party
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According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

71

FBI

Date: 11/5/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM;
DEMNOV

Copies of this LHM are also being furnished the USA, USSS, 113th Military and OSI. The Chicago PD has also been orally advised of the contents of this LHM.

RMM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2645

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Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2646

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

72

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
November 5, 1969

NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTE TO END
THE WAR IN VIET NAM (NMC)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The NMC is a National organization which specializes in forming coalitions for anti-war activities.

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On November 1, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on November 1, 1969, Raymond "Masai" Hewitt, Minister of Education, Los Angeles Chapter of the BPP, arrived at O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois about 5:30 PM accompanied by his alleged wife Shirley.

advised that MASAI related to the Chicago BPP officers that he was here at the expense of the Executive Committee of the NMC to attend a highly closed meeing of this group wherein he was to be appointed a co-chairman of the West Coast Regional Committee of the NMC.

advised that this meeting was to be held at Sidney Lens, 5436 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, beginning at 6:00 PM on November 1, 1969.

advised that BPP members, including Hewitt, his wife, Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Fred Hampton Deputy Chairman, both of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP and four other Chicago BPP members arrived at this meeting about 7:00 PM.

advised that approximately sixteen white persons all alleged members of the NMC, including Rennie Davis,

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a defendant in the current anti-riot law trial being held in Chicago, Sidney Peck, an organizer and National Co-chairman of the NMC from Cleveland, Ohio., Sidney Lens, National Co-chairman of NMC and Terence Halliman, present West Coast organizer of the NMC were already present at Lens' home and did not want to let any BPP members into the meeting except Hewitt, however, the Panthers forced their way into the meeting with Hewitt's approval. Source stated that allegedly Hewitt, and other Chicago BPP leaders had decided prior to attending the meeting that all would attend or none would attend. Further, according to source, they decided that unless the NMC changed their philosophy to the Panther philosophy Hewitt would not accept the co-chairmanship.

advised that upon entry of the BPP members the NMC group immediately started arguing among themselves and during the confusion the Panther helped themselves to the food which had upon their entry, been refused to them.

stated that Lens and Peck told Hewitt that they had wanted Panther representation on this committee for over a year.

Source stated that Hewitt indicated that the Panther philosophy was too much different than the philosophy of this group and in addition the Panthers feel that this group is responsible for Bobby Seale, National BPP Chairman, being a defendant in the current anti-riot law trial in Chicago. Hewitt, according to source, related that Seale was advised not to come to Chicago during the Democratic National Convention, August, 1968 by the National BPP Central Committee, however, he came anyway.

Source stated that nothing was accomplished at this meeting as Hewitt finally told the group that the NMC revolution is based on Bourgeoise Philosophy whereas the BPP is one based on the prolelariat, therefore, if the NMC really wants BPP representation, the NMC must change its philosophy. Source stated that due to the numerous disagreements among the NMC group and their mistreatment of the BPP members present, the BPP members walked out about 9:15 PM. Source stated that another meeting may possibly take place, however, no date was mentioned.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2648

NMC
BPP

On November 3, 1969, _____ stated that Hampton related that he had talked with Charles Garry, BPP lawyer in San Francisco, California, on November 2, 1969, who related that on November 3, 1969, a petition would be filed in the Federal Court, Chicago, on behalf of Bobby Seale in an attempt to have him unbound, ungagged and let him represent himself until such time as Garry is able to appear himself. Hampton also indicated that Garry related that he was been and continues to advise William Kuntsler, lawyer for defendants in current anti-riot law trial, of what steps to take in this regard. Hampton further indicated that Garry implied that he would not appear on Seale's behalf until the case is under appeal regardless of how fast he recovers from his operation.

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CPC is organization composed of representatives of Peace Groups of the Chicago area who specialize in forming coalitions of those groups for anti-war activities.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also Known As Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-1291

Chicago, Illinois
November 4, 1969

73

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On October 30, 1969, _____ who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, both of the Illinois BPP, Cleveland Cook, BPP member of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois BPP, and other BPP members traveled to Normal, Illinois, during the evening hours of October 29, 1969, via a 1964 maroon, two-door Bonneville Pontiac, bearing unrecalled 1969 Illinois license.

No

_____ stated that Hampton spoke before a mixed group of approximately 300 students in the University Union Building at Illinois State University (ISU), Normal, Illinois, where an admission of 85 cents per person was charged. This speech lasted about 45 minutes. The group then went to Wesley Hall where Hampton spoke to about 75 persons, black and white, for about an hour. The group then went to a Fraternal House where Hampton talked with about 10 black persons.

Hampton's speech was the same at all three functions. He spoke on the history and philosophy of the BPP, and denounced the current antiriot law trial in Chicago, Illinois. Hampton also announced plans for a demonstration at the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, for 12:00 noon, Saturday, November 1, 1969, and invited all to come.

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_____ stated that the Illinois BPP was paid solely from the admissions charged and received a total of approximately $500.00.

Source stated that Cook was arrested for a traffic violation during the evening.

_____ advised that one Mark Clark, BPP leader Peoria, Illinois, made arrangements for this speech.

Source stated one Leon Harps, BPP leader Peoria, Illinois, is responsible for distributing the Black Panther Paper and one Edward McChriston, appears to be responsible for the Illinois BPP Branch in Peoria, Illinois.

Source stated that the Chicago group arrived back in Chicago about 6:00 a.m. on October 30, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois;

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois;

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2659

1 APPENDIX

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CG 157-1291

USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY, USM, CHIEF JUDGE, FBI,

AND FEDERAL GUARDS NOTIFIED.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2661

CG 157-1291

USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY, USM, CHIEF JUDGE, IDI,

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2662

File #:

62-HQ-1160395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 1 thru 14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

May 28, 1969

23

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Characterizations of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and Students for a Democratic Sociaty (SDS) are contained in the appendix of this memorandum.

On May 26, 1969, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that leaders of the Chicago BPP chapter planned on holding a press conference at 9:00 a.m., May 27, 1969, regarding the sentencing of Fredrick Allen Hampton, Chicago leader of the BPP, on May 26, 1969, at Maywood, Illinois. Source advised that Hampton was sentenced to serve two to five years in connection with having been found guilty on a robbery charge.

On May 27, 1969, source advised Bobby Rush, Chicago leader of the BPP, advised members of the Chicago news media that Fred Hampton, who was sentenced to two to five years on May 26, 1969, on a robbery conviction, is a political prisoner of "racist pigs." Rush stated "racist pigs" are repressing revolutionary groups such as the BPP, SDS and Young Lords.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Declassified 4/7/11 by [illegible]

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Source advised the Young Lords is a Chicago youth gang whose members are primarily of Puerto Rican extraction and are principally located in an area on the near North side of Chicago.

Source further stated that Rush told representatives of the Chicago news media on May 27, 1969, that proof that Hampton is a political prisoner is indicated by the fact that Judge Sidney Jones, who pronounced the two to five year sentence on Hampton, refused to grant an Appeal Bond to Hampton when requested by Hampton's legal counsel. Rush stated that the same Judge Sidney Jones recently permitted an Appeal Bond for four convicted racist murderers in Cicero, Illinois, but refused to grant an Appeal Bond for Hampton, who was sentenced on an "alleged" conviction of theft of $71.00 worth of ice cream, which he gave to poor Black children.

Rush told representatives of the Chicago news media that Judge Jones was told by Chicago "racist pigs" to send Hampton to jail or lose his judgeship.

Rush further advised representatives of the Chicago news media that the Chicago BPP does not have any current plans for rallies or demonstrations in connection with Hampton's sentence. Rush stated an investigation should be conducted as to why "racist pigs" are repressing BPP, SDS, and other revolutionaries.

The following news article concerning the BPP press conference concerning the above matter appeared on page three in the late May 27, 1969, edition of Chicago's "Today," a newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois:

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CONFIDENTIAL

Panther plea hits judge's leniency

BY JEFF LYON

AN IMMEDIATE appeal bond is being sought for Illinois Black Panthers Chairman Fred Hampton, who has been sentenced to 2 to 5 years in prison by Criminal court Judge Sidney Jones Jr. for a $71 holdup of a Good Humor man.

Attorneys for Hampton, 20, will base their demand for appeal bond on two grounds, according to Bobby Rush, Panther minister of defense.

"One will be Judge Jones' action recently in letting off George Kamberos, the restaurant owner, who was accused of killing a 15-year-old boy with his car — the man whose driver's license had been suspended three times and revoked twice," said Rush.

"THE OTHER will be the fact that the four Cicero white youths who killed a black, Jerome Huey, in 1966 were allowed out on appeal bond after their conviction," he noted.

Rush, in a news conference in Panther headquarters, 2350 Madison st., said "Sissy Jones" had been "pressured by Dodohead Daley and his gang of merry mutts" to get Hampton off the streets.

"But he won't be gone for long," Rush added.

Ald. A. A. [Sammy] Rayner [6th] also appeared at the conference to say Hampton "is my brother, and in trouble, and I'm with him."

HAMPTON, of 804 S. 17th st., Maywood, was sentenced by Jones yesterday. Hampton, held without bond pending appeal, was denied a motion for a new trial after testimony was introduced that Hampton advocates armed revolution.

Hampton was convicted by a jury April 7 of robbing an ice cream truck driver last July 10 in the Irving school playground in Maywood. Good Humor man Nelson T. Suitt testified his truck was looted of $71 worth of ice cream bars by youngsters after Hampton jumped into the truck cab and struck and choked him.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

24

FBI

Date: 6/10/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, REPORTS INDICTMENTS RETURNED BY COOK COUNTY GRAND JURY, CHICAGO, JUNE NINE LAST CHARGING FOLLOWING SIXTEEN CHICAGO AREA BLACK PANTHERS WITH UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPONS AND CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT KIDNAPING AND AGGRAVATED BATTERY:

FRED HAMPTON, JAMES WHITE, RICHARD POWELL, CHARLES DAVID VALENTINE, WILLIAM O'NEAL, MATTHEW INGRAM, NATHANIEL JUNIOR, MERRILL DAVID HARVEY, BILLY BROOKS, JERRY DUNNIGAN, CHRISTINA MAY, YVONNE KING, HARLAN WALTON, ROBERT BRUCE, CHARLES MARTIN, AND WILLIAM IVORY.

SOURCE NOTES THAT HAMPTON, WHITE, AND POWELL ALREADY CONFINED AND INGRAM, VALENTINE, AND O'NEAL ARRESTED EARLY THIS AM IN MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS. TEN PANTHERS ARE STILL BEING SOUGHT BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

USA, SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY ADVISED. SEA SEP

DMF

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45

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois 60604
June 11, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Sergeant Eugene Connolly, Area 4, Task Force, Chicago Police Department, advised on June 9, 1969, eleven members of the Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) were observed leaving the BPP headquarters at 2350 West Madison, during the evening of June 8, 1969. These individuals were stopped in an automobile at Jackson and Wolcott Streets by Chicago Police Officers at 8:15 p.m. and arrested for obstructing police.

A search determined that the group was in possession of hypodermic needles and one marijuana cigarette They also had in their possession chemicals in glass pint bottles described by the Police Department has being ingredients for incendiary bombs. As these chemicals were not mixed, the subjects were not charged with possession of explosives, however, they were charged with possession of narcotics and obstructing police.

The area of the arrests remained calm and there were no injuries or disturbances.

The following persons were arrested by the Chicago Police Department:

Michelle Williams, age 16, Negro female, residence, 5541 West Quincy Street, Chicago;

Andrea Graves, female Negro, age 21, residence, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago;

Donna Washington, female Negro, age 17, residence 6215 South Wabash, Chicago;

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.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Brenda Harris, female Negro, age 17, residence, 1848 South Hamlin, Chicago;

Sandra Rich, female Negro, age 19, residence, 7703 East End Avenue, Chicago;

Jesse Ward, male Negro, date of birth 1951, residence 1721 South Troy, Chicago;

Randall Rollins, male Negro, date of birth 1951, residence 5705 South May, Chicago;

Terry Watson, male Negro, date of birth 1949, residence 2350 West Madison, Chicago;

Walter Johnson, Negro male, date of birth 1951, residence 2350 West Madison, Chicago;

Samuel Latson, Negro male, date of birth 1949, residence 2350 West Madison, Chicago; and

Carsell Jones, Negro male, date of birth 1951, residence 4445 South Evans, Chicago.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

SAC, CHICAGO

10/31/69

SA CARYL E. SHUPE

FRED HAMPTON
RM - BPP

One MIKE DREXLER of WCFL News, Chicago, was informed by FRED HAMPTON, Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) that the march on that date at the Federal Building in Chicago was to show a continual relentlessness on the part of the BPP to bring attention to the public of the type of repressive forces who were attempting to handicap such individuals as Chairman BOBBY SEALE of the BPP currently on trial at the Federal Building in Chicago on Anti-riot Conspiracy charges. HAMPTON stated that what was wrong was that the people take individuals like SEALE, lock them up and charge them with a crime and that the real criminals are the people who put them in jail. He added that the reason the BPP was being attacked so much was not because they are armed but because the truthlessness were being heard but were not being attacked. HAMPTON stated that the BPP knows that the masses of people will join forces with them to denounce the Fascism that is taking place at the Federal Building. He added that BOBBY SEALE was on trial only because he was trying to help people and that the Fascists have shown that anyone trying to

CES:

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FRED also stated that the BPP was going to the Federal Building that day to show the contradictions in the present system. He indicated also in that regard that BOBBY SEALE was clearly being denied his constitutional right of counsel of his own choice and the right to defend himself. He indicated that the whole thing was not even a trial. He then informed DREXLER that if DREXLER desired to contact ELDRIDGE CLEAVER at the Hotel Alleti in Algeria, he could obtain plenty of additional information regarding the above.

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12/14/69

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

NEW NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE AGAINST THE WAR IN VIET NAM, DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER THIRTEEN-FIFTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE,

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RM-BPP,

SOURCE, RELIABLE, ADVISED INSTANT, FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS CHAPTER, BPP, INFORMED RICHARD LEVY, FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED, THAT HE, HAMPTON, WOULD NOT BE IN WASHINGTON, D. C. ON NOVEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT.

HAMPTON ADVISED LEVY, BPP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, DID NOT APPROVE BPP PARTICIPATION IN ANY WASHINGTON, D. C. MORATORIUM ACTIVITIES NOVEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT. LEVY REPORTEDLY SURPRISED AT HAMPTON'S ATTITUDE AND WAS REFERRED BY HAMPTON TO DAVID HILLIARD,

RTP

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NATIONAL CHIEF OF STAFF, BPP, IN CALIFORNIA, REGARDING ANY CHANGE IN BPP POLICY.

PERTINENT AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

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3

4/24/69

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: LOUIS RANDOLPH WILLIAMS, aka;
ET AL
ARL

One copy of this LHM to be furnished to United States Attorney, San Francisco.

HHS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2677

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
April 24, 1969

LOUIS RANDOLPH WILLIAMS;
ET AL
ANTI-RIOT LAWS

a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 22, 1968, that Randy Williams conducted a Black Panther Party (BPP) training session regarding firearms and explosives on November 18, 1968, at Berkeley, California: that among those attending was Bobby Lee Rush of the Chicago, Illinois, BPP. Attached hereto in the Appendix section is a characterization of the BPP.

On November 25, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information to the Chicago, Illinois, Office of the FBI in the past, made available the following BPP Destruction Kit instructions which he obtained from Bobby Lee Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Chicago Chapter, BPP.

On April 22, 1969, Chicago source advised the aforementioned instructions were received from Rush several days prior to making them available. Bobby Lee Rush made the instructions available at a meeting of the BPP, held at Jackie's Candy Store, 7155 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Rush advised he had returned from a meeting of National Headquarters BPP in Oakland, California, and had brought the instructions back for study by select members of BPP.

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.

LOUIS RANDOLPH WILLIAMS;
ET AL
ANTI-RIOT LAWS

Rush furnished copies of instructions to Robert Alonzo Brown, Fred Hampton, Maurice Monley, Joseph L. Montgomery, and Clarence Price and each set of instructions was marked for accountability identification.

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BLACK

PANTHER

PARTY

DESTRUCTION

KIT

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Take an old sock (large). Soak in a mixture of 3 parts potassium chlorate to two parts sugar, moistened with water. Allow sock to be thoroughly sonked in mixture, then dry. Keep dry cosk away from heat. CUATION: POTASSIUM CHLORATE IS VERY VOLATILE. IT CAN IGNITE ALMOST SPONTANEOUSLU IN THIS MIXTURE. IT CAN BE IGNITED OR DETONATED BY A SINGLE SPARK, OR EXCESSIVE HEAT, OR MERELY BY THE FRICTION OF STIRRING THE INGREDIENTS TOGETHER. HANDLE WITH UTMOST CAUTION.

With a hydrometer, take acid from container and fill 1/5 to 1/4 of a quart bottle. (Coke bottles don't break easily. Test out the type of bottle you'll use by throwing it at things & see if it breaks). Pour gasoline carefully through funnel into bottle until full. Paur slowly because it could bubble and heat up.

Cap the bottle with a regular stopper preferably the kind with a rubber plunger cause acid eats away at plastic, metal. Hold bottle carefully upright, don't juggle it.

When ready to use, place bottle inside sock soaked in the potassium chlorate/sugar mix knotted at top. Throw. On impact, when glass is shattered, the bomb will explode as the sulfuric acid reacts with the mixture in the sock. The gasoline will spread the flame.

The simple firebomb is a bottle of gasoline with a rag stuffed into the top. When the rag is set on fire, the bottle is thrown. When the bottle breaks, the fumes are spread, and the fire from the burning rag ignites the fumes, causing a fireball.

To make a firebomb without having to throw it, a device must be attached to the bottle if gasoline which will explode the bottle at a given time, spreading the fumes and furnishing a spark with which to ignite these fumes.

In order to make such a "timed firebomb", the basic ingredients are: one half gallon or gallon jug or hi-grade gasoline, to which attach a piece tape:
One small time explosive which is made from these ingredients are 1 Jetex fuse, 1 CO2 cartridge. Any brand of black powder from any rifle pistol or shotgun shell) A long cigarette (like Tareyton 100's)

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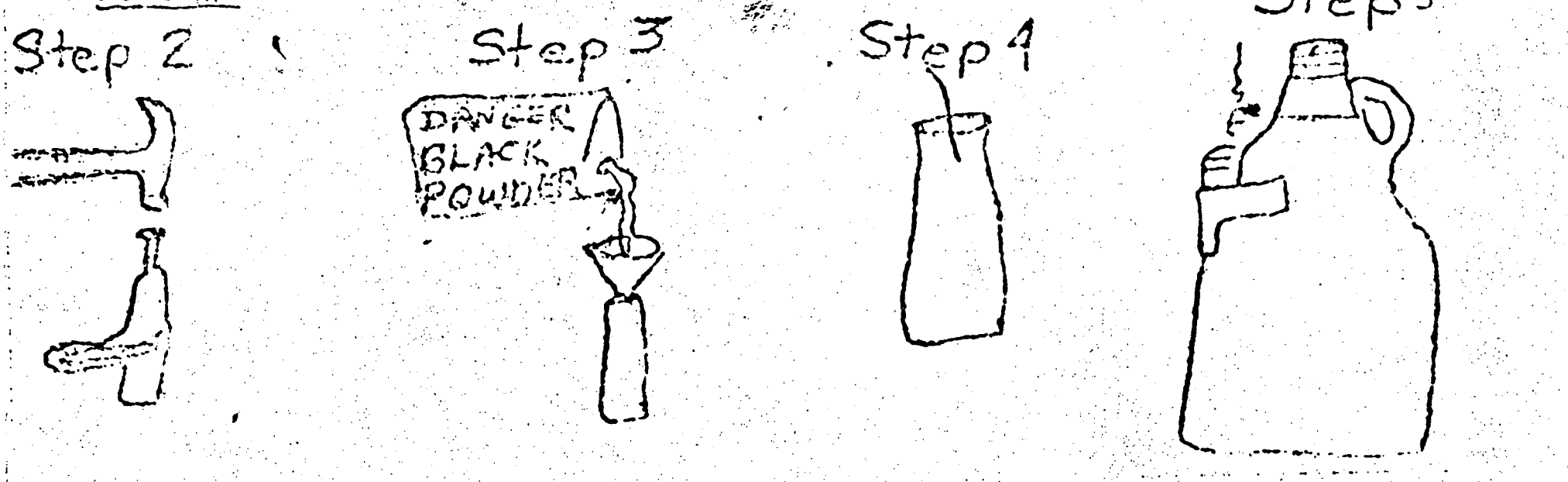
For purchasing these-- the jetex fuse is used for model racing cars and can be bought at any hobby shop. The black powder can be bought at any gun shop, and is used for old muskets and flintlock pistols. CO2 cartridge at gunshop.

Directions:
Step 1. Put gasoline in bottle and seal top with screw-on metal cap or tight cork. Set bottle aside.
Step 2. Take CO2 cartridge and puncture with nail.

CAUTION: Hold cartridge with pliers when puncturing or effect on fingers holding CO2 cartridge will be unpleasant. It is perfectly safe with pliers but hold pliers tightly on CO2 cartridge.

Step 3. Using tinfoil funnel, fill the cartridge with black powder - to the top.
Step 4. Insert the fuse - at least 11/4 in. inside the powder filled cartridge. To be sure that the device will go off, use two fuses with two cigarettes. That way you know it'll go.
Step 5. Time your cigarette. Know how many minutes it takes to burn down. (With the longs, 12-15 min.)
Step 6. Affix the cartridge to the bottle. Do not attach cigarette (at desired lenght) until ready to mix.
Step 7. Take your device to its destination. You are now ready to use it.
Step 8. Wrap fuse around lit cigarette at desired length. When placing device, be sure the cigarette is not touching anything between the fuse and the lit end, as that will put the cigarette out. To protect burning cigarette, use tape. (See diagram 4).

DIAGRAM:



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Step 9. Proceeding with all deliberate speed, leave the area at once.

GRENADES AND BOMBS, ANTI-PROPERTY AND ANTI-PERSONNEL

No. 1. The very small, home-made grenade is exactly the same a the small explosive device used to set off the firebomb.

It is the CO2 cartridge as described in the preceeding directions, only instead of using a cigarette to time the fuse, you can light the fuse and throw it. This little CO 2 cartridge just as it is doesn't do a lot of damage, but it can be dressed up to become a very lethal weapon. It can be made into a deadly anti-personnel weapon or a very dangerous bomb.

The small CO2 cartridge can be dressed up by filling with 3/4 black powder and 3/4 shot, or needles. This is obvioulsy anti-personnel and will penetrate when the CO2 explodes, but still is not big enough to kill. It has certain advantages, however. It can be taped to a window, even with your hands behind your back, and left burning with the trusty cigarette. Or it could be taped, with the cigarette to the fuel tank of a car. If thrown into a car, it is guaranteed to bruise the occupants and empty the car of all personnel in record time. Further, the CO2 is so small it can easily be concealed on pour person.

Now, to make an actual grenade, a weapon that kills, the following can be done:

Take a used, empty aerosol can, pull off the little plastic spray device, and with a hammer and nail pound the little plastic nipple down into the can. Use a punch or screwdriver with hammer to widen the hole and make it large enough so that large shot can be inserted through the hole. Then fill with 3/4 black powder and 1/4 bullets or small-headed nails. Insert fuse, and light when ready to throw. The fuse should be an inch and a half in length and should leave your hand when it has burned to an inch.

CAUTION: The explosive force of this weapon is great. It is even more dangerous than a standard army grenade. Needless to say, a too-short fuse will result in a scattered grenade-holder. A too-long fuse will result in the person or persons at whom you have thrown it to have a chance to throw it back and blow you to fragments. A guerilla with lousy aim in close quarters can kill his brothers. This thing is equivalent to about 12 shotgun

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blasts at once. If thrown into a car it will blow to bits the car and everything in it, human or otherwise. If thrown in the open, it will kill within a 25 ft. radius and mim within 100 ft. It is a good idea to familiarize yourself with this weapon by practicing with a sand-filled facsimile. Try this, and see how long the fuse takes. You cannot afford to misuse this in any way, as its a real motherfucker of a weapon.

To make a bomb use the same principle as for the grenade, only instead of lighting the fuse and throwing it, you use the cigarette and set the thing down. For a strictly anti-property bomb, you don't need the shot or nails. Just the black powder. A large amount of commercial dynamite is made with black powder and that's exactly the kind of bomb you're building here. With this thing, the sky's the limit. You can make it as big as you like, depending only on the size of the container, the can that you use. A large tar-bucket full, for instance, would demolish most any building. This is a versatile thing, can be scaled to the size you want. Used in conjunction with gasoline, or set near any fuel tank or explosive container, the blast would take an entire plant and lay it down. Perhaps the greatest advantage here is that all ingredients can be bough legally, at gun shops, hobby shops even five and tens.

A number of different formulas for a molotov cocktail:

1. one third motor oil, two thirds gasoline.

2. one third sugar, two thirds gasoline.

3. one third soap powder, two thirds gasoline with a dash of oil.

4. one third naptha (moth flakes), two thirds gasoline. (This will result in a primitive napalm.)

A tampax will also do satisfactorily as the wick. The wick should be soaked in gasoline prior to ignition. The bottle should be as thin as possible. (The guerrilla should experiment with different mixtures.)

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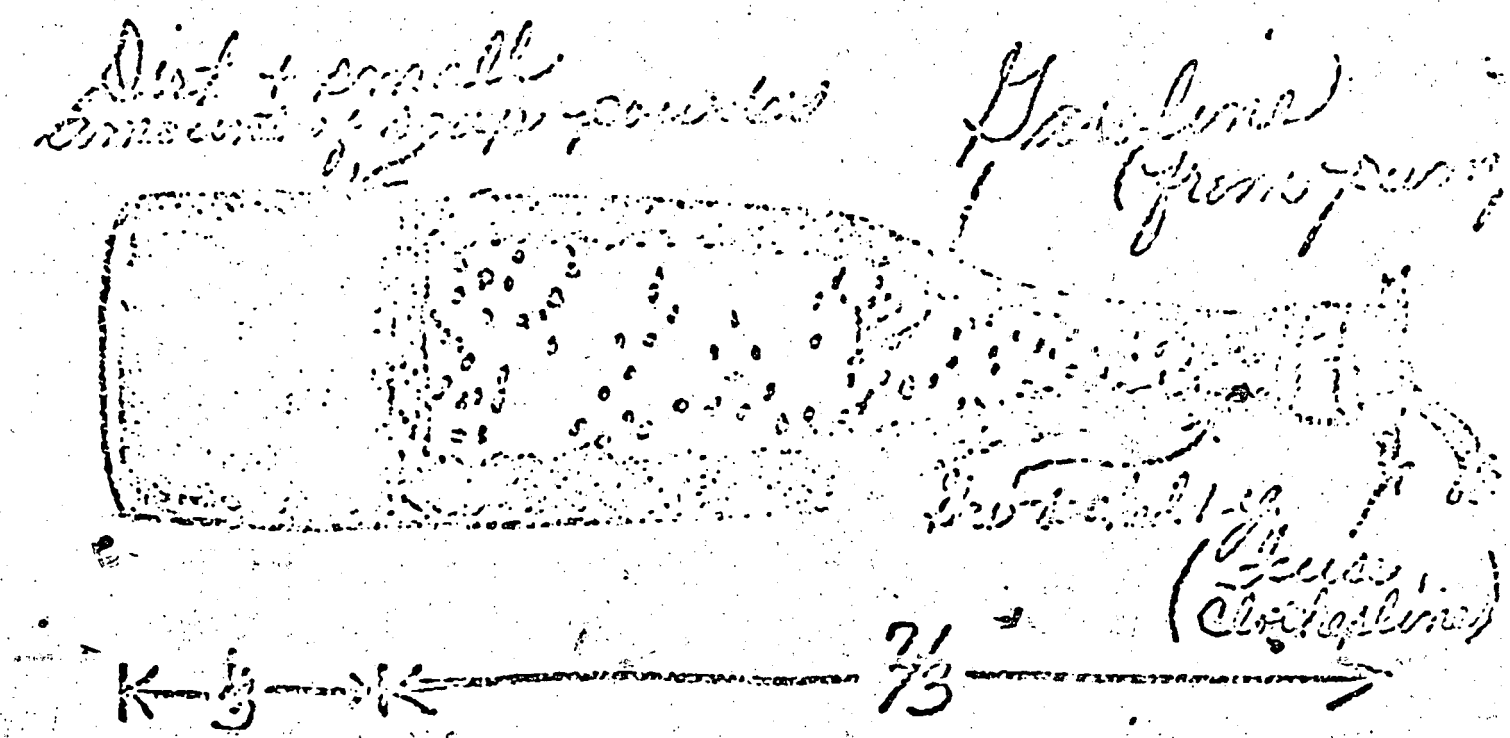

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 27, 1969

22

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On May 23, 1969, the source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that a mock trial would be held in Maywood, Illinois, on May 24 and 25, 1969. According to source the purpose of this mock trial was to re-try Frederick Allen Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Central Committee, Black Panther Party (BPP) of Illinois, on a robbery charge for which Hampton was previously convicted and on which Hampton was scheduled to be sentenced on May 26, 1969, in Cook County Circuit Court. Source explained that at the mock trial Hampton would be tried before a jury of persons whom he considered to be his peers in accordance with the doctrine of the BPP. Source stated that members of not only the BPP but the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), The Young Lords, a local near north side gang of Chicago Puerto Rican youths, The Young Patriots, a near north side Chicago youth group, would participate in this mock trial.

Attached are characterizations of the BPP and the SDS.

On May 23, 1969, an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI apprised Captain Wilbert Samuels of the Maywood, Illinois, Police Department of the impending mock trial for Hampton.

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.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On May 26, 1969, Captain Samuels of the Maywood, Illinois, Police Department advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that Fred Hampton's mock trial took place on May 24 and 25, 1969, at the Maywood village hall with the permission of the newly elected Maywood Mayor Leonard A. Chabala. Captain Samuels further stated that during the mock trial, the Maywood Police Department was under instructions from Mayor Chabala to stayaway from that trial and not to be observed in the vicinity of the village hall. According to Captain Samuels, Mayor Chabala indicated that he believed that if the participants of the mock trial were left alone there would be no trouble and Mayor Chabala stated that he was so confident in Fred Hampton and the fact that Fred Hampton and his followers would be orderly, that he (Chabala) would resign if there was any trouble at the trial. Captain Samuels reported that approximately 140 individuals participated in the trial on both the evenings of May 24 and 25, 1969, and that of these groups approximately 70 were Negro, 55 Caucasians and 15 Mexicans. Captain Samuels related that Hampton appeared not only as defendant in the mock trial but acted as his own defense attorney. Captain Samuels further related that local Maywood restaurant operator "Tacos Charlie" Krop and newly elected Maywood village trustee, Reverend Thomas Streitor served on the jury. According to Captain Samuels, at the completion of the two evenings sessions, Fred Hampton was found innocent of the charge of robbery.

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In addition, Captain Samuels noted that Black Panther leaders Bobby Lee Rush, Yvonne King and Ann Campbell attended both sessions of the mock trial.

According to Captain Samuels, Reverend Streitor at the completion of the mock trial reportedly lauded the mock trial and Hampton's acquittal and indicated that the mock trial was a more fair presentation of American justice than the actual robbery trial in Cook County Court where Fred Hampton was previously convicted. Captain Samuels further related that while Maywood Police units were withheld from the mock trial site at the village hall, during the mock trial two unidentified BPP members mounted guard at the village hall entrance throughout the trial. Captain Samuels stated that no disturbances occurred during or immediately after the mock trial.

On May 26, 1969, Detective George Slinkman, Maywood Police Department, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that while Maywood residents Mrs. Joan Elbert and Mrs. Thomas Streitor, wife of Reverend Streitor testified as character references for Fred Hampton at Hampton's robbery sentencing hearing before Judge Sidney A. Jones, Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago, Illinois, on that date, Judge Jones sentenced Hampton to two to five years in the State Penitentiary. Detective Slinkman further related that Judge Jones refused to grant a request that Hampton be released on appeal bond. According to Detective Slinkman, Hampton voluntarily took the stand during the proceedings and was questioned as follows by Judge Jones:

Question: Do you advocate armed violence?

Answer: Yes

Question; Do you advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government?

Answer: Yes

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Detective Slinkman reported that upon hearing these replies from Hampton, Judge Jones stated that in view of these answers, he did not see how he could permit Hampton to remain on the street and any request for release on appeal bond was denied.

On May 27, 1969, Captain Samuels, Maywood Police Department advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that the previous night in Maywood had been quiet in spite of the news of Fred Hampton's sentencing; however, Captain Samuels indicated that on that morning four unidentified Black Panthers passed out the following pamphlets outside the Proviso East High School building located in Maywood:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Appeal To The People

On March 26, 1969 Fred Hampton was jailed on the alleged crime of robbery.

Fred Hampton has represented the people in various position from Pres. of the N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council current present positi of Chair of the Black Panther Party State of Ill.

This is an unjust and unfair trail. Since no U. S. court system has ever allowed any black person the right of trail by his peer group or people from his black community as defined by the constitution U.S . This constitution has never been beneficial to anyone except the ruling class.

In effect Chairman Fred is now a Political Prisoner
was he jailed because he was a criminal, or menace to the community, No, Because he was a champion of the people.
Chairman Fred was about educating of the people to this capitalistic, racist, oppressive, dogmatic, pig power stucture. He was about putting Power in the hands of the people where the power belongs. Hence proven that justice and freedom for all do not exist here in America. He has denounced the lies of the American democracy and its true nature.

Our experiences have shown us that American Democracy does not exist, and is a myth and a bunch of Bull------!!
We appeal to all people to become aware of the moyive injustice of the Pig Power-Structure .

"The People, and the People alone are the motive force in the making of world history" .

Mao Tse Tung

You can jailed a liberator but you can cannot jail a liberatio
You can kill a revolutionary but youcannot kill a revolutionary".
Chair. Fred Hampton

And this is why we say
Black power to black people
White power to white people
Red power to red people
Purple power to purple people
Which is why we say ;
All
Power to
All People

From the desk of Infra.

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Captain Samuels further advised that these Panthers then called on the high school principal and asked for permission to use the school-wide public address system to broadcast a plea to "cool it". Captain Samuels related that the principal denied this request and ordered the four from the high school premises and Captain Samuels noted that there was no further incident.

On May 27, 1969, Detective Sergeant Philip Hardiman, Cook County Sheriff's Police, Chicago, Illinois, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that Fred Hampton was currently confined at the Cook County Jail pending transfer to a state penitentiary.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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_____ stated that the Illinois BPP was paid solely from the admissions charged and received a total of approximately $500.00.

Source stated that Cook was arrested for a traffic violation during the evening.

_____ advised that one Mark Clark, BPP leader Peoria, Illinois, made arrangements for this speech.

Source stated one Leon Harps, BPP leader Peoria, Illinois, is responsible for distributing the Black Panther Paper and one Edward McChriston, appears to be responsible for the Illinois BPP Branch in Peoria, Illinois.

Source stated that the Chicago group arrived back in Chicago about 6:00 a.m. on October 30, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois;

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois;

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2695

1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2696

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

5

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/30/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Copies of this LHM are also being furnished the USA, U. S. Secret Service, OSI, NISO, all Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston.

It is noted that Chicago telephonically disseminated the information contained in this LHM to the appropriate local and Federal agencies upon receipt of same.

RMM

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

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Page 2697

IN VIEW OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS LHM, NATHANIEL JUNIOR, MERRILL DENNIS HARVEY, MICHAEL WHITE, BOBBY RUSH, WILLIAM M. O'NEAL, JR., WILMER LEE ANGRUM, DAVID A. VALENTINE, JAMES EDWARD WHITE, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2698

55

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
SEP 24 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

KENNETH EARL BELL

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is contained in the Appendix Section of this communication.

I. BACKGROUND

Residence

On September 22, 1969, Captain Wilbert Samuels, Acting Chief of Police, Maywood Police Department, Maywood, Illinois, advised that Bell has just recently moved from 157 South 18th Avenue to 149 South 18th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois.

Employment

Chief Samuels advised on the above date that Bell continues to work odd jobs on a part-time basis and has just been re-admitted as a student at Proviso High School, Maywood, Illinois.

Criminal Record

Chief Samuels advised that subject has not been re-arrested by the Maywood Police Department since those arrests previously noted. No dispositions were listed on his records for those arrests previously reported

On the same criminal record, on September 10, 1969, the records of the Chicago Police Department, Bureau of Records and Communications, were checked concerning subject,

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 a

but they contained nothing identifiable with him.

Credit Record

On September 10, 1969, the files of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated were checked concerning subject, but their records contained nothing identifiable with him.

II. ACTIVITIES

On November 30, 1968, , reliable in the past, advised that Fred Hampton, the prime force behind recent racial disturbances in Maywood, Illinois is still making efforts to obtain firearms. According to source, Hampton, with associates Marvin Carter, Kenny Bell, "Bubble" Rice, Paul Wade, and others, drove into Chicago on November 27, 1968. Source stated the group attended a party in the basement of a residence somewhere in Chicago along with about 45 other young Negro men and women. Source stated that Hampton spoke to the group and that a Chicago Negro male, known only as Ralph, also spoke to the group According to source, Hampton and Ralph discussed the Black Panthers at length and it appeared that many at the party were in fact Black Panthers. Source reported that Hampton and Ralph suggested that groups be set up to commit various types of crimes such as robberies, burglaries, etc., and that these groups pay $10.00 per month fees from their criminal activity proceeds into the Black Panther treasury.

On December 26, 1968, Captain Wilbert Samuels, Maywood Police Department, advised that investigation by his Police Department indicates that Kenneth Earl Bell, then residing at 157 South 18th Avenue, and who then drove a maroon sports car, 1968 Illinois registration HJ 8646, was a member of the Chicago Chapter of the BPP. Samuels further stated that Bell is an associate of Fred Hampton. Deputy Chairman,

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Page 2700

Illinois BPP, and has been observed in Maywood, wearing the BPP uniform of a black beret and army fatigue jacket.

On February 20, 1969, advised Bell attended a meeting on February 18, 1969, at Robert Bruce's house, along with Bruce who is an officer in the West Suburban Branch, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Fred Hampton and approximately 12 others. The main purpose of this meeting was to plan a "big push" against white people that summer to move them out of the black neighborhoods and business areas. Details were not discussed.

On April 29, 1969, Captain Samuels advised that investigation conducted by his Police Department has shown that Bell continues to be a member of the BPP in Maywood, continues to reside at that time at 157 South 18th Avenue, Maywood, and drives a maroon sports car with 1969 Illinois registration DT 3935.

During July, 1969,

advised that Bell is a rank and file member of the West Suburban Branch of the Illinois BPP. They stated that this branch is responsible to the Chicago Chapter of the Illinois BPP, which is located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. These sources stated that this branch has never established an office as such and, therefore, uses the Chicago Chapter Office. Sources stated that this branch, therefore, helps the Chicago Chapter in attempting to establish programs as required by the National Office of the BPP such as the Breakfast for Children, Community Controlled Police answerable to local citizen's committees, a Community Health Clinic, as well as attending the Chicago Chapter Political Organization classes which generally

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Page 2701

stress "Quotations From Chairman MAO Tse-tung."

Sources stated that it is not possible to estimate the number of members in the branch as the branch is almost inactive due to the numerous recent arrests and indictments of members.

Copies of the memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Secret Service, Chicago
Naval Investigative Service Office, Chicago
Office of Special Investigations, Chicago
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2702

KENNETH EARL BELL

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2703

(Rev. 3-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/14/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: DEMTRI
IS - M

GGP:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2704

Copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished to the United States Attorney and U. S. Secret Service, Chicago, and to Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois, in view of those agencies' interests in this matter.

Interested agencies and individuals such as the United States Attorney, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Marshal, General Services Administration, Chief U.S. District Judge, all of Chicago and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois, were notified of the events and activities set forth in the enclosed LHM as they occurred.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2705

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

57

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 7, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The BPP is described in the appendix page attached hereto. All sources utilized herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

advised on October 4, 1969, that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had reportedly remarked that date that in the early morning hours the BPP Office of the Illinois Chapter located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, had been raided by what he termed some furious dwarf brained raving maniacs, for the purpose of attempting to destroy the BPP work such as its breakfast for children program and free medical help program. Hampton indicated that he hoped all of the American people would denounce the frantic American fascistsand show their support of the BPP by supporting a massive demonstration to be held at the Federal Building in Chicago at 12:00 noon on October 7, 1969.

further advised that according to information available to him the BPP Office had been attacked or raided by the Chicago Police Department (CPD) for the purpose of destroying it

Declassified 9/4/75 per 16607

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2706

and to cut off communications. It was the understanding of the source that a BPP Rally would be held at 201 South Ashland Avenue, the evening of October 4, 1969, for the purpose of calling on the people to support the BPP program by donating office equipment, money, health supplies and food in order that the Party program of feeding and helping the people could be continued.

added that Hampton had allegedly remarked that the police in their raid had acted like they were sloppy drunk when they came to attack the BPP Office. He stated that they reminded him of bald headed fascist idiots and that when the BPP brothers came out of their headquarters they were beaten and one brother Terry Watson had been beaten to the ground and was presently confined to the Cook County Illinois Hospital where he was chained hand and foot. further stated that he had been told that the CPD had entered the BPP Office, shot it up and then used medical supplies intended to be used to treat ailing persons, for the purpose of starting a fire.

also learned that Stephanie Fisher had remarked in connection with the CPD raid that those arrested and beaten up were Billy Brooks, Terry Watson, Brad Green, Wade (Last Name Unknown) and a couple of others.

further remarked that the police had taken a shotgun and a carbine from BPP Headquarters in connection with the raid. It was also stated that the CPD had blocked off the area in all directions, approximately 6 blocks. Hampton remarked, according to the source, following the raid that they would be turning the phone off at headquarters and would be working elsewhere. The source was unable to confirm this fact, although it was indicated that BPP business could be handled through

telephone numbers 288-0414 and 829-7365. mentioned in connection with the above incident that one Candy Furst from New York had requested information of Fred Hampton as to details of what happened during the raid. According to the source Fred informed Furst that 40 to 50 police had entered the BPP Office and that there were many outside who were drunk. Hampton allegedly remarked that one officer shot another officer in the face with a shotgun and also remarked that the National Guard (NG) was also involved. The source learned that when Furst inquired as to whether there would be any plans for more precautions following this raid Hampton reportedly replied that the next time they would have more ammunition.

further stated that Furst reportedly inquired of Hampton as to whether the Panthers would participate on October 11, 1969, concerning the Federal Anti-Riot Conspiracy Trial in Chicago whereupon Hampton replied in the negative.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

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Page 2709

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
October 6, 1969

52

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix hereto. Sources utilized in this characterization and the confidential source set forth in the memorandum have all furnished reliable information in the past.

Officer Funk, Chicago Police Department (PD), advised on October 3, 1969, that seven Negro males were arrested at BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, following a shooting incident during the early morning hours of that date.

The identities of those arrested along with their description and addresses were obtained from Officer Funk and .. Those arrested are as follows:

Jerel Hawkins, Negro male, born 1949, residence 2547 West Warren Boulevard;

Bradley Green, Negro male, born 1946, residence 7600 South Stewart Street;

Wade Stedney, Negro male, born 1945, residence 6044 South Eberhart Avenue;

Billy Brooks, Negro male, born 1948, residence 1320 South Kedvale Street (Brooks, also known as "Che", is deputy minister of information, Chicago BPP);

Morris Brown, Negro male, born 1949, residence 1821 South Springfield Street;

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.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP):

Harry Moody, Negro male, age 23, residence 6715 South Oglesby;

Terrance Watson, Negro male, age 19, residence ~~2145 West Lake~~ Street.

The above individuals have been reported by as members of the Chicago Chapter BPP.

Officer Waner, Chicago PD, advised on October 4, 1969, that an Officer Shanley, Chicago PD, was injured in front of BPP Headquarters by a shotgun blast fired by an unknown individual. Officer Waner stated the shotgun blast was believed to have originated from Panther Headquarters. Officer Shanley was taken to Illinois Research Hospital.

Captain Joyce, 13th Police District, advised subsequently that additional police patrols had been sent into the vicinity of Panther Headquarters and additional reinforcements were to be maintained in the general area. Captain Joyce concluded saying the injury to Officer Shanley was possibly only superficial and could be a result of a ricochet from the shotgun blast.

Officer Lara, Chicago PD, subsequently advised on October 4, 1969, that further information developed by the PD regarding the shooting at Panther Headquarters reflects the police were responding to a telephone call alleging shots had been fired from Panther Headquarters. Officer Lara stated he and Officer Shanley, above, investigated the call when Officer Shanley was hit by concrete torn up as a result of a shotgun blast which originated from the roof of Panther Headquarters. This shot was in the rear of the headquarters and not directly on Madison Street which runs in front of the headquarters. Officer Lara concluded saying that he and other officers arrived after their first shot, entered Panther Headquarters and arrested seven male Negroes and confiscated a .30 caliber carbine and a shotgun.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

As of 5:45 am on October 4, 1969, the vicinity surrounding Panther Headquarters was calm.

On October 4, 1969, advised the shooting incident occurred at Panther Headquarters earlier as a result of trouble which recently has developed between the Vice Lords (VL), a Negro youth gang on Chicago's west side, and the BPP. Recently the VL had approached the BPP Chapter wanting to be "cut in" on the medical center which the Panthers are currently organizing. This medical center, according to the Panthers, will be for all needy individuals on Chicago's west side who need medical and dental care.

stated that a representative of the VL contacted Fred Hampton, deputy chairman, Illinois BPP, and instructed Hampton the Panthers were to do no further work on a medical center headquarters or continue with the Panther's plans to open the medical center. This VL representative stated if the Panthers did open the medical center on their own and not allow the VL to participate, then the VL would "burn it down". Hampton instructed this person of the VL that the medical center was for the people and the VL or anyone else was not going to prevent the people from having the benefit of this medical center.

stated during the early hours of October 4, 1969, two cars loaded with VL members drove by Panther Headquarters and fired into the front of the building. BPP members in Panther Headquarters at that time grabbed available weapons, according to the source, went to the roof and when VL vehicles again passed Panther Headquarters, they fired upon them. The source stated that as the BPP members fired, the police cars appeared in the area and some shots were fired at the police cars. Source concluded saying that when the police cars appeared, the VL vehicles left the area.

This memorandum is being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney and United States Secret Service, both Chicago, Illinois, and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2712

FBI

Date: 10/13/69

53

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

copies are also being furnished to the USA, USSS, both Chicago, as well as Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2713

The Chicago Police Department, USM, GSA, Federal Building Guards, and the acting Chief Judge, NDI, have been orally advised of the information contained in the LHM.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2714

50

FBI

Date 10/7/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

[illegible]

Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2715

It is noted, however, that information in the enclosed LHM has been furnished the United States Attorney and Secret Service Chicago, and Region I 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois, orally.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2716

48

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
September 29, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) ~~SECRET~~

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is described in the appendix page attached hereto.

All sources utilized herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On September 26, 1969, advised that he had learned that one CYNTHIA KELLY, a Reporter for the Canadian Broadcasting Company, had requested and received an appointment to interview FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP at the Chicago Headquarters of that organization. It was the source's understanding that KELLY claimed that in attempts to obtain information regarding racial and other radical groups in Chicago to date, she had developed no information other then that of an irrational and explosive nature.

The source further indicated that the interview between KELLY and HAMPTON would be conducted on September 26, 1969.

The above information is being provided the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;
United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; and
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois.

Declassified 4/4/75 6:07.

SECRET

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2717

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

SECRET

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The national headquarters of the BPP is [redacted] Avenue, Berkeley, California. BPP [redacted] various locations throughout the [redacted]

SECRET

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2718

File #:

62-HQ-1116395

Serial Scope:

1070 pgs 14 & 14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
April 21, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

120

BLAIR J. ANDERSON

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix to this memorandum.

On April 4, 1970, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Blair Anderson was in jail after being arrested at 61st and Racine for selling BPP newspapers.

On April 10, 1970, a clerk of the court, 2600 South California, Chicago, advised that Blair Anderson had been arrested on April 4, 1970, at a Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) station at 61st and Racine for blocking the entrance. He stated that bond was originally set at $2,500 but on April 9, 1970, was reduced to $250, and that Anderson posted bond and was released.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

U. S. Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois

Subject Should Be Considered Armed and Dangerous.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2720

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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Page 2721

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
May 26, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

121

BLAIR J. ANDERSON

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated April 21, 1970, and captioned as above.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix hereto.

On April 14, 1970, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Blair Anderson, who was previously purged from the BPP, has now submitted his resignation.

On May 8, 1970, Edward V. Hanrahan, Cook County States Attorney, announced he is dropping all outstanding indictments against the survivors ofthe December 4, 1969, raid in which Fred Hampton, Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, was killed. It is noted that Blair J. Anderson was a survivor of the above mentioned raid.

On May 11, 1970, a clerk of the Court, Jury Court, 2600 South California, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on May 1, 1970, Magistrate Lawrence Genesen dismissed a disorderly conduct charge against Blair Anderson which stemmed from an April 4, 1970, arrest for selling BPP newspapers on a Chicago Transit Authority elevated platform.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago;
U. S. Secret Service, Chicago;
Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
September 10, 1969

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HAROLD KEITH BELL

The Rockford, Illinois, Police Department records show Harold K. Bell, also known as "The Cat", 317 Howard Avenue, Rockford, Illinois, was arrested on April 25, 1969, on a disorderly conduct charge in that he was part of a demonstration within 150 feet of West High School while school was in session. As of September 3, 1969, this matter had not yet been adjudicated.

Bell is further described as being a male, Negro, born November 29, 1946, at Memphis, Tennessee, 6'2" tall, 195 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, dark complexion, and unemployed.

Captain Doug Hall advised that at the time of this arrest, Bell had in his possession a copy of "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-Tung," published in Peking, China, 1966.

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.

HAROLD KEITH BELL

The April 28, 1969, edition of the "Rockford Morning Star," a Rockford, Illinois, daily newspaper, contained an article by reporter Jerry Idaszak concerning the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Rockford, Illinois. In the article Charles Lincoln Powell, Minister of Information of the BPP identified Harold Bell as the Captain of Defense of the Rockford Branch of the BPP.

Characterization of BPP attached.

Bell was arrested on May 12, 1969, in a high speed chase with Rockford Police and charged with five traffic violations. Found in the vicinity of his car was a loaded .32 caliber revolver and an unloaded shotgun. He was not charged with unlawful use of weapons since the weapons were found outside the car and could not be identified with Bell.

On July 7, 1969, who had furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harold Bell is the Captain of Defense of the Rockford Branch of the BPP.

On July 22, 1969, who also furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harold Bell is the Captain of Defense of the Rockford Branch of the BPP. They advised further that the Rockford Branch follows the teachings of Mao Tse-Tung and the programs of the National Chapter of the BPP including the breakfast and health programs. This branch is responsible to the Chicago Chapter of the BPP.

who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on various dates that Harold Bell from the Rockford Branch had contacted the Chicago Headquarters on July 13, 18, 25, 27, 29; August 7 and 8, 1969. These contacts mainly concerned financial matters in connection with the BPP newspaper.

The records of Stern's Pawn Shop, 411 West State Street, Rockford, Illinois, were reviewed and reflect the following purchases made by Harold K. Bell:

July 18, 1969 — .380 Eibar Pistol, Serial Number 64736
.38 EIG, RG Pistol, Serial Number 166447

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HAROLD KEITH BELL

	.12 gauge New Haven shotgun, no serial number 1 box .38 ammunition 1 box .12 gauge shells 1 box .22 LR shells
August 4, 1969	1 box .38 ammunition
September 5, 1969	returned .380 Eibar pistol and purchased .32 Beretta, Puma Model with 6" barrel, Serial Number L21594. 1 box .32 ammunition

The records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reflect Bell has FBI Number 886 387 G and as of July 14, 1969, has no other arrests than appearing above.

Copies furnished to:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

SUBJECT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l fe politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

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2/20/70

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, DETROIT

CHANGED
DONNETTE VERLINA BREWER, aka.,
Laverne Brewer
Cookie
RM - BPP

Two copies of the LHM are being furnished G-2 and Secret Service, and one copy of the LHM is being furnished USA, all Detroit, Michigan.

WJH

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1'24

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
February 20, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Donnette Verlina Brewer

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

The Chicago Police Department advised in December, 1969, that Verlina Brewer, Negro female, age 17, was wounded by a gun shot during a shoot-out on December 4, 1969, between the Cook County States Attorney's Police and occupants of the apartment of Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP). Hampton and another BPP official were killed in that shoot-out.

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On December 11, 1969, confidential source number one advised that Donnette Verlina Brewer had returned to her home in Michigan and was living with her parents who were arranging to have a bullet removed from her leg. It was learned that Brewer resided at 2139 Yorktown, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

On December 22, 1969, Captain Walter Hawkins, Ann Arbor Police Department, advised his department's records indicate Donnette Verlina Brewer, who was born January 10, 1952, is the daughter of William Brewer, 2139 Yorktown, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Her name has been referred to the Ann Arbor Police Department on several occasions due to subject's continually running away from home.

GROUP I
Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification

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Page 2729

Re: Donnette Verlina Brewer

On December 22, 1970, a review of the records of the Ann Arbor Credit Bureau indicated that William Brewer, 2139 Yorktown, Ann Arbor, Michigan, is employed as a Social Worker at the Veteran's Administration Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan. William Brewer's wife, Verlina, is employed as a Staff Nurse at the Wayne County Children's Development Center in Northville, Michigan. William Brewer's Social Security Number is 430-16-1718.

On January 7, 1970, confidential source number two advised that Donnette Verlina "Laverne" Brewer is reputed to be the Lieutenant of Health of the Black Berets in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Confidential source number two advised the Black Berets are a group of 15 to 20 Negro males and females in the Ann Arbor, Michigan area who have formed an organization patterned after the Black Panther Party (BPP).

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On January 29, 1970, an interview with Donnette Brewer regarding her presence in the apartment of Fred Hampton on December 4, 1969, when Fred Hampton was killed, by Alexa Canady, a reporter for the University of Michigan newspaper "The Michigan Daily", appeared in that day's edition of the paper on page four. The following is a Xerox copy of that article:

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"They came in shooting and killed Mark"

By ALEXA CANADY

DONNETTEA BREWER at 18 has lost a child and has had her husband killed in Vietnam. Now she walks with a limp from the submachine gun bullet that shattered her knee when the Illinois State's Attorney's men raided a Black Panther apartment in Chicago on Dec. 4.

The petite girl who limped up the stairs went unrecognized for a few moments because she did not fit the stereotype Black Panther image America has created and we have believed.

Donnettea is not allowing her impending trial on Feb. 27 to keep her from her many concerns.

She is trying to help set up a free health clinic in Detroit similar to clinics the Panthers have set up in other cities. She is also working with some Ann Arbor youths, trying to teach them the social practices and ideology of the Black Panther Party.

She plans to visit northern Michigan soon, in hopes of setting up a free breakfast program for the Indian children there, possibly also to bring some of the sick down to the free health clinic in Detroit.

ALL OF THE introductory information and discussion I had with Donnettea left me unprepared for the story that she had come to tell me. Ever since I first heard about the police raid on the Panthers in Chicago, I have had nagging doubts about what happened there.

But even this doubt left me unprepared for the horror of her account of what really happened.

Her account needs no editing, no explanation. It is related here as she told it to me:

"That night we had exposed an infiltrator in the party, so Fred Hampton, Deborah Johnson, Brenda Harris, Ron Satchel, Blair Anderson, Mark Clark, Truelock, another brother and myself came home to Madison St.

"Fred was in a really depressed mood because we have a lot of internal problems in the party, and infiltrators, and people not doing their work. So Fred went to bed early.

"ABOUT FOUR IN the morning somebody came knocking at the door and security asked who it was. They said it was Tommy. We replied, 'We don't know no Tommy.' They said 'Black' motherfuckers, let us in!'

"They came in shooting and killed Mark and injured Brenda in the hand and in the leg. Brenda's hand is permanently deformed.

"Then they proceeded to Fred's room and killed him in his bed. They walked past the bedroom where Blair, Ron and I were, and some pig hollered out, 'Somebody's shooting out of this room' — which was a lie because there were no weapons in the room.

"With the door closed and the light off, they shot in the room for ten minutes straight with submachine guns.

"Blair was shot in the leg and four times in the groin. Ron was shot in the arm, leg and the kidney. I was shot twice in the butt and once in the knee.

"WE FINALLY surrendered because we were hurt so bad.

"The police must have used sleeping gas or had someone put some sleeping pills in our food because most of us didn't even hear the pigs come in. And when I was shot I didn't feel it, and I was shot with a submachine gun.

"When I started walking out -- not knowing that I was shot -- I fell to the floor and a black state attorney's policeman pointed a submachine gun at my head and said 'get up, motherfucker.'

"I asked one of the police could I stop some of the brothers from bleeding and see if I could save Fred by artificial respiration. He said, 'No, motherfucker. Get up against the wall.'

After the raid, when Donnettea was in the hospital, the police's attitude and the treatment given her remained poor.

She explained that she had two guards even though "I had a full-length cast on my left leg. My right leg was chained to the bed, and in the beginning both my hands were also chained to the bed.

"The police constantly tried to intimidate me so they could make me mad and have more charges against me," she claimed.

BESIDES INTIMIDATION, Donnettea also raises serious questions about the health care she received.

"When I got to the detention home, they took away all my pain medication, and my crutches and put me in isolation . . . and gave me no food or water for four days," she recalled.

When Donnettea returned to her parents' home in Ann Arbor, she had to go to St. Joseph's Hospital to have the bullet removed from her knee.

"The doctor told me if I wouldn't have gotten that bullet out o fmy leg in a couple of days, I would have lost my leg," she said.

Donnettea's version of the police raid has been corroborated by much of the physical evidence in the apartment -- although the police claim that they entered the apartment only after they were fired on by the Panthers.

Slowly, more and more doubts began to grow in people's minds. These doubts were increased when police photographs of the apartment that purported to show bullet holes which indicated that the Panther's initiated the gunfire were shown to really be pictures of nail holes in the wall. The doubts were partially confirmed by the fake photographs and a furor began to grow over the slaying of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, and reached into unexpected quarters.

The funeral of Hampton saw such in erates as Dr. Ralph Abernathy decl that there is a systematic program genocide against the blacks. Roy Wil of the NAACP called for a special inve gation of the raid.

IT MATTERS LITTLE at this po what the grand juries decide, for no will believe them.

What does matter is the prevention further such raids, and th trial of the seven people who n to survive the raid.

The prevention of future raids was de a severe blow by the decision last w by a coroner's jury that the murder Fred Hampton and Mark Clark was ju liable homicide because the policem "believed that they might be harm themselves."

During the inquest, Sergeant Groth, leader of the raid, was asked why t police didn't use tear gas. His answ was "there wasn't any available."

Donnattea says that earlier when t same question was asked he respond "because we didn't think of it."

THIS TYPE OF action by the poli and its absolution by the co s ju bodes poorly for the future.

Donnattea has not seen the last Chicago.

On Feb. 27 she and the six other s vivors of the raid must appear before federal grand jury on the charges of a tempted murder and aggravated batter

The future does not look too brig for Donnattea, but she still refuses be intimidated and urges others to "sta up for what you believe in."

And she continues working "because w should all realize that being blac people and poor people in general, w have been oppressed in this country fo hundreds of years."

— Alexa Canady

Re: Donnette Verlina Brewer

On February 13, 1970, confidential source number three advised that Donnette Brewer and three Negro males departed Detroit on that date en route to the Bronx, New York Chapter of the BPP. At the time of their departure Brewer commented that she is wanted in Chicago, Illinois in connection with the resistance offered the police officers on December 4, 1969 at the time Fred Hampton was killed and that she is going "underground" in New York City to avoid prosecution.

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.

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APPENDIX

1 BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland Police Officer.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
February 27, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached hereto.

On February 25, 1969, a source, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

David Hilliard, member of the National Central Committee of the BPP, National Chairman of the BPP, and leader of the San Francisco, California, chapter of the BPP, was in contact with leaders of the Chicago BPP on February 25, 1969. Hilliard indicated to Chicago BPP leaders that the California BPP had a package which is to be hand-delivered to an unknown person or persons in West Berlin, Germany.

Source stated Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois BPP, Bobby Lee Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense of the Illinois BPP, Nathaniel Junior, Field Secretary of the Chicago BPP Chapter, William O'Neal, Chief of Security, Chicago BPP chapter, Cassandra Bynum, Rush's Secretary, Chicago BPP Chapter, Ronald J. Satchell, Minister of Health, Chicago BPP, are being considered as the group from which two Chicago BPP members will be selected for a trip to Germany on February 25 or 26, 1969.

Source further advised that BPP leaders listed above who do not go to Germany supposedly will travel to California on February 25, 1969, or February 26, 1969.

Source stated he does not have any information which would indicate the contents of the package that Hilliard made reference to nor did he have any knowledge as to the purpose of the proposed trips to West Berlin or California.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (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.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
classification

Joseph Noonan, United States Secret Service, Chicago, advised on February 25, 1969, that he had received information on February 25, 1969, that reportedly Fred Hampton and Bobby Lee Rush, both leaders in the Chicago BPP Chapters are supposed to have air reservations on British European Airways (BEA), Flight 1624, departing Frankfurt, Germany, to West Berlin, Germany, on February 26, 1969.

Source advised on February 25, 1969, that none of the Chicago BPP leaders mentioned above are known to have an United States passport.

On February 25, 1969, Mrs. Gertrude Wild, Administrative Assistant, United States Passport Office, State Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised that records available to her failed to reflect any record of a passport or passport applications for any of the Chicago BPP members listed above.

Source further advised on February 25, 1969, that Bobby Rush, Fred Hampton, Nathaniel Junior, and William O'Neal, mentioned above, all have outstanding court cases against them in Chicago, Illinois. Source indicated that all have stated they fear that they may be arrested by Chicago police officers if they attempt to leave the Chicago court jurisdiction without permission of the court. Source advised that Fred Hampton indicated to his attorney that he will not be in Chicago court on February 26, 1969.

Bob Ders, Manager, Trans World Airlines (TWA), O'Hare Field, Chicago, Illinois, advised on February 25, 1969, that none of the Chicago BPP members, referred to above, have reservations on TWA or Pan American flights for February 25 or 26, 1969, or on any other date. Ders stated that TWA and Pan American are the only airlines serving Chicago, Illinois, that have non-stop flights from Chicago, Illinois, to Frankfurt, Germany.

Ders further advised on February 25, 1969, that it would be impossible for anyone to leave Chicago, Illinois, on any flight after 2:00 PM, February 25, 1969, that would connect with BEA Flight 1624 scheduled to depart Frankfurt, Germany, for West Berlin, Germany, at 7:30 AM (Frankfurt, Germany, time) and arriving in West Berlin 8:30 AM (West Berlin time), February 26, 1969.

Source advised at 2:00 PM, February 25, 1969, that all of the Chicago BPP members listed above were currently in Chicago, Illinois.

Source advised on February 25, 1969, that Chicago BPP individuals referred to above are described as follows:

Fred Hampton, male, Negro, born August 30, 1948, 6' tall, 200 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, resides at 804 South 17th Street, Maywood, Illinois.

Bobby Lee Rush, born November 23, 1946, male, Negro, black hair, brown eyes, 6'1" tall, 195 pounds, resides at 2030 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Nathaniel Junior, male, Negro, born October 21, 1946, black hair, brown eyes, 6' tall, 145 pounds, resides at 7511 West 64th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

William O'Neal, male, Negro, born December 3, 1949, black hair, brown eyes, 5'10" tall, 150 pounds, resides at 3811 West End Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Ronald Satchell, male, Negro, born June 22, 1950, black hair, brown eyes, ~~6'1~~" tall, ~~170~~ pounds, resides at 6846 South Clyde Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Cassandra Bynum, female, Negro, black hair, brown eyes, 5'4" tall,130 pounds, resides at 7031 South Clyde Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Source advised in the late afternoon of February 25, 1969, that due to confusion among Chicago BPP leaders it appears that none of the Chicago BPP leaders or members of the Chicago BPP will travel to West Berlin, Germany.

Source further advised that June Hilliard, allegedly a brother of David Hilliard, Chief of Staff, National BPP, San Francisco, California, reportedly will travel to Berlin. Source advised that the time and mode of transportation of June Hilliard is unknown.

Source stated in the late afternoon of February 25, 1969, that Rush, Hampton, Junior, O'Neal, Stachell, and Bynum are currently in Chicago, Illinois, and there is no indication any of them contemplate any travel to either Germany or California or of any distance anywhere in the immediate future.

The second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in the late afternoon of February 25, 1969, that June Hilliard is probably identical to Roosevelt Hilliard who is often known as June, June Bug Teddy, who is a brother of David Hilliard, national chairman of the BPP.

The second source stated Roosevelt Hilliard works in the National BPP headquarters located in Berkeley, California, and is considered an assistant to the National BPP Chairman, Bobby Seale.

Roosevelt Hilliard resides at 1608 Chestnut Street, Oakland, California, and is described as follows:

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of birth	January 16, 1937
Place of birth	Jackson, Alabama
Height	5'7" tall
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Black, semi-natural hair which is receding at the forehead
Complexion	Dark
Characteristics	Frequently has a mustache

The second source advised on February 25, 1969, that Roosevelt Hilliard was to a BPP class in Berkeley, California, on the evening of February 24, 1969.

Records of the Passport Section, United States State Department, San Francisco, California, failed to reflect either a passport or a passport application for Roosevelt Hilliard as of February 25, 1969.

Bob Ders, Manager, TWA Airlines, O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois, advised on February 25, 1969, that Pan American Airlines has daily flights from San Francisco, California, to Frankfurt, Germany, leaving San Francisco at 8:45 AM and 10:00 AM (San Francisco time). Ders advised that Pan American records failed to reflect any reservations for Roosevelt Hilliard for Frankfurt, Germany, on February 25 or 26, 1969, or for any other time under his name.

Information set forth above has been furnished to the United States Secret Service, United States Attorney, Naval Investigative Service Office, Office of Special Investigation, all of Chicago, Illinois; and Region I, Military Intelligence, Evanston, Illinois.

FRED HAMPTON, BOBBY RUSH, AND NATHANIEL JUNIOR, MENTIONED ABOVE, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF THEIR PAST ACTIVITIES WHICH INDICATED THEY REPORTEDLY HAVE ACCESS TO FIREARMS.

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1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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3/20/69

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, DETROIT

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RM

[redacted], DELAYED, ADVISED INSTANT, FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, CLEVE COOK, FIELD SECRETARY (MARSHAL) AND RONALD SATCHEL, MINISTER OF HEALTH, ALL CHICAGO BPP MEMBERS, DEPARTED CHICAGO, INSTANT, EN ROUTE DETROIT, MICHIGAN. MAY ATTEMPT CONTACT WITH ROBERT WHITE, FIELD SECRETARY (MARSHAL) AND DETROIT CHAPTER, BPP WHO IS IN PRISON. GROUP TRAVELLING IN COOK'S ONE NINE SIX FOUR MAROON PONTIAC, BEARING UNKNOWN SIXTY-NINE ILL. PLATES. ALLEGEDLY HAMPTON AND SATCHEL ARE ARMED.

YVONNE KING, ACTING MINISTER OF LABOR, CHICAGO BPP, AND SATCHEL ALLEGEDLY WERE IN DETROIT OVER WEEKEND THREE FIFTEEN TO SEVENTEEN LAST. STAYED WITH WHITE'S PARENTS. WHITE'S UNCLE IS ALLEGEDLY TED WILLIAMS, WEALTHY EX-HUSBAND OF ARETHA FRANKLIN-NATIONALLY KNOWN NEGRO VOCALIST. HE ALLEGEDLY PROVIDED MONEY FOR KING AND SATCHEL'S FLIGHT BACK TO CHICAGO.

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Page 2741

CHICAGO POLICE COGNIZANT. USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY ADVISED.

FBI

Date: 3/24/69

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Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

One copy of the LHM is also being furnished the following agencies:

RMM:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2743

[redacted]

United States Secret Service, United States Attorney, NISO, OSI, all Chicago and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois. Chicago Police Department was advised of the contents of the LHM.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois
March 26, 1969

128

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On March 20, 1969. a source. who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised Yvonne King, acting Minister of Labor and Ronald Satchel, Minister of Health, both of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) allegedly were in Detroit, Michigan, over the weekend of March 15 - 17, 1968, where they allegedly stayed with Robert Stanley White's parents. White is a Field Secretary (Marshal) of the Chicago Chapter, originally from Detroit and currently incarcerated in Detroit on an armed robbery charge.

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

While in Detroit King and Satchel allegedly contacted White. White's uncle is allegedly Ted Williams, wealthy ex-husband of Aretha Franklin, nationally known Negro vocalist, and allegedly provided money for King's and Satchel's flight back to Chicago on March 17, 1969.

On March 21, 1969, this source advised that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, allegedly armed, Jewell and Cleve Cook, brothers both Field Secretaries (Marshals) and Michael Harrison, all Chicago BPP Chapter members, departed Chicago about 7:00 a.m. on March 20, 1969 via Cleve Cook's 1964 Maroon Pontiac, bearing unknown 1969 Illinois plates, en-route Detroit, Michigan, where they were to contact Robert White as well as the Detroit, Michigan, BPP Chapter. This group is scheduled to return to Chicago on March 21, 1969.

Source continued that the following Chicago Chapter BPP members departed Chicago, via indicated vehicles, en-route to Champaign - Urbana, Illinois, where the indicated person was to appear in court regarding their arrest in that area during February 8 - 9, 1969:

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CONFIDENTIAL

RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Billy Brooks, Minister of Education (possibly court)

William Dunn, Lieutenant Security Staff, drove his 1964 lavender GTO Pontiac, bearing unknown 1969 Illinois license (court)

Bob Lee, Section leader, drove his 1967 green Mustang, bearing unknown 1969 Illinois plates

Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense (court)

James Stewart, Lieutenant Security Staff

Nathaniel Junior, Field Secretary (Marshal) (court)

This group was accompanied by their white lawyer Dennie Cunningham and all are scheduled to return to Chicago March 21 or 22, 1969.

Copies of this memo are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney

U. S. Secret Service

Office of Special Investigations

Naval Investigation Service Office

113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

CONFIDENTIAL

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1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)

Report of: SA DONALD A. SCHLAEFER Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: March 31, 1969

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: RONALD JEROME SATCHEL

Character: RACIAL MATTER - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Synopsis: RONALD JEROME SATCHEL, Negro male, born 6/22/50, resides at 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, and attends University of Illinois, Chicago. He has been identified as Minister of Health on the Central Committee of the Black Panther Party in Chicago. He is apparently a trusted associate of Black Panther Party leadership in Chicago and has been active in functions of the group. Description set forth.

- P -

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4-4-75 by 6607

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon information received that RONALD SATCHEL, 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was a member of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

A characterization of the BPP is attached to this communication, as an appendix.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Name and Birth

On February 9, 1969, the records of the Champaign County, Illinois, Sheriff's Office, Urbana, Illinois, showed that RONALD JEROME SATCHEL was born on June 22, 1950, at Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Residence

On February 4, 1969, who has knowledge of the subject and BPP activities in the Chicago, Illinois, area, advised that RONALD SATCHEL resides at 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

C. Occupation

The 1968-1969 Student Directory of the University of Illinois, Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois, listed RONALD JEROME SATCHEL, 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, as a first year student at this school during this school year.

D. Credit Records

On February 11, 1969, the records of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated, were caused to be searched. No information identifiable with the subject was located.

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E. Police Records

On February 14, 1969, the records of the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Washington, D.C., were searched. They showed, under FBI number 756 977 G, that the fingerprints of RONALD JEROME SATCHEL were submitted on January 30, 1969, by the Chicago Police Department for aggravated assault and resisting arrest.

SATCHEL's fingerprints were also submitted on February 9, 1969, by the Sheriff's Office, Urbana, Illinois, for conspiracy to commit theft of service. (Details of this arrest are set forth under the heading of Activities.)

On February 12, 1969, the records of the Chicago Police Department were searched, and they showed, under number IR 227462, that RONALD J. SATCHEL, Negro male, born June 22, 1950, was arrested on January 30, 1969, by the Chicago, Illinois, Transit Authority officers for aggravated assault, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest when he disregarded officer's warnings to stop bothering subway passengers.

II. MEMBERSHIP

On February 4, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL, 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was a member of the BPP in Chicago, Illinois. He reportedly held the position of Minister of Health on the Central Committee of the BPP in Chicago. This Central Committee consists of fourteen members.

III. ACTIVITIES

In February, 1969, advised that in the first week of February, 1969, members of the BPP in Chicago went to the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus, for the purpose of establishing a BPP in that area.

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On February 4 or 5, 1969, four other BPP members reportedly flew to the Urbana-Champaign area to deliver BPP posters to the four BPP members who had previously travelled from Chicago to that area.

On February 8, 1969, who has knowledge of BPP activities in the Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, area, advised that on the night of February 7, 1969, several members of the BPP were at the Illini Union on the campus of the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign. They met with representatives of the Black Student Association from that campus. During this evening, two of these BPP members were arrested by the University of Illinois Police Department for disorderly conduct.

On February 8, 1969, advised that on the night of February 7, 1969, word was reportedly received at the BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, that several of their members had been arrested in Urbana. It was requested that as many BPP members as possible proceed at once to Urbana.

Following this, approximately nine BPP members, including the subject, travelled from Chicago to Urbana. After arrival, most of them, including the subject, planned to remain in the area until after the court appearance of the BPP members arrested at the University of Illinois.

On February 9, 1969, FOREST CLARK, Trooper, Illinois State Police, Pesotum, Illinois, which is in the Urbana area, advised that he received a call at approximately noon on February 9, 1969, that individuals had "skipped" from the Holiday Inn motel at Rantoul, Champaign County, Illinois. He was furnished a description of the vehicles of the persons involved.

At about 12:11 p.m. on this date, he stopped these two cars, both operated by Negro youths from the Chicago area. The total number of occupants of the two cars was eleven.

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LARRY JOHNSON, Champaign County, Illinois, States Attorney, Urbana, Illinois, authorized charging all eleven individuals with three charges: defrauding an innkeeper, theft and conspiracy to commit theft. One of those arrested was RONALD JEROME SATCHEL, Negro male, born June 22, 1950, in Cleveland, Ohio, residing at 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

According to police investigation, four of these persons, claiming to be members of the BPP, checked into two rooms at the Holiday Inn at Rantoul, Illinois, on Saturday night, February 8, 1969. The motel manager observed 15 persons entering the two rooms on Saturday night, and 15 persons leaving the rooms on Sunday morning. The arrests were made thereafter.

On February 10, 1969, ROBERT CLARK, Chief Deputy, Champaign County, Illinois, Sheriff's Office, advised that RONALD SATCHEL and the others arrested as reported above appeared in Magistrate Court, Urbana, Illinois, on this date. They all pled guilty to defrauding an innkeeper. They were each fined $25.00 and $15.00 court cost and released. They were represented by DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, Attorney, 1841 North Dayton Street, Chicago.

On February 25, 1969, advised that the BPP headquarters in California had been in touch with the BPP headquarters in Chicago and had an undescribed package which needed to be delivered to unknown person or persons in West Berlin, Germany. Two members of the Chicago BPP were needed to deliver this package.

The leadership of the BPP in Chicago was considering SATCHEL, among others, to deliver this package. Reportedly, those being considered who did not deliver this package would travel to BPP headquarters in California.

This source subsequently advised that due to some confusion among Chicago BPP leaders, it appeared that no BPP members would travel to Germany, and also there appeared to be no contemplated travel to California by SATCHEL or other BPP members.

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On the evening of February 25, 1969, about five BPP members, including SATCHEL, travelled to De Kalb, Illinois, the location of the University of Northern Illinois, for the alleged purpose of contacting someone referred to as "the Teacher."

On March 20, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL, Minister of Health, and YVONNE KING, acting Minister of Labor of the BPP of Chicago, reportedly travelled to Detroit, Michigan, during the weekend of March 15 - 17, 1969. They stayed with the parents of ROBERT STANLEY WHITE in Detroit. WHITE is Field Secretary of the BPP in Chicago. He was originally from Detroit and is presently incarcerated in Detroit on charges of armed robbery.

While in Detroit, KING and SATCHEL allegedly contacted WHITE. WHITE's wealthy uncle reportedly furnished funds for KING and SATCHEL to fly back to Chicago on March 17, 1969.

The following description was obtained during the course of this investigation:

Name	RONALD JEROME SATCHEL
Alias	Ronald J. Satchel
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	June 22, 1950
Place of Birth	Cleveland, Ohio
Height	5'6"
Weight	124 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark brown
Scars and Marks	Pockmarked forehead
Marital Status	Single
Residence	6846 South Clyde Avenue Chicago, Illinois (third floor apartment)
Phone Number	643-1854

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Occupation	First year student at University of Illinois, Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois
Mother	CLARA BRIDGES 6846 South Clyde Avenue, wife of FLOYD BRIDGES, an employee of Republic Steel, Chicago
FBI Number	756 977 G
Chicago Police Department Number	IR 227462.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

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Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 31, 1969

Title RONALD JEROME SATCHEL

Character RACIAL MATTER - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Reference Report of Special Agent Donald A. Schlaefer 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.

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.

FD-376 (Rev. 11-12-65)

March 31, 1969

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☒ may be available through ~~Subsequent communication~~

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CONFIDENTIAL

DAS

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
April 4, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RACIAL TENSIONS,
HARVEY, ILLINOIS

On April 2, 1969, Chief Leroy Knapp, Harvey, Illinois Police Department (PD), advised that six young male Negroes were wounded (two considered seriously) by gunshots fired during an early morning confrontation in Robbins, Illinois, an all Negro community, between members of the Harvey, Illinois "P. Stone" Rangers, a local Negro youth gang, and local Negro youths from Robbins. Chief Knapp stated that it appears that the recruiting attempts by the "P. Stone" Rangers on April 1, 1969, in Robbins, had failed and they returned to Robbins about midnight.

On April 2, 1969, Chief Aaron Stout, Robbins, Illinois PD, advised that investigation indicates that during the last day or so, a group of Negro youths, possibly Blackstone Rangers, a south side Chicago Negro youth gang, came to Winston's Tavern and Skin's Tavern, attempting to recruit local Negro youths. He stated that it was reported that one of the owners of one of the above taverns or a member of the Black Panther Party (BPP) was present and "flattened" several of the recruits.

He stated that as a result of this incident, it is alleged that the Rangers returned to Robbins during the night of April 1, 1969, and entered a tavern owned by Merrial Chandler, male, Negro, age 50, 141st and Claire, Robbins, and shot Chandler, as well as Joseph Emery, male, Negro, age 17, 13010 Monticello, Robbins, and Willie Covington, male, Negro, age 17, 3141 West 139th Street, Robbins.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RACIAL TENSIONS,
HARVEY, ILLINOIS

He stated that subsequently another group arrived in Robbins at another location where it was reported that Alvino Shinn from Chicago, shot Johnnie Brooks, male, Negro, and Turk Patterson, Negro, male, addresses unknown. Shinn was then shot by the Robbins PD.

Chief Stout stated that as a result of the above shootings, the following persons have thus far been arrested:

James Veal, Negro, male, age 29, born 1939, 3711 Maxey Court, Robbins.

Leonard Lucas, Negro, male, age 36, born 1933, 1320 South Throop, Chicago.

Ivory Lampkins, Negro, male, age 27, born 1943, 3701 West 137th Street, Robbins.

Albino Shinn, Negro, male, age 22, 3210 Fulton, Chicago.

Bobby Rush, Negro, male, age 22, 2030 South State.

Chief Stout stated that Rush was arrested when Rush came walking into the Robbins PD demanding to see one of those arrested. Chief Stout stated that he noticed Rush was wearing a shoulder holster and he therefore, asked him to come into his office at which time Rush gave him a .45 caliber automatic, nickel plated, serial number 281877.

On April 2, 1969, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised receipt of the information from a person known to be a member of high standing in the Chicago Chapter of the BPP:

See appendix for characterization of the BPP.

James Veal, Acting Captain of Defense, BPP, Harvey, Illinois, area, allegedly called the Chicago Chapter BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison, shortly after midnight of April 2, 1969, requesting help from the Chicago BPP Headquarters inasmuch as he was "pinned down" by "P. Stone" Rangers.

Source stated that approximately ten Chicago Panthers including Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Alvino Shinn, Minister of Finance, and Leonard Lucas, in two automobiles, proceeded to the vicinity of Veal's residence, Robbins, Illinois.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RACIAL TENSIONS,
HARVEY, ILLINOIS

Source stated that the group spotted Veal's vehicle before reaching his home and as they approached this vehicle walking, shouts of "shoot them down, kill them" were heard. One shot was fired in the direction of the shouts and, then, shooting started from every direction.

Source continued that allegedly the Panthers were caught in a cross fire between police officers and the group near Veal's vehicle, suspected of being "P. Stone" Rangers.

Source stated that during this shooting one of the Panther vehicles' tires were flattened and this vehicle was left at the scene. According to the source some of the Panthers fled in the second car and some fled through the swamp.

Later during April 2, 1969, the following law enforcement officials advised that the above area is calm:

Chief Stout.
Lieutenant Frank Hulac, Cook County Sheriff's Office, on standby alert.
Lieutenant George Wilson, District 4, Illinois State Police, on standby alert.
Lieutenant Harry Harczak, Blue Island, Illinois PD, neighboring community.
Chief Knapp, neighboring community.

On April 3, 1969, Chief Stout advised receipt of a report at 1:30 p.m., on this date from St. Francis Hospital, Blue Island, Illinois, that Robert Bynum, Negro, male, age 18, had been shot in the right thigh above the knee.

Chief Stout stated that investigation revealed Bynum was shot by unknown person or persons while walking on the street in the vicinity of 139th and Monticello, Robbins, Illinois, about 12:45 p.m., this date.

Chief Stout further advised that Bynum has been determined to be absent without leave from the Fifth Area of the United States Army. Bynum gave the address of 14025 Grace.

IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE, RUSH, SHINN, LUCAS AND LAMPKINS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RACIAL TENSIONS,
HARVEY, ILLINOIS

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois.
United States Naval Investigative Service Office, Chicago, Illinois.
Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.
United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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FBI

Date: 7/10/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RACIAL MATTERS

Copies of the LHM are being furnished the USA, Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois. The Chicago PD was also orally furnished information contained in this LHM.

RMM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
July 10, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is set forth in the appendix of this memorandum.

On July 8, 1969, the source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a report on the progress of the Illinois BPP, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, dated March 1, 1969, was forwarded to David Hilliard, Chief of Staff, National Headquarters, BPP, 3106 Shattuck, Berkeley, California, on an unknown date and report was signed by Iris E. Shinn, Communications Secretary. Source stated this report in part reads as follows:

"Dear David:

"The following is a communications report on the progress of the party here in Illinois.

"The Deputy Minister of Economic Development, Ron Patterson; and the Deputy Minister of Labor, Eric 'Bear' Scott, were voted off the central staff. Reasons for this are that since they recently opened an outside office they have been doing nothing but bullshit. They were both doing nothing to either better the lot of black people or heighten the contradictions of this racist (obscene.) They're staffs were doing nothing, because they were doing nothing. At this writing both these positions are open and also the position of Deputy Minister of Religion, who resigned.

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.

RE: BPP

"We have gotten together a staff of lawyers who will be on call for party cases and who will try to put a stop to false arrests by being on the scene as soon as possible after the arrest.

"The telephones should be operating by the middle of next week. This was an extreme error on my part for not coming to you for monetary assistance soon as we knew we couldn't get money.

Ministry of Education

"Classes in Political Education are currently being taught by Deputy Minister Billy 'Che' Brooks until he gets another teacher. 'Che' and his staff are in the process of formulating a program to deal directly with the community. 'Che' was recently in Urbana at the University where he helped to set-up the educational part of the chapter there. He has also been instrumental in getting relavent courses taught in the schools here on college, high school and elementary levels. He is catching hell due to the nature of this racist (obscene) institution, but the Panthers will see him through.

Ministry of Health

"This ministry, headed by Deputy Minister Ronald 'Doc' Satchel is formulating programs dealing in three aspects; (1) first aid classes for members of the party and the community; (2) establishing community health centers throughout the black community; (3) dealing with the poor health conditions dominent in the communities.

"First aid classes are to be held on Wednesdays from 7-8 PM, and since Deputy Minister of

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Health has only recently been appointed there has been only one class. These classes are being taught by Bernadine Grayson, a student nurse. 'Doc' is in the process of getting a functional staff, and has also contact a Dr. Quentin Young who claims to have worked with members of the Party on the coast.

Ministry of Culture

"The Ministry of Culture is now working on setting up a playground across the street from the Party's office here in Chicago. As of now, the Minister of Culture Christina "Chuckles" May has not heard from the wholesalers she has contacted.

"She and her staff are now working on posters that will shake up this racist dog pig. She is also working to supply the Party with buttons with our slogans to distribute in the community.

"She is instituting a revolutionary cultural program in the Black communities to orient Black people to some of their revolutionary leaders, ideals, etc."

Ministry of Information

On February 23, 1969, the Deputy Minister of Information, Julius "Chaka" Walls, prepared handbills informing the people of the great multitude of racist police action in the black community, pointing out the inhumane equipment these "pigs" are using to supress black people. This handbill also noted the extreme exploitation of the black community and gave details and facts of the black people being victims of overt capitalism and racism.

On February 21, 1969, "Chaka" spoke at Crane College in consideration of the death of Malcolm X. He

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spoke on revolution and Malcolm. In addition to this speech he also spoke at Roosevelt University on this date in defense of the black student union at that university. This speech was directed at the radical whites to illicit backing of the black student demands.

Field Secretaries

Major Jewel Cook, Field Secretary of Chicago, and his staff have been making progress in obtaining coalitions with various other groups in the Chicago area. It was decided that it is wise to continue their major attention on the west side of Chicago inasmuch as the central staff feels that these people are together at the time and has a black populus of approximately 500,000 people. Therefore, it is up to the Panthers to do their job and we will be out and taking care of business.

Nathaniel Junior, also a Field Secretary, helped to organize a coalition with the Young Lords, a local Puerto Rican youth group operating on the north side of Chicago. They have agreed to structure their organization similar to the structure of the BPP. Junior, Robert Lee, and Hank Caddis will be in direct contact with the Young Lords and some of their members have been attending our political education classes.

Deputy Chairman

The Deputy Chairman, Fred Hampton, within the last few weeks, has been the major spokesman for the party. He has actively attempted to bring the political ideology of the party to the people and has spoken at the University of Chicago, Illinois Circle Campus twice, Northwestern, Northern Illinois University, Hyde Park High School, Chicago Teacher's South, Wilson Junior College, Roosevelt University, George Williams College, Lake Forest, and to various other white and brown groups. Hampton tries to allow no onlookers to be members of our party (an active member or no member at all) "nothing comes to a sleeper but a dream."

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RE: BPP

As you are aware the charges were dismissed against Brothers Raymond Hewitt and Dexter Woods. While here they showed us the need and importance of the political education classes as well as proper study of the various materials. Brother Hewitt taught a political education class and later at "Chaka's" crib we had a rap session and went a little deeper into the ideology.

Yours in revolution

Iris M. Shinn
Communication Secretary

This source noted that Iris Shinn and her husband Alvino Shinn became inactive members in April. 1969, appealed to the Illinois Central Committee to be reinstated as active members during this same month, and the appeal was denied.

This source stated that of the persons mentioned in the above report the following are no longer members of the Illinois BPP:

Chepus Childs, resigned from the Illinois Central Staff, formerly Deputy Minister of Religion
Ronald Patterson
Eric Scott, also known as "Bear"
Alvino Shinn
Iris Shinn

Copies of this Letterhead Memorandum are going to following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group. Evanston, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

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Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Ma[illegible]
FD-306 (Rev. 3-13-68)

133

TO : SAC, CHICAGO
FROM : SA DAVID R. HILL
SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Date received	Received from *(name or symbol number)*	Received by
7/16/69		SA DAVID R. HILL

Date prepared 7/29/69

INFORMATION IN REPORT WAS FURNISHED TO CHICAGO PD IN SUCH A MANNER AS NOT TO COMPROMISE SOURCE

DRH

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Chicago, Illinois
July 16, 1969

It was learned that on the night of July 10, 1969, GARY TYLER, RONALD SATCHELL and ROSE EDWARDS drove to the area of the 31st Street Beach, Chicago. There they found a white male parked in a car with a Negro female. SATCHELL and TYLER decided to kill the white boy and rob him, however, they were talked out of killing him by EDWARDS. TYLER and SATCHELL did, however, rob him and verbally abused the couple. It is not known how much money they got. All of above are BPP members.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

134

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: OCT 9 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

and which
where appropriate has been disseminated as well as orally furnished to the appropriate local or Federal agency, advised on the dates indicated:

RMM,

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ADRIAN KING (9/15/69)

This person is a panther of the Chicago Chapter, however, not well known.

RONNIE HOWARD

This name is not familiar as being a panther.

RUFUS PRUITT

This name is not familiar as being a panther.

ROBERT SMILEY, DONALD SMILEY, JOHN BRAKES, RICHARD BLACK

ROBERT SMILEY is the older brother of DONALD SMILEY.

During 1969, the above BPP members drove to Kankakee, Illinois, and participated in a holdup of a filling station; however, ROBERT SMILEY was only one caught and is serving six months in Vandalia prison.

MARCELLUS GREEN

This name is not familiar.

PHILLIP BARRON SHUMAN

This person by name and description is unknown.

ILLINOIS BPP (9/15/69)

The BPP bought two vehicles on 8/26/69, at the Western Sales, located on Western and Adams. These vehicles are described as a 1960 dark green Rambler and a 1959 light green Chevy bearing 1969 Illinois license TA 1621.

MEDICAL CENTER, QUINTON YOUNG (Dr.), Dr. EDSEL HUDSON, Dr. KAST, Dr. HERBERT ODUM, Dr. CLYDE PHILLIPS

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(9/16/69)

These doctors are involved in some manner with the BPP medical center; however, the extent of their involvement is unknown.

YOUNG lists the following data:

1512 East 55th Street, office HY 3-8313, home MU 4-3951; 1418 East 55th, Union Health Center TA 9-4224.

HUDSON lists 663-7000.

KAST lists (LASH) office FR 2-4400 or NE 8-7715, home MI 3-8916, 3306 West Roosevelt Road.

ODUM lists 651-8000 and is a dentist.

PHILLIPS lists 663-6000.

WEST TOWN CURRENCY EXCHANGE, (9/18/69)
2410 West Madison

The Panthers generally cash all donations they receive at this location. Further, most money orders are purchased by the Chicago area Panthers at this address.

SEARS BANK AND TRUST,
925 Homan

This is the bank that the BPP uses.

RUFUS WALLS, WANDA ROSS

These two Panthers were married on 8/23/69, at a BPP wedding. It is not known if this is a legally performed wedding.

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DENNIS CUNNINGHAM

This BPP lawyer drives a red and white Volkswagen, bearing 1969 Illinois license DR 4708.

DON STANG

This BPP lawyer's vehicle bears 1969 Illinois tag FN 2891.

(9/18/69) LYNN FRENCH, GEORGIA WASHINGTON, CHERYL PETERSON

These persons all reside at 6106 South Ellis, telephone number 955-6658.

(9/20/69) ACE COLLINS, RON SATCHEL, MEDICAL CENTER

This Panther who was serving on the Health Staff resigned her position because she felt that she was doing all the work and SATCHEL was just loafing. She was subsequently purged from the BPP sometime during the middle of 9/69.

HANK GADDIS (9/23/69)

This person is no longer a BPP member.

JULIAN ROBERTS (9/24/69)

This person is a former member.

BRUCE DIXON, ROCKFORD BRANCH (9/24/69)

DIXON has been in Rockford, Illinois, allegedly helping the BPP Branch in that area. He returned to Chicago on 9/23/69.

ROBERT BOSTICK, aka (9/24/69)
Ralph Bostick

This Panther resides at 4348 West Monroe, has telephone number 626-5776 and has something to do with Austin High School.

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RICARDO JAMES

Inquiry among Chicago Panthers has determined that this person is a Panther, about 19 years old, 5'9", 160 pounds, brown skinned, always wears fatigues, natural hair style and does serve or did serve on the Information Staff. His current whereabouts are unknown.

BOBBY RUSH (9/28/69)

RUSH's wife is suing him for divorce.

TRULOCK, FRED HAMPTON (9/30/69)

This person appeared at BPP Headquarters, several times during the past few weeks and today HAMPTON gave him the title of Legal Counselor. This means that he will keep track of the various court dates, notifying the Panther as well as the lawyer. This person is allegedly a former cellmate of HAMPTON and allegedly wrote several legal papers for various prisoners while in jail. He is attempting to encourage HAMPTON to use more terrorist tactics and inhumane treatment in BPP activities.

(9/30/69) RON SATCHEL, RUFUS WALLS, MEDICAL CENTER

SATCHEL is generally staying at WALLS' residence on North Orleans. SATCHEL is being given alot of pressure because the Medical Center is not yet opened for business.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

135

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)

Report of: SA DANIEL F. BODINE Office: CHICAGO

Date: 8/21/69

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title:

RONALD JEROME SATCHEL

Character:

RACIAL MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Synopsis:

SATCHEL, utilizing alias DCC, continues active within the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois. Birth date verified and SATCHEL continues as Minister of Health on the Central Committee of the Illinois Black Panther Party. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from
Automatic downgrading
and declassification

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DETAILS:

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix to this report.

I. Current Background

A. Date and Place of Birth

A review of the records of the State of Ohio, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Cleveland, Ohio, reflect that RONALD JEROME SATCHEL, Certificate of Birth Number 11505, discloses that he was born June 22, 1950, as the illegitimate child of CLARA SATCHEL, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Residence

During July, 1969, confidential source verified that SATCHEL continues to reside at 6846 South Clyde, Chicago, Illinois.

C. Occupation

During July, 1969, confidential source advised that SATCHEL has no gainful employment but devotes full-time to his position as Minister of Health for the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois.

D. Arrests

On July 29, 1969, a review of the Chicago Police Department files in the name RONALD J. SATCHEL disclose no arrests since March 25, 1969, but the record disclosed that the following dispositions took place on April 3, 1969:

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The January 30, 1969, arrests were aggravated assault, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct, which resulted in one year's probation and a $90 fine on the aggravated assault and disorderly conduct charges but the charge of resisting arrest was dismissed.

The March 25, 1969, arrest for unlawful use of a weapon and possession of an unregistered gun which were also dismissed.

The Chicago Police Department file discloses that SATCHEL had been assigned Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Number 756 977 G.

II. Current Activities

On March 26, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of several Black Panther Party members arrested by the Chicago Police Department in possession of unregistered weapons.

On April 1, 1969, advised SATCHEL continues to carry a pistol described as a .32 automatic.

On April 2, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is one of the Black Panther Party members who is always armed and is always looking to assist fellow members with any trouble that they may encounter.

On April 2, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL is utilizing the alias, "DOC", inasmuch as his current Black Panther Party title is Minister of Health.

On April 15, 1969, advised that as of April 14, 1969, SATCHEL was designated permanent Minister of Health for the Black Panther Party.

On April 19, 1969, advised that SATCHEL continues to attend all Black Panther Party functions and is one of the most active members of the party.

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On April 22, 1969, advised that records furnished to Black Panther Party Headquarters designated SATCHEL as the official Minister of Health.

On May 22, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL was one of thirty Black Panthor Party members attending a party for the Black Panther Party on May 18, 1969.

On June 3, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL regularly appears at Black Panther Party Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, prior to 6:00 a.m., each day.

On June 4, 1969, during a raid on Black Panther Party Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, by federal agents in an effort to apprehend a federal fugitive believed to be on the premises, an Application for a State of Illinois Firearm Owner's Identification Application was located on the premises and it contains the following information:

Name	RONALD JEROME SATCHEL
Residence	6846 South Clyde
Social Security Number	354-42-2605

On July 3, 1969, advised that a couple members of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois, headed by SATCHEL, are attempting to obtain space to operate a medical clinic for underprivileged Negroes.

On July 7, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of the Black Panther Party speakers to address a group assembled at Garfield Park, Chicago, Illinois, on July 4, 1969, and he spoke of police (pig) harassment of the Black Panther Party, Chicago.

On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to obtain the premises, 3852 West Madison, to set up space for a medical clinic.

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On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to formulate a medical program to handle the following three categories:

1) First aid classes.

2) Establishment of community health centers in the black community.

3) Dealing with poor health which continues to be predominant in black communities.

On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was on the duty roster for the Black Panther Party for the week beginning July 6, 1969.

On July 15, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to establish a medical program entitled, "People's Medical Care Center, Inc.", with the ultimate goal of incorporating it as a non-profit corporation.

On July 29, 1969, advised that SATCHEL and several other members of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, observed a white male parked with a Negro female on Chicago's west side and it was not until a fellow member of the Black Panther Party talked SATCHEL out of doing physical harm to the white male that SATCHEL released the individual.

On July 29, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of several Black Panther Party members that traveled on July 26, 1969, to East Moline, Illinois, on official Black Panther Party business.

On August 4, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is working full-time at his position as Minister of Health in an effort to establish the Black Panther Party health clinic in Chicago.

On August 7, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is making personal contact with various Negro doctors in the Chicago area in an effort to obtain professional support for the Black Panther Party health center.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 31, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

Title RONALD JEROME SATCHEL

Character RACIAL MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Daniel F. Bodine 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.

CONFIDENTIAL

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.

4/8/70

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AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTN: FBI LABORATORY,
SA ROBERT ZIMMERS

FROM: SAC CHICAGO

SUBJECT: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED),
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

AAG JERRIS LEONARD, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, at Chicago, advised SAC MARLIN W. JOHNSON in strictest confidence that no indictments of police officers are planned in captioned matter. AAG LEONARD has a firm commitment to meet with EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, States Attorney, Cook County, Illinois, within one week, whereupon on basis of Federal District Court order, HANRAHAN will receive testimony of States Attorney's Police before FGJ.

The above is based upon an agreement whereby HANRAHAN will dismiss the local indictment against Black Panther Party (BPP) members. HANRAHAN is to be given 30 days to dismiss this local indictment which will be based upon the change in testimony of JOHN SIDUNAS of the Chicago Police Department Crime Lab.

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Subsequent to this dismissal, BPP victims will then be subpoenaed before the FGJ for their testimony in this case.

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Several days later Harvey Johnson, operating director of the Chicago Crime Commission was reported as having accompanied police on a second search of the apartment on December 17 and 18. The story quotes Johnson as saying that new evidence had been discovered supporting the police version in the form of bird shot pellets fired from within the apartment in the direction of the raiding officers. Johnson attributed the pellets to non-police weapons "because any policeman who used birdshot would be laughed out of the station." The pellets were reportedly found in the north wall of the front bedroom. A search failed to turn up the deer slug allegedly fired through the door. This story also reflected that Coroner Toman had sealed the premises on December 17, some two weeks after the incident. (Chicago Tribune 12/19)

On December 19, the Daily Defender again ran the Rush charges. In this story Rush not only claimed that Hampton and Clark had been murdered but that it was the product of a conspiracy "in retaliation for the killing of two white policemen by Panthers in a recent shootout on the Southside." The story said Rush claimed that "officer John Cizewski, a member of Hanrahan's raiding squad is brother of policeman Charles Gilhooley, who was killed in the Southside gun battle with Panthers."

(to be continued)

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I. Introduction

II. The Grand Jury's Investigation and Findings

A. Background

B. Events Preceding Grand Jury Investigation

C. Modus Operandi of Grand Jury Investigation

D. Planning the Raid

E. Preservation of Crime Scene

F. The Chicago PD Crime Scene Investigation

G. The Panther Investigation

H. The Cause of Death

I. The IID Investigation

K. The Inquest

L. Cook County Grand Jury

M. Other Investigations

N. FBI Report on Ballistics and other Evidence

O. Testimony of Officers

III. Analysis of Applicable Criminal Statutes

IV. Discussion and Recommendations

A. Potential Law Violations

B. Law Enforcement Problems

1. Concept of SAO Police

2. Pre-Trial Publicity

3. Coroner's Office

4. Chicago PD Crime Lab

5. Internal Inspections Division

C. Other Problems

1. Defense Counsel

2. News Media

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Report of the January 1970 Grand Jury

INTRODUCTION

At 4:45 a.m., December 4, 1969, fourteen Chicago police officers assigned to the Cook County States Attorneys Office, executed a search warrant for illegal weapons at 2337 West Monroe in a flat ~~known to be~~ rented by members of the Black Panther Party. Nine people were in the apartment. Two were killed instantly in the gunfire which broke out: Fred Hampton, the militant and controversial Chairman of the Black Panther Party of Illinois, and Mark Clark, a Panther member from Peoria. Four other occupants were wounded, but survived. Two police officers sustained minor injuries.

Public reaction was prompt and polarized. The States Attorneys Office accounts, at first sketchy and then more detailed, related that the officers were fired upon as they sought entry, that they returned the fire and secured the premises after an intense gun battle with the occupants. The officers recovered 19 weapons, including a stolen police shotgun, a sawed off shotgun, and various handguns. A large quantity of ammunition was seized. According to their account the officers ~~they~~ had no knowledge that Fred Hampton was in the apartment, but did report that Hampton was found lying on a bed with an automatic pistol and a shotgun next to his body.

Black Panther spokesmen immediately claimed that Hampton and Clark were victims of a Chicago-style political assassination pursuant to an official national

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policy of genocide. Newsmen, students, public officials, and neighborhood residents were given guided tours of the apartment. Panther guides claimed the physical evidence proved that the police did all the shooting.

The competing accounts were given equal and extensive coverage in all media. Responsible leaders, black and white, demanded impartial investigations; Negro congressmen announced their own investigation; a special "Blue Ribbon" coroner's inquest was scheduled; a citizens group headed by former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg was formed to investigate; the Chicago Black Patrolmen's League determined that the police account was untrue and promised to find and expose the facts; the Illinois Attorney General agreed to look into the matter; the Internal Investigations Division of the Chicago Police Department initiated an investigation. Letters, telegrams, delegations and editorials all called on the U. S. Department of Justice to initiate an investigation to determine if there had been a violation of the civil rights of the apartment occupants.

On December 19, 1969, United States Attorney General John Mitchell appointed Assistant Attorney General Jerris Leonard and a special bi-racial team of experienced federal prosecutors to collect all of the facts with respect to the incident and present them to a federal grand jury.

This report contains the findings of the grand jury after hearing nearly 100 witnesses and considering

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over 120 exhibits containing police records, photographs, moving pictures, transcripts of testimony before other bodies, voluminous investigative and scientific reports and reports of investigative interviews with over 100 potential witnesses who were not called.

The first part of this report consists of the detailed statement of the investigative approach used, the various factual disputes, the results of the FBI's ballistics examination, and the results of other investigations. The second portion of the report contains a discussion of federal law as it applies to the facts as found by the grand jury. The final portion contains a discussion of the very serious law enforcement problems disclosed by the facts together with the Grand Jury's recommendations on possible solutions.

During the course of the factual presentation frequent reference will be made to the publicity given some of the events. While not normally subject of grand jury consideration, the unique circumstances of this case indicate that the media was used by various persons involved ~~as a way to convince~~

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II - Investigation & Finding

A) The Police and the Panthers (Background of relations between the two)

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B. Events preceding federal grand jury investigation

Between the time of this incident on December 4, 1969, and the impaneling of this grand jury on January 5, 1970, the air was full of charges and counter-charges concerning what happened. A description of the spiraling escalation of public explanations, disputes, versions and commentary is instructive in understanding the way the grand jury investigation proceeded and serves to give useful background for some of the factual problems it found.

The first public reports of what happened came from the States Attorney Police (through Assistant State's Attorney Jalovec). Acting on information supplied by an informant, the officers obtained a search warrant for the premises to look for a cache of Black Panther weapons. After announcing their office and seeking entry, the officers were fired upon. They returned the fire, several times pausing to call for surrender. The occupants shouted "shoot it out," continued to fire and an intensive shoot-out ensued. Fred Hampton was found dead in a back bedroom from which gunfire had been seen, and Mark Clark was found in the living room. Nineteen weapons and large stores of ammunition were seized and the survivors were charged with attempted murder. Officers Cizewski and Carmody were wounded in the gun fight. (Chicago Today 12/4)

This account was immediately challenged by Bobby Rush, described as the number 2 Panther in Illinois in a story datelined December 4. Under the

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headline "Pal Claims Panther Chief Murdered in Bed," a reporter described a tour given newsmen by Rush showing the only bullet holes "in the spread and mattress of Hampton's blood splattered bed room." Rush was quoted as charging "Hampton was murdered in bed while he slept, since he was a light sleeper, some pig [policeman] must have come in the back door and murdered him with a silencer" (Chicago Today, Dec. 4, 1969).

The basic controversy continued to receive extensive coverage in every media. On December 7, defense attorney Frances Andrew was quoted as saying a private autopsy showed that Hampton was "murdered while he was asleep and Renault Robinson, head of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League reportedly said after touring the site that it appeared the men were killed "for no reason in a police set-up." (Chicago Sun Times 12/7). By December 8, Mayor Chaplia of suburban Maywood, where Hampton had grown up, announced that three of the Villages Trustees and seven of the nine man Human Relations Commission issued a statement demanding that State Attorney [illegible] seek murder indictments against the officers for a "blatant act of legitimized murder." The charges were based on evidence indicating police fired all the shots. (Sun-Times 12/8)

On December 9, States Attorney Hanrahan, at a news conference, restated the basic police version

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saying that a more detailed statement would be improper in view of criminal charges pending against survivors. "We were then [after the raid] and still are convinced that our officers used good judgment, considerable restraint, and professional discipline." (Chicago Tribune 12/9)

Mr. Hanrahan's statement had little effect on the burgeoning controversy. On the same day the above article appeared, another paper was reporting that nine Democratic Congressmen had requested the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence to investigate the matter. They asked the President to extend the Commission for this purpose and in a letter to the Commission reportedly set out the basis for their concern: "There were indications that Hampton was killed while still in bed, and that a private autopsy on his body indicates he was in a reclining position when the bullets entered and left the body." This article also quoted Assistant State's Attorney Jalovec as rejecting any possibility of using lie detector tests to resolve the disputes: "We don't put either suspects or policemen on the polygraph. It is not done." (Chicago Today, 12/9)

On December 10, it was reported that the police Internal Inspections Division, charged with looking into allegations of police misconduct, would not investigate because, according to Director Harry Ervanian, "the IID has no jurisdiction in cases

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handled by the States Attorney's Office. States Attorney Hanrahan was quoted as expressing surprise over the exemption of his men. (Chicago Sun Times 12/10)

The following day, however, Police Superintendent Conlisk announced that the Internal Investigations Division had begun an investigation. Director Ervanian explained that all background information would be reviewed including "arrest records from the raid, physical evidence, statements from witnesses, and photographs of the apartment." He reportedly said it was too early to tell whether it would be necessary to require the officers to take lie detector tests. (Chicago Today 12/11)

On December 10, a major escalation of the intensive news coverage began when the Chicago Daily News published an account provided by Black Panther defense attorneys headlined "Panther Story of Killings." In pertinent part the story set forth the following:

"There was a knock on the front door of the apartment at 4:40 a.m. Thursday. The occupants asked, 'Who is it?' They received a brief reply. The occupants again asked, 'Who?'

After a short delay, Mark Clark, 22, of Peoria, a Downstate Panther leader, went to the door just as the plainclothes policemen forced their way in.

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to refut

(Chicago

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inconsistency. [This account was matched in N... p...] The following day's issue of the Chicago Tribune in ~~published~~ an exclusive detailed account given by the officers. "State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan made the policemen available for interviews [to] refute what he termed ~~as~~ orgy of sensationalism in the press and on television." The exclusive Tribune story also contained photographs supplied by Hanrahan and his top assistants Jalovec and Boyle, "which they said conclusively proved the Panthers opened the battle by firing a shotgun blast thru the apartment door."

In this story, the leader of the raid, Sgt. Daniel Groth, said that he and Assistant States Attorney Jalovec had both received confidential information on December 2, that a cache of weapons was in the apartment. "According to the informants, at least three shotguns had been observed in the flat. Neither, however, made any mention of Hampton's or Clark's frequenting the apartment, Sgt. Groth said."

At 4:45 p.m., on December 3, according to the story, "Jalovec obtained a search warrant from Judge Robert Collins of Criminal Court, citing the facts obtained from the informants."

In the story, Sgt. Groth told of planning the raid and selecting the early morning hours to avoid an incident and to provide safety for his men and neighbors. Groth's account of the way the shooting started was the most detailed one to date:

pg missing 20

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Then police spotted a third Panther member in the room, Ronald Satchel, 19, of 2337 Monroe st., who also surrendered. He also had been wounded.

In both bedrooms, police found large stores of arms and ammunition. In Hampton's back bedroom, four boxes of ammunition. In Hampton's back bedroom, four boxes of shotgun shells were found as well as shotguns, a rifle, and hand guns. Similar caches were in the front bedroom, some of it in a flight bag.

On the evening of December 11, the exposure of detailed accounts again increased. Using a mock-up of the apartment built in the States Attorney's office, a 28 minute televised reenactment was presented on WBBM-TV. In the reenactment each officer acted out and described his part in the raid. The essentials were the same as had been presented in the Tribune exclusive, except that in the reenactment officer Gorman described how he and officer Davis, blocked from proceeding down the hallway by Panther gunfire, fired their weapons (45 caliber sub-machine gun and a 30 caliber carbine respectively) through the living room wall and into the bedroom area. According to a Daily News television columnist the following day, the reenactment was given to WBBM with the provision that "nearly

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the entire police version be broadcast without interruption." He also reported that "other local TV stations reported they had been offered the same story possibility, but news directors there say they had refused to work under Hanrahan's restrictions."

The media controversy reached a new high on December 12 when the Sun Times exposed the fact that the pictures that accompanied the Tribune "exclusive" had been erroneously described. After visiting the apartment the Sun Times reporter claimed that the picture of bullet holes near the kitchen door were in fact nail holes and that the photo purporting to show the bathroom door (proving that the Panthers had fired from the front bedroom) was in fact a picture of the door to the front bedroom which had been struck by police bullets fired through the living room wall. The State's Attorney's office and the Tribune both acknowledged the mistake, but no explanation of how it occurred was provided.

There was also a further development with respect to the use of polygraph tests. A front page headline in Chicago Today proclaimed "Hanrahan Lie Test Challenge to Panthers." The story quoted a press conference statement by the States Attorney that he had refused a request by the officers to take lie detector tests "for fear that granting it would suggest some doubt on our part." Mr. Hanrahan was quoted as challenging the occupants to submit to such tests

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saying that if they did so permission would be granted for the officers to do likewise (Chicago Today 12/11). The next day the same paper quoted Panther leader Rush as rejecting the challenge because "I wouldn't trust the people who would be administering the lie test...and once the police get you and lock you up in a room, they can get you to say anything they want you to say." Rush also repeated his earlier allegations of a planned police murder. He described how the police arrived in an unmarked truck full of machine guns and cordoned off the block. "Like buzzards waiting for the kill, they waited outside until the lights went off *** Using a detailed map of the apartment," Rush said, Patrolman Edward Carmody and John Cizewski were to shoot Fred while a detail led by Sgt. Daniel Groth were taking care of business in the front." Rush concluded that murder indictments should be issued against Hanrahan, Richard Jalovec and Judge Collins. (Chicago Today 12/12)

Recapitulations and summaries of the various stories appeared almost daily in all of the Chicago papers. On December 16, Mayor Daley pledged full support for the upcoming inquest and Coroner Toman announced that a special "blue ribbon" coroner's jury of three black and three white citizens was being selected. (Chicago Sun Times 12/16)

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FBI

Date: 2/6/70

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Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
MEDICAL CENTER
RM - BPP

DEH

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
February 6, 1970

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
MEDICAL CENTER

A characterization of the BPP is attached.

On February 6, 1970, Robert Grossman, Assistant Supervisor, Municipal Court Records, Civic Center, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on Thursday, February 5, 1970, at 2:30 p.m. Circuit Court Judge Raymond F. Trafelete, Room 1308, dismissed a suit filed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Manuel Port on behalf of Dr. Murray C. Brown, Counselor, Board of Health, City of Chicago, against Jeffrey H. Haas, Attorney for BPP. The suit charged the BPP Medical Center at 3850-52 West 16th Street, Chicago, with operating a medical clinic without a license.

On February 5, 1970, Raymond O'Malley, Investigator, Corporation Counsel Office, City Hall, Chicago, advised that on January 4, 1970, the BPP Medical Center Clinic opened at 3850-52 West 16th Street, Chicago. The Panthers refer to this place as "The Spurgeon 'Jake' Winters People's Medical Center, Inc." and is named in honor of Winters, a BPP member who was fatally shot in a gun battle with the Chicago Police on November 13, 1969. The clinic is staffed by people in sympathy with BPP aims and purposes. Ronald "Doc" Satchel is the BPP member in charge of the clinic. Dr. Quentin Young and Dr. Eric C. Kast are assisting in the clinic's operations as volunteer physicians. Dr. Young is a member of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, a Chicago social agency and Dr. Kast is a member of the Lawndale Association for Social Health, Chicago, southside social agency.

O'Malley stated on January 21, 1970, a summons was issued by Deputy City Collector Lawrence J. Goss on behalf of a complaint filed by Dr. Murray C. Brown, City Health Commissioner, indicating that the BPP clinic was in

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violation of city ordinance for operating without Dispensary Permit.

The attached article entitled "Black Panther Medical Center Stays Open Despite City Threats" appeared in the January 26, 1970, edition of the Chicago Defender, a weely edition newspaper.

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Black Panther Medical Center Stays Open Despite City Threats

By TONI ANTHONY

The Black Panther Medical Center, 2350-52 W. 16th st., remains open to serve the people despite efforts last week by the City Health Department to close the new facility.

Officially named the Spurgeon Jake Winters People's Medical Care Center, in memory of Jake Winters, the 19-year-old Panther party member killed in the Nov. 13, 1969 shoot-out with Chicago police at 50th and Calumet, the medical center is the realization of the Illinois Black Panther Party Chairman Fred Hampton's dream—free medical service to the poor.

The Panther Medical Center opened its doors to the public on Jan. 5. It is staffed by volunteer professional nurses and doctors, who are specialists in their respective fields.

The young men and women at 2350-52 W. 16th st. are dedicated—to the forgotten Americans: the unhealthy and infirm, and to the prevention and eradication of disease in the ghetto. The government says it can't be done. These youthful volunteers, doctors and nurses say it can, and are proving it. In fact it is one of the most unique medical centers in the nation—the Spurgeon Jake Winters People's Medical Center, staffed and directed by the Black Panther Party of Illinois.

While Chicago and the federal government are locked in debate over the welfare state, and pre-occupied with subsidizing commissions to study the Black Party, with inadequate funds and incomplete medical facilities, is "dealing" with the problem.

Death and devastating disease are stark realities for most Lawndale residents, many of whom have never seen a physician in their adult lives.

The Panther Medical Center, located in the heart of this impoverished area, represents a ray of hope for these abandoned and hopeless citizens—opportunity for some young man to realize the promise of maturity as a result of the dedication of these young men "to the people," the manifestation of Fred Hampton's dream.

The Panther center operates on a seven day basis. Some parents bring their children for treatment, and others come in to be treated themselves. The doctors see every kind of problem--from trauma, and infectious diseases, to psychiatric and female problems.

Community residents serve as clerks, and some are training to become laboratory technicians. The most unique job in the medical center is that of "The People's Advocate", which is similar to the function of a caseworker, and provided by the Panther Party to guide patients through the procedures of the center, making sure that they receive the medical attention they need, and to solve any non-medical problem patients may have, from finding housing to tracking down deliquent welfare checks.

The doctors who staff the center are enthusiastic about "the People's Advocate." Said one doctor, "in most hospitals the patient has to fend for himself. If he doesn't make it for his appointment, or can't find the pharmacy, he's left by the wayside. What's different and exciting to me here is that the party provides a person who makes sure that the patient's interests are served."

However, the City Health Department has challenged the center's right to operate, ostensibly because it lacks a city permit, and officials have been summoned to appear in circuit court Feb. 5 to show cause why they don't need a license.

Ronald "Doc" Satchel, one of the chief organizers of the center, denies that his facility is either a clinic or dispensary, which he feels exempts them from a city license requirement. Satchel called the center "an extension of our volunteer, licensed physicians' private practice. Under the law, these doctors can dispense drugs in their names," added Satchel.

Official sources have subtly passed the word to community residents that the medical center is closed. It is not, and remains open daily to the public.

Dr. Quentin Young, a physician at the center, and a member of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, expressed "anger and outrage" at the City Health Department's tactics. "The Board of Health has now been transformed into a police agency," exclaimed Dr. Young. "I fear that Dr. Brown (City Health Commissioner) has become a political tool of the Mayor's office."

Dr. Young said that he and other volunteer doctors worked from 7 p.m. to 12 midnight last week, immunizing 3,000 people against diptheria. "We're pleased to serve the people," said Young. "It's an absolute catastrophe that this should occur."

"The City's medical care system has failed so tragically that the people were forced to develop one of their own, and now the city is using its regulatory system to crush it. The City is really saying that the people shouldn't have medical care," added Dr. Young.

The doctors in the clinic have vowed to protest the city's efforts to curb and discredit the Center. Dr. Young called the law requiring free medical clinics to have a license "an illegal class statue, which applies only to free clinics and the poor."

"We say this law doesn't apply to us, and is being applied in a repressive way in an effort to curb this new form of health care, which is so desperately needed," said Dr. Young.

Dr. Eric Kast another volunteer physician, and a member of the Lawndale Association for

CHICAGO DEFENDER
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
DATE: 1-26-70
PAGE: 5 COL: 2
EDITION: WEEKLY
EDITOR: JOHN SENGSTACKE
CHICAGO OFFICE

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Social Health, said his rejection to the summons was "harassment by the City Health Department."

"Instead of helping us, the city is hindering us, which is very deplorable," said Dr. Kast. He pointed out that the need for medical facilities in Lawndale are great, and no other facilities exist. "We will continue to operate as long as possible, and give free service to those who need it most," vowed Dr. Kast.

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The murderer gave no warning as the door was opened [illegible] directly into the eye of P[illegible] then fled into the night. [illegible] an arch-criminal insults the streets

Sterling Jones

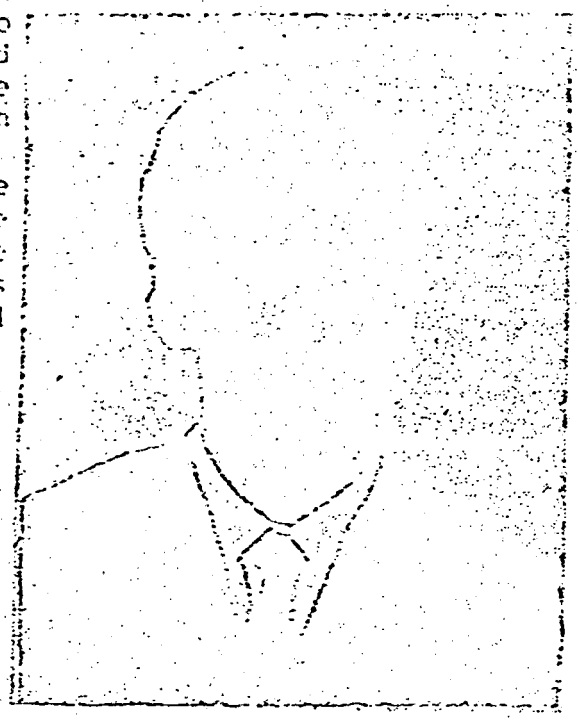
People, we must learn to defend ourselves and be wary of any un-

[illegible] TIONARY SPIRIT OF STERLING

[illegible]s Chapter
Black Panther Party

"RIGHT ON" TO THE SPURGEON "JAKE" WINTERS FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER

"Service for survival." So strongly does the Black Panther Party believe this that what has resulted, besides our Free Breakfast for Children Program, is the Spurgeon "Jake" Winters Free People's Medical Care Center, at 3350 W. 10th.



Jake Winters

Dedicated on December 25, and in contrast to most goods and services rendered on that day (in that their usefulness expires the same day), the People's Medical Care Center will consistently meet the needs of the people (combat the problem of illness) this year and in years to come.

The significance of the medical center lies not only in the fact that it will be freely serving the people at a time when soaring medical expenses are becoming the norm, but also because it is an example of socialistic service--the people own and control the health clinic; consequently, it will act in their interest.

Named in honor of Spurgeon "Jake" Winters, a member of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, murdered by a fascist pig on November 13, the center will officially open on January 4, 1970.

Ronald "Doc" Satchell (wounded and presently hospitalized as a result of a police shoot-in in which Deputy Chairman Fred Hampton and Defense Captain Mark Clark were murdered) along with other members of the Black Panther Party, is responsible for solicitation for and interior decoration of the medical center. Most of the equipment was donated.

The medical center includes four examining rooms, a pharmacy, an X-ray room, a dental room, a clerical office, and a reception area. Obstetricians, gynecologists, dentists, pediatricians, optometrists, regular medical doctors, registered nurses, lab-technicians, people's advocates, receptionists, and clerks will comprise the staff. The Center will be open Monday-Friday and also on Sunday.

The Free Medical Care Center is once again an example of what Deputy Chairman Fred has said: "The beat of the people goes on". No matter how much intimidation the Black Panther Party receives, we're going to continue to struggle against the evils of this system, one way being, opposing expensive medical care with free medical care.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!
Illinois Chapter
Black Panther Party

NOTE: Donations, equipment, etc. which are needed so that the Center can be improved, can be given by contacting the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, 2350 W. Madison, Chicago, Illinois, 243-8276. Checks and money orders are to be made out to the Free People's Medical Care Center.

The Spurgeon 'Jake' Winters Free Peoples Medical Care Center, Incorporated

The Black Panther Party has been planning a Free People's [illegible] Satchell our

and wants the Free People's Medical Center to open as soon as possible.

So, we of the Black Panther Party saw that the fascist pigs have failed in their attempt to stop the completion of the Medical Center by viciously trying to murder our Deputy Minister of Health.

The Medical Center will open the first week of January 1970. We are asking the people to co[illegible] out and see just what is being done.

ALL POWE[illegible] TO THE PEOPLE!

SEIZE THE TIME!

Illinois Chapter
Black Panther Party

SUPPORT THE PEOPLE'S CLINICS

SPURGEON 'JAKE' WINTERS

FREE PEOPLES CARE

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SUPPORT THE PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER

BAD HEALTH CARE is part of the way of life in the black community and in the Latin community. This fact is proved by all statistics:

**The life expectancy of U.S. blacks is 7 years less than whites.

**The infant mortality of children in Chicago poverty areas is among the highest in the country.

**In public hospitals throughout the U.S., black and Latin women are forced to submit to sterilization following childbirths.

**In the U.S., "health care" is a profit-making industry and not a human right for all people.

LACK OF GOOD DECENT HEALTH CARE is one of the many ways this racist capitalist system oppresses the people, and tries to keep us too weak to fight for our rights.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY understands the immediate needs for good health care. To serve these needs, the Black Panther Party is establishing the PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER. By serving the health needs of the people, the Black Panther Party is setting an example as they have in the Breakfast-for-Children Programs they have started all over the country.

WHY DO WE NEED THE PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER?

The People's Free Medical Care Center is the first step in getting rid of the barbaric fee-for-service merchandizing of medical care which takes place in the capitalist economy. Capitalism is the system which claims to provide health services for the people, but which is really ruled by the profit motive. In the People's Free Medical Care Center, care will be given to the people on the basis of need, and not on the basis of ability to pay. The Center is much more than free medical care, however --- more than welfare or charity --- for the Center will be run according to the needs of the people it serves.

The doctors at the Center, instead of running it and dominating it, will be in the position (where they belong) of serving the people.

(over, please)

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In this capitalist health care system, women are especially oppressed, both as patients and as the lowest-paid, hard-working hospital workers. Black women are used as "teaching material" for medical students to do surgery on. They are used as "guinea pigs" for the testing of new drugs. There is no consideration for the personal dignity or health of the woman. Obstetrical and gynecological care are given far too little attention. Routine, unnecessary sterilizations and widespread misinformation are the results of the racist, male-dominated health industry.

The PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER in its commitment to SERVE THE PEOPLE will give high priority to the care and prevention of sickness in all women.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY
MEDICAL CENTER

The attached article entitled, "Right On To The Spurgeon 'Jake' Winters Free Medical Care Center", appeared in the January 10, 1970, edition of the BPP paper a newspaper published in Berkeley, California.

On September 15, 1969, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available the attached BPP leaflet entitled "Support the Peoples' Free Medical Care Center" which source obtained at BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago.

A copy of this memo is being furnished to the following local agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago

United States Secret Service, Chicago

Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois

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