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because of the racial situation in Birmingham.

The May 17, 1963, edition of "The Washington Post," contained an article which reflected that subject was interviewed relative to Juvenile Delinquency by United States Representative EDITH GREEN of Oregon, Chairman of the House of Representatives, Education and Labor Subcommittee. The article quoted subject as saying that he had informed Representative GREEN that only a change in the Negro attitude toward himself could solve the delinquency problem.

B. Statements and Activities Relative to Racial Matters

The May 23, 1963, edition of the "New York Times," contained an article captioned "Assertive Spirit Stirs Negroes, Puts Vigor in Civil Rights Drive." This article indicated that a new assertive mood characterized by "black nationalism" is spreading throughout the United States which according to responsible Negro observers is not confined to the "Black Muslims," but is behind many Negro supported movements. The article referred to a recent statement by subject to the effect that Negroes "have already seceded" emotionally and intellectually from American society. According to the article this point was denied by NAACP Executive Secretary ROY WILKENS who described the mood as "very great impatience." This article further quoted subject as saying "you cannot integrate the Negroes and the whites without bloodshed. It can't be done. The only peaceful way is for the Negroes and whites to separate."

The May 13, 1963, edition of the "Chicago Defender," contained an article which reflected an interview with subject upon his arrival in Washington, D.C., on May 9, 1963. The article stated that when subject was asked what he would do if he were leading Negroes in Birmingham, Alabama, he angrily said "if anybody sets a dog

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on a black man, the black man should kill that dog whether he is a four-legged dog or a two-legged dog".

The May 15, 1963, edition of the "New York Herald Tribune," contained an article datelined Birmingham, Alabama, which indicated that JEREMIAH X., a black Muslim from Atlanta, was in Birmingham observing the racial trouble there. JEREMIAH X. condemned MARTIN LUTHER KING's non-violent movement and he claimed that subject was coming to Birmingham to hold mass rallies there.

[REDACTED] b7E
by a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), it was determined that subject did not plan on going to Birmingham as indicated in the above article. It was further determined that subject had not been ordered to Birmingham by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD or specifically invited there by JEREMIAH X., the head of the NOI in that area.

The May 17, 1963, edition of the "New York Times," contained an article datelined Washington, D.C., May 16, 1963, which reflected that subject attacked President KENNEDY for the manner in which he dealt with the Birmingham racial crisis. Subject claimed that President KENNEDY's statement to Alabama editors in a recent meeting with them, that failure of the non-violent movement for Negro rights might spur Negro extremist groups such as the black Muslims, indicated that President KENNEDY did not want Negroes treated right because it was right, but because the world was watching.

The May 25, 1963, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," contained an article which reflected that in an interview with subject at Washington, D.C., subject had attacked MARTIN LUTHER KING, JACKIE ROBINSON and FLOYD PATTERSON as unwitting tools of white liberals. Subject claimed that the lesson of Birmingham is that "Negroes have lost their fear of the white man's reprisals and will react today with violence, if provoked."

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On June 13, 1963, [REDACTED] advised that subject had been instructed by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD not to take part or assist the NAACP or any other Negro organization in their demonstrations for civil rights. b7D

On [REDACTED] 1963, [REDACTED] advised that in subject's speech at the NOI Bazaar held at the Boston Arena, Boston, Massachusetts, on August 17, 1963, subject had informed the audience that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD and the NOI are in no way supporting or participating in the March on Washington being held by civil rights groups in Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963. During this speech subject warned that the March would probably end in a blood bath, and no Negro should be foolish enough to participate. b7D

At an FOI meeting held in MUHAMMAD's Mosque Number 7, New York City, on August 19, 1963, subject informed those in attendance that any members of the NOI who participated in the March on Washington on August 28, 1963, would be given ninety days out of the mosque. Subject further stated that if any member belonged to a union which required them to participate in the March, they had better "get sick."

[REDACTED] b7D

The September 16, 1963, edition of "The Militant," contained an article on page 8, column 3 which reflected that a reporter of "The Militant" had encountered subject in Washington, D.C., on the evening of August 28, 1963, and asked subject for his comment on the March on Washington held that day by civil rights leaders. The article quoted subject as describing the March as a "good show." Subject went on to say that the present Negro leadership talks about a civil rights revolution but that revolution is not a halfway process, that "you are either free or not free." Subject commented that there was a revolutionary

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tradition in the United States, and because the Muslims are independent of the white power structure they are in this tradition. He added that is why "we" are the most slandered organization in the United States.

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

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At a Militant Labor Forum, sponsored by the SWP in Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on September 6, 1963, the speaker was CLIFTON DE BERRY, an SWP candidate for Brooklyn Councilman-At-Large. DE BERRY claimed in his speech that the NOI has recently become more politically realistic and realizes that they are part of a larger movement. DE BERRY stated that subject has changed radically, and now states that the NOI can work with other Negro organizations in their fight for rights.

CLIFTON DE BERRY

[REDACTED]

On [REDACTED] 1963, [REDACTED] advised that CLIFTON DE BERRY had been elected as a member of the National Committee of the SWP on July 21, 1963.

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(c) Foreign Contacts

On [REDACTED] 1963, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that he had obtained the following information relative to subject from one [REDACTED] New York City. FRANK P. KARLSON-SMART a member of the Sierra Leone Mission to the United Nations has been residing in 9W, 392 Central Park West since October, 1962. On several occasions SMART has been visited by subject, and

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on July 16, 1963, SMART was observed leaving the apartment building accompanied by subject and Negro author JAMES BALDWIN.

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