Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared: 6/15/70

Date received	Received from *(name or symbol number)*	Received by
5/6/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA JOHN A. DANAHER, JR.

Method of delivery *(check appropriate blocks)*

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [X] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 6/4/70 to LINDA E. CHRISTIANSON

Transcribed 6/15/70

Authenticated by Informant 5/11/70

Date of Report: 5/8/70

Date(s) of activity: 4/30/70, 5/5/70, 5/6/70

Brief description of activity or material

New Yorker at Sylvan Ave., New Haven, to place radio in car to pick up police calls.

File where original is located if not attached: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
1 - 100-19186 (BPP)
1 - 157-1079 (BPP, Hartford)
1 - 157-1470 (W. WEAVER)
1 - 157-1755 (T. CORN)
1 - 157-1310 (B. RYLES)
1 - 157-1430 (E. CARTER)
1 - 157-1461 (DOLORES BURNEY)
1 - 157-1935 (EARLENE COLEMAN)
1 - 157-1508 (Recruiting)
1 - 157-1247 (P. WRIGHT)
1 - 157-1268 (C. WRIGHT)
1 - 157-1504 (J. ELLISON)
1 - 157-1840 (W. RYLES)
JAD/lec
(14)

157-1079-VOV

Block Stamp

Searched ____ Indexed ____
Serialized 6 Filed 6
FBI - NEW HAVEN

May 8, 1970

On April 30, 1970, THOMAS CORN and BRUCE RYLES went to Trinity College, Hartford, where they spoke to students in a lounge and collected money for the BPP.

On May 6, 1970, WILLIAM WEAVER, was heard to say that registration for the BPP rally during May 16-19, 1970, was going to be handled by EVON CARTER, DOLORES BURNEY or EARLEEN COLEMAN.

A fellow from New York was observed on May 5, 1970, at 35 Sylvan Ave., New Haven. His identity is not known, but he is reported to be there to repair a car radio so that it will pick up police calls.

The Hartford Chapter of the BPP is out recruiting members at this time. They seem to be doing very well in this work, but most of those recruited are young, and all appear to be smoking "grass." It was also noted that [redacted] FOIA(b)(7) - (C) are smoking grass also, and it would appear that they are picking up the young people so that they can provide it for them, the older members.

It was stated by BRUCE RYLES that TEDDY BEAR from Stamford is not now connected with the BPP, and is back in Stamford where he is believed to be pimping.

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 2

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared: 6/15/70

Date received	Received from *(name or symbol number)*	Received by
5/7/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA JOHN A. DANAHER, JR.

Method of delivery *(check appropriate blocks)*

[x] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [x] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Dictated 6/4/70 to LINDA E. CHRISTIANSON

Transcribed 6/15/70

Authenticated by Informant 5/11/70

Date of Report: 5/6/70

Date(s) of activity: 5/1/70, 5/2/70

Brief description of activity or material

New Haven Rally. Suggestion that silencers needed for rifles. Hartford has now been recognized as a chapter by National Hdqts.

File where original is located if not attached: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
1 - 100-19186 (BPP)
1 - 157-1079 (BPP, Hartford)
1 - 157-1470 (W. WEAVER)
1 - 157-1042 (L. TOWNSEND)
1 - 157-1418 (BPP Weapons)
1 - 157-1526 (BPP Publications)
1 - 157-1811 (ELBERT HOWARD)
1 - 157-1451 (ROBERT WEBB)
1 - 157-1310 (BRUCE RYLES)
1 - 157-1268 (CORNELL WRIGHT)
1 - 157-1368 (ROBERT BAY)
1 - 157- (JOHN BORMAN)
1 - 157-1430 (EVON CARTER)
1 - 157-1462 (CAPPY PINDERHUGHES)
JAD/lec
(15)

157-1079-203

Block Stamp

Searched ____ Indexed ____
Serialized 6 Filed ____
FBI - New Haven

May 6, 1970

On 5/1/70, WILLIAM WEAVER was observed in New Haven at the BPP headquarters. He was dispatched by the OD, STEVE, to go to Bridgeport with two other fellows. One of them was from the Baltimore BPP and in Bridgeport they went to the Broad St. project to the home of LARRY TOWNSEND. While there, they picked up two more men and four guns, all rifles which they brought back to Sylvan Ave.

That same day a Mrs. HATTIE P. CLAYBURN from Stamford called to request that somebody pick up money she had in her possession from the sale of panther papers. The address she gave was 422 Atlantic St., phone 325-2616. It appears that she runs the Progressive School of Beauty Culture. The money had been from the paper sale by her son.

Several members ofthe BPP were given jobs at the rally on the green. Types of work given them was that of guards to see that none involved got in trouble. One of those sent out was a man from Hartford, WILLIAM WEAVER. The guards were told that all those who started trouble would be government agents trying to give the rally a bad name.

On 5/2/70, there was a discussion of the rally by Big Man who said they got lots of publicity but no results. He said that while they were not to start trouble, if trouble would be to our advantage, then they should start it. He also said that there has not been enough trouble, and that the only way New Haven will react properly will be when there are fires in the city.

ROBERT WEBB stated that we should look around to obtain some type of silencers for the rifles. At that, BRUCE RYLES and CORNELL WRIGHT spoke about the Maxim Silencer Company in the Hartford area. They said that they might know somebody who is working there and maybe he can help them out.

ROBERT BAY said that New Haven is not secure and said that it should have sand bags, but even that is not good for this is a wooden frame house. He wanted a brick house, and said Hartford is well arranged for that is brick. He said that sand bags should be placed around the windows.

JOHN BORMAN arranged for sand bags, and they were pillow cases dontated from Yale.

A letter was read by a girl received from National Headquarters saying that Hartford is now a recognized chapter and is doing a fine job. It started with no help from New Haven and now is building up a bank account. It is to go out to recruit some older people to build up the chapter with more brains than just the young who seem to fool around.

Big Man said it is time to educate the older people in Hartford and also to show them that the BPP is trying to help all of them not just a few.

Big Man said that if EVON CARTER, BRUCE RYLES, CAPPY and DOUG FAUNTLEROY don't stop fighting then they are going to be transferred to another office.

Those present were Big Man, CAPPY PINDERHUGHES, JOHN BORMAN, ROBERT WEBB and ROBERT BAY, WILLIAM WEAVER, EVON CARTER.

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 5

(5-22-64)

003

FBI

Date: 6/17/70

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

Via TELETYPE NITEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, SAN FRANCISCO, NEWARK, CHARLOTTE, NEW YORK

FROM: NEW HAVEN (100-19186)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RM.

ON JUNE SEVENTEEN INSTANT, NH T DASH EIGHTEEN, RELIABLE, ADVISED IN CONNECTION WITH ALEX RACKLEY MURDER TRIAL WHICH IS PROCEEDING EFFECTING JUNE SIXTEEN LAST, AGAINST LONNIE MC LUCAS, HE UNDERSTANDS DEFENSE WILL CALL AS A WITNESS DR. FNU SPAIN, FORMERLY OF CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY. DR. SPAIN IS CONSIDERED AN AUTOPSY EXPERT AND IT IS EXPECTED DEFENSE WILL ATTEMPT TO USE HIM TO REFUTE FINDINGS OF AUTOPSY INVOLVING RACKLEY.

IN ADDITION IT IS EXPECTED DEFENSE WILL CALL AS WITNESSES BOBBY SEALE, HUEY NEWTON, JUNE HILLIARD AND SYLVIAKIMBRO, WIFE OF WARREN KIMBRO WHO PREVIOUSLY PLEADED GUILTY TO SECOND DEGREE MURDER INVOLVING RACKLEY. THUS FAR, TRIAL HAS BEEN DEVOTED COMPLETELY TO SELECTION OF A JURY. ACCORDING TO SOURCE, IT IS NOT FELT WITNESSES WILL BE CALLED FOR NEXT SEVERAL DAYS.

TLG/lrf
(1)

1-157-1043-L. McLucas
1-157-1007-B. Seale
1-157-1215-S. Kimbro
1-157-1351-June Hilliard
1-157-1031-Huey Newton
1-100-12238-C. Kornbach
~~1-157-1099-NCCB-Hartford~~
1-157-1310-Bruce Ryles

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

WA 6:32
SF 6:42
NK 7:00
CH 7:21
NY 7:31

Dunahoe

157-1079-204

VIA ENCIPHERED TELETYPE

Approved: Sent M Per

FBI

Date:

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

Via _____
(Priority)

NH 100-19186

PAGE TWO

NH T DASH EIGHTEEN ALSO ADVISED THAT CATHERINE RORABACK, ATTORNEY FOR PANTHERS, FLEW TO CALIFORNIA DURING WEEKEND OF JUNE THIRTEEN - FOURTEEN LAST, PURPOSE OF TRIP NOT KNOWN TO SOURCE.

NH T DASH NINE, RELIABLE, ADVISED THIS DATE, THAT EVICTION PAPERS HAD BEEN SERVED ON BPP HEADQUARTERS, ONE THREE FIVE BARBAUR STREET, HARTFORD, CONN., BY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN., TO BE EFFECTIVE BY JUNE THIRTY NEXT. SOURCE STATED THAT BRUCE RYLES, BPP HARTFORD, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT PANTHERS DO NOT INTEND TO GET OUT NOR REMOVE SAND BAGS PRESENTLY OCCUPYING PREMISES AND IF POLICE ACTION IS BROUGHT FORTH THE PANTHERS WILL "SHOOT IT OUT."

LOCAL AGENCIES COGNIZANT OF ABOVE INFORMATION.

ADMINISTRATIVE: SOURCES ARE - NH T DASH EIGHTEEN IS FOIA(b)(7) - (D) NH T DASH NINE IS FOIA(b)(7) - (D) FOIA(b)(7) - (D), STATED HE FEELS THERE MAY BE POSSIBILITY LONNIE MC LUCAS' SISTER AND FATHER MAY BE IN A POSITION TO ASSIST PROSECUTION IN THIS CASE.

FBI

Date:

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

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

NH 100-19186

PAGE THREE

HE POINTED OUT TT IS OBVIOUS TO EVERYONE BUT MC LUCAS THAT HE, MC LUCAS, IS BEING USED BY PANTHERS, AS THE ONLY CONCERN OF THE ORGANIZATION IS TO FREE SEALE. IT HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED THAT IF SEALE IS ACQUITTED AND THE OTHER DEFENDANTS ARE CONVICTED THE PANTHERS WILL HAVE GAINED A VICTORY. OF ADDITIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IS FACT THAT MC LUCAS IS OBVIOUSLY IN A POSITION TO TESTIFY AGAINST SEALE, IF HE DESIRES TO COOPERATE AT A LATER DATE. MARKLE DESIRES FBI COOPERATION IN INTERVIEW MC LUCAS' SISTER, BARBARA THOMPSON, EIGHT THREE EIGHT GRAND AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, AND HIS FATHER, AND/OR MOTHER, P. O. BOX TWO FIVE THREE, WAYDE, NORTH CAROLINA. MARKLE FEELS POSSIBLY THE IMMEDIATE RELATIVES OF MC LUCAS MAY HAVE PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED CORRESPONDENCE FROM MC LUCAS OR BEEN CONTACTED BY HIM SINCE THE MURDER WHICH WOULD ASSIST IN THIS MATTER.

_____ Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date:

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

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

NH 100-19186

PAGE FOUR

LEADS

UACB, NEWARK AND CHARLOTTE HANDLE ABOVE INTERVIEW OF MCCLUCAS' IMMEDIATE RELATIVES, UNLESS INFORMATION IS IN YOUR FILES WHICH WOULD PRECLUDE SUCH AN INTERVIEW. IN CONTACTING THESE INDIVIDUALS, EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO EXTRACT POSSIBLE PERTINENT DATA FROM THE TIME OF RACKLEY MURDER, MAY TWENTY ONE, SIXTY NINE, TO PRESENT.

NEW YORK FURNISH INFORMATION RE IDENTITY OF DR. SPAIN, ABOVE, IF AVAILABLE YOUR FILES.

SAN FRANCISCO FURNISH NEW HAVEN BACKGROUND AND POSSIBLE ARREST RECORD OF JUNE HILLIARD IN EVENT HE IS CALLED AS WITNESS BY DEFENSE. ALSO ADVISE IF INFORMATION AVAILABLE YOUR FILES RE REASON FOR TRIP BY CATHERINE RORABACK, BPP ATTORNEY, NEW HAVEN, TO CALIFORNIA WEEKEND OF JUNE THIRTEEN-FOURTEEN LAST.

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

FBI

Date: 6/26/70

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186) (P)

RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

RE: New Haven Nitel to Bureau regarding captioned matter, dated 6/18/70. Additional information concerning arrests on 6/17/70 of BRUCE RYLES, Area Captain of NCCF, Hartford Branch; JAMES ELLISON; and ORLANDO ROSA, aka "Chico", is set forth below.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D), Hartford Police Department (permanent T symbol NH T-4),(reliable) advised that RYLES was released from custody on 6/18/70 on $200 bail, and that his case is set for trial before a jury in Circuit Court No. 14, Hartford, Conn., on 7/6/70. ELLISON was released from custody on 6/18/70 on his promise to appear for a regular court trial without a jury in Circuit Court No.14, Hartford on 7/2/70. ROSA was released on 6/18/70 on $300 bail, and his case is set for a regular court trial without a jury in Circuit Court No. 14, Hartford, on 7/2/70.

Bond was posted for RYLES and ROSA by CORNELL WRIGHT, a Lieutenant in the NCCF, Hartford Branch.

New Haven will continue to advise Bureau by appropriate communications of developments in instant matter as they occur.

2 k- Bureau (RM)
7 - New Haven
(2-100-19168)
(1-157-1079)
1-157-1611,BPP ARRESTS)
1-157-1311,BRUCE RYLES)
1-157-1504, JAMES ELLISON
1-157-new, ORLANDO ROSA

RCH/bss
(9)

Searched _____
Serialized 6
Indexed _____
Filed _____

157-1079-205

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

MEMORANDUM 7/8/70

TO: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186) (P)

FROM: SA RICHARD C. HENRY

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Reference memo of SA GEORGE BERGERON dated 5/26/70.

On 6/22/70, Sgt. MICHAEL SCHWEIGHOFFER, Records Division, Hartford Police Department, Hartford, Connecticut, made available a police report concerning the arrests on 5/25/70 of members of the Hartford Branch of the NCCF. The following individuals were arrested:

BRUCE L. RYLES
Area Captain, NCCF, Hartford Branch
DOB - FOIA(b)(6)
135 Barbour St.
Hartford, Conn.

JOHN HENRY WILLIAMS
DOB - FOIA(b)(6)
90 Hampton Street
Hartford, Conn.

2 - 100-19186
1 - 157-1079
1 - 157-1611 (BPP ARRESTS)
1 - 157-1311 (BRUCE RYLES)
1 - 157-1754 (GREGORY LANE)
1 - 157-1546 (GEORGE GREEN)
1 - 157-2202 (JOHN HENRY WILLIAMS)
1 - 157-2201 (JERRY DARBY)
1 - 157-2091 (CORNELIUS LUPER)
1 - 157-2197 (ZACHARY BROWN)
1 - 157-2198 (JAMES MALONE)
RCH/cs
(12)

157-1079-206
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED NB FILED NB
JUL 13 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN
Henry | Rex

JERRY R. DARBY
DOB - FOIA(b)(6)
43 Kensington St.
Hartford, Conn.

GEORGE R. GREEN
DOB - FOIA(b)(6)

GREGORY LANE
DOB - FOIA(b)(6)
47 Branford Street
Hartford, Conn.

CORNELIUS LUPER
DOB - FOIA(b)(6)
772 Blue Hills Ave.
Bloomfield, Conn.

FOIA(b)(6)
146 Barbour St.
Hartford, Conn.

FOIA(b)(6)
651 Garden St.
Hartford, Conn.

The latter three individuals are juveniles.

The following details were obtained from the report:

The above-listed individuals were milling about in the vicinity of 104 Westland St., Hartford, shouting obscenities and causing a general disturbance. When officers of the Hartford Police Department ordered the group to disperse, they moved to the corner of Westland and Barbour Streets, and from there to the front of the Esquire Pool Hall, 167 Barbour St. They shouted obscenities at the police, took down badge numbers, blocked pedestrian traffic, and occasionally walked into the street and blocked vehicular traffic. Members of the gang also broke a few windows and chanted such slogans as "Power to the People"

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 12

and "Down with White Pigs". After several warnings about loitering and refusing to disperse, RYLES, WILLIAMS, DARBY, GREEN, and LANE were arrested for loitering and disorderly conduct.

[redacted] had in his possession a long leather walking stick, which was taken from him when he waved it at an officer. BROWN then told another officer to get out of his cruiser because he was going to "whip his ass". [redacted], LUPER and [redacted] then ran to the pool hall and were arrested for loitering and disorderly conduct when they refused to disperse.

On 6/26/70, Miss LYNN BUCKMAN, Clerk, Circuit Court No. 14, Hartford, Connecticut, advised as follows:

The Disorderly Conduct and Loitering charges against GEORGE GREEN were nolled on 6/18/70. WILLIAMS was released on 5/26/70 on his own recognizance. DARBY, RYLES and LANE were released on 5/26/70 on $100, $500, and $100 bond respectively. RYLES, DARBY, WILLIAMS and LANE are scheduled for a jury trial in Circuit Court No. 14, Hartford, the week of 7/13/70.

On 6/26/70, Sgt. MICHAEL CONROY, Juvenile Division, Hartford Police Department, advised that LUPER and [redacted] were released to the custody of their parents. [redacted] was sent to the Juvenile Court Detention Center, Washington St., Hartford, and was later released.

On 6/16/70 [redacted] was arrested again for throwing rocks at automobiles and was sent back to the Detention Center. As of this date he has not been released.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 13

7/2/70

CODED

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: NEW HAVEN (157-NEW)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, HARTFORD, CONN., JULY, SEVENTY, RM

CAPTAIN JOSEPH CIVITTOLO, HARTFORD PD, DETECTIVE DIV., ADVISED JULY TWO INSTANT, NUMEROUS REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY HIS DIVISION FROM HARTFORD CITIZENS STATING A DISTURBANCE WILL BREAK OUT IN HARTFORD THIS WEEKEND. REPORTS STATE THE CAUSE ARE THE CUT IN FEDERAL FUNDS TO HARTFORD POVERTY AGENCIES FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT THIS SUMMER AND THE HEAVY CRACKDOWN ON DRUG USERS AND PUSHERS BY FEDERAL AND LOCAL AGENCIES IN HARTFORD. CAPTAIN CIVITTOLO STATED DRUG SUPPLIES ARE AVAILABLE ONLY THROUGH DRUG STORES AND DRUG SUPPLY HOUSES, AND DRUG ADDICTS HAVE THREATENED TO LOOT FOR THIS MATERIAL.

NH T DASH ~~NINE~~ one ADVISED, JULY TWO INSTANT, A HARTFORD BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) LT. SHOWED HARTFORD BPP, JULY ONE LAST

6-New Haven
1-157-NEW; 1-157-533 (POTENTIAL RACIAL VIOLENCE); 1-100-19186 (BPP)
1-157-1079 (BPP, HARTFORD); 1-157-1268 (C. WRIGHT); FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
JAD/mhn
(6)

157-1079-207

Searched
Serialized NB
Indexed
Filed NB

HOW TO MANUFACTURE FIRE BOMBS AND TOLD THEM TO SET FIRE TO ANY POLICE CRUISER THAT THEY FOUND UNATTENDED IN THE GHETTO AREA.

LOCAL AGENCIES ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE: NEW HAVEN WILL FOLLOW THROUGH LIAISON AND ADVISE BUREAU. T-1 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

END.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Mo
FD-306 (Rev. 3-13-68)

Date prepared
5/22/70

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
5/6/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA EDWARD R. WHALEN

Method of delivery *(check appropriate blocks)*

X [ ] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [ ] orally [ ] recording device [X] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report
5-5-70

Date(s) of activity
5-5-70

Brief description of activity or material
Workshop on Racism, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

File where original is located if not attached
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
1 - 100-20467 (National Student Strike)
1 - 157-1079 (BPP - Hartford)
ERW/gjr
(3)

Block Stamp

157-1079-208
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAY 22 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

Subject: Workshop on Racism
Date: May 5th, 1970
Time: 10:50 - 11:30 AM
Place: Wean Lounge, Mather Hall
No. Present: 50-60

Seven unknown Hartford Panthers (1 female) arrived in a 4 door cream colored sedan, late model, black leather-patterned roof, Conn. license plate. One of them was identified by the name "el Cid."

They all, except the girl, spoke in turn. The burden of their refrain was that those going on "strike" were fools, that they don't know what a strike is (vig., Berkley, Calif.) or even what a real revolution is. They expressed unconcealed contempt for college education, and college students. They announced their intention to "kill the government" and all who support it in oppressing them. They also said that it was impossible to be neutral. Either one is for them, or against them. They suggested throwing the administrators off campus and doing whatever we want. They also said that they didn't want our sympathy, but only our money and help, ie. in the free breakfast area. In response to a question, they denied any complicity in the murder of ALEX RACKLEY, and threatened open revolt if Seale were executed.

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

006

FBI

Date: 6/18/70

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

Via TELETYPE NITEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: NEW HAVEN (100-19186)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM.

ON JUNE EIGHTEEN INSTANT, NH T DASH EIGHTEEN, RELIABLE, ADVISED THAT IN CONNECTION WITH TRIAL OF LONNIE MC LUCAS, BPP DEFENDANT, RACKLEY MURDER TRIAL, NEW HAVEN, CONN., A.M. OF THIS DATE A FIRE WAS STARTED IN PAPER TOWEL WASTERECEPTACLE MENS ROOM, THIRD FLOOR, SUPERIOR COURT, WHERE TRIAL IS TAKING PLACE. APPROXIMATELY TWO MINUTES BEFORE FIRE WAS DISCOVERED, TWO BLACK MALES OBSERVED DESCENDING STAIRS LEADING AWAY FROM REST ROOM. INVESTIGATION INDICATED FIRE STARTED BY UNKNOWN SUBJECT SOAKING PAPER TOWELS WITH CIGARETTE LIGHT FLUID AND THEREAFTER IGNITING WITH MATCH. EMPTY LIGHTER FLUID CAN DISCOVERED IN MENS ROOM. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING BY LOCAL POLICE AS TO IDENTITY OF TWO BLACK MALES ABOVE.

ON JUNE EIGHTEEN INSTANT, NH T DASH FOUR, RELIABLE, ADVISED THAT ON JUNE SEVENTEEN LAST TWO MEMBERS OF THE HARTFORD BRANCH, NCCF, AND A THIRD INDIVIDUAL WERE ARRESTED

cc: 1-157-1043-McLucas
1-157-1032-NCCF Bridgeport
1-157-1079-NCCF-Hartford
1-157-1310-B.Ryles
1-157-1504-J.Ellison
1-157-1611-Arrests

157-1079-209

ENCIPHERED TELETYPE

WA 8:02
SF 7:25 PM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

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

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

NH 100-19186

PAGE TWO

ON THE STREET AT ONE TWO NINE BARBOUR STREET, HARTFORD, CONN. ARRESTED WERE JAMES ELLISON, BRUCE RYLES, AND ORLANDO ROSA, AKA CHICO, A PUERTO RICAN. ELLISON PLACED UNDER ARREST WHEN HE REFUSED TO OBEY OFFICERS' ORDERS TO STOP KICKING A CAN ON STREET. ONE OF THE OFFICERS REACHED TO PICK UP THE CAN WHEN ROSA KICKED IT AWAY FROM HIM. AT THAT TIME RYLES AND ROSA VERBALLYABUSED OFFICER AND TOLD AN UNKNOWN JUVENILE TO GO GET GUNS TO SHOOT THE OFFICERS. ROSA THEN KICKED ONE OF THE ARRESTING OFFICERS IN THE THIGH. THEREAFTER T WO ADDITIONAL POLICE OFFICERS WERE SUMMONED TO HELP. ELLISON CHARGED WITH BREACH OF PEACE AND RESISTING ARREST, RYLES WITH INTERFERRING WITH AN OFFICER, BREACH OF PEACE AND ABUSE TO POLIEE, AND ROSA CHARGED WITH INTERFERRING WITH AN OFFICER, ASSAULT OF AN OFFICER, AND ABUSE TO POLICE.

ADMINISTRATIVE: NH T DASH EIGHTEEN IS FOIA(b)(7) - (D) FOIA(b)(7) - (D) NEW HAVEN, CONN.; NH T DASH FOUR IS FOIA(b)(7) - (D) HARTFORD, CONN., PD.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

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

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-090 (11)

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

FBI

Date: 7/8/70

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706-32)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP
PERMANENT T-SYMBOL ASSIGNMENTS

Classified per Bureau ltr 5/25/78

RE: New Haven airtel to Director, 4/16/70.

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FD-263 (Rev. 12-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW HAVEN	SAN FRANCISCO	7/28/70	5/1/70 - 7/23/70

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)	SA THOMAS F. MC GORRAY	mhn

CHARACTER OF CASE

RM - SMITH ACT OF 1940 SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

REFERENCE: Report of SA THOMAS F. MC GORRAY dated 6/29/70 at New Haven.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being classified "Confidential" to protect sources whose identity or compromise could effect the national defense adversely.

The statement of WARREN KIMBRO, BPP member, New Haven, who pleaded guilty to second degree murder, was obtained from the New Haven PD. State's Attorney ARNOLD MARKLE has requested that no dissemination be made outside the Department of Justice in view of the fact that KIMBRO's testimony has not been utilized as of this date.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

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A
COVER PAGE

Original tape recording of KIMBRO's statement dated 1/12/70, has been retained by the New Haven Police Department. A copy of this recording is being maintained in 100-19186 Sub L.

Also enclosed in this report are copies of ELDRIDGE CLEAVER's pamphlet on the "Ideology of the Black Panther Party" which was obtained from two sources in New Haven on May 19, 1970. Also enclosed is a copy of a phamphlet entitled "Each of You Should Be Prepared To Be a Match For One Hundred" by KIM IL SUNG. The originals of these pamphlets are being obtained in the New Haven file 100-19186-Sub K. In addition, a pamphlet entitled "Firearms and Self-Defense" a handbook for radicals, revolutionaries, and easy riders is enclosed herein. This information was previously reported by letterhead memorandum and the original of this publication has been returned to the source at his request for security reasons.

INFORMANTS

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NH T-35 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D) — Instant Report

NH T-39 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D) — NH 100-19186-Sub L

NH T-44 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D) Connecticut State Police — NH 100-19186-Sub L

NH T-46 is FOIA(b)(7) - (D) — NH 100-19186-Sub L

All of the above are permanent T symbols assigned by the New Haven Division. FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

LEADS

NEW HAVEN:

AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT (SA JOHN A. DANAHER

Will continue to investigate NCCF activities in Hartford, Conn.

AT BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT (SA HENRY J. FLYNN)

Will continue to follow activities of NCCF in Bridgeport, Conn.

AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT (SA THOMAS F. MC GORRAY)

Will continue to submit monthly evidentiary report and maintain liaison with appropriate sources concerning the BPP activity.

D*

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

Copy to:

Report of: SA THOMAS F. MC GORRAY Office: NEW HAVEN
Date: 7/28/70

Field Office File #: 100-19186 Bureau File #: 105-165706-Sub-32

Title:

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character: RACIAL MATTER - SMITH ACT OF 1940, SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Synopsis:

Declassified per Bureau R/S 5/25/78 # 2905

BPP publications "Ideology of the Black Panther Party" by ELDRIDGE CLEAVER; publication by KIM IL SUNG and handbook "Firearms and Self-Defense" distributed by BPP in New Haven and set forth herein. Tape recording statement of WARREN KIMBRO taken January 12, 1970 is set forth verbatim. Details concerning arrest of Panther associates on narcotics charge as well as information concerning BPP "Free Clothing Program," and article by CHARLES "CAPPY" PINDERHUGHES in the Black Panther set forth. Information concerning DOUG MIRANDA's speech set forth.

- P -

DETAILS

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) appears in the Appendix.

I. REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM AND POLICIES AS EXPRESSED BY BLACK PANTHER PARTY LEADERS

[redacted]

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

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On May 18, 1970, NH T-13 and NH T-7 furnished copies of a pamphlet entitled "On The Ideology of the Black Panther Party" by ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. These pamphlets were obtained from members of the BPP in New Haven, Connecticut. This pamphlet was set forth as follows:

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ON THE IDEOLOGY OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

By Eldridge Cleaver

PART I

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The following article introduces a new series of articles on the ideology of the Black Panther Party by our Minister of Information, Eldridge Cleaver.

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One of the great contributions of Huey P. Newton is that he gave the Black Panther Party a firm ideological foundation that frees us from ideological flunkeyism and opens up the path to the future -- a future to which we must provide new ideological formulations to fit our ever changing situation.

Much -- most -- of the teachings of Huey P. Newton are unknown to the people because Huey has been placed in a position where it is impossible for him to really communicate with us. And much that he taught while he was free has gotten distorted and watered down precisely because the Black Panther Party has been too hung up in relating to the courts and trying to put on a good face in order to help lawyers convince juries of the justice of our cause. This whole court hang-up has created much confusion.

For instance, many people confuse the Black Panther Party with the Free Huey Movement or the many other mass activities that we have been forced to indulge in in order to build mass support for our comrades who have gotten captured by the pigs. We are absolutely correct in indulging in such mass activity. But we are wrong when we confuse our mass line with our party line.

Essentially, what Huey did was to provide the ideology and the methodology for organizing the Black Urban Lumpenproletariat. Armed with this ideological perspective and method, Huey transformed the Black lumpenproletariat from the forgotten people at the bottom of society into the vanguard of the proletariat.

There is a lot of confusion over whether we are members of the Working Class or whether we are Lumpenproletariat. It is necessary to confront this confusion, because it has a great deal to do with the strategy and tactics that we follow and with our strained relations with the White radicals from the oppressor section of Babylon.

Some so-called Marxist-Leninists will attack us for what we have to say, but that is a good thing and not a bad thing because some people call themselves Marxist-Leninists who are the downright enemies of Black people. Later for them. We want them to step boldly forward, as they will do -- blinded by their own stupidity and racist arrogance -- so that it will be easier for us to deal with them in the future.

We make these criticisms in a fraternal spirit of how

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some Marxist-Leninists apply the classical principles to the specific situation that exists in the United States because we believe in the need for a unified revolutionary movement in the United States, a movement that is informed by the revolutionary principles of scientific socialism. Huey P. Newton says that "power is the ability to define phenomena and make it act in a desired manner." And we need power, desperately, to counter the power of the pigs that now bears so heavily upon us.

Ideology is a comprehensive definition of a status quo that takes into account both the history and the future of that status quo and serves as the social glue that holds a people together and through which a people relate to the world and other groups of people in the world. The correct ideology is an invincible weapon against the oppressor in our struggle for freedom and liberation.

Marx defined the epoch of the bourgeoisie and laid bare the direction of the Proletarian future. He analyzed Capitalism and defined the method of its doom: VIOLENT REVOLUTION BY THE PROLETARIAT AGAINST THE BOURGEOIS STATE APPARATUS OF CLASS OPPRESSION AND REPRESSION. REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE AGAINST THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY CLASS VIOLENCE PERPETRATED THROUGH THE SPECIAL REPRESSIVE FORCE OF THE ARMED TENTICLES OF THE STATE.

This great definition by Marx and Engels became the mightiest weapon in the hands of oppressed people in the history of ideology. It marks a gigantic advance for all mankind. And since Marx's time, his definition has been strengthened, further elaborated, illumined, and further refined.

But Marxism has never really dealt with the United States of America. There have been some very nice attempts. People have done the best that they know how. However, in the past, Marxist-Leninists in the United States have relied too heavily upon foreign, imported analyses and have seriously distorted the realities of the American scene. We might say that the Marxism-Leninism of the past belongs to the gestation period of Marxism-Leninism in the United States, and that now is the time when a new, strictly American ideological synthesis will arise, springing up from the hearts and souls of the oppressed people inside Babylon, and uniting these people

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and hurling them mightily, from the force of their struggle, into the future. The swiftly developing revolution in America is like the gathering of a mighty storm, and nothing can stop that storm from finally bursting, inside America, washing away the pigs of the power structure and all their foul, oppressive works. And the children of the pigs and the oppressed people will dance and spit upon the common graves of these pigs.

There are some Black people in the United States who are absolutely happy, who do not feel themselves to be oppressed, and who think that they are free. Some even believe that the President wouldn't lie, and that he is more or less an honest man; that Supreme Court decisions were almost written by god in person; that the Police are Guardians of the Law; and that people who do not have jobs are just plain lazy and good-for nothing and should be severely punished. These are like crabs that must be left to boil a little longer in the pot of oppression before they will be ready and willing to relate. But the overwhelming majority of Black people are uptight, know that they are oppressed and not free; and they wouldn't believe Nixon if he confessed to being a pig; they don't relate to the Supreme Court or any other court; and they know that the racist pig cops are their sworn enemies. As for poverty, they know what it is all about.

These millions of Black people have no political representation, they are unorganized, and they do not own or control any of the natural resources; they neither own nor control any of the industrial machinery, and their daily life is a hustle to make it by any means necessary in the struggle to survive.

Every Black person knows that the wind may change at any given moment and that the Lynch Mob, made up of White members of the "Working Class", might come breathing down his neck if not kicking down his door. It is because of these factors that when we begin to talk about being Marxist-Leninists, we must be very careful to make it absolutely clear just what we are talking about.

On the subject of racism, Marxism-Leninism offers us very little assistance. In fact, there is much evidence that Marx and Engels were themselves racists -- just like their White brothers and sisters of their era, and just as many Marxist-Leninists of our own time are also racists.

Historically, Marxism-Leninism has been an outgrowth of European problems and it has been primarily preoccupied with finding solutions to European problems.

With the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1948 and the People's Republic of China in 1949, something new was injected into Marxism-Leninism, and it ceased to be just a narrow, exclusively European phenomenon. Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Mao Tse-tung applied the classical principles of Marxism-Leninism to the conditions in their own countries and thereby made the ideology into something useful for their people. But they rejected that part of the analysis that was not beneficial to them and had only to do with the welfare of Europe.

Given the racist history of the United States, it is very difficult for Black people to comfortably call themselves Marxist-Leninists or anything else that takes its name from White people. It's like praying to Jesus, a White man. We must emphasize the fact that Marx and Lenin didn't invent Socialism. They only added their contributions, enriching the doctrine, just as many others did before them and after them. And we must remember that Marx and Lenin didn't organize the Black Panther Party. Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale did.

Not until we reach Fanon do we find a major Marxist-Leninist theoretician who was primarily concerned about the problems of Black people, wherever they may be found. And even Fanon, in his published works, was primarily focused on Africa. It is only indirectly that his works are beneficial to Afro-Americans. It is just easier to relate to Fanon because he is clearly free of that racist bias that blocks out so much about the Black man in the hands of Whites who are primarily interested in themselves and the problems of their own people. But even though we are able to relate heavily to Fanon, he has not given us the last word on applying the Marxist-Leninist analysis to our problems inside the United States. No one is going to do this for us because no one can. We have to do it ourselves, and until we do, we are going to be uptight.

We must take the teachings of Huey P. Newton as our foundation and go from there. Any other course will bring us to a sorry and regrettable end.

Fanon delivered a devastating attack upon Marxism-

Leninism for its narrow preoccupation with Europe and the affairs and salvation of White folks, while lumping all third world peoples into the category of the Lumpenproletariat and then forgetting them there; Fanon unearthed the category of the Lumpenproletariat and began to deal with it, recognizing that vast majorities of the colonized people fall into that category. It is because of the fact that Black people in the United States are also colonized that Fanon's analysis is so relevant to us.

After studying Fanon, Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale began to apply his analysis of colonized people to Black people in the United States. They adopted the Fanonian perspective, but they gave it a uniquely Afro-American content.

Just as we must make the distinctions between the mother country and the colony when dealing with Black people and White people as a whole, we must also make this distinction when we deal with the categories of the Working Class and the Lumpenproletariat.

We have, in the United States, a "Mother Country Working Class" and a "Working Class from the Black Colony". We also have a Mother Country Lumpenproletariat and a Lumpenproletariat from the Black Colony. Inside the Mother Country, these categories are fairly stable, but when we look at the Black Colony, we find that the hard and fast distinctions melt away. This is because of the leveling effect of the colonial process and the fact that all Black people are colonized, even if some of them occupy favored positions in the schemes of the Mother Country colonizing exploiters.

There is a difference between the problems of the Mother Country Working Class and the Working Class from the Black Colony. There is also a differece between the Mother Country Lumpen and the Lumpen from the Black Colony. We have nothing to gain from trying to smooth over these differences as though they don't exist, because they are objective facts that must be dealt with. To make this point clear, we have only to look at the long and bitter history of the struggles of Black Colony Workers fighting for democracy inside Mother Country Labor Unions.

Historically, we have fallen into the trap of criticizing mother country labor unions and workers for the racism

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as an explanation for the way they treat Black workers. Of course, they are racist, but this is not the full explanation.

White workers belong to a totally different world than that of Black workers. They are caught up in a totally different economic, political, and social reality, and on the basis of this distinct reality, the pigs of the power structure and treacherous labor leaders find it very easy to manipulate them with Babylonian racism.

This complex reality presents us with many problems, and only through proper analysis can these problems be solved. The lack of a proper analysis is responsible for the ridiculous approach to these problems that we find among Mother Country Marxist-Leninists. And their improper analysis leads them to advocate solutions that are doomed to failure in advance. The key area of the confusion has to do with falsely assuming the existence of one All-American Proletariat; one All-American Working Class; and one All-American Lumpenproletariat.

O.K. We are Lumpen. Right on. The Lumpenproletariat are all those who have no secure relationship or vested interest in the means of production and the institutions of capitalist society. That part of the "Industrial Reserve Army" held perpetually in reserve; who have never worked and never will; who can't find a job; who are unskilled and unfit; who have been displaced by machines, automation, and cybernation, and were never "retained or invested with new skills"; all those on Welfare or receiving State Aid.

Also the so-called "Criminal Element", those who live by their wits, existing off that which they rip off, who stick guns in the faces of businessmen and say 'stick'em up', or 'give it up'! Those who don't even want a job, who hate to work and can't relate to punching some pig's time clock, who would rather punch a pig in the mouth and rob him than punch that same pig's time clock and work for him, those whom Huey P. Newton calls "the illegitimate capitalists". In short, all those who simply have been locked out of the economy and robbed of their rightful social heritage.

But even though we are Lumpen, we are still members of the Proletariat, a category which theoretically cuts across national boundaries but which in practice leaves something to be desired.

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CONTRADICTIONS WITHIN THE PROLETARIAT OF THE USA

In both the Mother Country and the Black Colony, the Working Class is the Right Wing of the Proletariat, and the Lumpenproletariat is the Left Wing. Within the Working Class itself, we have a major contradiction between the Unemployed and the Employed. And we definitely have a major contradiction between the Working Class and the Lumpen.

Some blind so-called Marxist-Leninists accuse the Lumpen of being parasites upon the Working Class. This is a stupid charge derived from reading too many of Marx's footnotes and taking some of his offhand scurrilous remarks for holy writ. In reality, it is accurate to say that the Working Class, particulary the American Working Class, is a parasite upon the heritage of mankind, of which the Lumpen has been totally robbed by the rigged system of Capitalism which in turn, has thrown the majority of mankind upon the junkheap while it buys off a percentage with jobs and security.

The Working Class that we must deal with today shows little resemblance to the Working Class of Marx's day. In the days of its infancy, insecurity, and instability, the Working Class was very revolutionary and carried forward the struggle against the bourgeoisie. But through long and bitter struggles, the Working Class has made some inroads into the Capitalist system, carving out a comfortable niche for itself. The advent of Labor Unions, Collective Bargaining, the Union Shop, Social Security, and other special protective legislation has castrated the Working Class, transforming it into the bought-off Labor Movement -- a most un-revolutionary, reformist minded movement that is only interested in higher wages and more job security. The Labor Movement has abandoned all basic criticism of the Capitalist system of exploitation itself. The George Meanys, Walter Reuthers, and A. Phillip Randolphs may correctly be labelled traitors to the proletariat as a whole, but they accurately reflect and embody the outlook and aspirations of the Working Class. The Communist Party of the United States of America, at its poorly attended meetings, may raise the roof with its proclamations of being the Vanguard of the Working Class, but the Working Class

itself looks upon the Democratic Party as the legitimate vehicle of its political salvation.

As a matter of fact, the Working Class of our time has become a new industrial elite, resembling more the chauvanistic elites of the selfish craft and tradeguildsof Marx's time than the toiling masses ground down in abject poverty. Every job on the market in the American Economy today demands as high a complexity of skills as did the jobs in the elite trade and craft guilds of Marx's time.

In a highly mechanized economy, it cannot be said that the fantastically high productivity is the product solely of the Working Class. Machines and computers are not members of the Working Class, although some spokesmen for the Working Class, particularly some Marxist-Leninists, seem to think like machines and computers.

The flames of revolution, which once raged like an inferno in the heart of the Working Class, in our day have dwindled into a flickering candle light, only powerful enough to bounce the Working Class back and forth like a ping pong ball between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party every four years, never once even glancing at the alternatives on the Left.

WHO SPEAKS FOR THE LUMPEN PROLETARIAT?

Some Marxist-Leninists are guilty of that class egotism and hypocrisy often displayed by superior classes to those beneath them on the social scale. On the one hand, they freely admit that their organizations are specifically designed to represent the interests of the Working Class. But then they go beyond that to say that by representing the interests of the Working Class, they represent the interest of the Proletariat as a whole. This is clearly not true. This is a fallacious assumption based upon the egotism of these organizations and is partly responsible for their miserable failure to make a revolution in Babylon.

And since there clearly is a contradiction between the right wing and the left wing of the Proletariat, just as the right wing has created its own organizations, it is necessary for the left wing to have its form of organization to represent its interests against all hostile classes -- including the Working Class.

The contradiction between the Lumpen and the Working

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Class is very serious because it even dictates a different strategy and set of tactics. The students focus their rebellions on the campuses, and the Working Class focuses its rebellions on the factories and picket lines. But the Lumpen finds itself in the peculiar position of being unable to find a job and therefore is unable to attend the Universities. The Lumpen has no choice but to manifest its rebellion in the University of the Streets.

It's very important to recognize that the streets belong to the Lumpen, and that it is in the streets that the Lumpen will make their rebellion.

One outstanding characteristic of the liberation struggle of Black people in the United States has been that most of the activity has taken place in the streets. This is because, by and large, the rebellions have been spearheaded by Black Lumpen.

It is because of Black people's lumpen relationship to the means of production and the institutions of the society that they are unable to manifest their rebellion around those means of production and institutions. But this does not mean that the rebellions that take place in the streets are not legitimate expressions of an oppressed people. These are the means of rebellion left open to the Lumpen.

The Lumpen have been locked outside of the economy. And when the Lumpen does engage in direct action against the system of oppression, it is often greeted by hoots and howls from the spokesmen of the Working Class in chorus with the mouthpieces of the bourgeoisie. These talkers like to put down the struggles of the Lumpen as being "spontaneous" (perhaps because they themselves did not order the actions!), "unorganized", and "chaotic and undirected". But these are only prejudiced analyses made from the narrow perspective of the Working Class. But the Lumpen moves anyway, refusing to be straight-jacketed or controlled by the tactics dictated by the conditions of life and the relationship to the means of production of the Working Class.

The Lumpen finds itself in the position where it is very difficult for it to manifest its complaints against the system. The Working Class has the possibility of calling a strike against the factory and the employer and through the mechanism of Labor Unions they can have some arbitra-

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tion or some process through which its grievances are manifested. Collective bargaining is the way out of the pit of oppression and exploitation discovered by the Working Class, but the Lumpen has no opportunity to do any collective bargaining. The Lumpen has no institutionalized focus in Capitalist society. It has no immediate oppressor except perhaps the Pig Police with which it is confronted daily.

So that the very conditions of life of the Lumpen dictates the so-called spontaneous reactions against the system. and because the Lumpen is in this extremely oppressed condition, it therefore has an extreme reaction against the system as a whole. It sees itself as being bypassed by all of the organizations, even by the Labor Unions, and even by the Communist Parties that despise it and look down upon it and consider it to be, in the words of Karl Marx, the father of Communist Parties, "The Scum Layer of the Society". The Lumpen is forced to create its own forms of rebellion that are consistent with its condition in life and with its relationship to the means of production and the institutions of society. That is, to strike out at all the structures around it, including at the reactionary Right Wing of the Proletariat when it gets in the way of revolution.

The faulty analyses which the ideologies of the Working Class have made, of the true nature of the Lumpen, are greatly responsible for the retardation of the development of the revolution in urban situations. It can be said that the true revolutionaries in the urban centers of the world have been analyzed out of the revolution by some Marxist-Leninists.

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October 1966 Black Panther Party Platform and Program

What We Want What We Believe

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 capitalist [redacted] 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.

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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.

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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 arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self-defense.

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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.

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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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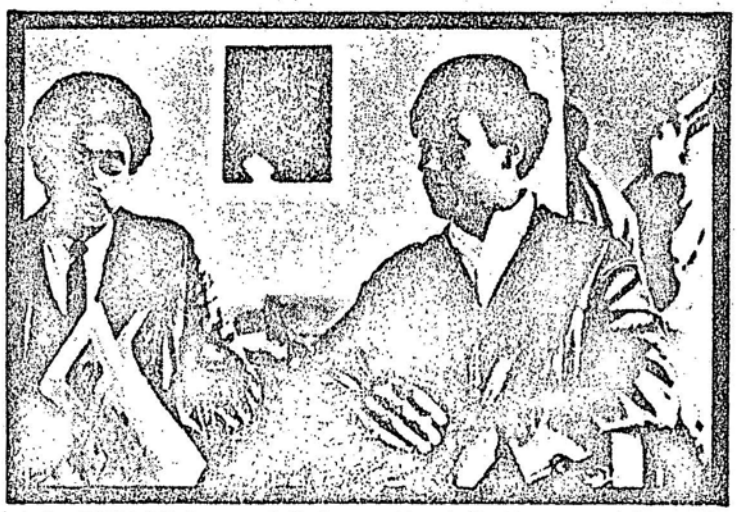
Huey would say, "a newspaper is the voice of a party, the voice of the Panther must be heard throughout the land."



July 1967--Minister of Defense, Huey P. Newton (right) and Chairman, Bobby Seale (left), reading an early edition of B.P.P. Newspaper at the home of Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information B.P.P.

We found we as citizens of this country were being kept duped by the government and kept misinformed by the mass media.

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On May 18, 1970, NH T-7 furnished a pamphlet entitled "Each of You Should Be Prepared To Be A Match For One Hundred" by KIM IL SUNG. This publication was dated 1970, U.S.A. by the New World Liberation Front. Source stated that this publication was obtained in New Haven, Connecticut, during the BPP Rally on the New Haven Green. This publication is set forth as follows:

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KIM IL SUNG

"EACH OF YOU SHOULD BE PREPARED TO BE A MATCH FOR ONE HUNDRED"

NEW WORLD
LIBERATION FRONT
U.S.A.
1970

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KIM IL SUNG

"EACH OF YOU SHOULD BE PREPARED TO BE A MATCH FOR ONE HUNDRED"

FROM PAMPHLET
"AMONG THE PEOPLE"
BY COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

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"A Match for a Hundred"--this militant slogan was put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung for the officers and men of our People's Army.

On February 6, 1963, two days before the 15th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Korean People's Army, he visited our army unit which has risen to implement the decision of the historic Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party.

Our army unit outpost seethed with emotions and joy for his visit.

Marshal Kim Il Sung shook hands warmly with the masculine and courageous guards and looked around their barrack neatly built, saying:

"Marvellous! We have never built and lived in such a fine house on the hills as this, have we? The capitalists would live in this sort of house before..."

He highly praised our soldiers, saying that they knew how to live in a neat and cultured way. While looking around the positions, he repeatedly complimented us for our excellent success made in building up the outpost of the country into an impregnable fortress.

He did not bypass anything made by our soldiers and touched even a patch of grass on the wall of the trench to see whether it had rooted deep or not. He dropped into a shooting trench and took a posture of firing a heavy machine-gun.

"... You have built your positions very well!...

"Our People's Army is well prepared politically and ideologically, and it can keep on fighting for ever with this kind of position...

"You should plant more trees round the positions. If you plant many trees they are good for camouflage, and it isn't hot and you feel cool in the summer because they afford shade. How fine it would be! You can also use them as firewood.

"You should think of camouflage first of all when you build a house..."

After referring to every detail which we commanding personnel had not yet thought of and paid little attention to, Marshal Kim Il Sung taught us specific matters of principle with regard to combat organization commensurate to modern warfare.

He was walking slowly while having frank talks with

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should carry out your training programme without fail."

He instructed us repeatedly and earnestly to conduct combat training well.

"...Combat capabilities and techniques and physical strength are acquired through training. You should constantly polish your military capabilities and techniques and develop your physical strength in the trenches, on the field and however you are.

"In particular, you should have a good hand with guns.

"Your guns are very powerful weapons, with which you should do much practice shooting up and down and sideways in mountains. The guns of poor marksmen are useless however good they may be. He who never misses the mark can be called a good soldier.

"I would like to stress again that you should train yourselves well, so that you may humble the pride of the arrogant Yankees..."

What Marshal Kim Il Sung said convinced us more firmly than ever before of the importance of duties devolved on us.

That day Marshal Kim Il Sung also dropped in at the frontline mess hall.

He read carefully the menu for a week with pictures on the wall, looked into the kitchen and asked for an enlisted man's meal if it was ready.

The KPs were at a loss what to do.

He looked at them with a smile and said:

"I'm not asking you to bring me special dishes. Bring me the same meal as you eat, so that I can try the dishes cooked by you here on the hills, you know."

As lunch was all ready, a KP brought in a meal immediately.

He said that the soldiers on the hills were very good cooks and tasted all the dishes, and even soy sauce and bean paste.

I felt tears stand in my eyes for the warm humaneness of the Father Marshal Kim Il Sung who took such parental care for the life of soldiers.

I am well aware of so many instances where he took care of the guerillas like a father in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, too.

He distributed his meagre amount of parched-rice

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powder to his guerillas despite his hunger; he looked after his sleeping men at nights of howling storms and covered them with his overcoat. With his infinitely deep love and care, our guerillas fought the enemy undauntedly and won victory.

He went into the education room of the company and checked platoon leader's lecture materials and found out how the sergeant major looked after his soldiers.

Also he appreciated the instrumental ensemble performed by the red-flag companymen, and encouraged them who were helping and pulling each other forward.

Touching the red-flag badge on the breast of a superior private, Marshall Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...The army is a fine school.

"You should regard your service in the army as school education.

"In the army, you learn military and political affairs, learn a collective and diciplined life as well as general knowledge and how to lead a cultured life. What is most important is to learn the indomitable revolutionary spirit and collectivist spirit.

"How nice it is to help and pull up with each other! Only by doing this well, can your military and moral traits be cultivated more finely.

"That's why the red-flag company movement is important..."

After having a chat with soldiers at the outpost, the Leader repeatedly asked us commanders to conduct better the Party policy education, education of the revolutionary traditions, class education and education of socialist patriotism among the armymen.

Reminding us of the fact that the younger generation who had never seen landlords and capitalists came to take service in the army, he said that this younger generation was different from those who had waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the past or fought against the Yankees during the last war.

"The mere slogan of downing with landlords and capitalists was enough to embue the people of those days with irresistible hostility against the enemy.

"But the present-day young folks don't know what the landlords and capitalists are. So, you must not just shout slogans.

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"You should bear this in mind.

"You should therefore conduct ideological education well with patience and arm them thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class.

"For a revolutionary army the foremost prerequisite to victory is to arm itself ideologically."

He continued to say that commanders should train their bodies, enhance their art of command decisively and equip themselves firmly with the new, ever-developing military science and technique.

"Don't think that you needn't learn any more because you have fought since the days of the anti-Japanese guerilla struggle, and don't rest content, thinking you can beat the enemy hands down, with the fact that you had advanced as far as the Rakdong River area fighting the Yankee bandits. We should make efforts to read more books in order to master new military science and technique.

"You should make a deep study of the enemy's weapons and strategy and tactics too. You can defeat the enemy when you know him.

"If the Yankees attack us again, we should annihilate them once and for all.

"To do so, each of you should be prepared to be a match for a hundred.

"A general who fought well has been called 'a match for a hundred,' from olden times. This means a man who is capable of beating a hundred enemies."

"...The solely correct way is to further strengthen the positions with the military personell you have now, conduct military training better and arm all the soldiers firmly with the revolutionary spirit so that each of them may match a hundred.

"The slogan of the People's Army is 'A Match for a Hundred.' "

His remarks reminded me of what he had once said during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

"...The legend says that in olden times men trained themselves in noted mountains to possess fighting spirit and military knowledge so as to become generals. In other words, they would become good generals if they made a profound study of military tech-

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nique, sleeping on the snow in the depth of winter to train their physical strength, and living in the uninhabited forest and enduring solitude to steel their fighting spirit.

"This training of the legendary generals is no mystery for us..."

In those days we anti-Japanese guerillas, as told by him, developed our bodies and minds and improved combat capabilities and technique in far more arduous circumstances than the legendary generals trained themselves, so that we could annihilate and wipe out the Japanese imperialists who were superior in number everywhere.

We anti-Japanese guerillas under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung won victory in the struggle against tens and hundreds of times bigger forces of the Japanese imperialist aggression army with small forces in very difficult conditions. This was, indeed, a great revolutionary struggle in which each one of us matched a hundred enemies.

I still remember the following remarks made by Marshal Kim Il Sung to us guerilla commanders at that time.

"...The Japanese imperialists now admit their impotence, raising a howl that they stand no chance against us even with ten Japanese soldiers against a guerilla or ten to one.

"But we must bear in mind clearly that if we lose one man in wiping out 100 enemy troops, this is no victory for us. Because the life of each guerilla is much more precious than 1,000 enemy troops since he has been seasoned in the guerilla struggle for many years and prepared politically and militarily and his sacrifice is an irrevocable loss.

"Therefore... we should always keep in mind that it is the principle of war, particularly the principle of guerilla warfare, to preserve our forces and annihilate large numbers of enemies without the sacrifice of a single man on our side..."

We anti-Japanese guerillas won victory, guided by these words of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

All of us constantly trained ourselves politically, ideologically, in military technique and physically with

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that one will to accomplish the Korean revolution by our own efforts instead of relying on others. We anti-Japanese guerillas could thus always deal a hundred times, a thousand times heavier blows at the enemy, taking advantage of the natural fortresses in the northern border areas of Korea around Mt. Baekdu and the broader areas of northeast China.

That is why the Japanese imperialists who had made such tenacious and atrocious efforts to "annihilate" the anti-Japanese guerilla units by mobilizing the Kanto Army and massive regular armed forces in Korea, were forced at last to hold up their hands in despair, saying that "The Communist strategy and tactics are really strange. They wage war with 'tactics' which cannot be found in any book on military science. What is most difficult for us is that they resist us with the methods which have nothing in common with the operations conducted by the 'Imperial Army' in accordance with the combat regulations."

The idea of being a match for a hundred was already embodied in those difficult days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

In fact, both in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, we annihilated the "strong" enemies who had boasted of their technical superiority, with our ideological and tactical superiority, each of us matching a hundred.

Indeed, the Korean revolutionaries have given fatal blows to the Japanese and U.S. imperialists, enemy No.1 of our people, with the idea of being a match for a hundred ever since the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

But the U.S. imperialists and their stooges doomed to final destruction are resorting to all means and methods to setp up their manoeuvres for aggression and war provocation.

Marshal Kim Il Sung had made a penetrating analysis of the obtaining situation and taken measures for further enhancing our nation's defence capacities, before he gave his one-the-spot guidance to our unit.

After three days' on-the-spot guidance, he gave a

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banquet at our unit to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

At the banquet, he stressed again that each of armymen should be prepared to be a match for a hundred and asked us to keep building up the People's Army ranks firmly in the spirit of the decision of the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party and on the basis of the successes already made.

"...The people in the rear now build socialism, holding a rifle in one hand and a sickle and hammer in the oter, while intensifying the struggle against indolence.

"When the entire people are put under arms, conducting military training well in this way and the front and the rear are united as one body, the enemy cannot invade us and our socialist construction can be expedited at a higher speed."

The words of Marshal Kim Il Sung instilled boundless strength into the minds of our soldiers.

All the armymen were burning with the determination to implement his teachings thoroughly and were overfilled with the conviction that they could become revolutionary fighters, each being a match for a hundred like the anti-Japanese guerillas.

After the Leader's visit, the Party committee of our unit organized and waged a vigorous struggle to prepare all the personnel into revolutionary soldiers each of whom is a match for a hundred.

As he instructed, we studied all problems cautiously and probed into them deeply and made full combat preparations for our whole unit, envisaging complicated and difficult circumstances that might arise in modern warfare, particularly, in the battle to unify the country.

Since the decision was adopted at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party and on-the-spot instructions given us by Marshal Kim Il Sung, great changes have taken place not only in our People's Army units but in all parts of the country. The wise military line of our Party the main content of which is to train the whole army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn

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the whole land into a fortress has been brilliantly carried through in the energetic and strained struggle of our people and the soldiers of the People's Army.

Particularly, new innovations and great revolutionary upsurge have been brought about in the vigourous struggle to implement the decision of the historic Party Conference which is of great significance in the development of the revolution.

Marshal Kim Il Sung instructed us emphatically at the Party Conference: "...All soldiers must be reared into revolution and the people, and our People's Army should be turned into an invincible army, each member of which is a match for a hundred."

The changes and developments of the present situation show beyond doubt how wise and correct are the Party's line of carrying out economic construction and defence upholding in parallel and the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung on preparing each man of the People's Army to be a match for a hundred.

The more complicated the situation becomes and the more difficult and weighty tasks confront us, the more firmly we will unite around the Party Central Committee headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, thinking and living in accordance with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and fighting vigorously to the end to meet the great revolutionary event of national unification actively and win the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution along the road indicated by the Party and the Leader, convinced of the justice and victory of the cause of our revolution.

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October 1966
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NH 100-19186

On May 7, 1970, NH T-39 furnished the following handbook entitled "Firearms and Self-Defense," a handbook for radicals, revolutionaries, and easy riders published by the International Liberation School. Source stated that this publication was obtained from an unidentified member of the BPP for 50 cents and was purchased at the corner of Elm and York Streets, New Haven, Connecticut. Source stated that he was able to obtain this publication through JOHN LAPORTA, a member of the New Haven Panther Defense Committee and an ex-student at Yale University.

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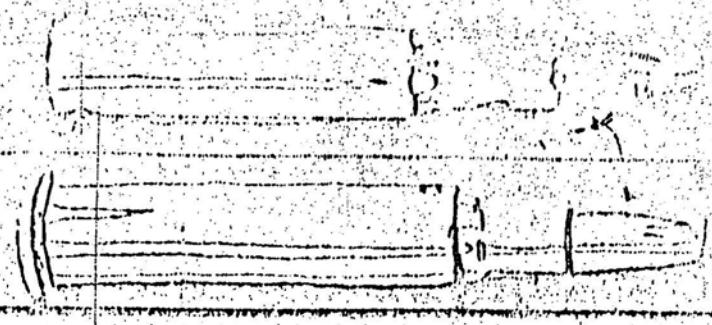

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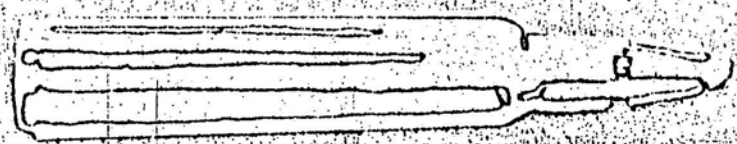

a handbook for radicals, revolutionaries and easy riders

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December 1969

Produced by International Liberation School, with the help of the Red Mountain Tribe

The ILS offers courses in revolutionary skills, from poster making to self defense. For more information about the ILS, contact us at:

Peoples Office
1925 Grove St.
Berkeley, Calif. 415/547-3977

NW 12540 DocId:5916808

IN DEFENSE OF SELF DEFENS

America has a long tradition of vigilante paramilitary violence. Usually it has been directed against blacks and Third World people, poor whites and dissident political groups.

In the last several years some of us have come under this type of vigilante attack because of our politics and our life styles. People have been killed in movement offices in Texas, New York, and Detroit. A radical professor was almost knifed to death in his office by an assailant. And, the Easy Rider situation is all too true in many parts of the country.

While such cases of paramilitary right wing violence have not happened in extremely large numbers, they have occurred often enough to make it worthwhile to acquire some familiarity with firearms. In many situations it is possible to defend yourself successfully. While the legal system is biased against us, nevertheless the law is very much stacked in favor of self defense. For example, if an intruder enters your house with "harmful intent" you are within your legal rights to kill him. Possession of a gun and knowledge of how to use it is sometimes a deterrent in itself. Many people still view hippies and white movement youth as pacifists who don't fight back and can be beaten and attacked with impunity. They must be made to realize that flower children can grow thorns.

In many parts of the country the paramilitary right wing is not very active. Almost everywhere, the main physical threat has come from the pigs. In most situations involving confrontations with pig forces armed self defense has not been feasible, since oppression has come primarily through the courts. If the pigs come to the door to arrest you, most people will go along, since armed self defense in this case might mean death, or, a much higher level of oppression in the ensuing court case. If the assailant at your door happens to be an agent of the state, all your legal rights of self defense vanish, and if you employ armed self defense you will be tried for murder or attempted murder.

But, as the system becomes more repressive the pigs begin to go beyond their "normal" role of arresting people who are then dealt with through the courts, and instead, begin to function as executioners in the streets. Their attack is direct and physical, and their goal in many cases is to kill. Under these conditions armed self defense becomes necessary.

When the stakes are increased, the risks of armed self defense are preferable to submission that means death. Black and Third World people have, through their [illegible] subject to this sort of

defense can be carried out successfully. It seems cl that if Robert Williams had not had a gun, he wo have been lynched by whites; if the L.A. Panthers l meekly surrendered at 5 am, at least some of th would have been executed on the spot. One of outcomes, of course, is exile or repression in the cou but it must be understood that death in the streets is alternative.

Even more important than survival, perhaps, is fact that these instances of successful defense have m a tremendous political impact in the bl community—demonstrating the possibility of resista and defense.

This type of fascist police attack with intent to has been very rare against whites, but as contradictions of our society grow more acute, we expect more of this against whites, and the same less apply.

Some people say that guns in the movement bullshit, because "no one is ready to use them," so it becomes just one more case of movement rhet outstripping reality, making people see us as fraudul It is true that there is a lot of talk about guns, armed defense, armed revolution, etc., in the radical movem with very little practice along these lines. But this not mean that we should disavow or ignore the ques of guns; rather we should become familiar with t and develop realistic attitudes about their use. Too n people have a sort of death trip approach to guns— assume that if you acquire a gun, and aren't bullshi around, then you should prove your convictions suicidal shootout in the streets. This i misconception—self defense and guns can be one pa revolutionary violence, a more serious movement develops many means of struggle and resistance should also become adept at other forms of self def such as karate, judo, etc., which allow a perso defend himself in street confrontations, and we sl acquire medical knowledge as well.

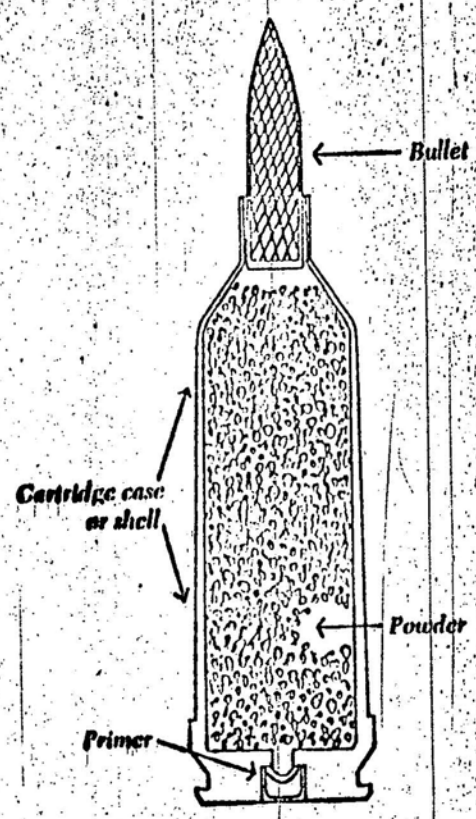
In the short run many of us have op available—we don't have to participate in a r movement, take risks, get arrested, etc. Many especially whites, can back off, and not fee repression. But in the slightly longer run, tl impossible. Those around the world who are enga armed struggle against the U.S. Leviathan will grow and be victorious, and inexorably we will drawn in—either as "part of the solution or part problem." If we sympathize with this worl struggle, and consider their fight to be our fight, tl

Ballistics

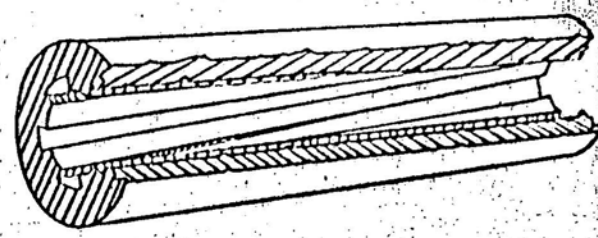
The first step in understanding firearms is an understanding of the projectiles which they fire—this is called the study of ballistics.

Fig. 1 shows a typical rifle cartridge, made up of a brass shell or case, a powder charge, a primer, and a bullet. This is called a cartridge or a "round." A cartridge made for a shotgun is called a "shell." All guns are constructed in such a way that when the trigger is pulled, a pin called a firing pin snaps forward and hits the cartridge primer. Theprimer is filled with a substance that explodes on impact of thefiring pin sending a small flame through the flashhole in the cartridge base into the powder compartment. The powder itself does not explode, but burns very rapidly, and builds up a tremendous pressure, up to 50,000 pounds per square inch in some rifles. This high pressure dislodges the bullet from the mouth of the shell and drives it down the barrel.

The bullet is the only part of the cartridge that leaves the barrel. The barrels on rifles and pistols are "rifled"—spiraling grooves are cut into their inner surfaces. As the bullet is pushed through the barrel, it is gripped by the grooves and by the barrel surfaces between the grooves. This grip on the bullet by the lands and grooves causes it to spin, and by the time it leaves the barrel, it is spinning very fast, up to 4000 RPM. "Lands" are the barrel surfaces between the grooves. The diameter of a barrel measured from the bottom of the grooves is then slightly greater than that measured from the land surfaces. This is known as "groove diameter," or "bore diameter." Bullets are made at close to groove diameter, so they will fill the grooves as they move forward through the barrel. This seals the gases and pressure against the base of the bullet.



Typical rifle cartridge, showing parts.



"Rifling" or grooves in a rifle or pistol barrel cause the bullet to spin as it travels toward the muzzle.

The bullet is stabilized by its spin, just like a gyroscope or a top, so that it cannot tumble or turn end over end after it leaves the barrel. The accuracy of the bullet stems from the stability created by its spin. The longer a bullet is in relation to its diameter, the faster it must spin to remain stable. The rate of spin is governed by the degree of "pitch" in the grooves, measured, for example, as "1 in 10," meaning the bullet rotates one complete revolution per 10 inches of barrel travel.

Shotgun barrels are not rifled, since they are designed to shoot a number of small pellets which would be deformed by rifling and would tend to scatter erratically. Unrifled barrels are called "smoothbore" barrels.

The bullet leaves the barrel moving very fast—anywhere from about 700 feet/second (500 miles/hour), up to about 4000 feet/second, depending on the type of gun. The bullet does not travel in a straight line. Like all objects, it is affected by gravity, so during the entire time that it is moving forward, it is also falling. In order to offset this pull of gravity, the barrel of a gun must be elevated at its front end (called the muzzle) in order to hit a distant target. The muzzle must actually point above the target so that the bullet's flight path becomes an arc from the muzzle to the point of impact. This is called the trajectory.

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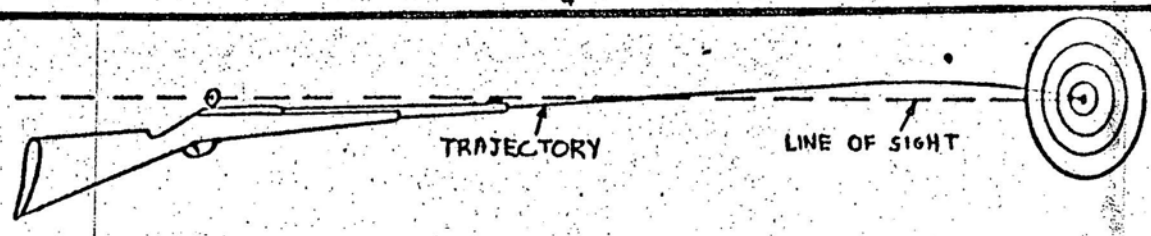


The line of sight, along which the gun is aimed, is not the same as the bullet's trajectory.

Bullet Velocity

The velocity of the bullet has an important effect on the amount of elevation required. The faster a bullet travels, the less time gravity has to act on it; this is why high-velocity ammunition has a "flat" trajectory.

After the bullet leaves the barrel, air resistance immediately begins to slow it down. The rate at which it slows down is dependent on such factors as the weight and shape of the bullet. Ballistics tables for cartridges usually list the velocity at the muzzle, and at 100, 200, and 300 yards. The effect of air resistance is seen in the fact that a typical rifle cartridge with an extreme range of about 2½ miles would have an extreme range of 47 miles if there were no air resistance!

Gravity isn't the only force acting on the bullet. Wind, even a slight breeze, will make the bullet drift away from the point at which you are aiming. This factor is negligible at very short distances, but in very long range shooting it can be significant. For example, at 300 yards, a mild breeze could make the bullet deviate from the target by as much as 12 to 14 inches.

When the Bullet Hits

The energy of a bullet depends on the weight and velocity of the bullet; it is proportional to the weight of the bullet and to the square of its velocity. This means that if you double the weight of a bullet you double its energy, but if you double its velocity you quadruple its energy.

Bullet weight is measured in grains (485 grains=one ounce), and varies from 29 grains in .22 Short caliber, to over 500 grains for elephant cartridges and rifled shotgun slugs.

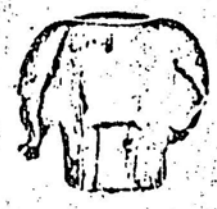
Energy is measured in foot-pounds, an engineering unit(a one pound weight falling one foot would strike with one foot-pound of energy). Because the bullet velocity decreases with distance, the bullet energy also decreases; that is why ballistic tables list energy at the muzzle and at various distances. The energy of cartridges varies greatly—from 50 footpounds for the little .22 rimfire short cartridge, up to 5000 foot pounds for the gigantic .458 Winchester magnum cartridge, used for hunting elephants and rhinos.

Bullet Construction

In general, the killing power or stopping power of a cartridge is dependent on the energy; the greater the energy, the greater the killing power. But it also has a lot to do with other factors, especially the construction of the bullet.

Bullets used for hunting are designed to expa impact, creating greater tissue damage and shock bullets have a lead core and a partial jacket mad harder metal. The tip is either exposed soft lead o hollow point, so that the bullet "mushrooms" w hits, often more than doubling its diamete diagram). Because of this rapid expansion, this t bullet will generally come to rest inside the target, means that it transfers all of its energy to the targe

The opposite type of bullet is the military type, is completely jacketed and expands very little, if Such a bullet will produce a relatively clean wou will often go right through the body without lo great deal of its velocity. According to the convention of 1902, fully jacketed bullets are th type allowable for military use, the theory beir they will produce cleaner, more humane wounds a suffering.



Perfectly mushroomed bullet after impact. Note its diameter has almost doubled.

On the other hand, only soft point bullets are for hunting game. The theory here is that so ammo is likely to kill instantly while full jackete might only wound the animal, which could then to lie a lingering death, with greater suffering.

While the Geneva Convention applies to forces, it does not apply to domestic police for are free to use any type of ammunition and g avail themselves of soft point ammo. High pow have so much energy that even with full jackete they have a great deal of killing power, but in th handgun cartridges, which have much smaller soft point and hollow point bullets are much p to full jacketed bullets (see below for discu handgun bullets). In addition to milita semi-jacketed bullets, there are also cast lea which have no jackets at all. These are often made or homemade bullets used for practice. not practical in very high velocity cartridges, w high pressure and heat necessitates a metal jack the gases.

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There are additional factors which affect killing power. Suppose you had two bullets, one light and moving very fast, and the other heavy and moving relatively slowly, with the same amount of energy. Which one would have more killing power? This is a difficult question to answer, since there are some advantages to both types of cartridges. Very fast moving bullets take on a special behavior. For example, the U.S. M-16 rifle used in Vietnam uses a very small bullet (55 grains) moving at a very high velocity (3400 feet/second). Because of its very high velocity, this bullet tends to tumble end over end when it enters a body, creating much greater tissue damage, similar to a soft point bullet. Therefore, the M-16 cartridge can be said to violate the spirit of the Geneva Convention, even though the bullet is fully jacketed.

On the other hand, there are disadvantages to ultra high speed bullets—they are very easily deflected if they hit even a blade of grass, and can even disintegrate if they hit a small branch. A heavier slower bullet would be deflected much less. The standard Vietcong cartridge as used in the AK 47 rifle uses a heavier (120 grain) and slower (2300 feet/second) cartridge. Many military specialists think that this cartridge is superior to the M-16 cartridge.

Bullet Penetration

In some situations, a bullet must penetrate some obstacles such as a wall, car door, metal plates, etc. In such cases, the fully jacketed military bullet may be preferable to the expanding soft point bullet, since the converse of rapid expansion is poorer penetration. The fully jacketed 30-06 military bullet will, at 50 yards, penetrate through 70 inches of solid 1-inch thick pine boards. The same bullet with a soft-point would expand and penetrate a much shorter distance. For ultra high penetration, there are "metal piercing" bullets, with a hardened steel tip, designed to penetrate through armor plate. Of course, they won't expand at all.

Calibers and Cartridges

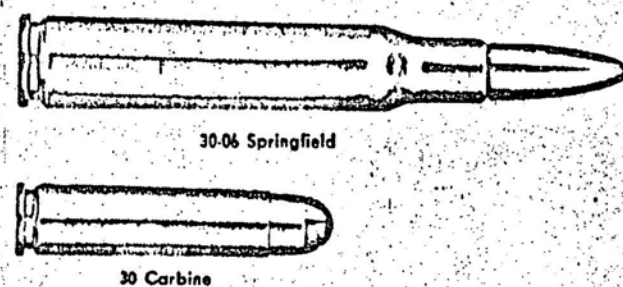
"Caliber" refers to the interior diameter of the barrel or the diameter of the bullet. English or American cartridges have caliber designate in hundreds or thousands of an inch, (.30) or (.308). European calibers are expressed in millimeters, such as 9 mm, 7.65 mm, etc. Caliber usually refers to the bore diameter—that is, measurements made from the top of the raised surfaces between the grooves in the barrel. The diameter of the bullet is a little bigger, so that it can fit into the grooves and provide a gas-tight seal. For example, bullets for .30 caliber guns are actually .308 inches in diameter.

In any given caliber there can be more than one cartridge type, since caliber refers only to bullet diameter and not to the dimensions of the cartridge case. For example the .30 caliber M-1 carbine cartridge and the .30-06 are both .30 caliber, but they are very different cartridges, as the picture shows. With a few important exceptions, any gun will fire only one type of cartridge—that for which it is chambered.

The names of various cartridges don't seem to follow any simple rule. For example the standard U.S. rifle cartridge through World War II is called the .30-06 (pronounced "thirty odd six"), because it is .30 caliber and was adopted in 1906. The 7x57 Mauser is 7 mm caliber and the length of the case is 57 mm. Even the caliber designation isn't always accurate: the .38 Special, a popular handgun cartridge, actually has a bore diameter of .357.

Most of the standard military cartridges of various countries are actually very similar to each other. The names of the common ones are: U.S. .30-06; England .303 British; Germany 8 mm Mauser (also called 8x57 and 7.92 mm Mauser); Japan 7.7 mm Arisaka; Italy 6.5 mm and 7.35 mm Caracano, Spain 7 mm Mauser; Argentina, Brazil, Belgium 7.65 mm Mauser; Russia 7.62 mm Russian.

There are also many sporting rifle cartridges available, ranging from small high velocity, to very heavy powerful cartridges such as the various Magnum rifle cartridges.



Both cartridges are .30 caliber, but the .30-06 is almost 3 times as powerful as the carbine cartridge.

HOW TO READ A BALLISTICS TABLE

Most of the information discussed so far can be seen by looking at ballistics tables which are published by various ammo manufacturers. These tables list all of the cartridges made, with various bullet weights, and describe their ballistics, i.e., their energy and velocity at the muzzle and at various distances, and how "curved" their trajectory is, that is, how many inches above or below the line of sight the bullet will impact when the rifle is sighted in at 100 yards.

Let's take a look at the .30-06 Springfield with 180 grain bullet. Looking at the table, we find that the muzzle velocity is 2700 ft/sec. At 300 yards it is

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RIFLE BALLISTICS

Cartridge	Bullet Wt. Grs.	Bullet Style	Velocity Foot Seconds Muzzle	Velocity 100 Yds.	Velocity 200 Yds.	Velocity 300 Yds.	Energy Foot Pounds Muzzle	Energy 100 Yds.	Energy 200 Yds.	Energy 300 Yds.	Inches above (+) or below (−) line of sight. Rifle sighted for 100 yds. 50 Yds.	200 Yds.	300 Yds.
.30-30 Winchester H.V.	170	I.B.S.P.	2220	1890	1630	1410	1860	1350	1000	750	+0.7	−8.2	−29.6
.30 Remington H.V.	170	I.B.S.P.	2220	1890	1630	1410	1860	1350	1000	750	+0.6	−9.5	−33.8
.30-40 Krag H.V.	180	I.B.S.P.	2470	2120	1830	1590	2440	1790	1340	1010	+0.3	−6.4	−23.4
.30-40 Krag H.V.	180	I.B.P.S.P.	2470	2250	2040	1850	2440	2020	1660	1370	+0.3	−6.1	−20.2
.30-40 Krag H.V.	220	I.B.S.P.	2200	1930	1700	1510	2360	1820	1410	1110	+0.5	−8.3	−28.5
.30/06 Springfield Hi-Speed	110	P.S.P.	3420	2940	2490	2090	2850	2110	1510	1070	0.0	−3.4	−13.1
.30/06 Springfield H.V.	180	I.B.S.P.	2700	2330	2010	1740	2910	2170	1610	1210	+0.2	−5.8	−19.2
.30/06 Springfield H.V.	220	I.B.H.P.	2410	2120	1870	1670	2830	2190	1710	1360	+0.3	−6.7	−23.6
.30/06 Springfield H.V.	220	I.B.S.P.	2410	2120	1870	1670	2830	2190	1710	1360	+0.3	−6.7	−23.6
.300 H & H Magnum H.V.	220	I.B.S.P.	2620	2320	2050	1830	3350	2630	2050	1630	+0.2	−5.7	−19.1
.300 Savage H.V.	150	I.B.S.P.	2670	2270	1930	1660	2370	1710	1240	915	+0.2	−5.9	−20.4
.300 Savage H.V.	150	I.B.P.S.P.	2670	2390	2130	1890	2370	1900	1510	1190	+0.2	−5.4	−17.9
.300 Savage H.V.	180	I.B.S.P.	2370	2040	1760	1520	2240	1660	1240	921	+0.4	−7.5	−25.3
.300 Savage H.V.	180	I.B.P.S.P.	2370	2160	1960	1770	2240	1860	1530	1250	+0.4	−6.5	−22.3
.303 British	215	S.P.	2180	1900	1660	1460	2270	1720	1310	1020	+0.6	−9.1	−30.2
.303 Savage H.V.	180	I.B.S.P.	2140	1810	1550	1340	1830	1310	960	715	+0.6	−10.0	−33.8
.308 Winchester H.V.	110	P.S.P.	3340	2810	2340	1920	2730	1930	1340	900	0.0	−3.7	−13.6
.308 Winchester H.V.	180	I.B.P.S.P.	2610	2390	2170	1970	2720	2230	1870	1540	+0.3	−5.0	−17.8
.32 Remington H.V.	170	I.B.S.P.	2220	1890	1610	1400	1860	1350	975	740	+0.6	−9.5	−33.3
.32 Win. Spec. H.V.	170	I.B.H.P.	2230	1920	1630	1410	1960	1390	1000	750	+0.5	−8.5	−29.8
.32 Win. Spec. H.V.	170	I.B.S.P.	2230	1920	1630	1410	1960	1390	1000	750	+0.5	−8.5	−29.8
.32-20 Winchester H.V.	80	M.C.H.P.	2100	1430	1090	950	780	365	210	160	+1.0	−16.2	−53.1
.32-20 Winchester	100	Lead	1290	1060	940	840	370	250	195	155	+2.8	−30.1	−97.2
.32-20 Winchester	100	S.P.	1290	1060	940	840	370	250	195	155	+2.8	−30.1	−97.2
.32-40 Winchester	165	S.P.	1440	1250	1100	1030	760	570	445	390	+1.9	−21.5	−70.3
.348 Winchester H.V.	150	S.P.	2890	2360	1860	1420	2780	1850	1150	670	+0.1	−5.1	−20.2
.348 Winchester H.V.	200	I.B.S.P.	2530	2140	1820	1570	2840	2030	1470	1090	+0.3	−7.1	−23.7
.35 Remington H.V.	150	I.B.P.S.P.	2400	1960	1580	1280	1920	1280	835	545	+0.4	−8.1	−30.7
.35 Remington H.V.	200	I.B.H.P.	2210	1830	1540	1310	2170	1490	1050	760	+0.7	−10.9	−39.4
.35 Remington H.V.	200	I.B.S.P.	2210	1830	1540	1310	2170	1490	1050	760	+0.7	−10.9	−39.4
.351 Win. Self-Loading	180	S.P.	1850	1500	1310	1140	1370	975	685	520	+1.0	−14.5	−51.8
.351 Win. Self-Loading	177	M.C.	1850	1500	1310	1140	1370	975	685	520	+1.0	−14.5	−51.8
.38-40 Winchester	180	S.P.	1330	1070	960	850	705	455	370	290	+2.7	−29.1	−93.7
.38-55 Winchester	255	S.P.	1320	1160	1050	1000	985	760	625	565	+2.4	−25.1	−81.2
.44-40 Winchester	200	S.P.	1310	1050	940	830	760	490	390	305	+2.8	−29.6	−95.2
.44 Remington Magnum	240	S.P.	1850	1470	1150	980	1820	1120	705	510	+1.1	−16.1	−65.2
.45-70 Government	405	S.P.	1320	1160	1050	990	1570	1210	990	880	+2.4	−25.1	−81.2
7 mm Mauser	175	S.P.	2490	2170	1900	1680	2110	1830	1400	1100	+0.3	−6.4	−22.[illegible]
	170	I.B.S.P.	2570	2140	1790	1520	2470	1730	1210	870	+0.3	−6.6	−21.7
			[illegible]	[illegible]	1960	1700	2630	1950	1470	[illegible]	+0.2	−6.[illegible]	−20.[illegible]

down to 1740 ft/sec. If the rifle sights were adjusted so that the gun would hit to the point of aim at 100 yards, and you were then to shoot at a target 300 yards away, the bullet would hit 19.2 inches too low. In order to hit the target, then, you should aim 19 inches high at 300 yards. Thus, from the information in a ballistics table, you know how to shoot at given distances. Marine snipers in Vietnam are made to memorize ballistics tables for the cartridge they are using.

Next, look at the .30-06 110 grain bullet. Since this is a lighter bullet, it moves out much faster, with a muzzle velocity of 3400 ft/sec. Because it is faster, it has a flatter trajectory. At 300 yards, the 110 grain bullet is only 13 inches too low.

Again, compare the energies of the 220 grain and the 110 grain .30-06 cartridges. The 110 gr. starts out with slightly more muzzle energy, but because its velocity falls off quicker since it is higher to begin with, at 200 yards, the 220 grain bullet has more energy than the 110 grain bullet.

Looking at the table, we can see that there are three basic types of high power rifle cartridges. The first are the so called "Varmint" cartridges firing small caliber light bullets at very high velocity, e.g., 220 Swift cartridge has a 48 grain bullet moving at 4100 ft/sec. These are very flat-shooting, extremely accurate cartridges used to fire at small "varmints" at long distances. There is only one military cartridge of this type, the .223 Remington, used in the M-16 rifle. Second are the standard military cartridges, mentioned earlier, all of which have very similar ballistics. (Compare .30-06 and 8 mm Mauser ballistics). These are capable of accurate long range firing and have sufficient man stopping power at usable ranges (after all this is what they were designed for). Third are ultra high power big game cartridges, which have more energy than military cartridges and are used for hunting big game. Examples: 7 mm Remington Magnum, .300 Winchester Magnum, and .458 Winchester magnum. These have no military or police use.

By studying these tables, you can get a good idea of the performance of various guns. They will also clear up a lot of misconceptions and wild assertions about the capabilities of some cartridges, etc.

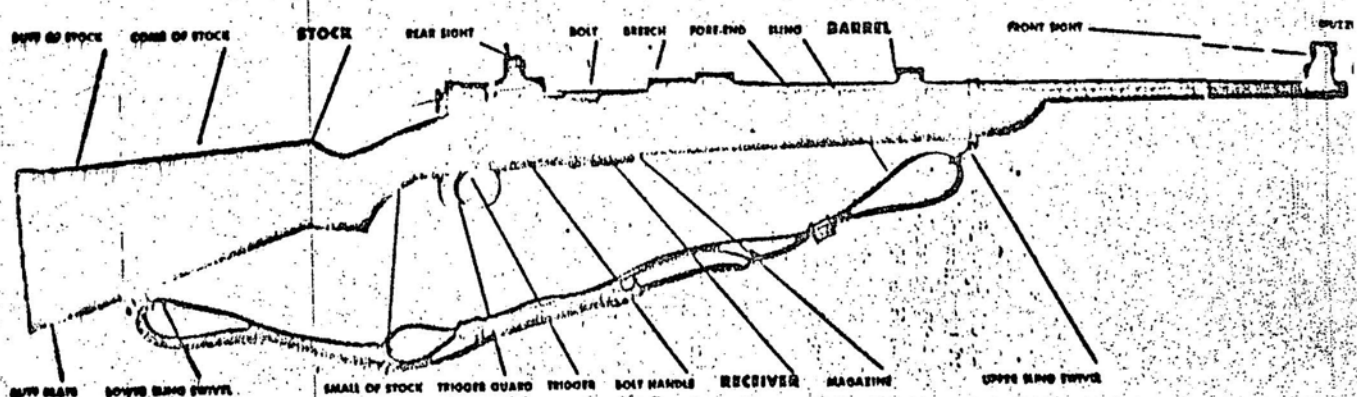
Rifles

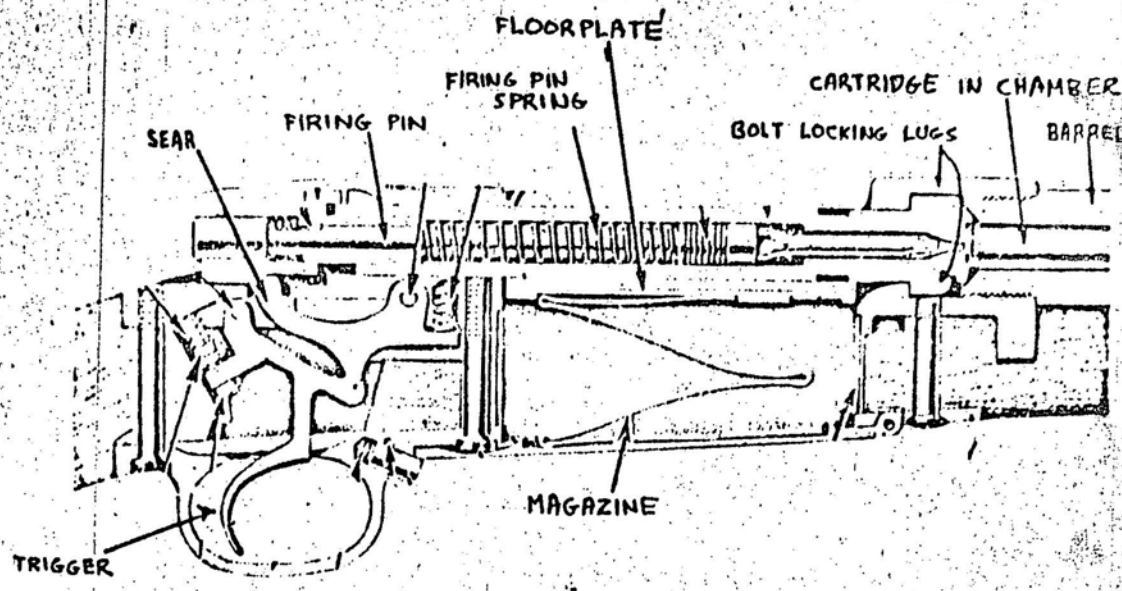
The high power rifle is used for shooting at long distances, where the high velocity and stability of the bullet mean high accuracy. Generally speaking, a high power rifle is not very suitable for use in close quarters such as in most self defense situations. For one thing, it is too powerful; a .30-06 bullet would penetrate the wall of your house and several walls in the neighbors' house before coming to rest. Also, a typical rifle weighs 7½ to 9 pounds, is fairly long, and is unwieldy to handle quickly.

In shooting at longer ranges, however, the rifle comes into its own. Properly designed rifles are capable of extreme accuracy. Snipers in Vietnam are reportedly scoring hits routinely at 500-1000 yards, and often at distances up to a mile.

How a Rifle Works

The most common type of rifle is called a "bolt action" and is pictured below. The rear part of the bore of the barrel is enlarged so that the cartridge just fits in it. This is called the chamber, and the cartridge sits in it when it is fired.



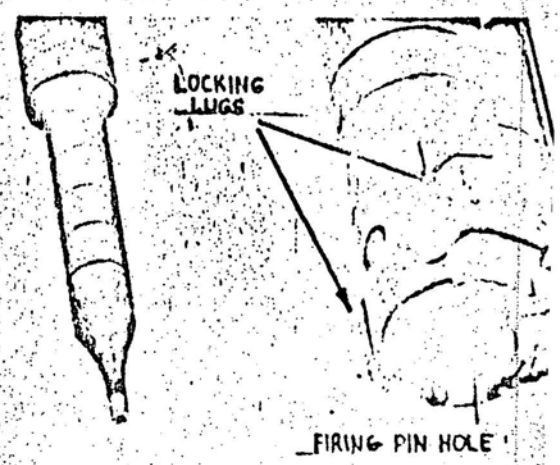


Cross section of a Mauser type rifle action. Note the two bolt locking lugs and the firing pin inside the hollow bolt.

The walls of a brass pistol or rifle shell have some flexibility so that as the gas pressure goes up, the walls expand to fit snugly in the firing chamber of the gun. This seals in the gas which is produced when the powder explodes and prevents it from blowing back through the gun, possibly injuring the shooter. After the bullet leaves the barrel, the pressure quickly dissipates, and the walls of the shell contract so that it is easily extracted. The case alone could never stand such high pressures were it not for the great strength built into the actions of modern guns. The empty cases are ejected, and can be used over again by inserting a new primer, powder charge, and bullet.

Since the burning gases generate such high pressure, the chamber must be closed tightly at the moment or firing, and this is done by the **bolt**, which has two locking lugs that fit into recesses in the receiver. Directly under the bolt is the magazine, where the cartridges are kept. Starting with the bolt in the rear position, when it is pushed forward, it picks up the top cartridge in the magazine and pushes it into the chamber. The bolt is then rotated ¼ turn to the right, which engages the locking lugs and locks the bolt in position. The bolt is hollow, and inside it is the **firing pin**. As the bolt is pushed forward, the firing pin spring is compressed and the firing pin is made to stay back. When the trigger is pulled the firing pin is released; it snaps forward and strikes the cartridge primer which ignites the powder. Then, when the bolt is turned to open and pulled back, the empty case gets pulled out by a little hook called an **ejector**, which slips over the groove in the cartridge head. The bolt is then in the rear position, and pushing it forward pushes the next cartridge into the chamber, etc.

[illegible] the gun, you go through the following



Front end of Mauser bolt and firing pin extractor, locking lugs, and firing pin hole.

rotate bolt to open, pull back, and so on as lon
are cartridges in the magazine (which usually h
6 cartridges).

This type of rifle has been around since th
and is still very popular as a hunting rifle. Unt
of World War II it was the standard infantry rifl
armies, and it is still seeing extensive combat
in many parts of the Third World. But mos
armies have replaced their bolt action r
semi-automatic and even more recently, a

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SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLES

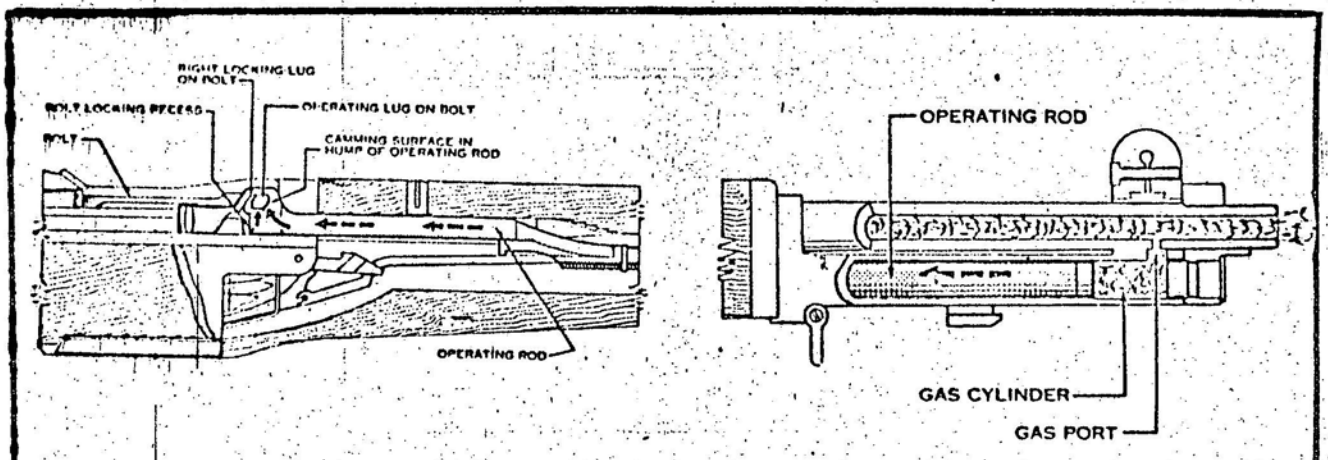
The main difference between the semi-automatic rifle and the bolt action is that the semi-automatic utilizes some of the energy of the cartridge to open and close the bolt, so that all the shooter does is pull the trigger for each shot. This creates two big advantages over the bolt action. First, you can shoot more shots much more quickly, since the bolt is opened and closed automatically practically instantaneously. Also, many semi-automatic rifles have bigger magazine capacities. Secondly, since with a semi-automatic you don't have to move your hand, you can keep your eye lined up on the sights from one shot to the next. With a bolt action, you have to take your hand off the trigger to open the bolt, and in so doing you upset the sight pattern; you then have to line up the sights again for the next shot. This takes more time, and you may have difficulty pinpointing the target again.

For most purposes then, the semi-automatic is preferable to the bolt action, although for extremely long range shooting a good bolt action is more accurate. Also, a semi-automatic rifle may experience some feeding problems if hollow point or soft point ammo is used.

How the Semi-Automatic Rifle Works

Basically, the semi-automatic works by tapping off some of the high pressure gas in the barrel to operate a small piston which drives a rod that pushes the bolt back. As the bolt gets slammed back, it also compresses a spring that then pushes the bolt forward. Notice the small hole in the barrel near the muzzle. When the bullet goes past this hole, some of the high pressure gas flows through this hole into the cylinder just below the barrel, slamming the piston back with great force. This piston imparts enough momentum to the operating rod to make it go all the way back, opening the bolt, extracting the case, cocking the firing pin and compressing the return spring. The return spring then closes the bolt.

To load the first cartridge into the chamber you obviously cannot utilize the energy of the fired cartridge, so that for the first cartridge the operating rod must be pulled back by hand.



Semi-automatic rifle. As gas enters cylinder through port, operating rod gets slammed back and opens bolt.

What Type of Rifle Should You Buy?

The first question is what caliber, or cartridge should the rifle be chambered for. Varmint type cartridges are probably not a good choice because although they are very accurate out to long distances, they don't have enough stopping power at long distances for man-sized targets. The extra power of the magnum cartridges isn't really necessary for use against man-sized targets, so the logical choice is one of the military cartridges. As mentioned, most of these have similar ballistics, but there is a good case to be made for buying a rifle chambered for the .30-06. Ammunition is much more plentiful, and a great variety of commercial ammunition is available. For example, you can buy six different commercial 30-06 cartridges from 110 grain to 220 grain bullets, plus excellent U.S. Army surplus ammo, as well as armor piercing ammo. In 8 mm Mauser, on the other hand, there is only one type of commercial cartridge available, and much of the military surplus ammo may be corrosive primed. Also, new import restrictions forbid the importation of any more foreign surplus ammo, so that when current stocks get scarce, prices will shoot up. It also makes sense to standardize a caliber among a group of people, so that the same ammunition can be used.

However, you should keep in mind that many rifles for foreign cartridge are cheaper, and their ballistics are nearly identical to the .30-06, provided you have good quality ammunition.

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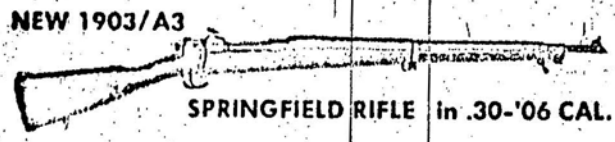
While there are many different brands of rifles, most good bolt action rifles are either built around the model 1898 Mauser or are copies of this famous rifle. This applies to military rifles such as the U.S. Springfield and Japanese Arisaka as well as to commercial high quality rifles, such as are made by Winchester Remington.

When buying a bolt action rifle you can buy as much rifle as you want, spending as little as $30 and going up to $250.

RECOMMENDED TYPES (all prices are for guns in excellent or new condition).

1. $30 to $50: Model 1895 and 1898 Mausers in European calibers such as 8 mm, 7.65 mm, and 7 mm Mauser, plus model 1914 Enfield in .303. These are all very good guns, and can be quite accurate. The standard sights are very poor for accurate shooting, however. Big disadvantage is European calibers. Beware of late war production (1945) Arisakas and 98 Mausers, when quality deteriorated greatly.

NEW 1903/A3



SPRINGFIELD RIFLE in .30-'06 CAL.

2. $50 to $65: Any of the following military rifles, all .30-06:

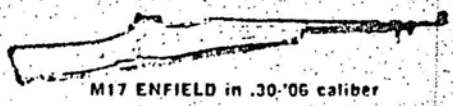
Model 1903 Springfield,
Model 1917 Enfield,
Model 1898 Mauser (in caliber .30-06)

These are the best military bolt actions made. Sometimes they are capable of extremely high accuracy, but this is a matter of luck, although all specimens are reasonably accurate. The 1903A3 Springfield has an adjustable rear sight; the others have relatively poor sights. Excellent value for the money.

(NOTE: Do NOT buy a Springfield rifle made at Springfield arsenal with a serial no. less than 800,000 or one made at Rock Island arsenal with serial no. less than 285,000, because models prior had a brittle receiver, which could crack with dangerous results. The serial number and the arsenal of manufacture are stamp top of the receiver.)

3. $75 to $125: Lower priced commercial sp rifles, sporterized Springfields and Mausers. I price range you will be getting a rifle a little accurate, with a stock that is easier to hold for ac shooting, adjustable sights, and adjustable, lighter pull. Also, it is very easy to mount a telescopic si such rifles, whereas to mount a scope on a militar requires some machining, that will cost around $2 gun store. So if you plan to mount a scope on a r may actually be cheaper to buy a sporter or a sporterized military rifle.

4. $125 to $175: Better quality bolt action such as the Winchester Model 70, Remington Mode Browning bolt action, Ruger Model M70. These ar accurate rifles, although cheaper sporters will som match them.



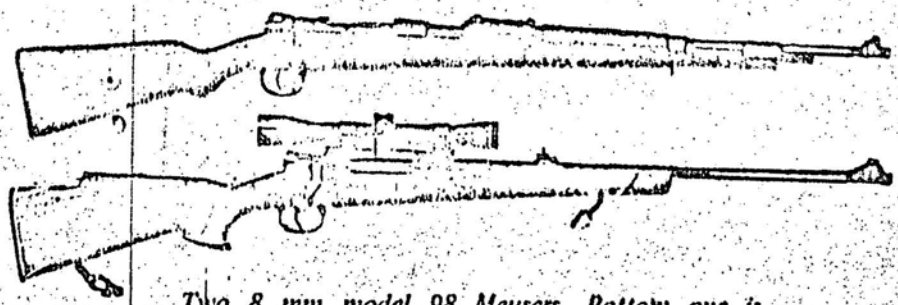
M17 ENFIELD in .30-'06 caliber

5. $100 to $250: For the ultimate in accuracy Remington .30-06 model 40XB with a heavy barr duplicates the rifle now being used by Marine sni Vietnam.

RECOMMENDED SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLES

In semi-automatic rifles there are really on recommendations: the M-1 Garand, in .30-06, a Belgian FN Model 1949, in .30-06 or 7 mm Mause

The Garand was the standard U.S. rifle from 1 1954 and is still used by the National Guard. It round preloaded clips, which can be quickly ir For a semi-automatic it is very accurate, an reliable. It sells locally for $100 to $135. Try not one with a "welded receiver," which will show small line of pockmarks on the outside. Thes assembled out of spare parts and receivers cho two by the U.S. government, at the behest of manufacturers.



Two 8 mm model 98 Mausers. Bottom one is sporterized version made out of military rifle shown at top.

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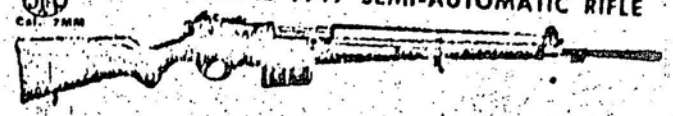
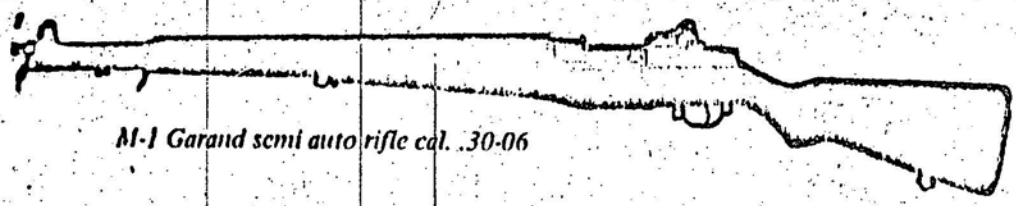
The FN Model 49 is also an excellent semi auto, and is generally available a little cheaper—around $80 to $90 7 mm and around $100 in .30-06.

F.N. MODEL 1949 SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLE





M-1 Garand semi auto rifle cal. .30-06

THE M-1 CARBINE

M-1 Carbine

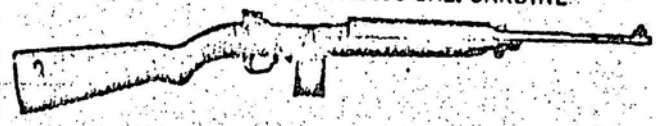
The M-1 carbine is neither a high power rifle nor a handgun—it is in a class all by itself. It is small (5½ pounds), short, semi-automatic, and fires a special cartridge much smaller than the .30-06.

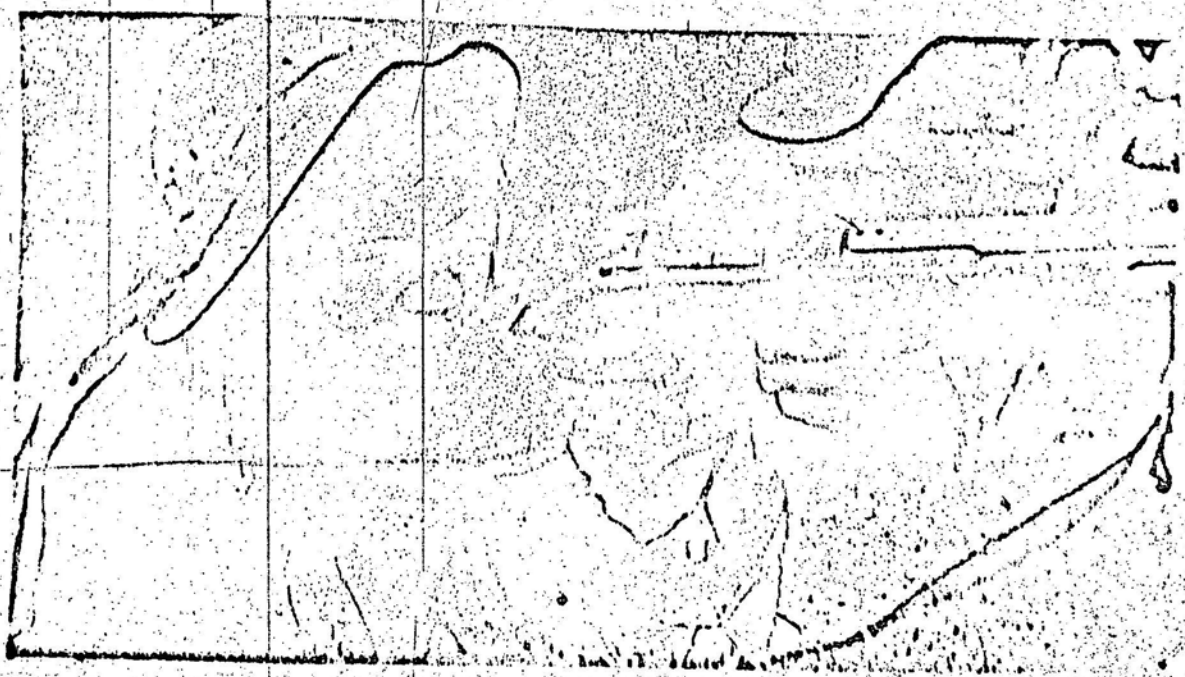
For these reasons it is an excellent weapon for self defense.

While it does not have the power or accuracy for very long range shooting, it is amply powerful and accurate at 100 to 150 yards. Because it is small and short, it can be handled quickly. Another advantage is that it has removable clips, which can hold 30 rounds. You can keep several on hand fully loaded, which gives the carbine a great deal of firepower. Since its sights are similar to a regular rifle, it is a good weapon on which to learn rifle marksmanship.

Good quality U.S. surplus carbine ammo is available for ten cents a round and commercial ammo with soft point bullets is also available. Highly recommended for self defense. Current price is $90 to $100. U.S. surplus, plus two commercial versions made by Universal and Plainfield are available.

M-1 TYPE .30 CAL. CARBINE





M-1 carbine is widely used in Vietnam

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Handguns

Handguns are strictly short range weapons. They are difficult to aim, and they shoot cartridges much less powerful than rifle cartridges. For most people, 25 yards would be a maximum range for reliably hitting a man-sized target.

With these disadvantages, why would anyone want a handgun? The answer is simply their size. No other type of gun can be carried in a coat pocket, a purse or a glove compartment, and no gun can match a handgun for the speed with which it can be brought into use. *(Note: while pointing out the concealibility of hand, should be noted that it is illegal in California to handgun in a concealed state. See section on gu*

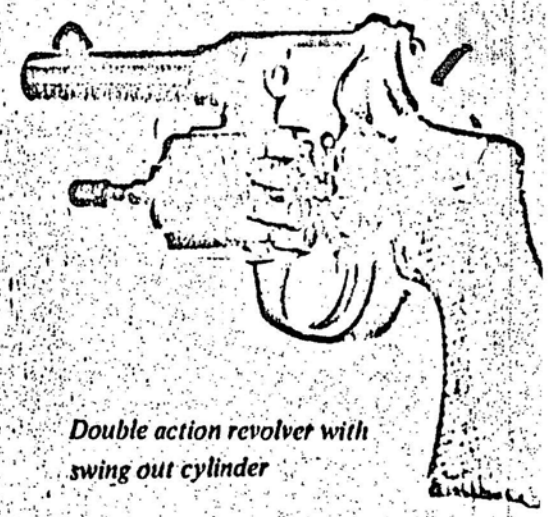
Militarily, handguns are used very little, but t the main armament of domestic police, who a adept at using handguns, and often hit young bl the back at 50 yards.

There are two basic types of handguns: revolv automatic pistols.

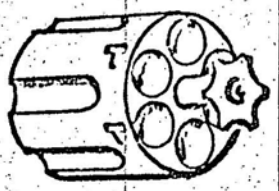
Revolvers

A revolver has a revolving cylinder, which has 5 or 6 separate chambers, into which the cartridges fit. As the cylinder revolves, one chamber at a time lines up with the barrel, and the cartridge is then fired. Pul g the trigger for the next shot rotates the cylinder so the next cartridge lines up with the barrel. After all the shots are fired, the cylinder is swung out, the empty cases are ejected, and new cartridges are loaded in the chambers.

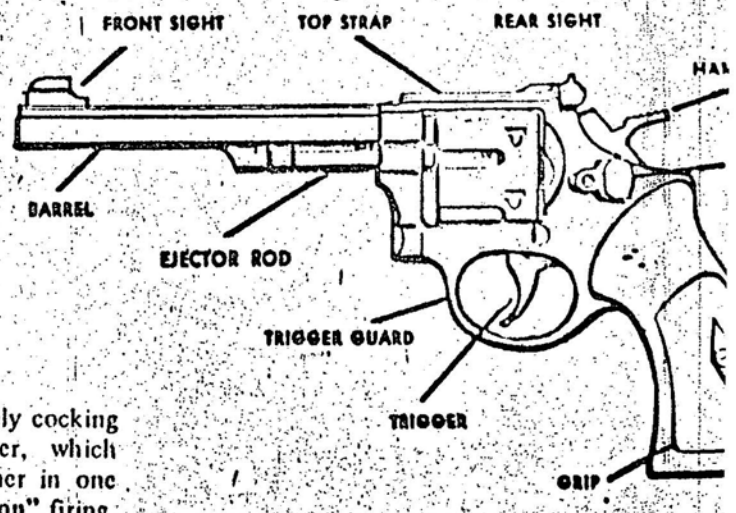
Modern revolvers are both "double action" and "single action." At the rear of the revolver is a hammer, which can be cocked back. When the hammer is cocked, it can be reloaded by a very light pull on the trigger. The hammer then snaps forward, pushing the firing pin into the cartridge primer. When the gun is fired this way, where the hammer is first cocked and then the trigger is pulled, it is called firing "single action."



Double action revolver with swing out cylinder



THE CYLINDER



The gun can also be fired without separately cocking the hammer, by just pulling the trigger, which automatically cocks and releases the hammer in one smooth operation. This is called "double action" firing. Double action shooting is much faster since the hammer isn't cocked separately, but it makes pulling the trigger harder, so it is not quite as accurate as single action firing.

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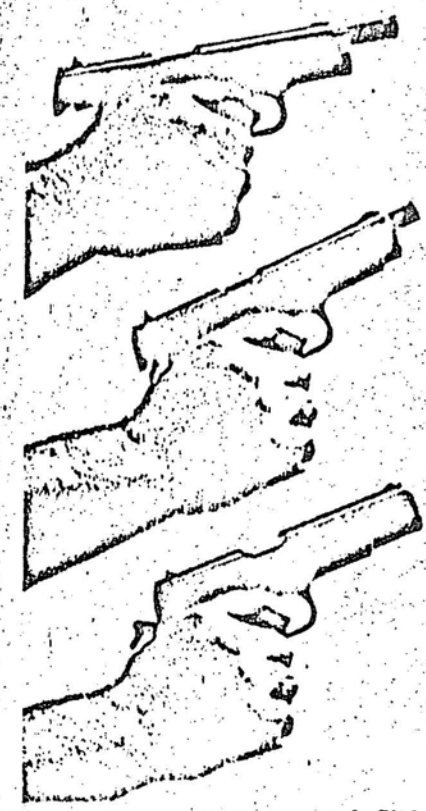
Automatic Pistols

An automatic pistol is really a small version of a semi-automatic rifle, where some of the energy of the cartridge is used to operate the bolt, and all you do is pull the trigger for each shot. Actually, instead of a bolt, most auto pistols have a "slide" which completely encloses the barrel and which slides back after the gun is fired, ejecting the empty case and cocking the hammer. The slide then snaps forward, chambering another round (see picture). Automatic pistols have removable magazines which fit into the handgrip and hold from seven to 14 rounds of ammunition. With extra loaded magazines on hand, which can be inserted into the gun in a couple of seconds, it is possible to keep up a very high rate of fire. In most automatic pistols, the slide and barrel are locked together at the moment of firing, just as in a bolt action rifle. When the cartridge is fired both barrel and slide recoil backwards as a unit about ¼ inch. By this time the bullet is out of the barrel. The barrel at this point stops moving backwards and unlocks from the slide, which keeps moving backwards and ejects the fired case. This type of pistol is called "short recoil locked breech pistol," and is the most common type.

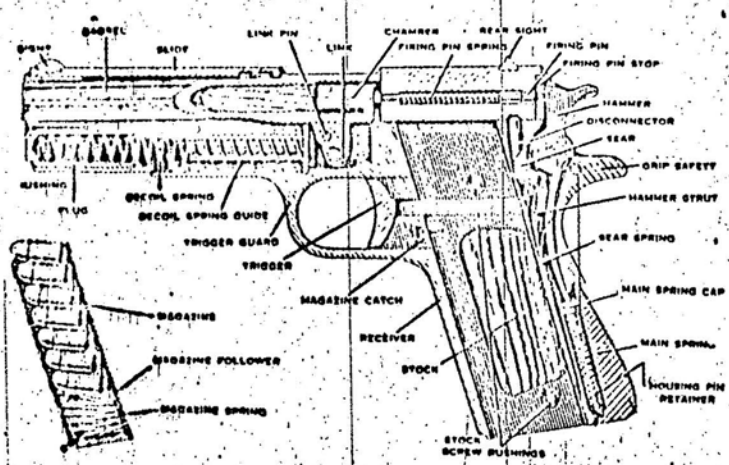


Firing sequence with auto pistol. Slide snaps back and forward after firing. Note that it cocks the hammer.

Automatic vs. Revolver

Automatics and revolvers each have their advantages. The automatic has greater firepower (more shots can be fired quickly). But, because each cartridge has to go from the magazine up a ramp into the chamber, it is somewhat susceptible to jams, especially if soft point ammo is used where the soft lead tip may catch on the ramp. Also, if you have a misfire (the cartridge does not go off), the slide must be pulled back by hand to clear the unfired cartridge and chamber a fresh cartridge. This takes valuable time in a self defense situation.

If you have a misfire with a revolver, you simply pull the trigger again, which will rotate the next cartridge in line with the barrel. (Actually, with modern commercial ammunition, misfires are extremely rare). The revolver, on the other hand, takes longer to reload. Conclusion: The automatic has greater firepower, the revolver has slightly better reliability. The military uses automatics, while almost all police, undercover agents, private detectives, etc., use revolvers, since 100% reliability is of utmost importance to them.



Internal parts of Colt .45 auto pistol

What Type of Handgun Should You Buy?

The first step, as with the rifle, is to decide on the caliber and cartridge type. While there are dozens of different automatic pistol cartridges available, only three are recommended: 9 mm Luger, .45 ACP (Automatic Colt Pistol), and .38 Super. Why?

First of all, any cartridge smaller than these does not provide enough stopping power. If you use a gun in a self defense situation it probably means your life or someone else's life is in imminent danger, and you want a gun that will stop the assailant. There are many cases in which people have been hit by various small caliber guns and have kept right on coming.

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There are a few other large caliber automatic pistol cartridges, such as 9 mm Bergmann, but they are scarce and ammo is hard to get, so they are not recommended.

The 9 mm Luger (also called 9 mm Parabellum) is in very widespread use worldwide, being the standard pistol cartridge of all NATO countries except the U.S. Standard load is 350 to 375 footpounds; can be handloaded somewhat hotter. Military surplus ammo readily available, as is standard commercial metal jacketed ammo. In addition, you can buy soft point ammo which greatly increases stopping power. Has moderate recoil. Highly recommended.

The .45 ACP is the U.S. military pistol cartridge. Shoots a slow moving, heavy bullet with about 350 footpounds of energy. Ammo is widely available, and fairly cheap. Recommended, but recoil is more severe than 9 mm, often making it hard for beginners to shoot accurately.

The .38 Super, with 470 footpounds of energy, is the most powerful automatic pistol cartridge. However, this is not a military cartridge, and only metal-jacketed commercial ammo is available. The potential of the cartridge can only be realized with soft point bullet handloads, which are very effective. Recommended, if you reload.

Automatic Pistol Bullets

In handguns, which have comparatively weak cartridges, bullet design is critical for stopping power. Standard automatic commercial ammo has a metal jacket, which allows for almost no expansion. There is some ammo made which has a partial jacket and a soft point or hollow point. The best automatic pistol ammo is made by Super Vel; it has only recently been made available in gun stores, although it has been available to police departments for two years. It uses a small hollow point bullet moving at high velocity. For example, the 9 mm Super Vel cartridge uses a 90 grain hollow point bullet moving at 1550 ft/sec, compared to the standard load of a 125 grain full jacketed bullet moving at 1150 ft/sec. The stopping power of the Super Vel load is probably twice that of the standard load.

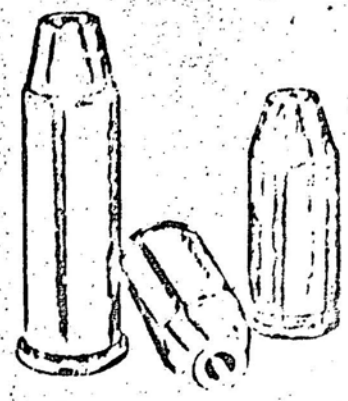
On the other hand, if the bullet must penetrate something like a car door, you would want the fully jacketed bullet.

Note: Some automatic pistols, especially Nazi late war models, will not reliably feed soft point ammunition. Check before you buy.

Revolver Cartridges

Only two revolver cartridges are recommended: the .38 Special and the .357 Magnum. As in the case of pistols, it is foolish to get a revolver that shoots a cartridge less powerful than these.

The .38 Special is the most popular handgun cartridge in the U.S. and is probably used by 75% of U.S. pigs. About 375 footpounds, in the standard heavy load, and ammo is very widely available. Caliber is a [illegible]-bullet diameter is actually .357. It is



Super Vel handgun cartridges with hollo bullets

sometimes called the .38 Smith and Wesson Spec is not to be confused with the .38 Smith and which is an obsolete cartridge.

The .357 Magnum cartridge has a case identica .38 Special, but is one-eighth of an inch long loaded to almost twice the energy of the .38 Sp .38 Special cartridge is fired in a .357 Magnum r but cannot be done vice versa. This makes .3 desirable, since you have a great variety of .38 and .357 magnum loads available.

There are two larger magnum cartridges availa .41 Magnum and the .44 Magnum, which have 1 1150 footpounds of energy respectively. The with them is that you have to be very experience off accurate successive shots, because recoil is sc They are definitely not recommended for be although in the right hands they are very effectiv

In addition, there is another effective revolver the .45 Colt,(also called .45 Long Colt) which h 400 footpounds of energy, with moderate reco for it are somewhat scarce, however, and some are collectors' items which raises their price.

Standard revolver ammunition comes with c bullets, which provide some expansion. Super makes revolver cartridges in .38 Special and the calibers. In a revolver, you can use any shape o since there is no possibility of jamming. In fact, t so called "wad cutter" bullets which have a fl They are very accurate, but must be loaded t velocities.

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SOME RECOMMENDED TYPES OF AUTOMATIC PISTOLS:

1. Browning Hi-Power Cal. 9 mm. One of the best pistols made; magazine holds 14 shots and mechanical design is among the strongest, making it safe to fire the hottest handloads. Cost new is $104. Available used for $80 to $100 depending on condition. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. Even late war models seem to be reliable and well made.

Browning H.P., 9mm, 13 round magazine.

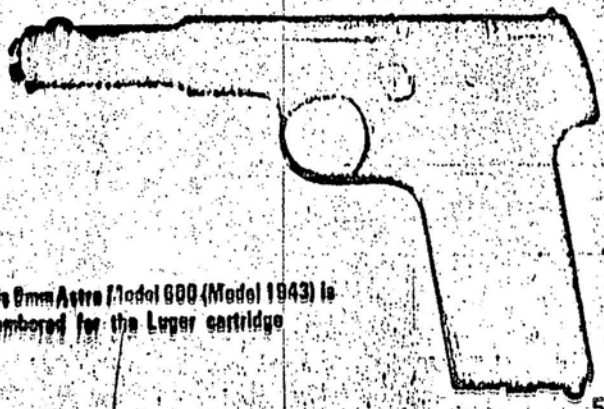
2. Walther P-38: Standard German World War II pistol, caliber 9 mm. Good design; has double action trigger which allows you to carry the gun with a cartridge in the chamber and the hammer down. It then only takes a pull of the trigger to fire it. (Other automatics require you to manually cock the hammer before firing the first shot). Has an 8 shot magazine. Well made, but look out for late war models which deteriorated greatly in quality. Price is $70 to $125, depending on age and condition. Huey Newton's favorite handgun. RECOMMENDED.

RADOM M35 AUTO

A durable modification of the Colt/Browning locked-breech system a limited standard sidearm to German forces during WW II. Rugged and reliable—chambered for 9mm Parabellum. Patterned after Colt .45 M1911.

3. Radom, model P-35. Polish army pistol, very similar to Browning Hi-Power. Its main difference is a smaller magazine capacity of 8 shots. Its comparatively low price ($55 to $75) and strong Browning type action makes this perhaps the best buy in an automatic pistol. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

4. Luger (P-08) German World War I pistol. While well made, this gun is more susceptible to jamming than other types. The fact that it is a collectors' item has driven the price up to the point that it is a poor buy for self defense purposes.



This 9mm Astra Model 600 (Model 1943) is chambered for the Luger cartridge

5. Astra Model 600: Spanish pistol, caliber 9 mm Luger. Very well made, 8 shot magazine, and cheap: current price is $50 to $60.

Its big disadvantage is that it has an internal hammer—which cannot be cocked by itself, but can only be cocked by pulling the slide back. Therefore, it is unsafe to carry with a cartridge in the chamber, since it must be carried with the hammer cocked and if the sear (which holds the hammer back) were to break, the gun could go off. The only really safe way to carry a pistol with an internal hammer is with a loaded magazine but an empty chamber. Then, before the gun can be used, the slide has to be pulled back, which takes valuable time in an emergency situation. Also, this gun has an unusually heavy trigger pull, making accurate shooting more difficult. Not recommended if you can afford to

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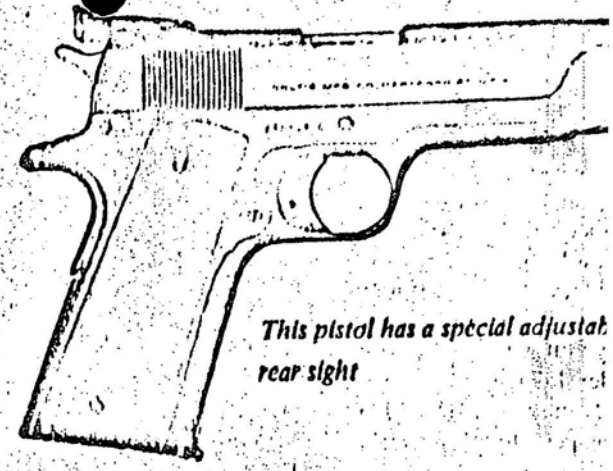
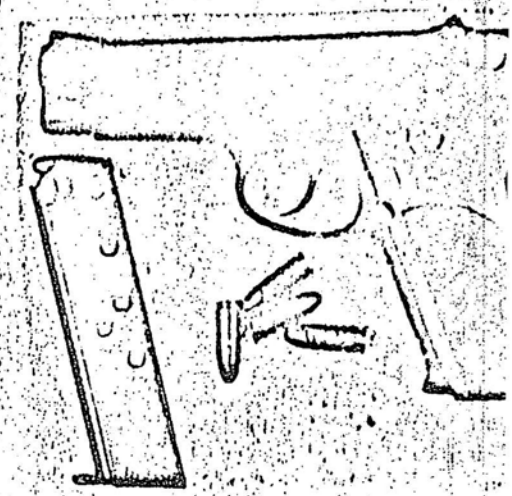
6. Colt .45, Model 1911: Standard American pistol for almost 60 years. Well made, reliable, parts readily available. Caliber is .45 ACP (Automatic Colt Pistol). 8 shot magazine. The main problem: many people find it very difficult to shoot accurately because of heavy recoil, particularly people with weak wrists. Highly recommended, but not for beginners. You should not buy one if you have not shot pistols before. Price varies from $75 to $125 for regular models, and up to $175 for "National Match" models which have special features for target shooting accuracy. This gun is also made in two other calibers: 9 mm Luger (called the Colt Commander), and .38 Super. These are both recommended also. .38 Super ammo is not as readily available, but this is the most powerful automatic pistol cartridge.



This pistol has a special adjustab rear sight

7. Smith and Wesson Model 39: Cal. 9 mm Luger. This is a highly desirable pistol, combining many good features: the strong Browning type basic design, and the double action trigger of the P-38. Has an 8 shot magazine, plus the best sights on any automatic pistol, fully adjustable for windage and elevation. Although the listed retail price is less than $110, this pistol is for some reason very scarce, and when you do find one, the asking price is generally over $150. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, if you have the bread.

7. Others: There are many imitations of the Colt .45 made in Spain and Latin America. Two highly recommended ones are the LLAMA and the STAR, both Spanish, which sell for around $80. The Llama is also available in .38 Super caliber, and the Star is available in 9 mm.

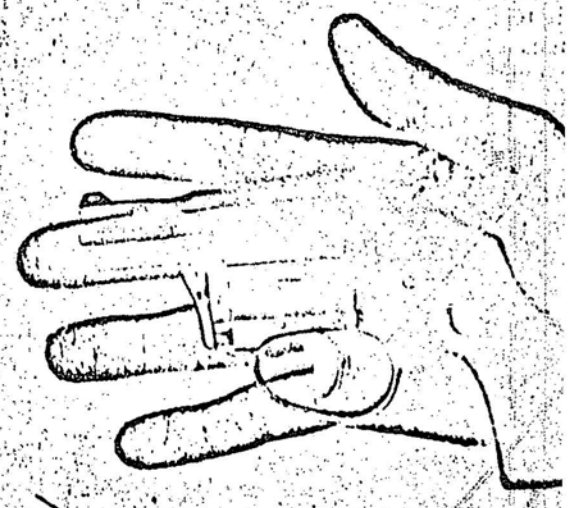


REVOLVER TYPES

Recommended Revolver Types

Modern revolvers have a "swing out cylinder" that swings outwards when you push a catch on the side of the gun. This is the type to get, because it makes reloading much quicker than with other, older types of revolvers. Also, while there are revolvers made that are single action only, for self defense you should get a gun that is both single and double action.

Double action revolvers with swing out cylinders come in both "small frame" and "large frame" types. The small frame type is designed to be concealed—it will easily fit into a pocket, purse, or shoulder holster. It has a five shot cylinder, a short two or three inch barrel and a small handgrip. In .38 Special caliber, this is by far the most powerful concealable handgun, much more effective than the various small caliber pocket automatics. Its disadvantage is that it is very hard to shoot accurately, but this type of gun is mostly used at [illegible] such as across a room, and at such



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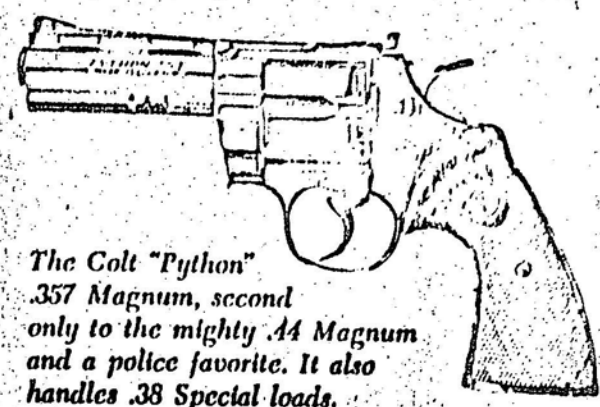
Charter Arms 5 shot .38 Special

Large frame revolvers: The large frame revolver has a six shot cylinder, a heavier, larger and stronger frame, and usually a longer barrel. While less concealable, it is also more accurate. This is the type carried by perhaps 95% of the U.S. police forces. .357 Magnum revolvers come only in the "large frame" type, since they have to be more heavily constructed than the .38 Special. Barrel length is usually two to six inches. A four inch barrel is a good choice for all around use, and is the most common. Actually, a large frame .38 or .357 with a short barrel is concealable, although considerably more bulky than the small frame types. The standard rig for FBI agents is a .357 Magnum with a 2½ inch barrel, carried concealed in a shoulder holster. The more expensive revolvers have rear sights that are adjustable for windage and elevation, while cheaper models have fixed, non adjustable sights.

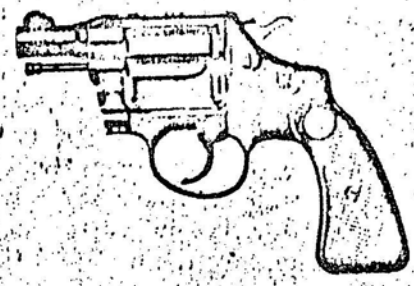


The Colt "Python" .357 Magnum, second only to the mighty .44 Magnum and a police favorite. It also handles .38 Special loads.

RECOMMENDED MODELS:

Small Frame, .38 Special: Excellent models of this type are made by Colt, Smith & Wesson, and Charter Arms—these are definitely the best pocket, concealable guns. Cost is $75 to $100, with the charter arms slightly cheaper than Colts and S&Ws. Barrel length ranges from 1¾ inches to 3 inches.

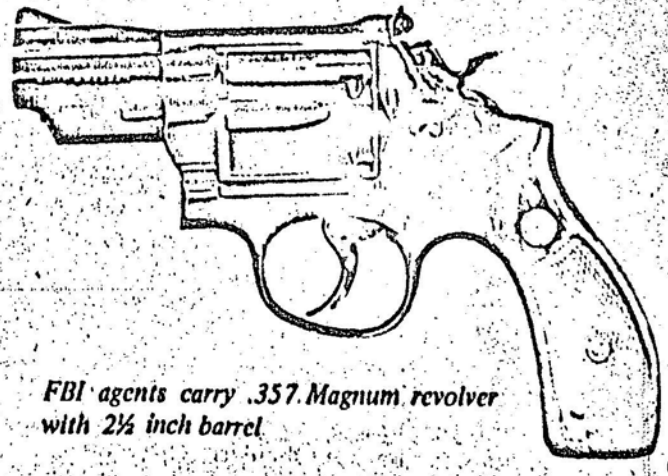
Large Frame, .38 Special: Any .38 Special made by Smith and Wesson or Colt is excellent. The cheapest models are the S&W Military and Police and Colt Police Positive Special. They have fixed non adjustable sights, and they cost about $70 to $100 depending on age. Other S&W and Colt models run more, and have the advantage of adjustable sights.



COLT, Cobra, Revolver .38 Special,

There are also West German, Spanish and Latin American imitations of Colts and S&Ws. The West German ones often seem to be poorly fitted and are not recommended. The best is probably the Spanish Llama, which sells for around $65, and is recommended. The German ones often seem to be poorly fitted and are not recommended. The best is probably the Spanish llama, which sells for around $65, and is recommended. The S&W military and police, selling for about $80 is also highly recommended.

Magnums: Double action magnum revolvers with swing out cylinders are made by Smith and Wesson and Colt only. They are all excellent guns, very well made, with adjustable sights; they are also quite expensive. The cheapest .357 Magnum is the Colt Trooper, which retails for $135. Other models go up in price, for example the Colt Python .357 sells for $175. The .41 and .44 magnums, made only by S&W are also in this price range.



FBI agents carry .357 Magnum revolver with 2½ inch barrel

Other Revolvers

Two other good revolvers show up at gun shows: S & W and Colt World War I Model 1917 revolvers, chambered for .45 ACP and the .45 Long Colt. They are rather bulky, but can be picked up sometimes for $50 to $60.

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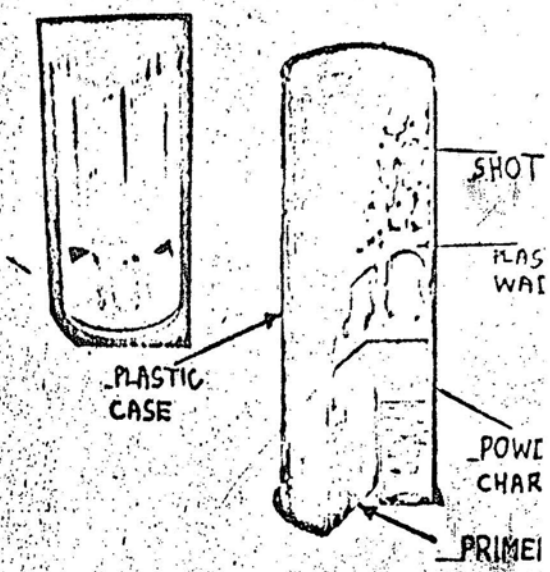
Shotguns

Instead of firing a single spin-stabilized bullet, a shotgun shoots out a number of round lead pellets that scatter outward as they leave the barrel. Because of this scattering effect, you don't have to pinpoint the target in order to hit it—since you are shooting a good number of pellets, the chances of hitting the target are much greater. Shotguns are used for hunting many types of animals and birds, especially flying birds which would be almost impossible to hit with a single bullet. Loaded with large pellets they are used for deer hunting, and are extremely effective self defense weapons.



Cross-section of a shotgun shell and one-piec plastic wad.

Shotgun Shells

The figure shows a shotgun shell. The case is usually made of plastic with a brass head, which has a primer and a flashhole just like a rifle or pistol cartridge. The lead pellets, called "shot," sit inside of a plastic "shot collar" which sits on top of the powder charge. When the gun is fired, the primer is pierced and ignites the powder, just as in a rifle cartridge. The high pressure gases push the entire shot collar with the shot out of the barrel. The plastic collar drops off a few feet past the barrel, and the shot keeps on going. The collar serves two purposes: it is made to fit the barrel tightly, so that it provides a gas seal, and it keeps the soft lead pellets from being deformed by being pressed directly against the barrel. The barrel is smooth inside, with no rifling. The empty plastic cases are ejected after firing, and can be reloaded again, just like brass rifle and pistol cases, although they will not withstand as many reloadings.

Shot Size and Gauges

The size and number of pellets in a shotgun shell varies considerably. The smallest size shot is no. 9 Birdshot, which is about 1/16 inch in diameter. A no. 9 shell may contain 700 of these tiny pellets. The biggest size shot is called 00 Buckshot (pronounced "double oh"). A load of this consists of nine to 15 pellets, each 1/3 inch in diameter. Because of the great number of loads available, a shotgun is very versatile and can be used for hunting anything from small birds to deer, depending on shot size used.

A shotgun is even more versatile through the use of the rifled slug load, which instead of having a number of pellets consists of one large projectile called a slug, which may weigh up to 1 1/8 oz. Since the shotgun barrel is not rifled, the slug cannot be stabilized by spinning. Instead, it gets its stability fromthe fact that most of its weight is in the front, with a hollowed out base (see diagram). This is not as stable as a spinning bullet, so that a rifled slug is not nearly as accurate as a rifle bullet. It is sufficiently accurate, though, out to 75 to 100 yards.

SHOT			BUCKSHOT	
NUMBER	DIAM. IN INCHES	APPROX. PELLETS IN 1 OZ.	NUMBER	DIAM. IN INCHES
12	.05	2385	4	.24
9	.08	585		
8	.09	410	3	.25
7½	.09½	350		
6	.11	225	1	.30
5	.12	170		
4	.13	135	0	.32
2	.15	90		
BB	.18	50	00	.33

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Gauge refers to the diameter of the barrel. The most common are 12, 16, and 20 gauge. 12 gauge is the largest of these, and it is also the most popular and easily available. This is the size to get. 20 gauge is also fairly popular, but 16 gauge is quite rare and ammunition may be hard to get, so you should NOT buy a 16 gauge shotgun, even if it is a bargain. Shotgun shells also come in two different lengths: 2 3/4 inches, and 3 inches (the latter are called Magnum and carry more pellets). For example the three inch 00 Buck load has 15 pellets and the 2 3/4 inch load has 12 pellets. Some shotguns will take only the standard 2 3/4 inch load, while others will take both the 3 inch and the 2 3/4 inch shells.

Choke and Range

If you shoot a shotgun at a large piece of paper at 40 feet and 100 feet, you will find that the pellets are much closer together at the shorter distance, since they spread further and further apart as they go from the barrel. At some distance the pellets will be spread so far apart that they will no longer be effective against the target for which they are intended.

The rate at which the shot spreads out (which determines the effective range of the shotgun), can be varied. For hunting high flying geese and ducks, you would want the shot to stay together for a long distance. For close quarters self defense, you want the shot to begin to spread out very quickly.

Two chief factors determine how the shot will spread--barrel length and "choke." The shorter the barrel, the faster the shot will spread; the longer it is, the closer it will stay together. For fowl hunting, 30 inch barrels are not uncommon. For self defense and police use, 18 to 20 inch barrels are common, 18 inches being the minimum legal length for a shotgun barrel. "Choke" refers to a constriction in the last couple of inches of muzzle end of the barrel. If the diameter of the barrel is constricted a small amount (thirty to fifty thousandths of an inch) near the barrel, this will tend to keep the shot together more. The amount of choke is indicated by the terms: full choke, modified choke, improved choke, and cylinder bore. Full choke is the greatest amount of choke; cylinder bore is the least—actually it means no choke, or reduction in barrel diameter, at all. All shotgun barrels have their choke stamped on them, such as "full," "modified," etc. Some shotguns have adjustable chokes, which vary the amount of choke by turning a ring at the muzzle end of the barrel.

Self Defense Shotguns

For self defense purposes, 00 Buckshot is generally recommended, preferably the 12 gauge 12 pellet load or the 3 inch magnum 15 pellet load. Since the velocity of the pellets falls off rapidly, buckshot is useful at relatively short ranges—up to about 40 yards, which is only a little further than hand gun ranges. Within this range, you want the shot to spread out as fast as possible, in order to take advantage of the fact that a pattern of pellets is produced. For this reason, the self defense shotgun should have a short 18 to 20 inch barrel with cylinder bore—i.e., no choke at all.

Within 40 yards, this type of shotgun, loaded with buckshot, is extremely effective. The firearms designer W.H.B. Smith calls it "the deadliest close quarters firearm ever designed."

Each of the pellets has over 200 footpounds of energy, and even one could be lethal. Properly trained, a person can fire three or four consecutive shots in less than two seconds, resulting in 48 pellets being shot against the target. Thus the firepower of the shotgun is vastly superior to any handgun, and if available, it should always be used over a handgun.

The lethality of this weapon should be realized. A hit at close distances with 00 Buck produces vicious wounds, and is usually fatal.

This type of short barreled shotgun is called a "riot gun" and is in widespread use by police. Every California Highway Patrol car has one sitting on the dashboard. It is with this type of gun that the Alameda County Sheriffs department special death-squad murdered James Rector.

12 gauge shotgun with 18-inch barrel, loaded with 00 buckshot—"The deadliest close-quarters firearm ever designed."

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In addition to buckshot, two other loads are used with riot guns. Small birdshot, such as no. 9 or no. 8 is sometimes used by police as a "non lethal" riot load. Theoretically, the tiny pellets will not penetrate very deep and will not cause death. At very short ranges, of course, this load can be lethal, and can cause very serious wounds and blindness if a person is hit in the head, as happened to several persons during People's Park battles.

Another effective self defense load is the rifled slug, which gives the shotgun a tremendous versatility, making it possible to extend the effective range to 100 yards. While it is not accurate as a high powered rifle, it is possible to shoot slugs into a 5 inch circle at 100 yards. The 12 gauge slug, a 1 1/8 oz. hunk of soft lead moving at 1600 ft/sec is a truly awesome projectile, with a killing power probably greater than that of any other small arm short of the elephant guns.

Most shotguns have only a "bead" at the muzzle end of the barrel for aiming. This type of sight is not suitable for accurate slug shooting—rifle type sights are required. It is possible to either mount rifle type sights on a shotgun, or to buy a special "slug gun" designed specifically for shooting rifled slugs, (usually for deerhunting) which already has rifle sights on it.

Adjustable shotgun choke. Choke is varied by turning knurled ring.

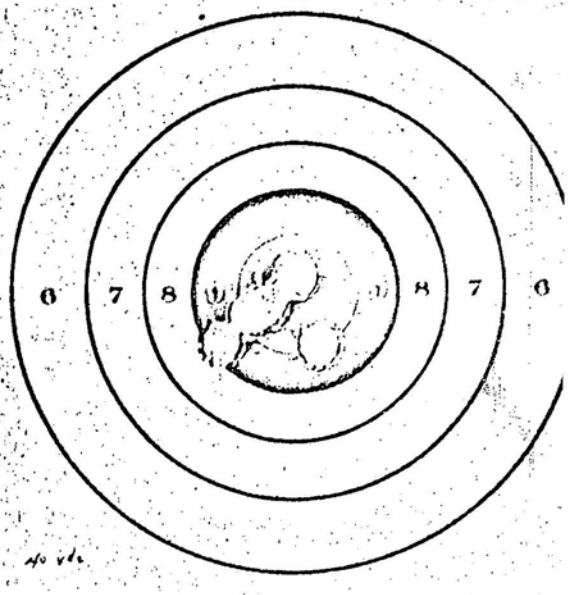
Shotgun Types

Although there are many types of shotguns in wide use, only two are recommended: the pump action and the semi-automatic.

The pump action stores its shells in a "tubular magazine" one behind the other, below the barrel. Around the magazine tube is a piece of wood called the "forearm" which slides back and forth. The gun is operated by a pumping motion on the forearm: after the trigger is pulled and the gun is fired, slamming the forearm back will eject the fired case; slamming it forward chambers the next cartridge from the magazine and cocks the firing pin. This motion can be done very quickly; it is much faster than operating a bolt action, since you don't have to shift position of your hands—just slam the forearm backwards and forwards.

Pump shotguns are simple and very reliable. Just make sure that you slam the forearm vigorously—if you push it back and forward gently, you might get a jam or the gun might not feed properly. The characteristic "thump" of the forearm being worked also has a good psychological effect against would-be assailants.

The magazine on pump shotguns usually hold five to seven shells.

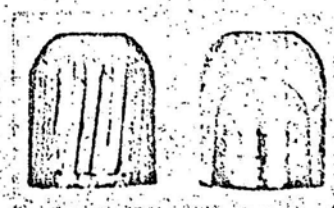


A visual demonstration of the accuracy of rifle slugs fired in a special "slug gun." Here is a 13 inch group of five slugs at 40 yards

The semi-automatic shotgun is very similar to pump action, except that it utilizes some of the pressure to work the action backwards and forwa requiring the shooter to pull the trigger only. (A automatic shotguns don't use gas pressure, but uti some of the recoil energy, like the automatic pistol.) advantage of the semi-automatic is that it is easier operate; this could be a very important fact in a defense situation, particularly for a small person, whom the effect of the high recoil could be especi disorienting, making it difficult for the person to w the pump action again to get off a second shot quic On the other hand, the automatics have a sma magazine capacity than do the pump guns—usually 3 shots. They are also more expensive.

In the hands of an experienced shooter, who handle the pump gun as fast or faster than automatic, the pump gun is probably preferable. P forces generally use pump guns, although s automatics are also used.

Other types of shotguns are not recommen because they are too slow in getting off successive sh Two such types are the bolt action and the do barrel. In the latter gun, each barrel must be separa loaded for each shot.



Rifle slug sectioned to show weight distribution.

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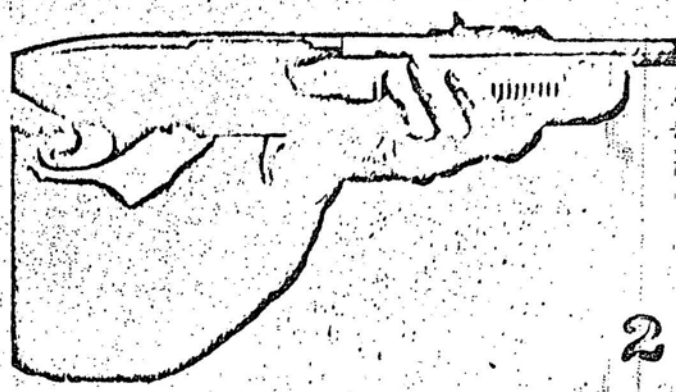

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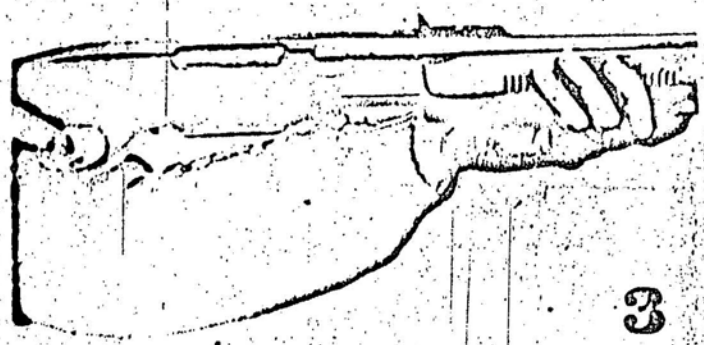

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In operating a pump gun, your non-shooting hand remains on the forearm, merely slamming it back and then forward again to achieve unlocking, extraction, ejection, cocking, feeding and locking. These pictures show the pump as it begins its backward travel, reaches its rearmost position and then comes forward, ready for firing.

Specific Models

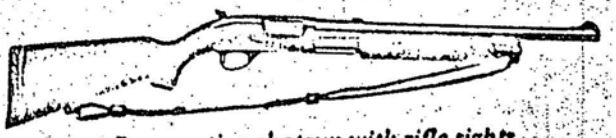
The recommended gun, then, is a 12 gauge, short barreled pump action or automatic loaded with 00 Buckshot. Preferably, it would have rifle type sights for use with rifled slugs. This type of gun does have terrific recoil, and small people may prefer a 20 gauge pump. You should try a 12 gauge first, though.

Pump guns are inherently very reliable, and almost any brand made is adequate. One of the best for self defense is the High Standard Riot Gun, equipped with a special seven shot magazine and optionally equipped with rifle type sights. The price new is about $120; you might find a used one for under $100. In California one of the best buys is available at White Front discount stores, where the Mossberg Model 500A is selling for about $75. Used pumps are available for somewhat less.

Often you will find a good shotgun, but with a long barrel. In this case, it is easy to saw the barrel off yourself. You need a hacksaw, metal file, emery paper and some blueing paste, which is available in gun shops. Saw the barrel down with the hacksaw (18 inches is legal limit) measured by sticking a rod all the way down the barrel with the bolt closed. Then take the file and file off the end of the barrel until it is smooth and perpendicular, then use emery paper to take out the file marks. Blue the exposed metal with blueing paste, as per instructions.

In doing this, you will of course destroy whatever choke the original barrel had, and are replacing it in effect with a cylinder bore choke (no choke at all), but this is what you want anyway. You can then install either a regular bead type front sight, or have rifle type sights installed.

Automatics run a little more, starting at around $100 for a used one and $120 for a new one. Make sure you get a type with a magazine capacity of at least four shells. Some other good brands of shotguns are: Winchester, Remington, High Standard, Mossberg, Ithaca, Savage, and Noble.



Pump action shotgun with rifle sights.

Hi-standard semi-automatic shotgun

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Best possible short range self defense weapon:

12 gauge pump action shotgun, with 18-20 inch barrel and preferably with rifle sights, loaded with 2¾ inch or 3 inch magnum buck shot or rifled slugs. Best bargain: Mossberg Model 500A. Best: High Standard 7 shot riot gun with rifle sights.

Good rifle for self defense and learning marksmanship:

.30 M-1 Carbine. Cost: $80 to $100.

Most accurate long range weapon:

Good quality bolt action rifle, cal. .30-06 with telescopic sight. Either 4 power or 3-9 power variable (not suitable for close range self defense). Also good for long range shooting: M-1 Garand or FN 1949 semi-automatic rifles, both in .30-06.

Short range self defense, concealability and emergency use

Handguns, either revolvers or automatic pistols.

Revolver: Inherently more reliable, but less power than automatic. Recommended: .38 Special or .357 Magnum Smith and Wesson or Colt. Also goo .38 Special. Best concealable revolver: 5 s frame revolver made by Smith and Wesson. Charter Arms.

Automatic: Slightly less reliable, but more f Recommended calibers are 9 mm Luger, .45 .38 Super (if you reload). Best buy: Radom mm. Best pistol: Browning Hi Power, Smith an Model 39. Also excellent: Walther P-38, Colt 1911, Colt 9 mm and .38 Super, Llama 9 mm Super, Star model B 9 mm.

Ammunition recommended:

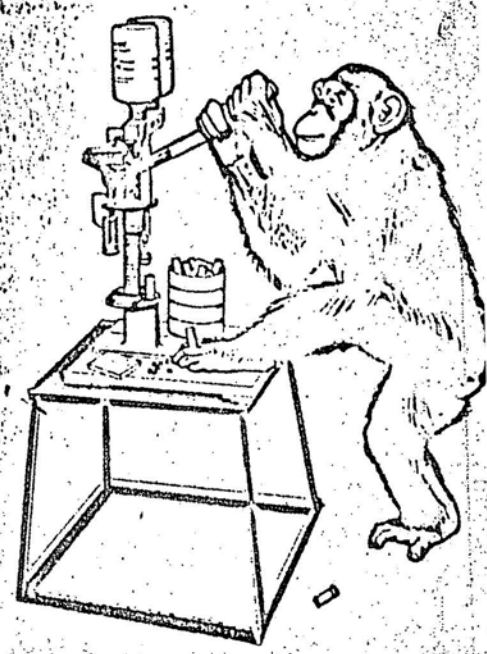
Shotgun: 2¾ or 3 inch magnum buckshot, w 15 pellets, or rifled slugs, 12 gauge.

Handgun: By far the best ammo is Su available in 9 mm., .38 Special, all magnum cali ACP.

M-1 Carbine: U.S. made surplus army a excellent quality, but has full jacket. Commerci is made with soft point bullets, much more effec

High Power Rifles: Ditto.

RELOADING



Brass cases and shotgun shells can be reloaded over and over again. Loaded ammunition is expensive, ranging from a minimum of 8 to 10 cents per round for military surplus ammo, up to 25 cents per round and more large for commercial cartridges such as .30-06 or 00 Buckshot. It is possible to save a considerable amount of money by reloading, but you have to do a lot of it to realize a savings after you buy the equipment.

Reloading makes sense for two purposes: to produce large quantities of cheap practice ammo and to load up specially effective cartridges, such as soft point automatic pistol cartridges in various calibers which are either not made or hard to obtain.

Reloading consists of several operations: punching out the old primer and inserting a new one, "resizing" the brass case down to its original dimension (necessary since the case expands a little when fired), filling with powder, and seating a new bullet. This is done with a "reloading press" for which you have to buy a separate set of dies for each type of cartridge you want to reload. Various other accessories are necessary, such as a powder measure and powder scale, case trimmer, and a case lubricating pad. All of this equipment can cost $60 to $100 and up. It is possible to buy a very simple reloading kit for one caliber for $10. These work all right, but are slow, and good for one caliber only.

If you buy the bullets, then it is hard to really bring the cost down low, since the bullets cost 4 to 6 cents each, bringing the cost of a reloaded cartridge t 7½ cents. You can buy bullet casting equipmen will really bring the cost down—e.g., M-1 carbin can be produced for 2 cents per round. Good ammo, although commercial bullets are prefe ammo for self defense use.

Thus, if you go into reloading to save money, you will have to do a lot of loading before the equipment pays for itself. A reloading outfit is a good idea if a number of people or collectives go into it together.

Reloading is also useful in making ammo that is not commercially produced or is expensive or hard to get. Examples would be soft point ammo for .38 Super pistols, or such hard to get calibers as 9 mm Bergmann, 7.63 mm Mauser (fired in the excellent Tokarev automatic pistol).

One of the best places to buy reloading equipment (which is legally mailable) is from Herter's, Inc., in Waseca, Minnesota. Their equipment is about half the price you would pay in a gun store, and is good quality. They also have good buys on firearms and accessories—send away for their catalogue.

SAFETY

With regard to safety there are two cardinal rules:

1. Never point any type of gun at anyone (including yorself) unnecessarily.
2. Develop the instinctive habit of checking to see whether a gun is loaded WHENEVER YOU PICK IT UP.

ALMOST ALL GUN ACCIDENTS OCCUR WHEN SOMEONE POINTS A LOADED GUN AT SOMEONE,USUALLY WHEN THE GUN IS ASSUMED TO BE UNLOADED!

If you keep a loaded gun, make sure it is inaccessible to small children and casual visitors who might "play" with it. It is sometimes necessary to keep a gun loaded with a cartridge in the chamber, but it should not be kept with the firing pin cocked, so that if it were to drop it could go off if the sear were to break. In general, you should keep the gun in as "unloaded" a state as possible—if you feel you would have time in an emergency to chamber a round, you should keep the gun with a filled magazine and an empty chamber. These sorts of decisions will of course depend on specific circumstances.

How to Check if a Gun is Loaded

Rifle: Open the bolt (remove the magazine first if it is removable). This will eject a cartridge if there is one in the chamber, but you should also VISUALLY check the chamber, to make sure it is empty. Occasionally a worn extractor might leave the cartridge in the chamber.

Revolver: Press the cylinder release, swing out the cylinder, eject cases if gun is loaded by pushing back on ejector rod.

Automatic pistol: First step is always to remove the magazine. Then pull the slide back. If there is a cartridge in the chamber it will be ejected, although, as in the case of the rifle, you should visually check the chamber to make sure it is empty.

Shotgun: Check magazine first, empty it by pressing magazine release catch, taking shells out one at a time, then pull forearm back. If there is a cartridge in the chamber it will be ejected, but again, check visually.

SUMMARY: Empty the magazine, then make sure there is no cartridge in the chamber, check visually.

Safeties

With the exception of revolvers, which are inherently safe, all guns have some sort of safety device, which is designed to keep the gun from firing when the device is on "safe." On shotguns, the safety is either a button in front of the trigger guard or a sliding tang on top of the receiver. In one position, it is ready to fire, in the other it cannot be fired.

On automatic pistols it is a lever on the side. In addition some pistols also have a "grip safety," which sticks out of the rear of the grip; when the gun is held, this safety is pushed in and the gun can fire. Some autos also have a safety that makes the gun impossible to fire when the magazine is out of the gun.

Rifles have some form of lever or button safety, usually on the rear end of the bolt or on the right side above the trigger guard.

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A note on .22s. . .

Up to now we have not mentioned the little .22 caliber rimfire cartridge, which accounts for half th ammo sold in the U.S. .22 rimfire cartridges are very cheap—about 1½ cents each. They are not reloadabl They don't have enough power to be a good self defense weapon, but they are very useful for people wh are learning how to shoot. You can buy a good Winchester bolt action .22 for $23, and it is a good gun o which to learn rifle marksmanship. The .22 is especially useful in teaching handgun shooting, because yo have to use up a lot of ammunition, and .22 shells are cheap.

The long rifle cartridge, with hollow point bullet, while not nearly up to the level of handgun cartridg discussed here, does have 120 footpounds of energy and considerably more stopping power than sma automatic pistol calibers such as the .25 ACP. A collective or group of friends would do well to have a .2 rifle or handgun for practice.

BUYING A USED GUN

Since an unreliable weapon is in many ways worse than no weapon at all in a self defense situation, you should try to buy guns in new or near new condition. Sometimes, however, you can get very good buys if you know what to look for in buying older, used guns. The best sources are dealers, classified ads, and gun shows. In California, you don't have to register a gun bought from a private party.

Here are some tips:

1. Check for barrel wear: On bolt action rifles, you can take out the bolt and look down the barrel; on other guns, open the bolt or slide, and leave in open position. Put a small piece of white paper on the face of the bolt, and look down the barrel from the muzzle end. The white paper will reflect enough light to enable you to see the barrel well. In a new barrel the rifling is perfectly sharp and shiny. In a used barrel, there may be pitting and corrosion, and the rifling may not be sharp. If a rifle to be used for accurate long distance shooting has a worn barrel, it is not good, but in a handgun a little wear may be acceptable, although the gun should be cheaper because of it.

2. Check external finish: condition of wood stock, etc. Usually a gun well cared for on the outside will be in fine shape on the inside. Check to make sure that everything works: safeties, trigger and firing pin, slides on automatic pistols, cylinder release catch on revolver, etc.

3. Take a look at the hole through which the firing pin protrudes. If it is oval, or out of round, this indicates a lot of wear.

4. When buying a military rifle, check th number on the bolt and on the gun itself—these match. If they don't, the gun does not have its bolt, and the clearance between closed bolt and c head, called "headspace" may be too large or sma

5. Look out for firearms produced under occupation or in Japan in 1944-45. Quality b deteriorate greatly late in the war. One 1944 pistol we tried would jam on every eighth cartric such European guns have Nazi swastika stamps year of manufacture stamped on them). They have a very rough external finish.

6. In the case of an automatic pistol, try to buy near new condition, since reliability is critica feeding problems are due to a faulty magazine, the lips at the top of the magazine, to make su are not bent, damaged, etc. Try if you can to wo cartridges through the action.

7. When looking at a revolver, check the cl betweencylinder and barrel, and check the amo play when you push the cylinder forward and ba and when you try to rotate it. Some clearance a is normal, but it should not be excessive. Also, the front of the cylinder—dark eroded rings aro chambers are a sign of much wear.

Check also the "cylinder crane," the which the cylinder is attached, and which rotu with the cylinder. This should fit well to the f

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Sights & Sighting

All guns have some type of sights, which are devices to help the shooter aim his gun. Broadly speaking, there are two types of sights: "iron" or "open" sights, and telescopic sights. The former consist of a blade or post attached to the muzzle end of the barrel (or front of slide on automatic pistols), and either a notch or peephole further back (see illustration). Telescopic sights consist of a small telescope with crosshairs that is mounted over the barrel.

When you aim a gun at a bull's eye and fire it, the bullet's point of impact will not always coincide with the bull's eye. This is due to many factors—wind causes the bullet to drift laterally, you may be using different weights of bullets, and most important, shooting at varying distances will cause the bullet's point of impact to vary. Therefore, better sights can be adjusted both vertically and horizontally (called elevation and windage adjustments) to compensate for these factors. With adjustable sights, then, you can adjust a gun, so that under given conditions, it will shoot to the point of aim.

The process of adjusting the sights to point of aim is called "sighting in". It is done by shooting groups of three shots with the gun held as rigidly as possible—using sandbag rests, etc., usually from a prone position or while seated solidly at a heavy bench or table.

In sighting in a rifle, you start out at a short distance, such as 25 yards, and very carefully shoot three shots. If you are aiming and shooting correctly, these three shots will "group" together very closely, but the center of the "group" may be some distance from the bull's eye. You then begin to adjust the sights.

If you want to raise the bullet's point of impact you raise the rear sight; if you want to move the point of impact to the right, you move the rear sight to the right. Many sights have adjustable "click stops" meaning the windage and elevation adjustment screws "click" as you turn them. Each click changes the point of aim some given amount—usually ½ inch at 100 yards. Suppose you are shooting at 100 yards, and the center of your group is 7 inches too low and 5 inches to the right. You would then turn the windage and elevation screws the appropriate number of clicks to adjust the rifle so that it shoots to the point of aim.

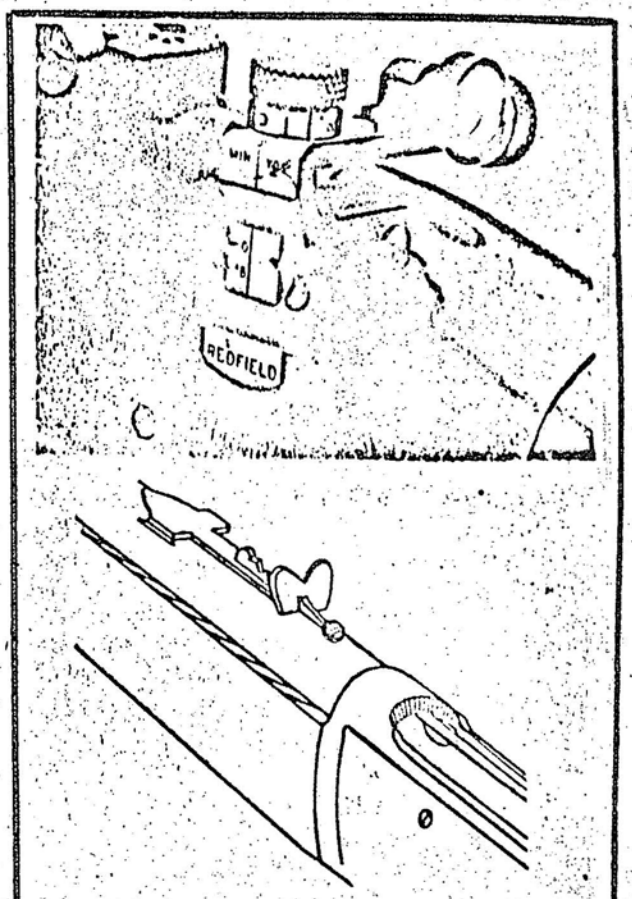
Some guns, especially many handguns, have fixed, non-adjustable sights. It is still useful to "sight in" this type of gun, so that you know where it is shooting and can compensate for it. For example, if you have a revolver with fixed sights that shoots 4 inches high and 3 inches to the left at 25 yards, you can compensate for this when you shoot by aiming 4 inches too low and 3 inches to the right.

tremendous bearing on its potential accuracy. Let's take a look at the various types of sights.

Iron Sights

Rifles: Iron rifle sights consist of a post or blade at the muzzle and a peephole or V-notch at the rear. The sights on most military rifles, especially European ones, are atrocious: they have a very small v-notch, which is difficult to sight through, and are not adjustable for windage.

Better sights are found on U.S. military rifles such as the M-1 Rifle and Carbine and the 1903A3 Springfield. These have peephole rear sights which are fully adjustable for windage and elevation by means of click screws. It is also possible to buy and mount good quality adjustable sights for most military rifles.



Two types of adjustable rear rifle sights—peep hole and V-notch. Note the click-stop screws on the peep-hole sight.

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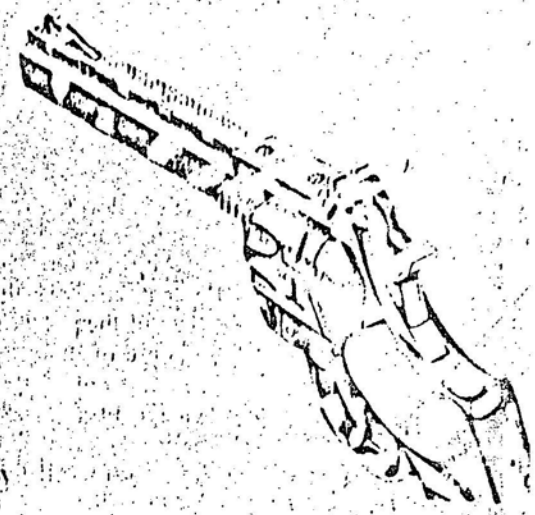
Handguns: Almost all handguns have a blade front sight and a square notch rear sight (see illustration). While many automatics and revolvers have fixed non-adjustable sights, some have fully adjustable sights. In particular, the Smith and Wesson Model 39, the "target models" of various automatics, and the better Smith and Wesson and Colt revolvers have excellent sights. It is also possible to buy adjustable rear sights to mount on handguns.

Shotguns: Standard shotgun sights consist of a "sighting rib" along the top of the receiver, and a little ball about 1/8 inch in diameter at the muzzle. These sights are not used for pinpoint aiming, as are rifle sights. For use with rifled slugs rifle type sights for the shotgun are strongly recommended.



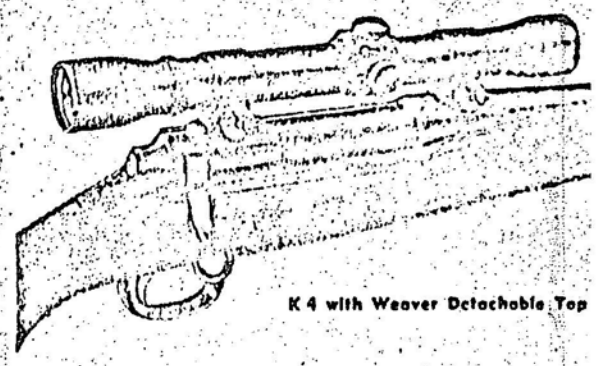
Typical handgun sight with square U notch.

Telescopic Sights

Telescopic sights are essentially small telescopes, mounted on top of the gun, parallel to the barrel, with crosshairs built in. When properly adjusted, you look through the eyepiece, focus the scope, align the target with the crosshairs, and fire. Telescopic sights have built in windage and elevation adjustments, like iron sights. There are adjustable knobs under two little caps which unscrew. The knobs have click stops on them, usually one click is the customary minute of angle, which is equivalent to ½ inch at 100 yards.

Scope sights are generally used on high power rifles for accurate shooting at long distances; for accurate shooting at distances over 200 yards, you really need a scope. Although there are scopes made for handguns and shotguns, they are of little use for self defense purposes.

Scopes come in different powers of magnification, from about 2½ to 12 power for general use. On some scopes the power can be varied by turning a ring, e.g., 3 to 9 power or 4 to 12 power. The higher the power the smaller the field of view at a given distance, and the more the image will "shake." Therefore, it is not the case that the higher the power the better the scope. For long distance shooting, higher power scopes are a good choice. For example, Marine snipers in Vietnam are using 3 to 9 power and 4 to 12 power variable scopes. In a fixed power, a good all around choice is 4 power.



K 4 with Weaver Detachable Top

Some variable scopes also have built in range fin which allow you to estimate approximately the ran which the target is.

Like all optical instruments, scopes vary greatl quality and price. A 3 to 9 variable will cost anyw from $23 to $130. An excellent low price scope is Bushnell Banner, available in different powers. They available at discount houses at mail order for about half the list price, which is $25 for the 3 to 9 variabl

One discount source is: Parker Distributors, Industrial Place, New Rochelle, New York.

Scopes can be ordered through the mail.

SHOOTING THE RIFLE

In learning to shoot any type of firearm properly, it is essential to understand proper aiming and sight alignment.

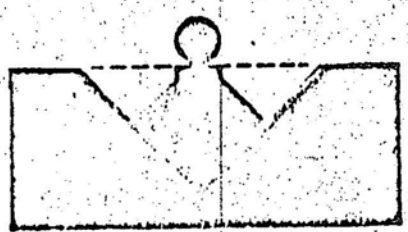
When shooting a rifle with iron sights, it is necessary to align three points simultaneously: the target, front sight, and rear sight. With your cheek resting against the rifle stock, the correct sighting technique is to have the top of the front sight even with the top of the notch in the rear sight, or centered in the aperature of the peep sight. For target shooting, the top of the front sight is lined up with the bottom (6 o'clock position) of the black bulls eye of the target (see illustrations).

You probably won't be able to keep front and rear sights and the target all in focus, since they are at different distances. You should keep the front sight in focus; the rear sight and target will be blurred depending on how far away each is from your eye, and how good your eye is.

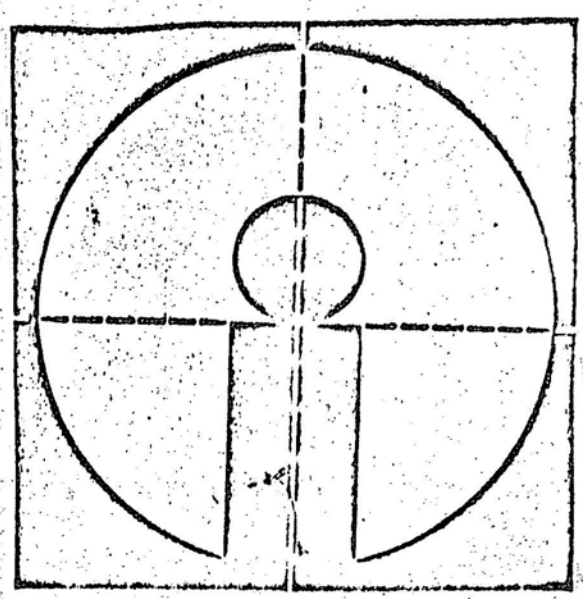
There is more to aiming, however, than just looking through the sights at the target. It's important that you get used to holding the rifle in exactly the same manner: fairly firm grip on the forearm and on the pistol grip with the three lower fingers, rifle butt set well into the shoulder, and cheek resting firmly on the stock so that your eye is comfortably centered on the sights.

As you now look through the sights, the target will "weave" to a certain extent— it is impossible because of body tremors to keep the sights aligned perfectly steady. What you should try to do is make the gun go off just as the sights are aligned perfectly. As you sight, the target will "settle down" a little. At this point, exhale gently, and hold your breath. At the same time, apply a steady pressure against the trigger. As the sight weaves away from the bulls eye, cease applying further pressure on the trigger. Then as the sight weaves back on target continue to apply pressure. If you have coordinated everything, the rifle will fire just as the front sight pauses at the critical point— the skilled rifleman doesn't know exactly when the rifle will fire.

The trigger "pull" is very important. Correct pressure on the trigger is a pull directly backward, by the first joint of the trigger finger. Don't jerk or quickly pull the trigger. If the tension becomes too great, or if you have to hold your breath more than 15 seconds or so, relax, slip on the safety, and lower the rifle for a few seconds. Then try again.



Proper sight alignment with V-notch.



Proper sight alignment with peep-hole sight.

Recoil

When gas pressure pushes the bullet down the barrel, it is also pressing the gun backwards for an instant. It is this force that produces recoil or "kick." The heavier the gun is, the less the kick sensation. Powerful cartridges of course produce more recoil than light cartridges. .22 cartridges produce almost no recoil at all. At the other end of the scale, it takes a real expert to handle a gun with very heavy recoil, such as the .41 and .44 magnum revolvers.

The natural tendency of recoil is to shove the gun rearward in a straight line—that is, in a straight line which is a continuation of the center of the bore. However, because the gun is held against the shoulder or the hand, below the center line of the bore, the gun pivots around the butt and moves upward at the muzzle. All guns begin this upward movement before the bullet leaves the barrel and this part of the recoil is called jump. It is for this reason that it is essential for your hold on the rifle or pistol be exactly the same for each shot so that jump can be handled consistently.

A few modern rifles are constructed with a "straight line" stock, which extends backwards directly on a centerline with the barrel, there by preventing the "jump." Both the M-16 and the AK 47 used in Vietnam have stocks of this kind.

Flinching

A common mistake of many beginners is to jerk the rifle just before letting off the trigger, in anticipation of the "kick" or recoil. Flinching will throw your shooting way off, and is sometimes very difficult to detect. One way of spotting and overcoming it is to load the magazine with an occasional dummy cartridge or have someone load the rifle for you, so that, for any given

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shot, you do not know if it has a cartridge in the chamber. Then, when you do come across a dummy cartridge, and the gun does not go off, the tendency to flinch will be easily noticed.

Rifles can be shot from many different positions: standing up, sitting, lying prone, leaning the rifle on a natural rest, etc. The most accurate shooting is done with some kind of rest—a window sill, a rock, log, etc. Don't rest the forearm of the rifle directly on a hard rest—put something soft like a jacket under the forearm. If no rest is available, the next most accurate position is prone, then sitting. The most difficult position for accurate shooting is standing (c alled offhand).

Slings

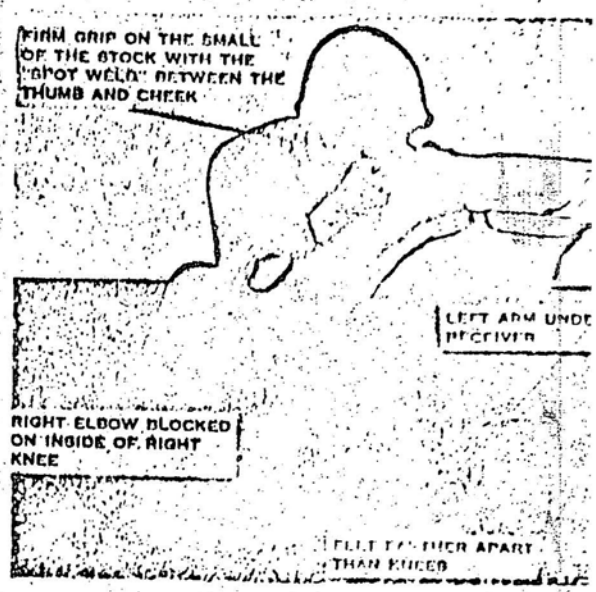
The purpose of a sling, in addition to carrying the rifle, is to provide more rigidity in the various stances. In most positions a sling does add a lot of stability, although when using a rest for the forearm, a sling is often not used.

Made up of two sections, a properly adjusted sling forms a loop into which the left arm is inserted until the loop grasps the arm above the elbow. The left arm, holding the forearm, applies a side pressure on the sling with a firm but comfortable tension. The sling loop is adjustable to get the right tension.

Shooting Stances

The prone position is the steadiest, and for most shooters, the easiest one. A sling may be used. Lie on your stomach at about a 45-degree angle from your line of sight, with your feet comfortably spread apart. As your raise your rifle, it should point naturally at the target. If you must crane or shift your shoulders to align the sights on the bulls eye your position is wrong. Shift your body one way or the other, until the gun points easily at the target. Your two elbows and chest should form a tripod, with your elbows firmly but comfortably apart. As in most positions (there are certain exceptions) the forearm should rest in the palm of your hand. Don't hold the gun up by your fingertips.

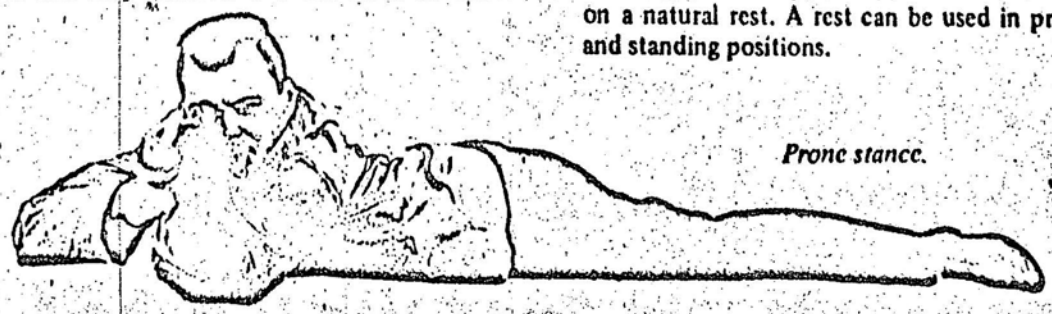
The sitting position calls for more shooting skill if you're seeking consistent bull's eyes, since, naturally, it isn't as steady as the prone. Sit facing the target at about the same angle used in the prone stance, feet well apart. Let your feet extend themselves naturally so that there is no strain or tension in the arch. Don't place your elbows directly on your knees, as many are prone to do, since this is not only difficult but will cause excessive body wobble. Instead, allow your elbows to slide c along the inside of your knees and arch your forward until your shooting eye is in line with the si No two shooters hold this stance exactly alike sinc two persons have exactly the same build or flexibility. Vary it slightly to fit your physique. If part of the body feels strained uncomfortably, rela stance slightly.



Proper sitting stance.

The offhand or standing position calls for the bod be poised at almost right angles from the target, faci o'clock. Hold the forearm at comfortable length and right arm away from the body, the latter ne horizontal with the right elbow pointed directly a from the body. The feet should be spread, the dist: depending on the length of your legs and the com you attain. In this position, you will be most conse of the weight of your rifle and you may correctly to lean backwards from the waist slightly to compen for this. As in all positions, the cheek should be firmly against the comb or stock and no part of body should be so rigid that tensions and tremors set Relax as much as you can while staying in this posit Offhand shooting is the most difficult, and don't surprised if you shoot poorly in the first attempts.

Expert riflemen, even though trained in all stances, will always use a natural rest if it is availa Marine snipers in Vietnam are taught to do ALL t shooting in this way, with the forearm of the rifle sit on a natural rest. A rest can be used in prone, knee and standing positions.



Prone stance.

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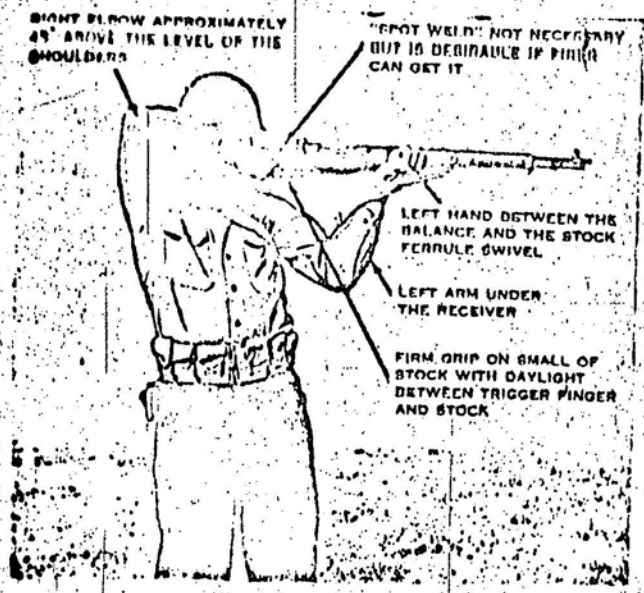
On many rifle ranges, shooting from a bench is the only stance allowed. The range furnishes small sandbags, which are set on the bench, and the forearm is placed on them. This is called "bench rest shooting," and allows for great accuracy. Sighting in of rifles should be done from the benchrest position. In open country, you can get practice using many types of natural rests, such as stumps, logs, fence rails, etc.

Sighting, trigger pull, and shooting stances should all be practiced extensively without ammunition inside a room before going out to the range. This is called "dry firing" and is very important in learning good marksmanship. In fact, expert marksmen spend some time every day doing dry firing practice. Pennies scotch taped to the wall make good targets for dry firing. You should take dry firing very seriously, concentrating on all of the elements of proper form, etc., as if you were really shooting. If you do this, you will have some confidence and ability on your first trip to the range.



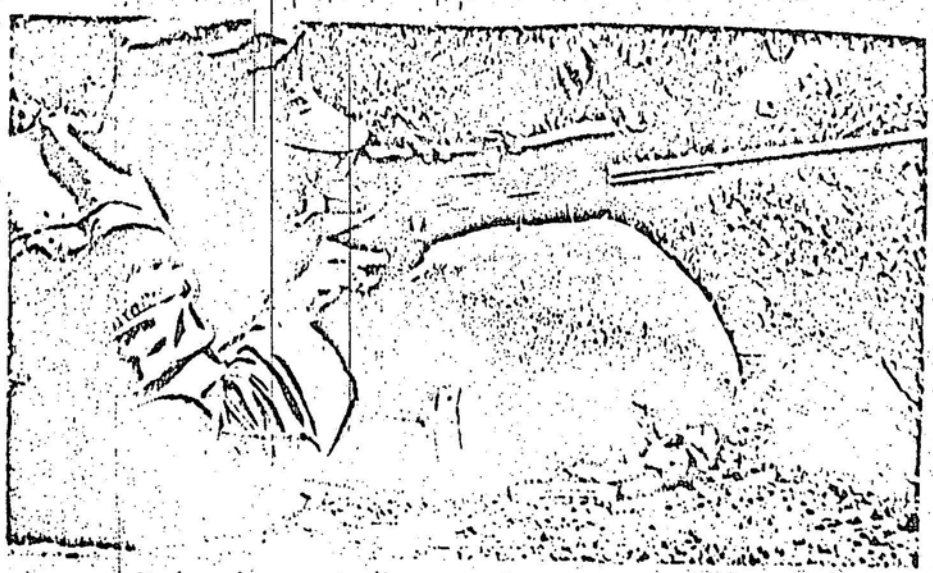
Offhand stance. The right elbow really doesn't have to be as high up as the picture shows.

Another thing to practice during dry firing is fast successive shots, which depends on realigning the sights on the target after each shot. One good way of simulating recoil and the need to realign sights when dry firing a semi automatic rifle is to have someone stand beside you and slam back the bolt handle immediately after you pull the trigger. This feels very much like recoil and can even cause flinching.

For a beginner, it is a good idea to start out shooting a .22 rifle if you can get one. For one thing, ammunition is very cheap, and since there is almost no recoil, flinching is not likely to be a problem. At some point, though, you will have to move up to the "real thing," and the heavy recoil of high power rifles may cause flinching, which will have to be overcome.

Rifle Safety

In the range and in the field, always flip on the safety if you are not about to immediately use the rifle. It is a good idea to keep the bolt in the open position when not using the rifle for a few minutes. On the range, you should always open the bolt when the range master gives the signal to go out to inspect the targets.



Marine snipers are taught to shoot from any position where the rifle can be securely supported. No sling is used and no-support is given to the fore-end. The prone position shown here is not unlike the conventional benchrest technique familiar to sportsmen.

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SHOOTING THE HANDGUN

In learning handgun shooting, you must first unlearn years of watching cowboy and James Bond movies, where the good guys whip a handgun out of a holster and shoot from the hip, usually knocking a gun out of their opponent's hand at 50 yards.

While it IS possible, with many months or years of practice to shoot "instinctively" from waist level without sighting, most people can't "instinctively" hit anything further away than 6 feet, and might even shoot off their toes.

Except for across-the-table distances, most people shoot the handgun with arms outstretched, and sights lined up on the target just as in rifle shooting. Accurate handgunning, however, is much more difficult than rifle shooting.

Proper offhand shooting stance.

Handgun Grip and Stance

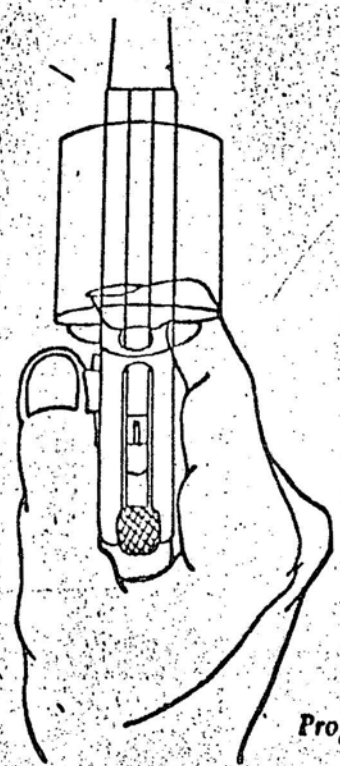
The manner in which a handgun is held is important for accuracy, and correct grip should be practiced until it becomes instinctive. Spread your hand out to form a V, with your thumb on one side and four fingers on the other. With your other hand lodge the gun solidly into the V, then close your fingers around it. The trigger finger should enter the trigger guard comfortably with the first joint of the finger resting on the trigger. The thumb should be applied against the frame onthe opposite side, either on a level with the trigger finger or slanted slightly downward.

The grip on the gun should be high enough so that you have firm control and so that the revolver, especially, doesn't feel topheavy. Be sure that the gun is not slanted to one side or the other as this will cause shots to center low and to the side of the bull's eye. Apply trigger pull directly backward, without any side pressure.

Stance

There are many different shooting positions, which will be described later. For initial shooting, you should practice the standard one handed "offhand" position. Face the target, then turn away about 45 degrees. Feet should be well apart but comfortable, and shoulders level. Outstretch your arm, and point the gun at a target, and close your eyes for a few seconds. When you open your eyes if your gun is still pointed at the target your angle of stance is correct. If your gun has drifted right or left slightly, you should shift your position accordingly. Shift your feet but don't twist your body until the gun points naturally and easily at the target.

Be sure to raise the gun high enough so that you don't have to lower or cant your head to align the sights. The arm should be straight but not so rigid as to cause tremors. The wrist and elbow shouldn't "break" under recoil, rather, the arm should bendupward at the shoulder to absorb the recoil.



Proper grip on handgun.

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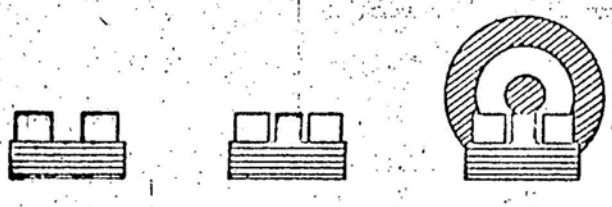
Sighting and Shooting

Now you are ready to try some aiming and dry firing, preferably at pennies taped to the wall. Single action handgun shooting is easier than double action, so you should start with it, by cocking the hammer of your pistol or revolver.

As the sights line up on the bottom of the bull's eye (see illustration), start your trigger pull, slowly and deliberately. If the front sight moves away from the target, hold the trigger pressure but don't release any. As the sights return on target, reapply trigger pressure. As with rifle shooting you shouldn't know exactly when the gun will fire. Breathing is also similar to rifle shooting: hold your breath while pulling the trigger, but no longer than fifteen seconds. If you haven't fired by then, put the gun down a few seconds to rest.

After some practice at this, you are ready to go to the range. Be sure to take your time with each shot. Try to apply all of the points of proper stance, aiming, trigger pull, etc. You won't learn anything if you just go out there and start banging away. If you are shooting a cartridge larger than the .22, flinching is likely to occur. Proper technique, which eliminates knowing exactly when the gun will go off will diminish a tendency to flinch; with a revolver it is also possible to have a friend load your gun, leaving a couple chambers empty, so that you don't know which are loaded and which are not. A few sessions of this type of shooting will generally cure the flinching habit.



Proper sight alignment results from aligning front sight at six-o'clock position on bull's-eye and centered within notch of rear sight.

Double Action Firing

Double action shooting consists of firing the revolver but not cocking it manually. The double action revolver cocks itself when the trigger is pulled. A few automatics, such as the Walther P-38, can also be fired double action for the first shot only. After the first shot, the recoiling slide rides over the hammer and cocks it, so that successive shots are fired single action.

Fast defensive shooting with revolvers is almost invariably double action,because shots can be fired much faster. The recommended stances for fast double action shooting are somewhat different from the stance described above—you should face the target squarely, with knees slightly bent so that you stand in a slight crouch. The gun can be held either with one hand or with two hands, with both arms outstretched. In the latter case, the left hand is wrapped around the right hand, but does not touch the gun directly, which is held in the right hand. (For right handed shooters). Grip the gun firmly with the arm and wrist muscles quite taut. Don't jerk the trigger—acquire a smooth, though quick, backward pull. Accurate double action shooting can really be done at distances over 20 to 25 yards. Begin practicing at 8 to 10 yards, if you can find a place where you can shoot at this distance.

Stances for double action close range shooting, two handed and one handed.

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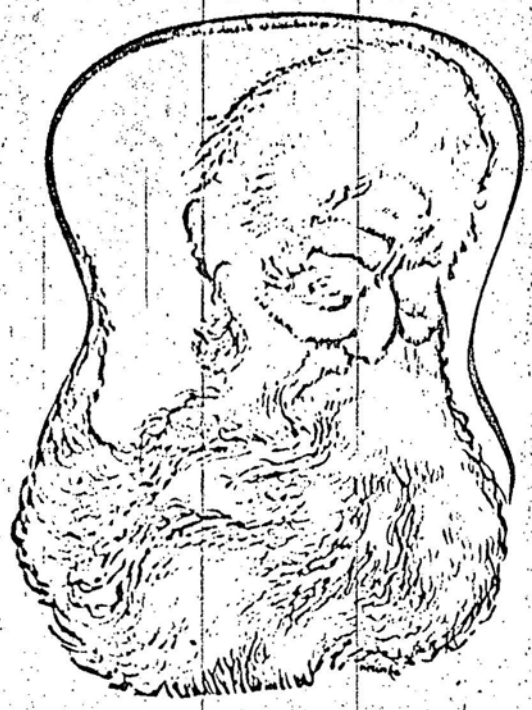

Instinctive shooting is often done with the gun at waist level. The sights are not used at all, rather the shooter looks at the target and "points" the gun at it. This is very very difficult, and takes much practice. If you are interested in learning this, consult a book on handguns, such as the **Pistol and Revolver Guide**, by George Nonte.

Handguns and Self Defense Shooting

If you keep a handgun for self defense, unless you are very confident about using it, you are better off without it. Deciding when to use a gun is a very serious decision. Many friends and relatives have been killed or wounded because they were assumed to be intruders. Furthermore, if you pick up a gun to "investigate a noise," or because you think you are to be attacked, be prepared to use it without hesitation—if the assailant sees you with a gun he is likely to shoot or attack you.

If you defend yourself against an assailant who enters a building where you are, here are some tips based on an expert's advice: never expose yourself—a quick unexpected shot canshift the odds against you. If you approach an intruder, don't put on your shoes. Don't stand in a doorway, even a darkened one, because you will be silhouetted clearly and a perfect target. Locate your adversary exactly, observe his position, make sure he is unaware of your presence. The most important thing: MAKE SURE that the person is an assailant, that his intent is dangerous enough to warrant using a gun. If the person is merely a burglar, and not someone intending to physically attack you, use of a gun is not warranted.

Safety and Handling

If you keep a handgun to be used in an emergency, some safety considerations should be kept in mind.

place where you can get to it easily, yet which visible to casual visitors, etc.

Revolvers can be kept with a loaded cylinder hammer down there is no safety device on a since it is considered inherently safe. In this condi takes only a pull of the trigger to bring it into use.

Safe automatic pistol storage is a bit complicated. Most automatics have an external h and a "half cock" notch on whichthe hammer lowered almost all the way, but not touching the pin. With this type of pistol, you can load the ma pull the slide back to chamber a round, and then hammer down on the half cock notch. With the on, the pistol in this condition is quite safe. To be you would have to disengage the safety and co hammer.

With a double action pistol such as the Walthe or the Smith and Wesson Model 39, you don't eve to cock the hammer to bring the gun into use, sin first shot can be fired double action, and the ham cocked and released by the pull of the trigger.

Some authorities say the double action mechar not as great an advantage as it seems, because due fact that the trigger position is different for action and single action firing, the grip must between the first and second shots, or at least one two will be wild, so that for getting off several ac shots, the double action pistol may not have sign advantage over the standard single action auto pistol.

Some pistols, such as the Astra, do not ha external hammer. With this type, if you were to pu slide back and chamber a round, the firing pin wo cocked, and the pistol would be somewhat danger carry, since, if the sear were to break, the gun co off. This is why a hammerless pistol is a poor choi self defense. The only way to store this kind of safely is with a loaded magazine and EMPTY cha Before using it, you would then have to pull bac slide to chamber a round. (The Astra 600 is the pistol we have listed whichdoes not have an ex hammer).

Sitting stance for long range shooting

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SHOOTING THE SHOTGUN

Shooting the Shotgun

When using rifled slugs in a shotgun equipped with rifle sights, the shotgun is shot almost exactly like a rifle. The typical shotgun, however, with a bead front sight, is not sighted like a rifle.

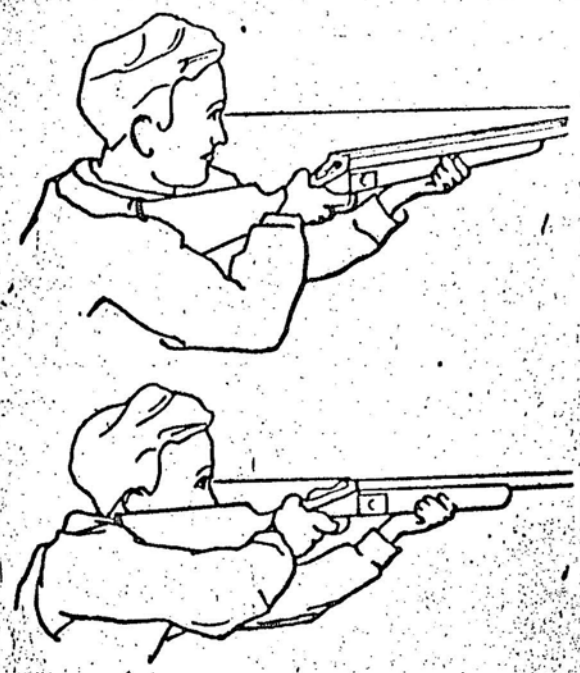
With this type, as you bring the gun up your shooting eye should look over the barrel at the target. You may close one eye, or shoot with both open. Despite the fact that you are looking over the barrel, you will see little of its detail. With only a bead front sight, your line of sight will be determined by where you put your eye in relation to the barrel.

For this reason it is very important to practice the shooting position, and to be able to put your cheek exactly on the same spot on the stock every time you shoot.

Be sure also that your cheek is low enough on the stock, or you will shoot "high"—above the point of aim. Looking over the barrel as you shoot, the muzzle appears high enough but the stock is down, hence your shot pattern will be higher than your actual "aim." "Crowding" the gun too closely to your face and cheek can result in the reverse situation—shot pattern too low, although this is like likely to occur (see illustration).

For self defense purposes, shotguns are usually fired from the shoulder, aiming in this way. At very close ranges, when speed is essential, it is possible to shoot the shotgun from the hip, as shown. One good type of practice in handling a shotgun is to have a friend throw empty tin cans through the air, which you try to shoot down. Use small size shot, such as no. 9 or no. 7½ for this. In this type of shooting, you swing the barrel, following the target. It is very important to both "follow through," and to provide some "lead." "Following through" consists of swinging the barrel along the path of flight of the target, coming abreast of it, pulling the trigger and continuing the swing. None of these are separate motions; they are continuous and coordinated. Continuing the swing will keep you on target; if you stop the swing, when you pull the trigger your own reaction time will give the target a chance to continue its flight out of your shot pattern range.

"Lead" is the distance at which you fire ahead of a flying object, so that the target's path of flight and the shot charge will meet. The faster the target is moving, the more lead is needed. Tin can practice will allow you to gauge the amount of lead needed at various speeds and distances. After some practice of this sort you will be able to try some "trap shooting," in which clay targets (called clay pigeons) are thrown into the air and which you try to hit. Shotguns are not allowed on rifle and pistol ranges, so for most kinds of self defense shooting practice with shotguns



Not getting cheek low enough on stock results in shot pattern overshooting target.

Shooting from the waist at very close range.

It is a good idea to "pattern" your gun—that is, find out how it distributes the shot pattern. You can do this by setting up a large piece of paper as a target at various distances, such as 20, 40, and 75 feet, and firing a 00 Buck shell at each target. The resulting pattern of pellet holes will tell you how much your shot spreads at

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pattern at 35 to 40 feet.

A word about recoil: the recoil of a lightweight 12 gauge pump gun with magnum buckshot or slug loads is rather severe. Small persons may find that a 20 gauge shotgun is much easier to handle. Also, semi-automatic shotguns generally have a little less recoil than pump guns.

Shotguns can be safely kept ready to use loaded magazine and an empty chamber. It th takes a pull and push of the forearm to make ready for use. They can, of course, be kept with a chamber and the safety on, but this is more haz

GUN LAWS

Gun laws vary considerably from state to state. There is also much overlap with federal laws. We have summarized here the main California laws and the 1968 Federal Firearms Act. For laws in other states, and more detailed descriptions, check out a manual called

Published Ordinances, Firearms. available from the U.S. Government Printing Office for 75 cents.

California Laws

Registration: There is no general registration law in California. San Francisco attempted to pass a city registration law, but it appears to have been struck down by the legislature, and has never gone into effect. San Francisco does have a law requiring a prospective purchaser of a concealable weapon (i.e., a handgun) to get a permit from the SF police. This law functions as a de facto registration law for handguns in San Francisco.

Buying and Possession:

Age requirements: It is a misdemeanor to sell any weapon to a minor under 18, or to furnish any weapon to him without express or implied consent of parent. (PC 12551)

A concealable weapon (i.e., handgun) may not be possessed by minors under 21, without written permission of parents. (PC 12021.5)

The 1968 Federal law requires dealers to keep a record of all firearms and ammunition sold. Drivers license ID is usually required.

Concealable weapons: Concealable weapons may not be possessed by any of the following: a non citizen, a convicted felon, or one "who is addicted to the use of any narcotic drug." (PC 12021) When purchasing a concealable firearm from a licensed dealer, you must wait for five days, while the dealer sends your name to the local police department, which checks to see if you fit into the above categories. (PC 12071) You can buy a concealable weapon from a private party, without having your name sent to the police department. In this case, the law stipulates only that the buyer be "personally known" to the seller. (PC 12072) Rifles and shotguns may also be bought in this manner. Rifles, shotguns and pistols are all commonly sold through newspaper classified ads and at gunshows in this way.

It is always illegal to carry a concealable firearm in a concealed state on your person or in a vehicle (PC 12025) Permits

Bill of Rights

available, but most unlikely that any of us could get Law does allow you to carry a concealable wea openly, such as in a holster, or in a car if it is vis from outside the car. By implication, it is legal to ca non-concealable weapons—i.e., rifles and shotguns— concealed state, either on your person or in a car.

It is legal to possess, own, etc. any type of l weapon, including concealable weapons, in one's pl of business or residence, even if temporary, such a campsite.

Carrying of loaded firearms: It is illegal to carry loaded firearm on person or in vehicle in any pub place or public street. (Passed after 1966 Black Pant visit to State Legislature). Firearm is considered load if a cartridge is attached to the gun in any mann including a cartridge taped to the stock. It is legal have ammo in a magazine not attached to the gun. Pol are authorized to examine any gun in a public place determine if it is loaded, and refusal to all examination constitutes probable cause for arrest. If y were validly arrested, this would allow the cop to ca out a legal search and seizure of your car.

BUT—it is legal to carry a loaded firearm, if otherw lawful, where one "reasonably believes that person property of himself or another is in immediate dan and the carrying of such firearm is necessary for t preservation of such person or property."

Another law applies to carrying loaded firearms State Capital, legislature, Governor's residence, a public schools, including U.S. and state colleges. In t law the firearm is considered loaded if you possess

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Illegal Weapons

Certain categories of weapons and ammo are illegal:

1. Shotguns with barrels less than 18 inches long, rifles with barrels less than 16 inches long, or any rifle or shotgun whose overall length is less than 26 inches. (Barrel length is measured by sticking rod down barrel until it hits the closed bolt.)

2. Any type of fully automatic weapon (machine gun), definition capable of firing more than one shot each time the trigger is pulled. (Weapons discussed in this book are semi-automatic, meaning they fire one shot for each pull of the trigger).

3. Tracer and incendiary ammunition which ignites on impact, with the exception of tracer shotgun ammo. This was recently made illegal, and many persons have some on hand.

4. It is illegal to modify, change, obliterate any serial number or brand name on a concealable firearm (PC [illegible]) or to possess such a firearm (PC 12094)

Federal Firearms Laws

The Federal Firearms Act, passed in October 1968 makes illegal the interstate purchase of firearms, either by mail order, or in the case of a citizen of one state buying a gun in another state. (One loophole allows the purchase of a rifle or shotgun only, in a neighboring state to the one in which you reside). Interstate mail shipping of guns can only take place between licensed dealers. It is unlawful for a dealer to sell a gun to any of the following:

1. A person under indictment where punishable for more than one year (i.e., a felony indictment)

2. A "fugitive from justice"

3. An unlawful user of, or person addicted to marijuana or any depressant or stimulant or narcotic drug

4. Any person who has been adjudged a mental defective or has been committed to any mental institution.

Possession of a gun by any of the following is also unlawful:

Convicted felon, person with dishonorable military discharge, one who has been adjudged a mental incompetent, one who has renounced U.S. citizenship, and an illegal alien.

The 1968 law also put import restrictions on many types of foreign commercial handguns, and foreign military surplus guns and ammo. Therefore, gun prices, which have already increased tremendously in the past two years, will increase even more. Buy now!

It is especially important to buy handguns soon, since they are under the greatest attack. The President's Commission on Violence has already recommended that all handguns in private hands be confiscated, and it is probably only a matter of short time before handguns come under much stricter control.

CLEANING

For most purposes, the cleaning equipment you need consists of a bore solvent and gun oil, and a cleaning rod, brass brush, tips, and cleaning patches all in the right caliber for your gun. All of these supplies can be bought in cleaning kits which sell for about $3.50.

Steps in cleaning the gun: open the bolt or slide; take out the bolt if it is removable; screw the "patch tip" onto the end of your cleaning rod. Cleaning patches are small round pieces of flannel, which come in different sizes for various calibers. Soak a patch in the solvent and run down the bore of the barrel using the rod. Take the patch off when the rod comes out the other end. (If the bore is very dirty you can start out with the brass brush dipped in solvent and screwed on the end of the rod, but only if quite dirty.)

Run one or two solvent-soaked patches down the bore in this way, then run 4 or 5 dry patches down the bore. These patches soak up the solvent and dissolved residues. Finally, run an oil-soaked patch down the bore, leaving a LIGHT coat of oil on the inside of the bore. Use the solvent soaked patch to wipe off any other powder residues, such as the face of the bolt, the face of the revolver cylinder. (In the case of a revolver you will have to run the whole series of patches through each chamber of the cylinder, as well as through the barrel.)

With the oil soaked patch, leave a light coating of oil on all the exposed metal parts of the gun, and on the moving parts, such as the bolt.

This applies to all guns. With auto pistols, you generally field strip. In the case of gas operated semi automatics, you will occasionally also have to clean out the gas cylinder and piston and other moving parts. See a manual or W.H B. Smith's Small Arms of the World, on how to take apart and clean such popular weapons as the M-1 rifle and carbine, FN semi auto rifle, etc.

The blue finish on guns is delicate, and can be rusted by merely by fingerprints that are not wiped off. Always wipe off a fine gun after handling with an oily rag, also, you can buy a silicone impregnated cloth that is perfect for wiping guns.

Modern ammunition makes gun cleaning a relatively simple task, but this was not always the case. Old fashioned ammunition had "corrosive primers" which contained a chemical substance that wuld very quickly rust the barrel if not removed immediately after firing. There is still some European military surplus ammo that is corrosive-primed. Avoid this type of ammo by all means, if you can. All U.S. military ammo and all commercially made ammo is non-corrosive. The only reliable way to clean a gun when fired with corrosive primed ammo is to run boiling water through the barrel, which dissolves the corrosive salts. Of course, the gun must then be thoroughly dried.

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FURTHER READING

1. Technical: This handbook does not go into specific designs of different firearms, nor how to strip them. Two of the best sources of this information are the classic books by W.H.B. Smith: Small Arms of the World and The Book of Pistols and Revolvers. There are also many small books dealing with one firearm, such as the M-1 Gerand, and Carbine, Browning Hi-Power pistol, etc., which go into detailed field stripping, history, overhauling, etc. These are generally put out by right wing publishing houses, such as Panther Publications in Boulder, Colorado.

2. General:
Maj. George Nonte, Pistol and Revolver Guide
L.R. Wallack, The Anatomy of Firearms
John Olson, (Ed.) Shooter's Bible
National Rifle Association: Basic Marksmanship, Basic Rifle Marksmanship, and Shotgun Marksmanship

3. Reloading: The best source for a detailed expla of how to reload, plus loading data for almo cartridges and shot shells is the Lyman Reloading available at all gun stores.

Handgun Ballistics

Remington Arms Company

Explanation of abbreviations: H.V., high velocity; M.C., metal case; J.S.P., jacketed soft point; M.P., metal penetrating; S.P., soft point.

	Bullet		Velocity			Energy			Mid-Range Trajectory		
Caliber	Wgt. Grs.	Style	Muzzle	50 yds.	100 yds.	Muzzle	50 yds.	100 yds.	50 yds.	100 yds.	Barrel Length
.22 Rem. Jet Mag.	40	JSP	2460	2100	1780	535	390	280	0.2	1.0	8⅜"
.221 Rem. Fireball	50	S.P.	2650	2420	2200	780	650	535	0.2	0.8	10½
.25 Auto	50	M.C.	810	755	700	73	63	54	1.8	7.7	2
.30 Luger	93	M.C.	1220	1110	1035	307	254	221	.9	3.5	4½
.32 S & W	88	Lead	705	670	630	97	88	77	2.6	9.8	3
.32 SW Long	98	Lead	780	740	700	132	119	107	1.9	7.9	4
.32 Short Colt	80	Lead	795	710	635	112	89	72	1.9	8.6	4
.32 Long Colt	80	Lead	790	740	700	111	97	87	1.9	8.0	4
.32 Colt New Police	100	Lead	785	725	670	137	117	100	1.9	8.3	4
.32 Auto	71	M.C.	960	905	850	145	129	114	1.3	5.4	4
.357 Mag. H.V.	158	Lead	1430	1255	1130	717	551	447	0.6	2.8	8⅜
9 mm Luger	124	M.C.	1120	1030	965	345	292	256	1.0	4.1	4
.380 Auto	95	M.C.	955	865	785	192	158	130	1.4	5.9	3⅝
.38 Auto	130	M.C.	1040	980	925	312	277	247	1.0	4.7	4½
.38 Super Automatic	130	M.C.	1275	1140	1050	469	375	318	0.8	3.4	5
.38 S & W	146	Lead	730	695	655	173	156	139	2.2	9.0	4
.38 Special Match W.C.	148	Lead	770	655	560	195	141	103	2.1	10.0	6
.38 Special	158	Lead	855	820	790	256	236	219	1.6	6.5	6
.38 Spec. M.P.	158	M.P.	855	820	790	256	236	219	1.6	6.5	6
.38 Special	200	Lead	730	695	665	236	214	196	2.2	9.0	6
.38 Special M.P. H.V.	110	Spcl.	1320	1130	1020	425	312	254	0.7	3.4	5
.38 Spec. H.V.	158	Lead	1085	1030	980	413	372	337	1.0	4.2	5
.38 Colt New Police	150	Lead	680	645	615	154	138	126	2.5	10.5	4
.38 Short Colt	125	Lead	760	715	670	160	142	124	2.1	8.7	6
.38 Long Colt	150	Lead	770	735	700	197	180	163	1.9	8.1	6
.41 Long Colt	195	Lead	730	705	680	231	207	200	2.2	8.8	6
.44 Remington Magnum	240	Lead	1470	1275	1120	1150	870	670	0.6	2.7	6½
.44 S & W Spec.	246	Lead	755	725	695	311	283	264	2.0	8.3	6½
.45 Colt	250	Lead	855	815	775	405	368	333	1.6	6.6	5½
.45 Auto	230	M.C.	850	810	775	369	335	307	1.6	6.5	5
.45 Automatic Match W.C.	185	M.C.	775	695	625	247	198	160	2.0	9.0	5
.45 Automatic M.P. H.V.	173	Spcl.	1125	1005	920	486	388	325	1.0	4.3	5
.45 Auto Rim	230	Lead	805	765	725	331	299	268	1.8	7.4	5½

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GUN TALK

Action—The unit, including the firing mechanism and bolt or breechblock, which handles a cartridge or shell.

Aperture—Peep hole in rear receiver sight through which a shooter looks at a target.

Auto-Loader—A self-loading or semiautomatic gun which fires once with each pull of the trigger. Also called an automatic.

Automatic—A truly automatic gun fires continually as long as the trigger is held back—really a machine gun, although the term is popularly applied to semiautomatic sporting weapons.

ACP—Automatic Colt Pistol, the .45 caliber cartridge for automatic pistols.

Ballistics—The science of projectiles.

Ballistic Table—Charts issued by ammunition manufacturers indicating the performance of various loads.

Battery Cup—The unit containing the primer cap in a shot shell.

Base Wad—The bottom wad in a shot shell, surrounding the primer and battery cup, varying in thickness according to the shell's load.

Beavertail—A wide, hand-filling forearm, usually on a rifle.

Bedding—Refers to the fitting of a stock to a gun's action and barrel.

Bench Rest—A specially devised shooting table, usually having a rest for the gun's forearm.

Berdan—A European-type primer, utilizing twin flash-holes. Not interchangeable with American or Boxer primers.

Big Game—Generally applied to animals of the deer and black-bear size and larger.

Bolt—Usually associated with bolt-action rifles. The unit which houses the firing pin and which drives the cartridge into the firing chamber and locks it into place for firing.

Bore—The caliber of a rifle or handgun and the gauge of a shotgun. In the case of rifled barrels, the bore diameter is measured from the top of the lands although occasionally the groove diameter is given.

Boxer—American-type center-fire primers, using a single flash-hole in the cartridge base.

Breech—Opening at the rear of the barrel through which ammunition is loaded and empty cases ejected.

Breechblock—Serves the same purpose as the bolt. Sometimes the terms "bolt" and "breechblock" are used interchangeably.

BT—Boattail, a streamlined bullet having a tapered heel.

Bullet—The projectile fired by a rifle or handgun.

Caliber—The bore-diameter designation of a rifle or pistol, usually given in hundredths or thousandths of an inch, such as .30 caliber or .300 caliber. Except for English loads, foreign ammunition caliber is designated in millimeters such as 8 mm.

Cannelure—Circular grooves about a bullet into which the mouth of the shell may be crimped or, in the case of cast bullets, into which is placed the lubricating grease.

Cant—Tilting a gun slightly to one side or the other while aiming.

Carbine—A short rifle, usually having a barrel 18½ to 22 inches long. Designed originally for cavalry but now popular among hunters.

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Cartridge—A complete load including shell, primer, powder and bullet.

Case—Popular term among reloaders and applying to an empty rifle or handgun shell.

Center-fire—Refers to cartridges with primers located in the center of the base.

Center of Impact—The center of a group, averaged between the most widespread hits on a target. Wild shots are usually discounted.

Chamber—The reamed-out part of the barrel from which a cartridge is fired, hence the "firing chamber." Also applies to the holes in a revolver cylinder which hold cartridges.

Chilled Shot—Shot made of lead and antimony.

Choke—The degree of constriction of the muzzle of a shotgun barrel to govern the spread of shot. Also applied to a mechanical device which varies this degree of constriction.

Clip—A container holding cartridges which fits into a magazine.

Comb—That portion of the gunstock upon which a shooter's cheek rests while sighting. Usually raised somewhat.

Corrosive Primers—Primers containing potassium or other salts that are harmful to gun barrels. No longer in use generally.

Cupronickel—A copper-nickel alloy from which bullet jackets are made.

Crimp—The tight constriction of the mouth of a shell to hold a bullet in place. Also, the folding of the mouth of a paper or plastic shotgun shell to hold the shot.

Cylinder Bore—Cylinder bore is actually an absence of constriction of the muzzle of a shotgun muzzle. Arbitrarily, cylinder bore results in 25 to 35 per cent of a shell's shot load remaining within a 30-inch circle at 40 yards. This and other "choke" designations overlap to a great degree and are not to be relied upon until the gun is actually patterned.

Cylinder—A cylindrical magazine for revolvers, holding five to nine shots depending upon caliber, and which aligns itself automatically with the barrel as the hammer is cocked.

Decapping—The process of removing the fired primer from a rifle, pistol or shotgun shell.

Decapping Pin—A thin rod, located within a reloading die, which punches out a fired primer.

Die, Loading—A reloading implement which can be described as a female mold, which "reforms" a fired shell, prior to reloading.

Double Action—The firing of a revolver, and some automatic pistols, by pulling the tri and without benefit of manual hand coc

Drift—The deviation of a bullet from its inte course, usually caused by wind.

Drop-at-Heel—The pitch of shotgun or stock, designated by the distance betwee heel (top of the butt plate) and a line dr from the top of the barrel straight back the stock.

Drop-at-Comb—Same as drop-at-heel, ex that it is measured at the comb.

Drop Shot—Lead shot dropped from a he through a sievelike plate, into cold wate

Ejector—The unit which ejects an empty shel ter firing, usually automatic.

Elevation—Sight adjustment which raises trajectory of a bullet to compensate for ra

Enfield—A .30 caliber infantry rifle used World War I by both American and Eng troops. Often called the British Enfield '1

Energy—The power developed by a gun cha expressed in foot pounds.

Erosion—Wear within a barrel.

Eye Relief—The distance between the rear of a telescope sight and the shooter's eye.

Exit Pupil—By holding a telescope sight a or so away from the eye, you will see a centration of light in the center of the piece. This is the exit pupil.

Expander Nipple—Located above the decap pin within a reloading die, this serves to pand the neck of a cartridge shell so it accept a bullet during the reloading pro

Extractor—The unit which extracts a fired s from the firing chamber.

Field of View—Target area and surround seen through a telescope sight.

Firing Pin—The pin which strikes the pri discharging a gun.

Flash-Hole—Aperture in the base of a cartri through which the primer ignites the cha

Flinch—The tendency on the part of shooter recoil from the expected "kick" of a gun.

Foot Pounds—Expression of energy generate a gun charge. One foot pound will mov one-pound weight one foot.

Foot Seconds—Expression of a bullet's veloc The number of feet a bullet will travel in second.

Fore-End—The part of a gun stock located der the barrel. Also called "forearm."

Full Choke—The fullest constriction of a s

gun barrel muzzle which will contain 65 to 75 per cent of the shot within a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

Garand—A .30 caliber M-1 gas-operated semiautomatic battle weapon of the U.S. armed forces during World War II.

Gauge—The bore of a shotgun barrel, indicated by the number of lead balls per pound which would fit a particular barrel. For example, a 12 gauge shotgun has a bore diameter equal to that of a lead ball which would weigh 12 to the pound. This application is used on all gauges except the .410, which is the bore diameter in thousandths of an inch.

Groove—The spirals that are cut or pressed into a rifle or handgun barrel.

Groove Diameter—The diameter of a gun barrel, measured from the bottom of the grooves.

Group—A cluster of bullet holes in a target.

Hammer Spur—Thumb piece on gun hammer.

Hammerless—A term applying to guns which do not have visible hammers.

Head Space—The slack space in a ring chamber between the bullet and the walls of the chamber.

Heel—The upper part of the rifle or shotgun stock butt.

Improved Modified—Constriction of a shotgun barrel muzzle to keep 55 to 65 per cent of the shot within a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

Improved Cylinder—Similar constriction, though not as pronounced, since it will keep only 35 to 45 per cent of the shot within a 30-inch circle.

Ignition Time—The time interval required for the primer to touch off the powder charge.

Jacket—The metal covering of a lead bullet to control, or eliminate, expansion of the bullet upon impact. Also reduces leading and deforming of the bullet in a barrel.

Lands—Barrel surfaces between the spiraling grooves in a rifled barrel.

Lead—The distance in front of running or flying targets or game at which a gun is fired in order for the target to "run into" the shot charge, or bullet.

Lebel—French military rifle caliber 8 mm.

Lock Time—Same as Ignition Time.

Magazine—Container of cartridges or shells from which they are fed into the firing chamber.

Magnification—Enlargement of the field of view through a telescope sight or binoculars.

Magnum—In rifle and handgun loads, this refers to those of unusual velocity and energy. In the case of shotgun shells, an increased number of pellets over the standard or field loads.

Mauser—Popular European action used for sporting and military rifles. Originated by Paul Mauser at Obendorf, Germany.

Middle Sight—An open sight, having a *V*, *U* or square notch and located just forward of the rifle receiver.

Mid-Range Trajectory—The height of a bullet's path above the line of sight halfway between the muzzle and its target.

Minute of Angle—Adjusting a rifle or handgun sight one minute of angle shifts the point of impact one inch at 100 yards. One minute subtends one inch at that range.

Modified Choke—Shotgun barrel constriction restricting 45 to 55 per cent of the shot to within a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

Mushroom—Popular expression applying to the expansion of a bullet upon impact.

Muzzle—Exit end of a gun barrel.

Muzzle Energy—Actually measured a few feet in front of the muzzle, it applies to the power developed by a bullet as it leaves the barrel.

Muzzle Velocity—Similarly, this applies to the bullet's rate of travel as it leaves the barrel.

Objective Lens—The front lens in a telescope sight or binoculars.

Pattern—The distribution of shot, usually gauged by the number and even distribution within a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

Peep—The sighting aperture in a receiver sight.

Penetration—The ability of a bullet to plow its way into game flesh. Experimental shooting sometimes involves a number of one-inch pine boards with penetration indicated by the number of boards pierced by the bullet.

Pistol—Usually applied to handguns which do not have revolving cylinders, including single-shot and automatic guns.

Primer—A highly sensitive explosive unit which ignites the powder charge, upon being indented by the firing pin.

Primer Pocket—A pocket at the center of the base of a shell where the primer is located.

Proof Mark—A stamping, usually on the barrel or receiver, indicating that a gun has been tested and released for sale by its manufacturer. Like western cattle brands, no two are alike.

Pull—The distance between the trigger and butt

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plate. Also, the weight or pressure required to release a trigger, hence "trigger pull."

Pump—Slide or "trombone" action, activated by pulling and pushing forward the forearm of a rifle or shotgun.

Radius, Sighting—The distance between the front and rear sight.

Receiver—That part of a rifle or shotgun which houses the bolt or breechblock and the firing mechanism.

Recoil—Backward reaction of a gun set up when it is discharged. Often referred to as "kick."

Relative Brightness—A measure of the scope sight's (or binocular's) light efficiency. Obtained by dividing the glass's power into the diameter of the objective lens and then squaring the answer.

Rem.—Remington.

Resizing—The re-forming of a shell to its original dimensions by forcing it into a die.

Reticle—Also spelled "reticule," this is the sighting unit within a telescope sight, generally a pair of cross hairs, post or a dot, or a combination of these.

Revolver—A handgun having a revolving cylinder which turns as the trigger is pulled or the hammer cocked.

Rib—A metal sighting plane atop a shotgun barrel, sometimes used on double-barrel shotguns.

Rifle—A shoulder arm having spiraling grooves cut or pressed into the inner surfaces of the barrel.

Rim-Fire—A cartridge having the primer within a thin rim about the base of the cartridge.

Rimless—A cartridge case having a recessed rim which is flush with the sidewalls. It is *not* actually rimless.

Sav.—Savage

Sear—Holds the hammer or striker in firing position after cocking.

Seating, Bullet—The process of inserting a bullet into the mouth of a shell during reloading.

Sectional Density—Technical term applying to a bullet's diameter in relation to its length.

Semiautomatic—A gun which fires and reloads one shot automatically with each pull of the trigger.

Shell—Cartridge container, sometimes called a hull or case.

Single Action—Applies to revolvers which must be cocked manually before each shot.

Sizing—Same as resizing.

Skeet—A shotgun shooting course, requiring 25 shots from varying positions at clay targets projected by two mechanical traps set at different heights.

Slide Action—Same as pump action.

Slug, Rifled—A solid shotgun missile, designed for use on deer and black bear primarily. Grooves, corresponding to the rifling in a rifle barrel, are cast along its sides.

Smoothbore—A shotgun barrel which has no rifling on its interior surfaces.

Springfield—The .30/06 military rifle used in World Wars I and II, named after the Springfield, (Mass.) armory, although it was also manufactured at the Rockford, Ill., armory.

S & W—Smith and Wesson.

Swaging, Bullet—The cold forming of bullets from soft lead wire or slugs by forcing them into a swaging die.

Tracer—A bullet which burns in flight, indicating its trajectory to the shooter. Primarily of military value.

Trajectory—A bullet's path of flight.

Trapshooting—A shotgun shooting course, fired from five different positions at 16 yards from a single trap which may project clay birds at unexpected angles.

Trombone Action—Same as slide or pump action.

Twist—The number of inches required for one complete spiral of the grooves in a rifled barrel. For example, a 1-in-12 twist, indicates a complete spiral every 12 inches.

Varminter—A flat-shooting, long-range rifle adapted to the shooting of "varmints," usually equipped with a scope and special stock and possibly a semi-heavy barrel for greater accuracy.

Wad—Circular disc used in shotgun shells to separate powder and shot compartments. Also used as a filler.

Wadcutter—A low-velocity target type of bullet with a flat nose, known for the neat round holes it cuts in paper targets.

W.C.F.—Winchester Center-fire.

Win.—Winchester.

Windage—Lateral adjustment of rear sights to compensate for bullet drift.

W.R.F.—Winchester Rim-fire.

X—Scope-power designation symbol, for example: 4X indicates four power.

X-Ring—A ring within the bull's-eye of a target. Tie scores are broken by counting the number of hits within the "X-ring."

MW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 102

FD - 245 (REV. 4-13-60)

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

CLASSIFICATION NO.

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

DO NOT DESTROY;
HISTORICAL VALUE,
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

Volume Number

Serials

See also Nos.

DO NOT DESTROY;
HISTORICAL VALUE,
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DO NOT DESTROY
PENDING LITIGATION

SEE Last Vol.

STAR-WALKER 18-1892

NH 15

TO: SAC (100-19186) DATE: 3/18/70

FROM: SA G Bergeron

SUBJECT: Black Panther Party

RM

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

The information which is set forth below was received on the indicated date from [redacted] (NHT-12)

This informant reports on the activity at the Black Panther Party (BPP) New Haven Chapter, 35 Sylvan Ave, New Haven Conn.

The BPP is a violence-prone black militant organization which has its headquarters at Berkeley, California, with chapters located throughout other parts of the United States.

[redacted] Information obtained from this informant is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Should it be necessary to disseminate this information outside the Bureau, it should be appropriately paraphrased in order to adequately protect this highly sensitive source.

Copies

See Page 2

3 4 5 6 7

157-1079-164

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED NO
MAR 18 1970
FBI - NEW HAVEN

Dismissed

Copies

1 - 100-19186 (BPP)
1 - 157-1562 (Dianne Feinstein)
1 - 157-1835 (Artie Seale)
1 - 157-1316 (Miranda)
1 - 157-1728 (Donna Hibbs)
1 - 100-19800 (Tom Dorton)
1 - 100-20195 (Patriot Party)
6 157-1079 (Hartford BPP)
1 - 157-1032 (Bridgeport BPP)
1 - 157-1606 (Steve Fong)
1 - 157-1431 (Funds)
1 - 157-1554 (Dorian Dorton)
1 - 157- (Jackie Innes)
1 - 157-1462 (Pinderhughes)
1 - 157-1129 (Stamford BPP)
1 - 100-18891 (Ronald Johnson)
1 - 157-1576 (David Hilliard)
1 - 157-1601 (Demonstration, Spencer v Rallin)
1 - 157-1157 (Clifford Thornton)
1 - 157-1085 (BPP-Vesbyan-Middletown)
1 - 157-1431 (Funds)
1 - 157-1461 (Delores Burney)
1 - 157-1403 (Breakfast Program)
1 - 157-1430 (Yvonne Carter)

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 105

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 106

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 107

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 108

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 109

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 110

Leads

New Haven

1. Determine Telephone Subscriber to 389-9574 (See Page 3)

1. Determine Subscriber to Telephone # 429-4993 (See Page 3)

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (3-21-58)

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
2/16/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA JOHN A. HANISCH

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☐ by telephone ☒ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☒ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report: 2/10/70

Date(s) of activity: 2/10/70

Brief description of activity or material

Hartford, Conn. Group CP Meeting.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Remarks: *INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARITICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

1- FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
1-100-10787 (R.EKINS)
1-100-9749 (R.WARD)
1-100-13328 (H. STEINBERG)
1-100-9851 (CP, CONN.DISTRICT)
1-100-10640 (CP FUNDS)
1-100-18290 (CIRM)
1-100-19186 (BPP)
1-157-1079 (BPP,HARTFORD)
1-157-1431 (BPP, FUNDS)

JAH/dapn
(10)

157-1079-165

Block Stamp

Searched ____ Indexed ____

Serialized ec Filed ____

FEB. 16, 1970
FBI--NEW HAVEN

Danaher JAH

Feb. 10, 1970

I attended the meeting of the Hartford Communist Party group [redacted]

I was assigned to read the Jan. 24th. report of Gus Hall to the National Committee discussing the current political situation in the U. S., and, comments on plans for the coming elections. I read this in its' entirety and it was discussed in part during the reading.

[redacted] made a report on Roosevelt Ward being arrested at Mt. Sinai Convalexcent hospital during the organizational dispute that Ward is conducting there for the Hospital Workers Union #1199. [redacted] he was put in jail for 6 hours and not allowed to c FOIA(b)(7) - (D) by telephone or otherwise. He said a friendly cop made a telephone call for him and [redacted] bailed him out for $25 and his case was continued to a date after Feb. 19th. which is the date for the representation elaction to be held at the above named hospital. [redacted] also reported that the election was going fine at the hospital and he had signed about 80% of the workers there for authorization cards. He also reported that his arrest whould have a sympathetic effect on the workers.

[redacted] reported that they were grooming a new employee of his for indoctrination into the Black Panther Party. [redacted] did not say whether or not this man was full or part time employee, but, he is Black and new to [redacted] employe.

 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

He and [redacted] are giving him material to read and they are planning to allow him to go to Chicago to attend the Black Panther Party Meeting on March 6,7 and 8. He is going at his own expense and arrangement are going to be made to authorize him to go at the meeting in New Haven on Feb. 22 of the State C.P. meeting.

It was also decided that the Hartford C.P. Group would make a contribution to the Black Panthers Party and accordingly each member present (4) was assessed $10 each. This will be paid at the meeting in New Haven. on 2-22-70.

We paid our Feb. 1970 dues ($2).

We will all attend the 2-22-70 State meeting in New Haven Conn. on Howe St. at 1 P.M.

NH 15

TO: SAC (100-19186) DATE: 3/10/70

FROM: SA H. F. Bergeron

SUBJECT: Black Panther Party

RM

The information which is set forth below was received on the indicated date from FOIA(b)(7) - (D) (NHT-12)

This informant reports on the activity at the Black Panther Party (BPP) New Haven Chapter, 35 Sylvan Ave., New Haven, Conn.

The BPP is a violence-prone black militant organization which has its headquarters at Berkeley, California, with chapters located throughout other parts of the United States.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) information obtained from this informant is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Should it be necessary to disseminate this information outside the Bureau, it should be appropriately paraphrased in order to adequately protect this highly sensitive source.

Copies (3) (4) (5)

See Page 2

157-1079-166

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 10 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

2-100-19186 (BPP)
1-157-1316 (D. Miranda)
1-157-1472 (J. Nelson)
1-157-1009 (Bobby Seale)
1-157-1606 (Steve Fong)
1-157-1462 (Cappy Rinderknecht)
1-157-1403 (BPP Breakfast Program)
1-157-1405 (D. Fauntleroy)
1-157-1606 (Steve Fong)

1-157-1431 (Funds)
1-157-1085 (Oakland BPP)
1-157-1099 (Hartford BPP)
1-157- (Publicity)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
March 9, 1970

~~Page 3~~

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Leads:

New Haven

At New Haven, Conn:

1) Will determine subscriber to Tel. #
772-1655

2) Determine subscriber to Tel. #
776-5578

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 120

NH 15

TO: SAC, (100-19186) DATE: 3/12/70

FROM: S.A. G. Bergeron

SUBJECT: Black Panther Party

RM

The information which is set forth below was received on the indicated date from

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) (NH T-12)

This informant reports on the activity at the Black Panther Party (BPP) New Haven Chapter 35 Sylvan Ave., New Haven, Conn.

The BPP is a violence-prone black militant organization which has its headquarters at Berkeley, California, with chapters located throughout other parts of the United States.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) Information obtained from this informant is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Should it be necessary to disseminate this information outside the Bureau, it should be appropriately paraphrased in order to adequately protect this highly sensitive source.

Copies

See Page 2

157-1079-167

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 13 1970
FBI—NEW HAVEN

Dancher

Copies

1-100-19186 (BPP)
1-157-1316 (Miranda)
1-157-1431 (Funds)
1-157-1472 (Jim Wilson)
1-157-1606 (Steve Tong)
1-100- (Catherine Rohrbach)
1-157-1526 (Films & Publications)
1-157-1462 (Pinderhughes)
1-157-1007 (Bobby Seale)
1-157-1601 (Demonstrations Speeches & Rallies)
1-157-1079 (Hartford BPP)
1-157-1461 (Dolores Burney)

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 122

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 123

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NH 15

TO: SAC (100-19186) DATE: 3/23/70

FROM: SA. G. Bergeron

SUBJECT: Black Panther Party

RM

The information which is set forth below was received on the indicated date from

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) (NH T-12)

This informant reports on the activity at the Black Panther Party (BPP) New Haven Chapter, 35 Sylvan Ave., New Haven, Conn.

The BPP is a violence-prone black militant organization which has its headquarters at Berkeley, California, with chapters located throughout other parts of the United States.

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1-100-19186-(BPP)
1-157-1603 (Pat Gallyat)
1-157-1405 (Doug. Fauntleroy)
1-157-1316 (Doug. Miranda)
1-157-1007 (Bobby Seale)
1-157-1601 (Demonstration Speaches & Rallies)
1-157-1460 (People to Free Panthers)
1-157-1486 (Greg. Jones)
1-157-1079 (Hartford BPP)

157-1079-168

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ec FILED ____
MAR 23 1970
FBI - NEW HAVEN

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared: 4/1/70

Date received	Received from *(name or symbol number)*	Received by
3/18/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA THOMAS F. MC GORRAY

Method of delivery *(check appropriate blocks)*

☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Dictated 3/20/70 (Date) to Janice F. Pruchnicki

Transcribed 3/23/70

Authenticated by Informant 3/27/70

Date of Report: 3/18/70

Date(s) of activity: 3/17-18/70

Brief description of activity or material

Activities of the BPP members in Hartford Conn. 3/18/70

File where original is located if not attached: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
1 - 100-19186 - BPP
1 - 157-1405- FAUNTELROY
1 - 157-1562 - DIANE WILLIAMS
1 - 157-1755 - THOMAS CORN
1 - 157-1248 - GREG GREEN
1 - 157-1504- JAMES ELLISON
1 - 157-PHILIP WRIGHT
1 - 157-1162 - CORNELL WRIGHT
1 - 157-1606 - STEVE LONG
1 - 157-1314 - J. CHEATHAM
1 - 157-1079-BPP Hartford

TFM/jfp
(12)

157-1079 — 169

Block Stamp

Searched.... Indexed....
Serialized.... Filed....

APR 1, 1970
FBI-New Haven

March 18, 1970

A funeral was conducted in Hartford, Connecticut, on March 18, 1970, for a young Negro male who was shot by a policeman recently. At the funeral were several Negro detectives from the Hartford Police Department. A detective WILLIAM BOLAND, Negro male, was observed laughing near the cemetery. Several Black Panthers used this to incite some of the people at the funeral. The four Panthers involved were THOMAS CORN, GREGORY GREEN, JAMES ELLISON and PHILIP WRIGHT. These four intended to incite a riot in Hartford concerning this matter. They asked if anyone had knowledge concerning the use of explosives. BRUCE RYLES may be sent to the West Coast for training in the near future. He will report to National Headquarters for some kind of "orientation."

On March 17, 1970, the following individuals were at 35 Sylvan Avenue: STEVE LONG, JOHN CHEATHAM, THOMAS CORN, DOUG FAUNTELROY, DIANE FAUNTELROY and JACKIE (last name unknown). BRUCE RYLES and CORNELL WRIGHT are to go to the University of Hartford to sell Panther papers on March 18, 1970, and then on to Waterbury, Connecticut.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared: 4/1/70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
3/20/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA THOMAS F. MC GORRAY

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [X] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Dictated 3/20/70 to Janice F. Pruchnicki

Transcribed 3/23/70

Authenticated by Informant 3/27/70

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY ~~4006~~ 6076
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2(2)
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-1-90

Date of Report: 3/20/70

Date(s) of activity: 3/18-20/70

Classified per Bureau ltr ~~4/3/78~~ 3/21/79

Brief description of activity or material

Speech and rally of DAVID HILLIARD at UConn on 3/18/70 and activities of the BPP in New Haven and Hartford, Conn.

File where original is located if not attached: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

e

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
1 - 100-19186 (BPP)
1 - 157-1079 - Hartford BPP)
1 - 157-1316- D. MIRANDA
1 - 157-1494 - TRAVEL OF LEADERSHIP
1 - 157-1526 - FILMS AND PUBLICATIONS
1 - 157-1462 - C. PINDERHUGHES
1 - 157-HILLIARD
1 - 157-1833 - GENET
1 - 157-1007 - B. SEALE
1 - 157-1835 - A. SEALE
1 - 157-1368 - R. BAY
1 - 157- PHILIP WRIGHT
1 - 157-1268 - CORNELL WRIGHT
1 - 157-1755 - TOM CORN
1 - 157-1470 - WILLIAM WEAVER
1 - 157-1504 -JAMES ELLISON
1 - 157-1310 - BRUCE RYLES
1 - 157-1299-S. TAYLOR
1 - 157-1375 - R. RYSON
1 - 157-1371 - V. MILLER
1 - 157-1461 - D. BURNEY
1 - 157-1403-BREAKFAST PROGRAM

TFM/jfp
(23)

CLASSIFIED BY ~~4006~~ 6922
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION Indefinite

157-1079-170

Block Stamp

Searched.... Indexed....
Serialized.... Filed....

APR 1, 1970
FBI-New Haven

All paragraphs are unclassified unless otherwise indicated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 20, 1970

On March 18, 1970, DAVID HILLIARD, Deputy Minister, BPP, appeared at the University of Connecticut for a speech. Several Panthers from chapters in New York City, Philadelphia, New Jersey and Boston were in attendance and took part in security operations. DOUG MIRANDA was introduced by an unidentified Negro male, possibly a student in the University of Connecticut. MIRANDA spoke briefly and was followed by JEAN GENET who spoke only in French and whose remarks were handled by an unidentified white female translator. Approximately 2000 people attended this speech which was interrupted by a bomb scare. Present at this speech were ARTIE SEALE, ROBERT BAY. A rumor was heard that a bomb was placed in DAVID's car but this checked out negatively. A press conference was held in the Student Union Lounge and only a few Panthers were allowed to be present. DAVID talked about the situation in Cleveland and said that no BPP chapter would be formed there since these people were just a bunch of hoodlums.

On March 19, 1970, several Panthers traveled to Springfield, Massachusetts, to sell newspapers at Springfield College which is located on Alden Street. Also at the American International College on Wellbraham Road in Springfield as well as at a downtown shopping area near State Street and Route 20. The Panthers talked to several students at Springfield College between 3 and 4:00 p.m. at their field house. Over 300 copies of the "Black Panther" were sold.

Those present in Springfield were CORNELL WRIGHT, PHILIP WRIGHT, TOM CORN, WILLIAM WEAVER and JAMES ELLISON. During the speech by DAVID HILLIARD an individual attempted to go up on the stage and speak to HILLIARD. This individual was stopped and presented the following note: "KEN WILLIAMS would have a say with you for the benefit of our people" signed "KEN". This individual was a Negro male 28-30 years of age. (C)

On March 20, 1970, BRUCE RYLES bought a car for $85. It is a 1962 Chevrolet, four door sedan, beige in color which was registered on March 20, 1970. RYLES has no plates and no driver's license. This car was delivered to RYLES at 57½ Barbor Street. (C)

On March 19, 1970, at 61 Bellevue Square at Hartford, a group of Panthers were involved in making several firebombs to be used to incite riots in the North End of Hartford, Conn. Three gangs were involved in rioting on the night of March 19, 1970.

These gangs include the Blackstone Rangers, a group called the Black Disciples and a third group which takes its name from a gang in Chicago. These kids are from 12-20 years of age. The Blackstone Rangers have stated that when Hartford policemen respond to fire calls and get out of their vehicles to direct traffic, that firebombs be thrown into their vehicles while they are abandoned.

CONFIDENTIAL

While in Springfield, Mass., JAMES ELLISON was talking with a black student who had been expelled from Springfield, College, for taking over a building. ELLISON told this individual "If you can't go to this school then why don't you burn the school down?" (C)

TOM CORN, a member of the BPP of Hartford left home yesterday 3/18/70 and picked up his stuff and took it to 61 Bellevue Square. His parents live at 63 Hubbard Street in Bloomfield, Conn. Several Panthers are residing at 61 Bellevue in an apartment, however, they enter through the rear building in order to avoid being spotted by Hartford police. This apartment is rented by BRUCE RYLES' sister. The following individuals are now staying there: BRUCE RYLES, CORNELL WRIGHT, TOM CORN, GREG GREEN and JAMES ELLISON. There may be other Panthers there, also. Several of the Hartford Panthers are now smoking marijuana which is a violation of Panther rules. The Blackstone Rangers are selling approximately 500 issues each week of the "Black Panther." SANDRA TAYLOR who resides 760 Orchard Street, New Haven, is very friendly with the Panthers. On occasion she has left her children at 35 Sylvan Avenue while she works at the Yale Medical Center. (C)

During the HILLIARD speech at Univ. of Connecticut, RONALD TYSON from New York was contacted and stated that he had not heard anything concerning VERNON MILLER. ROBERT WEBB was not at this speech and was rumored to be on the West Coast. The BPP maintains a detailed mailing list which is locked in CAPPY PINDERHUGHES' attache case. PINDERHUGHES is not very popular and is considered "queer" by several of the Panthers. DOLORES BURNEY constantly ridicules him. (C)

JACKIE (Last name unknown) continues to help publish the local bulletin. She is a young Negro female with very light skin and can pass for white. TEDDY BEAR has not been seen at Panther Headquarters and may still be residing at 22 Rock Creek Road.

The BPP duty roster is customarily posted at headquarters, 35 Sylvan Avenue, however, everyone is required to take part in the breakfast program at 179 Shelton if they expect to eat. Study hall is considered a punishment and the pantry at 35 Sylvan Avenue is still utilized for this purpose.

CONFIDENTIAL

3/21/70

CODED

T E L E T Y P E URGENT

Classified per Bureau ltr 5/14/78

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186) (P) 2P

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK PANTHER PARTY - RACIAL MATTER, POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, "INLET"

ON MARCH TWENTY-ONE, INSTANT, NH T-NINE ADVISED THAT MEMBERS OF THE BPP IN HARTFORD, CONN. WERE CONSTRUCTING "FIRE BOMBS" AT SIXTY-ONE BELLEVUE ST. IN HARTFORD, CONN. SOME OF THESE FIRE BOMBS WERE USED DURING RIOTS DURING NIGHT OF MARCH NINETEEN LAST. BPP MEMBERS, TOGETHER WITH BLACKSTONE RANGERS INTEND TO USE ADDITIONAL FIRE BOMBS TO BLOW UP POLICE CARS WHEN OFFICERS LEAVE THEIR VEHICLES TO DIRECT TRAFFIC AROUND FIRES DURING RIOTING. PANTHERS PRESENTLY LIVING AND OPERATING OUT OF SIXTY-ONE BELLEVUE ST. ARE UNDER LEADERSHIP OF BRUCE RYLES, DISTRIBUTION MANAGER, BPP, STATE OF CONN. (C)

NH T-TWELVE ADVISED MARCH TWENTY-ONE INSTANT THAT BRUCE RYLES WAS IN CONTACT WITH BPP HEADQUARTERS, NEW HAVEN, AND STATED THAT "THINGS ARE HAPPENING" AND "I HAVE SEEN TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT

CLASSIFIED BY 4006-280P
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION

1 - New Haven
TPH:phb
(1)

(100-19186 BPP); (1 - 65-2350 INLET); (1 - 157-533 POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE); (1 - 157-DISTURBANCE, NORTH END, HARTFORD, 3/18/70); (1 - 157-1424 BPP VIOLENCE); (1 - 157-1310 BRUCE RYLES); (1 - 157-1284 BLACKSTONE RANGERS); (1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)); (1 - 157-1079 BPP HARTFORD)
(9)

157-1079-171

Searched
Serialized NO
Indexed
Filed N 13

 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BUT IT WON'T BE USED UNTIL TOMORROW NIGHT".

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE NEW HAVEN TELETYPE MARCH TWENTY LAST, CAPTIONED "DISTURBANCE, NORTH END HARTFORD, CONN. MARCH NINETEEN LAST, RM".

NEW HAVEN WILL CLOSELY FOLLOW ABOVE SITUATION AND BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED.

ABOVE DETAILS FURNISHED HARTFORD PD, CONN. STATE POLICE, SECRET SERVICE, 103TH MIG.

NH T-NINE IS [redacted] FOIA(b)(7) - (D) .

NH T-TWELVE IS [redacted] FOIA(b)(7) - (D) .

TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT MENTIONED ABOVE MAY POSSIBLY REFER TO FIRE BOMBS OR DYNAMITE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED UNLESS THERE ARE FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

AIR MAIL COPIES TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON FOR INFO.

April 3, 1970

A I R T E L

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706-32)

FROM SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186) P

SUBJECT BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Re: New Haven airtel 3/2/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information concerning the relationship between the BPP and the National Committee to Combat Fascism (NCCF). Enclosed for San Francisco, New York and Boston is one copy of letterhead memorandum in view of their common interest in this matter.

For the information of the Bureau, the New Haven Chapter of the Black Panther Party has established NCCF chapters in both Bridgeport, Connecticut and Hartford, Connecticut. These chapters are directly under control of New Haven and receive instructions and financial support from New Haven.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) Source mentioned in letterhead memorandum is (NH T-12 permanent), who reports on the activities of the BPP, New Haven Chapter, 35 Sylvan Avenue, New Haven.

Letterhead memorandum is classified confidential to protect a source of continuing value.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston (Enc. 1)
3 - New Haven
(2) - 100-19186
1 - 157-NCCF
TTMcG:lmg
(8)

REGISTERED MAIL

CC to 157-1079 (Hartford)

157-1032 (Bost)

J. McGORRAY

157-1079-172

Indexed NB
Filed NB

NH 15

TO: SAC NEW HAVEN (100-19186) DATE: 5/6/70

FROM: SA. DOUGLAS R. GRELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

The information which is set forth below was received on the indicated date from FOIA(b)(7) - (D) (NH T-12)

This informant reports on the activity at the Black Panther Party (BPP) NEW ~~CHAPTER~~ HAVEN CHAPTER, 35 Sylvan Ave., New Haven, Conn.

The BPP is a violence-prone black militant organization which has its headquarters at Berkeley, California, with chapters located throughout other parts of the United States.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) information obtained from this informant is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Should it be necessary to disseminate this information outside the Bureau, it should be appropriately paraphrased in order to adequately protect this highly sensitive source.

1- 100 - 19186 (BPP)
1- 157-1079 (Hartford)
1-100-19800 (T. DOSTOU)
1-157-1255 (E. BROWN)
1-157-1934 (R. Moore)
1-157-1835 (A. SEALE)
1-157-1462 (C. Pinderhughes)
1-157-1316 (D. Miranda)
1-157-1554 (D. DOSTOU)
1-157-1065 (C. Smith)
1-157-1430 (E. Carter)
1-100-12238 (K. Rorabaek)

157-1079-173

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 6 - 1970
FBI - NEW HAVEN

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

FD-306 (3-21-56)

CONFIDENTIAL

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
3/6/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA JOHN A. DANAHER SA THOMAS F. MC GORRAY

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [ ] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Dictated 3/10/70 (Date) to PATRICIA H. BREYCHAK

Transcribed 3/12/70

Authenticated by Informant 3/20/70

Date of Report 3/6/70

Date(s) of activity 3/1/70 through 3/5/70

Brief description of activity or material

GENERAL BLACK PANTHER PARTY ACTIVITIES.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Remarks:

1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
1 - 100-19186 (BPP)
1 - 157-1086 (BPP, WATERBURY)
1 - 157-1079 (BPP, HARTFORD)
1 - 157-1526 (FILMS AND PUBLICATIONS)
1 - 157-1316 (D. MIRANDA)
1 - 100-20195 (PATRIOTS)
1 - 157-1431 (BPP FUNDS)
1 - 157-1414 (FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS)
1 - 157-1406 (BPP UNDERGROUND)
1 - 157-1418 (FIREARMS)
1 - 157-1426 (IDEOLOGY)
1 - 157-1410 (LIBERATION SCHOOLS)
1 - 157-1458 (R. WHITE)
1 - 157-1462 (C. PINDERHUGHES)
1 - 157-1405 (FAUNTELROY)
1 - 157-1371 (MILLER)
1 - 157-1451 (R. WEBB)
1 - 157-1042 (TOWNSEND)
TFM:phb
(19)

REVIEWED FOR CLASSIFICATION
By Yacb
Date 1/29/79
Action Declassify all FOIs

157-1079-174
Block Stamp

Searched ____ Indexed ____
Serialized NB Filed NO

APR 6 1970
FBI - NEW HAVEN

6

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 4006
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2(2)
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3/6/90

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 6, 1970

The Black Panther Party (BPP) continues to operate throughout the State of Connecticut. The following is a description of their activities on or about March 6, 1970.

RE: BPP - WATERBURY

BRUCE RYLES contacted an unidentified Negro male in Waterbury, Connecticut last week. This individual operates Jimmy's Pool Hall, East Main Street, opposite Bishop Street. This individual is a young fellow 26 years of age who wants members of the BPP to come to Waterbury and set up a Chapter. This individual has several brothers in Waterbury who are interested. He stated that he did not know who to contact to set up a Chapter. Four large BPP posters were furnished this individual to display inside the pool hall.

RE: BPP NEWSPAPER

The BPP continues to sell the "Black Panther, their national newspaper, throughout Connecticut. MIRANDA orders anywhere to 3,000 to 6,000 copies per week to be distributed throughout the State. The local bulletin is handled separately which is distributed only after copies of the "Black Panther" have been completely sold out and then the bulletins are given out. Several organizations have been helping the Panther's to sell their papers, these organizations including the Patriots and various Black Student Unions throughout the State.

RE: BPP FUNDS

The BPP in New Haven appears, at the present time, to be short of funds. Recently they purchased a new Ford Van Bus which is registered in the name of JAMES E. WILSON. This bus is utilized for all the various activities of the Party. At the present time it is not known if the BPP has a bank account, however, several checks have been seen in BPP headquarters.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: BPP FOREIGN RELATIONS

The BPP in New Haven has received several post cards from foreign Scandanavian countries calling for support for BOBBY SEALE in his up coming trial at New Haven. It appears that the BPP has developed a "write in" campaign to drum up international support for the Panthers.

RE: BPP UNDERGROUND

The BPP has requested all Chapters to attempt to obtain new members without police records who qualify for police work and to have them infiltrate local police departments on behalf of the Panthers. They have also gone to a courier system utilizing BPP members who are not well known to the local police and who can make trips to various BPP Chapters and relay "oral" instructions without being compromised.

RE: BPP FIREARMS

The BPP in New Haven has distributed its firearms over various places in order that the police department might not vamp on BPP headquarters and confiscate all of their weapons. The BPP in New Haven continues to be interested in dynamite and both ROBERT WEBB and VERNON "Snake" MILLER have the military background and knowledge to work with the dynamite.

RE: YOUNG PATRIOTS

The BPP New Haven continues to associate with the Patriots who are located at 78 Lloyd Street, New Haven, Connecticut although there have been personality differences between the BPP and the Patriots no complete split appears imminent in the near future.

RE: BPP FILMS

The BPP continues to show radical films both at political education classes and at BPP rallies. The BPP, New Haven has obtained the following films, "Off The Pig", "Wilmington", "May Day", and "Little BOBBY'S Funeral".

CONFIDENTIAL

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 139

RE: BPP FIREARMS

Only a few revolvers and a shotgun remain at 35 Sylvan Avenue, everything else has been taken out. FOIA(b)(7) - (C) from Bridgeport, still possesses some kind of a machine gun. MILLER wanted to get a similar gun but was told by WEBB that this would not be possible legally.

RE: PASSPORT APPLICATIONS

The BPP is interested in passport applications. MIRANDA has ordered that a blank application be taken to Chicago, Illinois and given to the Area Captain there. The purpose of this is not known but discussions at BPP headquarters reflect that the members are interested in whether or not a person could enter the United States via New Orleans without a passport. The name of ELDRIDGE CLEAVOR is often mentioned and the feeling is that he may already be in the United States. CLEAVOR is supposed to have knowledge "of certain things that he picked up while in Vietnam and during his travels". CLEAVOR, NEWTON and SEALE are held up as heros and a favorite panther pastime is to discuss these three individuals.

RE: BPP IDEOLOGY

The Red Book is on its way out. A Black Panther newspaper is used in political education classes almost exclusively. However, the writings of MAO are still recommended for private study.

RE: POLITICAL EDUCATION CLASSES

CAPPY PINDERHUGHES continues to teach political education whenever MIRANDA is not around. DOUG FAUNTLEROY is also qualified to teach. A test on BPP Ideology and Leninism was given about a month ago. A photograph of FOIA(b)(7) - (D) who is supposed to be a "pig" informer, is still on the bulletin board at 35 Sylvan, Second Floor.

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 140

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: BPP AT HARTFORD

BPP in Hartford continues to work under the New Haven Chapter. RYLES continues to be in control but still takes orders from MIRANDA in New Haven. If Hartford is to formerly organize itself it will probably take on the title NCCF.

RE: ROBERT WHITE

WHITE is going to Philadelphia on March 6, 1970. It is not known whether or not he will be active in BPP activities in Philadelphia. WHITE and RYLES had a fight on March 5, 1970, but are now again talking with each other.

RE: DOUGLAS MIRANDA

MIRANDA spoke at Wesleyan University on March 5, 1970. He was carrying a shoulder holster and a .45 caliber automatic. MIRANDA has been contacted recently by CHARLES GARRY and expects to see him when he goes to Chicago. MIRANDA is supposed to be married to JUDY MIRANDA of Boston, however, this has not been verified.

RE: CAPPY PINDERHUGHES

PINDERHUGHES had his fourth accident while in New York the other night. He is becoming extremely nervous about driving and may slow down on his traveling because of this.

CONFIDENTIAL

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 141

SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186) 4-1-70

SA THOMAS F. MC MURRAY

BLACK PANTHER PARTY - (PERMANENT T SYMBOLS)
NH

PERMANENT T SYMBOL ASSIGNMENTS TO BPP INFORMANTS

For the information of all agents working BPP matters the following are to be used when dictating under the BPP caption:

NH T-1 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NH T-2

NH T-3 (See ASAC)

NH T-4 (SA DAHAMER)

NH T-5 (SA FLYNN)

NH T-6 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NH T-7

NH T-8

NH T-9 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NH T-10

NH T-11

NH T-12 NH 100-19186* (S 2&3)

NH T-13 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

COPIES:
1-100-19186 (BPP)
1-157-1032 (FLYNN)
1-157-1079 (DAHAMER)
1- (SA PHILLIPS)
1- (SA KERR)
1- (SA GRAY)

157-1079-175
Scrubbed
Serialized NB
Indexed
Filed NO

NH T-14

NH T-15 (SA KELLEY)

NH T-16

NH T-17

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NH T-18

NH T-19

NH T-20

NH T-21 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

4/29/70

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: NEW HAVEN (157-new)

DISTURBANCE AT WEAVER HIGH SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN., APRIL TWENTYNINE, SEVENTY. RM.

AUTHORITIES, WEAVER HIGH SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN., TODAY AUTHORIZED MEMBERS OF BPP, HARTFORD, TO SHOW THREE BPP FILMS TO STUDENT BODY WHO MIGHT WISH TO SEE THEM. FILMS STIRRED UP ABOUT EIGHTYFIVE STUDENTS WHO HAVE LOCKED THEMSELVES IN A CLASSROOM AND HAVE THREATENED TO DESTROY SCHOOL.

ALL AVAILABLE HARTFORD POLICE PLACED ON RIOT DUTY AT SCHOOL.

ADM.

NEW HAVEN WILL FOLLOW. LOCAL AGENCIES ADVISED.

JAD:md
cc: 157-533
cc: 157-1079 (BPP, Hartford)
(3) 100-19184

157-1079-177
Serialized NB
Indexed
Filed NB

4/29/70

PLAIN

TELETYPE NITEL

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: NEW HAVEN (157-new)

DISTURBANCE WEAVER HIGH SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN., APRIL TWENTYNINE INSTANT. RM.

DEPUTY CHIEF JAMES HESLIN, HARTFORD PD, ADVISED AM APRIL TWENTYNINE, FIVE PERSONS IDENTIFIED TO HIM AS BPP MEMBERS ENTERED WEAVER HIGH SCHOOL INSTANT DATE TO SHOW BPP FILMS. ABOUT EIGHTYFIVE STUDENTS GATHERED IN THIRD FLOOR ROOM OF SCHOOL LOCKED DOOR AND FILMS SHOWN. HESLIN SAID HE UNDERSTOOD SCHOOL AUTHORITIES HAD GIVEN PERMISSION FOR SHOWING.

STUDENTS BECAME UNRULY AND POLICE PATROL ASSIGNED TO THE SCHOOL CALLED FOR ASSISTANCE. HESLIN SENT ALL AVAILABLE MEN IN RIOT UNIFORMS TO REMAIN AT SCHOOL UNTIL THREE THIRTY PM. STUDENTS WHO LEFT SCHOOL WERE NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN; STUDENTS INSIDE WERE NOT DESTRUCTIVE.

cc: 157-533
100-19186
~~157-1079 BPP Hqd~~
157-1284 Blackstone Rangers
1 - GREGORY LANE
1 - BERTRAM DUNCAN
1 - PANCHO WHITCLOUD
1 - THOMAS CORN
1 - CORNELL WRIGHT
/WJN/md
(10)

157-1079-176

Searched
Serialized NB
Indexed
Filed NB

HESLIN STATED FOUR PM INSTANT THAT HE LEARNED SCHOOL AUTHORITIES ALLOWED BPP FILMS: "LITTLE BOBBY'S FUNERAL", "HUEY NEWTON'S BIRTHDAY" AND "OFF THE PIG" SHOWN FOUR TWENTYEIGHT LAST. WHEN BPP MEMBERS RETURNED FOUR TWENTYNINE INSTANT TO AGAIN SHOW FILM AUTHORITIES SAID NO, BUT BPP TOURED ROOMS ASKING ALL STUDENTS WHO WISHED TO SEE FILMS AGAIN TO COME TO THIRD FLOOR. ONE OR MORE BPP MEMBERS TOOK PROJECTOR FROM AUDIOVISUAL ROOM TO USE.

HESLIN STATED HIS OFFICERS, WHO WORK BPP MATTERS HAVE IDENTIFIED THOMAS CORN, CORNELL WRIGHT AND GREGORY LANE AS THE BPP MEMBERS AT WEAVER HIGH SCHOOL INSTANT DATE. BERTRAM DUNCAN AND FOIA(b)(7) - (C) AS THE OTHER TWO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS, BOTH BLACKSTONE RANGERS.

HESLIN SAID ARREST WARRANTS BEING OBTAINED FOR ALL BUT FOIA(b)(7) - (C) WHO IS JUVENILE AND WILL BE REFERRED TO JUVENILE AUTHORITIES.

AFTER SCHOOL DISMISSED STUDENTS RETURNED HOME WITHOUT INCIDENT AND POLICE RETURNED TO NORMAL DUTY. LOCAL AGENCIES ADVISED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE FOIA(b)(7) - (D) INSTANT.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Mate
FD-306 (3-21-58)

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
2/10/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA JOHN A. DANAHER, JR.

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [ ] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed 2/13/70

Authenticated by Informant 2/20/70

Date of Report 2/9/70

Date(s) of activity 2/6/70

Brief description of activity or material

Collection of money. Breakfast program. Trip for Weaver. New member. Case thrown out of court.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Remarks:

one copy for each file

100-19186-BPP
157-1079-BPP, Hartford
157-1470-W. Weaver
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
157-1310-BRUCE RYLES
157-1268-CORNELL WRIGHT
157-NEW-PHILIP WRIGHT
157-1316-D. MIRANDA
157-1403-Breakfast Program
157-1546-GEORGE GREEN
157-1458-ROBERT WHITE
157-1461-DOLORES BURNEY
157-1468-LINDA HOLDER
JAD:jml
(13)

157-1079-178

Block Stamp

SEARCHED... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED... FILED.....
FBI, NEW HAVEN
March 9, 1970

6

"On 2/6/70, Bruce Ryles, Cornell Wright, William Weaver and Philip Wright went downtown to Asylum Street, in Weaver's car. Their purpose in going downtown was to stop at the office of Attorney Lewis Fox to pick up a check for $1000 which he had promised to contribute.

"It seems that Fox was not in when they called on him, but they will continue to try to pick up the check.

"The breakfast program will be started again and they have obtained a whole crate of eggs from a man in East Hartford.

"It seems that Miranda will send Weaver on a trip again. He made contact with Weaver to find out if Weaver had been in Kansas City at anytime, and to know if his picture had ever been taken by the pigs or anybody in the panthers.

"A fellow in Hartford, George Green is supposed to take pictures of all of the members in Hartford, but he hasn't done so to this time.

"There is a green panel truck that is available in New Haven for Miranda has used it on occasion. It is supposed to have Ohio plates.

"A new member of the panthers is Philip Wright, and he is to be assigned to Hartford. He is the brother of Reg and Cornell.

"Robert White and Dolores Burney had their case thrown out of court on 2/5/70, but Linda Holder was fined $25 for the B of P."

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Mat
FD-306 (3-21-58)

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
2/10/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA JOHN A. DANAHER, JR.

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [ ] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed 2/13/70

Authenticated by Informant 2/20/70

Date of Report 2/9/70

Date(s) of activity 2/5/70

Brief description of activity or material

Change of bank account. Movement of personnel. Check of telephone lines.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Remarks:

one copy for each file:

100-19186-BPP
157-1079-BPP, Hartford
157-1310-BRUCE RYLES
157-1519-ANNIE LEE LOCKHART
157-1268-CORNELL WRIGHT
157-1162-REGINALD WRIGHT
157-1562-DIANE WILLIAMS
157-1255-ELISE BROWN
157-1386-VERNA HAMPTON
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
JAD:jml
(10)

157-1079-179
Block Stamp

Searched.... Indexed.....
Serialized NB Filed.. NB...
FBI, New Haven
March 9, 1970

6

"On 2/5/70, Bruce Ryles said that he and ANNIE LEE LOCKHART were going to downtown Hartford where they would change the names of those responsible for the funds of the BP Party in Hartford.

"He did not say where the account was maintained or the amount of money that was in the bank. He did indicate that he and ANNIE LEE would put their names on the account.

"Ryles then said he was going to Univ. of Conn. to distribute the panther newspaper.

"Cornell Wright said his brother Reginald had come up to Hartford to stay and that he had a wife whom he called El Cid and baby who are with him.

"Cornell also said that Diane Williams was in the hospital in New Haven to have an operation. He said Verna Hampton was still in New Haven, but that Elise Brown had been sent to Boston and was there now.

"Miranda stated that he was going to have a man come up from New York to check the telephone lines into 35 Sylvan Avenue. He said the man was experienced in electronics for he worked in a business that rented sound equipment, and also wired stages."

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

FBI

Date: 4/16/70

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706-32)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP
PERMANENT T-SYMBOL ASSIGNMENTS

The following is a list of current permanent T-symbol assignments to be used by the New Haven Division in reporting information concerning the BPP as of 4/15/70:

NH T-1 is
NH T-2 is
NH T-3 is

NH T-4 is

NH T-5 is
NH T-6 is
NH T-7 is
NH T-8 is
NH T-9 is
NH T-10 is

NH T-11 is
NH T-12 is
NH T-13 is
NH T-14 is
NH T-15 is

NH T-16 is

NH T-17 is

NH T-18 is
NH T-19 is
NH T-20 is
NH T-21 is
NH T-22 is

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

COPIES ON PAGE 2 and 3 (All Continental Offices)(RM)

157-1079-180

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

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

NH T-23
NH T-24

NH T-25

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

COPIES:

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Albany (100-19705) (RM)
1 - Alexandria (105-8) (RM)
1 - Albuquerque (100-3255) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (156-1680) (RM)
1 - Baltimore (157-3241) (RM)
1 - Birmingham (105-1074) (RM)
1 - Boston (157-654) (RM)
1 - Buffalo (157-689) (RM)
1 - Butte (157-199) (RM)
1 - Charlotte (157-6171) (RM)
1 - Chicago (157-1291) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (157-2346) (RM)
1 - Cleveland (157-797) (RM)
1 - Columbia (157-4975) (RM)
1 - Dallas (157-1105) (RM)
1 - Denver (157-160) (RM)
1 - Detroit (157-3075) (RM)
1 - El Paso (157-211) (RM)
1 - Honolulu (157-136) (RM)
1 - Houston (157-1352) (RM)
1 - Indianapolis (157-1061) (RM)
1 - Jackson (157-10244) (RM)
1 - Jacksonville (157-1693) (RM)
1 - Kansas City (100-12571) (RM)
1 - Little Rock (157-1282) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (157-1618) (RM)
1 - Louisville (157-811) (RM)
1 - Memphis (157-1205) (RM)
1 - Miami (157-2646) (RM)
1 - Milwaukee (157-600) (RM)
1 - Minneapolis (157-525) (RM)
1 - Mobile (157-793) (RM)
1 - Newark (100-49194) (RM)

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 152

NH 100-19186

1 - New Orleans (100-10992) (RM)
1 - New York (100-161993) (RM)
1 - Norfolk (157-1396) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City (157-483) (RM)
1 - Omaha (157-403) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (157-2004) (RM)
1 - Phoenix (157-340) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (157-994) (RM)
1 - Portland (157-461) (RM)
1 - Richmond (105-5504) (RM)
1 - Sacramento (157-52) (RM)
1 - St. Louis (157-5872) (RM)
1 - Salt Lake City (157-170) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (157-766) (RM)
1 - San Diego (100-13978) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (157-1204) (RM)
1 - Savannah (157-1365) (RM)
1 - Seattle (157-807) (RM)
1 - Seattle (157-807) (RM)
1 - Springfield (157-1150) (RM)
1 - Tampa (157-3466) (RM)
1 - WFO (100-45995) (RM)
14 - New Haven
(1 - 100-19186)
(1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
(1 -
(1 - 157-1032)
(1 - 157-1079)
(1 -
(1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
(1 -
(1 -
(1 - 157-1334)
(1 -
(1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
(1 -
(1 -

TFM/pas
(71)

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared: 3/29/70

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
3/30/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA John A. Danaher, Jr.

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[x] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [x] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date
Dictated _____ to _____
Transcribed 4/4/70
Authenticated by Informant 4/16/70

Date of Report: 3/27/70

Date(s) of activity: 3/27/70

Brief description of activity or material

Number of papers sold by Blackstone Rangers in Htfd. Possible attempt to organize in Htfd on large scale.

File where original is located if not attached: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

cc: 100-19186 BPP
157-1079 BPP, Htfd
157-1284 Blackstone Rangers
157-1563 Cecil Honegan
157-1316 D. Miranda
157-1368 R. Bay
157-1811 Big Man Howard
157-1421 Organization-BPP
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Block Stamp

157-1079-181

Searched
Serialized NB
Indexed
Filed NB

3/27/70

The Blackstone Rangers are selling 500 BPP newspapers a week in Hartford. Cecil Honegan is in charge of the sale of these papers.

Doug Miranda stated a day or two ago that he did not want any of the Blackstone Rangers coming to New Haven again unless invited. He felt that with the officers from the various chapters coming to New Haven now, there is no need to have these non-members in and out of Sylvan Ave.

Miranda stated Robert Bay or Big Man Howard would probably come to Hartford to determine what could be done to build Hartford up. He felt it should not be too difficult for Hartford has most of the blacks in a confined ghetto area, and this makes them easier to control. He felt they should be a solid force to operate under a man with organizational ability.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared: 3/29/70

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
3/24/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA John A. Danaher, Jr.

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [X] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date
Dictated _____ to _____
Transcribed 4/4/70
Authenticated by Informant 4/16/70

Date of Report: 3/24/70

Date(s) of activity: 3/22/70

Brief description of activity or material

Molotov Cocktails, Bellevue Sq Housing.
Newspapers at Wesleyan University.
Individuals at BPP Hqds, New Haven.

File where original is located if not attached: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

cc: 100-19186 BPP
157-1079 BPP, Htfd
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
157-1470 W. Weaver
157-1840 W. Ryles
157-1310 B. Ryles
157-1504 James Ellison
157-1268 C. Wright
157-1247 P. Wright
157-1755 T. Corn
157-1368 R. Bay
157-1451 R. Webb
157-1835 Abtie Seale
157-1430 Yvonne Carter
157-1215 Sam Nappier
157-1526 Distribution-BPP
157-1424 Explosive Devices

Block Stamp

mc

3/24/70

[redacted] FOIA(b)(7) - (C) have taken over an empty apartment at 61 Bellevue Square, Hartford, where they have been making Molotov Cocktails. They have them stored there ready for the next riot.

Thomas Corn moved out of his house. He told his mother he was going to spend his time working for the panthers. She said she did not wish to see him unless he was sick.

Robert Bay and Bob Webb are back in New Haven. They came up from New York. Also at New Haven is Artie Seale, wife of Bobby Seale. There is also a girl Yvonne Carter. She has acted as Officer of the Day. Sam Nappier showed up also.

Weaver, Bruce Ryles, Wayne Ryles, Cookie Wright and James Ellison were at Wesleyan University Sundaywhere they sold newspapers. The boys all went up to the rooms to sell the papers. Seems that they left Weaver in the car. FOIA(b)(7) - (C) stole a radio or something from a room. The idea to go into the dorms was Wright's.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared
4/4/70

Date received	Received from *(name or symbol number)*	Received by
3/30/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (C)	SA John A. Danaher, Jr.

Method of delivery *(check appropriate blocks)*

[x] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [ ] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed 4/4/70

Authenticated by Informant 4/16/70

Date of Report
3/30/70

Date(s) of activity
3/26,28/70

Brief description of activity or material

Talk of kidnapping for release of Bobby Seale. Travel to look over Niantic State Prison. Mitchells in underground work.

File where original is located if not attached
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

cc: 100-19186 BPP
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)
157-1079 BPP,Htfd
157-1470 W.W eaver
157-1835 Artie Seale
157-1007 Bobby Seale
157-1811 Big Man Howard
157-1863 Bob Rush
157-1377 Beth Mitchell
157-1355 Henry Mitchell
157-1406 Underground-BPP
157-1405 Doug Fauntleroy

Block Stamp

157-1079-182

Searched _____
Serialized NB
Indexed _____
Filed NB

3/30/70

On 3/26/70 Artie Seale was talking in New Haven and was heard to say to William Weaver that an organization, she did not give the name, had approached the panthers to ask if they would be interested in the release of Bobby Seale. It seems the group would guarantee the release of Bobby Seale for payment by the panthers of $50,000. They said they would arrange for the release bykidnapping some official in exchange. The panthers had talked it over, but Big Man said they would not do it unless all of the New Haven people would be released, for if they were not it would be like throwing them to the "dogs". The fact that such an offer had come up was raised by Weaver talking about the rash of kidnappings of state department people.

3/28/70 Weaver, Big Boy, Bob Rush and an unknown male drove over to Niantic State Prison for Women. The purpose was supposed to be only to look over the grounds and also to see if it was true that spot lights are kept on all night outside the cells of the panther women held there.

There are a number of new people showing up at 35 Sylvan Ave. Most of them are women at this time, and their names are not known.

Henry and Bth Mitchell are reported in the newspaper to have been expelled, but Doug Fauntleroy said this was not true, they are really doing security work for the party, in an underground way, and this gives them greater protection.

Bobert Bay says there is too much freedom in Hartford, no real control in New Haven so there will have to be some changes made. This is something Miranda will have to handle.

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

FBI

Date: 4/16/70

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-16706-32)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RACIAL MATTER - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies, for Boston, New York and San Francisco two copies each of an LHM containing New Haven Bulletin No. 14 entitled "People's News Service" dated April 5, 1970.

Source mentioned is FOIA(b)(7) - (D) (NH T-9 permanent), who is a member of the Black Panther Party and presently in charge of "distribution."

LHM is classified Confidential to protect this source of continuing value.

Copies of this publication are being furnished to the 108th MIG, New Haven, Secret Service, New Haven, Alcohol, Tobacco and Tax Division, Hartford, and USA, New Haven.

LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO

Will review enclosed material for articles concerning HILBERT "BIG MAN" HOWARD and ARTIE SEALE.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
2 - Boston (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - San Francisco (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - New Haven (1 - 100-19186)
(1 - 157-1032, BPP Bridgeport) (1-157-1079, BPP Hartford)
TFM/pas
(11)

157-1079-183

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

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

NEW YORK

Will attempt to verify the assistance of NY BPP publications distributing in New York and published in Auburn, Mass.

BOSTON

Will continue efforts to verify publishing activities of the American Colonoy Press, Auburn, Mass., as set forth in previous communication.

NEW HAVEN

Will cover BPP rally on April 19, 1970, at New Haven.

At Hartford, Connecticut

Will attempt to verify CEIL-HENIGAN mentioned herein.

At Bridgeport, Connecticut

Will review article by GEORGE EDWARDS presently incarcerated in Bridgeport for appropriate leads.

For the information of the Bureau, enclosed publication has been thoroughly reviewed by New Haven and individual leads have been set forth by separate interoffice communications.

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 161

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186) (P) DATE: 5/7/70

FROM : SA THOMAS F. MC GORRAY

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

On 5/6/70 JEFFREY MAYNARD, 108th MIG, advised that several members of the BPP from Hartford, Conn. appeared at the Military Induction Center, Chapel St., New Haven, Conn., on this date, for processing. MAYNARD advised that these individuals appear to be members of the BPP in view of their uniform dress and their frequent shouts concerning the BPP and "BOBBY SEALE". These individuals caused a disruption, however, they were contained when officers of the 108th MIG threatened to call in the police. They eventually quieted down and there was no violence. The following investigation concerning these individuals:

RAY JOEL WILBUR FATHERGIL, JR.
DOB [redacted]
POB Hartford, Conn.
Social Security # [redacted]
Residence: 480 Bellvue Square,
Hartford, Conn.

FOIA(b)(6)

RAY BENJAMIN HODGES
DOB [redacted]
POB Middletown, Conn.
Social Security # [redacted]
Residence: 306 Grant St.,
Hartford, Conn.

8 - New Haven (1 - 100-19186)
(1- 157-NEW FATHERGIL)
(1 - 157-NEW BENJAMIN HODGES)
(1 - 157-NEW R. P. LEE)
(1 - 157-NEW R. E. HICKS)
(1 - 157-1247 PHIL WRIGHT) (ATTN: SA HENRY)
(1 - 157-NEW D. E. DAVIS)
(1 - 157-1079 BPP, Hartford)

TFM:phb
(8)

157-1079-184
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED NO FILED NO
MAY 7 1970
FBI—NEW HAVEN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
5010-108-02

RONALD PAIGE LEE (presently in the Army)
DOB [redacted]
POB Hartford, Conn.
Social Security # [redacted]
Residence: 113 Martin Street
Hartford, Conn.
Assigned presently to Ft. Dix, New Jersey

RODNEY EARL HICKS
DOB [redacted]
POB Hartford, Conn.
Residence: 64 Bellvue Square
Hartford, Conn.

FOIA(b)(6)

[redacted]
DOB
POB Hartford, Conn.
Social Security# [redacted]
Residence: [redacted]
Hartford, Conn.
(Rejected for Army - Heroin addict)

DONNIE E. DAVIS
(Local Board #2, Hartford, Conn. rejected because
of [redacted]

MAYNARD further advised that FATHERGIL appeared to be the leader of this group and the more intelligent person in the group. An additional subject, ROBERT LEE DAVIS was with the group but did not appear to take part in the BPP demonstration.

RAY FATHERGIL is possibly the brother of MICHAEL FATHERGIL, New Haven file 157-1244.

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 163

NH 15

TO: SAC NH (100-19186) Date: 5/11/70

FROM: SA DOUGLAS R. GRELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHERS PARTY

RM - BPP

The information which is set forth below was received on the indicated date from [redacted] (NH T-12)

This informant reports on the activity at the Black Panther Party (BPP), New Haven Chapter, 35 Sylvan Ave, New Haven, Conn.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

The BPP is a violence-prone black militant organization which has its headquarters at Berkeley, California, with chapters located throughout other parts of the United States.

[redacted] Information obtained from this informant is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Should it be necessary to disseminate this information outside the Bureau, it should be appropriately paraphrased in order to adequately protect this highly sensitive source.

1-100-19186 (BPP)
1-157-1935 (E. Coleman)
1-100-19800 (T. DOSTOU)
1-157-1462 (C. Pinderhughes)
1-157-1430 (E. CARTER)
1-157-1479 (S. Graham)
1-157-1777 (G. Koogan)
1-157-1944 (Bubba)
1-157-1602 (M. Twyman)
(1-157-1679 (Mauffe) -BPP)

157-1079-185

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 11 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

NW 12540 DocId:59168886 Page 160

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NH 15

TO: SAC New Haven (100-19186) Date: 5/11/70

FROM: SA DOUGLAS R. GRELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY

RM - BPP

The information which is set forth below was received on the indicated date from [redacted] (NH T-12)

This informant reports on the activity at the Black Panther Party (BPP). New Haven Chapter, 35 Sylvan Ave., New Haven, Conn.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

The BPP is a violence-prone black militant organization which has its headquarters at Berkeley, California, with chapters located throughout other parts of the United States.

[redacted] Information obtained from this informant is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Should it be necessary to disseminate this information outside the Bureau, it should be appropriately paraphrased in order to adequately protect this highly sensitive source.

1-100-19186 (BPP)

1-157-1255 (Elise Brown)

1-157-1462 (C. Pinderhughes)

157-1079 (Hartford BPP)

157-1079-186

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 11 1970
FBI—NEW HAVEN

Dispo - closed

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NH 15

TO: SAC (100-19186) Date: 5/25/70

FROM: SA. G.F. Bergeron

SUBJECT: BPP

RM

The information which is set forth below was received on the indicated date from [redacted] (NH T-12)

This informant reports on the activity at the Black Panther Party (BPP). New Haven Chapter — 35 Sylvan Ave. New Haven Conn — FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

The BPP is a violence-prone black militant organization which has its headquarters at Berkeley, California, with chapters located throughout other parts of the United States.

[redacted] Information obtained from this informant is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Should it be necessary to disseminate this information outside the Bureau, it should be appropriately paraphrased in order to adequately protect this highly sensitive source.

2-100-19186 (BPP)
1-157- (New Haven Panther Defense)
1-157-1079 (BPP - Hartford)
1-157-1869 (Jackie Nunes)
1-100-19800 (Tom Doston)
1-157-1368 (Robert Bay)

157-1079-187

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 25 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

— 2 —

SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186) June 10, 1970

SA JOHN A. DANAHER, JR.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

[redacted] advised June 10, 1970 that a telephone has now been installed at 135 Barbour Street, Hartford, Connecticut, the headquarters of the BPP in Hartford.

Informant was unable to obtain the number, and he did not know in whose name the phone was installed.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Captain Joseph Civittolo, Hartford Police Department, stated 6/10/70 that the phone at 135 Barbour St., was installed on 6/9/70 and is in the name of a Sarah Brown. He had no other information on Brown. The phone number is 247-7518.

[redacted] stated on 6/10/70 that there is a girl named Lottie Brown living at 135 Barbour St., and she is employed by the Community Renewal Team in Hartford. He stated he thinks she was recently released from Niantic State Farm for Women.

[redacted]

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Pictures of each girl were obtained for review by the informant.

Lead:

Request a review of phone calls from this number be obtained.

Request a case be opened on Brown and background obtained.

CC:
1-100-19186 BPP
2-157-1412 BPP-COMMUNICATIONS
2-157-new Sarah L. Brown
1-157-1079 BPP-HTFD
JAD/

157-1079-188

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 11 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared: 5/15/70

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
5/15/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA EDWARD R. WHALEN

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☒ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report: 5/14/70

Date(s) of activity: 5/14/70

Brief description of activity or material

~~Meeting of Trinity Panther Defense Fund at Mc Cook Auditorium~~

File where original is located if not attached: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:
1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
1 - 157-1987 (TC - BPP Def. Comm.)
1 - 100-19186 (BPP)
1 - 157-1079 (Hartford BPP)
ERW:phb
(4)

Block Stamp

157-1079-189
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAY 16 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

Subject:	Panther Defense Fund Meeting (Hq. 100 High St.)
Date:	May 14, 1970
Time:	9:30 - 10:30 P.M.
Place:	Mc Cook Auditorium, Math-Physics Bldg.
No. Present:	40

TED PEDEMONTI was in charge of tonight's movie, which was a Black Panther propaganda film with no title. The film basically was acted by whites, complaining about the injustices of the U. S. Government, and comparing their lot with that of the Black Panthers. Much of the film consisted of news clippings showing riots and protest marches, mainly in the U. S. and in Japan. There were also shots of the Republic Steel strike of the 1930's.

After the movie, PEDEMONTI spoke for a few minutes. He said that the film really didn't need any comment from him. He asked for contributions at the door, and that anyone who wanted to work should put his name down on a sheet of paper, with number and address, and that they would be contacted. I did so.

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 172

5/4/70

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706-32)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186) (P)

SUBJECT: BPP
RM-BPP
BUDED:6/10/70

Re Buairtel to San Francisco, et al, 5/11/70.

The Conn. State Chapter of the BPP with headquarters at 35 Sylvan Avenue, New Haven, has recently established NCCF, National Committees to Combat Fascism, in the cities of Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn.

On 6/2/70, FOIA(b)(7) - (D) advised that the NCCF in Hartford, Conn., is directly under the control of the BPP in New Haven. This source stated that at the present time there are about 35 active members attending meetings at NCCF headqaurters, 135 Barbour Street, Hartford. No written instructions have been furnished to this group nor have members traveled to the West Coast for training. Source stated that it has been mentioned that "people be sent to the West Coast" but this has not materialized since so many of the national leaders have traveled to Conn.

This same source advised that the NCCF in Bridgeport, Conn., is under the leadership of LAWRENCE TOWNSEND, 450 Broad St., who operates out of his apartment. The membership in Bridgeport is limited to about 15 members and is loosely related to New Haven.

2-Bureau (RM)
3-New Haven (100-19186) (BPP)
(1-157-1032) (NCCF BRIDGEPORT)
(1-157-1079) (NCCF HARTFORD)

TFM/dapn
(5)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

157-1079-190

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) has been advised to seek out additional details concerning the organizational structure of the NCCF in Conn.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

All BPP sources in the New Haven Division are continuing efforts concerning this matter.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared: 4/17/70

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
4/16/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA John A. Danaher, Jr.

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [X] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed 4/17/70

Authenticated by Informant 4/20/70

Date of Report: 4/16/70

Date(s) of activity: 4/15/70

Brief description of activity or material

Activation of specialists in New York,
Headed By Robert Webb
Breakfast Program still going

File where original is located if not attached: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks

cc:
100-19186 BPP
157-1079 BPP,Hfd
157-1470 W.Weaver
157-1811 Big Man Howard
157- John Seale
157-1405 Doug Fauntleroy
157-1451 Robert Webb
157-1419 Guerrilla Training
~~157-1558-1405~~
157-1403 BPP,Breafkfast Program
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
JAD/jad
(10)

157-1079 - 191
Block Stat.

Searched Indexed
Serialized S Filed S
April 17, 1970
FBI New Haven

6

4/16/70

On 4/15/70, Big Man told Weaver to go to Bradley Field to pick up John Seale's, brother of Bobby Seale, and maybe one other fellow who might also fly in. It turned out that neither came in that day.

Weaver called Big Man on the 16th to ask what he should do now and he was told to come to New Haven for there had to be some discussion over the possibility the trial of Seale in New Haven would have to wait and Seale taken back to Chicago. Big Man said they were all up set for any movement like this would cause a great financial hardship.

Big Man and Doug Fauntleroy were talking and they said that a team of specialists had been activated in New York under the direction of FOIA(b)(7) - (C). The team was to be made up of those who were good shots, and those who knew how to use explosives. It would appear they are to act as those who will take care of any shooting or killing.

Big Man also said the Breakfast Program in Hartford has about 40-50 children who attend nearly each day.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared
4/23/70

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
4/20/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA John A. Danaher, Jr.

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [X] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed 4/23/70

Authenticated by Informant 4/24/70

Date of Report
4/20/70

Date(s) of activity
4/19/70

Brief description of activity or material

BPP meeting New Haven. Rally at Woolsey Hall, film shown by Big Man Howard.

File where original is located if not attached
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

cc:
100-19186 BPP
157-1079 BPP, Htfd.
157-1470 W. Weaver
157-1310 B. Ryles
157-1504 J. Ellison
157-1563 C. Honegan
157-1755 T. Corn
157-1754 Greg Lane
157-1247 Phil Wright
157-1430 Evon Carter
157-1368 Robert Bay
157-1450 Belva Newsom
157-1811 Elbert Howard
157-1526 Films & Publications
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

JAD/jad
(15)

157-1079 - 192
Block Stamp

Searched Indexed
Serialized Filed
April 23, 1970
FBI - New Haven 6

4/20/70

On 4/19/70 a group of Black Panthers went to New Haven for a meeting. There were two cars that went, one driven by Weaver and the other by Bruce Ryles. Ryles blew a motor and so it was necessary for Weaver to go back to pick up those from Ryles car.

Those that went were:

Bruce Ryles	Thomas Corn
William Weaver	Greg Lane
James Ellison	Phil Wright
Cecil Honegan	e new members name s unknown

At headquarters was Evon, and she told Weaver to get in touch with Robert Bay who was over at Woolsey Hall at Yale. Weaver never did reach Bay so had Evon leave a message for him to call back. When Bay called back he wanted Weaver to come back on Monday so that he could tell him what he wanted him to do in Boston when he went. Weaver never di take that trip however.

It was noted that Belva Newsom was back, and she had the little boy with her. It would appear that she is staying at Newhall.

A fil was shown by Big Man at Woolsey Hall, the name was like "The Battle of Algeries". Artie Seale spoke briefly afte the film.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared: 4/24/70

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
4/24/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA John A. Danaher, Jr.

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [x] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date
Dictated _____ to _____
Transcribed 4/28/70
Authenticated by Informant 4/29/70

Date of Report: 4/24/70

Date(s) of activity: 4/23/70

Brief description of activity or material

Attempt to show filmCCSC. Selling papers at Trinity College, Wesleyan University. PE class Barbour St.

File where original is located if not attached

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

cc:100-19186 BPP
157-1079 BPP, Htfd
157-1470 William Weaver
157-1755 Thomas Corn
157-1310 Bruce Ryles
157-1268 Cornell Wright
157-1754 Gregory Lane
157-1248 Gregory Green
157-1451 Robert Webb
157-1405 Doug Fauntleroy
157-1526 BPP, Publications
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

JAD/jad
(12)

157-1079 - 193
Block Stamp

Searched Indexed
Serialized Filed
April 24, 1970
FBI - NEW HAVEN

4/24/70

On 4/23/70 at New Haven, film was given to Thomas Corn to show at Central Conn State Collge. When Corn tried to show the film he was told to leave the campus. Bruce Ryles said this is not right, and he would go overm and if the police wanted to arrest him he would go to jail. He did not go over even after his bigk talk.

At Trinity College, Cornell Wright and Greg Lane and two new of the members were sellinf papers. After they were picked up, Weaver and those four went to Wesleyan in Middletown where they sold papers. They did very well and sold out all that they took at least 250 copies.

After returning to Hartford theses five came to 135 Barbour St., where a PE class was in session. Gregory Green was teaching the class that night.

FOIA(b)(7) - (C) talked about the guns stolen from Meriden on April 8th and hidden in Wilson. He stated they were under watter at this time, but as soon as the river went down he was going to get them.

Doug Fauntleroy mentioned on the morning of 4/23/70 that FOIA(b)(7) - (C) was going to have men on his special squad from various offices and all would be well trained people.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (157-1079) DATE: 6-22-70

FROM : SA E.R.WHALEN

SUBJECT: BPP
HARTFORD, CONN.
RM

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) advised on the above date that he learned from one "T.C." a black who was distributing copies of The Black Panther on Main St., Hartford on 6-20-70, that he could obtain the telephone number of LARRY DUNHAM by calling the NCCF office, the number of which was available in the paper he had purchased.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) informed "T.C." that he is associated with the Trinity Panther Defense Fund and so was able to obtain the above information. He stated that Dunham is running some kind of an assistance program for the BPP at Hartford.

CC: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

157-1079-194

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 23 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

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

Declassified per Bureau ltr 3/25/78 # 2987

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
510 Trust Company Building
New Haven, Connecticut 06510
May 26, 1970

[redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

A characterization of the Black Panther Party, state and national, is appended hereto.

Sergeant MICHAEL CONROY, Hartford, Connecticut Police Department, advised May 25, 1970 that eight persons, known to him as members of the Black Panther Party in Hartford, Connecticut, were arrested this date in a pool room at 167 Barbour Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

Sergeant CONROY advised the following persons were arrested on a charge of Disorderly Conduct for failing to obey a Police Officers orders:

JOHN HENRY WILLIAMS
Date of Birth: FOIA(b)(6)
Residence: 90 Hampton Street,
Hartford, Connecticut

2 Bureau
17 NH 2 100-19186
1 157-1079
1 157-1611 BPP Arrests
1 157-1311 BRUCE RYLES
1 157-1754 GREGORY LANE
1 157-1566 GEORGE GREEN
2 157-new JOHN H. WILLIAMS
2 157-new JERRY DARBY
2 157-new NEIL LUPER

[redacted]

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157-1079-12

2 157-new ZACHERY BROWN
2 157-new JAMES MALONE
1 157-1611 ARRESTS

JAD:plb
(15)

Searched
Serialized D
Indexed
Filed D

RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY May 26, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

JERRY R. DARBY
Date of birth: FOIA(b)(6)
Residence: 43 Kensington Street,
Hartford, Connecticut

BRUCE L. RYLES
Date of birth: FOIA(b)(6)
Residence: 135 Barbour Street,
Hartford, Connecticut

GEORGE R. GREEN
Date of birth: FOIA(b)(6)
Residence: 52 Clark Street,
Hartford, Connecticut

GREGORY LANE
Date of birth: FOIA(b)(6)

and the following juveniles:

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)
Date of birth: FOIA(b)(6)
Residence: 772 Bluehills Avenue,
Bloomfield, Connecticut

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)
Date of birth: FOIA(b)(6)
Residence: 146 Barbour Street,
Hartford, Connecticut

CONFIDENTIAL

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 183

RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY May 26, 1970

[redacted]

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Date of birth: FOIA(b)(6)
Residence: 651 Garden Street,
Hartford, Connecticut

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 25, 1970 that he knew the first five listed individuals as members of the Black Panther Party in Hartford and has seen the three juveniles at meetings of the Black Panther Party but does not know for sure if they are members. Source advised that the address 134 Barbour Street, listed by RYLES, is the headquarters of the Hartford Chapter of the Black Panther Party in Connecticut.

[redacted]

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APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense - Connecticut

On January 29, 1969, the "Bridgeport Telegram", a daily newspaper published at Bridgeport, Connecticut, contained in part the following:

> On January 28 (1969), the Black Panther Party was formed in Bridgeport, JOSE RENE GONZALVEZ announced last night at a meeting at party headquarters, 510 East Main Street. Mr. GONZALVEZ, a Cuban-born, Oakland-trained black defense captain, spoke to twenty Negro youths in his mission here to organize a chapter of the political party..."

On March 18, 1969, the following Black Panther literature. published locally was distributed in the Bridgeport, Connecticut, area. It read in part as follows:

> "The BPP is a party that will produce for the people and its members will do anything and everything possible to meet the demands of the poor oppressed black people. We are not a hoodlum gang, nor did we come here to kill white people or the police. We came here to stop racist actions that the oppressors (black and white) have been taking upon our people. We are the vanguard party and we intend to provide leadership for the people and revolutionary groups across the country..."

A source advised as of April 14, 1969, the New Haven Chapter of the Black Panther Party was operating under the authority of the National Organization. JOSE RENE GONZALVEZ had been given the authority to open this chapter in New Haven and to organize throughout the State of Connecticut.

GONZALVEZ departed Connecticut in early May, 1969, and attempted to organize the Black Panther Party in Greensboro, North Carolina for which he was suspended. State leadership in Connecticut was taken over by WARREN KIMBRO, a member and leader of the New Haven Chapter of the Black Panther Party, and ERICKA HUGGINS, political educational instructor.

[redacted]

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 185

[redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense - Connecticut

On May 19, 1969, BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, National Black Panther Party chairman, spoke at Battell Chapel, Elm and College Streets, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. SEALE spoke in part as follows:

> "...The struggle we are involved in is not a racial struggle, but a class struggle. We have to define the revolution that's occurring in this country as a people struggle... We've got to teach these kids to use guns so that when the racist pig comes down into our community and brutalizes our people, we are gonna kill... If we catch a pig brutalizing our people in the black community, we are gonna kill him - we are gonna stop him."

On 4/20/69, a second source advised that the Communist Party of Connecticut, held a State Convention at the Peoples Center, 37 Howe Street, New Haven, Connecticut, on that date. During this convention, it was announced that there was going to be a memorial service in New Haven on that date for three Black Panthers who were slain a year ago; and all members of the Communist Party were invited to attend this memorial.

The Black Panther Party presently has chapters in Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, and Middletown, Connecticut. Their leadership is presently confused since eight members of the Black Panther Party were arrested by the New Haven Police Department for the murder of ALEX RACKLEY, alleged Black Panther Party member from New York City, whose body was found in Middlefield, Connecticut, on May 21, 1969.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY IS CHARACTERIZED SEPARATELY.

[redacted]

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 186

1.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
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 GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of two to fifteen 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," stated 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 editiorial 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 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 6, 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 MOA's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

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

[redacted]

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

FBI

Date: 5/26/70

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706-32)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186) (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of LHM in instant matter.

Source utilized in LHM is FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Cases are being opened on those individuals on whom investigation is not now in progress. The LHM is being classified confidential because it contains information from a source of continuing value.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
17 - New Haven
(2 - 100-19186)
(1 - 157-1079)
(1 - 157-1611 BPP ARRESTS)
(1 - 157-1311 BRUCE RYLES)
(1 - 157-1754 GREGORY LANE)
(1 - 157-1546 GEORGE GREEN)
(2 - 157-NEW JOHN H. WILLIAMS)
(2 - 157-NEW JERRY DARBY)
(2 - 157-NEW NEIL LUPER)
(2 - 157-NEW ZACHERY BROWN)
(2 - 157-NEW JAMES MALONE)
JAD:phb (1 - 157-1611 Arrests)
(19)

157-1079-196

REGISTERED MAIL

Searched _____
Serialized D
Indexed _____
Filed _____

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

NR007 WF CODE

740PM NITEL 6-15-70 GEA

TO DIRECTOR

CHICAGO

LOS ANGELES

NEW HAVEN

NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO

ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD (157-2825) 3P

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) DASH NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMBAT FASCISM (NCCF), RM.

ON JUNE ELEVEN LAST, SOURCE RELIABLE, LEARNED THE FOLLOWING FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMBAT FASCISM (NCCF), TWO THREE TWO SEVEN EIGHTEENTH STREET, N.W., PERTAINING TO THE DETAILS OF A LETTER RECENTLY RECEIVED AT NCCF, WASHINGTON, D.C., FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, BLACK PANTHER PARTY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA COLON

THE LETTER FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS HAD BEEN ADDRESSED TO ALL CHAPTERS AND BRANCHES OF THE BPP, BPP COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTERS, AND NCCF SETTING FORTH A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE BPP INFORMATION CENTERS AND NCCF CENTERS OF OPERATION.

END PAGE ONE

157-1079-197

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 1 0 1970
FBI—NEW HAVEN

VIA ENCIPHERED TELETYPE

WFO 157-2825

PAGE TWO

SOURCE LEARNED THAT COMMUNITY CENTERS SET UP AND RUN BY THE BPP ARE TO BE CALLED BPP COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTERS. THESE CENTERS WILL ENLIST THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF THE COMMUNITY AND MAY BE ABLE TO HAVE FULL TIME COMMUNITY WORKERS WORKING OUT OF THEM COLON HOWEVER, BY NO MEANS WILL PERSONS OTHER THAN MEMBERS OF THE BPP BE PERMITTED TO LIVE IN THESE CENTERS. OUT OF THE UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM CONFERENCE HELD DURING JULY, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE, CAME THE NCCF IN AMERICA. THESE NCCF COMMITTEES HAVE IN TURN ESTABLISHED CENTERS OF OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK AND WHITE COMMU ITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY. THESE CENTERS ARE TO BE RUN AND OPERATED BY COMMUNITY PEOPLE AND IT SHOULD BE CLEAR THAT NCCF CENTERS ARE ORGANIZING BUREAUS OF THE BPP ONLY. THEY ARE NOT CHAPTERS OR BRANCHES OF THE PARTY AND PERSONS OPERATING OUT OF THESE CENTERS ARE NOT TO BE REFERRED TO AS PANTHERS, NOR ARE THEY TO ASSUME POSITION OR THE NAME OF THE BPP.

END APGE TWO

WFO 157-2825

PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE

SOURCE IS FOIA(b)(7) - (D) (PERMANENT T-SYMBOL WF T-10).

WFO FOLLOWING THIS MATTER CLOSELY. P.

END

TU WJN FBI NEW HAVEN CLR

May 27, 1970

CODE

TELETYPE RUGENT

TO DIRECTOR, (105-165706-32)

FROM NEW HAVEN (100-19186)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RM.

NH T FOUR, RELIABLE, ADVISED MAY TWENTY SEVEN INSTANT, THAT RICHARD ROME, NEGRO MALE, ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE BY THE HARTFORD, CONN. POLICE DEPT., ADVISED ON INSTANT DATE BPP MEMBERS ARE IN POSSESSION AT NCCF HEADQUARTERS, ONE THIRTY FIVE BARBOUR ST., HARTFORD, OF NUMEROUS WEAPONS.

NH T NINE, RELIABLE, ADVISED THIS DATE, THIS INFORMATION IS ACCURATE AND ALSO STATED THE HEADQUARTERS IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING SANDBAGGED.

NH T FOUR FURTER ADVISED ACCORDING TO ROME, WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF BPP, NCCF, HARTFORD, IS MAKING PLANS TO AMBUSH A HARTFORD POLICEMAN AFTER WHICH THE BPP MEMBERS WILL CALL FOR ASSISTANCE FOR THE PATROLMAN OVER THE HARTFORD POLICE DEPT.

1 - 100-19186
1 - 157-533 (Possible Racial Violence)
1 - 157-1079 (Hartford NCCF)
1 - 157-1420 (BPP Snipings)
1 - 157-1424 (BPP Violence)

157-1079 198

JAD:lmg
(5)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

RADIO OF VICTIM POLICE OFFICER. WHEN THE ADDITIONAL POLICE RESPOND THE BPP INTENDS TO DYNAMITE AND SHOOT ALL THOSE ANSWERING THE CALL. NH T FOUR ADVISED ROME STATED THAT THE NEW HAVEN BPP LEADERSHIP IS NOT IN FAVOR OF THIS ACTION BUT ADVISED THEY WILL RESPOND WITH ASSISTANCE IF THE PLANS AS FORMULATED BY THE HARTFORD BPP ARE CARRIED OUT.

NH T FOUR REQUESTS PROTECTION OF ABOVE INFORMATION AS TO SOURCE OF SAME.

NH T NINE IS UNABLE TO VERIFY THE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE AMBUSH OR AVAILABILITY OF DYNAMITE. NH T NINE DOES NOT KNOW ROME AND ADVISED HE IS NOT A MEMBER OF BPP. NH T NINE QUESTIONS RELIABILITY OF ABOVE INFORMATION.

THE HARTFORD POLICE DEPT. IS AWARE OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

NH T FOUR IS

NH T NINE IS

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

NEW HAVEN FOLLOWING AND WILL KEEP BUREAU ADVISED.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES ADVISED.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186)(P) DATE: 5/26/70

FROM : SA RICHARD C. HENRY

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

On 5/15/70, Detectives JERRY BURR and WARREN BOLDEN, assigned to the Intelligence Division of the Hartford Police Department, Hartford, Connecticut, advised that on 5/7/70 or 5/8/70 they observed THOMAS CORN, BRUCE RYLES, and another Negro male unload several large, heavy brown burlap bags from a red and white Volkswagen convertible and take them into Black Panther Party Headquarters at 135 Barbour St., Hartford. The bags are believed to have contained sand and to be used for sandbagging the headquarters.

The above automobile bears Connecticut registration ED-8626, and is registered to MARY K. GILBERTSON, 467 Cornwall St., Hartford, telephone 242-9898. She was observed in the automobile at the time the burlap bags were being removed from it.

On the evening of 5/13/70, Detectives BURR and BOLDEN observed PHILIP WRIGHT removing similar items from the same automobile and taking them into Panther headquarters.

1 - (100-19186)(BPP)
1 - (157-1079)(Hartford BPP)
2 - (157-1755)(THOMAS CORN)
2 - (157-1310)(BRUCE RYLES)
2 - (157-1287)(MARY K. GILBERTSON)
2 - (157-1247)(PHILIP WRIGHT)
RCH/rch
(10)

157-1079-199

SERIALIZED FILED
MAY 28 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
5010-108-02

NR016 WA CODE

1:29PM URGENT 6-18-70 DRL

TO NEW HAVEN (100-19186)

NEWARK

CHARLOTTE

FROM DIRECTOR (105-165706 SUB 32)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RACIAL MATTERS

RENHTEL JUNE SEVENTEEN LAST.

PROVIDED INFORMATION YOUR OFFICES DOES NOT PRECLUDE SUCH ACTION, CHARLOTTE AND NEWARK ARE AUTHORIZED TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS SET FORTH IN RETEL.

PERTINENT DATA DEVELOPED SHOULD BE FURNISHED BUREAU AND NEW HAVEN BY TELETYPE FOLLOWED BY LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

NEW HAVEN INSURE APPROPRIATE LOCAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES, HARTFORD, AWARE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY FOIA(b)(7) - (D) CONCERNING BLACK PANTHER PARTY INTENTION NOT TO VACATE HEADQUARTERS AND THREAT TO "SHOOT IT OUT" IF POLICE ATTEMPT TO EVICT THEM. COPIES TO NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO BY MAIL.

END

RTS FBI NEW HAVEN

VIA ENCIPHERED TELETYPE

157-1079-100

SEARCHED 6 INDEXED
SERIALIZED 6 FILED 0
JUN 18 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared: 6/15/70

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
4/30/70	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	SA JOHN A. DANAHER, JR.

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [X] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Dictated 6/4/70 to LINDA E. CHRISTIANSN

Transcribed 6/15/70

Authenticated by Informant 5/5/70

Date of Report: 4/30/70

Date(s) of activity: 4/24/70, 4/25/70, 4/26/70

Brief description of activity or material

Sale pf papers in Springfield. New Haven meeting concerning policy. Lack of communication and registration. Suggestion to move headquarters to Hartford. Organize defense units.

File where original is located if not attached: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
1 - 100-19186 (BPP)
1 - 157-1079 (BPP, Hartford)
1 - 157-1470 (W. WEAVER)
1 - 157-1755 (T. CORN)
1 - 157-1248 (GREG GREEN)
1 - 157-1563 (C. HONEGAN)
1 - 157-1310 (B. RYLES)
1 - 157-1247 (P. WRIGHT)
1 - 157- (J. BORMAN)
1 - 157-1811 (ELBERT HOWARD)
1 - 157-1576 (DAVE HILLIARD)
1 - 157-1754 (GREG LANE)
1 - 157-1316 (DOUG MIRANDA)
1 - 157-1405 (DOUG FAUNTLEROY)
1 - 157-1461 (DOLORES BURNEY)
1 - 157- (JACKIE NUNES)
1 - 157-1462 (CAPPY PINDERHUGHES)
1 - 157-1935 (EARLEEN COLEMAN)
1 - 157-1268 (CORNELL WRIGHT)
1 - 157-1835 (ARTIE SEALE)
1 - 157-1430 (EVON CARTER)
1 - 157-1314 (JOHN CHEATHAM)
1 - 157-1554 (DORIAN DOSTOU)
1 - 157-1606 (STEVE LONG)
1 - 157-1931 (JOHN TURNER)
1 - 157-1504 (JAMES ELLISON)
JAD/lec
(27)

157-1079-201

Block Stamp

Searched _____ Indexed _____
Serialized 6 Filed 6
FBI - New Haven

April 30, 1970

On 4/24/70, four of the Hartford Panthers were sent to Springfield, Mass., where they were to sell the newspaper. They went to AIC and Springfield College, and then went to the square at State and Wilbraham St., in Springfield, where they sold more papers.

Those who were sent were WILLIAM WEAVER, THOMAS CORN, GREG GREEN and CECIL HONEGAN.

On 4/25/70, WEAVER and BRUCE RYLES went to New Haven. They had a problem to straighten out with Big Man. It seems that messages are not being delivered, and a point was one from PHILIP WRIGHT, who had called in because he was in jail, and wanted bail, but nobody got him out.

JOHN BORMAN, Big Man, and DAVE HILLIARD were in the kitchen when the discussion started, and when everybody denied ever receiving a message, BRUCE became mad, stamped his feet, and acted like a kid. He walked out at this point.

On the 26th, a meeting was held in New Haven at which there were the following present:

BRUCE RYLES	CORNELL WRIGHT
WILLIAM WEAVER	TOM CORN
JAMES ELLISON	BIG MAN HOWARD
GREGORY LANE	ARTIE SEALE
DOUG MIRANDA	EVON CARTER
DOUG FAUNTLEROY	JOHN CHEATHEM
DOLORES BURNEY	DORIAN DOSTOU
JACKIE NUNES	JOHN BORMAN
CAPPY PINDERHUGHES	STEVE LONG
EARLEEN COLEMAN	

Further discussion was held on the lack of communication, mainly between MIRANDA and FAUNTLEROY, who is a Section Leader. From this discussion, it was decided that each person entering and leaving headquarters would have to sign a register. They would have to make known where they can be reached.

Big Man also said that this community in New Haven is not to well organized for it is so spread out. He said it is too difficult to control them the way it is now. In view of this, he suggested that probably the best solution would be to make Hartford the headquarters, and New Haven a chapter. He stated that Hartford has nearly all of the blacks living in one area and this is so easy to control and organize. After his suggestion, no more comment was made.

Big Man stated he was upset that JOHN TURNER had left the area without leaving any information on what he had been doing. He stated TURNER had worked with EARLEEN COLEMAN, but had not given her any information on his plans. Big Man also said he did not have any idea what TURNER had done with his "stuff."

Among those presen, discussion on the meaning of "stuff" came out to mean explosives, but what he (TURNER) was going to do with it was not known.

Big Man was really angry at this meeting for he also objected to the way in which the houses were being maintained. He stated they were very unsanitary and had to be cleaned up.

JAMES ELLISON, who had gone out, came back to the meeting to say a brother was being arrested out on the

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 198

street. Eight of the brothers went out to help, for JOHN BORMAN stated they should stop the arrest. They began to move in on the officer when three more police cars appeared. They then watched the arrest and went back upstairs without incident.

Big Man then suggested that they organize defense units of six men each, and in each neighborhood. One member of the BPP would be in charge of each unit, and each man would receive training from the leader who would also keep the guns for each man.

Big Man then brought up the lack of control of the Hartford Chapter because there are no reports sent in, and RYLES has refused to turn in any money.

On the way back to Hartford, several went by the Meriden School for Boys, and talked to FOIA(b)(7) - (C) He was sent there after being arrested in a car with stolen guns. BRUCE RYLES thinks FOIA(b)(7) - (C) may be an informant since several guns were recovered after he had been talked to by police and FBI.

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 199

On July 3, 1970, NH T-18 furnished a tape recording of a statement made by WARREN KIMBRO, defendant in BPP trial concerning the murder of New York Panther ALEX RACKLEY. KIMBRO has pled guilty to second degree murder and is now awaiting sentencing. Statement by KIMBRO was taken by Sergeant VINCENT DEROSA on January 12, 1970, at New Haven, Connecticut. It is set forth as follows:

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 200

Q: Mr. Warren Kimbro, do you realize that my name is Sergeant VINCENT J. DEROSA and I am a member of the New Haven Police Department. Before I interview you I want to tell you of your constitutional rights. You have an absolute right to remain silent. If you talk to any police officer, anything you say can and will be used against you in court. You have the right to consult with a lawyer, before you are questioned and you may have him to consult with during questioning. If you cannot afford to consult a lawyer, one will be appointed for you before questioning. If you wish to answer questions, you may stop at any time. You may stop answering questions at any time and consult with a lawyer if you wish to talk to a lawyer, and may have him with you during any further questioning. Do you comprehend the following warnings, Warren?

K: Yes.

(Inaudible)

Q: Do you realize that I am a police officer?

K: Yes.

Q: Is it true that your brother is presently in the same room with you during this interview?

K: Yes.

Q: I understand that you have a lawyer by the name of GEORGE JOHNSON. Is that correct?

K: Yes.

Q: Do you wish to have him with you here during this interview now?

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 201

K: No.

Q: Are you quite sure about that?

K: Yes.

Q: The statement that you are about to give me, will it be of your own free will and deed?

K: Yes.

Q: Have I promised you or threatened you in any manner prior to taking this statement?

K: No.

Q: Isn't it true that several days ago your brother, WILLIAM KIMBRO, and the rest of your family came to visit you? During the conversation that you had with your brother, isn't it a fact that you requested that I come up to talk to you?

K: Yes.

Q: Why is it that you wanted me to speak with you?

K: Well, you know I had some things about the case that I just wanted to get off my chest.

Q: Are you now still willing to continue with this statement without the presence of your lawyer?

K: Yes.

Q: Question. Is it your desire to talk about the ALEX RACKLEY murder?

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 202

K: Yes.

Q: Can you recall to the best of you recollection what transpired at your home during that period of time? (Inaudible).

K: Yes.

Q: Mr. Kimbro, can you recall the date when these events first transpired?

K: Yes.

Q: What date was that, sir?

K: It was the 17th of May.

Q: And what day of the week would that be?

K: That'd be a Saturday.

Q: Where were you at the time?

K: I was out. I don't recall where I was but when I came into the house there were several people there from New York.

Q: Can you recall the time of day, sir?

K: Oh, it must have been around 10:30 or 11 o'clock at night.

Q: And you refer to your home. What address is that, sir?

K: 365 Orchard Street, Apt. D 13.

Q: Was that formerly utilized as a Black Panther headquarters?

K: Yes.

NW 12540 DocId:59168886 Page 203

Q: And what was your rank in that organization, sir?

K: Actually, I didn't have any rank. I was given a rank but it wasn't a rank, and we weren't really in the Panthers. Nobody in New Haven was supposed to be in the Panthers except ERICKA HUGGINS. She was the only one supposed to be a Panther.

Q: Can you recall who was in the house at that time?

K: There was Chairman Brothers from New York, they call him Chairman BROTHERS; LANDON WILLIAMS: RORY HITHE; GEORGE SAMS; ERICKA HUGGINS; ALEX RACKLEY; and a few more people you know.

Q: These names that you've indicated-BROTHERS, Where is he from?

K: He's from New York. He's deputy chairman in New York.

Q: OK. How about LANDON WILLIAMS, RORY HITHE and GEORGE SAMS? Where were they from, sir?

K: They're supposed to be all from Panther National Headquarters,

Q: Panther National Headquarters - that's in California?

K: Right.

Q: And you indicated that ALEX RACKLEY was there, is that correct?

K: Right. He was supposed to be from New York. Then there was two women and two or three women that came down from New York. I don't remember their names. But one was supposed to be deputy finance minister and one of them was supposed to be party secretary - deputy secretary.

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 204

Q: Would you be able to recognize their photographs if you were to view them?

K: Yes.

Q: What was the purpose - who brought RACKLEY from New York?

K: I think two cars came down. I don't know which car he came down in. There was, I think, a Volkswagen. Oh, and ZAID, deputy minister of information ZAID.

Q: Where is he from, sir?

K: He's from New York. I think he drove - either him or one of the girls drove the Volkswagen.

Q: Question: What was the reason for RACKLEY coming to New Haven?

K: They told him that he was just coming along for the ride.

Q: How long were they in the house with RACKLEY?

K: Oh, well they left, I guess it must have been about 12 or 1 o'clock.

Q: You say they left. Who left?

K: Well, LANDON and RORY went somewhere. They went out to the car. They had some books and stuff, and then they - Chairman BROTHERS, ZAID, and the women left. They went back to New York, and I asked if RACKLEY was supposed to go with them and they said, no, he was staying.

Q: Did you have any indication when these people were in the house, the purpose of RACKLEY coming to New Haven?

K: No, I didn't.

Q: Question: Can you recall who was there from the New Haven area?

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 205

K: When RACKLEY was there?

Q: Right.

K: There was myself and ERICKA HUGGINS and maybe MAUDE and FRANCES, and that was all.

Q: Who is this FRANCES you refer to?

K: Not FRANCES, I'm sorry. ROSE, JEANNIE and MAUDE (?).

Q: Do you know their last names?

K: I think JEANNIE is WILSON. MAUDE I don't know. I don't know MAUDE's last name, and ROSE SMITH.

Q: How about MC LUCAS and EDWARDS? Were they present at that time?

K: No, they were not present at that time.

Q: Question: What conversation did you have with these people from New York insofar as it concerned ALEX RACKLEY?

K: Well, they didn't talk. They didn't talk about ALEX RACKLEY. They talked about a retreat they were going to have... a summer retreat in June, they are going to have, and some other functions that they were going to have.

Q: Question: On that Saturday, May 17th, 1969, did anyone direct any violence toward ALEX RACKLEY?

K: No. He spent the night rolling up posters and putting elastic bands on them.

Q: That particular day was he suspected of being an infiltrator?

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K: Not that I know of. Well, later on, GEORGE SAMS told me that, you know the next day that's why they brought him there. When I told him, you know ALEX would be leaving to go back with they GEORGE said, no he's staying.

Q: And GEORGE SAMS told you this the next day?

K: Right.

Q: This would be the 18th.

K: Right.

Q: What did he tell you?

K: He just said that he was suspected of being an informant.

Q: Where was LANDON WILLIAMS and RORY HITHE at the time?

K: They must have went back to New York. They weren't there.

Q: On May 18th, 1969, which would be a Sunday, did anyone direct any violence toward ALEX RACKLEY?

K: Yes.

Q: Can you tell me how this first happened?

K: He was sitting in the living room and he was dozing off and ERICKA HUGGINS told him to get up and read or do something. And he said he couldn't read and then GEORGE SAMS came in and told him to get up and told him he was going to discipline him and he hit him a few times and then, I think then MC LUCAS and EDWARDS came in after that. And he told everybody else to discipline him.

Q: Question: What did they use to strike him with?

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K: Not that I know of. Well, later on, GEORGE SAMS told me that, you know the next day that's why they brought him there. When I told him, you know ALEX would be leaving to go back with them GEORGE said, no he's staying.

Q: And GEORGE SAMS told you this the next day?

K: Right.

Q: This would be the 18th.

K: Right.

Q: What did he tell you?

K: He just said that he was suspected of being an informant.

Q: Where was LANDON WILLIAMS and RORY HITHE at the time?

K: They must have went back to New York. They weren't there.

Q: On May 18th, 1969, which would be a Sunday, did anyone direct any violence toward ALEX RACKLEY?

K: Yes.

Q: Can you tell me how this first happened?

K: He was sitting in the living room and he was dozing off and ERICKA HUGGINS told him to get up and read or do something. And he said he couldn't read and then GEORGE SAMS came in and told him to get up and told him he was going to discipline him and he hit him a few times and then, I think then MC LUCAS and EDWARDS came in after that. And he told everybody else to discipline him.

Q: Question: What did they use to strike him with?

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K: He had a stick.

Q: What part of the body did they hit him?

K: In the mouth.

Q: Did you participate in this beating?

K: Yes.

Q: How many times did you strike him?

K: About four or five times.

Q: Did GEORGE EDWARDS administer a beating?

K: Not upstairs.

Q: Did MC LUCAS?

K: No.

Q: Did ERICKA HUGGINS encourage the beating?

K: Well, she just sat there and she looked on. She didn't say anything.

Q: Well did she order the beating?

K: No.

Q: Did ALEX RACKLEY bleed at that particular time?

K: Yes, I think he had a cut over his eye.

Q: And how was this wound inflicted?

K: I think it was with a stick.

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Q: What was his reaction - did he attempt to fight his assailants?

K: No, he just stood there.

Q: How long was this beating administered?

K: Five minutes - maybe five or ten minutes.

Q: And what happened at this time?

K: Then, you know, after he got beaten, he told ALEX he was going to let him go, and were going to give him bus fare and he wasn't to be caught around the Panthers any more. So he had me call the Trailways Bus Company and find out how much a bus ticket was to New York and I think it was $4.00 and something. And he was going to give ALEX $4.00, I think $4.00 and 60 something cents to take the bus back to New York. And then ALEX said he couldn't find his coat so he started looking all over the house for his coat, and then GEORGE said, never mind, take him downstairs. He said we're going to talk to him some more.

Q: About what time of day was this, WARREN?

K: Oh, this must have been 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

Q: This is Sunday, May 18, 1969? And at that point you indicated that ALEX RACKLEY was taken to the basement. Correct?

K: Right.

Q: Who ordered it?

K: GEORGE SAMS ordered it.

Q: How was he taken to the basement?

K: Oh, he walked down himself.

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Q: Who accompanied RACKLEY to the basement?

K: Oh, there was myself, GEORGE SAMS, LONNIE MC LUCAS and GEORGE EDWARDS.

Q: Did ERICKA HUGGINS go the basement?

K: No, she didn't go into the basement. Oh she came down to ask him to read, and he said he couldn't read, and then he read. Then she went back upstairs, and then GEORGE SAMS said he could read, you know, and he was an informer, and he tied him up - he had him tied up in a chair.

Q: What did SAMS suspect - that he was informing on who?

K: On the Panthers, the 21 Panthers that got arrested in New York for a bomb plot.

Q: SAMS indicated that he suspected that RACKLEY was the informant and caused the arrest of the 21 Panthers in New York.

K: Yes.

Q: Was RACKLEY beaten while he was in the basement?

K: Yes, he was beaten but not as much as what it was upstairs.

Q: Can you describe what happened to RACKLEY when he first went into the basement?

K: He was - they stood him in the middle of the floor and they gave him a Panther newspaper and told him to read the 10 point program and when he said he couldn't read then GEORGE SAMS told everybody to hit him and you know he could read; and he got a little mad at GEORGE EDWARDS because GEORGE EDWARDS acted like he didn't want to hit him. So he ordered GEORGE EDWARDS to hit him.

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Q: What did they hit him with?

K: They hit him with their fists.

Q: Who hit RACKLEY while he was down in the basement?

K: LONNIE MC LUCAS, myself, GEORGE EDWARDS and GEORGE SAMS.

Q: How many times did you hit him? Where?

K: I don't know. I think we all hit him about 2 or 3 times.

Q: On what portion of the body was he struck?

K: In the chest and on the arms and GEORGE SAMS got mad with GEORGE EDWARDS. He said you're just nudging him in the back.

Q: What happened after that?

K: Oh, GEORGE SAMS told him to sit down and he was going to make him talk some more.

Q: Was he seated in a chair?

K: Yes. He was seated in a chair.

Q: Was he tied to the chair?

K: He was tied to the chair.

Q: Who tied him to the chair?

K: LONNIE tied him to the chair.

Q: Did you assist him?

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K: Yes. I tied his legs.

Q: How about GEORGE EDWARDS? Did he assist in tying him?

K: I don't think so.

Q: Was he gagged?

K: Yes he was gagged.

Q: Who gagged him?

K: GEORGE SAMS gagged him.

Q: What did he use to gag him with?

K: Old pieces of cloth and some rope.

Q: After he was gagged and bound-what transpired?

K: Well then, GEORGE SAMS told LONNIE to go upstairs and tell the girls to start boiling some water.

Q: What was the purpose of the water for?

K: Well, he poured the water on him. He poured the hot water on him.

Q: You've indicated that MC LUCAS was ordered to go upstairs to get some boiling water, is that correct?

K: Right.

Q: Did he comply with this order?

K: Yes.

Q: Did he return to the cellar with any water?

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K: Yes.

Q: How many buckets of water?

K: He went up about three or four times.

Q: And this was while RACKLEY was tied, tied to the chair?

(No answer)

Q: When the water was brought back totthe basement, what transpired?

K: Well we sat it on the floor, and they had pot holders on it and sat it on the floor, and GEORGE SAMS said give it to him and he started pouring it.

Q: What part of the body did he pour the water on?

K: He first started pouring it on his stomach and on his genitals.

Q: What was his reaction, WARREN?

K: Well he screamed.

Q: Despite the gag?

(inaudible)

K: Yes.

Q: Did he make an effort to get up from the chair?

K: He just winced. You know, and turned in the chair.

Q: In other words he couldn't accomplish this?

K: Right.

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Q: Can you recall how much water was thrown on RACKLEY?

K: Oh about five of these - they must be 8 quart pots.

Q: Did he have any clothing on at the time?

K: Yes.

Q: Question: What transpired after this water was thrown on RACKLEY?

K: After he threw the water on RACKLEY he took the gag off and asked him if he was ready to talk and he said yes. And then he got some cold water and poured it where he poured the hot water.

Q: Do you recall whether his shirt was removed while he was in the basement?

K: No, his shirt wasn't removed.

Q: You've indicated that SAMS ordered recording equipment. Where was this kept?

K: Well, this was upstairs in the livingroom.

Q: As a result of the order by SAMS did anybody go upstairs to get the recording equipment?

K: Yes.

Q: What was the purpose of recording equipment, Warren?

K: He said he wanted to get all this on the tape, so he could send it to headquarters.

Q: Are you referring to Oakland, California, WARREN?

K: Oakland, California.

Q: Question: Was ERICKA HUGGINS present when the water was thrown on RACKLEY?

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K: No she wasn't.

Q: Did you eventually bring the recording equipment to the basement?

K: Yes.

Q: What transpired at this point?

K: GEORGE SAMS had to set it up you know it had 2 microphones to it and he would start questioning him but first what he did he had ERICKA describe, you know who she was and what we were doing.

Q: Did she take part in the interrogation of ALEX RACKLEY?

K: Yes.

Q: Did you take part?

K: Yes.

Q: Did the others take part in it, meaning SAMS, EDWARDS and MC LUCAS?

K: They were there, they just stood around and watched while I operated the tape recorder.

Q: Was it obvious to you that ALEX RACKLEY was completely intimidated?

K: Yes.

Q: Was it apparent to you that he was in a state of discomfort as the result of the water and beating administered to him?

K: Yes.

Q: What transpired when the recording equipment was engaged?

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K: GEORGE SAMS started asking him some questions about things in New York and at first he said he didn't know anything.

Q: How long did this type of questioning last?

K: Oh, at least one full tape. I don't know. We ran a tape out and part of another one.

Q: Did RACKLEY indicate while he was being interrogated that he was an informant?

K: Never.

Q: Is it reasonable to assume that SAMS strongly suspected that RACKLEY was an informant?

K: Yes.

Q: Question: What type of questions did SAMS ask him?

K: Well he asked him, you know, like well something about telephones that RACKLEY found out about the telephone in the New York Office and if you dial some number you could get the police department, the Panther office and the restaurant next door. There was some kind of combination there and there were some people there he started asking just about everybody in the party and he asked him about Chairman BROTHERS and everybody. At first he only indicated I think two guys and this girl JANET and two other guys and then RACKLEY said, the reason why SAM said he wasn't involved with anybody else was because he had a crush on this one girl, whose name was ROSEMARIE who had been nice to him. Then RACKLEY wanted him to tell him some things about Chairman BROTHERS so it seems like he just started making up stories so he wouldn't pour no more water.

Q: Well, going back a little bit, did you have any conversation with DAVID BROTHERS when he first came into your apartment?

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K: Yes I talked with him.

Q: Did he lead you to believe by conversations that you had with that he was conspiring with others to harm ALEX RACKLEY?

K: No. See this is the thing. I think they were bringing DAVID BROTHERS for the same thing, because DAVID BROTHERS mentioned something about he had connections with the Mayor's Office in New York and everybody because there was supposed to be a bust in New York and he had found out and they thought he had had something to do with the bust on the 21, so they were suspicious of DAVID BROTHERS also.

Q: Warren, can you recall what you know of your personal knowledge who boiled the water?

K: No. I don't know.

Q: Do you know who was upstairs at the time?

K: It was ERICKA, MAUDE and JEANNIE and I think PEGGY came in.

Q: Who is PEGGY?

K: PEGGY HUGGINS I think.

Q: Was FRANCES CARTER there?

K: No she wasn't.

Q: After interrogation, was RACKLEY further beaten?

K: No.
What had happened, like JEANNIE said in the paper that he was on the floor - he wasn't on the floor. He was sitting in the chair and GEORGE SAMS said well I heard GEORGE EDWARDS is an informant too. Tie him up, we're going to talk to him. So he was going to go through the same thing with GEORGE EDWARDS but we told him we had a rally to go to

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in Hartford at one o'clock. So he let GEORGE EDWARDS go.

Q: Was GEORGE EDWARDS tied to the chair?

K: Yes, he was tied to the chair.

Q: Was any physical violence directed toward him?

K: No.

Q: Why did he suspect that EDWARDS was an informant?

K: Because this guy said that GEORGE EDWARDS had told him he was an undercover agent and he was just waiting for a big story before he makes his break.

Q: Did you have any occasion to see the results of the burning water on the hidden part of RACKLEY's body?

K: Yes.

Q: What did you observe?

K: Well, they sent him upstairs and told him to take a shower and everything and get first aid, and then they said well to take him over to the hospital, but then they said no then the police would be involved. So we gave him first aid and made a (inaudible). He had a cut on his eye and then we had some kind of salve and I put the salve on the burns and just put plain cotton on.

Q: Where were the burns located on his body?

K: Overall of it, and it looked like he had a broken arm.

Q: Who brought him upstairs?

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K: He walked upstairs.

Q: You indicated that he was given a shower.

K: Yes, he took a shower.

Q: Who administered first aid?

K: I did.

Q: What happened after that?

K: Then they told him to put on some clean clothes you know and just stay upstairs.

Q: Stay up where?

K: On the second floor.

Q: Was he detained in any manner?

K: No not then.

Q: And this was Sunday, is that correct?

K: This was about 12:30. I think, somethigg like that.

Q: At some point was he tied to the bed?

K: No, he was told to stay upstairs and he stayed upstairs in the room, and they brought some food up there, and we went to Hartford, GEORGE SAMS, myself, ERICKA, I think, MAUDE, FRANCES and I think LORETTA LUCKES because she had come in. And we went to Hartford and when we got back from Hartford we looked around upstairs. Then LANDON and RORY came in and tied him to the bed.

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Q: Warren, when you left for Hartford was there any person that was guarding RACKLEY?

K: Well nobody but they'd been just told to stay there with him and LONNIE MC LUCAS told them that security and to make sure that he don't go out to keep him in the room.'

Q: Who was ordered to stand security?

K: LONNIE MC LUCAS.

Q: Was there anybody else?

K: GEORGE EDWARDS was there.

Q: And this was 18th of May?

K: 18th of May. This is Sunday.

Q: What was the purpose of going to Hartford?

K: They had a rally there for ADAM CLAYTON POWELL and then they had a branch - well there was supposed to be a branch in Hartford and they were supposed to post security for ACP and they didn't want the police there you know (inaudible), and then prior to that, LANDON said they (inaudible) had to go up there and protest.

Q: Was LANDON in the apartment prior to you going to Hartford?

K: No.

Q: When you came back from Hartford what time was it?

K: Oh, it must have been around, it was getting dark, so it must have been around 6 or 7. No, it must have been later than that, it must have been about 8 or 9.

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Q: When you came back from Hartford, who was in the apartment?

K: The people we had left there - GEORGE and LONNIE, PATE or TATE, and ROSE.

Q: Question: Was LANDON WILLIAMS and RORY HITHE there then?

K: No. They came in later.

Q: Question: Where was RACKLEY at the time? When you first came back.

K: He was upstairs in the bedroom.

Q: Was he tied to the bed?

K: No.

Q: At any point was he tied to the bed?

K: When LANDON - yes, no, wait a minute, yes he was. When GEORGE SAMS came back to (inaudible). He said RACKLEY was walking around upstairs and he wasn't staying in that one room. So that's when he was tied. That's when GEORGE SAMS said you know, tie him down to the bed.

Q: Question: Who tied him to the Bed?

K: LONNIE and GEORGE SAMS.

Q: What did they use to tie him?

K: Old ropes and pieces of rags.

Q: Can you describe to me how he was tied?

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K: Well, he was just tied hand and you know, hands and hand and foot.

Q: Was his neck tied to the bed?

K: No, not at that time.

Q: Was he gagged.

K: No, not at that time.

Q: What transpired when LANDON WILLIAMS and RORY HITHE came into the apartment?

K: Well, they LANDON and RORY came in and they asked where (inaudible) RACKLEY was. And they went over and GEORGE had told them, (inaudible). They went upstairs and when they saw him they said that he could get loose, so LANDON and RORY said that he had to be tied better than that so to get some hanger wires and they put wires on his wrists and on his legs and on to the bed. Then LANDON made like a noose out of a hanger, put it beind the bed and around his neck and they put the gag on him.

Q: Who put the gag on him?

K: I'm not sure. GEORGE SAMS or LANDON.

Q: Who tied him with the clothes hangers?

K: LANDON.

Q: Did anyone assist him?

K: I think RORY. I think RORY HITHE assisted him cause he said everybody was bull shitting around.

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Q: Did LANDON or RORY HITHE indicate that they suspected that RACKLEY was an informant.

K: No.

Q: Question: What was LANDON WILLIAMS and RORY HITHE's reaction when they saw that, RACKLEY was tied to the bed and was administered a beating and interrogated?

K: Well, he acted like he was surprised, and then when he went into the other room he starts snickering.

Q: Did they go along with it?

K: Yes, it appeared to me.

Q: Who was in charge of the situation at that point?

K: Well, whenever LANDON was there, LANDON was in charge.

Q: Who was beneath him?

K: I think RORY is beneath LANDON.

Q: Is there anything else significant that transpired on that particular night?

K: No, the only thing that they said that, you know, they knew that BOBBY SEALE was coming in town Monday and they said you know, just leave him there.

Q: Who said this, Warren?

K: LANDON said it you know, just leave him there and we'll talk about it later and then they went downstairs to the cellar and listened to the tapes.

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Q: Who listened to the tapes?

K: LANDON, RORY, and GEORGE SAMS.

Q: Were you present?

K: Yes.

Q: And as a result of monitoring these tapes, what was the reaction of LANDON WILLIAMS and RORY HITHE?

K: They just looked at one another, and they didn't say anything.

Q: Question: Did anything of further significance transpire on that particular night?

K: No. Not really.

Q: You've indicated that BOBBY SEALE was going to speak in New Haven. Can you recall that date?

K: Yes.

Q: What date was that sir?

K: That was the 19th of May on a Monday.

Q: What time was he scheduled to speak and where?

K: It was at Yale, I think Battell, it was a chapel. I'm not sure of the name of the chapel. It's on the corner of College and Elm, College and Elm Streets. And it must have been around 8 o'clock at night.

Q: What's BOBBY SEALE's official title?

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K: He's chairman of the Black Panthers.

Q: Do you know him personally?

K: No.

Q: On May 19th 1969, what time did you wake up?

K: Oh, I got up about 7 o'clock in the morning.

Q: Who was in the house at that particular time?

K: There was GEORGE SAMS, myself, ROSE, MAUDE, JEANNE, and that was all.

Q: Was LANDON WILLIAMS and RORY HITHE there?

K: No, they would leave every night, they'd come and they'd leave every night and I don't know where they went, but ERICKA, LANDON and RORY would leave.

Q: Question: Did anything of significance transpire on the morning of May 19th, 1969, insofar as it concerns ALEX RACKELY?

K: Nothing. He was just, like upstairs. Upstairs in the room.

Q: Were there people designated to watch him?

K: Yes.

Q: Can you recall who these people?

K: Off and on it was (inaudible), well they didn't trust GEORGE EDWARDS up there to watch him by himself. There was ROSE up there, once MAUDE, DORETTA. That's was just about it. He was tied down to the bed. He couldn't go nowhere.

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Q: Do you recall FRANCES CARTER coming on to the premises?

K: She came Monday evening just before. She came I guess about 6 o'clock. I'm not sure about that either.

Q: Was she ever designated to stand security over ALEX RACKLEY?

K: Not that I know of.

Q: Question: To the best of your recollection, do you know what time SEALE came up to New Haven?

K: Let me see. It was in the afternoon. I had to, I had to go down, they sent me down to Western Union Office and they sent LORETTA with me to pick up a telegram that was some kind of travel permit for him from his probation officer or parole officer, and when we got back it was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q: Now, when you were at HUGGINS house who was watching RACKLEY?

K: One of the girls up there and GEORGE SAMS, just two people.

Q: While you were at HUGGINS home was there any conversation pertaining to RACKLEY?

K: No, but Chairman BROTHERS had went to the store and they told me to go to the window and watch him because they thought he was going to call the police, and no, he went to the store and I think he bought a box of donuts and a quart of milk and then he came back.

Q: Question: Again, I repeat, was there any conversation that you people had while at Huggins insofar as it concerned ALEX RACKLEY?

K: No.

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Q: Were you under the impression that SEALE was aware of what happened to RACKLEY?

K: Yes.

Q: How are you able to form this opinion?

K: Well, you know, they wouldn't bring him over to the house, and after he spoke he was supposed to meet with so-called Panthers in Connecticut and talk to them and still again they wouldn't bring him over there.

Q: Did any of the other people that you have mentioned that were at HUGGINS house go to your apartment?

K: Yes, JUNE HILLIARD and one guy's name I don't know. And it was either LANDON or RORY.

Q: What was the purpose of their going to your house?

K: JUNE HILLIARD wanted HITTE, his brothers assistant (inaudible) to hear the tapes and they wanted to see RACKLEY.

Q: Can you recall the time of the day?

K: Oh, it must have been around 6:30.

Q: Did you accompany them over to your home?

K: Yes.

Q: What transpired when they entered your home?

K: Well, they came in and they went upstairs and they looked at RACKLEY and RACKLEY asked them then because somebody told him, that BOBBY SEALE was coming and he wanted to know if BOBBY was going to have him killed. And they just told him shut up, fool, you know.

Q: Who said that to him?

K: JUNE HILLIARD and he said he wasn't even concerned with him. He said you're a pig. He said, I'm not even concerned with you, and then he went downstairs and he listened to the tapes.

Q: Did he direct any violence toward RACKLEY?

K: No, he didn't.

Q: What else did he say to RACKLEY?

K: He just looked at him. He didn't say anything to RACKLEY.

Q: You have previously indicated that he called him a pig.

K: And that when RACKLEY asked him whether Chairman BOBBY was going to have him killed, he just said, "Shut up, fool." I'm not even interested."

Q: How long were these people in your apartment?

K: Oh, maybe about 45 minutes.

Q: You have indicated that they listened to the tapes, where was this accomplished?

K: In the basement.

Q: Who listened to the tape?

K: JUNE HILLIARD, GEORGE SAMS, and myself and this other guy I didn't know.

Q: Would you be able to recognize this other individual?

K: (?)

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Q: Question: After they listened to the tape what transpired?

K: Then they just you know, looked around the house and then they went back over to the (inaudible) where BOBBY SEALE was.

Q: Did you go with them?

K: No, yes, I went with them. I brought them back and then I came back, to get dressed, to go to this thing at Yale.

Q: On your second trip to HUGGINS home, did you have any conversation with SEALE about RACKLEY?

K: No, because I didn't go to (inaudible).

Q: Question: Did SEALE eventually speak at Yale?

K: Yes.

Q: And who attended?

K: Everybody did. Well (inaudible) stayed at the house with GEORGE SAMS.

Q: What was the purpose of staying at the house?

K: They were supposed to be watching ALEX RACKLEY.

Q: What time did you eventually come back to the apartment?

K: It, I guess about 11:30.

Q: What transpired at that point?

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K: A lot of poeple came in and different people. (inaudible) and they started talking and they were counting money and everything.

Q: These were donations that were given (inaudible)

K: Yes. And he said that everybody had to go out and look for this little girl.

Q: Who ordered this?

K: BOBBY SEALE. Everybody was pairing up in teams to go out and look for this little girl.

Q: Where was SEALE at the time?

K: He went back over to ERICKA's.

Q: Did he after the speech come to your apartment?

K: No, not at that time.

Q: You have indicated that you and others were designated to go out and look for a missing child.

K: No, no, I wasn't. When I came back they told me to stay there and I was supposed to try and find a place so everybody could meet with BOBBY SEALE, because he didn't want to come there and meet at the house.

Q: Who told you to perform this function?

K: Well, LANDON told me to find a place we can meet and then ERICKA can take him because we don't want to bring him over.

Q: Why didn't they want to bring SEALE over.

K: They didn't say but I think it was because of RACKLEY.

Q: You was supposed to find a meeting place? Did you look for a meeting place?

K: There was no place to look. There was no place to find unless we met at somebody's apartment. There was this one guy who said we could use his apartment if they wanted to for a meeting but they couldn't stay there long.

Q: Who was that?

K: I'm not sure. He was a little short guy in New Haven but I'm not sure of his name.

Q: Warren, were you ever able to find a place for this meeting?

K: No.

Q: What did you do then?

K: I went over there and I told them that I couldn't find a place.

Q: Where did you go?

K: Over to ERICKA's.

Q: Who was present?

K: Chairman BROTHERS was there, JUNE, RORY, LANDON and another guy. ERICKA and BOBBY SEALE was in another room, asleep.

Q: And what were your conversations with these people at this time?

K: Ah, well, I didn't talk with them that much. I came back to the house.

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Q: What did you say to them?

K: I told them that we just couldn't find a place and they said well that's all right because he's asleep now and he'll be going back pretty soon.

Q: Can you tell me what time of day this was?

K: 11:30 around, 11:30 or 12 o'clock, at night.

Q: Where did you then go?

K: I came back home.

Q: Question: What transpired at this point?

K: Well everybody had gone out you know, most of the money was counted so I just put it away and sat down on the floor. (inaudible), because at night I sat down on the floor. I was thinking about going to sleep (inaudible)

Q: So WARREN, what you're telling me is that you fell asleep on the early morning hours of the 20th of May, 1969, in your front living room. Is that correct?

K: Right.

Q: What time did you awaken?

K: Oh, the next morning.

Q: Can you recall the time?

K: No, I usually got up around 7 o'clock every morning.

Q: Question: Did you have conversations with anybody during that particular morning?

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K: Yes. Well they told me that BOBBY SEALE had left but he had stopped by the house before he left.

Q: Who told you this?

K: ERICKA HUGGINS.

Q: What exactly did she tell you?

K: She told me that he came in and made a phone call and that I was asleep, so I asked them how come they didn't wake me up. Why did they let me sleep right through?

Q: Do you know if SEALE ever went upstairs to the bedroom?

K: No I don't.

Q: To the best of your knowledge, what time did SEALE leave New Haven?

K: I don't know. It must have been anywhere between 1 and 6 o'clock in the morning because they said something about LONNIE having to, he had to go down to the airport after SEALE was leaving to give him a message.

Q: Do you know what the message was?

K: No, it was a phone call.

Q: Question: Did ERICKA HUGGINS tell you who came into the house with SEALE?

K: No she didn't.

Q: Did she tell you what time?

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K: No, she didn't.

Q: You've indicated that you were sleeping at the time.

K: Right.

Q: Question: When you woke up, who was in the house at the time?

K: Well, there was ERICKA, LONNIE came over and ROSE and JEANNE and that was just about it.

Q: Was GEORGE EDWARDS present?

K: No. He stayed away. After Sunday, he stayed away.

Q: Question: Where was RACKLEY at the time?

K: He was upstairs in the bedroom.

Q: He was still tied?

K: Right.

Q: Who was standing guard to the best of your recollection?

K: One of the girls. I don't know which one.

Q: To the best of your recollection did anything of significance happen to RACKLEY during the afternoon hours of May 20th, 1969?

K: No, he just stayed up there.

Q: Did anything of significance happen on the evening of May 29th, 1969?

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K: Yes. This is when LANDON and RORY came in and some other guy came in, I don't know who he is and they asked GEORGE SAMS how come they didn't have him ready.

Q: Can you recall the time, sir?

K: Oh, it was about, I guess it was 8 o'clock at night. No, it was later than that because this is when FRANCES CARTER had (inaudible) at the house, and (KELLY MORIN or MOORE) was going to give her a ride back to Bridgeport to work. She had to be to work at 11 o'clock. So this must have been around 9:30 or 10 o'clock at night.

Q: Can you describe this other individual that came in with LANDON WILLIAMS and RORY HITHE?

K: He was about 6'2", about 190 lbs., thin mustache...

Q: Can you recall his age?

K: He must have been , well he looked older than LANDON - he must have been about 29 or 30.

Q: Who seemed to be in charge of the situation?

K: Well he seemed like he was in charge, because he was telling LANDON what books he should have read and what should be done and of things like that.

Q: This remark that LANDON WILLIAMS directed to you, what did you make of it?

K; Which one was that?

Q: When he said that how come you didn't get RACKLEY ready yet?

K: To GEORGE SAMS, how come RACKLEY's not ready yet?

You're not doing your job or something like that.

Q: Well what did he mean?

K: I didn't know what he meant at that time but he meant he should have RACKLEY ready to move him out of the house.

Q: What was SAMS reaction?

K: He just went upstairs and said OK and he told the girls to get some clothes out.

Q: Who went upstairs?

K: I don't recall which one of the girls went upstairs, but we had some clothes some people had given us and they went upstairs and they got him dressed, so I went upstairs and I cut the rope off him and then LANDON came upstairs and he had a .45 and he told me to go downstairs and get the rifle.

Q: Where did the .45 come from?

K: Remington. (inaudible) I've got one in California. I think it was a Remington, the first time I saw the thing I had to pick him up in New York and had had it in New York.

Q: Did he indicate that it was his weapon?

K: Yes, because every time something - once it went off, he gave it to me one night and he said he was going out somewhere. I put it in a drawer and it went off by itself and he was the one who....

Q: And you've indicated that LANDON WILLIAMS had the .45 upstairs is that correct?

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(no answer)

Q: Did he direct the weapon at RACKLEY?

K: Yes.

Q: And you've indicated that you went downstairs to get a Rifle?

K: Right. thirty ought six.

Q: What transpired after RACKLEY was cut from the bed?

K: Well then RORY asked me if we have a car and I said, well before this happened, he said get a car and I said you can use my car. He said no we don't want your car.

***

So they said call somebody and get a car and they wanted me to call GEORGE EDWARDS too and I called GEORGE EDWARDS and I told them that his lines were busy. I didn't want to bring GEORGE over the, so I called KELLY MORIN's house to see if he had gotten back from Bridgeport. And his wife had him call back and I asked him if I could borrow his car and he said yes. Yes you can borrow the car. He his car over and took my car and then RORY got mad at GEORGE SAMS because he said when he was in California, he said we used to steal a car.

Q: Was KELLY MORIN or MOORE aware of why his car was being sought?

K: No.

Q: How long was MORIN in the house?

K: Oh, 15 or 20 minutes.

Q: What kind of car does he have?

K: I think it's a Pontiac but I read in the paper it was a Buick.

Q: Did LANDON WILLIAMS or others indicate to you what was to happen to ALEX RACKLEY?

K: What had happened they told me that - said get LONNIE some dark clothes so there were some clothes down in the basement and I gave LONNIE some dark clothes. GEORGE and LONNIE had gone downstairs and then they told me you get dressed too. You're going.

Q: Who told you that?

K: GEORGE SAMS and LANDON.

Q: What did they tell you you were supposed to do?

K: They didn't say.

Q: Was RACKLEY eventually dressed?

K: Yes.

Q: Who dressed him?

K: A couple of the girls. It could be LORETTA was there. It could be LORETTA and ROSE and JEANNE and MUADE.

Q: Was his hands tied up after he was dressed?

K: Yes. He had a rope on each hand.

Q: How about the gag in his mouth?

K: No, it was removed, no, no, no, no, no, it wasn't. He had the gag on too.

Q: Can you recall how he was attired?

K: He had on some old pants and an old jacket.

Q: Do you recall the color of the jacket?

K: Yes. I think it was dark blue.

Q: Can you recall the type?

K: I think the pants, were like pin striped pants and I think it was a Nehru jacket. I'm not sure.

Q: Was he eventually taken downstairs?

K: Yes.

Q: Who took him downstairs?

K: LANDON

Q: Who assisted him?

K: Well, LANDON and RORY and then this other guy, he was just standing there watching, and they brought him downstairs through the kitchen and out the back kitchen door to the car.

Q: Who brought him out?

K: LANDON, RORY, and GEORGE and then I followed them and LONNIE was waiting out in the car.

Q: Where was the car parked at this time?

K: In the back entrance. Well, my house is like to the back of another house right off the street. It was parked right in back.

Q: It was parked in the alleyway?

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K: Well, there was no alleyway. Couldn't come in the alleyway. It was parked right on the side.

Q: Who eventually got in the car and how were they seated?

K: ALEX got in. Well LONNIE was sitting in - LONNIE was driving. ALEX got in and then GEORGE got in, and I got in the front seat.

Q: And SAMS and RACKLEY were in the back seat, is that correct?

K: Yes.

Q: What became of LANDON WILLIAMS and RORY HITHE?

K: They went back into the house.

Q: What type of weapons were in the car at the time?

K: Just the .45.

Q: What became of the rifle?

K: That was in the house.

Q: Did you receive any instructions from RORY HITHE and LANDON WILLIAMS after going out to the car?

K: I didn't receive any.

Q: Where did you eventually travel?

K: We went, we went down, we went it would be North on Orchard Street. Then we went down Edgewood Avenue to Dwight Street. Then GEORGE said find some woods and we went down Dwight Street. Then we hit I-91, I-91, down toward Middletown.

Q: Whose idea was this?

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K: Well they said find some woods and I was the only one from New Haven so I told them just go on the highway.

Q: What conversations were had in the car during that particular ride?

K: Before we got out of the city, GEORGE SAMS told, GEORGE SAMS told RACKLEY, he told him to remove the gag and take all the stuff off and we were going to let him go.

Q: Please continue, what happened at this point?

K: He said you know, remove all the stuff. We're going to let you go but he said, if we let you go, we don't want to see you around no more, and don't you tell because if this gets back to LANDON and RORY, they'll kill me.

Q: Who was in possession of the .45.

K: GEORGE SAMS.

Q: Was RACKLEY aware that SAMS was armed?

K: Yes. Then GEORGE SAMS had some marijuana and he wanted to smoke it and RACKLEY said stop smoking the marijuana in the car. He said you'll only draw the police. That's what RACKLEY said. So he had like, RACKLEY was like retarded because he had convinced RACKLEY that he was going to let him go. Yet he was still talking about finding some woods.

Q: And what eventually happened WARREN?

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K: We drove all the way in and we got off 91 like going to Middletown. And he said can't you find any woods? And I said well you know, like nobody told me to find any woods so I couldn't find any woods right then. So we drove down the road like going to the ski lodge, so we tried it and then there was a sign that said New Haven and they said, well we're going back to New Haven. So I said I don't know any woods here. There are too many houses around here. So then GEORGE SAMS said, LONNIE the next stop you find pull up. So he pulled up. It was dark there, and there were no light poles around and GEORGE SAMS told everybody to well first he told LONNIE to get out and open up the hood of the car and shut off all the lights like something was, something was wrong with the car. So LONNIE did that and GEORGE got out on his side and came over to my side and said, let ALEX out. And ALEX got out and then he said you get out too. So I got out and he started, he said we'll start walking down and we started walking like down and nobody knew it but there was water there. So we started walking in the water and ALEX was afraid because he was afraid of snakes and we told him there were no snakes and just keep walking. So when we were walking he put the .45 in my hand and he said here (inaudible) execution?

Q: Did he indicate this was an order from national?

K: Yes, he said, well he just said that this is your job to shoot him. And then he put the gun in my hand for the execution.

Q: What happened at this point?

K: I took the gun and I aimed it at him.

Q: How far was he from you, WARREN?

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Then he started beating on the different girls in the house. Then he hit LONNIE once and then we sat and we just sat on the floor.

Q: Was LANDON WILLIAMS and RORY HITHE aware that RACKLEY was murdered?

K: They left before we got back.

Q: They weren't there when you came there?

K: No.

Q: Are you quite sure?

K: They came, they came the next morning about 7:30 or 8 o'clock.

Q: What transpired then?

K: They asked GEORGE something about the job done, something like that. It wasn't exactly those words, it was slang and he said yeah and they said OK. Get dressed you know and come on with us. So when I asked GEORGE if he wanted to take the .45 and he said no, and the night before he had me clean it just as soon as we got back.

Q: What eventually became of SAMS, LANDON WILLIAMS, and RORY HITHE?

K: They all went home.

Q: Did ERICKA HUGGINS know that RACKLEY was murdered?

K: Well, they didn't come right out and say it but they just kept making hints you know, we offed the pigs, we offed the pigs.

Q: When was that WARREN?

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K: They all went home.

Q: Did ERICKA HUGGINS know that RACKLEY was murdered?

K: Well, they didn't come right out and say it but they just kept making hints you know, we offed the pigs, we offed the pigs.

Q: When was that WARREN?

K: This was when GEORGE SAMS, you know, was going upstairs to get his socks and things.

Q: Did SAMS ever indicate to you that RACKLEY was murdered because BOBBY SEALE ordered it?

K: Well, he said, he told RACKLEY that when Chairman BOBBY got here he was going to give him the word.

Q: What do you mean by that?

K: He was going to give him the word to have him killed.

Q: Why?

K: Because he was an informant.

Q: Who indicated this to you?

K: GEORGE SAMS and he told this to RACKLEY himself. This was prior to RACKLEY's coming out.

Q: Did either LANDON WILLIAMS or AORY HITHE indicate to you that SEALE had had told him that he wanted RACKLEY murdered?

K: No he didn't.

Q: Is there anything further that you can add to aid this department in this investigation?

K: No. Not that I can think of now. (inaudible)

Q: Warren, the statement that you have given me, it is the truth, the whole truth, so help you God?

K: Yes.

Q: Warren, did I promise you anything in return for this statement?

K: No.

Q: The statement you gave me was of your own free will and deed? Is that correct?

K: Yes.

Q: And you gave it without the presence of your lawyer, is that correct?

K: Yes.

Q: Is that the way you wanted it?

K: Yes.

Q: The time now is what, WARREN?

K: About 17 minutes after 3:00.

II. ACTS IN FURTHERANCE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM OR POLICIES

On July 16, 1970, NH T-46 furnished the following BPP handout setting up a "Free Clothing Program." This handout displays photographs of ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, HUEY NEWTON, and BOBBY SEALE and was addressed to all businessmen of the Connecticut State Communities. It is set forth as follows:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

CONN. STATE CHAPTER

35 SYLVAN AVE.

NEW HAVEN CONN.

TO ALL BUSINESSMEN OF THE CONN. STATE COMMUNITIES

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Political Prisoner:
Minister of Defense
HUEY P. NEWTON

Political Prisoner:
Chairman
BOBBY SEALE

Minister of Information
ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

Chief of Staff
DAVID HILLIARD

Field Marshall
DON COX

Minister of Education
RAY 'MASAI' HEWITT

Minister of Finance

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Justice

Prime Minister

Communications Secretary
KATHLEEN CLEAVER

Minister of Culture
EMORY DOUGLAS

The Connecticut Chapter of the Black Panther Party is an organization which serves the basic needs of all poor people. We feel that every Human Being should have the basic necessities in order to survive. This includes decent food, adequate clothing and shelter.

At this point, because of the many people who have come to our Clothing Program, we find it necessary to expand the "Free Clothing Program".

We are contacting businessmen and other merchants in the New Haven area for donations of new clothing of all kinds, clothes hangers, and clothes racks. We are also contacting cleaning establishments who would donate their services to cleaning used clothing and apparel donated to the Party by individuals. Your cooperation and concern are needed. An authorized member of the Party will pick up donations that you wish to contribute.

Thank you,

Conn. Chapter, Black Panther Party

35, Sylvan Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

for information, call: 562-7463

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-17-69)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 27, 1970

NH T-35 advised that GILBERT ROCHAN, a student at Yale University and a Negro male, who has been known to associate with members and leaders of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in New Haven, Connecticut, made the following purchases at the Yankee Gun Shop, Boston Post Road, Orange, Connecticut:

One Winchester 770 bolt action caliber 3006 with telescope, serial number G928803,

Two boxes of 3006 ammunition

Source stated that cost of the above mentioned rifle and ammunition amounted to $175.83. Source also advised that ROCHAN had previously made purchases at the Yankee Gun Shop on or about May 1, 1970. He described ROCHAN as follows:

Name:	GILBERT ROCHAN III
Sex:	Negro
Date of Birth:	September 8, 1946
Place of Birth:	New Orleans, Louisiana
Height:	6'2"
Weight:	200 lbs.
Hair:	Afro
Identification:	Yale ID Card 23355

On 5/22/70 at New Haven, Connecticut File # NH 100-19186

by SA GEORGE F. BERGERON/mhn 127 Date dictated 5/26/70

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.

NH 100-19186

On June 2, 1970, NH T-9 furnished the enclosed floor plan of the Headquarters of the National Committee to Combat Facism (NCCF), 135 Barbour Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

Source stated that the Panthers in Hartford have placed a large number of sandbags inside and also are in possession of several weapons.

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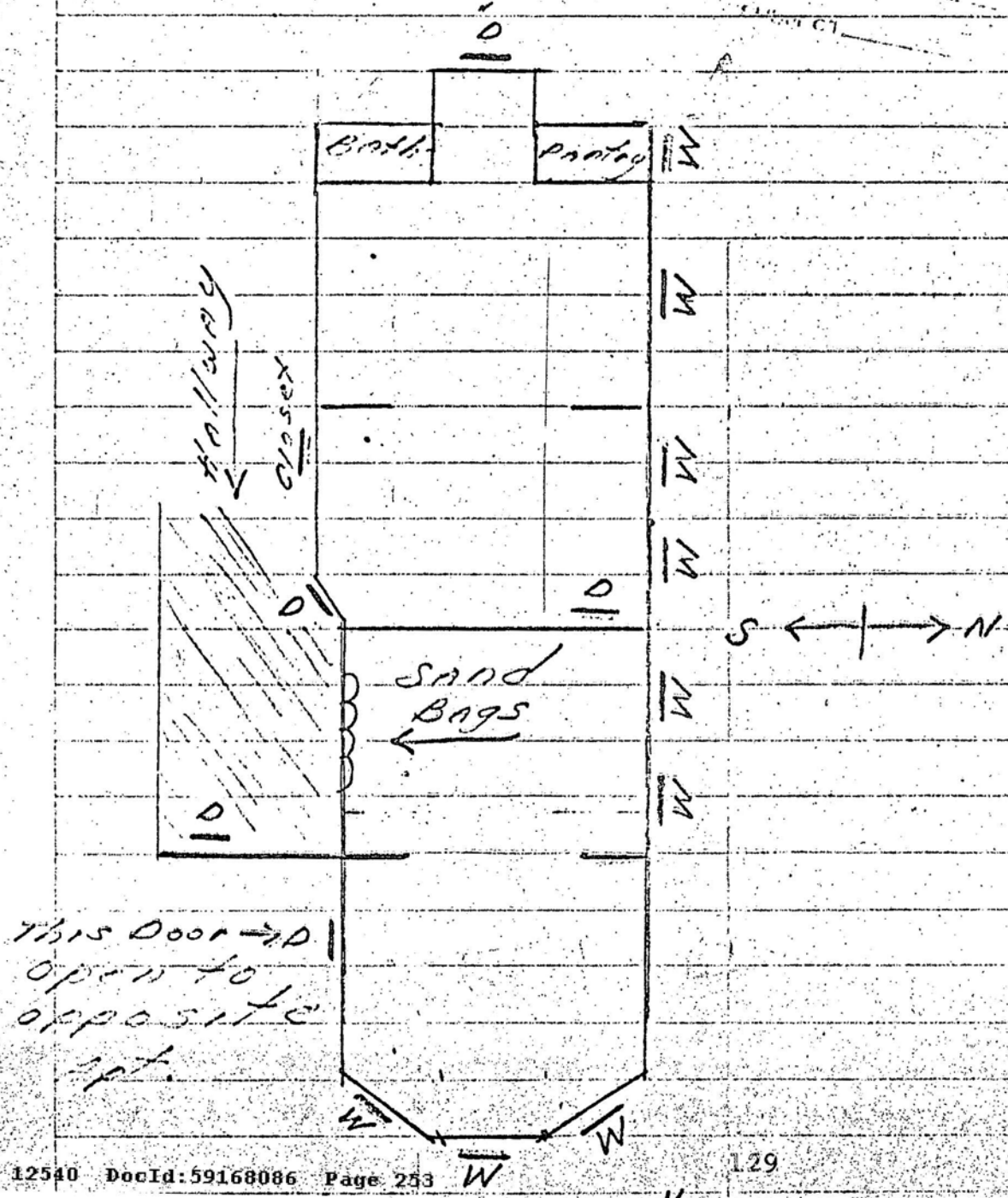
NAME

SUBJECT

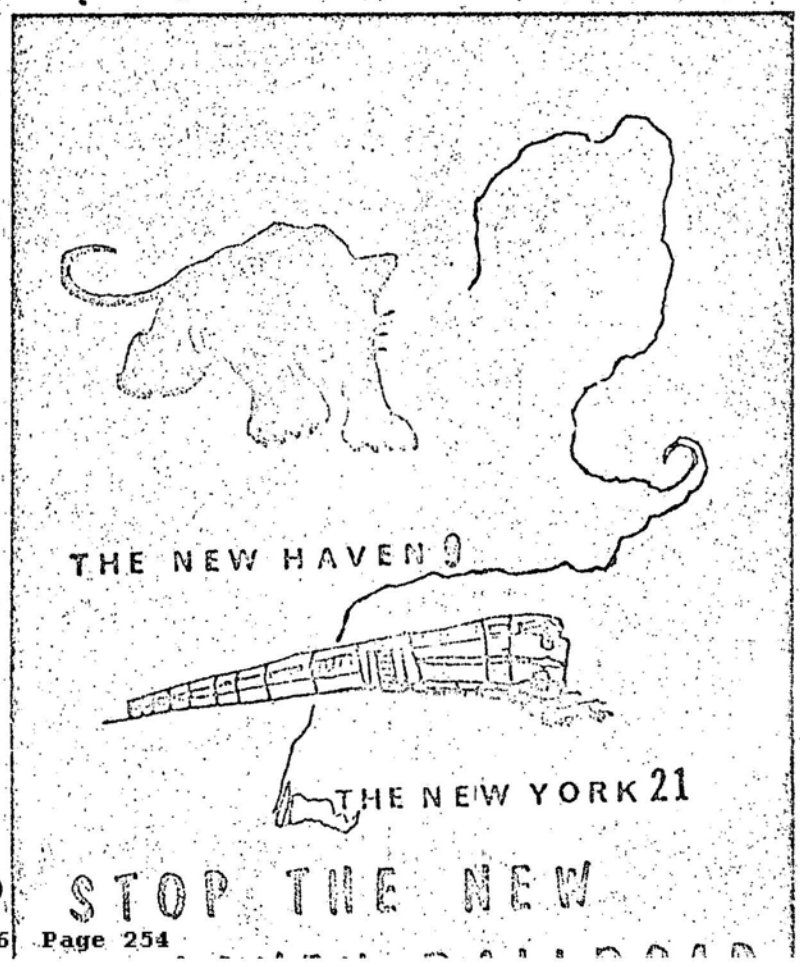
DATE

"Rear"



NH 100-19186

On July 21, 1970, NH T-44 furnished several automobile bumber stickers, calling for the release of LONNIE MC LUCAS and the Connecticut Nine. One of these stickers is set forth below:



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III. TEACHING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

On July 15, 1970, NH T-7 furnished a copy of the Black Panther, dated July 11, 1970, which he purchased for 25¢ in downtown New Haven, Conn. from an unidentified member of the BPP. Set forth below is an article found on page seven of this edition:

THE BLACK PANTHER, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1970 PAGE 14

IT IS TIME FOR ALL PROGRESSIVE FORCES TO UNITE BEHIND THE REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Brothers and Sisters:

It is now necessary for all parts of the Black community to come together to examine a single course of action. And this means not only the masses, people on the streets of racist America but also groups and organizations of many sorts all across America.

Our part is clear; we can agree on that. Black people have been the victims of some of the most vicious oppression, brutality and open genocide ever seen on the face of the earth. The Black people left today have been through starvation, lynchings, slavery in chains, and mass murder in their attempts to survive from day to day during the past 400 years. It can be seen in our homes, in our neighborhoods, in the eyes of our children, that the conditions of violence, brutality, and murder have hardly changed in the last 100 or even 200 years. Bobby Seale is the most public example of this fact: That the black man has no rights that the White man is bound to respect. And this goes for all of us--not just the junkies, not just the welfare mothers, not just the Black Panthers, not just the sharecroppers, but ALL of us.

Black people have been forced to lib- most of these attempts: (1) The correct strategy based on the source of power, the source of oppression; and (2) A unity of action among Black people to put the fundamental changes called for into practice.

What is necessary now is for us to start our course of action--together. Niggers have seldom acted with a unity of spirit and action from one end of racist Babylon to the other. Yet it is necessary for us to act with great unity in order to survive the increasing racism and fascism which is sweeping the White areas of Babylon. The Black Panther Party has formulated a program in which, all the masses and the groups and organizations of Black people can participate. We are calling for a Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention in order to re-write the constitution of racist and fascist Babylon to include Black people and to implement our full freedom and liberation.

There are no alternatives for mass progressive and revolutionary action. Those counter-insurgency programs, poverty programs--games are run on Black people while the oppressor gains more time to figure out his plan for the final genocide of Black Black people see what these programs are supposed to do. Meanwhile Pig Hearted Nixon and Adolph Agnew are mobilizing the American people to accept the idea that elections cannot be held in 1972. This is fascism at work, no matter what solution we think of. To combat this move, we must rally all Black people to understand and support the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention--this is our last attempt inside of fascist Babylon to peacefully gain our rights. If this fails, if the watchdogs of Babylon get their lackeys to stop the revolution--any People's Constitutional Convention from implementing the wishes of the vast masses of Black people--we must and will, deliver a political consequence to the source of this and all other traitorous acts against our people. But we see that we must exhaust all legal means. And the Revolutionary People's Constitution Convention will be our last--and our greatest attempt to peacefully implement ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE. Your participation is necessary for the survival of us all.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Connecticut State Chapter

IV. DOCUMENTS URGING THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

On June 28, 1970, NH T-7 furnished the following two BPP handouts:

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 256

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 25

PANTHER

CONNECTICUT STATE
CHAPTER
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
35 SYLVAN AVENUE
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Pigs all over this Fascist Country respond in the same manner. The more Black People resist their brutality, their murdering, their acts of fascism, the more the pigs use the people's resistance as a means of retaliating to satisfy their depraved and foul actions.

Once again, the people of New Haven are witnessing such retaliations.

On Wednesday, June 24, 1970. in the area of Sylvan and Ward Streets the children were going about their play. They were chanting and singing songs of which the pigs disapproved of.

When these children (the future resources of the struggle) refused to be intimidated by these pigs, they were met with drawn guns and threats of arrest. The children along with other people from the community resisted. A scuffle occurred, and the pig was knocked to the ground. He was then dis-armed! Other pigs were called to the scene. After the incident was over, people went about doing what they were doing before the incident.
The People had won a victory ! Pigs cannot stand such unity among the people. They will do, and use every means to crush the People's victory. This lead to retaliations by the pigs against the people on Saturday morning June 27, 1970.

June 27, 1970
at 3:00 A.M. pigs moved in an attempt to crush the People's Warriors. The most likely target for any pig retaliation in fascist Amerikka is the Black Panther Party.

Ahern's Night Riders, terrorist of the Black Community kidnapped Brother Doug Fauntleroy, a member of the Connecticut Chapter of the Black Panther Party.

Doug and two other Panthers were walking up to the steps of their home, when the pigs struck ! they oinked, "don't move", we've got guns on you. Their guns included an M-16 Carbine and a .357 magnum.

After searching the three members of the Party, they KIDNAPPED BROTHER FAUNTLEROY. He is now being held for $15,000,00 ransom.(bail)

Later on, at 4:30 A.M. the pigs used another attempt to gain revenge. Two Panthers and a member of the Panther Defense Committee w stopped at gun point and sea as they drove their truck. T time the pigs pulled a 12 g shot gun, and an M-1 Carbine .357 magnum on the brothers.

These weapons were then held at their heads. After Tim Thompson and James Young of party, and Larry Spadden Defense Committee were harra and questioned, they were to that the pig Dept. was look for someone else who lived at 35 Sylvan Street, address of the Party. The brothers were then released.

Given these incidents, they nothing more than armed atta against the People and the P

The outright kidnapping of br Doug Fauntleroy is nothing mo than an attempt to harrass ar intimidate the Black Panther in New Haven in order to stop us from freeing the people a all of the other politicalpri being held here in their fasc pig pens.

We say to all the People, as oppressed people, strugg for our liberation against oppressive forces of Amerik it is to be expected that o resistance against brutalit murder will always be count acted by revengful acts aga against us by the oppressor.

All Power to the People

FACTS ABOUT THE CASE ON LONNIE McLUCAS ONE OF THE NEW HAVEN 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."
Point number 9 of the Black Panther Party 10 Point Program and platform

The trial of Lonnie McLucas, one of the "New Haven 9" has ended another week of jury selection. The jury panel for last week was thrown out because each one of them has been exposed to too much publicity relating to the case. The new group(not made up of Lonnie's peer group(most of them were white) were questioned during the day. A total of 18 were questioned during the first day. Thirteen out of the eighteen were excused by the judge. Five of them were excused because they had read that Lonnie had been charged with Jail Break. One was excused because of family reasons, one because he didn't think that he should judge another man. Three were excused because they thought that Lonnie had to prove his innocence.

On Wednesday, a total of 23 juror candidates were questioned. Eighteen were excused by the Judge. Some because they already had an opinion about the case and some because they thought

NW 12540 Do

On Thursday, June 25, 1970, another Juror withdrew from the panel. The BLACK WOMEN chosen Tuesday, who had said that a policeman could tell a lie was excused for Health conditions. Twenty-two persons were questioned and seven-teen were excused by the Judge. Mainly because they had already formed opinions.

One women was excused because she said that she was sympathetic towards Blacks and could not judge one. Another lady was refused because she said that she had great respect for the Black Panther Party. Many jurors said that they were opposed to capital punishment. On June 26, 1970 twenty-two jurors were questioned; all but one juror was un-suited for the jury in the case. One man said that if Lonnies was arrested, he must have done something wrong! Twenty out of the twenty-two were excused by the Judge.(They had already made up their minds) The total number of Juror selections reached 139 this past week. Only Ten have been selected. The selection of Jurors that have been questioned this week were not of Lonnie McLucas' peer group. When the bust went down in May, it hit every news media in this country. We know that Lonnie will not have a Fair Trial, because he is not being tried by his own peer group(a person from his own racial and social background) These racist who will be sitting on the Jury stand have already proven,that by saying that they have never heard of the Black Panther Party before are sweeping, along with their racism through the court rooms to hand down a racist verdict on Lonnie McLucas. Becuase of this, we know that it will be impossible for Lonnie to receive a Fair and Impartial Trial.

All Power to the People
Free All Political Prisoners Now !

CONNECTICUT STATE
CHAPTER

NH 100-19186

On June 23, 1970, NH T-7 furnished the following BPP handout entitled "Petition for the Breakfast Program." Source stated that this document was obtained at BPP rally scheduled in New Haven, Connecticut.

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 260

PETITION FOR THE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 261

BECAUSE OF THE CONDITIONS THAT THE PEOPLE OF FARNHAM COURT PROJECTS ARE LIVING UNDER, WE THE PEOPLE DEMAND THAT A FREE BREAKFAST FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN BE STARTED BY THE PEOPLE AT THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

IF YOU DESIRE TO SEE THESE HUNGRY CHILDREN FED PLEASE SHOW YOUR SUPPORT BY GIVING YOUR:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 262

On July 7, 1970, NH T-7 furnished a BPP handout entitled "Pigs Commit Suicide." This document describes the recent arrest of three individuals associated with the BPP involving narcotic charges. It is set forth as follows:

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 263

pigs commit suicide

The pattern of repression and escalation towards fascism on the part of the government of this country is becoming all too familiar. New Haven is the perfect example-the pigs of the power structure here are attempting to set the stage for the most vicious political murder of our time, and they know that in order to do it, they must keep the people powerless, and silence their voices. The pigs know that the Black Panther Party and its supporters have been the most effective force in helping the people to organize themselves to deal with their oppressors.

So as the trial gets nearer, and as the people become stronger, the pigs feel they must attack. On Tuesday, June 30, at around 9:00 PM, the New Haven pig force raided the home of Black Panther community workers at 3 Sylvan Avenue. They had no search warrant. They kicked down the door, tore up the inside of the apartment, and arrested Party member Elise Brown and community workers Janet Best and Jim Wilson, on some ridiculous frame-up charges involving the possession of drugs.

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 264

As soon as the word got out about the latest foul deed of the oppressors, the people from the community immediately came over to Panther Headquarters at 35 Sylvan Avenue to make sure the pigs didn't continue their rampage by attacking the Ministry of Information there, and to show the pigs that an attack on the Panthers is an attack on the people, and that none of their foul deeds go unnoticed by the people. The gathering at Sylvan and Ward turned into a rally, with around 100 people from both the black and white communities marching and chanting. Some of the people stayed all night in front of the office to make sure the pigs didn't come back.

This kind of support is what is putting Ahern and his flunkies uptight - so much so that Ahern had to go on the radio the next day and repudiate some of the lies that were printed in the morning pape about the bust. Some, not all. Just enough to try to fool the people into thinking he was talking instead of oinking. But the more the pigs do, the more they expose themselves. They are stupid. Stupid because they think that attacking the people will be to their advantage. They don't realize that every time they vamp on us, we just get stronger. They are tightening the noose around their own necks.

BE A MATCH FOR 100!

DEATH TO THE FASCIST PIGS!

New Haven Panther Defense Committee

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 265

NH 100-19186

NH T-7 on July 8, 1970, furnished the following BPP handouts:

NW 12540 DocId:59168086 Page 266

WHAT'S GOING ON IN THE PANTHER TRIAL?

COME SEE FOR YOURSELF!!!

Lonnie McLucas is on trial for his life. He is one of nine Black Panthers charged with the kidnap-murder of Alex Rackley. The Panthers and their supporters have charged that McLucas cannot possibly get a fair trial because of all the publicity there has been about the Panthers and because of the unfair jury selection process.

DO YOU AGREE? DO YOU DISAGREE?

If you think this trial is an important political and legal event, you will want to observe the trial for yourself, and make up your own mind. Most of what goes on in court is easy to understand even if you aren't a lawyer. **BUT YOU WON'T FIND OUT ABOUT IT JUST FROM READING THE NEWSPAPER!**

GOING TO COURT IS A GOOD THING TO DO:

1. People should see what the court system is like first hand.
2. Lonnie McLucas must know that people care about his trial.
3. Americans are supposed to have the right to a public trial.
4. The people who run the courts must see that many people, both black and white, care about this trial a lot.

THERE ARE A FEW DETAILS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW:

A. Court usually meets Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

B. Court sessions usually run from 10:00 to 1:00 and 2:00 to 5:00.

C. You must come to the courtroom a few minutes before the session starts (not in the middle), but you can leave anytime you want.

D. There are 30 seats in the courtroom reserved for spectators.

E. Everyone who goes into the courtroom is searched.

F. The trial is in the Superior Court, the marble building at Elm and Church Streets. The courtroom is the last room on the right as you enter the front of the building.

12540 DocId:59168086

VERY DAY

FILL THE COURTROOM
FILL THE COURTHOUSE
FILL THE STREETS

OU ARE LONNIE'S JURY

LONNIE MC LUCAS

TUES. through FRI.
9:30am
(corner of elm & church st)

LONNIE McLUCAS WILL NOT BE TRIED BY A JURY OF HIS PEERS. THEY WILL NOT LET US BE AN OFFICIAL PART OF HIS TRIAL BECAUSE THEY KNOW THAT WE RECOGNIZE THEIR TRICKERY AND PREPLANNED MURDER. BUT WE WILL NOT LET THEM SILENTLY PRACTICE THEIR DISEASED INJUSTICE. WE MUST FILL THAT COURT ROOM EVERY DAY TO SHOW LONNIE THE SUPPORT WHICH HE HAS. TO EXPOSE TO THE PEOPLE THE REAL TRUTH OF WHAT IS HAPPENING INSIDE THOSE WALLS, AND TO LET THAT JURY AND THE WHOLE JUDICIAL SYSTEM KNOW WHO THE REAL JURY IS IN THIS CASE. THE PEOPLE WILL FREE LONNIE. ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

7-8-70

NEW HAVEN PANTHER DEFENSE COMMITTEE

During contacts with BS T-34 in April, May, and June, 1970, he advised that the BPP Chapters in New York, New York; New Haven, Connecticut; and Boston, Massachusetts, have continued to publish a bulletin or pamphlet known as "People's Community News" or "People's News Service." It appears in booklet form approximately 8 3/4" x 11", usually contains 16 pages and is printed on newsprint paper. Source has learned that the bulletins are printed in Auburn, Massachusetts by American Colony Press, Inc. The "copy" for each issue is delivered to the printer and the finished job is picked up several days later. Payment is usually made in cash. The bulletins are not published on a regular basis, however, source determined that the following number of bulletins (referred to as books) were printed for the BPP:

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Post Office Box 7117
New Haven, Connecticut

16 page book "People's News Service" #17 dated 4/26/70	4/27/70	10,000	$168.00
16 page book "People's News Service" #18 dated 5/5/70	5/7/70	10,000	$170.00
16 page book "People's News Service" #20 dated 6/21/70	6/19/70	10,000	$168.00

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On July 20, 1970, NH T-7 furnished the enclosed handout entitled "Panther Trial News." Source stated that he obtained this publication from RICHARD MANN at 532 State Street in New Haven, Connecticut. Source advised that MANN is a close associate of the BPP in New Haven and reportedly is a member of the Students for a Democratic Society.

> A characterization of the Students for a Democratic Society appears in the Appendix.

Source further advised that MANN stated he would continue to publish on a weekly basis information concerning the trial of the BPP in New Haven, Connecticut.

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PANTHER TRIAL NEWS

Published Weekly by the
Panther Trial News Committee
532 State Street, New Haven
Issue No. 1 , June 29, 1970

WHAT'S REALLY HAPPENING AT THE TRIAL OF LONNIE MCLUCAS

The trials of the New Haven Nine, begun more than a year ago by the local media, have finally begun in New Haven Superior Court. In the first of what will be a series of trials, Lonnie McLucas, Area Captain of the Black Panther Party, faces charges of conspiracy to murder, conspiracy to kidnap, kidnapping resulting in death and binding with criminal intent. Against his own wishes, and those of his lawyers, his co-defendants and their lawyers, he is being tried alone.

The state alleges that Lonnie, along with Warren Kimbro and George Sams, kidnapped, tortured and murdered Alex Rackley, a fellow Panther whom police claim was an informer. The Black Panther Party maintains that Rackley was a member in good standing and that he died at the hands of police agents, including George Sams, who is a mental defective and the state's main witness. The Panthers say that Sams is the police informant. Warren Kimbro, after being visited by his police-officer brother, yielded to pressure and, to save his own skin, plea-bargained, entering a guilty plea to second degree murder. Because both Sams and Kimbro have pleaded guilty (and therefore will not go to trial), Lonnie is in a very grave situation. If he is convicted, the state will be well on its way to success in its efforts to put not only Lonnie, but his eight brothers and sisters, including Party chairman Bobby Seale, in the electric chair or, at best, in prison for life.

Despite the fact that Lonnie's case has been handled along with the others for the past year, State's Attorney Markle filed a motion last month to sever Lonnie's case from the others because, he says, ironically, he wishes to see that Lonnie receives a fair trial. Markle's argument is that he has evidence which he can use against Lonnie which would be prejudicial against the other Panthers in a joint trial. Oddly enough, Markle's concern that the defendants receive a fair trial has led him to a conclusion which is directly contradictory to that of the defense. In arguing for a joint trial, lawyers for all nine Panthers were united. Some of their arguments were:

* all of the sensationalized "evidence" accruing from the first trials will further prejudice later trials.

* multiple trials will greatly increase defense costs; every lawyer will have to go to every trial, it will be necessary to buy five times as many transcripts, etc.

Despite these arguments and others, Judge Mulvey ruled in favor of Markle's motion to try Lonnie alone. It appears that the state wants to divide and conquer the defendants, and to undermine their growing support through a long series of trials.

The case of the State of Connecticut vs. Lonnie McLucas, Docket No. 15672, is now two weeks into trial. During that time, 139 jury candidates have been examined, from which number 10 have been found "acceptable". Potential jurors have been excused for a variety of reasons, but the overwhelming majority of them have been excused by the court because of predispositions resulting from the prejudicial, sensational, and often inaccurate coverage of the case given by local media.

Attorney Koskoff, Lonnie's lawyer, has repeatedly moved for a mistrial because of the publicity. To prove his point, he subpoenaed newsmen from every local paper and television and radio station. The results were discouraging. WNHC couldn't show video tapes of the shows they have done of the Panthers because it would be too expensive to bring a video-tape machine into court; the reporter from WELI "forgot" to bring copies of newscasts from May, 1969, the month the Panthers were arrested and WTIC said they could not estimate the amount of coverage given to the Panthers in the last year.

Incredibly enough, Markle kept interrupting with the statement that he just couldn't see what bearing publicity about the Panthers has on the case against Lonnie McLucas. Mr. Markle seems unaware of the simple reality that , even for those few people to whom the name Lonnie McLucas means anything at all, he is a Black Panther first and an individual second ---- if ever.

When police chief James Ahern was asked why he had issued numerous press releases about the Panther arrests and why these releases described the alleged murder as if the defendants had already been convicted, Markle objected to the questions and Judge Mulvey sustained the objection. So Chief Ahern never answered those questions.

The frequent outcries against its biased coverage notwithstanding, the local media, along with the national press, has not given up its apparent mission to prejudice every literate person in the New Haven area against Lonnie McLucas and his fellow party members. An attempted jailbreak allegedly occured on Monday, June 15, in the cellblock at Litchfield where Lonnie is jailed. On Tuesday, June 16, another [illegible] and on Wednesday, June 17

the strange time lapse between the supposed crime and the actual charging leaves the legitimacy of the charges open to question, to say the least.

Also, in what Koskoff termed was either "the most incredibly stupid act" he'd heard of or a "deliberate attempt" to further prejudice his client's case, a warrant was issued against Lonnie (with bail, no less). The press carried the story in style. In his argument against Koskoff's motion for a mistrial, Markle made the unbelievable statement that he intended to use the incident as proof that Lonnie was guilty, since he wouldn't have tried to escape otherwise. While it seemed to many that this reason alone, that the state intended to use an unproven charge to incriminate a man before an already prejudiced jury, was reason enough to grant the mistrial motion, Mulvey not only denied it, but also denied the defense requests to have the jury sequestered, or at least to have those already chosen questioned about whether or not they had heard about the "jailbreak." Koskoff placed on the record that he believed the entire charge to be a deliberate attempt to make his client look guilty.

Even without the efforts of the media, one questions after a single day in court, whether or not Lonnie McLucas --- or any black man, revolutionary or otherwise ---- could ever get a fair trial in this court system. The constitutional provision for a trial by one's peers is there for obvious reasons, which most white people take for granted. However, it become increasingly easy to see why a black man from the ghetto loses faith in the professed geals of American jurisprudence as he watches the parade of potential jurors go before him. Lonnie is on trial for his life and those menandwomen who will be entrusted with the decision of life or death for Lonnie McLucas are not his peers. They are overwhelmingly white, middle-aged to elderly, and middle-class. Their realm of experience is as alien to Lonnie as his is to them. An electrician from Waterbury, selected one day and excused the next, stated on the witness stand that he wished Lonnie to receive "a fair shake" and believed that Lonnie should be tried by an "all-colored jury." The faith in the constitution evidenced by this man is obviously not shared by all of those whose job it is to protect it. There is no way that this young black revolutionary can expect a fair trial from the elderly white middle class, whether Markle or Mulvey recognize the fact or not. Given this situation, the entire process of jury selection is an effort by the defense to obtain a jury of those with the fewest misconceptions and the least amount of racism.

In its efforts to do this, the defense has been forced to use to date 19 of its preemptory challenges (the right to excuse a juror without giving a reason). This means that it now has 11 remaining. The judge has excused 105, but he does not

juror to say the correct thing. When one woman said that she believed Lonnie had to do something to prove his innocence, Mulvey asked her whether or not she remembered his instructions that a man was innocent until proven guilty. She replied that she did. "And couldn't you follow those instructions?" "Yes. . ." The prosecution and the judge found her acceptable; the defence was forced to excuse her. At one point recently, a juror, frustrated by the entire process of having words fed into her mouth, said, "Do you want me to say yes?"

The few people who offer a hope of impartiality or a measure of sympathy are nearly always rejected by the state, who has the same number of preemptory challenges as the defense. A professor at the Divinity School was excused for no apparent reason other than his openness. a young woman was excused because she said that she was "a fighter." An architect from the University of Virginia was excused because he said that, while he knew nothing about the Black Panthers, he would like to learn more.

This entire process takes place in a courtroom atmosphere stifled by nervous guards and tensed by a ruthless prosecution and a hostile judge. One person had a bag of potato chips confiscated, another (black) was poked twice as she shielded her eyes from the bright lights and told not to sleep in court. One of the guards spent several minutes walking around, with a large wad of gum in his mouth, telling the spectators that they couldn't chew gum in court. Newspapers are taken away. Originally there were 30 seats in the courtroom—5 have been removed.

State's attorney Markle has made several telling remarks in the course of the trial. When a juror said that he did not know which of the men at the defense table was Lonnie, Markle responded with, "I know. They all look guilty." When another said that he was strongly opposed to the Black Panthers, Markle said, "I'd like to keep him." The man was excused.

At this writing, there have been ten jurors selected, leaving two more to be selected, plus the four alternates. This means that the next week could conceivably see the completion of the jury selection and the commencement of the actual trial. The outlook in court for Lonnie McLucas, Erica Huggins, Margaret Hudgins, Rose Smith, George Edwards, Bobby Seale, Rory Hithe, and Landon Williams is dismal. One cannot help reflecting however, that the continuation of these trials represents an even more dismal outlook for the future of American justice.

WE NEED HELP!

If you can help publish the Panther Trial News (typing, etc) or would like to help distribute it, call our office at 787-5462, or call 562-4851 evenings and weekends.

COME TO THE TRIAL!

Lonnie's trial is in the Superior Court Building at Elm and

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PANTHER TRIAL NEWS

Published Weekly by the
Panther Trial News Committee
532 State Street, New Haven
Issue No. 3, July 19, 1970

WHAT'S REALLY HAPPENING AT THE TRIAL OF LONNIE MCLUCAS

On Tuesday, July 14, the same day on which J. Edgar Hoover stated that the Black Panther Party was the most dangerous group in America today, the trial of Lonnie McLucas (referred to almost uniformly by local media as "the Black Panther trial"), began. In the ridiculously undersized courtroom, State's Attorney Markle opened the state's case against Lonnie, who is charged with conspiracy to murder, conspiracy to kidnap, kidnapping resulting in death, and binding with criminal intent.

As he dealt with the issue of the alleged victim's body, Markle exploited to their fullest the sensationalism of a murder and the layman's natural unfamiliarity with everything surrounding murder. He placed before the inexperienced eyes of the jurors photograph after lurid slide after gory photograph of the alleged victim's body. Theodore Koskoff, Lonnie's lawyer, objected to them as repetitious and inflammatory and was overruled by Judge Mulvey. Koskoff also objected because the state had not shown what relevance the dead body has to Lonnie. Two of the charges against him are for conspiracy and no evidence had been presented to give proof of conspiracy. LONNIE IS NOT ON TRIAL FOR MURDER. Markle's incredible reply was that he would show conspiracy later and that if he didn't, all of the evidence could be stricken from the record. He apparently expects the jury to be able to forget that they have seen some rather unforgettable sights.

The various pieces of "evidence" found on and around the body raise several questions. Both local and state police testified to finding slugs and bullet shells in the vicinity of the body. One said that six days after the body was found, he and another state cop returned to the scene and after pumping water from the river through the earth to sift it, recovered a .45 cartridge and a spent bullet shell. The defense objected that, six days later, they could have picked up anything from the river. The objection was overruled.

Even stranger was the testimony of a state policeman who said that one week after finding the body, he found a shell a foot from where the body had been, after which he and another cop dug up the ground and found a slug. 23 days later, June 13, he found a second shell a few feet from where the body had been, on the surface--despite the fact that the ground there had been dug up to find the slug. The defense requested that the evidence not be admitted because it was found so long after the body was discovered. The request was denied.

Another state policeman spoke about a note supposedly found on Rackley's body which was said to be from Ericka Huggins to Bobby Seale, regarding bomb threats in Oregon. The note, THE INK ON WHICH WAS NOT SMEARED DESPITE SEVERAL HOURS UNDERWATER, was objected to by Koskoff as irrelevant to Lonnie's case. The objection was overruled.

The clothes which Rackley was supposedly wearing at the time of his death raise interesting questions. There is the safari jacket, said to have been found beneath his head in the water (he is supposed to have been shot in the head) which contains no blood, no mud, is not mussed at all and smells of some fluid. There is the nehru shirt on which there is no blood despite his reportedly having been shot in the chest. There is the written report by the medical examiner which says that there were bullet holes in the jacket and which he himself now terms incorrect.

Following the gory pictures, the assorted bullet shells and slugs of undetermined origin, and the unbloodied clothes from a bloodied body, Loretta Luckes took the witness stand. She is a very young woman who had been a member of the Black Panther Party for only three weeks at the time of the incident. She has plea-bargained in this case, pleading guilty to a lesser charge, and turning state's witness: Her position is a pitiable one and one can imagine the ordeal she has undergone in the last 14 months. On the stand she appeared nervous, confused, anxious to say the "right" things, hoping, in her own words, that "the quality of her testimony for the state will get the other charges dropped."

Saying nothing about a kidnapping or a murder, Miss Luckes said that she saw water boiling, burns on Rackley's body and Rackley tied to a bed. She also mentioned Panthers dressing Rackley's wounds. Throughout her

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testimony, Markle found it necessary to "refresh her memory" by giving her a paper--presumably a statement she had signed when she decided to go state's evidence. His questions were so leading ("What was Wilson's last name?") that Koskoff moved for a mistrial. The Judge turned down the motion but admonished Markle against the use of such questioning.

Loretta's testimony presented many facts favorable to the defense. She stated that she had never seen Lonnie with a gun and that George Sams--a state's witness whom the Panthers term psychotic--was the one in possession of the gun. She also cited several illustrations of Sam's brutality. She said that he woke her once when she had fallen asleep watching Rackley and told her that if she fell asleep again he would cut her throat; that he forced her to do 200 kneebends when she failed to recite the 10 Point Program correctly and slapped her when she played records he considered "wrong." He spoke of killing his mother and Loretta said that she and the others feared for their lives because Sams was in control and giving orders with his gun.

A year ago, Frances Carter, against whom the state had not been able to gather enough evidence to refuse her bail, was offered an immunity from prosecution, which she refused, in exchange for her testimony for the state. Her refusal to testify resulted in a six-month contempt sentence. This time she was granted an immunity which obviously satisfied her lawyer and she testified openly. She said that on May 18th, Lonnie had told her that Sams had disciplined a brother but that he (the brother) would be alright. Judge Mulvey blew up at Markle's attempts to get Frances to read from a "statement" she supposedly made at the time of arrest. He told him not to refer to it as a statement and to stop twisting Frances' words around.

The next day, Friday, Markle tried to get Frances to say what a room in Panther headquarters had smelled like 14 months ago. She replied that she did not remember. Markle asked that she be declared a hostile witness, which would mean that he could introduce that "statement."

Despite Koskoff's arguments that Frances was not hostile, that she had answered questions openly, and that the statement should not be admitted because the court could not know under what circumstances it was obtained, Mulvey ruled in favor of Markle's motion.

The "statement" was read to the jury and because of a legal technicality, the defense could not ask Frances under what circumstances it was made or whether it was voluntary.

The "statement" offered little new, other than the sentence which Markle so wanted to hear, that the room had smelled like urine. In it, Frances said that Lonnie had been reprimanded by Sams for not doing anything to Rackley, that Sams was giving the orders, and that he ordered the others around with his gun. She testified that Sams had used the gun to intimidate Lonnie. She restated the Panter policy of exposing and expelling informers, rather than killing them.

When Frances had stepped down, the FBI agent who had arrested Lonnie in Salt Lake City took the stand. He produced papers which he said Lonnie had signed waiving his right to counsel and was about to begin relating the substance of "interviews" obtained from Lonnie in jail when the defense objected to the whole thing. The jury was sent out while the lawyers questioned the agent. Whether he will testify will be decided by Tuesday.

Now that the actual trial has begun, the numbers of epople wishing to get into the courtroom grows with every day and many, many people must be turned away each session. because the courtroom is too small. Beyond the question of whether or not Judge Mulvey is willing to allow the people to see his courtroom function, there is the constitutional question of a public trial. In denying the defense motions for a larger courtroom, Judge Mulvey is denying both Lonnie and his supporters their rights as citizens, as well as raising serious questions as to why he does not wish the people to "see justice done."

COME SEE FOR YOURSELF!

. . . and if you don't get in ---- if enough people do not get in every day ---- perhaps Judge Mulvey will begin to understand that people care about this trial, and demand the right to see it. Come support Lonnie, his brothers and sisters and the Constitution of the United States. Sessions begin at 10:00 am & 2:00 pm at Church & Elm.

HELP WANTED!

We would like to reach as many people with the TRIAL NEWS as we possibly can. However, in order to continue to publish, and to expand our distribution, we need some help from the people. We need man and womanpower to get the paper around New Haven and beyond. And, of course, we need money. Call our office at 532 State St., 787-5462 weekdays, or call 562-4851 evenings and weekends. Donations, of any size, are welcome, and may be

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NH 100-19186

On July 20, 1970, NH T-7 furnished the following BPP article which was distributed throughout the New Haven area during recent BPP demonstrations. Source advised that this handout entitled "Conspiracy to Murder: A Tool of Repression" is a summary of the BPP in New Haven and deals with the facts of the case of the New Haven Panther Nine. Source was unable to identify the author of this summary.

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CONSPIRACY TO MURDER: A TOOL OF REPRESSION

One year after the arrests of 14 men and women, including Chairman Bobby Seale, Black Panther Party, alleged to have been involved in a conspiracy to murder Alex Rackley, many people are still uncertain about how to deal with the "Facts" in the case. Because the body of Alex Rackley was found, how can it just be considered a political trial, an example of political repression, they ask? But the facts of the case, specifically the violation of every constitutional and human right the defendants are supposed to have, not only demonstrate the trial of what is now the New Haven Nine as a political trial, but also strongly indicate, even from a legal point of view , that the charges should be dropped.

This is why we must keep building support in all communities for this goal. No business as usual until the New Haven Nine are freed!

The facts of the case of the New Haven Panthers can be woven together under six or seven headings: (1) arrests and arraignments (2) indictments (3) prejudicial publicity (4) conditions of detention and the pressures on Warren Kimbro and Lonnie McLucas (5) bail hearings and the case of Frances Carter (6) contempt sentences of Hilliard and Douglas and (7) conclusions.

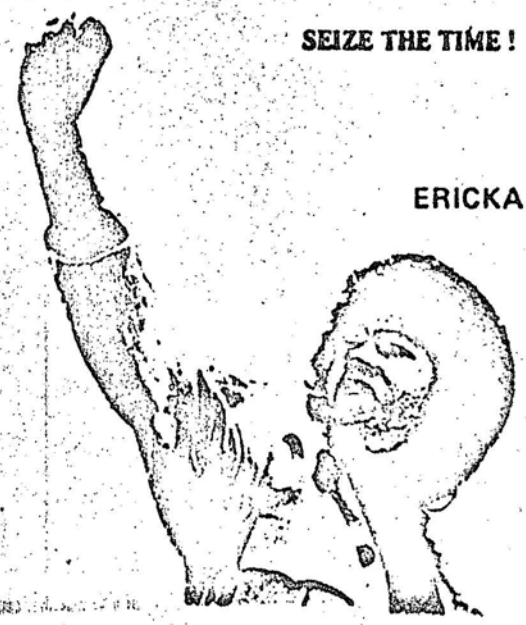
They should be seen against a background of events which include a series of FBI-inspired raids on Panther headquarters in all parts of the country and murders of Black Panther Party members by police or police agents.

(1) *Arrests and Arraignments,* In the early hours of the morning of May 22, 1969, eight people were arrested without warrents at Panther headquarters in New Haven. A heavily armed squad of police ransacked the office and seized personal items as well as money collected for the breakfast program. The police also claimed to have seized from the office tape recordings of a "kangaroo" trial of Alex Rackely by Black Panther Party members.

Warren Kimbro, Ericka Huggins, Francis Carter, George Edwards, Margaret Hudgins, Rose Smith and two juveniles Maude Francis and Jeanne Wilson were extensively questioned without their attorneys present, a clear violation of their constitutional rights. They were arraigned in Circuit Court the next morning and their case was continued at the request of the prosecution "so that benchwarrants could issue from the State Attorney's office." Bail was denied since the police charged that the arrests were made in connection with a murder.

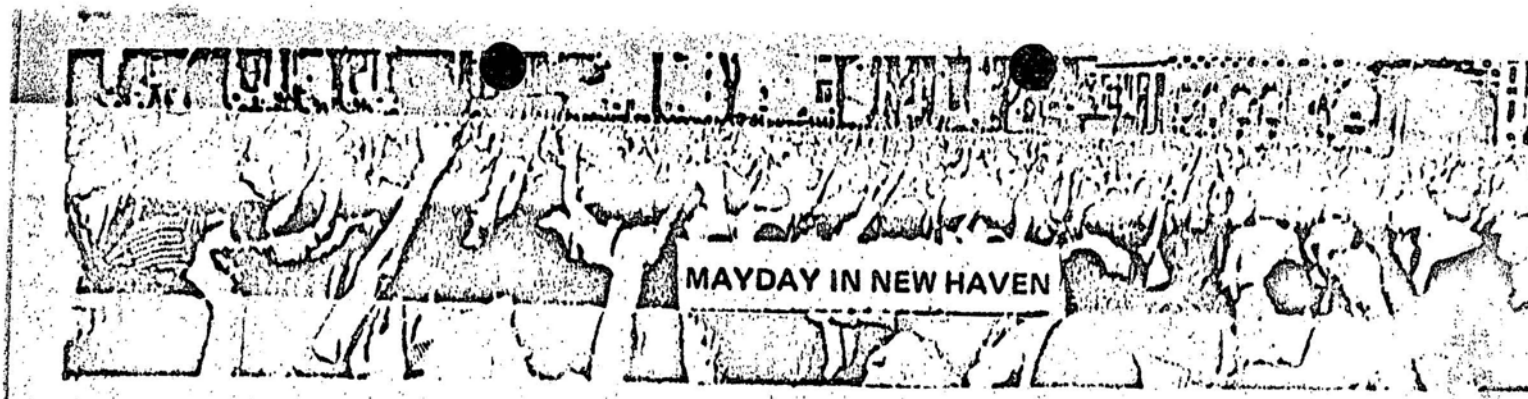
On May 28 Lorretta Luckes was arrested in Bridgeport. She had been associated with the New Haven Panther chapter for only a week and was not well known by the other defendants. The next day she and the six adults originally arrested were again "arrested" on a Superior Court bench warrant taking them out of Circuit Court custody. The findings of the Superior Court on the issue of probable cause for a bench warrant were based solely on an affidavit concerning an informer's statement by Sgt. Nick Pastore of the Intelligence Division of the New Haven Police Department. They were again arraigned (told of the charges against them) and re-committed without bail. Superior Court bench warrants were issued for four other people who had not yet been found. The two juveniles were held as material witnesses under $10,000 bond each. (After one testified for the state in pre-trial hearings, the material witnesses were miraculously spirited from jail and sent out of the state, without notifying the defense attorneys.

During the months of June and July the FBI and/or local police made at least seven raids on Panther headquarters around the country, twice raiding the Chicago office. Some of the raids were "justified on the grounds that the police were hunting for fugitives for whom warrants had been issued from the Superior Court in New Haven." Ostensibly looking for George Sams, wanted for murder, the FBI cordoned off the street in front of Illinois chapter headquarters in Chicago, raided the office, and arrested the Panthers for "harboring a fugitive." They also confiscated money,



lists of donors, and literature, none of which was returned. Since no fugitive was found the charges against the Panthers were dropped.

On June 5, police raided Black Panther Party headquarters in Denver and arrested ten people. Landon Williams and Rory Hithe were held on federal warrants charging flight to avoid prosecution in New Haven. The other eight were released eventually with no charges filed. Subsequently Williams and Hithe were charged by the New Haven Grand Jury as were the others originally arrested in New Haven. They are still in Denver fighting extradition to New Haven.



Lonnie McLucas was arrested in June in Salt Lake City He waived extradition proceedings and was transferred to prison in Connecticut.

On June 4, the police raided the Detroit headquarters, arresting members of the Black Panther Party and later dropping the charges. On June 6 in Sacramento the police used tear gas to raid the BPP headquarters in "search for an alleged sniper." No sniper was found but in the process the office and its contents were destroyed. On July 31, the police again raided the BPP headquarters in Chicago destroying medical supplies and food for the breakfast program, finally setting fire to the contents of the office. Three Panthers were arrested "for attempted murder, aggravated assault, and resisting arrest."

After a summer of raids, false arrests, trumped-up charges, illegal detention, excessive bail, and barbaric treatment all directed against the BPP, the Justice Department righteously declared that there was no national conspiracy to destroy the Black Panther Party. But the facts are there and they speak for themselves.

In August the "fugitive" George Sams was finally apprehended in Toronto. He immediately swore out an affadavit implicating Bobby Seale in the murder of Alex Rackley, and subsequently pleaded guilty to the lesser charge of second degree murder (which generally means murder without premeditation). George Sams is a police agent, according to the Black Panther Party and all the available evidence, who engineered the murder of Alex Rackley as part of a conspiracy to destroy the Black Panther Party and its leadership. George Sams has a record of mental instability. Judge Mulvey recently granted the defense's motion that Sams be subjected to a psychiatric examination. It is primarily on this man's testimony that the state is basing its case.

Bobby Seale was then arrested in Berkeley and charged with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution, although he had been working openly as usual in Oakland throughout the summer. He was clearly not in flight at the time of his arrest. Later a warrant for murder was issued from the New Haven Superior Court for Bobby Seale on the basis of Sams' statement that Seale ordered the murder of Alex Rackley while he was in New Haven for a few hours fulfilling a speaking engagement at Yale University.

(2) Indictments : No preliminary hearing was ever held in this case. The state chose to indict by means of a grand jury instead. Grand juries meet in secret, can compel testimony from a witness in the absence of his attorney and deny cross-examination and discovery of state's evidence available at a preliminary hearing. Using all these grounds the defense moved to dismiss the indictments but the motions have been denied. In addition Connecticut law does not require that Grand Jury transcripts be made so there is no record of those hearings.

Grand juries are not selected randomly but are chosen from the upper strata of society. In most places, judges recommend the names of grand jurors; in New Haven County the Sheriff selects the grand juries. This is an incredible situation since the Sheriff is also the same man who is responsible for the custody of prisoners.

During the bail hearing held for Bobby Seale in April, attorney Charles Garry questioned Sheriff Slavin on his selection of the Grand Jury which indicted the New Haven Panthers. The Sheriff revealed that he picked the Grand Jury from his friends and neighbors, some of whom have served repeatedly on the Sheriff's Grand Juries. He testified that he selected his barber and his barber's landlord. He also testified that he picked a friend he saw in the hall outside the Grand Jury room when it was discovered that there weren't enough Grand Jurors. To top it all, the sheriff had not even checked to see if his selections were all registered voters, the one requirement for Grand Jury service. When asked why he hadn't checked, he said that he just assumed they were registered since he knew most of them. The average age of the Grand Jurors was well over sixty.

The attorneys have filed motions for dismissal of charges against the defendants on grounds that the Grand Jury was illegally constituted and was not a jury of the defendants' peers. This group of old racist men brought down the indictments on the young members of the Black Panther Party on June 23, 1969:

(a) George Sams, Warren Kimbro, Lonnie McLucas and Bobby Seale were charged with murder, kidnapping, conspiracy, and binding with criminal intent. Murder and kidnapping are crimes punishable by death in the electric chair in Connecticut.

(b) Ericka Huggins, Frances Carter, George Edwards Margaret Hudgins, Rose Smith, Landon Williams Rory Hithe, and Loretta Luckes were charged with accessory to murder, kidnapping, conspiracy and binding with criminal intent. Accessory to murder is also a capital offense. Not long after Loretta Luckes was arrested, it became clear that she would plead guilty to a lesser offense, which she subsequently did. This was no surprise, as she had not worked closely with the other defendants who were members of the chapter.

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conspiracy charge. This charge allows prosecutors to name a large number of defendants, implicated almost solely by their membership in the group. Defendants can be convicted even though no actual crime was committed. For example, 21 Black Panther Party members in New York were arrested and charged with plotting to blow up the Penn Central Station, downtown department stores, and the Bronx Botanical Gardens. None of the crimes which the 21 are charged with conspiring to commit was ever committed. The evidence presented in such cases is usually exclusively the statements of informers or undercover agents as to what was allegedly said by the defendants. This was the nature of the "evidence" presented by the government in the recent Chicago Conspiracy trial.

Conspiracy charges also fit nicely with another tool commonly used by prosecutors called "overcharging" where every conceivable charge is slapped on the defendants in hopes that at least a few will stick. A prominent New Haven criminal lawyer recently told a college audience that he regretted the overcharging in this case, but that "it happens all the time," and he knew the state's attorney "didn't want a death penalty for the girls." He added that it was the prosecutor's way of insuring that he got a conviction of *some* of the defendants for *some* of the counts in the indictment. If the defense attorneys won't respond to overcharging and make "deals," then the prosecutor relies on the jury coming up with a "compromise" verdict. (Here the prosecutor relies on a juror thinking: "The state wouldn't have charged all those people with all those horrible crimes if somebody hadn't been guilty of something!" Justice and the "rule of law" have little to do with the American judicial system in reality; mostly it's prosecutors, criminal lawyers (specifically, not the ones who are representing the New Haven 9 in this political trial), and judges bartering back and forth with years of people's lives.

(3) *Prejudicial publicity.* Local publicity concerning the murder charges and the Black Panther Party has been so biased, sensational, and simply untruthful that it would be impossible to find jurors who have not been hopelessly prejudiced against the defendants. On May 22, 1969, the New Haven *Register* announced the first arrests with a large banner headline and eight police mug shots of the men and women charged. This and subsequent stories contained repeated descriptions of the "body of a man, burned and mutilated" and detailed accounts of a torture which is said by police to have taken place. These allegations have been treated by the newspaper as established facts, although no body has yet been produced by police and no coroner's inquest has been held.

In addition, stories in the *Register* contained many references to evidence the police claim to have seized—particularly to a tape recording of what the papers insist on calling a "kangaroo" trial of Rackley. Such public discussion of alleged evidence by police and prosecutors is not only unprincipled, it is illegal: New Haven, Superior Court Judge Mulvey, who is the judge in the Panther trial, agreed to drop criminal charges against a defendant because of *one* prejudicial article in the *Register*.

Police and newspapers clearly identify this alleged crime as the political crime of a hated political group. They also report this case's "direct relation" to the New York 21 case (according to the police story, Rackley is one of the informers in the New York case) and statements about Ericka Huggins' "high ranking" in the party are also ways in which the papers encourage belief that this alleged murder is part of a wide-ranging political conspiracy.

(4) *Conditions of detention.* The New Haven Nine have filed a motion relief as to the conditions of their pre-trial detention, because "the conditions of their confinement make it impossible for them properly to prepare and present their defense to the charges for which they are held to answer, and are thus inconsistent with and violate their rights to a fair trial, to due process of law, to the assistance of counsel, to equal protection of the law, among others." To translate the cold, dry legal terminology: The conditions of detention are abominable. The defendants are denied reading material of their choice, their letters are censored, the number of visitors they can have is severely restricted. The authorities are also refusing to allow

LONNIE McLUCAS

the press into the prison where Bobby Seale is incarcerated. The state and the FBI have been allowed to visit freely, without the defendants or their attorney's consent. In almost one year of imprisonment, the defendants have only met together twice; for each meeting the defense attorneys have had to present a separate argument to the judge.

Lonnie McLucas has been kept isolated from all other prisoners at Litchfield, and has been under continual pressure to plead guilty. His cell is a small box and the only visits he receives are from the authorities and his attorney. But he has not broken or capitulated or made any deals that would reduce the burden he must carry before the trial begins. Now the state is threatening to try him separately, before it brings the other defendants to trial. The defense will oppose this. This threat is designed to exert additional pressure on him.

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A month after the arrests Warren Kimbro pleaded not guilty to the charges in the indictment. Six months later he changed his plea to guilty of second degree murder. This was after he was visited in his cell by his brother, a police sergeant from Florida and a member of the New Haven Police Department. The state's attorney paid the travel expenses of Kimbro's brother to come up here and persuade him to change his plea. Kimbro's lawyer did not know about this visit until after it had occurred.

The state does not need to have a case if it can terrify each of the men charged with murder into pleading guilty to a lesser offense; its technique is to keep the prisoners separated and tell them that some are turning against the others.

Our sisters, Frances Carter, Ericka Huggins, Rose Smith, and Peggy Hudgins, are subjected to continual harassment and degradation in prison. Their personal diaries have been seized by the prison authorities. Two of them were pregnant when arrested and were forced to give birth to their babies without their families present. Frances Carter was prevented from keeping her baby with her in prison for the first weeks as is customary in the Connecticut penal system. The only conceivable reason she was treated differently from other prisoners is that she is a member of the Black Panther Party.

(5) *Bail Hearings and Frances Carter.* Some attorneys for the defendants insisted on bail hearings for their clients. The state was required to show it had enough evidence of guilt to indicate that the defendants should be kept in prison without bail. The judge ruled that the state's evidence against Frances Carter was insufficient, so she was granted bail. Once out of jail Frances spent 24 hours with her child before she was subpoenaed by state's attorney Arnold Markle to testify in the hearings against her brothers and sisters. He granted her immunity, but when she refused she was sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court. It was only on April 17 that the charges were nulled (dropped) by the prosecutor. Now the U.S. District Court is finally considering granting appeal bond to Francis for the contempt sentence, but she has already served five of the six months. That is the kind of justice meted out to black people. Theoretically Markle can call her back again and again, grant her immunity from prosecution, and ask her to testify. When she refuses, the court will find her in contempt.

(6) *The contempt sentences of David Hilliard and Emory Douglas.* The blatant repressive power of the court was most clearly demonstrated when David Hilliard, Chief of Staff, Black Panther Party, and Emory Douglas, Minister of Culture were ripped off in the courtroom and sentenced to six months for contempt. Hilliard's "crime" was to read a letter that had been handed to him by Charles Garry. Douglas' "crime" was to rise up and come to Hilliard's aid, when he was grabbed by State Police. After this happened even Kingman Brewster, Yale's president, said he was "skeptical" about the chance of a fair trial in America for black revolutionaries.

Hilliard and Douglas spent six days in jail before the court agreed to accept their apologies. Why did the court reverse its ruling like this? Not because of apologies, but because powerful forces in this community realized, when they saw the groundswell of protest around those contempt sentences, that the court had gone too far. It had revealed itself to be a political institution just like other institutions in our society, with one set of laws for a few people, but a repressive fist for most people. By reversing itself, the court even more clearly demonstrated that it is responsive to political pressures.

For all of these reasons--the arrests, the illegally chosen Grand Jury, the prejudicial publicity which has attempted to convict these defendants before they are brought to trial, the conditions of detention, but especially the fact

BOBBY SEALE,
Chairman,
Black Panther
Party

that this trial is clearly part of a nationwide campaign to destroy the Black Panther Party by "legal" and extra-legal methods--remember Fred Hampton and Mark Clark--one can only conclude that this trial is an attempt to railroad eight New Haven Panthers and Bobby Seale to the electric chair or to prison for the rest of their young revolutionary lives.

April 30, 1970, on the eve of the Mayday rally, the FBI and local police began to pick up "suspects" in the Baltimore chapter of the Black Panther Party for a year-old murder. The victim was said to be a member of the Black Panther Party and/or an informer. After one year without a lead in this case, the FBI began planning the "secret raids" which were made on peoples' homes and even on the Children's Breakfast Program. These attacks on the Black Panther Party fit into a pattern: when the chapter begins to relate to the community, then the power structure busts up the chapter.

Political trials can only be stopped by an intensive political struggle, by developing a strong movement of total opposition to this blatant repression. Mayday was the beginning of this struggle, but we have only begun to fight.

Please contribute generously to this vitally important struggle. We need funds to continue our educational campaigns and to help pay for legal expenses of the New Haven Nine.

New Haven Panther Defense Committee
1084 Chapel Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06519
787-5836

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V. EVIDENCE AND NATIONAL UNITY

On May 4, 1970 Colonel C.E.F. HUBLEY, Director General, ASI Police International, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, advised that on May 3, 1970, from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m., Atlantic Daylight Time, DOUG MIRANDA was the guest on a national program on television carried by CTV Network across Canada called 'Under Attack." This program originated at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada and consisted of several college student questioning DOUG MIRANDA, a member of the Black Panther Party. Colonel HUBLEY stated that MIRANDA made several statements including the fact that "all Panther members carry guns to protect themselves from the pigs and they do not hesitate to use guns." MIRANDA also stated that he would never under any circumstances call the pigs and that the Panthers were armed to handle anything that came up. Colonel HUBLEY stated that the BPP indicated that they were " a law unto themselves." MIRANDA stated yes to the question would he kill if told to do so by the BPP. He answered yes to the question would he take part in an attempt to overthrow the U.S. Government. MIRANDA had high praise for the communist in Cuba and stated that they wanted a government like Cuba in the U.S. MIRANDA also advised that they learned from the North Vietnamese, the North Koreans and the Cubans.

MIRANDA stated that he did not care when asked if he was not afraid the U.S. would use his statements on this program against him.

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FD-302 (REV. 3-17-69)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date July 16, 1970

NH T-18, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following analysis of Black Panther Party, (BPP) activity in the State of Connecticut, in 1969 and 1970:

Source stated the BPP has been active in the State of Connecticut for one year. During this period of time, certain facts have surfaced and certain problems have developed in dealings with the BPP.

Concerning the relationship of the BPP to the blacks of Connecticut, there has been a lack of substantial support of the BPP in New Haven. The blacks of New Haven as well as the State of Connecticut have not involved themselves in any great number in support of BPP. This tends to confirm the veracity of the Time-Louis Harris Poll that indicated 37% of the blacks hardly respected the Black Panthers and only 25% respected them a great deal. Source also advised that the parents of the black teenagers have been able to keep them away from BPP demonstrations. The efforts of DOUG MIRANDA, previously area captain of the BPP, New Haven, to involve the black high school children in the Panther cause to the detriment of their proper schooling has drawn the wrath of many black parents in Connecticut. According to reliable intelligence sources, the efforts by MIRANDA succeeded in alienating large portions of the community. Source stated that it is his opinion that the proper way to combat the Panthers and perhaps one of the most effective ways to solve this problem, would be to improve teaching facilities in the black community and respond to the needs of education of the black youth in a meaningful way.

On 7/9/70 at New Haven, Connecticut File # 100-19186

by SA THOMAS F. MC GORRAY/dapn 157 Date dictated 7/14/70

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.

CONCERNING THE POLICE POSITION IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY:

The arrest of the New Haven Black Panthers by the New Haven Police Department without any shots being fired or anyone being harmed had an important effect on the quieting of the fears that were present in the black community. The effectiveness of the police operation in New Haven became ever more apparent when it was contrasted with the events in Chicago. Source stated that defense attorneys have attempted to claim the Black Panthers in Connecticut were arrested without the benefit of an arrest or search warrant; however, the public appears to be satisfied that the arrests were validly made and more importantly the Courts in Connecticut have sustained the validity of the arrests.

Source also advised that the New Haven Police Department has been able to avoid a "police incident" during the past year against the efforts of the party here in New Haven. Two incidents whould be noted:

1) During and just preceding the May Day events, the Black Panthers managed to purchase large amounts of firearms and ammunition through other blacks and some of their white allies. These arms and ammunition were then brought to 35 Sylvan Avenue, the headquarters of the BPP in New Haven. The Panthers then invited the police to raid their headquarters through public announcements to the effect that they expected a police raid, etc.

2) Subsequently, just preceding the May Day gathering at New Haven, a local Panther publication released a picture of Chief AHERN with the legend, "Wanted Dead." In spite of these provocations, law enforcement agencies have acted with great calm and deliberation during the confrontations brought about by the May Day events.

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NH 100-19186
3.

The history of the BPP indicates that when major figures of the Panthers have been brought to trial on legitimate charges, they have attempted to divert attention from the trial by creating and fostering "police incidents."

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
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 GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of two to fifteen 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," stated 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 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 presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June 1, 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 Weathermen 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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APPENDIX

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 dominated and controlled by members 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 factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969 - 1970 school year.

Progressive Labor Party is characterized separately.

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APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

"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 is 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 bases 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.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 28, 1970

[redacted]

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Character RM - SMITH ACT OF 1940, SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Reference Report of SA THOMAS F. MC GORRAY at New Haven, 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.

[redacted]

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

City Violence Flares Anew

3 Looting Suspects Wounded

By BILL WILLIAMS
and DAVE McCARTHY
Times Staff Writers

Police shot three suspected looters last night, bringing to 18 the number of persons shot during five nights of looting, arson and violence in the city's North End.

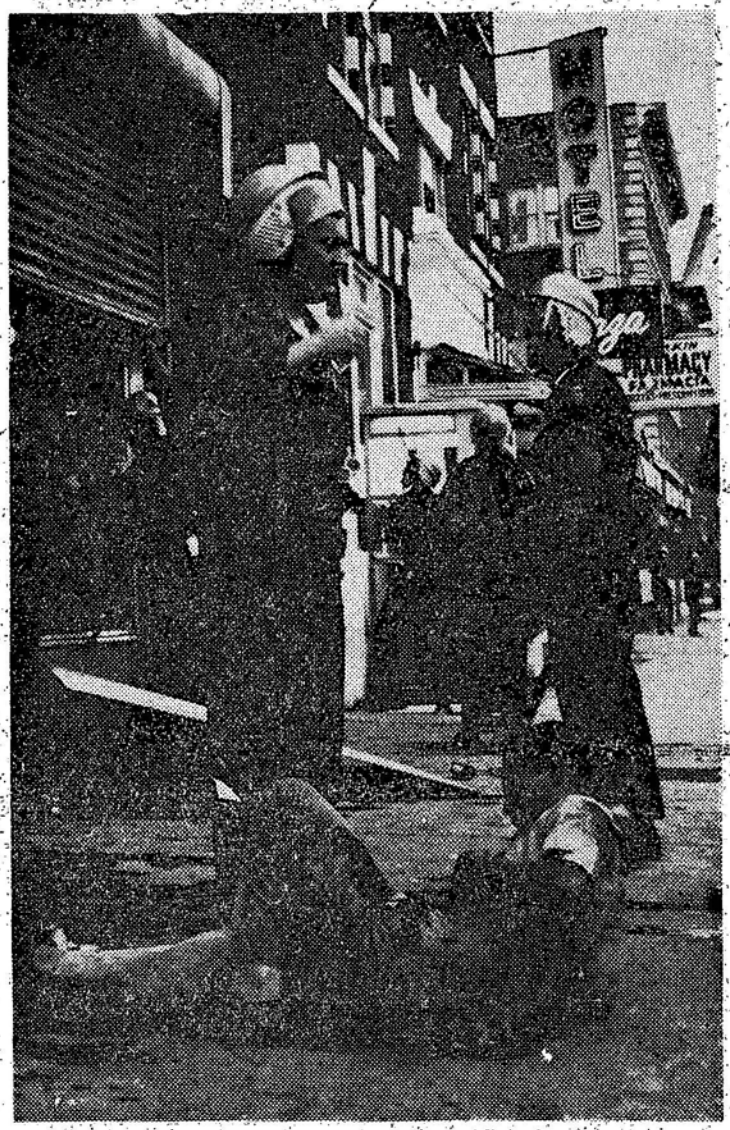
All three were shot as they emerged from the M&R Package Store at Main and Russell Streets. They were not critically wounded.

Police reported most streets in the troubled area were quiet early today as they enforced a 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew for the second night.

By early morning, police had arrested 55 persons on numerous charges, including curfew violation, looting, opening a fire hydrant and possession of explosives with intent to injure.

City officials had not decided early this morning whether to end the two-day state of emergency and curfew.

Police arrested Robert Hudson, 23, of 161 Barbour St., for allegedly firing a .22 caliber rifle at a policeman from the ledge of Black Panther headquarters on Barbour St. shortly after midnight. Five other men in the building also were arrested for conspiracy with the shooting.



—(Times Photo by David Ploss

POLICE SURROUND WOUNDED SUSPECT
. . . one of three shot at Main and Russell streets

age, name of
, city and state.)

HARTFORD TIMES

Page 1 & 12

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AUG 4 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

157-1079-212

Police Wound 3 in Looting

(Continued from Page 1A)

Late in the evening Police Chief Thomas J. Vaughan reported that Efrain Gonzales, 26, of 10 Irving St., fatally shot Friday evening, was wounded by Double 0 buckshot, which is not used by Hartford police.

Friends of the dead man claimed they saw police shoot him. Capt. Joseph Civittolo said police do not know who fired the fatal shot and are continuing their investigation.

The victim was shot in the chest and shoulder on Seyms Street near Main Street early Friday evening.

Three men with Gonzales when he was shot said they were walking peacefully down Seyms Street about 8:55 p.m. when police appeared on Main Street.

One policeman fired a round of tear gas, they said, while a second officer fired a shot at them.

The three men wounded by

(Continued on Page 12A)

police Saturday night were identified as Jonathon Porter, 39, of 37 Russell St., shot in the ankle; Antonio R. Martinez, 28, of 195 Sargeant St., shot in right arm, and Roberto Morales, 27, of 31 Kennedy St., shot in the thigh.

All three were reported in fair condition at University-McCook Hospital.

Early in the evening, police were again the target of a hail of rocks and bottles along a densely-populated three-block area of north Main Street.

Police responded, as on previous nights, by firing round after round of tear gas to drive back their assailants, who hid on side streets and in apartments.

About midnight police reported they shot at two men fleeing from Colt's Market on Norwich Street in the city's South End. Hartford Hospital reported treating one man for an abrasion on the left arm. The other got away.

Firemen reported only one serious fire, in contrast to previous nights when arsonists caused hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage by setting fire to more than two dozen buildings.

Fire Chief Edward M. Curtin Jr. reported that during the past 24 hours his firemen have answered 57 alarms including five serious building fires, two of which were not involved with the distrubances.

The three large fires in the North End were at a group of large sheds at Windsor and Suffield streets, the Dunkin' Donut shop on Albany Avenue and a cellar fire at 265 High St.

At 9:15 p.m. yesterday firemen were called to Pole's Syrup and Paper Co., 207 Capen St., where a "major" fire was reported. The same store was set on fire on both Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Hartford police were again augmented by State troopers in the curfew area which extends from High and Walnut Streets north to Tower Avenue and from Vine and Coventry Streets east to Main and Windsor Streets.

Asked how the disturbances this year compared with those of last September, a veteran community relations officer said, "There's not as much looting as last year but the fires and shootings have been twice as bad. "It's like a battlefield out there.

Riot damage last year was placed at $1.3 million but police believe that figure has already been surpassed. Damage from 18 buildings fires Thursday night alone was placed at near $1 million, police said.

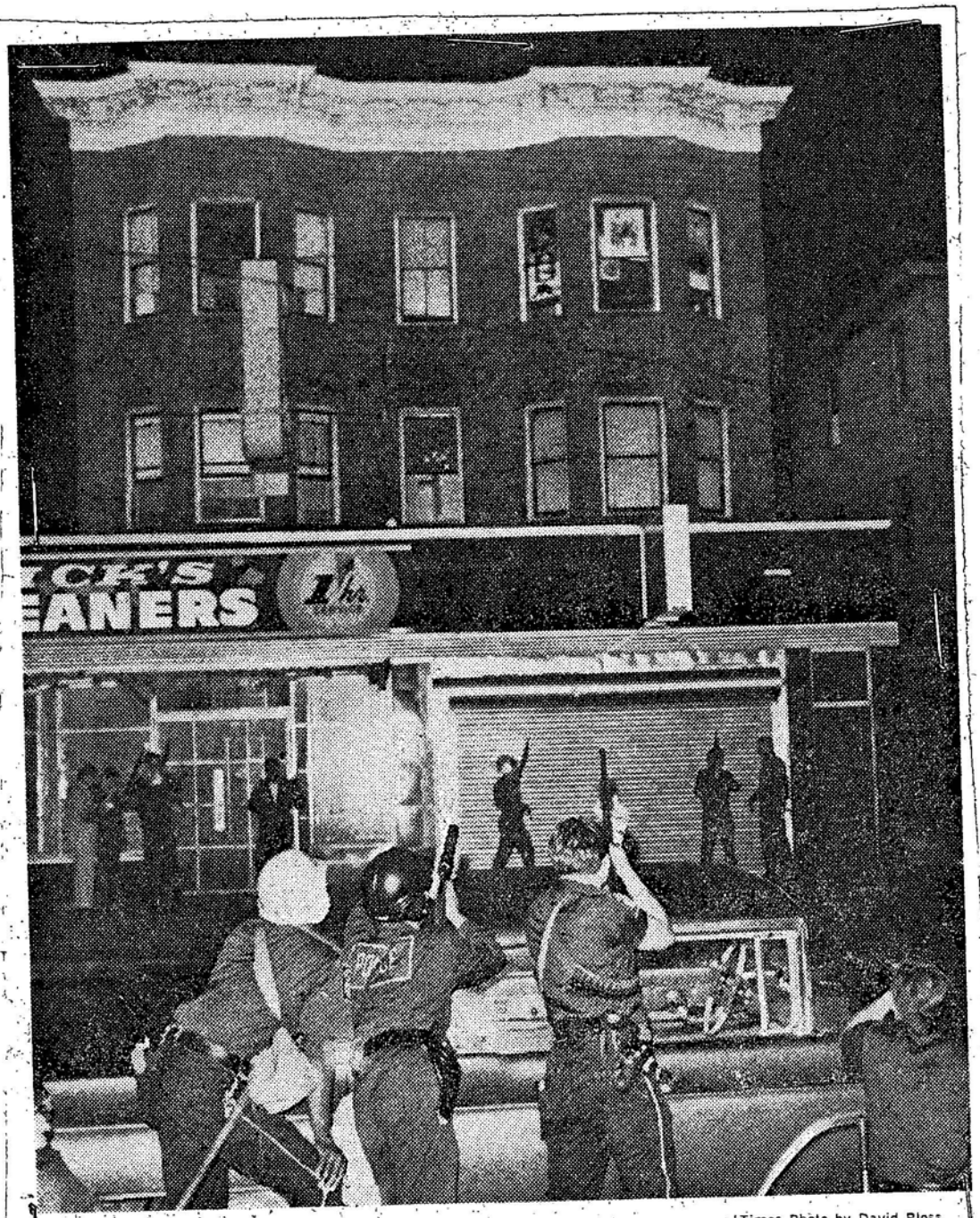
State Sen. Boce W. Barlow Jr., a black who represents North Hartford, Saturday called upon all residents of Hartford to completely comply with the curfew.

"Juveniles have been responsible for much of the rock throwing," Barlow said, "which has resulted in extensive property damage and personal injuries. I appeal to parents and all adults to exert their authority to keep juveniles off the streets during evening hours."

Mayor Uccello said the 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew would be in effect for persons under 16 all over the city and all residents of the North End would have to be off the street.

Police and the Mayor blamed the troubles on the hot weather, an arrest resulting from a dispute in a North End market and a fight at a church carnival.

City Councilman Dr. Allyn Martin said much of the tension arose from the verdict of innocent handed down Wednesday in the manslaughter case of former city policeman Anthony Lombardi, who shot and killed 19-year-old Abraham Rodriguez in an Albany Avenue alley on April 1.



—Times Photo by David Ploss

POLICE TAKE AIM ON BLACK PANTHER HEADQUARTERS ON BARBOUR STREET
. . . shortly after, they arrested alleged sniper on second-story ledge

SAC, NEW HAVEN (157-1079) 8/6/70

SA RICHARD C. BUSCHING

BPP-Hartford(NCCF)
RM-BPP

On instant date [redacted] advised the writer that there will be a rally sponsore by the BPP,Htfd at Keney Park, Htfd on saturday, 8/8/70 at 2:30PM. The purpose of the rally will be an attempt to elicit sympathy for the BPP,Htfd as a result of the raid on their headquarters last saturday night by the Htfd PD. [redacted] furhter advised that the BPP Htfd is considering asking the BPP, New Haven for speakers for the rally.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

3-NH
(1-100-19186)
(1-[redacted]
RCB/rcb

157-1079-213

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
AUG 7 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW HAVEN (157-1079) DATE: 8/6/70

FROM RCB : SA RICHARD C. BUSCHING

SUBJECT: BPP-Hartford (MCCF)
RM-BPP

On instant date [redacted] advised the writer that there will be a rally sponsored by the BPP, Htfd at Keney Park, Htfd on saturday, 8/8/70 at 2:30PM. The purpose of the rally will be an attempt to elicit sympathy for the BPP, Htfd as a result of the raid on their headquarters last saturday night by the Htfd PD. [redacted] furhter advised that the BPP Htfd is considering asking the BPP, New Haven for speakers for the rally.

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

3-NH
(1-100-19186)
(1-[redacted])
RCB/rcb

157-1079-213

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
AUG 7 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19186) DATE: 8/7/70

FROM: SA THOMAS F. MC GORRAY

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
BM - BPP

On 8/6/70 Det. BJ TELESKY, Hartford Police Department furnished the enclosed signed statement by [redacted]. This signed statement concerns BPP and Black Stone Rangers activity in the Hartford area as well as the possession of weapons and dynamite. by members of the Black Panther Party in Hartford, This statement is set forth herein.

LEAD

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

NEW HAVEN

At Hartford, Ct.

Will review the enclosed signed statement for logical investigative leads.

Will attempt to develop additional information concerning present whereabouts of [redacted] who escaped from Hartford authorities on or about 8/6/70.

2 - 100-19186 (BPP)
1 - 157-1284 BLACK STONE RANGERS
1 - 157- [redacted]
1 - 157-
1 - 157-
1 - 157-1420 BPP SWIPINGS
1 - 157-1412 BPP FIREARMS
1 - 157-new [redacted]
1 - 157- 1775
1 - 157- new
1 - 157-NCCP, Hartford
1 - 157-1079

TFM:fat
(12)

Leads - Henry

157-1079-214

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
FBI — NEW HAVEN

Henry

HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COUNTY OF HARTFORD
CITY OF HARTFORD

155 MORGAN STREET
DETECTIVE DIVISION
A.M.
12 P.M. BEGAN

STATEMENT

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

I [redacted] give the following statement on my own free will and accord, without fear, threat, or promise, knowing full well it may be used against myself or others in Court.

I LIVE AT [redacted]. I'VE BEEN IN HARTFORD APPROXIMATELY FIVE MONTHS. BEFORE COMING TO HARTFORD I LIVED IN [redacted] I AM GIVING THIS STATEMENT UNDER MY OWN FREE WILL, WITHOUT ANY PROMISES HAVING BEEN GIVEN TO ME.

ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO I WAS AT MY PREVIOUS HOME OF [redacted] THE THIRD FLOOR LEFT HAND SIDE. I WAS ON THE BACK PORCH WITH [redacted], AND HIS WIFE. I'VE KNOWN [redacted] SINCE I CAME TO HARTFORD AND MOVED I THE APARTMENT ACROSS THE HALL FROM HIM. I DON'T LIKE [redacted] BECAUSE HE SHO AT ME ABOUT A MONTH AGO WITH HIS 22CAL. MAGNUM PISTAL. ON THE NIGHT I'AM TALKING ABOUT ON THE BACK RORCH [redacted] STATED THAT HE HAD SOME DYNAMITE, A HE ASKED ME IF I WANTED TO SEE IT. I SAID YES AND [redacted] WENT INTO THE HOU AND GOT THE DYNAMITE OUT OF THE REFRIGERATOR. THE DYNAMITE WAS COLD WHEN HE BROUGHT IT ONTO THE PORCH AND HAD ICE ON IT. [redacted] BROUGHT OUT 2 BLOCK OF TNT, AND ABOUT 22 STICKS OF DYNAMITE. [redacted] ASKED ME TO READ WHAT IT S ON THE TNT. THE WRITING ON THE TNT SAID TO PUSH THE HOLES IN ON EITHER E AFTER READING WHAT IT SAID ON THE TNT [redacted] POINTED TO THE STICKS OF DYNA AND SAID "I'AM GOING TO USE THIS." I SAID FOR WHAT, AND [redacted] SAID"THIS W TAKE DOWN THE WHOLE POLICE STATION." WHILE [redacted] WAS HANDLING THE DYNAMIT A LITTL F IT FELL ON THE PORCH [redacted] SAID GET A MATCH A LIGHT IT. DID AND BEGAN TO BURN. I THEN THE FIRE OUT.

ON THURSDAY NIGHT ABOUT 11:30PM I WAS ON THE BACK PORCH AT [redacted] WITH [redacted], AND WE SAW POLICEMEN COMING DOWN THE STREET. [redacted] HAD H 22 CAL. PISTAL ON HIM. he took the pistal out AND FIRED ONE SHOT AT A PO MAN NEAR THE SEAVICE STATION ON CAPEN ST. THEN HE FIRED ONE MORE SHOT AT THIS POLICE MAN. THIS POLICEMAN WAS TRYING TO SEE WHERE THE SHOT HAD COM FROM. HE THEN FIRED TWO MORE SHOTS RAPIDLY AT THE POLICEMAN. AS THE POLI BEGAN TO COME UP THE BACK STAIRS OF THE HOUSE [redacted] PUT THE GUN IN A HOLE

A.M.
P.M. ENDED

The above statement is true and correct to the best of my belief.

[redacted]

WITNESSED

Sworn and subcribed to before me this 4 day of August 1970
in accordance with Public Act G.S. 1-24

SIGNATURE AND RANK

HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COUNTY OF HARTFORD
CITY OF HARTFORD

155 MORGAN STREET
DETECTIVE DIVISION
A.M.
P.M. BEGAN

STATEMENT

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

I _____ give the following statement on my own free will and accord, without fear, threat, or promise, knowing full well it may be used against myself or others in Court.

ABOVE THE DOOR TO HIS APT. I SAW ALL OF THE SHOOTING AND THE POLICE COME UP THE BACK STAIRS FOR I WAS THERE THE WHOLE TIME.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT ABOUT 10:30PM I WAS WAS ON THE BACK PORCH AGAIN WI [redacted], HIS FATHER, ANOTHER BOYX AND [redacted] WIFE. [redacted] REACHED INTO THE HOI ON THE BACK PORCH IN THE CEILING AND TOOK ALL OF THE DYNAMITE DOWN. HE SA HE HAD TO GET RID OF IT. [redacted] WENT INTO THE HOUSE AND GOT A BROWN PAPER BA AND PUT THE DYNAMITE, TNT, A LARGE ROLL OF BLACK WIRE AND HIS 22 PISTAL INTO THE BAG. HE GAVE THE BAG TO HIS FATHER AND HIS FATHER SAID HE WOULD KEEP IT FOR. [redacted] FATHER SAID HE DIDNIT NEED THE DYNAMITE BECAUSE HE COULD MAKE A BIGGER EXPLOSION BY USING SUGAR AND SOME KIND OF GUN POWDER. [redacted] FATHER STATED THAT IF HE TOOK THE SUGAR AND POWDER AND WRAPPED IT REAL TIGHT IN PAPER AND THEN PUT A FUSE IN IT, [redacted] COULD LIGHT IT AND ST HAVE TIME TO GET AWAY. [redacted] FATHER SAID THAT'S THE WAY HE USED TO DO IT THE SERVICE. [redacted] FATHER THEN TOOK THE BAG AND BROUGHT TT TO HIS CAR W WAS PARKED ON THE STREET. I SAW HIM PUT THE BAG OF DYNAMITE INTO THE FRO SEAT OF HIS CAR WHICH IS ABOUT A 66 OR67 BUICK, LIGHT GREEN.

ON SATURDAY MORNING [redacted] AND HIS FAMILY MOVED TO 17 CAPEN ST. THIRD FLOOR, AND ME AND MY SISTER [redacted] MOVED TO 17 CAPEN ST. SECOND FLOOR. THIS IS WHERE I LIVE NOW. I HAVE NOT SEEN THE DYNAMITE SINCE I LAST SAW [redacted] FATHER PUT IT IN THE CAR. I ALSO HA NOT SEEN THE TNT OR THE PISTAL SINCE THAT TIME. [redacted] SAID HIS FATHER WAS GOING TO KEEP IT FOR HIM FOR A WHILE.

I WANT TO TELL YOU ABOUT [redacted]. I TOLD YOU SOME STUFF BEFO BUT I'LL TELL YOU IT OVER AGAIN ABOUT WHAT I KNOW.

A.M.
P.M. ENDED

The above statement is true and correct to the best of my belief.

[redacted]

WITNESSED

Sworn and subcribed to before me this 4 day of August 19 70
in accordance with Public Act G.S. 1-24

SIGNATURE AND RANK

HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COUNTY OF HARTFORD
CITY OF HARTFORD

155 MORGAN STREET
DETECTIVE DIVISION
A.M.
P.M. BEGAN

STATEMENT

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

I _____ give the following statement on my own free will and accord, without fear, threat, or promise, knowing full well it may be used against myself or others in Court.

WHEN I CAME TO HARTFORD IN FEBRUARY I DID NOT KNOWX [redacted]. I MET HIM ABOUT A MONTH LATTER IN MARCH. I HAD ASKED A BOY NAMED [redacted] HO I COULD GET INTO THE BLACKSTONE RANGERS. [redacted] SAID TO COME TO THE MEETI AT THE BUILDING ON BARBOUR ST. NEAR CAPEN ON TUEDAY AT 5:00PM. I WENT TO THE MEETING THAT TUSDAY AND [redacted] WASN'T THERE THAT DAY. I HAD HEARD THAT [redacted] ON THIS DAY WH E [redacted] WASN'T THERE, THERE WAS ABOUT 25 OR 30 BOYS THREE. THEY ASKED M WHY I WANTED TO JOIN. I TOLD THEM I DIDN'T WANT TO JOIN FOR PROTECTION F I COULD PROTECT MY OWN SELF. THEY ASKED ME IF ANYONE WAS AFTER ME AND I S KNOW. [redacted] THEN ASKED IF EVERYBODY WANTED ME IN THE CLUB AND T SAID YES. HE THEN SAID I WAS IN THE CLUB. THEY SAID MEETINGS WOULD BE HE EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.

ABOUT A WEEK AFTER I WAS IN THE CLUB I MET [redacted]. HE TESTED ME BY HAV ME FIGHT WITH TWO OTHER BOYS AND WHEN I WAS DONE HE SAID NOW I WAS IN TH CLUB.

IN JUNE SOMETIME I WAS AT [redacted] HOUSE AND THERE WAS A LOT OF OTHER B THERE. [redacted] SAID TO ME AND A FEW OTHER BOYS HE TRUSTED THAT IF WE EV NEEDED A GUN THEY WERE IN THE BACK YARDL HE THEN TOOK US IN THE BACK AND SHOWED US THEGUNS. I SAW AN M-1 CARBINE UNDER THE BACK STEPS, A 357 MAGN IN THE FIREPLACE, AND THREE 38 CAL. PISTALS AND A 44MAGNUM PISTAL IN A H IN THE BACK YARD. THE HOLE WAS IN AMONG A BUNCH OF WEEDS AND WAS COVERED GRASS.

LAST WEDNESDAY WHEN THE RIOTS STARTED I WAS IN [redacted] BACK YARD WITH SOME OTHER BOYS. [redacted] WANTED TO GIVE ME ONE OF THE 38 CAL PISTAL'S B

A.M.
P.M. ENDED

The above statement is true and correct to the best of my belief.

[redacted]

WITNESSED

Sworn and subcribed to before me this 4 day of August 19 70
in accordance with Public Act G.S. 1-24

SIGNATURE AND RANK

HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COUNTY OF HARTFORD
CITY OF HARTFORD

155 MORGAN STREET
DETECTIVE DIVISION
A.M.
P.M. BEGAN

STATEMENT

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

I _____ give the following statement on my own free will and accord, without fear, threat, or promise, knowing full well it may be used against myself or others in Court.

I TOLD HIM I COULD TAKE CARE OF MYSELF WITHOUT IT. HE GAVE THREE OF THE BOYS 38'S, AND ONE THE 44MAGNUM. [redacted] KEPT THE 357 FOR HIMSELF. THE ONY ONE'S WHO I KNEW IN THE BACK YARD WERE [redacted], AND THERE WERE SOME BLACK PANTHERS WHO I DIDN'T KNOW. A SHORT TIME LATTER I LEFT AND WAS NEAR THE STORE AT BARBOUR AND CAPEN AND I HEARD GUNSHOTS. THE SHOTS HAD COME FROM DOWN THE STREET NEAR DAVE'S. I RAN DOWN THE ST. TO SEE WHAT HAD HAPPENED. WHEN I GOT TO DAVE'S I SAW THAT SOMEONE HAD SHOT A SHOTGUN AND PISTAL ROUDS THROUGH THE DOOR. I STAYED THERE ABOUT 10 MINUT AND I HEARD SOMEONE YELL, "THE PIGS ARE COMING", SO I RAN TO MY HOUSE AND DIDN'T COME BACK OUT. ABOUT TWO DAYS LATTER I WAS AT [redacted] HOUSE AND I ASKED HIM IF HE STILL HAD THE SHOTGUN AN D HE SAID YES IT STILL IN THE BACK. I DIDN'T SEE ANY OF THE GUNS AFTER THIS.

SUNDAY, ABOUT 11AM I WAS AT THE BUILDING AT BARBOUR AND CAPEN ST. WITH [redacted] I REMEMBER NOW THAT [redacted] WERE IN THE BACK YARD WHEN [redacted] HANDED OUT THE GUNS. [redacted] GOT A SHOTGUN, AND [redacted] GOT ONE OF THE 38'S. THIS SUNDAY THOUGH, [redacted] SAID THAT XXXXXXXXXX THE NIGHT BEFORE WHEN THE POLICE WE AT THE PANTHER HEADQUARTERS, HE JUNPED OUT FROM THE BUILDING HE WORKS AT AND FIRED AT THE POLICE DOWN THE STREET WITH HIS HIS 357 MAGNUM. [redacted] SAID HE HAD 18 SHELLS LEFT AFTER HE LOADED HIS GUN. HE ALSO STATED THAT H COULDN'T MOVE BECASE THE POLICEWERE ALL AROUND AND HE HAD TO STAY WHERE H WAS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. THE LAST TIME I SAW [redacted] WAS YEST DAY AFTERNOON AT HIS HOUSE.

I NOW WANT TO TELL YOU ABOUT SOMETHING I DID. ON THURSDAY NIGHT, LATE ABO 12PM I WAS OUT IN FRONT OF [redacted]

A.M.
P.M. ENDED

The above statement is true and correct to the best of my belief.

[redacted]

Det. J. Telesky
WITNESSED
Capt. M. L. Jackson

Sworn and subcribed to before me this 24 day of August 1970
in accordance with Public Act G.S. 1-24

Lt. R. A. Morello
SIGNATURE AND RANK

HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COUNTY OF HARTFORD
CITY OF HARTFORD

155 MORGAN STREET
DETECTIVE DIVISION
A.M.
P.M. BEGAN

STATEMENT

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

I _____ give the following statement on my own free will and accord, without fear, threat, or promise, knowing full well it may be used against myself or others in Court.

[redacted] WENT INTO THE BACK YARD AN D HAD A TALK. A LITTLE WHILE LATTER [redacted] CAME BACK OUT AND TOOK ME INTO THE BACK. HE ASKED ME IF I KNEW HOW TO SHOOT A SHOTGUN. I SAID YES ALL I DID WAS SHOT SHOTGUNS WHEN I WAS DOWN SOUTH. HE THEN SAID GO WITH [redacted] AND ..."WHEN YOU DO IT SHOT TO KILL." HE THEN GAVE ME THE SHOTGUN FROM UNDER THE STEPS, AND [redacted] AND I WENT THROUGH THE BACK YARDS OVER TO WHERE I LIVE. WE WENT TO THE SIDE OF THE HOUSE FACING CAPEN ST. WHERE I LIVE AND WAITED FOR A POLICE CAR TO COME DOWN THE STREET. [redacted] SAID,"MAKE SURE YOU TIME IT JUST RIGHT." ABOUT TEN MINUTES LATTER I SAW A POLICE CAR COMING DOWN CAPE ST. FROM THE DIRECTION OF BARBOUR ST. AS THE POLICE CAR GOT IN FRONT OF ME [redacted] SAID"SHOOT", BUT I MADE BELEIVE THE GUN WAS ON SAFE. THE CAR NOW GOT TO THE CORNER NEAR MARTIN ST. AN D I JUMPED OUT AND FIRED. WE THEN WE TOTREBUILDING AT BARBOUR AND CAPEN IN THE REAR AND HID THE GUN. I THEN LE AND WENT HOME. THE NEXT DAY I ASKED [redacted] IF HE HAD GOTTEN HIS GUN BAC AND HE SAID YES.

I ALSO THREW ONE BRICK AT A POLICE CAR BUT I MISSED. THIS WAS ON WEDNESD NIGHT ABOUT EARLY EVENING.

THE ROUNDS THAT WERE IN THE SHOTGUN WHEN I FIRED AT THE POLICE CAR WERE BIRDSHOT. I KNOW THIS BECAUSE I HELD THEM TO THE LIGHT AND THE CASING WAS GREEN AND I COULD SEE THE LITTLE BB'S.

THAT'S ALL I HAVE TO TELL YOU.

A.M.
P.M. ENDED

The above statement is true and correct to the best of my belief.

[redacted]

WITNESSED

Sworn and subcribed to before me this 4 day of August 1970
in accordance with Public Act G.S. 1-24

SIGNATURE AND RANK

7/31/70

TELETYPE NITEL

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: NEW HAVEN (157-)

CIVIL DISTURBANCE NORTH END, HARTFORD, CONN., JULY THIRTY, SEVENTY. RM

ON JULY THIRTYONE SEVENTY, CAPTAIN LAVERGNE, HARTFORD PD, ADVISED MIXED GROUPS OF NEGRO AND PUERTO RICAN YOUTHS BEGAN CIVIL DISTURBANCE IN NORTH END OF HARTFORD. AT ABOUT EIGHT FIFTEEN PM, JULY THIRTY. DISTURBANCE SPREAD THROUGHOUT HARTFORD. IT WAS A CONTINUATION OF PREVIOUS NIGHT'S DISTURBANCE. THE DISTURBANCE ENDED APPROXIMATELY THREE THIRTY AM INSTANT.

GROUPS OF NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS LOOTED ABOUT SEVEN PACKAGE STORES, TWO DRUG STORES, THREE RESTAURANTS, TWO GROCERY STORES, AND FIVE MISCELLANEOUS STORES, AND A TOTAL OF AT LEAST TWENTY LOOTINGS. NUMEROUS INCIDENTS OF SNIPING AT POLICE REPORTED. POLICE RETURNED FIRE. NO SNIPERS ARRESTED.

NUMEROUS FIREBOMBS THROWN IN STREETS AND AT CARS. ONE FIRE CONFIRMED AS RESULT OF FIREBOMBINGS. FOURTEEN BUILDINGS ON FIRE. THREE DUMPSTERS, THIRTEEN GRASS FIRES, TWO AUTO FIRES, SIXTY FALSE ALARMS AND THREE MISCELLANEOUS FIRES.

cc: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
157-533
157-1079
CRH:rts ( )

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

157-1079-215

A LARGE AMOUNT OF TEAR GAS USED. ARRESTS TOTAL ABOUT FIFTY AT THIS TIME. TWO POLICE REPORTED INJURED AND AT LEAST TWO CIVILIANS.

SIZE OF CROWDS NUMBERED ONE HUNDRED FIFTY AT TIMES.

NO OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE REQUESTED BY HARTFORD PD. TWELVE HOUR SHIFTS WILL CONTINUE. NO REPORT OF BPP ACTIVITY TURNED IN.

ADM.

RE NH TEL SEVEN THIRTY LAST.

LOCAL AGENCIES ADVISED. LEADS WILL FOLLOW WITH REPORT OF DAMAGE.

NR 001 NH CODE

6:45AM 8/2/70 URGENT RTS .

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW HAVEN (157-533)

CIVIL DISTURBANCE, NORTH END, HARTFORD CONN., JULY-AUGUST, NINETEEN SEVENT

. RM

ON EIGHT TWO SEVENTY CAPTAIN GEORGE LAVIGNE, HARTFORD CONN. POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED THAT BETWEEN EIGHT PM, EIGHT ONE SEVENTY, AND THREE AM, EIGHT TWO SEVENTY, THERE WERE THE FOLLOWING INCIDENTS IN AREA EFFECTED BY THE NINE PM TO FIVE AM CURFEW IN HARTFORD: TWO FIRES, THREE BREAKING AND ENTERING, THREE BROKEN WINDOWS, THREE INCIDENTS OF MISSLES(ROCKS AND BOTTLES) BEING THROWN, SEVEN REPORTS OF GUNFIRE, THREE CASES OF LOOTING, FIVE INCIDENTS WHERE POLICE USED TEARGAS, THREE PERSONS INJURED AND HOSPITALIZED AS A RESULT OF POLICE GUNFIRE WHEN THEY LOOTED PACKAGE STORE.

THERE WERE NO INJURIES TO POLICE AND NO DAMAGE TO POLICE EQUIPMENT. A TOTAL OF SEVENTY SIX PERSONS ARRESTED, MOSTLY FOR CURFEW VIOLATION, ALTHOUGH SOME TWENTY THREE TO TWENTY FIVE PERSONS CHARGED WITH FELONIES. EXACT COMPELLATION OF PERSONS ARRESTED ACCORDING TO COLOR AND CHARGES NOT COMPLETED BY POLICE.

END PAGE ONE

VJA

157-1079-~~109~~

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
AUG 5 - 1970
FBI — NEW HAVEN

1cc HARTFORD PANTHERS
157-1079

AROUND ONE AM, EIGHT TWO SEVENTY, POLICE RECIEVED INFORMATION FROM ~~DAVID~~ ROBERT HUDSON, A MEMBER OF BPP, THAT HE HAD FIRED TWO SHOTS AT OFFICER LIPTON ON ORDERS FROM OTHER MEMBERS OF PANTHER PARTY, AND FAILURE TO DO SO WOULD RESULT IN HIS DEATH. AS RESULT HARTFORD PD RAIDED PANTHER HEADQUARTERS ONE THREE FIVE BARBOUR STREET, HARTFORD, AND IN ADDITION TO SEIZING FOUR SHOTGUNS, QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION, SEVERAL HANDGUNS, RECORDS AND FILES RELATING TO PARTY OPERATION ARRESTED THE FOLLOWING IN ADDITION TO ~~DAVID~~ ROBERT HUDSON: BRUCE RYLES, DOB FOIA(b)(6); CORNELL WRIGHT, DOB SIX EIGHTEEN FORTY-EIGHT; GREGORY LANE, DOB FOIA(b)(6); THOMAS CORN, DOB FOIA(b)(6) FOIA(b)(6); GREGORY GREEN DOB FOIA(b)(6); PHILIP WRIGHT, DOB FOIA(b)(6); WALTER L. ROBINSON, DOB FOIA(b)(6) FOIA(b)(6); FOIA(b)(6); ROBERT HUTTON, DOB FOIA(b)(6); FOIA(b)(6) FOIA(b)(6), AND ART HOLLIDAY, DOB FOIA(b)(6) FOIA(b)(6) ALL FROM HARTFORD CONN. AND BELIEVED ACTIVE IN BPP.

SPECIFIC CHARGES TO BE FILED NOT YET DETERMINED.

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE NH TEL ON EIGHT ONE SEVENTY. LOCAL AGENCIES ADVISED.

LEADS: NH WILL DETERMINE COLOR OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND SPECIFIC CHARGES FILED AGAINST THEM. WILL SUBMIT LHM.

END.

REM FBI WASH DC CLR

8/8/70

CODED

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: NEW HAVEN (100-19186)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY; RM.

HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT GAVE PERMISSION TO REPRESENTATIVES OF BPP TOLHOLD OUTDOOR MEETING AT KENEY PARK, HARTFORD, THREE THIRTY TO FIVE P.M. THIS DATE. IDENTITY OF LOCAL SPEAKERS UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME. ANTICIPATED BUREAU SOURCES ATTENDING MEETING. WILL REPORT RESULTS. P

1 - 100-19186
1 - 100-1601
1 - 157-1079
WBG/lec
(3)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

157-1079-216

August 6, 1970

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR (105-165706-32), SAN FRANCISCO (157-1204), BOSTON (157-654), AND NEW YORK (100-161993)

FROM: NEW HAVEN (100-19186)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY - RM

NH T-FOUR RELIABLE ADVISED THIS DATE THAT HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT HAD DEVELOPED INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE PLOT TO DESTROY HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING. SOURCE STATED THIS INFORMATION CAME FROM A SIGNED STATEMENT OF ONE FOIA(b)(7) - (C), BPP AFFILIATE, WHO WAS ARRESTED ON AUGUST THREE, LAST BY HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE. FOIA(b)(7) - (C) STATED THAT HE HAD SEEN "STICKS OF DYNAMITE AND TWO BOXES OF TNT AT THE HOME OF FOIA(b)(7) - (C), FOUR MARTIN STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. FOIA(b)(7) - (C) ADVISED HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT THAT

6 - New Haven 1 - (157-533)
1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (C)
1 - (157-1079)
1 - (100-19186)
1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (C)
1 - (174-0)

TFM/bp
(6)

Searched
Indexed
Filed

157-1079-2

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) TOLD HIM "I AM GOING TO USE THIS AND IT WILL TAKE DOWN THE WHOLE POLICE STATION".

A SECOND SOURCE RELIABLE ADVISED THAT HE HAD OBSERVED EIGHT WOODEN BOXES CONTAINING DYNAMITE IN BOSTON, MASS. IN A VEHICLE DRIVEN BY FOIA(b)(7) - (C), A KNOWN BPP LEADER FROM NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE NH TELETYPE TO BUREAU DATED AUGUST FOUR, LAST CAPTIONED CIVIL DISTURBANCE, NORTH END OF HARTFORD, JULY, AUGUST, NINETEEN SEVENTY. NH TELETYPE TO BUREAU DATED AUGUST FIVE, LAST CAPTIONED FOIA(b)(7) - (C) RM - BLACK STONE RANGERS.

FIRST SOURCE IS FOIA(b)(7) - (C), HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT; SECOND SOURCE IS FOIA(b)(7) - (C) (BST-THREE)

BOSTON WILL RECONTACT BST-THREE RE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING ABOVE MENTIONED DYNAMITE, VEHICLE CARRYING DYNAMITE AND PRESENT LOCATION OF FOIA(b)(7) - (C), ALLEGED DRIVER OF SAID

VEHICLE.

NEW HAVEN AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT WILL UPON RECEIPT OF SIGNED STATEMENT BY FOIA(b)(7) - (C) VIEW SAME FOR PERTINENT LEADS AND WILL ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF DYNAMITE. LOCAL AGENCIES NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD HAVE BEEN ADVISED INVESTIGATION CONTINUES. LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED.

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