

Book 707

R-N 9-19-79

■ THE "poet-playwright" Imamu Amiri Baraka has joined the faculty at the New York State University in Stony Brook. As an assistant professor, the man formerly known as LeRoi Jones will conduct a writing seminar and teach a course on "Great Books from the Black Experience" for the school's Program in African Studies.

Jones, whose subversive and criminal record fills many pages, described his commitment in a statement about his Congress of Afrikan People as follows: "The Congress of Afrikan People is a revolutionary socialist organization which practices democratic centralism We hold the ideology of Marxism-Leninism-Mao-Tse-tung-Thought, which is based on dialectical materialism, and the theory and tactics of proletarian revolution in general, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular."

LeRoi Jones also carries his fighting spirit into domestic affairs. He was charged with assault in June after a fight with his wife on a Greenwich Village street.

Muslim Brotherhood connections to U.S. terrorist groups

Following the capture of the U.S. embassy in Teheran, Iran on November 4, 1979, the Iranian government initiated support for black and other radical groups in the United States for the purpose of fomenting riots and civil disturbances, as well as terrorist acts such as the July 22, 1980 murder of Khomeini opponent Ali Tabatabai in Washington, D.C. The campaign by the Khomeini forces was first identified as an "attempt to divide the country" by Vernon Jordan, chairman of the National Urban League, on the occasion of the release of the 13 black Americans captured as hostages in the embassy takeover.

The effort of the Iranian government through intermediaries in the United States, such as former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Washington, D.C.-based Bahram Nahidian (a.k.a. Abolfzal, who has been identified as the head of the Washington, D.C. station of Savama, the Iranian secret intelligence service) takes several forms:

- (a) direct material support to domestic groups;
- (b) military training and political indoctrination of American citizens in Iran;
- (c) propagandistic efforts directed at black and other minorities in the United States to "unite" them with the "Iranian revolution" by conducting "warfare" against the United States government.

Substantial evidence exists to establish a connection between agents of Khomeini and both the Miami riots of May 17-19, 1980, in which 19 people were killed, and the nearly fatal shooting of Vernon Jordan May 29, 1980, in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

"Hands off Iran"

The recruitment of black groups began within a month of the Teheran embassy takeover. On December 14-15, 1979, in Atlanta, Georgia, a "National Conference to Counter the Ku Klux Klan," where several hundred people attended, opened with the statement: "What is happening in Iran today is what ought to be happening in America today. . . ." made by Dr. Milton Reid of the New Calvary Baptist Church of Virginia.

Lawyer William Kunstler, a colleague of Ramsey Clark at the Center for Constitutional Rights in New

York City and one of the main organizers of the conference, also stated in an interview at the conference: "A new *not* nonviolent civil rights movement is being built in response to the Iran situation."

One of the main organizational sponsors of the conference was the Inter-Religious Foundation on Community Organization (IFCO), which sponsored a simultaneous conference in Boston on the subject "Hands Off Iran."

The purpose of both conferences was to bring together Iranian students and officials of the Khomeini government, black groups, and leftist gangs that are supporting Khomeini.

Speaking at the Boston meeting were Rev. Edward Rodman of the National Black United Front, Harvey Kaplan of the National Lawyers Guild, an unnamed representative from the Iranian embassy in Washington, D.C., and Princeton University professor Richard Falk, a supporter of the Khomeini regime.

The Black United Front

Reverend Herbert Daughtry, leader of the Black United Front in New York, has been advocating that American blacks take up the "lessons" of the Iranian revolution. Daughtry has voiced this for the last eight months in his weekly column in the Amsterdam News of New York.

The Black United Front, the largest openly proviolence organization in the United States today, is believed to have an active cell in Miami. Reverend Daughtry was in Miami meeting with followers within days of the first outbreak of rioting.

Following the Miami riots, the Iran government organized mass demonstrations in the streets of Teheran "in support of the American blacks" who rioted.

In early June 1980, the anti-Khomeini Free Voice of Iran radio station charged that Ramsey Clark, who has served as an official emissary of the Carter government to Khomeini, was funneling Iranian money into black groups in the United States:

"The Free Voice of Iran deems it necessary to point out that Mr. Ramsey Clark, following the success of Khomeini, has regularly received large sums of money through Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to arrange pro-Khomeini demonstrations. These sums were outwardly paid to Clark's law firm and enterprise in order to present Iran's complaints . . . to his country's judicial authorities. . . . The said enterprise has used part of the millions of dollars it has received to publish pro-Khomeini pamphlets and publications in the U.S. and has paid the other part to black groups, American communists and leftist student organizations in order to stage pro-Khomeini demonstrations.

Another contact point with the black movement is

Stokely Carmichael who, according to Washington, D.C.-based law enforcement officials, has had meetings with Abdullah Nahidian.

Recently a National Black United Front organization was formed, with Daughtry's organization at the core. Its leadership includes Stokely Carmichael and Imamu Baraka (a.k.a. Leroi Jones) of Newark.

Charles Barron, the Harlem chairman of the organization, stated in an interview July 21, 1980, "We get both moral and material support from Iran."

Barron also revealed that several months ago his Iranian contacts had requested a "dossier" on Vernon Jordan, head of the National Urban League. The request for information on Jordan came before the still-unsolved attempt on Jordan's life.

Intelligence analysts are now warning that black "revolutionary" groups in the United States may be spurred into terrorist activities as a result of the climate created by the Khomeini-backed assassinations of exiled opponents of Khomeini's regime.

PS

6-1-81

SALVADOR RALLY DOMINATED BY MARXISTS

As we predicted in THE PINK SHEET (see Issue #254), the May 3rd March on the Pentagon was indeed a totally communist-dominated affair. But the rally, which attracted 25,000 demonstrators, was a dud--more than 100,000 had been touted by organizers.

THE PINK SHEET was there and counted more than 2 dozen leftist groups and publications represented in the rally. Marxist, Maoist, Stalinist, Trotskyite, pro-Moscow, Castroite and mere socialist parties, coalitions and leagues were on hand. So extreme was the melange that it made the participating leftist Citizens Party almost seem moderate. In addition to the Workers World Party--the initiators of the march--the groups included:

Communist Party USA	Revolutionary Workers League--pro-Moscow
Socialist Workers Party	Spartacist League
The Spark--a Trotskyite publication	Moslem Student Society--Marxist, pro-Iran
The Guardian	Marxist-Leninist League
Communist Labor Party of U.S. of North America	Bolshevik League of U.S.--pro-Albania
Revolutionary Communist Party	Marxist-Leninist Party of the USA
	Communists Workers Party--Maoist

Only a handful of non-Marxist groups participated.

While the Workers World Party was the initiator of the march, the actual front groups sponsoring the event were the People's Anti-War Mobilization (PAM) and the May 3rd Unity Coalition. To further illustrate the nature of this far-left gathering, it's instructive to look at some of the PAM leaders:

- LAURIE FIERSTEIN--National Coordinator and member of Workers World Party
- SARA FLOUNDERS--National Organizer and Workers World Party member
- LARRY HOLMES--Co-Emcee and Workers World 1980 Vice President candidate
- WILLIAM MASSEY--PAM Media Coordinator, Workers World Party member, former leader of a "terrorism now" faction of Socialist Workers Party
- BRIAN BECKER--Leader of the Workers World front, the National Anti-Draft Network.

Among the speakers were such leftist stalwarts as BELLA ABZUG; JOSEPHINE BUTLER, DC Statehood party and supporter of communist fronts; HERBERT DAUGHTRY, chairman of the National Black United Front; and PAUL O'DWYER, former New York City Council President.

Support from these communist organizations in the United States shows the true Marxist character of the revolutionaries in El Salvador. You can expect the leftists in this country to continue their united front tactics to make possible a Marxist conquest not only of El Salvador but all of Central America. We'll keep you informed of their activities.

Bell Labs okays BUF contributions

For the second time in less than a month, a major corporation has agreed to allow its employees to make payroll deduction gifts to a non-United Way charity.

Bell Laboratories, with the approval of its parent company, AT&T, has agreed to allow its more than 16,000 employees in New Jersey to make gifts to the National Black United Fund on a trial basis. This organization has a dozen chapters that raise money for minority-run charities with a self-help approach to social problems. One is based in New Jersey, another in New York City.

Previously, almost all companies have allowed only United Ways to raise money at the workplace. Bell's decision was made after 803 of its Black employees signed a petition almost two years ago asking for the right to make on-the-job donations to the Black charity. The company said it "views the trial as a vehicle to permit fund raising for a relatively new organization having innovative program objectives."

On July 28, IBM announced that its employees in the New York metropolitan area could give to the New York Black United Fund. About a month earlier, the federal government agreed to allow the National Black United Fund and 20 other national organizations to solicit its employees. Employees of Con Edison, New York Telephone and the City of New York have also asked for the right to give to the New York Black United Fund.

The question of which charities have access to employee giving has become extremely controversial in the past few years. Last year, about \$1 billion was raised in the workplace, almost all of which went to United Ways.

"It is unfair," according to Robert Bothwell, executive director of the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, "for only United Ways to have access to this excellent way of raising money. United Ways support only about 13 percent of all charities recognized by the IRS and more than half of United Way money goes to only 11 national organizations."

Bell suggested a merger between United Way and the Black United Fund, a suggestion that the Black charity dismisses. It quotes a federal court decision in which the judge said a merger was inappropriate because the two organizations have different goals. United Ways, he said, "fail to address the basic and central economic and social problems ever-present in a minority community."

While many of Bell's Black employees were enthused about being able to support the Black United Fund, they were upset about some of the limitations imposed by Bell. For instance, the program is a trial and can be terminated by Bell at any time. During this period, Bell and AT&T employees in other states cannot give to non-United Way charities, though many have asked to do so. The Black employees also complained about how long it took Bell to make a decision (about two years) and the lack of dialogue between the company and the Black community.

"Our main concern is being able to give to the Black community, which is sorely in need," said one Bell employee who asked not to be identified. "We see this as a victory, one that was a long time in coming. But the way Bell handled this was poor. They had almost a begrudging kind of attitude."

SKANNER 9-23-81

JTA News Bulletin

12-22-72

44

BLACK MILITANT ASSAILS ISRAEL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (JTA)--The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith reported today it has been swamped with telephone calls in the aftermath of a blistering verbal attack against the "illegal Zionist colony known as Israel," delivered yesterday by the leader of the Black United Front, Absalom Jordan, on a major Washington television and radio network. Jordan was speaking on WTOP-TV, the Washington affiliate of CBS. The station invited the Black militant to air his views as a rebuttal to their own editorial comment against political hijackings.

In his comments, Jordan condemned Israel "for its support of oppression." He declared, "those people who stole a nation from the Palestinians are pirates," and lauded Libya as "the last bastion of freedom and hope for oppressed and exploited Black political prisoners." Jordan also accused the WTOP broadcasting station of "Zionist ownership." The WTOP editorial office told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that it could only surmise Jordan was referring to Daniel Gold, general manager of WTOP-TV, or Larry Israel, chairman of the board of the Washington Post-Newseek stations.

WTOP, after much deliberation, agreed to let Jordan speak so he might "expose himself for what he is." His address was rebroadcast on the radio several times throughout the day. WTOP noted a deluge of outraged phone calls followed the broadcast. They have as yet received no calls from any Black organizations disassociating themselves from Jordan's comments. The Black United Front which Jordan represents is a local Washington group formed five years ago. The Anti-Defamation League said it will meet next week to decide upon an avenue of counteraction.

3-24-81

Black Leader Predicts 'Victory' Despite Reagan

By Larry Lange

The black movement in America is rebounding after four years of dormancy and will "win a victory" despite Ronald Reagan and the conservative resurgence, a national black leader said in Seattle last night.

Rev. Herbert Daughtry, a Pentecostal minister from New York City, told more than 200 people at Langston Hughes Cultural Center that the recent reappearance of the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazi Party represents a "dying gasp" of old-order reactionary politics.

He said the new National Black United Front, which he helped form last year in New York, was organized at a time when blacks realized the gains they achieved in the 1960s were being threatened.

"Bring on Ronald Reagan, the Nazi Party and the KKK," said Daughtry, his voice booming. "When the going gets tough we're going to get tougher."

He noted that more

than 40 free black African nations have emerged since Ghana gained independence in 1957. Daughtry, 50, said that was only a dream in some black leaders' minds in the 1940s.

The National Black United Front was formed by blacks who were dissatisfied with more moderate black organizations, according to Daughtry. One of group's first missions will be to organize anti-racist rallies nationwide on April 4.

The Seattle rally will assemble at the site of the controversial proposed Central Area police precinct station, according to literature circulated before Daughtry's speech.

He said the white establishment fears the rise of black nations and the "new economic order" they represent because many of those nations can exercise power over natural resources needed by industrial nations.

"Then, along came Ron-

ald Reagan, who wants to play cowboy," he quipped of the president, noting Reagan's attempts to cut government services that affect blacks while he tries to build up military spending.

NATIONAL BLACK UNITED FRONT CALLS TOGETHER
IN CITIES ACROSS THE U.S.A. AND THE WORLD
A "MARCH AGAINST RACIST VIOLENCE"



The racist, right-wing, reactionary mood that is sweeping the United States and Europe has spawned an atmosphere, that has yielded a phenomenal increase in acts of racist and religious violence as illustrated by the abuse of police powers, the rise of the Klan and Nazis and the recent eruption

of deplorable violent racist crimes. We are urging Blacks and people of goodwill in cities across the US. and the world to come together and build massive local demonstrations on Saturday, April 4th 1981 that educate and speak out loudly and clearly against racist and religious violence.

CALL: 525-7278 FOR INFORMATION

SATURDAY - APRIL 4 - 1981

ASSASSINATED

YULANDA WARD: 1958-1980

On November 1st, Yulanda Ward, a young Black revolutionary activist, was murdered in the streets of Washington, D.C. While many of the details surrounding this killing remain unclear, the stench of the state apparatus hangs heavy around the murder. She was singled out and executed on the very weekend of a Washington, D.C. conference of the student section of the National Black United Front in whose activities she was playing a leading role.

As the first day of the conference ended, all participants were invited to a party on D.C.'s all Black Southeast side. Yulanda Ward and three companions, also NBUF activists, arrived at the party but decided not to stay as the place was very crowded. As they were returning to their car, they were met by four gunmen. According to Yulanda's companions, the assailants yelled, "Hold it, don't move—where's the cash?" Money was taken—but little else resembled a normal robbery. The four activists were separated, frisked from ankles to head, and Yulanda was grabbed by a gunman with a large weapon—possibly a .357 magnum, according to her companions. (This is hardly a typical "street" weapon.) Suddenly a blast echoed through the city streets as one of these murdering dogs fired point blank into Yulanda Ward's head. The others escaped injury. The murderers vanished into the night.

The stench of assassination was intentionally obvious. Yulanda was a widely respected woman among many throughout D.C. and elsewhere and was a leading figure among revolutionary-minded Black students. Events before and after her murder indicate that the forces of imperialism were out to get this sister.

There had been forewarnings that sights were being set on Yulanda. In the months leading up to her murder, there were two attempted break-ins to her apartment and numerous threatening phone calls telling her to stop all political work or "get hurt." Since the murder, the D.C. cops "can't find" the bullet that killed Yulanda. After the highly questionable arrest of two "suspects," Yulanda's companions—and eyewitnesses to the shooting—were not even informed of the police line-up of these men. During courtroom proceedings involving the two, a courtroom marshall attempted to eject from the room and then arrest a well known friend of Yulanda's. A special announcement was made in court: no one except police-accredited press could take notes. Then the marshall moved into the spectator area, telling Yulanda's friend "This means you," ordering an *RW* correspondent to close his notebook "*or else*," and sitting nearby to enforce the order.

Yulanda Ward's political work began in her early teens in Houston, Texas and had intensified in her years at Howard University in Washington, D.C. At the time of her death, she was active in the D.C. Rape Crisis Center and a Co-chairperson of the D.C. Citywide Housing Coalition. She was also connected with the Grassroots Unity Conference.

But it was her role in the developing movement among Black students that best exemplified Yulanda's political work. Black colleges throughout the U.S. are presently the target of sharp attacks due to the imperialist crisis. Many have become seething arenas for the fight against national oppression and sharp political struggle around

many questions throughout society generally.

This past fall, a major battle raged, centered on Black College Day (BCD). Tony Brown, a well known Black TV producer and syndicated columnist, had issued a call for "Black College Day, 1980"—a series of events capped by BCD itself to take place on September 29 in D.C. It was ostensibly an event aimed at focusing national attention on the plight of Black colleges. Brown boasted that "about a half million" would come, complete with "marching bands from the 107 predominantly Black colleges... a queen and her court drawn from the pool of Black college queens... Reagan, Carter, and Anderson are invited to speak." A paper written by Yulanda and presented for discussion at the conference on the day of her murder laid bare the real essence of BCD:

"While masquerading as a protest demonstration against the destruction of Black colleges, it was in fact an attempt by the ruling class... to harness the potentially explosive growing consciousness of Black youth and misdirect that consciousness away from raising fundamental questions about the nature of this economic and political system."

A broad array of forces had come together to expose and oppose BCD. Yulanda had played a key role in this struggle. Attention spontaneously focused on Pepsi Cola Corporation, which funded BCD and is notorious for its investments in South Africa. But more to the point—and singled out in Yulanda's paper—was the imperialist politics which were behind this event.

The struggle undertaken by these forces against BCD had an extremely significant impact. Workshops held in

the days before the 29th were turned into political battlefields as those opposed to BCD went into the sessions, agitated and won increasingly broader support. Of the thousands that participated on BCD itself, a significant section had come to understand the real nature of BCD. As a result, the Black stand-ins for Carter, Reagan and Anderson were literally booed off the stage.

The battle lines became even more sharply drawn in the aftermath of BCD. Brown lashed out in a syndicated column appearing nationwide in Black newspapers. The article targeted Yulanda and four others, describing them in detail though never mentioning them by name. The article came out six days before her murder. In the weeks before her death, Yulanda was struggling to draw the appropriate lessons from the work against BCD.

The murder of Yulanda Ward was a desperate act—an act intended to intimidate others from following a path similar to Yulanda's. The immediate response to her slaying was, however, not what had been intended. Hundreds attended memorial meetings for her in D.C. and elsewhere. Later, at the conclusion of workshops which preceded a demonstration of 2,000 women at the Pentagon on November 17, a silent march dedicated to the memory of Yulanda Ward was held in D.C. At Howard University, money was raised to reprint Yulanda's position paper in full in the press.

The despicable murder of Yulanda Ward will only accelerate the revolutionary struggle to which she devoted her life. □

RW 11-28-80

Boycott of Artists and Begins Here

Portlanders Organized for Southern African Freedom (POSAF) is part of an international campaign to boycott artists and athletes who have performed in South Africa.

POSAF is collecting local endorsements for the boycott. POSAF organizer Avel L. Mayfield said a mailing has been set to 50 Portland organizations and individuals and follow-up efforts are planned.

The boycott has grown out of a United Nations resolution in 1982 calling for an end to academic, cultural, sporting and other exchanges which are considered to give legitimacy to the South African regime and its apartheid policies.

The boycott in the U.S. was launched by the National Black United Front and TransAfrica, and has gained the support of a number of organizations in-

cluding the AFL-CIO, the Congressional Black Caucus, NAACP, Operation PUSH and the American Friends Service Committee.

Celebrities who have publicly refused to perform in South Africa include Arthur Ashe, Harry Belafonte, Bill Cosby, Paul Newman, Diana Ross, Tony Bennett, Muhammad Ali and Wilt Chamberlain.

While in Portland in August, Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South Africa Council of Churches, said, "Involvement in South Africa is a moral issue as much as it is an economic one. Don't let people get away with that baloney that they are in South Africa for our benefit. They are there to make maximum profit."

For more information on the local campaign, call Mayfield or Elizabeth Groff at 230-9427.

Skinner 11-9-83

Black convention urges unity and dedication

GRASSROOT NEWS, N.W. — This weekend Portland, Ore. hosted the Fourth Annual Convention of the National Black United Front. Afro-Americans from Chicago, Houston, New York, Washington D.C., St. Louis and Seattle grappled with issues and formulated solutions to solve some of the problems facing people of African descent here in America.

The delegation heard keynote addresses from the national chairperson of NBUF, Rev. Herbert Daughtry, Dean Derrick Bell from the University of Oregon Law School, and cultural disseminators Sonia Sanchez and Dr. Maulana Karenga.

In a prepared text, Dr. Bell updated the national delegation on the situation of Afro-Americans in the State of Oregon. "Please, do not allow these individual appointments in the State to obscure the Black unemployment rate of twenty percent as compared to less than ten percent overall. You might see a few Blacks on the streets of Portland and virtually none outside the city. But the cellblocks of the State prison contain the highest percentage of Blacks as compared to the state population of any state in the nation save our sister state of Washington."

Bell says he believes the Supreme Court's desegregation decision has affected only a small percentage of the nation's Afro-American population. "No one here could have predicted that its impact on Blacks

would have meant so much for a few and so little for so many. . . . I suggest to you that there are few Black families today who do not have blood relatives dead too soon, locked away in prison too long, or seeking with suicidal fury an escape through drugs or drink from a life of subordination and poverty which in its own way is more devastatingly destructive than the existence when the law for Blacks was taught at the end of a whip."

Bell also believes that the industrialization of the last twenty years has helped to sap the strength of the Black family. "As large numbers of Blacks migrated to the cities from rural areas, Black males were unable to find work. As a result 48 percent of the Black families with children under 18 are headed by single parent females. These households are not less appropriate for the care and raising of children. But the 1979 median income for Black female-headed households was \$6,610 as compared with \$20,000 for all families."

Bell concluded by saying, "We must speak out for justice in a climate where the laws take bread from the needy so the rich may eat cake. We must seek justice as we patiently point out the obvious: that generations of overt discrimination have rendered half our people unable to take opportunities, and without the type of remediation we bestow on the worst forms of Right

Wing governments abroad, and on every billion-dollar corporation that has bungled its way to the brink of bankruptcy at home."

The National Black United Front started as the dream of a small group in New York. The chairperson of the National BUF, Rev. Herbert Daughtry, said that in the beginning many doubted the resiliency and strength of the concept of an organization formulated to voice the concerns of the conservative, moderate, reform, radical, nationalist and revolutionary constituencies in the Black community. "In 1979, there were many who thought we would not last the year. But we have survived and prospered.

"When we study the political scene it is significant that where political gains have been made you will find a Black United Front chapter playing a key role."

The growth of NBUF has been remarkable and testifies to the willingness of Afro-Americans to now set its own course to direct their future and control the present. Daughtry says, "We started with an organization of five local chapters to twenty chapters and a presence in forty cities. So, you can tell the detractors that NBUF is here to stay."

With Unity the theme for this year's convention, Rev. Daughtry concluded his remarks with, "Forward Together, Backwards Never!"

(See related stories on pages 2 and 5)

National BUF Confab Here in July

The National Black United Front will hold its fourth annual convention in Portland at the Vancouver Avenue First Baptist Church, 3138 N. Vancouver, in July.

Scheduled to run from Thursday, July 21, through Saturday, July 23, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. each day, the convention will be based around the theme "Unity." The organization's national chairperson, Rev. Herbert Daughtry, will preside.

Featured speakers during the three-day gathering will include Derrick A. Bell, dean of the University of Oregon Law School, Sister Sonia Sanchez and Maulana Ron Karenga. In addition to workshops covering economic development, education, international affairs, organizing techniques, Black women's issues and police killings, the convention will offer cultural presentations and vendor booths.

Business sessions of the convention will include the election of national officers.

Pre-registration is required and carries a fee of \$7 per person which should be directed by Thursday, July 14, to the Black United Front, P.O. Box 3976, Portland, OR 97208.

Skinner 6-29-83



Sonia Sanchez addresses the 1983 NBUF Convention here last week. (Photo: Richard J. Brown)

Poet speaks of women, the 1960s and liberation

GRASSROOT NEWS, N.W. — The Fourth Annual Convention of the National Black United Front brought together two of our most prominent cultural activists, Brother Maulana Karenga and Sister Sonia Sanchez.

Sister Sanchez is a mother, poet, professor, playwright and author of ten books. She has the talents of the motherland along with the strength of Harriet Tubman, Fannie Lou Hamer and my grandmother who did not sell the souls of Black people down the river of racism to confirm the vulgarities that America wanted to hear about Black people. I was so awed by Sanchez's presence that I forgot to plug in my microphone. And according to delegates interviewed, her poem at the convention was among the most memorable.

In an interview I asked her how meaningful the traditional women's movement was to the Afro-Ameri-

of thing as it does now. Women are looking up and seeing the world move at a much faster pace. You see them in housing projects with dope, criminals and rapists, and you wonder why they have given up. Young black girls who are having babies are into drugs. We are dealing with a different type of motherhood. It is a whole different kind of slavery."

She also says she believes that the crisis in Black male/female relationships is not new. "It has become intensified a lot by the mass media. We must look at this problem from a historical point of view. During slavery Black women used to look at Black men secondarily. They began to look at Black men through the eyes of the master. We have got to understand how that has stayed in our residual memory. We didn't come out of slavery forgetting everything. We haven't talked about a Black woman knowing she had a

can sister. "It does not have the significance that it should have. There are things women have to do that will not be done by major organizations. There are ideas that we as women can perpetrate and push. But as a separate kind of motion or movement, no." She says that Black women were always into organizing and supporting the struggles of their sisters and brothers.

Sonia Sanchez is a survivor of the Black Liberation Movement of the 1960s. Many of her counterparts from that period of time are suggesting that we as Afro-Americans forget about that part of our history. Sanchez disagrees. "Like any other period we have got to deal with the 1960s as a continuation of the 1930s, '40s and '50s. When we deal with the 1960s you can't deal with it alone. What we did in the 1960s came about because there were people who walked before us. The 1980s must also be a continuation of the 1960s. What this country is trying to do in a very wicked manner is to say that the 1960s were very unimportant. Many people who now say that the 1960s were unimportant times became educated because other people pushed this country to a certain point which opened up the universities."

Sanchez says that America declared war on the ideas and movements of the 1960s. "They bought off some people and killed others. They tried to discredit people in all kinds of ways with rumors and infiltration. It was a complete war that went on in this country. Therefore, it seemed as if things died down when in fact they literally wiped people out along the way. This country prevented people from being seen and heard."

With more than half of the Black children in America being raised in one-parent households, Sanchez says we are dealing with a whole new kind of motherhood. "Working hard and raising children by yourself didn't mean the same kind

husband and that the white master could have her anytime."

Why don't we see the cultural and political activism in artists of the 1980s that was evident in the artists of the 1960s? "I think there is still activism by some people who are still active. Those writers spanned the '50s into the '60s. But then you have other bourgeois writers in this bourgeois society who write what America wants to hear. They will take the folklore of Black folks and the things Black people say and put it out there. It becomes exotic. They say, 'Let me read this book about you Black folks and see how you live so I can again look at you and you can reaffirm my whole idea about Black folks being exotic people.'"

Sonia Sanchez could have made a lot of money writing about Black people the way America wanted her to write about her people. "We were not out to make lots of money. We were out to put our words in the libraries of America. What happened along the way is that Black folks looked up and said 'I like this.' And that is how we made those motions and movements in this country. What we want from this country is the dignity and humanity that Black folks are supposed to have all over the world. My whole life is involved in bringing Black folks into that whole human arena."

Her advice to the aspiring young Afro-American writer: "Persevere, write and write and write. See if you can take some courses or have people around you who review your work. Send your work out regularly. Study and read everybody possible because it's important to see how other people write. Understand that you come from a long tradition of great Black writers and if it seems like you are all alone, you are not. There were people before you and there will be people who will come after you. You have got to keep our traditions alive."

Next week: Maulana Karenga.

Portland hosts BUF convention

The National Black United Front will hold its fourth annual convention in Portland, Ronnie Herndon, co-chairman of the Portland Chapter announced Wednesday.

Delegates from 40 cities will meet to discuss how to better address the needs of Black Americans.

Among the issues to be addressed are jobs, education, police brutality, prisons. Among the keynote speakers are: Dr. Derrick Bell, Dean of the University of Oregon Law School; Sonja Sanchez, prominent poet; Dr. Ron Karenga,

political theorist and educator; Dr. Herbert Daughtry, Chairman of the National BUF.

While earlier conventions adopted numerous resolutions, this convention will focus more on strategy, Herndon said. Many of the resolutions are idealistic and will not soon be attained. "There's nothing wrong with dreaming," he explained, "but let's move away from dreaming" to specific actions.

Among the specifics that will be addressed are the steps to a successful political campaign. Local BUFs figured prominently in the

election of Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago and in the primary victory of W. Wilson Goode in Philadelphia. Those strategies and action plans will be shared.

The Portland Chapter will share its successful campaign for obtaining jobs at Safeway and Fred Myers.

The Front is expanding rapidly, Herndon said. In 1980 there were four chapters, while now there are 25 chapters and organizations are developing in 15 additional cities. (Please turn to Sect. II Page 5)

PO 6-29-83

BUF conference

(Continued from Sect. I Page 1)

The BUF is also expanding its international relations—building relationships with other nations. Visitors from Grenada and African liberation movements have participated in previous conferences. The continuing oppression against Black Americans gives this country one of the worst Human Rights records in the world, Herndon said, and international support for United Nations action is being sought.

The convention will be held on July 21st to 30th at Vancouver Avenue First Baptist Church. All persons of African descent are invited to participate.



Daughtry: Critical times ahead

We're fired up and we won't take no more!

Yell it until Portland Bottling Company can hear us.

We're fired up, won't take no more! Let's say it until Portland Police can hear us.

We're fired up, won't take no more! Say it until Portland's political structure can hear us.

We're fired up, won't take no more! Let's say it until Ronald Reagan can hear it.

We're fired up, won't take no more! Let's say it until every KKK can hear us.

We're fired up, won't take no more!

Grassroot News, N.W. — So started the address of the National Black United Front's founder and chair-

person, Rev. Herbert Daughtry. Daughtry is laying the foundation for the national convention to be held in Portland in July. "As we move on into the years and as we see an intensification of reactionary and racist forces the idea of a NBUF type of organization that is mass based will grow and become more effective."

In his address, Daughtry reviewed the pitiful status of black children. "A black child in America has a one in two chance of being born in poverty. He is twice as likely as a white baby to die during the first year of life. If a black child survives his first year, the odds are against him growing up healthy, wealthy or wise. Black children are more likely to be sick and without regular health

care. They are three times more likely to be unemployed. We could go on and on, but you know the record of a nation with boastful affluence."

The Black United Front's Third Annual March Against Racist Violence will be held on Saturday, April 30th. The march begins at Alberta Park, 19th and N.E. Killingsworth at noon and proceeds to King Park, N.E. 7th and Wygant, where a rally will be held at 2:30 p.m.

Daughtry stated there are three factors which make these racist manifestations critical. "One, we have a movie star for a president. And we should have known that a movie star would become president (Please turn to page 5 column 1)

NBUF takes on the idea

GRASSROOTS NEWS, N. W. — “Essentially, what is required is that we learn to be tolerant, understanding and flexible regarding each other’s philosophies, programs and political ideologies as long as these various philosophies, programs and ideologies promote in some way the kind of fundamental cultural, political, economic and social change for Black people envisioned and championed by the National Black United Front” (Article III, Par. 3—Constitution of the National Black United Front).

Land, Power and Self-Determination

The meaning of this section of NBUF’s constitution was displayed in the workshop on Land, Power and Self-Determination where participants interviewed said three different solutions were offered to the national delegation to solve this crisis of the Black experience in America.

Omari Tahir, a citizen from the Republic of New Afrika, defined the principles of the Republic. He said, “We are fighting for five states in the South where Black people have traditionally lived and where we have been enslaved.” The five states the RNA wants seceded from America are Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana.

This concept of land incorporated in the ideology of the Republic of New Afrika, according to Tahir, raises the struggle of Afro-Americans from Civil Rights to that of Human Rights. “By emphasizing the land question we are able to stand up in the world and be recognized as a people who are colonialized.”

He said he learned this international principle of land from the Minister of the Interior for the Afrikan State of Ghana. “The number one thing he told me was, ‘As long as you are not struggling to liberate some land there is no government on the earth who can help you

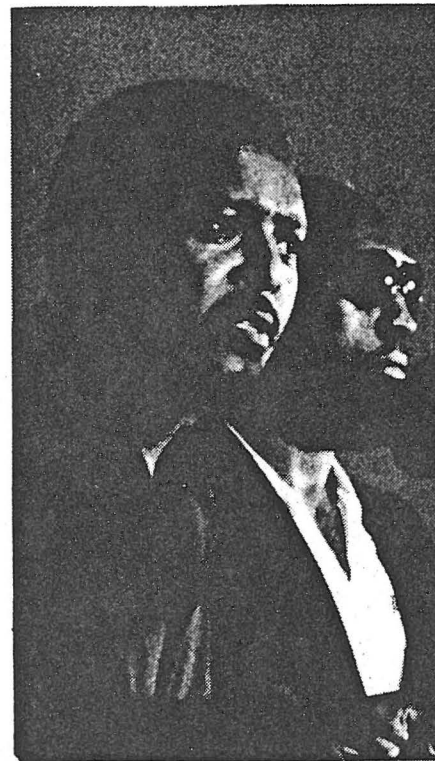


Voting on issues during a meeting.

“This proximity to our oppressor comes in many different forms. One is that Blacks have always been much more affected by the shifts in the economy. Whatever time this economy has gone into contractions, racism, which is the prime enemy of our people, has become more serious. Whatever gains Blacks have made will be taken back and it has meant that the Right Wing, which has been vicious and harsh, will become even more vicious and harsher. I don’t need to tell you we are going through that period right now.”

He says he believes that the Afro-American community in America needs to develop more confidence in itself and, most importantly, love. “If we don’t develop an undying love for our people, if we don’t develop a sense of nationalism or revolutionary Pan-Afrikaism which means a love not only for Black folks in America but for Blacks throughout the world, we can forget about land. No one is going to pay you for that struggle. The will to struggle comes from within.”

Brother Oba T’Shaka concluded by stating that the Afro-American of the 1980s occupies a unique presence historically. “We are not only an Afrikan people but a new Afrikan people, with the mixture of the experiences of America and Af-



Rev. Herbert Daughtry, National NBUF Chairperson

owned and operated food cooperatives serving low to moderate income families ever to have been established along the Atlantic seaboard. It was called Building Community Art 25-Cent Food Co-op.

“We as Afro-Americans have the

s and issues of the '80s



Bro. Oba T'Shaka



Education workshop.

The many faces of the Black United Front

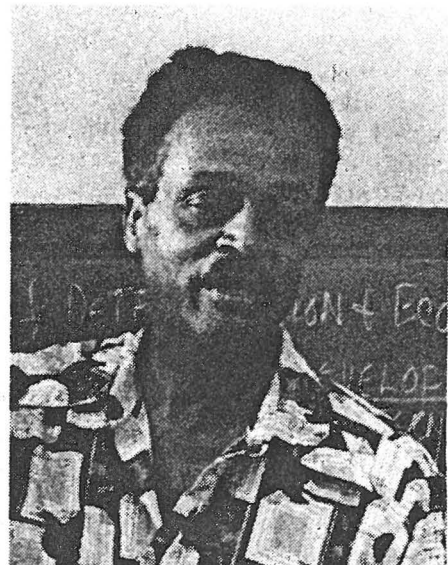
(Photos by Richard J. Brown)



Workshop on issues affecting Black women.



Joan White, NW Regional representative, makes a point.



Robert John Abrams

Tahir said this concept of land was introduced in the 20th century by Malcolm X who developed it from the Honorable Elijah Muhammad who led The Nation of Islam. "Elijah Muhammad said we must have some land to call our own because everything you need to survive on comes from the land. You can't have any type of economic system unless you have some land to base it on."

The citizens of the RNA believe the economic status of Afro-Americans in America is steadily eroding. "Afro-Americans were brought here for one thing. And that was to help develop America. America is now developed and she has no more use for the Afro-American — other than as consumers."

The Republic of New Afrika wants those five states in the Black belt South turned over to the majority of blacks who live there to create an independent government consisting of various branches of administration.

Community Love and Consolidation

Brother Oba T'Shaka, from the San Francisco chapter of NBUF and the National Coordinator for the Pan-Afrikist Secretariat, said the Black Liberation Movement is in the process of consolidation and rebuilding.

Brother T'Shaka said Afro-Americans must come to grips with their historical situation. "It is romantic for us to treat our situation as though we were living in Afrika. It is insane for us to treat our situation as though we were living in the People's Republic of China. It is romantic for us to think that a situation where Blacks are in a majority on their own land base is the same as where blacks are not on a land base that we have yet to agree on. If we think they are the same, then we have been confused about the nature of our historical situation."

T'Shaka said the nature of Afro-Americans' historical situation is, "We occupy the same economic, geographical and political space as does our oppressor. This is the reality that separates us from most of the situations in the world today. We have to look at this reality inside of a declining power. However, it is still the most powerful industrial and technological nation on earth.

evolved the only unique culture in the history of this country. We must build on the positive aspects of that culture if we are going to build a nation among our people."

Revolution

Jamila Rogers addressed the panel from the League of Revolutionary Struggle and the St. Louis chapter of NBUF. She received a silent, but respectful, reception from the assembly. "The L.R.S. is a multinational communist organization that is committed to the overthrow of the system of Monopoly Capitalism. We adhere to the principles of revolutionary thought of Marxism, Leninism and Maoism."

Although her philosophy differed from those of the other panelists, Rogers praised the concept of the NBUF. "The kinds of discussions that are going on here in Portland, Oregon are crucial in raising the theoretical level of understanding in the Black Liberation Movement. Right now, we all understand there is no singular view giving leadership to the struggle. It is important for us to understand those views, along with our differences and our unity. Because finally, it will be the masses of Black people that will determine what program of liberation we will pursue."

Rogers supports the demands of the Republic of New Afrika but hopes a program is created for those who have lived in that region who are not of Afrikan descent. And she called her Marxist, Leninist and Maoist ideology a scientific, universal principle which could be applied to the struggle of Third World people living in the United States.

Economic Independence and Development

The other workshops conducted by the National Black United Front at their Fourth Annual Convention were Police Brutality and Killings, Issues Affecting Black Women, Organizing Techniques for BUFs, and Economic Independence and Development.

The Economic Independence and Development workshop was headed by Robert John Abrams of Washington, D.C. For the past ten years Abrams orchestrated an economic symphony which resulted in one of the most successful community

economic effort to develop economic independence inside of the United States of America. We have it at every level of Black society. If we as individuals or collectively choose to we could have, at this very moment, in abundance, the goods and services that we need to support human life."

Abrams said that over fifty thousand Black people in Metropolitan Washington have chosen to control their food expenditures by joining the BCA's 25-cent Food Co-op. The first part of Abrams' experiment was the 25-cent Egg Workshop. He explained, "We distributed to over two thousand Black households over 124,000 dozens of large grade AA eggs at the unchanged price of 25 cents per dozen. This was during the time when the United States inflationary economy was experiencing the highest rate of inflation in the dairy industry. Black people did this because they chose to do so."

He said the first step to accomplish this task was taking control over the means of production. "You can control the price of the food you eat, the quality and how the food will be distributed. You can build this system on unchanged prices. Because Black people are locked into fixed incomes that only change downward. We must build an economy that reflects, embodies and uses this reality."

With the basic membership fee of 25¢, consumers were entitled to purchase a variety of fresh produce at the unchanged price of two pounds for 25¢. They were also expected to pay \$1.00 in monthly dues and pre-order and pre-pay for their food.

"We arrived at the understanding," Abrams said, "that it is extremely difficult to persuade Black people to make value judgments and decisions. You must find a way to trap people into making life decisions. We do this by creating an offer the people can't refuse. In the instance of food we produced a life trap. We produced and distributed the finest quality of food at the unchanged price of two pounds for 25¢. No person who knows he has a need for food can refuse that. By saying *I choose* to have two pounds for 25¢ of the finest food, he is participating in creating an alternative food system that affects himself, his family and all others who participated in it."

The Word of the Hour: "Unite"



*From left: Rev. John Jackson, Ronnie Herndon,
and Commissioner Charles Jordan.*

By Leroy Williamson

Former Vice Chairman of the National Black United Front Herbert Daughtry spoke Thursday at the 13th Commission's Forum at the Holiday Inn Motel before an audience of nearly 70 people. The forum was hosted by Commissioner Charles Jordan.

This was also the third convention of the National Black United Front, an activist organization that has its origin in Pan-Africanism. He cited boycotts and the Bible as weapons against racism. "The Bible must be recognized in helping to solve Blacks' problems in this country. For 20 years, churches have been relating events," according to Daughtry.

The White House and President Reagan does not recognize race problems in the United States. Since Mr. Reagan took office, more problems have existed for Blacks.

"We must have unity and work with everyone" was his theme. And we must do it together, he repeated. These are not good times for us, he expressed. but despite experiencing the worse of times, Blacks are reclaiming their power.

The National Unemployment figures for Black Adult Males are 50 percent and 60 percent for Young

Blacks. According to Daughtry, the New York times recently reported in an article that the income gap for Blacks was widening between Blacks and whites. It stated that Blacks were separate but equal.

The International Policies that are to be representing Blacks are devastating. Still we can gather inspiration from these trying times. Our forebearers had made the Free Public Education possible. The gates for opportunities has always been open.

Even though these are bad times, they are also good times because they give us hope. On the Local and National Scenes, Blacks must derive hope despite President Reagans' Policies. The minister then quoted Dr. Martin Luther King Junior as saying, "Our people worked from sun up til sun down and helped to build this nation." In other words, our people slaved.

This world does not belong to a few or a small click but it does belong to the people he echoed.

There is still hope. It doesn't matter about all the racisms or the bombs; we are going to keep straight ahead. Victory is ours as he said in his closing remarks, so let's move ahead and let's do whatever is necessary. Let us move forward but never backward.

*National Black United Front
4th Convention
July 21-23, 1983*

UNITY
ABILE

D. MOORE

**Vancouver Avenue
First Baptist Church
3138 N. Vancouver Ave.
Portland, Oregon**

Black United Front WORKSHOP SPEAKERS

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Thursday July 21, 1983

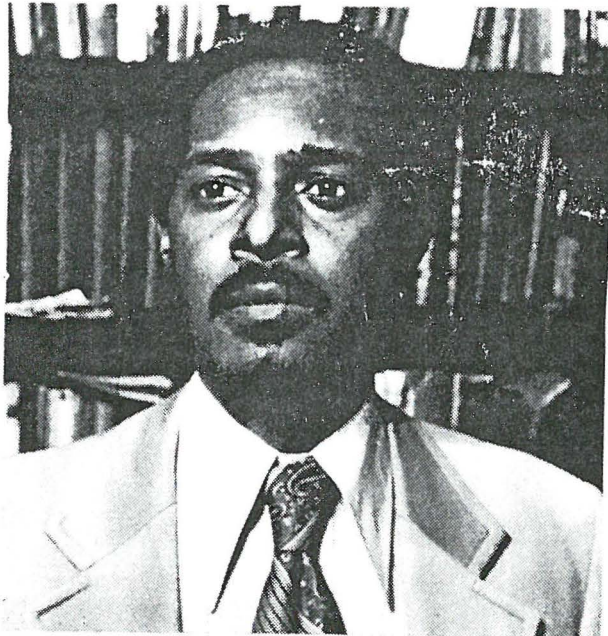
6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Opening Assembly
Speakers: Dean Derrick Bell,
Rev. Herbert Daughtry

Friday July 22, 1983

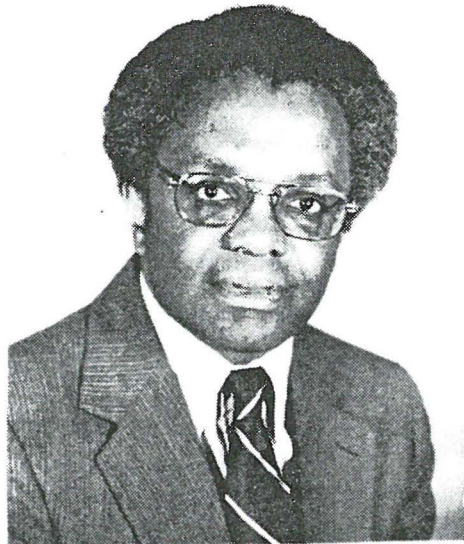
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. Speaker: Sonia Sanchez
Panel Discussion: Role of
Women In NBUF And The
Struggle For Liberation

Saturday July 23, 1983

3:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Afternoon Assembly
Speaker: Maulana Karenga



Rev. Daughtry



Dean Derrick Bell



Sonia Sanchez

- ★ ADVANCE REGISTRATION IS ENCOURAGED AND APPRECIATED.
- ★ CONVENTION REGISTRATION FEE FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS IS \$7.00.
- ★ ALL PARTICIPANTS MUST BE PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

For information call 284-9552



Maulana Karenga

believe that the attempts by our government to subvert the popular government of Nicaragua must end immediately. So does Jesse Jackson.

Whether or not Jesse Jackson actually wins the Democratic nomination, he has emerged as the most forceful and dynamic opponent to Reaganism on all fronts—the *only* forceful and dynamic opponent. Of all the campaigns, only Jesse Jackson's can further the development of a Rainbow Coalition: of an anti-Reagan mass movement of Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, women, and progressive whites. The building of a Rainbow Coalition, with a massive voter registration increase by these popular constituencies, but particularly of Blacks, is the most serious threat to the reelection of Ronald Reagan.

That's why we are asking for your contribution. As we all join together in promoting an alternative to Reaganism we can bring the necessary changes one step closer.

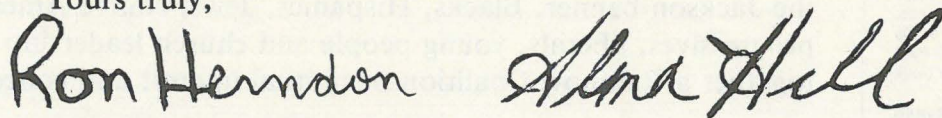
We have already raised more than \$5,000 in Oregon. We need another \$10,000 to print the literature necessary to distribute to voters. We have hundreds of volunteers, but we must have additional funds.

Your financial contribution is a strong statement of your support for this campaign. Jesse Jackson himself is enduring considerable personal risk to carry our concerns into the national spotlight. Don't let him stand alone.

You can join with us in this vital effort by returning the reply card in the enclosed envelope. We have provided return postage so that you can respond without delay.

With your help, the Rainbow can shine over Oregon. Thank you.

Yours truly,



Ron Herndon and Alma Hill
Co-chairs, Oregon Jesse Jackson for President Committee

P.S.—The State of Oregon and the Federal Government (IRS) permit taxpayers to claim income-tax credits for part of their political contributions. See the chart below to figure the actual cost to you of your donation to the Oregon Jesse Jackson for President Committee.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION INCOME TAX CREDITS

YOU GIVE:	INDIVIDUAL RETURN				JOINT RETURN			
	State Credit	Federal Credit	Total Credit	Net Cost	State Credit	Federal Credit	Total Credit	Net Cost
\$ 20	\$10	\$10	\$20	-0-	\$10	\$ 10	\$ 20	-0-
50	25	25	50	-0-	25	25	50	-0-
100	25	50	75	\$ 25	50	50	100	-0-
200	25	50	75	125	50	100	150	\$ 50
400	25	50	75	325	50	100	150	250



LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

TITLE David D'ARBEAU Ian CLARKE Antonio MONROE Elver BROWN aka NATIONAL JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE Caronage, Trinidad and Tobago	DATE OF REPORT March 15, 1982	FILE NUMBER NY03BS120017	
	CUSTOMS DISTRICT Region II		
	PERIOD OF INVESTIGATION 05/20/81 - 03/02/82		
	DATE OF ASSIGNMENT 05/20/81	CASE STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED	
	VIOLATION		

CHARACTER OF INVESTIGATION
 Alleged Movement of Weapons Between
 New York City and Trinidad and Tobago (Class II)

OFFICE OF ORIGIN AND RELATED FILE NUMBER(S)
 SAC/New York

SYNOPSIS
DETAILS OF THE INVESTIGATION:

On May 6, 1981, Source 375 New York advised the writer that four (4) male subjects from Trinidad and Tobago (T & T) arrived at John F. Kennedy International Airport aboard American Airlines Flight 584 on April 17, 1981 for a two (2) week visit with relatives and associates in the Brooklyn area.

As the subjects (abovecaptioned names) were alleged to be members of the NATIONAL JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE, a left leaning Communist ideology oriented group in Trinidad and Tobago which is presently suspected of engaging in armed revolutionary activities in Trinidad and Tobago, investigation was initiated by this office to identify alleged U.S. arms supply networks that may have been providing the NJAC with material support.

Upon departure from Trinidad and Tobago, the subjects advised the Trinidadian Government that the purpose of their visit to New York was to purchase materials consistent with their ideological bent.

The source advised that the subjects departed Trinidad with the equivalent of ten thousand (10,000) U.S. dollars, which was alleged by a confidential source to be utilized in the future purchase of small, semi-automatic arms.

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DETAILS OF THE INVESTIGATION:

Although investigation failed to disclose evidence of the aforementioned transaction, it did disclose an affiliation between members of the NATIONAL JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE, and the Reverend Herbert DAUGHTRY, Pastor of the House of the Lord Pentecostal Church, 415 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., and head of the BLACK UNITED FRONT.

As Mr. DAUGHTRY's congregation is composed of people from predominantly Caribbean environs, he frequently interjects himself in Caribbean political activities, and has been portrayed as a social activist both here, in Grenada, and in Trinidad, and he frequently assumes the position of the antagonist, battling for "oppressed people".

In this particular instance, his views are wholly consistent with those of the NJAC, the source indicated firsthand knowledge (although hearsay) of DAUGHTRY providing financial support to the NJAC, and DAUGHTRY does make frequent trips to Grenada, and Trinidad. The notion that the BUF may have been a conduit for either weapons, or funds to NJAC seemed totally plausible, and the investigation proceeded along those lines.

The organization was initially formed in May of 1966 to protest the sending of black youth to Vietnam. Those comprising the nucleus of the organization at that time were Booker T. KING, Samuel PINN, Everard MARSON, Lloyd CHOWAKA, Al Dunkin, David WALKER, and William LPTON. All parties are of record with the New York City Police Department for various offenses.

Although unclear as to the juncture at which Reverend DAUGHTRY became affiliated with the BUF, he did become a vocal, anti-government spokesman during the early 1970's.

DAUGHTRY was born in Savannah, Georgia on January 13, 1931, and is currently the bearer of U.S. passport K171546, issued May 21, 1979. His FBI number is 581777A, and his New York Police Department Bureau of Criminal Identification number is B465415.

Breakdown of arrests are belowlisted:

State - New Jersey

<u>Year</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
1947	Wayward Minor	N/A
1953	Forgery and Alteration, U.S. obligations	N/A
1953	Fugitive from Justice	N/A

DETAILS OF THE INVESTIGATION:

State - New Jersey

<u>Year</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
1954	Asaault and Robbery	N/A
1954	Robbery	N/A
Unk.	Theft and Forgery of U.S. obligations	N/A
1954	Robbery in the Medical Facility of Trenton State Prison	N/A
1955	Narcotics	

State - New York

<u>Year</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
1947	Breaking and Entering	N/A
1953	Breaking and Entering	N/A
1953	Forgery of U.S. Treasury Obligations	N/A
1953	Numbers and Policy Paraphernalia	N/A
1953	Narcotics	N/A
1954	Armed Robbery	N/A
1954	Forgery	N/A
1954	Armed Robbery	N/A

While incarcerated in New Jersey, the subject became a self-ordained Pentecostal minister.

The history of the relationship between D'ARBEAU and DAUGHTRY remains unknown to the writer, however, the source indicated that the initial contact arose from encounters between unknown Trinidadian parishioners of DAUGHTRY's church and speaking engagements by D'ARBEAU in and around New York City. This contact spawned the International Affairs Section of the BLACK UNITED FRONT.

On August 15, 1981, the writer, in the company of N.Y.P.D. Intelligence Division Detective William Hubbard, did attend the BLACK UNITED FRONT Third Anniversary celebration held at Albee Square (intersection of Bond and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn) for the purpose of hearing Ambassador Caldwell Taylor of Grenada speak.

As the BLACK UNITED FRONT was sponsoring a trip to Trinidad, and Grenada during the dates August 24th to September 8th, 1981, we (Hubbard and myself) were attempting to find out the purpose of the excursion.

DETAILS OF THE INVESTIGATION:

Brochures and intelligence gathered during the rally revealed that the Trinidad hosts for those on the BUF excursion were members of the NATIONAL JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE, and that the trip itself was to observe firsthand how Grenada "successfully brought an end to a repressive colonialist government", and to engage in activism and consciousness building in Trinidad.

Owed to the close proximity of Grenada to Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidadian confidential Customs sources revealed (to me) that Cuban Government officials were implicated in the supply of Soviet made weapons to NJAC for possible stockpiling, and utilization in the event that the November election for Prime Minister did not result in the election of D'ARBEAU. The depth of this activity was not ascertained.

Further, since the present Prime Minister, Maurice BISHOP seized power from former Prime Minister Eric GAIRY in a coup approximately two (2) years earlier, Grenada has been a staunch Cuban ally, as well as satellite. Grenada may have been a conduit for the supply of these weapons.

It was also noted that as a result of Grenada's ailing economy, which consists of their main export of nutmeg, Prime Minister BISHOP enjoys extensive financial aid which is provided by the Soviet Union, and channelled through Cuba. It was further related that D'ARBEAU, and his emissaries possessed strong ties to Mr. BISHOP, and that if elected, it was his intention to align Trinidad and Tobago with Grenada.

On September 18, 1981, the writer, accompanied by Special Agent Frank Dominguez (of this office) did visit the premises known as 103-12 126th Street, Richmond Hill, N.Y., home of Mrs. Gladys D'ARBEAU, (mother of David D'ARBEAU) for the purpose of conferring with David D'ARBEAU about his affiliations with NJAC, the PUF, and the allegation concerning the ten thousand dollars that the subject was alleged to have carried into the U.S.

Within the same time frame, (09/25/81), the writer was contacted by Ms. Jay Baker of the U.S. Department of State in Washington, D.C. regarding the status of this investigation. Her inquiry was the result of D'ARBEAU's contacting the U.S. Embassy in Port of Spain, Trinidad, and alleging that our previous visit to his mother's residence was orchestrated to harass him, and discredit his standing as a viable political candidate.

Ms. Baker was provided a synopsis of the investigation, advised of the mitigating factors, and also advised that the actual thrust of the investigation concerned alleged violations of both U.S. Neutrality and Currency Laws (22 U.S.C. 2778 and 31 U.S.C. 1059 and 1101). At this juncture, D'ARBEAU was unaware of the actual thrust of the investigation, and Ms. Baker indicated that she would maintain the content of our conversation in confidence, however, she would be

DETAILS OF THE INVESTIGATION:

mandated to reply to the Embassy telex, but would respond in non-specific fashion. She further offered to apprise me of the phraseology of her responding telex before sending it to the Embassy.

As I was contacted on the evening of September 25, 1981 by the aforementioned party, who did relate the contents of said telex, it was deemed to be adequately general in fashion so as to fulfill both the needs of State, and Customs. Further, the telex closed with a request that the contents not be divulged to D'ARBEAU.

On October 22, 1981, the undersigned was the recipient of a telecopied State Department telex which originated at the American Embassy in Trinidad.

The body of the telex revealed that (contrary to assurances) the political officer (name unknown) attached to the Embassy had discussed the contents of the previous response, as well as the true nature of the investigation with D'ARBEAU. The result was a blanket denial by D'ARBEAU to all of the allegations, as well as charges that his political opponents had manufactured the allegations to discredit him, and cast doubt on his suitability to hold public office.

The penultimate result of State's action culminated in the premature termination of this investigation, both on a prosecutorial, and intelligence level. As a result of State's disclosure, the source did not feel that he could transmit any other data in an aura of strict confidence, and declined to offer any further intelligence.

Owed to the foregoing, no legitimate objective would be fulfilled by leaving this investigation open any longer.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS: None

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY JSS/TECS: Create TECS record; alleged movement of funds and weapons between N.Y. and the Caribbean.

If encountered, thorough exam; do not detain, obtain itinerary and notify S/A Walker at FTS 668-2906.

IDENTIFYING DATA/TECS QUERY:

Dugme KAMDUN aka David D'ARBEAU 103-12 126th Street, Richmond Hill, NY 415 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, NY Smith Hill, Carenage, Trinidad Black/Male; DOB: 08/17/47 aka NATIONAL JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE/XR and BLACK UNITED FRONT/XR	Alleged	SYSIDNO Negative
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Kandia Owasu MOYO Black/Male; DOB: 03/24/50 11 Dinsley Avenue, Tacarigua, Trinidad	Alleged	SYSIDNO Negative
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Ako K. MUTOTA aka Ian CLARKE Black/Male; DOB: 08/04/53	Alleged	SYSIDNO Negative
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Antonio MONROE 1429 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, NY	Alleged	SYSIDNO Negative
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Elver BROWN 105 East 42nd Street, Brooklyn, NY	Alleged	SYSIDNO Negative
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Herbert DAUGHTRY Black/male; DOB: 01/13/31 963 Columbus Drive, Teaneck, NJ 415 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, NY U.S. Passport #: K171546 aka BLACK UNITED FRONT/XR	Alleged	SYSIDNO Negative
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Walker:el:3/15/82

CODE AND DATE	INDEXED	SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	FILED	APPROVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED
	<i>Walker</i>	<i>3/15/82</i>	<i>3/23</i>	<i>4/2</i>			
SURNAME	SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	INDEXED	FILED	APPROVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED
	<i>Walker</i>	<i>M. (unclear)</i>	<i>(unclear)</i>	<i>(unclear)</i>			
CODE AND DATE	SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	INDEXED	FILED	APPROVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED
SURNAME							