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press conference in the conference room of the Capitol Building held by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING who had also been in the visitors gallery, but in a different section. After KING's press conference subject shook hands with him and briefly exchanged greetings.

VII. RELATIONSHIP WITH CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS AND LEADERS

A. General

At his press conference on March 12, 1964, at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City, MALCOLM X exclaimed that he did not believe that co-existence between the white and Negro race would ever come about. He also classified as "counterfeit" the 1964 Civil Rights Bill under consideration at that time by the United States Congress, since it failed to offer anything to the Negro in the North.

The March 27, 1964 edition of "The New York Times" contained an article on page 10 which reflected that subject indicated he favored passage of the Civil Rights Bill by the United States Senate without amendment, but forecast that enforcing it would lead to violence. Nor would it solve the Negro problem "because you can't legislate good will - that comes only by education".

The March 29, 1964 edition of the "Chicago Sun American" contained an article on page 22 that subject would support other Negro leaders in their quest of Civil Rights although he favors desegregation. He wants separation not integration. He will support Civil Rights leaders and when they find that Civil Rights is not the answer he will push for separation.

B. Possible Support

At the press conference held by MALCOLM X on March 12, 1964, in the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City, he announced that on March 14, 1964, at Chester, Pennsylvania, he would meet with civil rights leaders STANLEY BRANCHE of Chester, Pennsylvania, Reverend MILTON GALAMISON of Brooklyn, New York, and Mrs. GLORIA RICHARDSON of Cambridge, Maryland.

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C- [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that a civil rights conference was scheduled to be held on March 14, 1964, at the Eastern Light Masonic Lodge, 815 West 33rd Street, Chester, Pennsylvania. Among those who would attend are Negro entertainer DICK GREGORY, MALCOLM X and Reverend MILTON GALAMISON of New York City, and GLORIA RICHARDSON of Cambridge, Maryland.

On March 24, 1964, MALCOLM X was the guest on the "Bob Kennedy Show" over radio station WBZ in Boston, Massachusetts from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

During the interview MALCOLM X advised that on February 14, 1964, he attended a civil rights conference in Chester, Pennsylvania. Also at this conference were Negro entertainer DICK GREGORY and civil rights leaders Reverend MILTON GALAMISON of New York City, GLORIA RICHARDSON of Cambridge, Maryland, STANLEY BRANCHE of Chester, Pennsylvania, and (LAWRENCE) LANDRY of Chicago, Illinois. According to MALCOLM X, this group formed an organization known as "ACT." Although the initials mean nothing, the group is designed to act anytime, anywhere to bring about results in the civil rights effort. MALCOLM X claimed that this group is not committed to passive resistance. The chairman of this group is Mr. LANDRY who headed the school boycott in Chicago.

67D [REDACTED] described subject as one of the principal advisers of ACT.

The New York "Daily News," of March 16, 1964, contained an article on page 3 which reflected that MALCOLM X had offered his support to the New York City school boycott. Reverend MILTON GALAMISON leader of the boycott when asked if he would accept MALCOLM X's support replied, "We operate on a philosophy of non-violence. If he wants to support us under these rules he can."

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[REDACTED] the second boycott of New York City public schools was held that date by the Citywide Committee for Integrated Schools, which is headed by Reverend MILTON GALAMISON, Pastor of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York. Among the speakers at the boycott demonstration were: Reverend GALAMISON; United States Congressman from Harlem ADAM CLAYTON POWELL; Negro comedian DICK GREGORY; Civil Rights Leader Mrs. GLORIA RICHARDSON, of Cambridge, Maryland; and MALCOLM X.

The March 28, 1964 edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," page 35 contained an article which reflected that MALCOLM X had been invited to speak at a rent strike rally held by the Harlem Community Council on Housing, at 32 West 118th Street, New York City. Date of meeting not shown. The article indicated that MALCOLM X had been invited to speak by JESSE GRAY, leader of that group.

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[REDACTED] that [REDACTED] had been the organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party, USA; but this position terminated during November, 1958.

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[REDACTED] advised on [REDACTED] is friendly to the Communist Party.

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[REDACTED] that at the MMI open rally held in the Audubon Ballroom, New York City, on March 29, 1964, one DON FREEMAN, Director, of the African-American Institute of Cleveland, Ohio, was introduced and in a brief speech indicating that he and others were prepared to "get behind MALCOLM X in the Negroes' struggle for freedom."

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b7D [REDACTED] at the MMI Rallies held in New York City on March 22, 1964, and April 12, 1964, JESSE GRAY of the Harlem Community Council on Housing was one of those present and introduced to the audience by MALCOLM X.

b7D On [REDACTED] at the MMI Rally held in New York City on April 12, 1964, GLORIA RICHARDSON, Negro Civil Rights Leader of Cambridge, Maryland, was present and was introduced to the audience by MALCOLM X.

b7D On [REDACTED] at the MMI Rally held in New York City on April 5, 1964, Mrs. WILLIE MAE MALLORY was present and introduced to the audience by MALCOLM X.

b7D [REDACTED] advised on [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED] was an organizer of the Harlem CP as of March, 1959.

The February 29, 1964 edition of the "New York Herald Tribune", a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 9, captioned Monroe, North Carolina.

This article reflected that Mrs. WILLIE MAE MALLORY of New York City, was sentenced to 16 to 20 years in Superior Court, Monroe, North Carolina, following the conviction of her and three others for the kidnapping of a white couple after an interracial disturbance in 1961. State's evidence indicated she was the ringleader of the incident.

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[REDACTED] that  
WILLIE MAE MALLORY was out on bond.

### C. Other Reactions

The March 11, 1962 edition of the "New York Journal American," on page 2 contained an article which reflected that JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, and WHITNEY YOUNG, Head of the National Urban League, downgraded the influence in the Negro community of MALCOLM X and other black supremacists. They stated the goals of MALCOLM X did not mesh with the overall civil rights effort since the latter are pledged to integration and not separation, and their modus-operandi is non-violence.

The March 15, 1964 edition of the "New York Herald Tribune," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article which reflected that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference denounced the suggestion of MALCOLM X that Negroes form rifle clubs to defend themselves as "a grave error," and an "inefficient and immoral approach."

The March 21, 1964 edition of "The New Crusader," page 5, quotes New York Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL as saying that MALCOLM's plan to arm Negroes is "totally and completely wrong." He predicted failure for MALCOLM since he is dedicated to separation, while the entire civil rights movement is for desegregation.

The April 26, 1964 edition of the "New York Herald Tribune," contained an article on page 10, relative to the racial situation by former professional baseball player JACKIE ROBINSON. In a prelude to the article, ROBINSON was described as a "loud and influential voice in the Negro battle for equal rights" who is bitterly opposed to the forces fighting civil rights legislation in Congress, and equally opposed to irresponsible Negro leadership and tactics.

In the article, Mr. ROBINSON wrote that he could not understand why the national "white" press in reporting on civil rights and racial matters persisted in "glorifying on their front pages the very persons they condemn in their editorials."

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Mr. ROBINSON cited MALCOLM X as an outstanding example of this reporting and he then made the following comments on MALCOLM X:

"Mr. X., as he is projected by what we regrettably call the 'white press,' doesn't even exist. As Dick Gregory has said, Malcolm was 'invented' by the people who edit big newspapers, control big television and radio and publish big newspapers and magazines.

"Malcolm has big audiences, but no constructive program. He has big words, but no records on deeds in civil rights. He is terribly militant on soapboxes on street corners of Negro ghettos. Yet, he has not faced Southern police dogs in Birmingham as Martin Luther King has done, nor gone to jail for freedom as Roy Wilkins and James Farmer have done, nor led a March on Washington as A. Philip Randolph did, nor brought about creative dialogue between business and civil rights leaders as Whitney Young does daily.

"In fact, here is a man who has been exposed and disowned by the very organization which he had so eloquently espoused - the Black Muslims. In spite of all this, Mr. X receives more publicity in national media than is given to all the responsible Negro leaders we have mentioned above. White colleges flood him with speaking engagement offers. You can count on one hand Negro colleges which have invited him if there are any.

"It is the function of media to report, yes. But the Malcolm X image has been distorted rather than reported; distorted so that many whites imagine that Malcolm has a popular following; distorted so that a number of whites and colored people, more concerned with public attention than with civil rights, more hungry for headlines than for jobs and justice, have suddenly reached for mantles of leadership which they are not prepared to wear."

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VIII. RELATIONSHIP WITH SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

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A. General

At the press conference held on March 12, 1964, in the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City, MALCOLM X was asked by an unknown newsman if his new organization would accept financial support from a known Communist group.

MALCOLM X replied by telling a story in which he indicated that if he were the prisoner of a wolf, he would accept release from captivity by any source.

When the newsmen present unanimously exclaimed that this meant his answer was "yes" MALCOLM X denied this and said, "I only told you a story about a wolf."

B. Possible Support

1. Workers World Party

67D [redacted] advised that at a forum held in the headquarters of the Workers World Party (WWP), 46 West 21st Street, New York City, on March 13, 1964, an unknown speaker commented on the recent remarks and position of MALCOLM X, citing them as the only right decision made by a Negro leader. The speaker stated that the WWP will offer its support to MALCOLM X, but knowing his feeling towards whites, would not participate physically, but would assist him with its newspaper stories.

A characterization of the WWP is included in the appendix of this report.

2. Socialist Workers Party

67D On [redacted] that at a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) [redacted] a discussion was held as to the practical aspects of establishing contact with MALCOLM X's new movement.

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The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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[REDACTED] MALCOLM X was the invited featured speaker at a meeting sponsored by the MLZ held at Palm Gardens, 310 West 52nd Street, New York City, on April 8, 1964. MALCOLM X spoke on "Human Rights." (See page 46)

C. Apparent Non-Support

1. Communist Party, USA

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised that at a meeting

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[REDACTED] MALCOLM was described as a "phony adventurer."

LX. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Arrest

The March 17, 1964 edition of "The New York Times" contained an article on page 24 which reflected that subject was given a speeding ticket on March 6, 1964, for travelling 55 miles per hour in a 45 mile per hour zone on the Triboro Bridge, New York City. The ticket was issued by Patrolman DA GIARAPUTO of Motorcycle Squad Number 4, NYCPD.

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On March 16, 1964, subject appeared in Manhattan Traffic Court and pleaded not guilty before Judge LARRY M. BETRANO, and trial was scheduled for May 19, 1964.

The article went on to state that subject "said with a grin" that the Patrolman who issued the ticket was a "prejudiced cop".

On [REDACTED] advised that subject failed to appear for trial on the speeding charge on that date, and a warrant for his arrest was issued by Part 5B of the Manhattan Traffic Court. The warrant will be held for two weeks and a warning notice sent to subject. If he fails to appear within two weeks the warrant will then be executed.

The May 22, 1964 edition of "The New York Times", contained an article on page 22 which reflected that the warrant for subject's arrest on a speeding charge was vacated on May 21, 1964, when his attorney (unnamed) appeared in court and explained that subject was out of the country on May 19, 1964.

B. Alleged Threat Against Subject's Life

The March 21, 1964 edition of the New York "Amsterdam News" contained an article on page 50 which reflected that subject claimed that officials at NOI Mosque Number 7 had tried to persuade NOI members that he was insane after his suspension in December, 1963. After these NOI officials believed they had turned enough NOI members against him, subject alleged that they sent a brother out to kill him in cold blood during February 1964, but because truth was stronger than falsehood the brother did not believe the charge and instead of killing him told him of the plot and of the actions of NOI officials. Subject claimed that when he demanded an opportunity to refute these charges before NOI Mosque Number 7 his request was refused.

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[REDACTED] had no information to indicate that an attempt was ever made or contemplated against the life of subject by members of the NOI, and that subject had never made such a complaint [REDACTED]

C. Association With Sports Figures

1. Heavyweight Boxing Champion CASSIUS CLAY

The January 25, 1964 edition of the New York "Amsterdam News," contained an article on page 1 that subject and his family were in Miami, during the past week vacationing as the guests of Heavyweight Boxing Contender CASSIUS CLAY.

The February 1, 1964 edition of the New York "Amsterdam News" contained a photograph on page 1 of subject, his wife BETTY, and their three daughters sitting together with CASSIUS CLAY in Miami, Florida.

The March 20, 1964 edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" contained an article on page 6 which reflected that subject was in Miami Beach, Florida, presumably to attend the heavyweight boxing championship fight between CASSIUS CLAY and SONNY LISTON.

The March 9, 1964 edition of the "New York Post" contained an article on page 4 which reflected that subject, who had broken with the NOI, had stated that he would not take CASSIUS CLAY with him out of the NOI. The article indicated that subject was generally accredited with CLAY's joining the NOI

The March 10, 1964 edition of the "New York Journal American" contained an article on page 1 which reflected that CASSIUS CLAY indicated he would not leave the NOI to follow subject.

The May 18, 1964 edition of the "New York Post" contained an article on page 4, datelined "Accra, Ghana". This article indicated that the allegiance of CASSIUS CLAY to Rebel Muslim Leader MALCOLM X seemed to be over. The article indicated that during the separate African tours of subject and CASSIUS CLAY they met in Morocco on April 17, 1964 and CLAY made the following remarks concerning subject:

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"Man did you get a look at him? Dressed in that funny white robe and wearing a beard and walking with a cane that looked like a prophet's stick? Man, he's gone so far out he's out completely." Then, turning to HERBERT MUHAMMAD, the son of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, who is accompanying CLAY on his African tour, CLAY stated "doesn't that just go to show that Elijah is the most powerful? Nobody listens to that Malcolm anymore."

2. Cleveland Brown Professional Football Player  
JIMMY BROWN

On [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Florida, advised that during the period prior to the CASSIUS CLAY - SONNY LISTON heavyweight boxing fight on February 27, 1964, MALCOLM X stayed at the Hampton House Motel and Villas, 4200 Northwest 27th Avenue, Miami, Florida. While there he was in contact and spoke with JIMMY BROWN of the Cleveland Browns Professional Football team.

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D. Efforts by NOI to Evict Subject from Residence

As reflected in Section 1, Part A, above, subject resides with his family at 23-11 97th Street, East Elmhurst, Queens, New York.

[REDACTED] advised that after ELIJAH MUHAMMAD learned that subject had broken with the NOI on March 8, 1964, he instructed [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] to tell subject that he must give up his residence which is owned by the NOI. Xu

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C

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] sent the following letter under date of March 10, 1964 to subject: Xu

"...Dear Brother Malcolm,

"You have several items such as letters, Mosque film, Negro documents, etc., relative to the Muslims and their affairs... the laborers and believes hereby request your cooperation in turning these items over to Muhammad's Mosque #7 immediately. Xu