

NY 105-8999

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject's answer and counterclaim was filed by the law firm of Sutton and Sutton, 135 West 125th Street, New York City. U

61D On June 3, 1964, [redacted] advised that the trial on the above matter scheduled for that date had been postponed to June 15, 1964. U

The April 18, 1964 edition of the New York "Amsterdam News" contained an article on page 1 relative to the above eviction proceedings and identified the NOI attorney as JOSEPH WILLIAMS, and the attorney for subject as PERCY SUTTON. *Nation of Islam*
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U.S.A.

E. Finances

61D [redacted] advised that in speaking of subject and his suspension from the NOI ELIJAH MUHAMMAD had stated that he has helped subject since the latter was released from prison and had been giving subject \$1,000 per month. X U

F. Foreign Travel

61D On April 13, 1964, [redacted] advised that at the MMI public rally held in New York City on April 12, 1964, subject announced he would leave during the next week for a tour of Africa.

61D [redacted] New York City, advised that one "Shabazz" departed John F. Kennedy International Airport New York City, aboard their flight number 401 at 7:00 p.m., April 13, 1964. U

This flight was to Frankfurt, Germany, where "Shabazz" was scheduled to make connections for Cairo, Egypt, with Middle East Airlines. "Shabazz" would depart Frankfurt aboard flight number 788 of the latter airline at 5:35 p.m., April 14, 1964, due to arrive in Cairo at 10:55 p.m., April 14, 1964.

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The April 18, 1964 edition of the New York "Amsterdam News," a Negro newspaper published weekly in New York, New York, contained an article on page 1 relative to the foreign travel of MALCOLM LITTLE.

The article indicated that prior to leaving for Africa, LITTLE had told this paper that the purpose of his trip was to "get spiritual strength" through a visit to the Muslim holy city of Mecca in Egypt.

According to the article, LITTLE stated that in addition to Egypt, he planned to spend a month touring other African countries, including Sudan, Kenya, Zanzibar, Congo, Nigeria, Ghana and Mali.

The article further indicated that according to LITTLE, he was given a free ticket to Egypt as a Muslim convert, and that the remainder of his trip was financed by members of his religious congregation.

On [redacted] New York,

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[redacted] New York, advised that on April 7, 1964, ticket number 0774204424 was purchased for one "M. El Shabazz" by [redacted]. The ticket was a round trip ticket from New York to Africa and return, and the cost of \$1,300.80 was paid in cash by [redacted] at the time of purchase.

The itinerary of the ticket is as follows:

New York to Frankfurt, to Cairo, to Jodda, to Cairo, to Khartoum, to Nairobi, to Lagos, to Accra, to Algiers, to New York.

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[redacted] advised that according to [redacted] "M. El Shabazz" was very much interested in going to Conakry, Guinea, [redacted] was unable to book passage for that point since there is no air service to Conakry.

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[redacted] also advised that [redacted] had a prior reservation for himself from New York to Cairo, departing New York on Lufthansa German Airlines. She advised that [redacted] indicated that he and "M. El Shabazz" would leave together.

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[REDACTED] advised on April 23, 1964, that the ticket for "M. El Shabazz" which was paid for in cash [REDACTED] was purchased with [REDACTED] money or with money given him by "M. El Shabazz", and was definitely not purchased by the government of the United Arab Republic (UAR). [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] known to be quite wealthy. He further advised that the trip to Jedda is in reality a pilgrimage to Mecca, which must be made before April 27, 1964. He also advised that from experience in attempting to book air space to Jedda for Moslems in America, that the only way reservations can be made from Cairo to Jedda is through the UAR Government, and space is not available unless the party is sponsored for the trip, usually by [REDACTED] the Islamic Institute in Washington, D. C.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b1

On April 14, 1964, [REDACTED] New York City, advised that one [REDACTED] departed on their flight 401 on April 13, 1964, the same flight utilized by "Shabazz". In addition, the flight manifest reflected that [REDACTED] and "Shabazz" were the only passengers on that flight who had connecting reservations at Frankfurt, Germany, for Cairo, Egypt, aboard Middle East Airlines flight number 788 on April 14, 1964.

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On May 21, 1964, Supervising Inspector JOHN ADAMS, INS, John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, New York, advised that subject, using the name MALIK EL SHABAZZ arrived [REDACTED]

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at 4:25 p.m. that date aboard Pan American Flight 115 from Paris, France. He had passport number C294275 and his destination was 23-11 97th Street, East Elmhurst, Queens, New York.

The May 22, 1964 edition of "The New York Times" contained an article on page 22 which reflected that subject held a press conference on May 21, 1964, in the Hotel Theresa in New York City. Subject claimed that he had received pledges of support from unnamed new African nations for placing charges of discrimination against the United States before the United Nations. He stated this would compel the United States to face the same charges as South Africa and Rhodesia.

Statements by Subject on Tour

The May 2, 1964 edition of "The New York Times" contained an article on page 56, datelined "Beirut, Lebanon". This article indicated that subject had charged in Beirut on April 30, 1964, that American Negroes were living in modern slavery and that only a minority of Negroes believed in non-violence.

The May 8, 1964 edition of the "New York Post", contained an article on page 3 which indicated that subject in a letter to friends in New York City claimed that he had found some white people he liked. He claimed he had met blonde, blue-eyes fellow worshipers of ALLAH who convinced him that some white people, at least those believing in ALLAH, can cease to judge others in terms of the differences in their color. He stated that during his tour of Africa he felt no racial animosity toward Islamic whites and he sensed no hostility on their parts.

The March 13, 1964 edition of the "New York Post", contained an article on page 2, datelined "Accra, Ghana," which stated that MALCOLM in a news conference in Accra, urged African nations to take the question of United States racial segregation to the United Nations.