

Huey Newton

FBI File #HQ 105-165429

Section 19

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Campbell	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Marshall	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

NR 013 SF CODE

7:56PM NITEL 6-21-72 MH

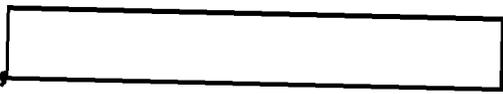
TO: ACTING DIRECTOR (105-165429) (ATTN: DID)
LOS ANGELES

FROM: SAN FRANCISCO (157-1203) (P) IP

HUEY P. NEWTON, EM - BPP (KBE).

11-18-91 9803-ADD/BCE/jr
#365,833

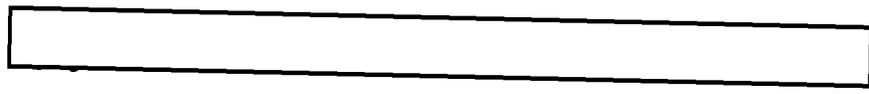
SOURCE ADVISED NEWTON



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RETURNED TO NEWTON'S APARTMENT LATE EVENING OF JUNE TWENTY,
LAST.

ADMINISTRATIVE:



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END

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~~ER WSSSSSS~~

MXW FBI WASH DCL XXXXX HOLD

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 27, 1972

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

~~HUEY PERCY NEWTON~~

~~BOBBY GEORGE SEALE~~

[Large Redacted Area]

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Set forth hereafter is background data regarding
Davis, Newton and Seale.

Class. & Ext. By SP 5RJC/KFA
Reason FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 6-27-97

100-439922
105-165429
105-137683

[Redacted] (c)

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1 - Foreign Liaison Desk (Route through for review)

RWH:aso (9)

11-18-97
CLASSIFIED BY 9803-RDD/BCE/jm
DECLASSIFY ON: 6, 1
#365,833

Delivered to Washington, D. C., representative
on 6/22/72 by [Redacted]

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60 JUL 5 1972

Classified by R652
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 30
Date of Declassification Indefinite

AUG 27 1977

NOT RECORDED
42 JUN 29 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439922-360

[REDACTED]
Haley Percy Newton;
Bobby George Seale

"My decision to join the Che-Lumumba Club, a militant, all-Black collective of the Communist Party, flowed directly from my belief that the only path of liberation for Black people is the one which leads towards the complete and total overthrow of the capitalist class and all its various instruments of suppression."

"The Che-Lumumba Club is concerned with the task of organizing Black people around their immediate needs but at the same time of creating an army of freedom fighters which will overthrow our enemies."

("The People's World"
February 27, 1971)

"My decision to join the Communist Party was predicated in part on the ties the party has established with revolutionary movements throughout the world."

("Tricontinental 63"
July, 1971)

[redacted]
Huey Percy Newton;
Bobby George Seale

HUEY PERCY NEWTON

Newton is a cofounder of the extremist Black Panther Party and currently carries the titles Supreme Commander and Servant of the People.

In October, 1967, after being stopped on a traffic violation, Newton shot and killed one officer and wounded another of the Oakland, California, Police Department. After being unsuccessfully tried on the charge three times, the case was dismissed.

In October, 1971, Newton traveled to the People's Republic of China and petitioned Chairman Mao Tse-tung to negotiate with President Richard Nixon for the freedom of oppressed peoples of the world.

In April, 1972, Newton was arrested after directing his [redacted] to pistol-whip an Oakland, California, disc jockey and then joining [redacted] in beating and kicking the victim. Charges in this matter are still pending.

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The violent and revolutionary philosophy of Newton and the Black Panther Party is apparent in statements attributed to Newton:

"... It is important for the party to show the people how to go about a revolution."

("The Black Panther"
May 4, 1968)

"We were forced to build America and if forced to, we will tear it down. The immediate result of this destruction will be suffering and bloodshed."

("The Black Panther"
February 17, 1969)

[REDACTED]
Huey Percy Newton;
Bobby George Seale

Newton announced the Black Panther Party would commit an undisclosed number of troops to the National Liberation Front in order to show solidarity and help the Vietnamese people fighting the United States.

(San Francisco, California,
Press Conference
August 5, 1970)

"We are not alone ... We have allies everywhere ... People all over the world are rising up, the high tide of revolution is about to sweep the shores of America."

("The Black Panther"
August 21, 1970)

"We're very interested in making a new world and a new society. We're willing to do anything possible ... within the system with ambitions of revolutionizing the system and destroying it."

(KGO-TV, San Francisco,
California
January 30, 1972)

[REDACTED]
Huey Percy Newton;
Bobby George Seale

BOBBY GEORGE SEALE

Seale is the other cofounder of the Black Panther Party and presently acts as the organization's chairman.

In April, 1969, Seale was arrested in Chicago, Illinois, for violation of the Federal Antiriot Act after his involvement in demonstrations disrupting the Democratic National Convention. In May, 1969, Seale was charged with complicity in the torture-slaying of a Black Panther Party member suspected of being a police informant. Seale was not convicted of either charge.

The extremist philosophy as expounded by Seale is also to be found in his public comments:

"Black people must pool all their guns and destroy the white pigs and take community control at the point of a gun."

(New York, New York, Rally
July 23, 1968)

Seale described the whole system (in the United States) as rotten and one that should be destroyed. He boasted the Black Panthers had machine guns and mentioned training 14-year-olds in the use of firearms.

(Berkeley Speech
September 29, 1968)

Seale spoke of killing any racist police who interfered with any Panther and said, if necessary, San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto would be shot too.

(San Francisco, California,
Rally
November 8, 1968)

[REDACTED]
Huey Percy Newton;
Bobby George Seale

Seale spoke of disrupting the Government and economics of the country. He advocated using anything possible to effect these disturbances and advised the Panthers to create chaos and disturbances of all types.

(Black Panther Party Retreat
in San Francisco-Oakland,
California, Area
November 16, 1968)

"... Black Americans are united in a common struggle with the Vietcong to defeat racist oppression. The common goal was to overthrow the avaricious businessman, the demagogic politician, and the pig police forces of the world...."

(Toronto, California,
"Globe and Mail"
December 2, 1968)

"... We declare a solidarity pact of third world revolutionaries, as well as 'mother country' radicals to wage a violent insurrection by which the people will overthrow the ruling class...."

(Berkeley, California,
Press Release
March 4, 1969)

Seale claimed racism was part of capitalism and the only solution was revolution with weapons.

(Helsinki University
Helsinki, Finland
March 21, 1969)

[Redacted]

Huey Percy Newton;
Bobby George Seal

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"We have access to all the guns we want and will kill
any pig that gives us trouble."

(Ann Arbor, Michigan
December 9, 1971)

[Redacted]

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ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

6/20/72

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBullets 1/25/72 and 5/12/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Eat of Me: I Am the Savoir" by ARNOLD KEMP. "What Black Politicians Are Saying" By DR. NATHAN WRIGHT, SENATOR EDWARD BROOKE. "To Die for the People" by HUEY P. NEWTON. "Garvey and Garveyism" by AMY JACQUES GARVEY.

[Handwritten initials]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-97 BY 9803-RDD/BCE/SM
#365,833

ORIGINAL FILED IN

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Encls. 4)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

105-165471-
NOT RECORDED
45 JUN 27 1972

137
54 JUL 11 1972

- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Bates _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Campbell _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Dalbey _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
- Mr. Ponder _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

NR 012 SF CODE

1106PM NITEL 7-10-72 MXG

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR

FROM: SAN FRANCISCO (157-1203)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-18-97 BY 9903 RDD/BCE/AM
#365,833

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HUEY P. NEWTON, EM-BPP; [REDACTED] EM-BPP.

ON JULY TEN, INSTANT, HUEY P. NEWTON, MINISTER OF DEFENSE,
AND HIS BODYGUARD, [REDACTED], APPEARED IN MUNICIPAL COURT,
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, BEFORE JUDGE BROUSSAND IN CONNECTION WITH
LOCAL ASSUALT CHARGES.

DATE OF TRAIL WAS SET FOR AUGUST SEVENTEEN, NEXT. SUBJECT
REPRESENTED BY [REDACTED] WHO REQUESTED A DISCOVERY
MOTION AND IT WAS GRANTED.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED AT THIS TIME.

SAN FRANCISCO WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT ACTIVITIES OF TRAIL.

END

WASH HOLD

REC-55

EX-100

JUL 13 1972

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 10048

2"cc to [REDACTED] ISD
Adm. data deleted"
7-12-72
wcp/wel

JUL 20 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165429)

DATE: 7/11/72

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-5552)(P)

SUBJECT: HUEY P. NEWTON
EM - BPP (KBE)
OO: San Francisco

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-R00/BCE/SM
#365833

Re Los Angeles teletype dated 6/20/72, and San Francisco teletype dated 6/21/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), captioned as above, with two copies of an FD-376 stapled thereto. Two copies each of LHM are enclosed for San Francisco and New York.

By separate communication Los Angeles will furnish the Bureau with a tape of NEWTON's televised comments of 6/20/72.

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Source One
Source Two
Page.
Source Three



Information furnished by sources contained in the enclosed LHM is classified confidential because the unauthorized disclosure of either the information or identity of sources would be detrimental to the national defense.

2-ISD
1-SS
R/S
7/20/72
1-806
RWH/fab

- 2 - Bureau (Encls 5)(RM)
- 2 - New York (Encls 2)(RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (Encls 2)(RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

REC-3

RHR/lkp
(8)

JUL 17 1972



5010-108

57 JUL 4 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INT. SEC.

739

LA 157-5552

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles will identify the subscribers to telephone numbers called in Los Angeles and tape the audio portion of NEWTON's interview to be broadcast on 7/16/72. This will be disseminated at that time.

LA 157-5552

NON-SYMBOLIC SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Source Two is



b6
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LA 157-5552
In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. BU 105-165429

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

July 11, 1972

RE: HUEY P. NEWTON

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803-R00/BCE/JM
ON 11-18-97

366,833

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)

Enclosure(s) (Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024
July 11, 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

HUEY P. NEWTON

Unless otherwise indicated, the following sources have provided reliable information in the past.

Source One advised that Huey P. Newton, Black Panther Party (BPP) leader, had planned to fly to Los Angeles on June 16, 1972, about 4:30pm, to attend a party at the residence of Herbert Magidson, 1450 Carla Ridge Road, Beverly Hills, California.

The BPP is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government.

Herbert Magidson has provided support to the BPP in the form of donated goods.

The purpose of the party was to celebrate Newton's recent book entitled "To Die For The People."

Source One also advised that Newton's secretary, Gwen Fountaine, had made arrangements for Newton to be interviewed on a television program entitled "Big Question," which is broadcast in Los Angeles, on KCOP-TV, Channel 13. Source One advised that the taping of this program was to be held on June 20, 1972.

Source One further advised that Newton would be accompanied to Los Angeles by Fountaine and his bodyguard,

DECLASSIFIED BY 2650 YED
ON AUG 27 1977

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF all information

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DATE 8/24/77 WES/pjt

ENCLOSURE 105-165429 739

HUEY P. NEWTON

Source Two advised that Huey Newton [redacted] and [redacted] then registered at 4:50pm on June 19, 1972, listing the following information:

Huey P. Newton
881 - 47th Street
Oakland, California
Arrival June 19, 1972
Room 390
Rate \$42
Departure June 23, 1972

[redacted]

Remarks - with Newton

[redacted]

[redacted]

Newton

Source Two advised that while Newton's party was

[redacted]

Telephone numbers called from these rooms were:

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HUEY P. NEWTON

300	June 18, 1972	(415) 653-0315
300	June 17, 1972	[REDACTED]
306	June 18, 1972	(415) 532-6566
306	June 18, 1972	(415) 653-0814
300	June 19, 1972	(213) 532-7103
300	June 19, 1972	(415) 273-5185
306	June 19, 1972	(415) 465-5220
306	June 19, 1972	(415) 532-6566
300	June 19, 1972	(212) 751-2600 (2)
300	June 19, 1972	(415) 893-1016

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Source Two also advised that Newton checked out of Rooms 390 and 388 on June 20, 1972. Newton's party utilized \$130 worth of restaurant services and \$3 worth of telephone service while rooms cost \$82 for a total of \$215.

Telephone numbers called from these rooms were:

<u>Room</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>
390	June 19, 1972	(415) 841-1134
388	June 19, 1972	(213) 663-3331
388	June 19, 1972	(213) RE2-3420
390	June 20, 1972	(415) 465-5220
390	June 20, 1972	(415) 893-8069

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HUEY P. NEWTON

390 June 20, 1972 (415) 654-8332
388 June 20, 1972 (415) 532-6566

One June 20, 1972, Newton appeared on KABC-TV, Channel 7, morning talk show, "Ralph Story." Newton was interviewed for approximately five minutes. A recording of the interview was made by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and a transcript of Newton's interview is attached.

Through the use of a suitable pretext to KCOP-TV, Channel 13, Los Angeles, it was determined that Newton had been interviewed for one hour as the sole guest on the "Big Question," a television talk show, which is hosted by Michael Jackson. The television airing of the program will be on July 16, 1972, at 9:30pm.

Source Three advised that Newton, [] and [] returned to Oakland during the late p.m. of June 20, 1972.

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

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Interviewer I: HUEY NEWTON was convicted of voluntary manslaughter. After a four year court battle, the California State Supreme Court reversed his conviction in two re-trials and the charges against him were finally dropped, but by that time he had already served three years in prison and today HUEY NEWTON remains a revolutionary committed to changing America. He is the chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, has written a book called "To Die For The People," and which I have had a chance to read some of, and I would gather HUEY, from reading this, that it is almost your mission, or your task, to interpret everything else that is happening in the world for the members of the Black Panther Party, in other words, you are sort of their interpreter or translator, am I reading that?

NEWTON: Well RALPH, what I, what we attempt to do, what I attempt to do is, ah, is analyze the conditions of the world for the people and the party, of course, is the vehicle by which we hope to, ah, spearhead the changes necessary in this country and also the world.

Interviewer I: How about you? We think of revolutionaries as, ah, basically meaning the overthrow of the government. Is that really your primary aim?

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NEWTON: I, I think the people have a very narrow view of what revolution is about. Revolution is basically a fight between the old and the new, with the new always winning. Ah, change, ah, comes about, it's, it's a way of nature, the way of society. We want to make the changes desirable as possible, ah, in the best interests of all the people.

Interviewer II: Well, classically, the term revolution as we have watched it happen in many countries in several years, including our own, has meant the overthrow of a government, but now revolution, you're talking of revolution in a different sense, of a gradual revolution?

NEWTON: No, I'm talking, I'm talking about it in a more general sense. Ah, revolution is an essential part of nature, change in other words. Ah, after that, ah, the change comes about because of internal contradiction in nature and society. When the contradiction reaches a notael point as such, the strains get so, ah, pronounced then there's a qualitative leap and the old system, the old thing then is demolished and a new thing grows up. Now in historical revolutions you see some government systems are destroyed. Now this is quite true, ah, this is only when they no longer serve the people and the conditions are favorable where the people could make that change.

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Interviewer II: Can you see any changes at all let's say have taken place and since you've become active, ah, in society's attitudes towards the black people?

Interviewer I: Are things coming around to your point of view, is I guess what he's saying.

NEWTON: Um, that's very good. Ah, I've seen, ah, change, ah, long before the Black Panther Party. The Black Panther Party is only an extension of progressive liberation groups. I think that, ah, we have our, we owe much to groups like the NAACP, and, ah, SNIC, and also the historical slave rebellions, so the way change comes about you know, it's ah, it comes about in different ways and, ah, particular situations, and, ah, in this country I think the revolution will take a different course than it has in some other parts of the world, ah, it will have its own character, ah, the part of the Black Panther Party, ah, is a revolutionary organization we, we try to gauge and see exactly what kind of changes can be made at this time.

Interviewer I: I'm curious about the state of the Black Panther Party and I have to tell you that a few months back KATHLEEN CLEAVER was here on the program and I asked her something like "How are you?" and for the next eight minutes

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she took off on the subject of the Black Panther Party and you in particular. Ah, what is your attitude toward the CLEAVERS and the Black Panther Party in Algeria?

NEWTON: Ah, we don't have a Black Panther Party in Algeria any longer. Our central committee dismissed that segment of the party, ah ...

Interviewer I: There are some people over there.

NEWTON: Ah ...

Interviewer II: And they're calling themselves the Black Panther Party.

NEWTON: Ah, yes I understand there are people over there. Ah, the party dismissed them, so officially they're no longer with the party. Ah, there's nothing, as I said before, everything is on a constant state of change and its internal contradiction makes it so. Our party doesn't stand outside of this process, so in our party we have internal contradiction and you speak of one of them. Ah, I think it's a very good thing, ah, especially if we can resolve it in the best interests of the people. I think the contradiction that arose between the party and ELDRIDGE CLEAVER brought the party back to the community. Ah, the sensationalism of the press and, ah, when I was in prison along with the

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rhetoric of, by many of the party members, ah, ah, put us outside of the community and we were, we became ineffective, now we see a reverse action, ah, in, ah, at the central headquarters in Oakland, we're running a BOBBY SEALE for mayor, as chairman of the party. We've registered over 25,000 people to vote and, as a matter of fact, on the 24th we plan to have a gigantic anti-war, ah, food survival program and registration drive. Ah, we have food there, people don't usually register to vote come. It's non-partisan registration, of course, by law, and, ah, we, we are able to register. The next job is to get them out to vote, and we plan to have caravans to do that.

Interviewer II: What you you say is the difference, ah ideologically between, ah, the old ELDRIDGE CLEAVER Party and the Black Panther Party today?

NEWTON: Ah, I think that, ah, at one point, ah, some of the members of the party, including ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, became infantile leftists, ah, I think that ...

Interviewer II: Infantile leftists?

NEWTON: Yes ...

Interviewer II: In what, in essence?

NEWTON: I, I mean that they had such a narrow view of what revolution was about, revolution only meant, ah, the gun, ah,

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when a gun is a physical object it could be a thing used in revolution at a particular point in the process, or at another point, it's never an end in itself. As far as we are concerned that we would like disarmament, world disarmament, ah, but we don't count out the fact that sometimes that it is necessary to defend ourselves with weapons, but we must, ah, it must be the proper time and we, ah, we can't ever make no organization a party to make a revolution. Our history shows the people have to make that. All we can do is, ah, attempt to politically mobilize the people and, ah, at this time I think the best move we can make is to have a large registration drive as we're doing in order to get some say so and equal representation on the local level.

Interviewer I: Well, I know now what you think of ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, I'm curious what you think of MARTIN LUTHER KING's non-violent theories?

NEWTON: Ah, we respect MARTIN LUTHER KING and all progressive black and white organizations. We think that, ah, if it had not been for ah, movements such as the NAACP and, and ah, SCLC, then ah the party could not exist because ah, they made certain civil liberties for us in order for us to go on to higher level and, ah, as far as his non-violence, ah, but I

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respect, ah, non-violence, I don't respect aggressive acts. Self-defense, ah, we believe in self-defense and this, we, we're so much against violence, ah, this is why we take a stand against the United States, ah, aggressive government is doing so much violence here, and also in Vietnam, and ah, we think that we want to put an end to violence.

Interviewer I: FRED you remember somewhere in the stories of HUEY NEWTON was a story of a \$600.00 a month apartment in, overlooking the bay in Oakland, and some, of course everyone kinda pounced on that because it ah, for a revolutionary of the people to have a \$600.00 a month apartment overlooking the Bay of Oakland looked like a contradiction of images. Ah, can you tell us about that apartment? Do you live in there? Is that how much the rent is?

NEWTON: Ah, the first thing I'd like to say it's not your residence it's your politics, it's not your income, but it's your relationship to production, and ah, of course, that ah, my relationship to production and I've been an exploited person, ah, my residence, I live in a security building and it seems that ah, people in the neighborhood, people in the black community they're not so concerned about the price, they, they always get upset when ah, when ah interviewers ask me about it because they feel that ah, they're really

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saying the nigger better stay in his place, and ah, of course this is what we fight against.

Interviewer I: No, I was curious whether it was true or not.

Interviewer II: It's sort of a bourgeois type of ah ...

NEWTON: No, not really if, if you look at any, at any organization that's as threatened as ours, ah if you look, at people ah, and organization of parties when they ah, when they try to provide security for their leadership, ah ...

Interviewer II: You say you're living there not because of the poshness, but because of the security aspects of the building?

NEWTON: Yes, ah, well it's, it's off the ground, the police can't shoot in my window, ah, they can't ah, ah, they can't have a set-up raid and say that there's transitory narcotics like they've done so much in ah, ah with other Party members.

Interviewer I: Do you feel that you're constantly being framed or trying to be framed?

NEWTON: Well, I'm constantly followed. Ah, of course in 1967 I was shot down in the streets and ah, and ah, ah, of course FRED HAMPTON was murdered according to the Grand Jury of Chicago and ah, very, ah, ah very charismatic leader of



the party, ah, little BOBBY HUTTON, it was found that he was murdered without cause and you can go on with assaults, so the Party in their concern for my safety, ah, provided the security place for me, and ah, but I think that Americans, ah, are especially affluent, Americans so concerned about material possessions they could only view it in terms of bourgeois consumption and ah, ah, I think that there could be many reasons for particular action and I have my reasons for particular action and I have my reasons for my actions.

Interviewer: Thank you, HUEY NEWTON, founder of the Black Panther Party, has incorporated all of this philosophy and much more than we've had a chance to talk about here this morning into his book called, "To Die For The People." The Panthers have been plagued by internal ^{disension} discussion but HUEY NEWTON hopes this is past. He and his followers are determined to make America a more just place and in that goal at least he has many, many sympathizers.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024
July 11, 1972

Title HUEY P. NEWTON

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned
as above, at Los Angeles

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

10

F B I

Date: 7/12/72

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

ES: JFA

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165429)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-5552) (P)
SUBJECT: HUEY P. NEWTON
EM - BPP (KBE)
OO: San Francisco

Handwritten initials

Enclosed for the Bureau is one (1) copy of tape recording of HUEY NEWTON's television interview on 6/20/72, on Ralph Story's A.M., "a morning television talk show on channel 7, KABC-T. V., Los Angeles.

This interview has been transcribed and is being furnished in LHM form which is currently in dictation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-R00BCE/PM
#365,833

Handwritten initials

*Tape returned
6/8/72*

105-165429-740

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - San Francisco (Info)
- 2 - Los Angeles

RHR/cj1
(5)

ENCLOSURE

1972

Handwritten initials

Approved: WGG/BOC
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

57 JUL 26 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HUEY P. NEWTON

[redacted]. Source One advised that due to some mix-up in money arrangements Newton's party did not depart for Los Angeles until 10:00pm on June 16, 1972.

Source Two, with whom there has been insufficient contact to determine reliability but is in a position to know, advised that reservations at the Beverly-Wilshire Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, had been made for Huey P. Newton and [redacted] by Cesia Travel, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, telephone number (212) 697-5771. Newton's business was given as Random House. Newton was scheduled to arrive according to the reservations on June 19, 1972, and stay until June 20, 1972.

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Source Two further advised that as of June 19, 1972, Newton and his party had not registered at the hotel.

Source advised on June 20, 1972, that on June 16, 1972, [redacted] had registered at the Beverly-Wilshire Hotel at 11:09pm. [redacted] and one additional [redacted] for \$116 per night, and listed a total of four guests occupying the rooms.

Source Two advised that [redacted] address of [redacted] New York 11413, and the firm association of Random House Publishers, 201 East 50th Street, New York City, New York 10022.

Source advised that [redacted] left on June 17, but [redacted] with the hotel that the three guests in the room should remain there until June 19, 1972, and the [redacted]

Source Two further advised on June 19, 1972, [redacted] requested keys to the rooms reserved for Newton's party but was told they would have to register. Source Two advised that [redacted] said they were already in the hotel and would require that their belongings be moved from [redacted].

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date of Mail 7-29-72

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-97 BY 9803-RDD/BCE/SM
#365,833

Subject JUNE MAIL Huey Percy Newton

Removed By 9 AUG 15 1972

File Number 105-165429-741

Permanent Serial Charge Out

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 8/1/72	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/1-7/28/72
TITLE OF CASE HUEY PERCY NEWTON, aka		TYPED BY 11a	
CHARACTER OF CASE EM-BPP (KEY BLACK EXTREMIST)			

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REFERENCE: San Francisco report of SA KENNETH F. MOORE dated 5/2/72.

-P-

*Photo with PAS
CC TO WH PAS
RR 7/28/73*

ADMINISTRATIVE:

INFORMANTS

SF T-1 is [redacted]

SF T-2 is [redacted]

SF T-3 is [redacted]

SF T-4 (see non-symbol source administrative page)

SF T-5 is [redacted]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-97 BY 9803-RDD/BCEP

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	
						PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED

[Signature]

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 8 - Bureau (105-165429) (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, San Francisco (Class 7) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (157-1203)

*3cc Destroy
1cc-806*

105-165429-742
REC 17
ST-116
AUG 3 1972

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	<i>2cc-TSD</i>
Request Recd.	<i>1cc-SF</i>
Date Fwd.	<i>By R/S 8/15/72</i>
How Fwd.	<i>AWH/web</i>
By	<i>54 AUG 15 1972</i>

[Signature]

SF 157-1203
KFM/lla

Two copies of FD-376 are stapled to this report.

In view of possible wider dissemination at the Bureau, eight (8) copies of this report are being furnished to the Bureau.

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report the activities of Subject.

- 1. Subject's name is included in the ADEX. Category I II III IV
- 2. The data appearing on the ADEX Card are current.
Changes on the ADEX Card are necessary and Form FD-122 submitted to the Bureau.
- 3. A suitable photograph is is not available.
Date photograph was taken 2/26/71
- 4. Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
- 6. This report is classified _____ because (state reason) _____

- 7. Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____
- Subject was not interviewed reinterviewed because (state reason) _____

previous attempts have been made to interview him but he declined.

- 8. This case no longer meets the ADEX criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation.
- 9. This case has been reevaluated in the light of the ADEX criteria and it continues to fall within the criteria of Category marked above because (state reason) _____

NEWTON is the leader of the BPP.

- 10. This case has been reevaluated in the light of the ADEX criteria and it should be tabbed Category I II III IV because (state reason) _____

- 11. Security Flash Notice (FD-165) to Identification Division:
X Submitted 6/6/67 Placed Yes No
(date)

- 12. Subject's Extremist in Category I of ADEX and Stop Notice has been placed with the Bureau Stop Index.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. SF 157-1203

August 1, 1972

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: HUEY PERCY NEWTON

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) 1
U. S. Secret Service, San Francisco

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-19-87 BY 9803-ROD/BCE/SM

#365,833

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form
becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, San Francisco (Class 7) (RM)

Report of:

Date: 8/1/72

Office: San Francisco, California b6
b7c

Field Office File #: 157-1203

Bureau File #: 105-165429

Title: HUEY PERCY NEWTON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-19-97 BY 9803-RDD/BLG/oa

#365,833

Character: EXTREMIST MATTER-BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Synopsis:

HUEY PERCY NEWTON resides at 1200 Lakeshore Avenue, Apartment 25, Oakland, California. He is the founder, leader and chief theoretician of the BPP and is publicly referred to as "Servant of the People". As the leader of the BPP, he directs all actions of the party affecting its image and BOBBY SEALE's upcoming campaign for Mayor of Oakland. NEWTON issues statements for the official newspaper of the BPP and endorsed Congresswoman SHIRLEY CHISHOLM as Democratic candidate for President and held a reception in her honor. He has been interviewed by "Jet" magazine and personally appeared for a speech at the First Unitarian Church in Los Angeles and the television station KABC in Los Angeles for a televised interview. NEWTON was arrested by the Oakland Police Department on 4/27/72, and charged with battery, carrying a concealed weapon and carrying a loaded weapon. He has recently written a book entitled "To Die for the People" and has been teaching a class in Afro-American Studies at Merritt College, Oakland, California.

-P-

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence and Employment

HUEY NEWTON continues to reside at 1200 Lakeshore Avenue, Apartment 25, Oakland, California, and is the founder,

SF 157-1203
KFM/lla

leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party (BPP). He is publicly referred to as Servant of the People.

[REDACTED]
Intelligence Unit
Oakland, California
Police Department
7/26/72

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The BPP is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It formerly advocated the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the U.S. Government. Since early 1971, it has preached a policy of "survival pending revolution."

II. ACTIVITIES

A. General

As the leader of the BPP, HUEY NEWTON daily makes decisions affecting the course and new image of the BPP. He frequently gives interviews for publication and is directing the campaign of BPP Chairman BOBBY SEALE for Mayor of Oakland in 1973. Many of NEWTON's efforts are directed toward raising money for the BPP.

SF T-1
5/1 - 6/13/72

B. Statement by NEWTON

The April 29, 1972 issue of "The Black Panther", the official newspaper of the BPP, carried a statement by NEWTON critical of some aspects of the national black political convention held in Gary, Indiana on March 11-13, 1972. The entire statement is set out below.

Since Black people in the United States were hurled from so-called Emancipation to make-do in a hostile environment, and since suffering through the false hopes of the Reconstruction Era to endure the thousands of indignities presented by a racist America, we have been unable to bring ourselves to make an organized thrust for our long-sought liberation. At present, we still suffer the centuries-old problems, barely surviving our current situation. Although the mighty storm is rising, when we Black people, along with other poor and oppressed people, overturn all obstacles to our liberation with our great and stored-up collective power, the tide is still low and things are too much the same: still hungry, still tired, still powerless.

Therefore, when, for three days last March (March 11, 12 and 13, 1972), thousands of Black people gathered in Gary, Indiana, representing a wide variety of political leanings, to unite on the common issue of our oppression, it could only be called a good thing. The tasks this National Black Political Convention set before itself were monumental. The concrete conditions that must be overcome and transformed are monumental. Nevertheless, there was the unity of will, to survive, to gain liberation, and monumental tasks could be discussed, as they had to be.

The Black Panther Party, since its inception in 1966, has been driven by and was organized to institute one basic phenomenon, the united thrust of Black people, primarily, to seize power. We have said it so many times, "All Power to the People". We have implemented programs of action, from the early self-defense groups to the current survival programs, with the vision before us of unity in our community, to bring about our complete liberation. With this in mind, we must applaud the gathering at Gary, which proposed the beginnings of that united thrust for power for Black people. Without the unity, all discussions are mute.

There, at Gary, Black people from all walks of life came together, to state the problems and propose the solutions. During the three days, the chief organizers of the Convention outlined a program and called for votes on the wide variety of topics which affect our lives. The subjects were wide-range, for we need so much, lack so much. As the various speakers came forward, announcing, calling for a particular vote, putting forward a particular program, for three full days, those who attended and those who watched from afar could hear the theme reverberate and fill the meeting places: unity, unity in the Black community.



BOBBY SEALE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, joined the others at Gary. However, "when the Chairman of the Black Panther Party, of the Vanguard Party, came to offer our suggestions and comments, ... he should not have had to speak over band music... We criticize the leaders of the Convention for this action."

From these various platforms, a document was drawn up, combining what was proposed with what was resolved. This document became the National Black Political Agenda, expressing a program to be enacted as a result of the Convention. It was to have been presented, after various amendments by the Convention Steering Committee, to the masses of people on May 19, 1972, the birthdate of Brother Malcolm X. This final document will certainly represent an historic record of what Black people tried to do or thought about doing in the year 1972. Of course, only the will of the people and History will declare its validity.

The outcome of Gary, as we have indicated, will be told by the masses of people, by what actually takes place. Therefore, what we say and feel can only be represented by what we do. However, if the action is to be progressive, it must be guided by correct thinking, and the idea, then, must closely reflect the real and concrete condition, with a progressive thrust toward future events. Because we, the Black Panther Party, have been able to criticize ourselves, openly and without hesitation, we understand that the way to achieving our liberation, toward implementing the program for liberation, must be lit by correct ideas and corresponding, correct action. We can never be too arrogant for that. Our lives are at stake, our survival is at stake, our unity is at stake. We must unite, with the knowledge that unity cannot be accepted if it is unprincipled. History challenges us and time is of the essence.

Let us review, then, with the interests of our people, of ourselves, in mind, the National Black Political Convention, using that experience to help us in the future. The overwhelmingly positive unity that was a reality by the very fact of the Convention, the basic theme of unity was overclouded by the condition at the Convention of chaos and disorder for three entire days. We were there and ready to talk business, but the organizers left us in a state of confusion. The groups and organizations that came to help, to work were shuffled around to vie

for a spot on the program, while the chief organizers commanded the program. In particular, the Black Panther Party, which certainly represents a viable and active force in the Black community, was relegated to express its program for voting in conjunction with the singing of Isaac Hayes. Brother Isaac Hayes is a fine, Black entertainer, but Chairman Bobby Seale neither sings nor dances. As a matter of fact, when Chairman Bobby Seale and myself walked the streets of Oakland, California, back in 1966, armed against the aggressors, we were alone, and Isaac Hayes hadn't sung a note of "Let's Stay Together".

The point is that when our Chairman, representing our entire Party membership; representing our beloved Comrades who have given their lives to bring about unity and complete liberation of Black people, George Jackson and Bunchy Carter and Jon Huggins and Lil Bobby Hutton, and too many more; representing the Comrades in the Black Panther Party who've suffered in the various prisons and jails for their political beliefs and actions, Brothers David Hilliard, Chief of Staff of the Black Panther Party, and Romaine Fitzgerald and Johnny Spain, all of them; representing 20 Survival Programs which have provided the food, clothing, shoes, medical care, legal aid, education, etc., to thousands of Black and poor people, when the Chairman of the Black Panther Party, of the Vanguard Party, came to offer our suggestions and comments, to join and unite with the other delegates, he should not have had to speak over band music in a near-by room or be a part of the program that had been set aside for entertainment. We criticize the leaders of the Convention for this action.

~~Finally~~, there is the agenda, ~~the National Black Political~~ Agenda. In total, it is a positive agenda, expressing a desire for Black people to gain political and economic power. It deserves our appreciation and our effort to implement its overwhelmingly positive aspects. It is because the Black Panther Party supports the activity of Black and poor and oppressed people to move progressively toward our liberation that we print the National Black Political Agenda here, at this time, to offer it to the masses of our people, who are the only true voices that can approve such an agenda. It has long been our belief that action is the vanguard. We know, therefore, that only with the knowledge and will of the masses of our people can such an agenda be truly adopted, for it is only through the will, desire and power of the people that the action will occur.

We offer our entire newspaper to the printing of this agenda, for those who will, to read, to study, to accept, to reject. We know that only the wisdom of the masses of our people will decipher every word, and decide what is in our best interests. The National Black Political Agenda speaks of bringing about fundamental change, and the Black Panther Party agrees that only a basic change in, transformation of the existing order will deliver Black people, all oppressed people out of oppression. In the last analysis, we believe that this change will come when the contradiction between Black people, all oppressed people and our oppressors is ultimately resolved, which we believe will be through violent conflict. It is with these ideas in mind that we offer this Agenda for the masses of Black people, for, as we have stated before, ". . . when (the people) are ready to pick up the gun, serious business will happen."

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

Huey P. Newton

Huey P. Newton
Servant of the People
Central Committee
Black Panther Party

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C. Political Activity

The May 6, 1972 issue of "The Black Panther" carried an announcement of a press conference which had been held by the BPP on April 27, 1972. At the press conference BPP Chairman BOBBY SEALE read the following statement by HUEY NEWTON, endorsing Congresswoman SHIRLEY CHISHOLM as the Democratic candidate for President.

PRESS STATEMENT READ BY

CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE,

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On April 27, 1972, at a press conference held at St. Augustine's Episcopal Church in Oakland, California, Black Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale announced the Black Panther Party's endorsement of Sister Shirley Chisholm, Representative from New York, for President of the United States. Chairman Bobby Seale read the following statement by the Servant of the People, Huey P. Newton:

There is a social trend today toward power by the people for more control of the economic, political and social institutions within this society. The Black Panther Party believes that a transferral of state power from the hands of the few (the war-mongers, the polluters, the racists of all kinds, the exploiters of the whole world) into the hands of the many is guaranteed by the revolutionary world trend.

This is why we announce, today, that our entire Party membership and all Community Workers shall be active in daily work and that our full Party machinery shall be set into motion to support Sister Shirley Chisholm for President of the United States in the 1972 National Elections.

With this announcement, the Black Panther Party puts forth a call, to every Black, poor and progressive

human being across this country, to ~~unite~~ together to join Sister Shirley Chisholm's campaign for election to the presidency of the United States. Every vote must be rallied to support a people's candidate, to make Shirley Chisholm a people's choice.

Shirley Chisholm has shown, in word and in action, her support of the People's Community Survival Programs. Shirley Chisholm has stood up in the face of racism, a lone Black woman, denouncing the sufferings of Black and poor people at every opportunity. In essence, Shirley Chisholm has come forward as the best social critic of America's injustices to run for presidential office, from whatever Party.

Everyone who wishes to work to support the People's Candidate, Shirley Chisholm, should contact any Shirley Chisholm Campaign Headquarters, any Black Panther Party Chapter or Branch office, or ISCCF Center or the main Party office in Oakland, California.

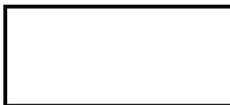
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

Huey P. Newton

Huey P. Newton
Servant of the People
Black Panther Party

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On May 18, 1972, NEWTON hosted a reception in the penthouse of his apartment building for New York Congresswoman SHIRLEY CHISHOLM. He issued orders that no rank and file BPP members were to be present or in the immediate vicinity of the building. When NEWTON learned that Mrs. CHISHOLM was to be accompanied by armed Secret Service agents, he declared that he would not attend the reception but that Mrs. CHISHOLM should be presented with a check for \$1,000 from the BPP.



NEWTON did not, in fact, attend the above reception.



HUEY NEWTON is constantly engaged in directing the activities of BOBBY SEALE in the campaign he expects to wage for the office of Mayor of Oakland in 1973. The latest survival conference in June, 1972, which NEWTON did not attend, was aimed in that direction and SEALE was instructed by NEWTON to physically throw his hat into the ring at this conference.

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D. Interviews With NEWTON

The May 11, 1972 issue of "Jet" magazine carries a story by JAMES M. STEPHENS, Jr., entitled "Inside Report on Transformed Black Panthers".

STEPHENS briefly outlines the past history of the BPP and the current attempt to strengthen the frayed ties to the black community. According to the author, the images of the old NEWTON are in direct conflict with the image now being constructed and projected across the land. He said that "all that has come to be known as the Black Panther Party is neatly packaged in a 30-year-old man named HUEY P. NEWTON. More than any other person, NEWTON has come to personify the strengths, the weaknesses, the bravado and the 'hurrahs of the party'".

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On June 16, 1972, NEWTON was interviewed by one LEE LOCKWOOD for "Playboy" magazine. The text of the interview was not known to source.

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E. Public Appearances

HUEY NEWTON was scheduled to speak at the First Unitarian Church, 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, California, on May 20, 1972.

NEWTON arrived at the First Unitarian Church at 10:30 a.m., May 20, 1972, and spoke before a crowd of approximately 175 people.

Set out below are pertinent remarks from his speech, entitled "Will to Power".

NEWTON likened the BPP to FREUD's Oedipus complex theory. He viewed the BPP as the son and the United States Government as the father, but he saw no need to kill the father. NEWTON discussed ADLER's theory of nature and man and man's will to control nature. He said man's knowledge is the power to control and once it is attained the universe can be controlled. Once the universe is controlled, God can be controlled and man can become God. NEWTON stated that knowledge could control the oppressor and then all problems could be dealt with.

NEWTON viewed the BPP as being in the leadership position in this quest for knowledge. He said that the BPP base of operation is in Oakland and that it had reached an intercommunal level of development in that it was the vanguard for blacks, whites, Mexicans and Chinese in this quest.

NEWTON said the BPP was against all war and believed in meeting people on a personal level.

NEWTON's prepared comments lasted approximately 20 minutes and were then followed by a question and answer period which lasted for about two hours. NEWTON was asked

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about the BPP goals. He said the BPP goals were practical and that they were, 1) survival; 2) electoral participation. NEWTON stated that BOBBY SEALE would be a mayoral candidate in the Berkeley city election and, along with a coalition of other groups, the BPP would run candidates for three other seats on the City Council.

NEWTON said that 30% of Berkeley voters were blacks and other minority group members.

NEWTON said that the BPP had registered 15,000 voters and that the BPP would not make promises, but was doing things like giving food to the people to show its sincerity. NEWTON said the BPP would compromise in order to get to a powerful position and then put their programs into effect.

NEWTON was asked about his position of leadership. NEWTON replied in a very rambling and non-specific manner that the BPP was run by a central committee and as such he was only part of it. He contended that his influence was reduced when he was in prison, because ELDRIDGE CLEAVER gained support through his numerous speeches. He considered CLEAVER a "renegade scab", who almost ruined the BPP.

ELDRIDGE CLEAVER is the former Minister of Information of the BPP who split with NEWTON over ideological differences in 1971. CLEAVER currently resides in Algeria.

NEWTON's rambling answer also included the fact that there was no "ultimate" or "finality" in his vocabulary and that when anyone is free, they are only free to attack the final boss, who is God.

He further commented that the BPP had gone from international to intercommunal and that it had become necessary due to the current nature of the world. For example, he cited that Japan was more western than San Francisco's Chinatown. He stated that although colonialism has been destroyed, class war and struggle still exist. A colonialism of another variety was envisioned by NEWTON in that the People's Republic of China was influenced by other powers and that it had to build bombs to protect itself from the U.S. Government. He noted that Hong Kong was still not free. He also foresaw the day nations ceased to exist due to cultural compromise brought about by armed struggle.

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In response to a question as to the role of leaders, NEWTON replied that leaders needed to be eliminated, although candidly added that he did not want himself eliminated.

NEWTON misinterpreted a question regarding a role of the family and rambled as to his family background. NEWTON referred to one of his Negro associates as his brother and told how his father had insulted his mother from the harshness of life in the South by not allowing her to work in the fields. When they moved to the northern cities, she faced a difficult time because she could not isolate herself as she had in the rural atmosphere. NEWTON also mentioned that his father had almost been lynched on one occasion.

NEWTON also stated that the BPP opposes all wars, as well as the Third World War. He continued that oppressors need to be eliminated and in Oakland their (BPP) oppressor was the police department. NEWTON further explained that the BPP had endorsed Congresswoman SHIRLEY CHISHOLM for President for political reasons which he could not reveal because to do so would "negate" them. He said CHISHOLM was unhappy that the black bourgeoisie had rejected her, but because they rejected her, the BPP could support her. NEWTON thought that CHISHOLM's candidacy would be good experience for her and enlighten her.

NEWTON made the statement that power is measured by one's control over the means of production. As to attaining this power, NEWTON analogized that a patient could not be treated if he continued to run away, but that it was necessary to lie to the patient so he would be calm and submit to treatment.

NEWTON stated that 3% of Berkeley was black and 90% was leftists. He said that the people do not like MARIO SAVIO, the Berkeley free speech advocate and, therefore, he is no leader. He said that the radicals in Berkeley have had it good and that even though they go barefoot, they have 25 pairs of shoes in their closets at home. In contrast, NEWTON said, the black has never had it and therefore could not relate to the radicals. NEWTON said that he does engage in an "intellectual masturbation" with the radical community, but nothing more. He continued that the radicals claim credit for saving him from prison or the gas chamber, which he said might be true and for which he was not ungrateful,

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but he added that they should have continued and mobilized the people so it would not happen to others.

NEWTON digressed and related how he was preparing a book entitled, "Out of Oppression and Into Power", with the assistance of [redacted] with whom he had at one time had a debate. NEWTON said that ERICKSON's son was editor of the book.

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In regard to the kinds of revolution, NEWTON explained that "revolutionary suicide" was when one jeopardized one's self and in this situation there was a 90% chance one would not see the results of one's work. In contrast, he said that "revolutionary kamikazi" was one who was nationalistically oriented and, as such, only had a personal goal which he was seeking.

NEWTON continued that Americans were revolutionaries in 1776, but attained only a "bourgeoisie democracy" after which they decided to hold to that level and develop institutions to support it.

In response to a women's liberation question, NEWTON merely said that the BPP saw no distinction between men and women and conceived them as one sex. He thought that the women's liberation movement was highly significant.

When asked to describe himself, NEWTON reflected that he viewed himself as an "unemployable proletarian" who had emotional ties with the people. He then deferred to an individual he implied was his brother who emotionally exclaimed that NEWTON was a "true revolutionary", to which the audience applauded.

NEWTON stated that the BPP will move people by its tactics. NEWTON predicted that they (BPP) would win in Berkeley and afterwards they would not be subjected to police abuse. NEWTON concluded that it would be by small steps such as these that the BPP would succeed.

After NEWTON's comments, someone in the audience addressed NEWTON and said that he was a psychologist and said that NEWTON showed a great deal of insight into psychoanalysis. NEWTON was quite pleased with this statement.

NEWTON departed the meeting hall shortly before 1:00 p.m.

SF 157-1203
KFM/11a

On June 20, 1972, HUEY NEWTON appeared in Los Angeles on the KABC-TV, Channel 7, morning talk show, "Ralph Story". He was interviewed for approximately five minutes and the interview was recorded by Special Agents of the FBI. A transcript of that interview is set out.

Interviewer I: HUEY NEWTON was convicted of voluntary manslaughter. After a four year court battle, the California State Supreme Court reversed his conviction in two re-trials and the charges against him were finally dropped, but by that time he had already served three years in prison and today HUEY NEWTON remains a revolutionary committed to changing America. He is the chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, has written a book called "To Die For The People," and which I have had a chance to read some of, and I would gather HUEY, from reading this, that it is almost your mission, or your task, to interpret everything else that is happening in the world for the members of the Black Panther Party, in other words, you are sort of their interpreter or translator, am I reading that?

NEWTON: Well RALPH, what I, what we attempt to do, what I attempt to do is, ah, is analyze the conditions of the world for the people and the party, of course, is the vehicle by which we hope to, ah, spearhead the changes necessary in this country and also the world.

Interviewer I: How about you? We think of revolutionaries as, ah, basically meaning the overthrow of the government. Is that really your primary aim?

NEWTON: I, I think the people have a very narrow view of what revolution is about. Revolution is basically a fight between the old and the new, with the new always winning. Ah, change, ah, comes about, it's, it's a way of nature, the way of society. We want to make the changes desirable as possible, ah, in the best interests of all the people.

Interviewer II: Well, classically, the term revolution as we have watched it happen in many countries in several years, including our own, has meant the overthrow of a government, but now revolution, you're talking of revolution in a different sense, of a gradual revolution?

NEWTON: No, I'm talking, I'm talking about it in a more general sense. Ah, revolution is an essential part of nature, change in other words. Ah, after that, ah, the change comes about because of internal contradiction in nature and society. When the contradiction reaches a notable point as such, the strains get so, ah, pronounced then there's a qualitative leap and the old system, the old thing then is demolished and a new thing grows up. Now in historical revolutions you see some government systems are destroyed. Now this is quite true, ah, this is only when they no longer serve the people and the conditions are favorable where the people could make that change.

Interviewer II: Can you see any changes at all let's say have taken place and since you've become active, ah, in society's attitudes towards the black people?

Interviewer I: Are things coming around to your point of view, is I guess what he's saying.

NEWTON: Um, that's very good. Ah, I've seen, ah, change, ah, long before the Black Panther Party. The Black Panther Party is only an extension of progressive liberation groups. I think that, ah, we have our, we owe much to groups like the NAACP, and, ah, SNIC, and also the historical slave rebellions, so the way change comes about you know, it's ah, it comes about in different ways and, ah, particular situations, and, ah, in this country I think the revolution will take a different course than it has in some other parts of the world, ah, it will have its own character, ah, the part of the Black Panther Party, ah, is a revolutionary organization we, we try to gauge and see exactly what kind of changes can be made at this time.

Interviewer I: I'm curious about the state of the Black Panther Party and I have to tell you that a few months back KATHLEEN CLEAVER was here on the program and I asked her something like "How are you?" and for the next eight minutes

she took off on the subject of the Black Panther Party and you in particular. Ah, what is your attitude toward the CLEAVERS and the Black Panther Party in Algeria?

NEWTON: Ah, we don't have a Black Panther Party in Algeria any longer. Our central committee dismissed that segment of the party, ah ...

Interviewer I: There are some people over there.

NEWTON: Ah ...

Interviewer II: And they're calling themselves the Black Panther Party.

NEWTON: Ah, yes I understand there are people over there. Ah, the party dismissed them, so officially they're no longer with the party. Ah, there's nothing, as I said before, everything is on a constant state of change and its internal contradiction makes it so. Our party doesn't stand outside of this process, so in our party we have internal contradiction and you speak of one of them. Ah, I think it's a very good thing, ah, especially if we can resolve it in the best interests of the people. I think the contradiction that arose between the party and ELDRIDGE CLEAVER brought the party back to the community. Ah, the sensationalism of the press and, ah, when I was in prison along with the

rhetoric of, by many of the party members, ah, ah, put us outside of the community and we were, we became ineffective, now we see a reverse action, ah, in, ah, at the central headquarters in Oakland, we're running a BOBBY SEALE for mayor, as chairman of the party. We've registered over 25,000 people to vote and, as a matter of fact, on the 24th we plan to have a gigantic anti-war, ah, food survival program and registration drive. Ah, we have food there, people don't usually register to vote come. It's non-partisan registration, of course, by law, and, ah, we, we are able to register. The next job is to get them out to vote, and we plan to have caravans to do that.

Interviewer II: What you you say is the difference, ah ideologically between, ah, the old ELDRIDGE CLEAVER Party and the Black Panther Party today?

NEWTON: Ah, I think that, ah, at one point, ah, some of the members of the party, including ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, became infantile leftists, ah, I think that ...

Interviewer II: Infantile leftists?

NEWTON: Yes ...

Interviewer II: In what, in essence?

NEWTON: I, I mean that they had such a narrow view of what revolution was about, revolution only meant, ah, the gun, ah,

when a gun is a physical object it could be a thing used in revolution at a particular point in the process, or at another point, it's never an end in itself. As far as we are concerned that we would like disarmament, world disarmament, ah, but we don't count out the fact that sometimes that it is necessary to defend ourselves with weapons, but we must, ah, it must be the proper time and we, ah, we can't ever make no organization a party to make a revolution. Our history shows the people have to make that. All we can do is, ah, attempt to politically mobilize the people and, ah, at this time I think the best move we can make is to have a large registration drive as we're doing in order to get some say so and equal representation on the local level.

Interviewer I: Well, I know now what you think of ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, I'm curious what you think of MARTIN LUTHER KING's non-violent theories?

NEWTON: Ah, we respect MARTIN LUTHER KING and all progressive black and white organizations. We think that, ah, if it had not been for ah, movements such as the NAACP and, and ah, SCLC, then ah the party could not exist because ah, they made certain civil liberties for us in order for us to go on to higher level and, ah, as far as his non-violence, ah, but I

respect, ah, non-violence, I don't respect aggressive acts. Self-defense, ah, we believe in self-defense and this, we, we're so much against violence, ah, this is why we take a stand against the United States, ah, aggressive government is doing so much violence here, and also in Vietnam, and ah, we think that we want to put an end to violence.

Interviewer I: FRED you remember somewhere in the stories of HUEY NEWTON was a story of a \$600.00 a month apartment in, overlooking the bay in Oakland, and some, of course everyone kinda pounced on that because it ah, for a revolutionary of the people to have a \$600.00 a month apartment overlooking the Bay of Oakland looked like a contradiction of images. Ah, can you tell us about that apartment? Do you live in there? Is that how much the rent is?

NEWTON: Ah, the first thing I'd like to say it's not your residence it's your politics, it's not your income, but it's your relationship to production, and ah, of course, that ah, my relationship to production and I've been an exploited person, ah, my residence, I live in a security building and it seems that ah, people in the neighborhood, people in the black community they're not so concerned about the price, they, they always get upset when ah, when ah interviewers ask me about it because they feel that ah, they're really

saying the nigger better stay in his place, and ah, of course this is what we fight against.

Interviewer I: No, I was curious whether it was true or not.

Interviewer II: It's sort of a bourgeois type of ah ...

NEWTON: No, not really if, if you look at any, at any organization that's as threatened as ours, ah if you look at people ah, and organization of parties when they ah, when they try to provide security for their leadership, ah ...

Interviewer II: You say you're living there not because of the poshness, but because of the security aspects of the building?

NEWTON: Yes, ah, well it's, it's off the ground, the police can't shoot in my window, ah, they can't ah, ah, they can't have a set-up raid and say that there's transitory narcotics like they've done so much in ah, ah with other Party members.

Interviewer I: Do you feel that you're constantly being framed or trying to be framed?

NEWTON: Well, I'm constantly followed. Ah, of course in 1967 I was shot down in the streets and ah, and ah, ah, of course FRED HAMPTON was murdered according to the Grand Jury of Chicago and ah, very, ah, ah very charismatic leader of

the party, ah, little BOBBY HUTTON, it was found that he was murdered without cause and you can go on with assaults, so the Party in their concern for my safety, ah, provided the security place for me, and ah, but I think that Americans, ah, are especially affluent, Americans so concerned about material possessions they could only view it in terms of bourgeois consumption and ah, ah, I think that there could be many reasons for particular action and I have my reasons for particular action and I have my reasons for my actions.

Interviewer: Thank you, HUEY NEWTON, founder of the Black Panther Party, has incorporated all of this philosophy and much more than we've had a chance to talk about here this morning into his book called, "To Die For The People." The Panthers have been plagued by internal discussion but HUEY NEWTON hopes this is past. He and his followers are determined to make America a more just place and in that goal at least he has many, many sympathizers.

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KFM/lla

While in Los Angeles for his appearance on the above television show, NEWTON, his [redacted] and his [redacted] stayed at the Beverly-Wilshire Hotel, Beverly Hills, California.

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During their stay from June 16-20, 1972, they incurred expenses totaling \$647.00. This figure included \$290.00 in restaurant services.

[redacted]

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F. Connections with Stronghold Consolidated Productions, Inc. (SCPI)

SCPI is a BPP corporation.

[redacted] On May 22, 1972, HUEY NEWTON demanded of [redacted] a statement of assets from Stronghold Corporation.

[redacted]

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[redacted] contacted HUEY NEWTON on June 5, 1972, [redacted] magazine for an interview with NEWTON.

[redacted]

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Arrangements were initiated by Random House Publishers for rights to a book on the late GEORGE JACKSON. These arrangements were to be made with [redacted] [redacted] but NEWTON was aware that it was a possible financial gain for him. He instructed his representative to demand \$500,000 for BPP rights to the book but indicated later that he would go as low as \$250,000.

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[redacted]

G. Arrest of HUEY NEWTON

NEWTON and his [redacted] were arrested on April 27, 1972, by the Oakland, California police as the

SF 157-1203
KFM/11a

result of a fight in the Rainbow Lounge, an Oakland cocktail lounge. The victim of the alleged assault was [redacted]

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[redacted] When NEWTON appeared in court on May 4, 1972, he was additionally charged with carrying a concealed weapon and carrying a loaded weapon.

On July 10, 1972, Oakland Municipal Judge BROUSSAND set the trial date as August 17, 1972.

Records, Oakland
Police Department

H. "To Die for the People"

Current issues of "The Black Panther" all carry a half-page ad promoting NEWTON's latest book, "To Die for the People".

The book is described as "an important and compelling critique of the Black Panther Party by its chief theoretician". It claims to record "internal struggles, rivalries and contradictions within the party - certain that only by recognizing these contradictions and building from them can the party 'clarify and advance the struggle'".

[redacted] On July 12, 1972, HUEY NEWTON's secretary, [redacted] made reservations for a party of 50-75 people in the [redacted] Oakland. It was the understanding of the source that the reservations were for a cocktail party for members of the press to publicize NEWTON's forthcoming book, "To Die for the People".

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[redacted]
The following story of the cocktail party appeared in the "San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle" of July 16, 1972.

July 16, 1972

☆☆ Section A Page 15
S. F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle



HUEY NEWTON
A new book

Newton Cocktail Party

By Robert Hollis

The words of revolution from Huey P. Newton seemed oddly out of place at the elegant roof garden cocktail party 28 floors above Lake Merritt, shimmering in the sultry Oakland evening.

About 40 guests — elite of the Black Panthers, a sprinkling of well known authors, some friends and a few members of the press — chatted softly in small groups as they nibbled on cold chicken and deviled eggs between sips of champagne.

The mood was easy. Music was piped-in Mantovani. Heads nodded when Newton spoke. Even the Black Panther co-founder's bodyguard, Robert Bay, was able to relax and grumble over all the traveling he's done protecting The Servant of The People.

It was Newton's home turf. One floor below the roof garden is his \$700-a-month, two-bedroom apartment. The guarded building — complete with sauna, gym and putting green — at 1200 Lakeshore Dr. has been his home since February 1971.

Party Theoretician

At 30, he still holds the role of chief theoretician for the party. In October 1966, as its Minister of Defense, he dictated the Panther platform.

In 1970, following 33 months in jail on a voluntary manslaughter conviction stemming from the killing of a police officer in October 1967, Newton won a reversal and a new trial. It ended in a hung jury. With freedom, he found a party split over tactics and personalities.

The affair was billed as an "Evening with Huey P. Newton" on the occasion of his new book, "To Die for the People" (Random House, \$7.95).

But the reviews were mostly bad, Newton said. And the conversation quickly turned to Newton's struggles and the evolution of the Party.

Panther tactics were changing with the times, he said to a cluster of smiling guests. Gun-toting Panther cadres are now passe. The revolution in Oakland may come next spring using the new party weapon — the ballot box, he said.

A slate of black candidates, including Panther co-founder Bobby Seale for mayor and Elaine Brown for councilwoman, will run in Oakland's April municipal elections.

The key to victory, Newton said, will be getting Oakland's black majority to the polls.

While official statistics put the black population at about 35 percent of the city's total, a Panther-sponsored survey says up to 57 percent of Oakland's citizens are black.

The party hit on the idea of polling local liquor store owners to tally the size of the black community. Newton said sales of inexpensive wines throughout the city were used in the party's demographic study.

Blacks can't afford to drink expensive brands, he noted. Thus, figuring the amount of cheap wine offered, he said, a more reliable index of the actual black community size.

Election of a black majority to the city council, Newton said, will hasten one of the Panther's primary goals:

"Self determination for the black community and revolutionary change in the status quo.

Hunt for New Voters

The party is recruiting 5000 "community registrars" who will canvas the black ghetto for new voters, he said.

Even without the benefit of what he regards as the "enemy" establishment mass media, the Black Panthers are building an effective community organization, Newton said. Free shoes and breakfasts for ghetto children and free sickle-cell anemia testing are part of the new programs of the party.

SF 157-1203
KFM/11a

I. Campus Activity

HUEY NEWTON

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted] at
[Redacted] into

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June, 1972.

[Redacted]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

July 25, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SF 157-1203

Title HUEY PERCY NEWTON

Character EXTREMIST MATTER-BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Reference San Francisco report of SA
[redacted] dated and
captioned as above.

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b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165429)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 8/10/72

FROM : *CA/for*
LEGAT, BONN (157-152) (RUC)

SUBJECT: HUEY P. NEWTON
EM - BPP (KBE)

ReBuCab 6/14/72. *12/4/72 (u)*



b1

In view of the fact no further information has been received, Bonn is placing this case in an RUC status. *(u)*

11-18-97
CLASSIFIED BY *9803-RDD/BCE/m*
DECLASSIFY ON *6*
#365,833

- 5 - Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)
- 1 - Bonn
- TMH:ner
- (6)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Classification*

DATE *8/27/77 WEST/mt*

REC-37

105-165429-743

Classified by *2650 VEP*
Exempt from GDS, Category *1*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10 AUG 15 1972

AUG 27 1977
60 AUG 18 1972

EXT. INT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 105-165429)

DATE: 8/1/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9503-RDD/BLE/jr
#366,833

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-1203)

SUBJECT: HUEY PERCY NEWTON, aka
EM-BPP (KBE)

Re: SF report of SA [redacted] dated 5/2/72

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b7c

Recommend: ADEX Card ADEX Card changed (specify change only) Subject removed (succinct summary attached)

Name			
Aliases		<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien	Tab <input type="checkbox"/> Category I <input type="checkbox"/> Category II <input type="checkbox"/> Category III <input type="checkbox"/> Category IV
<input type="checkbox"/> AWC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNIST	<input type="checkbox"/> NL	<input type="checkbox"/> PLP
<input type="checkbox"/> BNT	<input type="checkbox"/> JFG	<input type="checkbox"/> NOI	<input type="checkbox"/> PPA
<input type="checkbox"/> BPP	<input type="checkbox"/> MIN	<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRN
<input type="checkbox"/> SNC	<input type="checkbox"/> SWP	<input type="checkbox"/> WWP	
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any.		Residence Address	
Founder, Leader and Servant of the People, Black Panther Party, 8501-5 East 14th Street, Oakland, California			
Key Facility Data			
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility	

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
KFM/lla
(3)

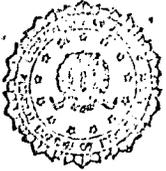
105-165429-

NOT RECORDED

AUG 3 1972

RESEARCH SECTION
EX. 1111
WEP:HO

56 SEP 1 1972



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

SF 157-1203

San Francisco, California

August 1, 1972

SUBJECT: HUEY PERCY NEWTON

CHARACTER: EXTREMIST MATTER-BLACK PANTHER PARTY

REFERENCE: San Francisco report of SA [redacted]
dated 5/2/72.

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b7c

Referenced communication contained subject's residence and/or employment address. A recent change has been determined and is being set forth below (change only specified):

Residence:

Employment: Founder, Leader and Servant of the People,
Black Panther Party,
8501-5 East 14th Street,
Oakland, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-RDP/BCE/jm
#365,833

55
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

105-10 9-21

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (157-22411)

DATE: 8/10/72

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-6878) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-RDD/Bcl/m
9365,833

SUBJECT:

EM - BPP
(OO: SF)

Handwritten notes:
R/S
1-802
8/18/72
RWA/Int

Re SF letter and LHM dated 5/5/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Source mentioned in LHM is

When interviewed on 6/28/72, appeared to be honest and candid. When asked if he would be interested in furnishing information to the FBI concerning HUEY P. NEWTON, replied that he considered it too dangerous and that he believed that he did have to report even this interview to NEWTON in order to safeguard his own personal safety.

Efforts to re-contact under discreet circumstances have been unsuccessful to date, but are continuing.

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. Will continue efforts to recontact LEWIS.

Handwritten: 105-165429

NOT RECORDED
98 AUG 21 1972

Handwritten: 2-ISD
1-SS
R/S

Handwritten: 8/18/72
RWA/Int

Handwritten: 1-802

REC-7

EX-114

2 - Bureau (Encl. 5) (RM)
2 - San Francisco
PBN:sfc #S-6
(4)

ENCLOSURE

3 AUG 15 1972

EXT. RWA/Int



AUG 31 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Handwritten: 8
b2
b6

b6
b7c

Handwritten: tr
157-52411-6
ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 10, 1972

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[Redacted]

A source advised on May 13, 1972, that [Redacted]
contacted Huey P. Newton to advise that [Redacted]
and [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Huey P. Newton is publicly known as
the co-founder and supreme commander
of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

The BPP is a black extremist organiza-
tion started in Oakland, California, in
December, 1966. It formerly advocated
the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to
bring about the overthrow of the United
States Government. Since early 1971, it
has preached a policy of "survival
pending revolution."

The same source advised on May 25, 1972, that Huey
P. Newton stated that FBI agents were attempting to interview
[Redacted] and that Newton wished to obtain an attorney for

[Redacted]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-RDD/BLJ/m

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

[Handwritten signature]

105-~~ENCLOSURE~~ 165429
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription July 3, 1972

On June 28, 1972, [redacted] appeared for interview at the Oakland, California, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). [redacted] was advised that he was not required to make any statement and that any statement he did make was purely voluntary. [redacted] advised that he presently [redacted] at [redacted] California, and that he is [redacted]

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[Large redacted block]

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Concerning the BPP, [redacted] advised that NEWTON had [redacted] however, [redacted] had declined because at age 40 he did not fit into the organization and was really not interested in the BPP in any way. [redacted] advised that his friendship with NEWTON continues, however, and that NEWTON has in the [redacted] On his visits to NEWTON at NEWTON's penthouse apartment, [redacted] has reached the opinion that HUEY NEWTON is paranoid and trusts very few of the BPP members. As a result of this paranoia, NEWTON has admitted to LEWIS that he seldom visits BPP offices or headquarters. Among the few whom NEWTON appears to trust are [redacted] NEWTON definitely

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Cal

Interviewed on 6/28/72 at Oakland, California File # SF 157-6878
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] sfc Date dictated 6/29/72

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

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SF 157-6878
PBN:sfc

distrusts [redacted] and, in the opinion of [redacted], does not appear to have real trust in any of the BPP female members.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

August 10, 1972

Title

b6
b7c

Character

Reference San Francisco letterhead
memorandum, dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 18 1972

TELETYPE

NR 018 SF CODED

9:16PM NITEL 8/17/72 EJG

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR

FROM: SAN FRANCISCO (157-1203) 2P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-RDD/BCE/STW

Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Campbell	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Jenkins	_____
Mr. Marshall	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

HUEY P. NEWTON, EM - BPP, OO: SAN FRANCISCO, BUFILE
ONE ZERO FIVE DASH ONE SIX FIVE FOUR TWO NINE, SF ONE FIVE
SEVEN DASH ONE TWO ZERO THREE.

G. L. ...
hr

[REDACTED] EM - BPP, OO: SAN FRANCISCO, BUFILE
ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH ONE ZERO ZERO FOUR EIGHT, SF ONE FIVE
SEVEN DASH ONE TWO SEVEN ONE.

b6
b7c

ON AUGUST SEVENTEEN, INSTANT, HUEY P. NEWTON, BLACK
PANTHER PARTY (BPP) MINISTER OF DEFENSE, AND HIS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] APPEARED FOR TRIAL IN DEPARTMENT ELEVEN OF
MUNICIPAL COURT, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, BEFORE JUDGE BROUSSAND
ON LOCAL CHARGES STEMMING FROM APRIL SIXTEEN, LAST, ASSAULT ON

[REDACTED] SUBJECTS

157-1203-744

WERE REPRESENTED BY [REDACTED]

TESTIMONY OF [REDACTED] HOMICIDE UNIT, AUG 18 1972

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA POLICE DEPARTMENT, RELATING TO PHYSICAL
EVIDENCE WAS HEARD, WHEREUPON OBJECTIONS WERE MADE BY [REDACTED]
REGARDING THE MARKING OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE AND ALSO REGARDING
A DISCOVERY MOTION PREVIOUSLY RAISED BY GARRY. JUDGE BROUSSAND
THEN CONTINUED THE TRIAL UNTIL AUGUST THIRTY ONE, NEXT, TO

END PAGE ONE

67 AUG 18 1972

157-1203-744
UNRECORDED COPY FILED

PAGE TWO

SF 157-1203

ALLOW THE ATTORNEYS TIME TO RESPOND.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

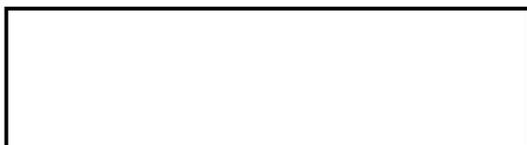
RE SAN FRANCISCO NITEL JULY TEN, LAST.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED AT THIS TIME.

SAN FRANCISCO WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT ACTIVITIES OF
TRIAL.

END

HOLD



b6
b7c

Date of Mail 8-7-72

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-R00/BCE/ym
#365,833

Subject JUNE MAIL - Avery Percy Newton

Removed By 7 AUG 29 1972

File Number 105-165429-745

Permanent Serial Charge Out

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165429)

DATE: 8/29/72

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-5552) (P)

SUBJECT: HUEY P. NEWTON
EM - BPP (KBE)
OO: San Francisco

Enclosed for Bureau and San Francisco is one original copy each of an interview of subject.

The enclosed article appeared in the August 6, 1972, Sunday supplement magazine, "West Magazine," distributed in the Los Angeles Times newspaper.

The Los Angeles Times is a major daily newspaper printed in Los Angeles.

No Letterhead Memorandum is being prepared on this particular article.

One xerox copy being maintained in Los Angeles LA file.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-BDD/BCE/sm
#365,833

EX 101

REC-42
105-165429-746

ENCLOSURE

18 SEP 5 1972

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (157-1203) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

RHR/mss
(6)

EX-101 INT-SEC



SEP 7 1972

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1) enclosures to Acting Director, FBI
to go with [redacted] report, letter
dated August 29, 1972, described as

Magazine article of interview with
subject, HUEY P. NEWTON

Re: See Below.

Los Angeles File 157-5552

Bureau file number 105-165429

HUEY P. NEWTON

EM - BPP (KBE)

cc: San Francisco

on this envelope
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-14-97 BY 9803-R00/Bcl/sr
#365,833

105-165429-746 ENCLOSURE



Q&A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-ADD/BCE/SM
#365,833

Huey Newton

By DIGBY DIEHL

"FREE HUEY!" was the rallying cry for American radicalism from 1967 through 1970. During this period Huey Newton, cofounder and, at the time, minister of defense for the Black Panther Party, was held in solitary confinement while being tried for the murder of an Oakland policeman. After his lengthy incarceration, the charges against him were dismissed. Violence, struggle with the "forces of justice" and loud, tough rhetoric are the clichés that attend Huey Newton.

At one time, the image may have been correct, but now, at age 30, he is more notably a social and political thinker whose views on the struggle for civil rights have become the focus for today's Black Panther Party.

The Panthers were formed in the fall of 1966 by Newton and Bobby Seale. They formulated a 10-point program for black liberation and promptly gained national attention with fiery speeches and a fierce emphasis upon Panther point number seven: the exercise of the right to bear arms. Armed with "law books, rifles, shotguns and pistols," the Panthers became a force to reckon with, as they patrolled Oakland and shadowed Oakland's police force.

In May, 1967, 25 heavily armed Panthers entered the State Assembly chamber in Sacramento to protest the treatment of blacks in California. Governor Reagan responded with his own brand of fiery rhetoric. In October, 1967, Oakland policemen John Frey was shot to death and Newton was shot four times in the stomach. Imprisoned throughout his three trials, Newton was not released until August, 1970.

Following the trials, Newton resumed active leadership of the Black Panthers and broke with Panther spokesman Eldridge Cleaver, who had fled to Algeria. Cleaver had consistently insisted upon the necessity of armed conflict, whereas Newton steered the Panthers into "survival programs" such as free health clinics, free food and clothing, sickle-cell anemia testing, free ambulances and the Panther free breakfast pro-

gram for children.

To meet with Huey Newton, you must reach the corner apartment on the 25th floor of one of the most secure, most expensive and most lily-white buildings in Oakland. The apartment is immaculate, suggesting the impressive, disciplined efficiency that Newton exudes in person. He is handsome, quick-witted and prone to sarcasm. His largely self-developed erudition and persuasive arguments are intimidating. As we settled into a long afternoon of discussion and debate about his role in the Black Panther Party, Newton relaxed and offered a number of insights concerning his own motivations and desires.

Q: Can you trace the route of your personal radicalization?

NEWTON: At a very young age, I learned to reject the bill collectors and landlords. We lived in Louisiana—my father was a sharecropper and I was the youngest of seven children in the family. My father usually held three jobs, never less than two, to make sure we survived. And when the loan people came and took my father's money, it didn't seem to me that they worked. They would just take my father's money. And it seemed to me that my father was pretty ignorant, so I decided that when I grew up I wouldn't work. I would just take money from them. That's one of the reasons I didn't develop many academic skills in school. As I grew up, it was always the same—always the bills, and my father worked seven days a week. I saw that what they tried to teach me in school didn't work out—that if you are industrious, you'll be successful.

My father came to Oakland to work in Naval supply during the war. Like many blacks, he came to the "promised land." My father was a very proud man. That's one of the reasons my mother encouraged him to leave the South—he was almost lynched a couple of times when he came into contradiction with the racists in Louisiana. My father was a sharecropper, so everyone except my mother worked in the fields. And the landlord would

come down and say, "Everyone's working except your wife, and the only woman who does not work around here is Miss Ann and she's my wife." And my father would say, "Well, my wife's name must be Miss Ann, too, because she doesn't work either." This caused quite a stir. My mother is the angry one. My father is not angry at anybody. He thinks America's the best place in the world. And it sort of makes me upset because it means that he's very unaware—especially when you consider the kind of suffering he went through to retire on \$200 a month.

Q: What is your educational background?

NEWTON: I didn't go to school very much in my youth. I got suspended from high school in Oakland about 30 or 40 times. I would stand outside the door of the class and stare at the class. I was one of the top 10 bad guys of the school. I was also race-conditioned in school. At a very early age, I noticed that the white kids had no trouble reading and they were in the first section and the black kids were always in the last section.

I didn't get involved in school at all. It was a matter of fear that if I got into it and I didn't do well, it might magnify what the whites thought about my inferiority. Because I felt these things on an emotional level, I wouldn't do school work at all. I would force the smart guys in the class to do the work and I would take their lunch money from them. In fact, I didn't learn to read until I was 17 and had graduated from high school.

Q: That's incredible. How did you get through school?

NEWTON: Actually, I could cover pretty well. I memorized by rote very quickly. When I got out of high school, I told the counselor that I wanted to go to college. And he said that it was impossible because I didn't know how to read. He said that I should get a job. And that's when I decided to learn to read. He said that I couldn't do it. If he had told me I could've done it, I probably wouldn't have gone. Hell, I can do anything

I want to do, I told myself. And it was a pretty frightening experience, too. I would study my brother's college notes from his literature and philosophy classes. He brought home some records of Vincent Price reciting Yeats and some other poets. I would listen to the words of the records. In that way, I started to identify words. And the first book that I read was Plato's *Republic*; it was very difficult, but finally I mastered it. Eventually, I went on to Merritt College.

Q: How did you become conscious of social issues?

NEWTON: It came about from reading. I got involved soon after high school and from then on I was going from one organization to another. Together with that, I had been in jail for burglary and grand theft, which discouraged my proposed career as a thief.

Q: What solidified your dedication to the Panther movement?

NEWTON: I think being put in solitary confinement in prison really helped me to discipline myself and focus my life. One time, they threw me into solitary for 15 days. It was a terrifying experience. My rebellious character determined that my sole motive was not to let them break me. But that solitary—they used to call it the soul-breaker—was a four by six-and-a-half foot room. There was a steel door, no light, no wash basin, no bunk, no toilet paper. You're nude and they feed you split-pea soup once a day and they give you a carton or half a carton of water. No books, no cigarettes, no toothpaste. And they take you out every 15 days for 24 hours, the jail doctor examines you, and then they put you back in. And it's in the dark and the cell is painted red and black. It's a deprivation chamber. They flush the toilet—you can't flush it—by running a hose every week or two. You can imagine the smell. You have to discipline yourself so that you won't eat as much, so that you won't have to defecate so frequently.

Most guys scream to get out after

—Continued on page 29

Newton

the second or third day—they scream that they'll repent. And if you don't, they keep you in there for the maximum time. And, of course, I would not repent. So, I started doing exercises and I would do them when I heard the keys of the police coming. I did it to break their will. So every time they opened the door, they'd see me doing exercises instead of begging to be let out. I would be happily doing exercises and they would close up again.

I found a problem that I'd the human organism needs to be bombarded by outside stimuli, and when it isn't, everything starts to whirl. To stop this, I would think about the happier experiences outside. It takes a certain art to slow my thoughts down. I finally mastered the concepts of speed. I started suspending myself in time as they do in Buddhist rituals. When I got tired of that, I started doing exercises. Even now, I only sleep about two hours a day. After my first experience, I was prepared for solitary when I went back in 1967. The punishment is to take everything away from you that you need in order to exist.

So, if you overcome that, what have you done? You've overpowered them. You can exist without those things. If you can do that, then you're not as dependent as they think. When I was in state prison, they were always very puzzled.

Q: What is your reaction to the recent acquittal of Angela Davis?

NEWTON: We're happy that she was acquitted.

Q: Does that give you any faith at all in the judicial system?

NEWTON: No, it doesn't. We can't be misled about the whole racist system in America simply because you had some honest white people on the jury. Just because 12 white people acquitted Angela, we can't think that it's just for a black person to be tried by 12 white people. Minorities should have representation in every area, including juries. The Angela Davis trial was a whole racist set-up. The Black Panthers never said that there weren't just and fair white people in this country. I'm just saying that it was racist for Angela to be tried by an all-white jury. The composition of that jury implies that there were no minority group mem-

bers—black or other minorities—qualified for the jury. Collectively, the jury was a racist structure. But it proved to be a jury that was very fair and just. We were happy, and we respect the people on that jury. But we accuse the system.

Q: Is it true that the Black Panther Party is now working more within the community and has retreated from its violent revolutionary stance?

NEWTON: I think the Panthers have to participate in every community institution. We believe in intercommunalism—the relatedness of all people. We want to be part of the whole. That's what gives motion to matter, and you can't very well drop out of the system without dropping out of the universe. So you contradict the system while you are in it until it's transformed into a new system. And that's why those who don't understand the dialectical process as a reality of nature think in terms of in or out of the system, picking up the gun or laying down the gun, or putting down the gun and picking up the Bible. They're thinking in absolute terms and that's foreign to me at this point. I only think in terms of how we can make things better by analyzing the process. That's why they keep writing about how the Panthers are now in the system. I wasn't in the system ever, except when I was in the penitentiary. We believe that if you think in the dialectical way, you realize that if you want to change the part you must affect the whole.

Q: Many observers have said that the split between you and Eldridge Cleaver has caused the destruction of the Black Panther Party. In fact, when Eldridge Cleaver's wife, Kathleen, toured the country some months ago, she said that the party is dead. Is the party alive?

NEWTON: The party is certainly alive. We have approximately 38 chapters, including groups in probably every major metropolitan city, even in the southern areas. All the state chapters have to include statewide community programs and political education classes because that's how we organize the people.

Q: What is the total membership of the Black Panther Party?

NEWTON: We don't ever give the numerical membership. We don't think it's important; we depend on the people, not professional organizers. Our

membership comes from the community itself. Many thousands participate in our programs. The party's really on two levels: the regular party and the community workers. The community workers give their time when they want to and they work with various other factions. We view these people with more pride because these are the community people we are attempting to organize. And we're very happy with our progress.

Q: What kind of programs do the Panthers offer?

NEWTON: One of them is our aid to the people on welfare. It's a small thing but I think it's helpful. Usually welfare recipients run out of money before their next check comes. So anyone can come to us and we'll give them money for food or clothing.

We have the George Jackson Free Health Clinic where we have doctors, medics and others whom we train to work in the Oakland community. We have a free analyst service. Our comrades run a free shoe factory and free clothing factory. We have a free plumbing service and a free busing program for parents who want to visit prisons. That's one of the greatest problems—loneliness in prisons. They put you far away from your relatives, who can't come to see you.

We have a free breakfast program and a free school for the community's children—the Samuel Napier Youth Intercommunal Institute in East Oakland, an accredited school. It's not a parochial school because we don't believe in that.

The kids might become isolated. So they graduate out of our school into high school, according to what they've learned. Black children are not taught basic skills in public schools so we send our children to the Institute. We take special interest in those children who are constantly expelled and suspended from public schools and may be sent to the juvenile authorities, so we've got to admit that our school is overcrowded now.

What's really interesting about our school is that in addition to learning the basic skills from accredited teachers, they learn political awareness. When we send them to other schools after they graduate they do well because we've equipped them; they will be the political organizers of the future. They make students in the other schools aware.

—Continued

Q: I understand the party is sponsoring voter registration conferences in Oakland.

NEWTON: We registered 11,000 community people in a period of three days and 16,000 in the next week. The purpose of the conference, at which we gave a free bag of groceries to every person, was survival. We feel it is necessary to be concerned about the day-to-day needs of our people, and survival is a very broad kind of concept. Of course, to eat is to survive to register to vote, so we gave away free bags of groceries. And it's a survival tactic—I don't care how many people you feed, you've got to take the fear out of them before they're no longer oppressed. With the registration, we have developed a bloc of voters. And we have developed a food program that even the local media applaud. We have to attend to our people. We try to get the people to register to vote and we give them everything we can at that time.

Q: Has the party endorsed political candidates for office?

NEWTON: We endorsed Shirley Chisholm for President and I did much work on her campaign. We also endorsed Panther chairman Bobby Seale for mayor of Oakland and Elaine Brown for councilwoman of Oakland. We did this not because our program is a scheme to get into office, but because it is an attempt to tell the people that we care a lot about them. It's to tell them that we have to develop a strong voting bloc so that the people will have a voice in spending tax money and in the employment practices of various financial institutions and the city administration. We're very optimistic about Bobby Seale becoming mayor of Oakland. Oakland has 50,000 people and 34 percent are black. There are no blacks on the city council and I can't remember when there ever has been one and I've been here since 1943. But the rise of blacks here is important and we're prepared to take over the city government. There is an extreme interest in local politics at this point. Our first victory was to elect four persons to the Model Cities Program, the anti-poverty program. Of course, as soon as we got involved in it, there started to be a lot of FBI investigation.

Q: The FBI is investigating Black Panther involvement in politics?

NEWTON: They're more concerned about what we're doing now than they were about the shoot-outs. They asked, "Why don't you come to Washington and talk?" And so we had a meeting there and the FBI said that they're concerned about our political movement and that they wouldn't allow us to, as they put it, "take over." What they're really saying is that they won't let the people take over. We only intend to register people and give them a voice so they'll put in whom they like. So you see, Oakland is an impoverished community for blacks and Mexican

The Panthers wanted to use the media, Newton says, but were isolated and 'assaulted' instead

people and this is the first time that Mexican and black people, who usually don't vote at all, are becoming united in order to have a say. We're really creating a new political environment, in the true sense of the word, because the money that we spend on our campaign is money we've spent on the people. And then the people will decide who's really concerned about them.

Q: I'm sure that one of the questions that jumps to the mind of an FBI agent is: where does all that money for Panther activities come from?

NEWTON: We used to get a lot of money from public donations, but that was before the swing to the Cleaver emphasis. But since I've been out of the penitentiary, I've made something like \$400,000 in various advances on books and magazine articles. We Panthers don't have any private ownership of our possessions; therefore, all we receive, we give. So even though I made that money, I don't have it. I gave it to the party. Bobby Seale also receives money on his books. Ericka Huggins received a small advance on a book of poetry, for which I wrote the introduction. I received money from my bail when I got out of jail. We've used the money to organize the people and give hope to the whole situation.

Q: How do you view the media's treatment of the Black Panther Party since its inception in 1966?

NEWTON: When the Black Panther Party was organized in October, 1966, we presented a program which included the cessation of police brutality, the exercise of the Fourth Amendment, and other points. And the media has constantly assaulted us. As far as we're concerned, they've attempted to paint us without any virtue whatsoever. And you can't paint people without virtue. I think that the real crime is that we allowed them to isolate us. We wanted to use the media to a certain extent, to manipulate them because we wanted to organize programs within the community. We really wanted to move politics to where the people were. But I think we used the wrong strategy.

Q: Wasn't one of your first programs to tail the Oakland police?

NEWTON: We were protesting the murders that the police committed in our community, such as the shooting of an 18-year-old in the back for stealing a car. We exercised the right to bear arms because it's constitutionally guaranteed. And our party was right because the police would harass people. So we said: if you can't have a police-civilian review board, and if we can't guarantee security to our own people, then we will exercise these rights ourselves.

We even went to Sacramento because we were interested in legislation. Here we thought we would meet the receptive ear of the people, and we would be able to document our statements. It was a protest of the genocide committed by the fascist authorities who are historically against the blacks. And we said that we had to draw the line somewhere. I wanted to do what the law allowed, which was to secure our own community.

Q: Many people view the Black Panther Party as a racist organization that preaches racial hatred. Is the party separatist or racist?

NEWTON: I think that is a very important question. I'd say that the Black Panther Party is not a separatist party. We believe that it's a natural law of the universe that everything is interconnected and becoming more so because of the advancements of technology. Yet you can't fairly fit us into the so-called integrationist line. We think that it's not a question of separation or integration. The party believes in controlling the institutions in our community. We believe that blacks should be represented in administrative positions in the community. We believe that the community shouldn't necessarily be totally black. On the other hand, in the white area, the administrative staff should reflect the percentage of the different races there. I'm not speaking of any rigid line, but if we're talking about democracy, government should be reflective. If a white person comes into this black majority community, he has a human right to be represented. So we certainly are not racist; we stand against racism. As victims of racism, we won't take up that banner. We will introduce a plan that allows people to be free and live in harmony. Either we'll live together in harmony or we'll live in combat and cause the destruction of our species.

Q: In the history of the Panthers there have been a number of shoot-outs. Are you now de-emphasizing the role of gunplay in the revolution?

NEWTON: I'm always very careful not to apologize for any defensive measure and not to mix it up with aggression. And I would never view the Vietnamese defense of their homeland as mere violence. Our Panther defense is a tool to get rid of the violence and aggression. I'm against all wars. I'm for world disarmament; the party is also. But we're not pacifists. We think that it's time to organize the people in the United States, which, of course, the authorities are very upset about. We want peace. But, in certain situations, I won't guarantee that I won't use means that the people think are necessary, wholly necessary and efficient, to bring about liberation.

And if I were to tell you anything else, I'd be dishonest with you.

I hope that America will stop acting violently so it will no longer be necessary for the people of the world to defend themselves. And we hope that the people will require America to stop the violence and not dwell upon criticizing those who decide to defend themselves. I think it's very critical to talk about the helpless victim and his defense rather than to talk about the blood and the aggression of the true criminal, that is, the American fascist forces. I would say that we are advocates of the abolitionist war—we don't want war, but war can only be abolished through war. In order to get rid of the gun, it becomes necessary to take up the gun. Chairman Mao stated that political power grows through the barrel of a gun. Just as the Chinese understand Mao's statement, I say power grows through the barrel but it culminates in the ownership of land and institutions by the people.

Q: Are there any particular political leaders besides Shirley Chisholm in this country whom you support or regard highly?

NEWTON: After Malcolm X was murdered, this country was in very bad shape. There were many contributors to the progressive liberation struggle, such as Martin Luther King. And before him, of course, Marcus Garvey and W. E. B. DuBois. They made the current liberation struggle possible. I think it would be unfair to overlook the NAACP's contribution. I respect all of the black groups that speak against racism and repression. As the world becomes more complicated, the contribution of an individual can't be measured without talking about a time and a particular move toward freedom. So I respect all of the progressive roots, those that are black and those that are white, too.

Q: Do you think we'll ever see in our lifetime the completion of the Panthers' 10-point program?

NEWTON: [Long pause] No.

Q: Does that thought depress you?

NEWTON: No, it doesn't depress me, because the Black Panther Party's 10-point program is an immediate demand that I feel will not be satisfied now because of the oppressive conditions. But later, even after those demands are satisfied, there'll be more battle cries, and new reasons for people to protest, and to right wrongs. Revolution is a law of nature; contradiction is the ruling principle of the universe. And that brings about development, of course. So, if it's not the party, then it's some other organization that will attempt to make more freedom for man. This is a permanent process, according to my understanding at this time. Of course, we know that laws are subject to change. We'll all have to analyze it to see what we'll be struggling for the next time. If you stop struggling, then you stop life.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165429)

DATE: 8/30/72

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-5552)

SUBJECT: HUEY P. NEWTON
EM - BLACK PANTHER PARTY (KBE)
OO: San Francisco

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 7/12/72,
Los Angeles letter and LHM, 7/11/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of
an LHM captioned as above. Two copies FD-376 stapled
thereto. Two copies for San Francisco.

The transcript in the attached LHM was made
from a tape recording of the "Big Question" a one hour
interview program broadcast on KCOP-TV, Channel 13,
Los Angeles, on 7/16/72, at 9:30 PM. The host of the
program is MICHAEL JACKSON.

The tape recording will be maintained in Los Angeles
files for a period of six months after which it will be
destroyed unless some reason for its further retention arises.

SI-117

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0-76 LA 9/12/72
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of nation's
Remarks: RWR/alt

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105-165429-747

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-R00/BCE/STW
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- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. BU 105-165429

LA 157-5552

August 30, 1972

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: HUEY P. NEWTON
EXTREMIST MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER
PARTY

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-RDD/BCE/SM

#365,833

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles

Enclosure(s) (Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

August 30, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

HUEY P. NEWTON
EXTREMIST MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Attached is a transcript of a television interview of Huey Newton, Black Panther Party (BPP) leader.

The BPP is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government.

The interview was originally taped on June 20, 1972, and was broadcast on KCOP-TV, Channel 13, Los Angeles, at 9:30 PM on July 16, 1972. The name of the program was the "Big Question" and was hosted by MICHAEL JACKSON.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-RDD/BLG/sm
#365,833

105-10-427 - 747
ENCLOSURE

MICHAEL JACKSON: HUEY NEWTON was convicted of not first degree murder, but voluntary manslaughter. There ensued a four year court battle and eventually a California State Supreme Court reversal of his conviction and then there were two retrials and each of these ended in dead-locked juries. The District Attorney of Alameda County dismissed the charges. Meanwhile our guest had spent fully three years in prison, which was of course, more than the minimum sentence of two to fifteen years which had originally been handed down and which was subsequently reversed. Throughout his confinement he continued his leadership role of the Black Panther Party and remains, as he defines himself, the servant of the people, Mr. HUEY P. NEWTON. Good Evening.

HUEY P. NEWTON: (inaudible)

JACKSON: If this society is as wicked as you depict it and if you're as accurate in your statements about us, how come you're now free and here?

NEWTON: The people demanded my deliverance from the State Penitentiary. I think that if it had not been the, the people's concern that I would have gone to the gas chamber and if the people had not been persistent in their protest about my imprisonment, I would, I would still be in prison now.

JACKSON: But then why are you this way when RAP BROWN is behind bars and STOKELY CARMICHAEL, I think, is off somewhere in Africa writing SEKO TOURE's biography and ELDRIGE CLEAVER is in Algeria. How come you are free?

NEWTON: I, I think that we would have to analyze the particular conditions surrounding my trial, the conditions surrounding my, my, the attempted murder by the police and those conditions would, would, after we examine them, it will be very clear that my case was one of the first political cases in the country and I think that I was rather fortunate as a person. The peoples at that time were not as divided through so many political trials so it's, it was somewhat a historical accident. After my trial the government started many conspiracy cases against political figures in the country and there was, the people were overwhelmed and bombarded by so many political prisoners until their mobilization became divided. With mine they were unified with one, with one goal and that was to get my freedom.

JACKSON: But then weren't the so-called political prisoners that you're referring to found innocent and aren't they mostly free?

NEWTON: Well, I can't say most of them. There's some very celebrated cases, including my own. We were, we were, I was, I did three years and then my case was reversed. ANGELA DAVIS was found not guilty. I think this shows a climate of the country

a very progressive movement with citizens of the country. It doesn't, it doesn't at all justify the, the evils of the court system. ANGELA DAVIS was tried by an all-white jury and just because she was, they acquitted it shows that the jury were just people, but the circumstances were strictly unjust. There were no blacks represented there. Blacks and other minority groups have a right to be represented in every, in every political institution in the country. So it doesn't justify the actions, it doesn't justify the court or the action that the court took by trying her in the first place or putting me in jail for three years. The people, the tide is turning and the people won't stand for the kind of criminal actions of the judicial system.

JACKSON: Now you weren't just in prison. You were in solitary confinement.

NEWTON: Yes.

JACKSON: So again I say to you, if they are as bad as they're depicted couldn't they have got rid of you while you were in solitary?

NEWTON: I think that it would have been very difficult. People were aware of the fact that I was in prison. They were aware of the fact that the, the state of, ah very oppressive and this treatment of me. The very fact that I was in solitary

confinement made it somewhat impossible for them to have me murdered in a prison setup under the disguise of a race conflict. If I had been killed the burden would have been squarely upon the police to explain how could I be murdered in solitary when they were my only keeper and I came into contact with no one other than the police establishment there. So I think that if, if it had been some other case, there's so many other prisoners in solitary who are beaten and murdered and the people are not aware that they're there in the first place so the police take the liberty and the opportunity to treat them anyway they like. This, this could not happen in my case.

JACKSON: Sir, we hear a great deal about killing and murder when we hear about the Black Panther Party. Apparently much of it is Black Panthers against Black Panthers. Why?

NEWTON: I think the press would like to establish that as Black Panthers against Black Panthers. I reject that proposition. The police are responsible for the murders of the comrades in the party and just as a country is responsible of over 400 years of murder of black people generally, black people in particular, and poor people generally in this country starting with the Indian who's still on a reservation and who's literally wiped out. We charge genocide for the Indian. So in order to cover these evils the, the country would like to paint the picture in

the movie and in the books that the Indians wiped each other out, and I think that the press and the establish door to the super structure, they're attempt to justify the murder of blacks and black members of our party by saying that we are killing each other.

JACKSON: But there is disunity and there is some disharmony surely?

NEWTON: There's, there's internal contradiction and internal contradiction or internal strain is a necessary thing. Contradiction is a ruling principle of the universe. It gives motion to matter. It causes society to change, the strain within society. Our party could not develop if we didn't have internal agrument so we appreciate our history and the fact that, that we have had disagreements inside. There's no organizations or no society of where you have completely calm and harmony without any internal arguments.

JACKSON: Not that they're saying anything, anything that's meaningful has to have, I'm sure, disagreement within it.

NEWTON: That's true but I would even generalize it further. In society and also in nature there is internal strains that cause things to change and we're dedicated to changing things so we accept this principle of nature and principle of society. The important things is, was the, our essential concern is to see

that, that change or that development is the, is as desirable as possible. Things could change to the worst for us. We are determined to make the new thing, that inevitable to come about as much in the interest of poor people throughout the world as possible.

JACKSON:

If American capitalism had remained as dynamic as it was in the 19th century, but as America grew, capitalism showed signs of obesity and stagnation. Is that really accurate or have we grown perhaps by leaps and bounds in this century?

NEWTON: Of course we've grown, the Americans grown in power by leaps and bounds and one of the reasons that, for this occurrence is because of the slavery that America's, part of America's history. The very fact that blacks are here, they came as, we came in chains and we were treated as chattel and to work in order to, in order to make, in order to make rich the big land-owners and of course later the dusks of slavery was outlawed, Emancipation Proclamation, and industrial capitalism flourished and, of course, capitalism is a wage slave system where the owners they, they work people and they make a profit from the labor of the people and as America grew by leaps and bounds it not only demanded it's people to, to make wealthy the established order but it expanded into what we call imperialism and it

shackled people of these other geographical locations. We had colonialism or neo-colonialism and the same system exists where that America's ruling circle would take the raw materials out and sell back to the people there. So it's very true that your system of government, it makes for a few people to grow very rich and strong and these few people in this country are so, are so cunning until they raise the standard of living of many people who live here so that they win popular support very much, very, in the same manner that Hitler, in the same manner that Hitler would've done. I believe that he would've had many civil rights for the Jewish people only after he robbed Peter to pay Paul and he did raise the standard of living of the German people at the expense of the Jews and later at the expense of the people of the world during his campaign to shackle the world. I think America has done a finer job than Hitler because they succeed in doing what Hitler set out to do and that's to, to, to put the whole world under it's economic control.

JACKSON: You know I disagree with you. I'd like to contest it if I may.

NEWTON: Then we'll have good conversation,

JACKSON: All right.

NEWTON: We have a contradiction going.

JACKSON: First of all I think, I think of the year 1917, a revolution which perhaps you respect, right?

NEWTON: Yes I think that was a progressive move.

JACKSON: Okay, since...

NEWTON: I think there, there was also negative things about it. It was to get back, the Indians were eliminated.

JACKSON: Here we go from Indians to Nazis. Let's, let's take that 1917 revolution and take the United States since 1917.

NEWTON: Yes.

JACKSON: In 1917 the automobile industry in this country turned out a million automobiles. They said that they're still looking for that goal with the aid of the filthy capitalists, as you might call them sir, of France, this country 'cause they want our truck companies. They want to be able to build their own truck funds.

NEWTON: You know, first I would like to be very clear. You say the filthy capitalists of a...

JACKSON: I read your book.

NEWTON: I, I view, I view that my book went further than the filthy capitalists I believe.

JACKSON: Yes.

NEWTON: I, I view everything with an internal contradiction and there's a positive or negative side within itself and then a, as we call them eternal contradiction. Capitalism at one point, 1917, you speak of the positive points about it was that during that revolution that it broke the shackles of colonialism from England and it was a progressive move to set up the, the, a freer society for the white people who came here and I refuse to talk about America without talking about the negative side. The Indian was destroyed as a result of that...

JACKSON: That's past. You talked about bad things that were past...

NEWTON: In order to...

JACKSON: If I speak to you about the Soviet Union you won't accept the Soviet Union is pre 1917.

NEWTON: In order, in order to understand the present and to make predictions about the future we have to understand our history and, at the, at the. I was attempting to point out the positive sides of capitalism by the positive sides democratic kind of capitalistic arrangement. As capitalism grew and as industry grew it created certain problems because it created such an abundance and 'till the technology flourished as a result of the capitalist enterprise

to the point where it's able to feed everyone in this country and even feed the world probably through lending this technology to the people that it was robbed from in the first place.

JACKSON: But is that wrong?

NEWTON: It refused, it refused to this.

JACKSON: If it can is that wrong?

NEWTON: To rob the people of the world, yes it is.

JACKSON: No, no. I didn't say that. I said is it wrong to try and have a system which can feed the world perhaps.

NEWTON: Oh of course. I, I think that this is a very positive thing. I said that but once that capitalism creates the industry through wage slavery and perhaps this is, can be even justified through the scarcity of goods at a particular time in history. My charge is now that capital, capital keeps the technology for the ruling circle. It keeps the food that it produces as over expanded farm system, it dumps it into the ocean. It dumps wheat into the ocean and I criticize this procedure. If they were to share with the world of course you wouldn't have a capitalist system. You would have, you would have a social structure that's concerned about the people I'm concerned

about and that's all the people in the world including all the American people whether they're Indian, whether they're black or, or Chicano. And I'm also concerned about the Cuban people and the people in Africa and America refuses without strings attached to, to attempt to use, to give to the world what's theirs and what's ours because you would not have a capitalist system in America if you did not have slavery in America in it's history. We, through the, through the labor of picking cotton, the, the whole cotton belt produced enough capital so that you could have a northern industry. So the northern industry was a good thing that it existed. It was a bad thing that we're enslaved to make it exist. Now...

JACKSON: But you're going backwards again.

NEWTON: But now we can right those wrongs.

JACKSON: Right and we can build...

NEWTON: I'm not going back...

(BOTH SPEAKING AT ONCE)

NEWTON: I don't, I don't think you understand my train of thought. I'm saying that now we can build, but we're not. We're destroying Vietnam, we're shackling Latin America, we support the South Africa through Standard Oil. So I'm saying that my charge is America ^{could} could but it's not because of it's system.

JACKSON: Okay. Let me build on that point for a moment. America could. Then I ask you, basically, is there anything wrong with the Bill of Rights if the Bill of Rights was fully enacted by this country and the Constitution was fully adhered to? If your answer is, you know, "fine it's okay, if it was fully adhered to", then surely it is easier and better to evolve within our current system than to call for revolution as you are.

NEWTON: I think you misunderstand me when I speak of revolution. Revolution is a process. Revolution is basically a fight between the old and the new with the new always winning but we want to make sure that the new is as desirable as possible. You speak of revolution in a categorical term where there's no revolution then there is a revolution. A revolution is a constant and the change is constant in other words. I'm saying that America, I, you speak of the Bill of Rights, is a fine document. It's just incomplete. There are things we need to add to it and one thing would be to deliver the control of the means of production to the people who established it in the first place.

JACKSON: But one second. That's anathema to a Communist system. They don't have control over their productivity, the state has control over their productivity.

NEWTON: There's no Communist system in existence on this earth at this time. You have people who working towards what they

call Communist but that's only a goal and so I would agree with you 100% that Communist does not exist. So we can only speak of it in abstraction.

JACKSON: Where do you think it will come first should it succeed in coming.

NEWTON: I, I think that it will come to, it can not come any place until it comes to America and I think that the old definitions of Communism are somewhat archaic and that the American people who establish the social system that is just to itself and to the world. America can not give justice to it's citizens without, to it's citizens , without considering the world's people and I say this because he took the world's people so well and even people from geographical locations in order to establish the wealth that we have here and I can testify to that as a black person. Our history is one of slavery and I'm sure that you don't agree with that tactic even to create a capitalist system do you?

JACKSON: I don't agree with slavery so that I see this as an enlightened society trying to overcome it's ills.

NEWTON: Well of course if, if the society did not try to overcome it's ills then it would be out of the, it would be unrealistic. Every society attempts to, to resolve problems. Some societies do a better job than others. In some locations you get a truer effort in this direction. I'm concerned about aiding America.

We're concerned about aiding America in it's concern to make a better world.

JACKSON: So we have one thing in common and that is, probably more, but we have one thing in common, we want to see a betterment of the society in which we are currently living. I just happen to think that you're wrong. You are convinced I'm wrong. We'll continue with HUEY NEWTON in just a moment. Do you really consider yourself a United States citizen?

NEWTON: I was born here in America so by the statutes I guess that the system would consider me American. I consider myself a human being, a world citizen concerned with the, I identify with the exploited people of the world and I'm concerned about the problems that people have generally because we can't start to think about ourselves, our ethnic group or our race at this point in man's development without thinking about all of the people that we contact and as technology develops it throws us closer together. We get to New York in about four hours and also with the correct vehicle we get to Vietnam in about four hours, so...

JACKSON: If you want to get to New York.

NEWTON: Yes if you want to, and also if you want to go to Vietnam you get there in four hours. So this leads me to believe that we have to be as concerned about our neighbor across the street as we are about the Vietnamese people and what happens

to them because they're our neighbor. Technology makes it so and this is why that American's in particular will have to become very very concerned and identified with the world generally. Of course that if, if this comes to pass and our system arranges itself so that it takes under consideration the problems of the people of the world we won't have the American nationalistic capitalist system. We'll have some other system. You call it what you like. That system doesn't exist yet because America has not created it. The only way that America will atone for the evils of the past is, is to righten them by giving back to the people of the world in some form give back a reparation because they took things away. In the common law of Old English law they say it's a English tort.

JACKSON: Um hum.

NEWTON: It's a tort of America. They call it trespass debonis asportatis.

JACKSON: Um hum.

NEWTON: It's taking away someone else's good, and to good to dominated it like your very own and the only way that you can right that wrong is to return the possessions to the people and I think America, the people of the world demand that America first stops it's aggression and for profit reasons and then atone for it's sins of the past and that's the only way we can have harmony in the future.

JACKSON: Okay if we work towards Communism through Socialism and Socialism and Communism bring nations closer together then why are the massive array of forces constantly on the Uzuri River while most Soviet troops facing the Chinese?

NEWTON: Well in the first place you mentioned working towards Communism. I, I've said in my talk in my discourse that some societies are working towards Communism. I think the word has been used so much in pinned on so many geographical locations in the world like they have it now till I refuse to use the word. If you care to then I'll try and first I'll ask you, what do you mean by Communism. I'm talking about a new human system that will make the best out of what we have on the face of the earth and where people can share in the wealth of the earth and that system is yet to come about. I'm sure that system would not be the status quo because the status quo obviously is not doing the job. If the, if the system in America is working towards that it will be transformed and it is an internal contradiction that will require it to work toward it. Nothing ever stays the same. If you attempt to keep a thing the same then you retired it. It's stagnate and it dies. That's including in biology as well as in nature and society so we have to work to resolve the problems here. If we do not resolve the problems in America then we will destroy the world because all Americans are so involved with the world economy and the world's people until, whether they know it or not,

they are, they're interconnected and the American's problems would not be solved until the people of the world's problems are solved.

JACKSON: Mr. NEWTON, you too have harped back quite a bit in our conversation this evening to time that's past. Let me do so for a moment. You quote in your writings and in your speeches _____ MARX. Isn't it possible that what he advocated in the Communist Manifesto 1848, was revelant to the times but now is as shop worn as it sounds for many people who don't go along with him?

NEWTON: MARX was a sociologist as well as a politician and he laid down some principles that became distorted by both the right and the left that many people think of MARX and his contribution in the science of society in an orthodox way and they would like for us to institute the program that the Russian people use in 1917 in order to establish a better society. They would like us to use that same method striving for the same goal here in 1972. I reject that. I think that many writers have made contributions to understanding phenomena and society's a part of phenomena and I draw on all of those scholars and I think that one would be somewhat naive if he, if he would take the position that MARX did not know anything about the development of history and society. Society.

JACKSON: Let me quote again from your book if I may.

NEWTON: Yeah.

JACKSON: You say we were forced to build America and if forced to we will tear it down. The immediate result of this destruction will be suffering and bloodshed but the end result will be perpetual peace for all mankind. Well sir, my feeling is that yes perhaps your people did but so did the whites and so did the yellow and so did the brown people.

NEWTON: So we, we...

JACKSON: We won't let you tear it down.

NEWTON: We, we, we, we ask them to struggle with us so that we would cure the ills of America. In other words, America will really tear itself down. Will it not if doesn't attend to the problems that it had created through it's history and I'm asking America to be responsible for the conditions that they were so much involved in and as far as tearing the country down that the exploited people in America are on an ethnic group level will not be able to make the change. It will take the American people general to make the change but it's in the benefit of all of us and this regardless of your economic, your, your income bracket. It's regardless of your residence. It's a problem that's so interconnected to the Indian on the reservation or

the blacks who are, who are in delapidated housing until it's your problem as well as our problem.

JACKSON: However sir, yes the blacks in delapidated housing, and by the way there happen to be more...

NEWTON: And white people too.

JACKSON: ...as I'm sure you know. White people...

NEWTON: So...

JACKSON: But then let me ask you a question.

NEWTON: You know, I feel that I'm not getting through to you. You're, you're, you're, you're response is somewhat contrary because I'm saying American people...

JACKSON: Yes...

NEWTON: ...Are...

JACKSON: Yes.

NEWTON: With each other and that we together will have to resolve the problem and this is white people, if you will...

JACKSON: Yes.

NEWTON: ...red people, brown people, black people and so I'm including everyone. If you insist on that conclu...

(BOTH AT ONCE)

JACKSON: No, no I did not purposely. I want to hear you say that white is not bad because it's white. That's what I want to hear you say.

NEWTON: I didn't speak in absolutes. I don't say that black is good because it's black.

JACKSON: I kept repeating sir some of your writings and some of the things I've read but the, we, but we, meaning that I'm speaking for you now, know who the enemy are. The enemy might be the police. The enemy might be the white capitalist. The enemy might be, but sir, are you really going to find the answer in any other system. In the USSR you have more political prisoners than we can ever dream of.

NEWTON: I wish you wouldn't force the USSR or China upon me. I didn't give that as the alternative. I said the system that we would develop...

JACKSON: Yes.

NEWTON: ...in America would be a new thing and the thing will be taken under consideration our history and the fact that we have a multi-cultural and we have many languages here. Our new system will reflect the history of the country, it will surely attend to the problems that we do have and it will attend to the

problems of the world because America is so involved in the world affairs. Now as far as the Soviet Union's social system I, I've, I for one will reject it, that if I were living in the Soviet Union that I would be working in order to improve the conditions of the people there.

JACKSON: But you couldn't if you are an intelligent man and you were contrary in your views to those of the, the Communist Party in leadership. You'd be in trouble.

NEWTON: I'm in trouble here.

JACKSON: Yes but you're able to speak out on the public media. Through books, your books can be published.

NEWTON: But there are Russians who publish books also.

JACKSON: Underground.

NEWTON: I'm almost underground. The police, they constantly harrass me. They constantly bug our phones. I'm in imminent danger at all times and I'm no exception because blacks are murdered and shot in the back every day for even talking back to a policeman. Matter of fact the occurance of '70, '67 and Detroit. If you read JOHNSON's report on civil disorder...

JACKSON: Right.

NEWTON: ...you will see where this government was very in this

state administration, the United States was very involved in the explosions that occurred. But I think that you must be very responsible at least, at least accept your responsibility. I accept mine that I don't believe that anyone is all good or without blame, that all of us are, are, are involved and we have the responsibility to work out some rational resolution to the contradiction and we're going about doing this in the most non-antagonistic way.

JACKSON: Can I tell you where I think you and I have our major disagreement sir? I would like to tell you...

(BOTH AT ONCE)

NEWTON: The only, the only trouble I see in our conversation is getting a responsive reply from you. You seem to be contrary. In other words I talk about east and you talk about west.

JACKSON: Let the twain meet. Let me quote a black man to support my, my feeling. He said there were two ways of exerting pressure, pushing up and pulling down. My feeling is I'd like to see people with your vitality and know how and knowledge of, of, of people pushing up rather than pulling down.

NEWTON: Is that an accusation that we're tearing down. I say that we're pushing up if you will.

JACKSON: We'll continue pushing up and tearing down on the

Big Question with HUEY NEWTON in just a moment... They say that you can't get a jury of your peers in this country. We have a different interpretation of the word peers I think.

NEWTON: I think that's, you know, something that's very debatable, the peer group. I, I think that when I think of a peer group I think of all of the people in the country and the multi-racial ethnic make up of the country so a peer group would be a jury made up of, and representing all of the ethnic groups in a particular region or area in the country. A jury such as ANGELA DAVIS' jury that I would, I would take position against the, the ideas that, that was a peer group when there were no Mexican people, there were no black people in particular on the jury.

JACKSON: But surely, peer means an equal and an equal isn't judged and musn't be judged in a society by the color.

NEWTON: No but we must be represented. You also could, let's generalize that theory that if this country in it's electoral politics, if they make laws and benefit for everyone.

JACKSON: Um hum.

NEWTON: Then it's all right if you don't allow blacks to vote because you're doing it in their interest anyway. I think that that's what your theory leads us into.

JACKSON: Don't you have a black congressman?

NEWTON: I, I, I think, I think that on the jury it's a matter of representation and that if the jury even acquits that doesn't justify the fact that we don't have representation of the jury when we're citizens of this country and you will have to start taking responsibility to make sure that there's justice in the country and democracy and I think that each time that any ethnic group is left out of a judicial process or an administration, political administration or institution then we must examine in very objective of why the person was excluded and of course the Supreme Court of the country has been pretty interested in the makeup of grand juries as well as petty juries and I'm, and of course they're influence very much about the protest that the people are making. I think this contradiction will escalate if we do not get the juries we like. That people will be disturbed about it and America might again, might again bring about the tearing down when we are trying to push up and...

JACKSON: To quote, the white man.

NEWTON: We to quote you. We, we're attempting to, to make the local governments as well as the national government a government that represents in this way. They got BOBBY SEALE. The chairman of our party is running for mayor of Oakland will be a coalition slate where we'll have on our slate it's called

the survival ticket. We'll have a Mexican person there and we plan to have a Chinese person running.

JACKSON: Does it matter about the qualifications? Or is it good enough to be black or good enough to be white or good enough to be brown?

NEWTON: It, it's not good enough to be any particular race group. You have a problem and I can sympathize with you because this country constantly thinks in racist terms.

JACKSON: You're doing that. You're the one who told me the jury had to have that makeup sir. Look in, in a decade...

NEWTON: In other words...

BOTH AT SAME TIME

NEWTON: Let me ask you a question.

JACKSON: All right.

NEWTON: Would you be satisfied with a jury of all blacks and you were, you were there to defend yourself in any, choose any court in the country. Would you be completely satisfied and another condition is there are, there are white people in the area...

JACKSON: Um hum. Um hum.

NEWTON: There are Mexicans right in the area who are competent

and qualified to be on the jury. Would you be satisfied?

JACKSON: Very good question. First of all you must realize that the whites in this country, and you do realize it...

NEWTON: Would you be satisfied?

JACKSON: Let me answer you fairly.

NEWTON: All right.

JACKSON: ...and I will answer you fairly. The answer is no and I'll tell you why. The population of this country is ten whites for every one black.

NEWTON: Yes.

JACKSON: Maybe 12 whites.

NEWTON: So we should have 10% representation then.

JACKSON: Nonsense. I mean respectfully I mean that as nonsense. By that I, I, therefore you should only have one black person on the jury.

NEWTON: Oh, wait for just one minute now. In order to, as a minimum demand.

JACKSON: Yes.

NEWTON: That I think you would have one black person on the jury.

I don't think that that should be the sole basis of being a member of the jury. You might end up with eleven or, or six blacks on the jury.

JACKSON: Um hum.

NEWTON: I'd say this is fine. This is just the same way that I think that the government can run on a local and national basis. Also in areas where you have, in cities where you have 50 or 80, 50% blacks or 38% blacks and 15% Chicano people and you have then the rest white people. Now in the city council if there's absolutely no representation or no presence of the blacks or the Chicanos I would think something is wrong.

JACKSON: Generally I would agree with you.

NEWTON: If there's a, if, if there's amount that supercedes the, the percentage of them in a area I would be disturbed about that but if there was absolutely no representation at all I would think that why is there no representation. This would be my question and maybe there, there, maybe an answer could be given and I'll be satisfied with that.

JACKSON: I'll try and give you one.

NEWTON: _____ seriously.

JACKSON: I'll try and give you one. In the past decade and I

think of your own dear father who is a minister of religion. Man in his 70's now. In his day they were the leaders, the men of religion, the men with a flock. Now we've broadened to everything from a governor of the, the Federal Reserve Board to a Senator from a state which is now predominantly black to a member of the Supreme Court to 67 mayors nationwide with their elected officials caucus, black officials that's grown and grown with the representation in the House of Representatives of 13 members and the Jews who have been very much involved in this society for a long while and had equality granted them for a much greater length of time have nothing like that representation.

NEWTON: In, in, in, in other words what you're saying is that we're equally represented in this country and it's only a sham when we say that they were discriminated against...

JACKSON: No but I think they were a darn sight more represented than the people of China, which you visited of respect or the Soviet Union.

NEWTON: Oh well I disagree with you about the People's Republic of China and I would agree with you about the Soviet Union.

JACKSON: Uh huh.

NEWTON: That as far as this country is concerned I, I don't think that by comparing it to any other that you could justify what is being done in the country even though there is a progressive move by the people to alter the things and establish a system that's

shall we do next. We're perfectly willing to exhaust every avenue possible and give every dialogue a chance and I think this would, I think this is reasonable and I think it should be required of every person before he goes into a physical struggle because any time a man struggles against another in physical combat they both stand the chance of being hurt and I for one would not like to be hurt any more but I realize that America is so aggressive and it, it will not, it has not stopped it's aggression here or abroad. America is a very violent country. It kills Vietnamese. It kills people of the, of Southeast Asia without even having a conscience about it. I think that this would even change as the people of America become more aware of what it's government is doing. I think that once as, as we become aware then we start making those changes that you talk about and it's a growing process and it's not an absolute thing. The revolutionary train will not arrive tomorrow and after we've, we cure the ills of the country today with the establishment of a new kind of order. That order itself will be, will be wanting in things. It will have internal contradictions that will have to be dealt with. Revolution goes on. It's a process and it's the, it's as constant as nature itself is.

JACKSON: Let's look at change in your attitudes, the party's attitudes of the Panther Party and the country in just a moment as we continue our conversation with HUEY NEWTON. ...You gave

me the impression that you didn't think I was intentionally misunderstanding but we weren't quite meeting. Part of it because of, perhaps, prior conceived notions I have of you. I expected you to be an angry tiger, panther. Let me quote you. Let me quote that anger for a moment. May 2, 1967, The time has come for black people to arm themselves before it's too late. The gun is not an end in itself, April 17, 1971. Has there been change in HUEY NEWTON?

NEWTON: Um. I'm a part of phenomina so I'm in a constant state of development and I keep mention, I don't mean to be redundant, it's just emphasis added, that it would be impossible for me to stay the same chronological age also be impossible for me to stay the same mental age as I, as I become more and more aware and mature and become more knowledgeable about what is necessary to get the goals that we all seek and that's, and that's to relieve ourselves of exploitation of all kind, racism. I would have to agree with you that there has been a transformation or a change if you will.

JACKSON: In other words from, as you were, the Minister of Defense to now servant of the people. Does that mean a literal change or just a change in title there?

NEWTON: I'd like to really call it transformation. At particular times we have to indulge in certain activities. In other words that we have to make a concrete analysis of concrete conditions

the know how to move. Everything, all the party's program has always been a strategic or tactical tool. It hasn't been the end in itself and I think at one point our party along with the press, the press because of the sensational kind of makeup they blew up the rhetoric of the party and made it the end in itself. They made the gun the end in itself and if we had time to explore the manuevers and the reasons that we armed ourselves we will see that it was perfectly constitutionally correct. The state law upheld it and that we walk within the law. Of course the law was changed and...

JACKSON: The Mulford Act, you mean?

NEWTON: Yes. They called it the Panther Bill in private in a smoke filled rooms.

JACKSON: What is the major...

NEWTON: So...

JACKSON: ...inspiration of the Black Panther Party?

NEWTON: The Black Panther Party's concern with humanity and that we're not angry at men, we're not angry with man. We're angry with conditions that we're all plagued by and we're, we seek understanding so that we can establish a harmony between all of us, not only the many people in America, the many ethnic groups but also a harmony with the people of the world, and now this is

more just but I think you're only hedging yourself if you would lead the audience to believe that we're represented enough and that we should not consider our, our, our ethnic background at all if we're excluded altogether out of a judicial or political process.

JACKSON: No of course I'm not saying...

NEWTON: Both.

JACKSON: What I'm saying is growth, there is growth.

NEWTON: Of course. Oh I would agree with you.

JACKSON: ...within this society.

NEWTON: I would, would agree with you. I would agree with you. I say it's not, it's insufficient.

JACKSON: Good, then people like you must work for that.

NEWTON: But that, that's why...

JACKSON: Through the current system which happens to work. Which has 600,000 black people in college right now.

NEWTON: Well as far as this system is concerned it is impossible to work outside of the system. What we attempt to do is transform the system by pointing out the contradictions within until the people collectively will decide to make change within until they can not make any more change within and then they consider what

our essential task and our goal is universal harmony so that we can have disarmament of the world so that we can live in peace and respect each other's cultural backgrounds and I think that it's tantamount, it's, it's so necessary, vital that we have this until it would destroy us. If people try to resist, if this government resists looking at itself as an inter-communal body or international body if you will, if it resists that then it will aid in the process of tearing down because, because of it's lack of responsibility. It will let the rebellions fly where people battled each other. That we're interested in putting an end to that.

JACKSON: Course there seems to be something of a contradiction on the one hand. You give food as many charitable organizations of all colors and all racial backgrounds give succor to people who are poor and at the same time one hears a great deal about the kinds of coloring books the children have with talk of the police as pigs and depict whitey as, as a horrible being.

NEWTON: The colorbook incident that was never passed out and in 1966, you see you are also very historical. You speak of 1966...

JACKSON: Um hum.

NEWTON: ...when the colorbook was put out and that next day that a press person or policeman took the colorbook, had it reproduced and gave it to the press throughout the country and the bishop of

the Cath., St., Sacred Heart Church will testify that this is a fact. We do not have coloring books at all at this time so I can make an absolute statement about that. I think that the party has undergone many changes. At one time we, we, we stepped outside of the area of a positive contribution to the community and it was because of an incorrect line while I was in prison. We've, with my influence are such committies that swayed and we're now reunited with the community and our new contribution is not a charity thing. That we use our food program, our survival program, to give what we can. It's only a drop in a bucket. But we register people to vote. We've registered over 25,000 people in a few weeks to vote in Oakland.

JACKSON: You've been accused of extortion. Are you extortionists?

NEWTON: No. We accuse America of being extortionists.

JACKSON: That's a pretty broad statement in answer to my very simple question. I mean do you force businessmen to give.

NEWTON: No but they force us to give them a profit.

JACKSON: Could you explain briefly what you mean by that?

NEWTON: Well, first that I will explain about the robbery of the big industry of America of the large industrial military complex. They take raw materials from the world's people. They take labor from the people here. They give them back only part of what they

earned. Part of the wealth that they generate so in that way they hold out more than \$5 upon worker. These are the profiteers We would like to see a system where people further industry that's run by the people. The wealth that's produced would have a more equal redistribution that it has now. Until the government forces the industry to be responsible and _____ not just a profit maker but I will go on with this charge that they extort the people. The people have to work but they don't ask to be robbed and in turn the businessmen in our community, the big stores, they ask why should we contribute to the survival program. We say well you make a profit off the people of the community that you can give back to them through our non-profit corporation where you get a tax write off and you give some of your profit back and, therefore, you'll tend to sow the ills in our community that's very oppressed and a community that many people are unemployed. I'm speaking particularly of Oakland but there are many other geographic locations in the country that would fit the same description and we say that this is a responsibility and obligation. We're protected by the first amendment. We have a right to have a economic boycott as long as we don't use threat or force and you know very well if we walked a picket line out there, If we were doing anything wrong at all we'd quickly be arrested because the police are always waiting for the opportunity to arrest us and even to murder us and so that, I think that any American who would say they were extortionists would also have to

indict the Bill of Rights, the First Amendment for supporting the economic boycotts and the right to assemble for redress of grievance. You can not give the right to one and not to all.

JACKSON: Is there any area where you feel you have perhaps failed as a party? If you have a timetable, are you where you wanted to be at this stage?

NEWTON: We don't consider ourselves a failure because we know that the struggle is a struggle of life. It's the struggle of constantly improving our lot and our lot is humanity. So we have made a very, a very humble contribution. We attempt to make many more and we're never pleased with our, our success. We are happy about the winning small improvements but we have the, we have a great deal of time to work because we hope that man will be here for a very long time and of course that's if we don't have a thermonuclear war.

JACKSON: We found another area of agreement. This has got to stop. Just for a moment anyway and we'll continue with HUEY NEWTON on the Big Question... if I may, to die for the racists is lighter than a feather but to die for the people is heavier than any mountain, deeper than any sea. What does it mean?

NEWTON: Well I think it's self-explanatory. If we die for the racists and reactionaries then you die an insignificant death. Death comes to all of us but it varies in it's significance and

I think that it's very important for we human beings to not spend our lives foolishly because it's a very short time. So the statement is to point out to, to dedicate your life to a very significant campaign and ours is a campaign to righten, to contribute to righting the wrongs of the victims.

JACKSON: Do you live with sustained anger or do you find hope in our society.

NEWTON: I have revolutionary hope or revolutionary optimism. Anger is something that the enemy has. As far as myself there is no anger. I reject what's here now, or I know when I disagree I not resign. Anger sometimes stops us from being rational, calculating so I think that the racists and those reactionaries were the reasons they don't think clearly. It's because they're so angry. We try to steer away from that.

JACKSON: With racism in mind, do you want to fear for the Black Panthers? By that I mean for example of late it's been depicted that the Black Panthers are extremely anti-Jewish.

NEWTON: We're not anti-Jewish nor are we anti-European. We're not anti any particular ethnic or national group. I think that the press, that's one of the ways they paint the image to divide the victims of the world. And set the people squabbling and fight that's insignificant. I refuse to take a racist stand.

JACKSON: Yes, but if you didn't the press we wouldn't know about you.

NEWTON: I think I would be delighted if you didn't know about me. You know about the problems that you have because we all have those problems. I think the press uses the its propaganda to put, put an image and to make a celebrity out of a freedom fighter and I'm only one of those who strive to get justice in this country and in the world. So that I think it's unfortunate that the way the press is operated generally it's not in the benefit of people.

JACKSON: How important do you see the role played, in sympathy with what you are doing, by the white radicals in this country?

NEWTON: The white radicals and the progressive people of the country generally are our allies and we want unity with all people including white people who would work to make a change for the better. A change so we'll be in the interests of all of the people involved.

JACKSON: How would you describe your own politics, personally?

NEWTON: We call ourselves revolution, excuse me. We call ourselves revolutionary inter-communalists.

JACKSON: Now that's a word you, I, I, think, concocted yourself didn't you?

NEWTON: Yes.

JACKSON: Could you describe the word?

NEWTON: It's, the definition is rather lengthy. I'll try to put it in a nutshell. That today that the world is so close because of the advancements in technology and the, the involvement of the national market until each geographical location is so inter-related to each other. The word inter, inter-relationship...

JACKSON: Um hum.

NEWTON: ...between...

JACKSON: Um hum.

NEWTON: They're like dispersed communities and so revolutionary intercommunalism would be one who would fight to have equal representation of the world's people and also a share in the technological advancements by the world's people and that really we're all just one community.

JACKSON: And some working against others. For example I gather you believe that STOKELY CARMICHAEL works for the CIA.

NEWTON: I indicated in my book that there's certain indications that he might be working for the CIA without knowing it.

He might be working knowing it. I don't propose, I don't claim, to have a proof and I think that I use the word in the book that there's no proof and of course this was about a year, a year and a half ago I made this statement. There's some evidence and the evidence that I have that I would care to go into at this time.

JACKSON: Um hum.

NEWTON: Maybe next time.

JACKSON: Gone into a great deal of evidence. I would suggest people read "To Die For The People", the writings of HUEY P.

NEWTON. It's the first of many books. Thank you very much indeed sir.

NEWTON: Thank you.

JACKSON: Our guest this past hour has been the founder of the Black Panther Party. It's chief theorotician, HUEY P. NEWTON. Until our next meeting, next Sunday, I'm MICHAEL JACKSON. Thank you for your company and for the Big Question. Good Night.

NR 014 SF PLAIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

10:12 PM NITEL 9/11/72 CRH

SEP 12 1972

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR

(ATTN: DID)

FROM: SAN FRANCISCO 2P

Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Baker	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Jenkins	_____
Mr. Marshall	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Kinley	_____
Mr. Armstrong	_____
Ms. Herwig	_____
Mrs. Neenan	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-91 BY 9803-RDP/BC/ETM
#365,835

HUEY PERCY NEWTON, EM - BPP (KBE), OO: SAN FRANCISCO,
BUFILE ONE ZERO FIVE DASH ONE SIX FIVE FOUR TWO NINE, SF
FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH ONE TWO ZERO THREE.

ROBERT LEONARD BAY, EM - BPP (KBE), OO: SAN FRANCISCO,
BUFILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH ONE ZERO ZERO FOUR EIGHT, SF
FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH ONE TWO SEVEN ONE.

ON SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, INSTANT, DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
(DA) JAMES H. ANDERSON, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, DA'S
OFFICE, ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

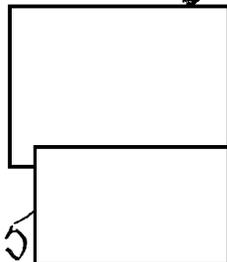
ON INSTANT DATE HUEY P. NEWTON, BLACK PANTHER PARTY
(BPP) MINISTER OF DEFENSE AND HIS [REDACTED]
BOTH REPRESENTED BY ATTORNEY CHARLES GARRY, APPEARED BEFORE
JUDGE ALLEN E. BROUSSARD IN DEPARTMENT ELEVEN, OAKLAND DASH
PIEDMONT JUDICIAL DISTRICT, MUNICIPAL COURT, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTING A TRIAL DATE IN CONNECTION WITH
THE LOCAL CHARGES STEMMING FROM AN APRIL SIXTEEN, LAST, ASSAULT
ON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AT THIS HEARING GARRY FILED AN
APPEAL FROM JUDGE BROUSSARD'S ORDER DENYING A MOTION TO

END PAGE ONE

54 SEP 19 1972

REC COPY FILED IN 157-1101



EX-116
REC-47 115-165-429-748

PAGE TWO

SF

SUPPRESS THE EVIDENCE; THIS MOTION TO SUPPRESS HAD BEEN MADE BY GARRY AT THE AUGUST SEVENTEEN, LAST PRETRIAL HEARING.

DA ANDERSON ADVISED THAT AS A RESULT OF THIS APPEAL FILED BY GARRY FURTHER ACTION IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT IS AUTOMATICALLY STAYED UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE APPELLATE DIVISION RULES ON THE APPEAL. ANDERSON STATED THAT IT WOULD BE AT LEAST SEVERAL WEEKS UNTIL HE HAS ANY IDEA AS TO WHEN THE APPELLATE DIVISION WILL ISSUE ITS RULING. ANDERSON FURTHER ADVISED THAT BECAUSE OF DILATORY TACTICS ON THE PART OF THE DEFENSE IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE MATTER MAY NOT BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL UNTIL APRIL, SEVENTYTHREE, OR LATER.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE SAN FRANCISCO NITEL AUGUST SEVENTEEN, LAST.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED AT THIS TIME.

SAN FRANCISCO WILL MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH DA ANDERSON RE STATUS OF APPEAL FILED SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, INSTANT, AND WILL FOLLOW AND REPORT ACTIVITIES OF TRIAL.

END

HOLD

FBI

Date: 9/8/72

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: *REY* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
RE: *gpa* HUEY P. NEWTON
EM - BPP
OO: San Francisco
Bufile 105-165429
SF 157-1203

HEW
10/1



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-RDD/BCE/SP
#365,833

b6
b7c

Re San Francisco nitel 8/17/72.

see 8/18/92
[Redacted] Clerk, Municipal Court, Oakland, California, on 8/31/72, advised that appearance of attorneys that date before court had been cancelled and they had been granted permission to submit arguments in writing to judge.

Check of Clerk of Municipal Court records at Oakland on 9/6/72, reflects Points of Authorities received from attorneys by Department 14 on 8/31/72, and decision on motions due to be delivered 9/11/72. There is no indication when actual trial will get underway.

Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

REC 44

749

- ① - Bureau
(2 - 105-165429)
(2 - 157-1048)
- 4 - San Francisco
(2 - 157-1203)
(2 - 157-1271)

SEP 13 1972

EXT. INT. SEC.

LSE/sad (S-6)
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

60 SEP 22 1972

UNREC COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165429)

DATE: 9/21/72

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-5552) (P)

SUBJECT: HUEY P. NEWTON
EM - BPP (KBE)
OO: San Francisco

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-97 BY 9803-R00/BCE/SM
#365,833

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned as above. Two copies of an FD-376 attached. Two (2) copies furnished San Francisco. One copy LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service, Los Angeles.

Source one is

b2
b7D

Source delayed in reporting this matter in that source believed that he had furnished a report to the Los Angeles Division routinely when the event occurred which in fact he had not done. Recently, source casually referred to the event, the omission was realized, and only then was a copy of the report obtained.

2-ISD
1-SS
R/S
9/28/72
RWH/look
1-806

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-97 BY 9803-R00/BCE/SM
#365,833~~

REC-39

157-5552-750

17 SEP 25 1972

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 5) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (157-1203) (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

EXT. INT. SEC.



RHR/vmk
(6)

58 SEP 28 1972



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LA 157-5552

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. BU 105-165429

September 21, 1972

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: HUEY P. NEWTON
EXTREMIST MATTERS -
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

- 1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
- 2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
- 3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
- 4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
- 5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
- 6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
- 7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

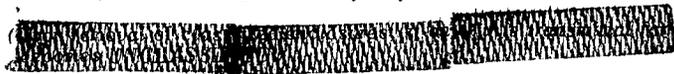
Very truly yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-97 BY 9803-RDD/BCE/jm
366,833

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)

Enclosure(s)





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

September 21, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

HUEY P. NEWTON
EXTREMIST MATTERS -
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-87 BY 9803-R00/BCE/jm
#365,833

Unless otherwise indicated, the following sources
have provided reliable information in the past:

Source one recently advised that on June 23, 1972,
Huey P. Newton, leader of the Black Panther Party, was the
main speaker at a dinner during the course of a three day
convention of the National Association of Black Manufacturers.

^{- Mr. P. R.}
The Black Panther Party (BPP) is a black
extremist organization started in Oakland,
California, in December 1966. It advocates
the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to
bring about the overthrow of the United
States Government.

Source advised that the ten dollar a plate dinner
took place at the Hacienda Hotel, 525 North Sepulveda, El
Segundo, California, and was attended by about 125 persons
of which 80 were delegates to the convention.

b6
b7c

Source advised that Newton was accompanied by

[Redacted]

Also present were [Redacted]
[Redacted] and three other Negro males, who stood by the exits
while Newton was present.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

105-1650-750
ENCLOSURE

HUEY P. NEWTON

[redacted] are BPP members in the Los Angeles area.

Source advised that [redacted] Newton to the speaker's lectern.

b6
b7c

[redacted]
the BPP in Oakland, California.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Source advised that Newton stated that he was aware that some members of the National Association of Black Manufacturers were unhappy with his appearance. Because of this, he stated, he was going to discard his original speech and discuss, "The Re-Evaluation of Capital in the Black Community".

Source advised Newton went into great detail to explain the dispute between the BPP and Cal-Pac Liquor distributors in Oakland.

Cal-Pac is a packaged liquor dealer's organization in Northern California, a member of which the BPP picketed in an alleged dispute over donations to be made by the member to the black community through the BPP.

He stated that Cal-Pac offered him \$2,000.00 for the BPP's support in picketing Mayfair Markets. Newton stated he told Cal-Pac that he would do the picketing for nothing, that the money was not acceptable to him, and he only wished for a continuing relationship between the BPP and Cal-Pac which would benefit the black community. Newton further said that he picketed Cal-Pac due to their unfair actions in that they allowed police agents and hidden tape recorders to be present at a meeting between the two groups.

Source also advised that Newton denied ever attempting to extort money from Cal-Pac. Newton stated he offered to loan \$5,000.00 to any Cal-Pac member who might be in trouble.

HUEY P. NEWTON

Newton made a point of interpreting black business to mean a "mom and pop corner store" and that these were the people the BPP wanted to help.

Source advised that Newton mentioned Bobby Seale running for Mayor of Oakland and that the BPP would have a slate of other candidates for other city posts.

Bobby Seale is Chairman of the BPP.

Source did not know the circumstances under which Newton was obtained as a speaker. No incidents occurred while Newton was present.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165429)

DATE: 9/18/72

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-5552) (P)

SUBJECT: HUEY P. NEWTON
EM -BPP (KBE)
OO: San Francisco

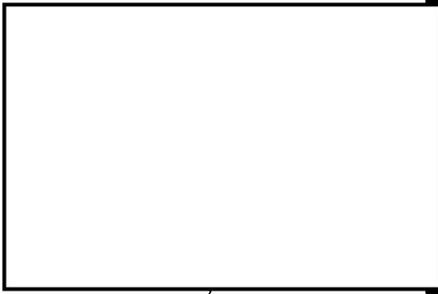
b6
b7c

Re Los Angeles letter and letterhead memorandum dated 8/30/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a tape recording of the audio portion of a television broadcast of an interview of subject on the "Big Question", a television interview show hosted by MICHAEL JACKSON, on KCOP-TV, Channel 13, Los Angeles, on 7/16/72, at 9:30 p.m.

*1cc list + 2me (Tape)
6/18/97*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-97 BY 9803-R00/BLE/SM
#365,033



- 2 - Bureau (Encl 1) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (157-1203) (Info)
- 2 - Los Angeles

ENCLOSURE EX-104

REC-69 / 105-165429-751

RHR/ldd
(5)

SEP 20 1972



58 SEP 20 1972

EXT. INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO [Redacted]

FROM [Redacted]

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
 "TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE"
 (THE WRITINGS OF HUEY P. NEWTON)

- 1 -
- 1 -
- DA
- 1 -
- 1 -
- 1 -

[Redacted]

- Felt _____
- Baker _____
- Bates _____
- Bishop _____
- Callahan _____
- Cleveland _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Jenkins _____
- Marshall _____
- Miller, E.S. _____
- Ponder _____
- Soyars _____
- Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-19-97 BY 9803-R00/B001/S
#365,933

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1972 by Vintage Books, a division of Random House, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Huey P. Newton was a cofounder of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in 1966. He is currently the leader of the BPP with the title of Servant of the People.

This book is a collection of prior statements, speeches and writings which in many instances were published earlier in "The Black Panther," official newspaper of the BPP. While Newton is not expressly credited as authoring each article appearing in the book it can be assumed so based on the title page inscription "The Writings of Huey P. Newton."

The title was apparently taken from the eulogy on 5/1/71 for murdered BPP leader Samuel Napier when Newton said, "But to die in the service to the people is heavier than any mountain and deeper than any sea."

According to the introduction, the "vision" of the BPP is expressed in the first part of the book, the "practice" of the BPP in the second part, and the "struggle" of the BPP in the last part.

The contents take in a wide variety of writings including the BPP's original "Ten Point Program"; early "Executive Mandates" and "Resolutions and Declarations"; an 8/29/70 offer by the BPP of "... an undetermined number of troops..." to the National Liberation

- ~~62-46855~~
- 1 - 105-165429
- 1 - 105-165706

(Book Review File)
 (Huey P. Newton)
 (BPP)

CONTINUED - OVER

OCT 3 1972

HEH:aso (8)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-165429-752

5- [Signature]

Memorandum to

b6
b7c

Re: Book Review

"To Die for the People"

(The Writings of Huey P. Newton)

Front and Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam
"... to assist you in your fight against American imperialism"; an analysis of "black capitalism"; and a "revolutionary analysis" of a movie. Also included are two 1967 articles on "self-defense" containing extremely militant language such as: "We were forced to build America, and if forced to, we will tear it down." -- "When the people move for liberation they must have the basic tool of liberation: the gun." -- "Kill the slavemaster, destroy him utterly, move against him with implacable fortitude." -- "Black people must move ... to seize by any means necessary a proportionate share of the power vested and collected in the structure of America." A 1971 speech on the "relevance of the church" and a 1970 statement of BPP support for women's liberation and homosexual groups are set out. A 1971 article taken from "The Black Panther" explains the "defection" of Eldridge Cleaver from the BPP.

The book is a mishmash of Newton utterances and well described by a "Saturday Review" writer who said of it, "Huey Newton... has produced a badly written Marxist interpretation of Afro-American life that few readers will want to finish."

If there is anything of significance to be determined from the book it is the fact that earlier writings, some of which clearly called for violence, have been incorporated in this book. For example, "The Correct Handling of a Revolution," which was taken from "The Black Panther" issue of 7/20/67, proclaims "the advantages in the activities of the guerrilla warfare method"; the "validity" of executing a "gestapo policeman;" and this statement, "The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense teaches that, in the final analysis the guns, hand grenades, bazookas, and other equipment necessary for defense must be supplied by the power structure." This inflammatory language appearing in a current publication is not in keeping with the non-violent posture publicly displayed by Newton and the BPP during the past year and a half, and it is set forth without explanation or repudiation.

Memorandum to

Re: Book Review
"To Die for the People"
(The Writings of Huey P. Newton)

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The FBI is mentioned on Page 224 of the book in a reprint of an article appearing in the 8/29/70 issue of "The Black Panther" dealing with a murder trial of a BPP leader. In speaking of George Sams, a state witness, Newton is quoted as saying: "But we think that what has happened is that the F. B. I. used Sams as an agent and then dumped him. They have a history of doing this and they will do it again, it seems." (Sams was never a Bureau informant.)

ACTION:

For information.

HEH

DEM

EM

WGC

J
9-24
6:00P

[Signature]

[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 105-165429)

DATE: 10/13/72

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-1203) (P)

SUBJECT: HUEY PERCY NEWTON, aka
EM - BPP (KBE)
OO: San Francisco

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-17-97 BY 9803-ADD/ACC/ST
#365,833

Re: San Francisco FD-122 dated 8/1/72

Recommend: ADEX Card ADEX Card changed (specify change only) Subject removed (succinct summary attached)

Name			
Aliases		<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien	Tab: <input type="checkbox"/> Category I <input type="checkbox"/> Category II <input type="checkbox"/> Category III <input type="checkbox"/> Category IV
<input type="checkbox"/> AWC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNIST	<input type="checkbox"/> NL	<input type="checkbox"/> PLP
<input type="checkbox"/> BNT	<input type="checkbox"/> JFG	<input type="checkbox"/> NOI	<input type="checkbox"/> PPA
<input type="checkbox"/> BPP	<input type="checkbox"/> MIN	<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (Specify) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> PRN	<input type="checkbox"/> SNC	<input type="checkbox"/> SWP	<i>ay</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> SDS	<input type="checkbox"/> SPL	<input type="checkbox"/> WWP	
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any.		Residence Address	
REC-61		EST-113 753 OCT 16 1972	
Key Facility Data			
Geographical Reference Number _____		Responsibility _____	

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - San Francisco
JTT/sad (S-6)

70 NOV 15 1972 SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO

RESEARCH SECTION
INT. SEC.

SF 157-1203

JTT/sad

HUEY PERCY NEWTON meets the new ADEX criteria set forth in Bureau memorandum 21-72 dated 9/12/72, inasmuch as NEWTON is a co-founder of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and is presently the leader of the BPP faction headquartered in Oakland, California. In this leadership capacity, NEWTON directs the activities of this faction of the BPP and is the sole determiner of its policies. Although the NEWTON-led faction of the BPP has recently adopted a "peaceful" stance and is directing its current activities toward political and social welfare programs, the BPP has not categorically renounced its advocacy of the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government. Inasmuch as the BPP, under NEWTON's direction, has within the past two years engaged in activities which indicate a willingness and capability of engaging in acts which would result in interference with or a threat to the survival and effective operation of national, state or local government, NEWTON falls within the new ADEX criteria in the absence of clear cut indications at this time that the BPP has in fact renounced its longstanding tenets and policies as opposed to merely adopting a new public image in the interests of short term expediency.

ADDENDUM BY BUREAU: RWH:aso

Subject, a Key Black Extremist, was arrested 4/16/72 and charged with battery, carrying a concealed weapon, and carrying a loaded weapon.

Newton has shown a willingness and capability of engaging in acts falling within the criteria of the "dangerous now" classification as set forth in that portion of Memorandum 21-72 concerning revised criteria for inclusion in the ADEX. He should be retained in the ADEX.

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

10/10/72

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
Re Bulet 3/17/72.

PK

Per your request for one copy of "A Revolutionary
Suicide" by JOHN HERMAN BLAKE & HUEY P. NEWTON, per phone
conversation with publisher, book title was changed to "To
Die For The People", enclosed is one copy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-97 BY 9803 RDD/BCC/PM
#365,833

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

60 OCT 19 1972

FBI

100-112427-

NOT RECORDED
2 OCT 16 1972

1075
4
Original Filed In

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY

(See Correlation Summaries dated 1/6/69 and 5/28/71 filed as 105-165429-31 and 432, respectively)

Main File No: 105-165429
See Also: 92-12718

Date: 10/9/72

Subject: Huey Percy Newton

Date Searched: 4/25/72

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

- Newton, Huey Percy
- Newton, Huey
- Newton, Huey P.
- Newton, Huey Percy
- Newton, Huey S.
- Newton, Huey T.
- Newton, Hugh Percy
- Newton, Hughey
- Newton, Hughie
- Newton, Hughie P.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

- Newton, H.
- Newton, Heuy
- Newton, Hewey
- Newton, Hue P.
- Newton, Percy
- Newton, One
- Newton, Juey
- Penn, Don
- Neaton, Huey



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This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except any indicated at the end of this summary under the heading REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN SUMMARY. References indicated in the block as SI contain the same information as the foregoing serial although the information may have been received from a different source.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. IT IS DESIGNED TO FURNISH A SYNOPSIS OF THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN EACH REFERENCE AND IN MANY CASES THE ORIGINAL SERIAL WILL CONTAIN THE INFORMATION IN MORE DETAIL.



Approved [Signature]



EAL:mkv

11-19-97
CLASSIFIED BY 9803, RDD/BCE/sm
DECLASSIFY ON 1,6
#365,833

REC
MGT
DK

105-165429-754

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ENCLOSURE

Classified by 2650 YAO
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
AUG 27 1977

10 OCT 24 1972

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ABBREVIATIONS

Add. info.....Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to Huey Percy Newton can be found in the main file or elsewhere in this summary. This information may have been received from a different source.

BPP.....Black Panther Party

RELATIVE WHO HAS BUREAU MAIN FILE

The relationship of Huey Newton was set forth in a serial of the main file on his relative, as follows:

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
[REDACTED]		140-39355-4 p.2	(8) ^{b6} ^{b7c}

Security Officer, Seattle Community College, Seattle, Washington, advised that a demonstration that supported Huey P. Newton, was held on 5/1/69. at the US Court House, Seattle. [REDACTED] participated in this demonstration.

100-442100-33 p.22,25
(13)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles E. Casey, Assistant Director, State Dept. of Corrections Sacramento California advised that [redacted] Tennessee, contacted Huey Percy Newton in December, 1969, in an effort to organize a BPP chapter in Memphis.

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157-21843-1 p.6
(23)

[redacted]

b1

On 11/16/70, SAs observed a demonstration at the UN in NYC, to protest genocide of the US government against blacks and other minority groups.

Following the above demonstration a press conference was held opposite the UN. At this conference leaflets published by the National Coalition against War, Racism, and Repression were distributed. The leaflets announced a rally to be held at the UN on 11/21/70, and listed Huey P. Newton as a scheduled speaker. (Source not clear, possibly [redacted])

100-460470-6 p.4,5
(14)

b2
b7D

The Los Angeles PD advised that on 3/3/71, [redacted] San Bernardino, regarding his activities and BPP associations since [redacted] advised that he, [redacted] At one of the [redacted] they were visited by [redacted] a BPP dignitary, of Los Angeles. [redacted] the group that Huey Newton, Supreme Commander, BPP was informed that [redacted] and Newton [redacted] out of Los Angeles in the near future.

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On 5/13/71, [redacted] was interviewed and furnished substantially the same [redacted]

157-20783-2 ep.4,6,11
(10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
The 8/6/70 edition of the "Community Liberator", publication of the Community Liberation Movement (100-456232), St. Petersburg, Florida, carried an article entitled "Free Huey! Huey is Free!" A photograph of Newton accompanied this article.

100-456232-19 p.4

(3)

The Chicago PD advised that a fund-raising affair was scheduled at Chicago, Illinois, on 10/3/68 in honor of Huey P. Newton, Supreme Commander, BPP. [redacted] was scheduled as a speaker for this affair.

CG 7392-E advised that on 8/7/70, the Illinois BPP Chapter held a meeting at Chicago, at which time it was stated that June Hilliard, National BPP Staff member, Oakland, California had received a telegram from Jackson. This telegram referred to the recent release from prison of Huey P. Newton and stated "we knew he was never a prisoner but a leader whose nation has made justice a fugitive in its very incarceration of his body. A great, good man, is now freer to work among us. We now join hands and lock arms to make his cause known to the nation. Let us know if there is anything we can do to assist you. [redacted]"

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157-6760-35 p.10,16

(18)

"Ramparts" dated September, 1970, published in Berkeley, California, carried an article entitled "Huey Newton in Prison: An Interview". This article described an interview with Huey Newton at the California Men's Colony, West Facility at San Luis Obispo, by Joy Johnson who was active in the civil rights movement. During this interview Newton analyzed the civil rights movement for Blacks and discussed the direction of the black man today. Newton was concerned about the abuse and isolation of prisoners, and he discussed some aspects of the penal system. Newton talked very infrequently about himself. He stated he was presently writing a book to be used as a guideline for new social forms.

See: Publications
"Ramparts"
September 1970 p.4

(1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The New Haven PD advised that [redacted] on a breach of peace charge. In connection with this arrest, [redacted] provided the name of Huey P. Newton as his closest living relative.

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157-15540-15
(19)

[Large redacted area]

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On 9/16/70, SAs observed the arrival of members of the US Peoples Anti-Imperialist Delegation to North Korea and North Vietnam at the John F. Kennedy International Airport, Jamaica, New York. The members of the Delegation and their baggage were inspected by US Customs Agents. During this inspection, [redacted] was seized from the group, was taken off, and it was only through strenuous effort on the part of the lawyers and Huey P. Newton of the BPP that her release was secured.

Add. info.

[Redacted area]

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[redacted] advised that in October, 1970, Huey P. Newton stated that he and some of his close BPP associates had concluded it was not possible for him, Newton, to single-handedly organize the Black Student Union (BSU) which would insure its sympathy to the BPP on the Merritt College Campus in Oakland, California. Newton indicated that [redacted]

[redacted] the BPP. Newton issued instructions to [redacted] to bring the BSU under the control of the BPP or to insure that the BSU was not

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

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antagonistic toward the BPP.

Add. info.

157-12976-50 p.10,13,15

(19)

Bureau memo dated 10/3/70. disclosed that [redacted] (not identified) was sponsoring a March for Victory (100-460511) on this date in WDC. At the same time the Yippies, a violence-prone hippy group, were planning a celebration at F. Street Beach, WDC. The Yippies agreed to split money received from the celebration with the BPP. Some BPP officials including possibly Huey Newton would attend. Newton was staying at the Marriott Motel at Key Bridge on 10/2/70.

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100-460511-93

(3)

[redacted]
[redacted] to discuss [redacted] with Huey Newton, National Minister of Defense, who was in Philadelphia for the preliminary meetings for the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention. Plans were being made to hold this Convention the Labor Day weekend in WDC.

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[redacted] attended a BPP Central Staff meeting in Queens, New York. Huey Newton, Supreme Commander, BPP, also attended this meeting.

Add. info.

157-9304-56 p.16-18

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[Large redacted area]

On 10/22/70, [redacted]
California, advised that [redacted]

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[redacted] to act as a counter-reactionary force to work outside the US to fight Communist-trained revolutionary groups. He stated he had no intention of using his guerrilla-type combat troops in the US but that they would be effective in taking care of people like Huey Newton. (US Secret Service, Treasury Department.)

105-211486-1 ep.5
(8)

This reference pertains to the arrival of Huey Newton and other BPP functionaries in WDC, in November, 1970, during the Revolutionary Peoples Constitutional Convention which was organized by the BPP. These individuals were [redacted]. They went directly to the apartment of [redacted]. [redacted] arranged for lodging for Newton during this Convention. [redacted] was introduced to Newton by [redacted] who had frequent contact with leaders of the BPP in the US.

140-39539-9 p.2,4,5,13,17
(8)

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[redacted] that a Texas Conference for Political Prisoners (157-19112) sponsored by the Community United Front (CUF), was held in Austin, Texas, 10/29/70-11/1/70. Following the closing session on 11/1/70, five unknown members of the BPP from Dallas gathered at the CUF Headquarters in Austin. One of the unknown BPP members, described as head of the entire Southern District of the BPP, indicated that [redacted] and Huey Newton, BPP National Headquarters leaders, would be making a trip to Dallas in the near future and he wanted [redacted] and another member of the group to visit Dallas at that time.

157-19112-14 ep.6,7
(8)

San Francisco letter dated 11/6/70, indicated that [redacted] was traveling from Los Angeles to the BPP National Headquarters*, and wanted to talk to the Chairman (Huey Newton).

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157-19517-2
(8)

* Oakland, Calif.

[redacted] advised 11/6/70 that [redacted] contacted the BPP National Headquarters in San Francisco and inquired as to where he could contact Huey Newton. [redacted] claimed to have been an associate of "Percy" Newton, his prison name, [redacted]

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* Represa, Calif.

The San Francisco Office advised that [redacted] visited in San Francisco from 10/24-11/15/70. During [redacted] stay in San Francisco he incurred the wrath of Huey Newton, BPP. As of 2/15/72, [redacted] was not affiliated with the Newton faction of the BPP in San Francisco.

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157-16185-92
(9)

The Detroit PD advised that a [redacted] Detroit, was one of three cars utilized for the transportation of Huey P. Newton and other BPP leaders during Newton's speaking engagement in Detroit on 11/16-17/70. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that on [redacted] (100-409763) met Huey Newton, BPP leader, at the Hotel Huntington in San Francisco. Lane and Newton had extensive discussions regarding BPP fund-raising activities and publicity matters. [redacted] indicated he was involved in [redacted] and Newton told [redacted] that he thought his idea of war criminals investigation was a good idea but gave no indication that the BPP would participate.

Add. info.

100-409763-291 p.19-21,28,29,41-44
(2, 13)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] that Huey P. Newton was informed that his [redacted] of Oakland, California, had tried to contact him. Newton made it known he did not want to [redacted]

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During October and November, 1971, sources having knowledge of BPP activities advised that they had received no indication that [redacted] was in any way associated with the BPP since 1969, when

[redacted]

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[redacted] California, advised that on 1/12/71, [redacted] and a female known as [redacted] San Pedro. [redacted] that she had to go to Santa Barbara [redacted]. She also stated that Huey Newton was going to speak in Santa Barbara the following day.

The "Santa Barbara News Press", Santa Barbara, dated 1/17/71, carried an article entitled "Jennifer Dohrn: Women's Place Relocated: Cutting Edge of Revolution." This article indicated that Huey Newton did not speak before the UC* on 1/13/71.

The serial indicated that [redacted] (Key Activist), and [redacted] was involved in the California Communist League.

[redacted]

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* University of California, Santa Barbara

[redacted] (Prob) advised that on 2/19/71 [redacted] meeting* where it was disclosed that those making the trip to Chicago, Illinois, to hear Huey P. Newton, a National Leader of the BPP speak, would [redacted] and BPP officials and members.

[redacted]

* Probably BPP Headquarters, Toledo, Ohio.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bureau memo dated 3/4/71 disclosed that [redacted]
(157-21130), [redacted]

[redacted] had been in contact with Huey P. Newton, BPP leader. [redacted] planned to do a television talk show in Los Angeles, California, which would feature an interview with Newton. [redacted] also planned to travel to Algiers for filmed interview with Eldridge Cleaver, fugitive BPP leader. [redacted] agreed to furnish copy of film to Newton and bring some things from Cleaver in exchange for Newton's approval. Newton considered [redacted] to be "alright" but "politically backward".

It was noted that while the rift between Newton and Cleaver seemingly ruled out Russell's present use as a courier between the two, Russell had established an apparent working relationship with Newton which could be utilized by the BPP for courier uses.

[redacted]

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This reference in the file captioned [redacted] pertains to Huey Newton's association with [redacted] during approximately March and April, 1971, in San Francisco. Newton and [redacted] were in contact with BPP members and sympathizers regarding the handling of a film which would benefit the BPP financially. They also discussed the filming of BPP programs in action around the country. [redacted] was in conversation with Newton [redacted] and her feelings for Newton, and their planned visit to San Francisco.

[redacted]

[redacted]

b1

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Highland Park PD, Highland, Michigan, furnished information, dated 4/6/71, regarding the League of Revolutionary Black Workers (157-12523), a black extremist organization, with headquarters at 179 Cortland, Highland Park. The League was described as far more dangerous than the BPP. When in town Huey Newton never missed paying a visit to the League's headquarters to renew acquaintances.

157-12523-46 p.2

(9)

On 4/22/71, [redacted] [redacted] visited Huey P. Newton at his residence, 1200 Lakeshore Drive, Oakland.

Add. info.

[redacted]

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Ohio State University (OSU) Campus Police Department, Columbus, Ohio advised that on 5/5/71, Afro-Am (157-16949), a black student organization at OSU, had a meeting at the home of Alvin [redacted] where plans were discussed to invite noted blacks to the Campus of OSU during the fall and winter of 1971 and 1972. Huey P. Newton was among the names mentioned.

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[redacted]

On 10/21/71, [redacted] advised that she became involved with the United Black Brothers and Sisters (UBBS)-Panther Party during early [redacted] [redacted] in the UBBS, who invited her to attend their meetings. [redacted] commented to this group that Hughie Newton was stealing from the Community and living in a \$700/month penthouse. (SA)

157-23531-2 ep.4

(25)

[redacted] advised that on 6/6/71, [redacted] and his [redacted] attended an "Afro Day 'n de Park" in St. Louis, Missouri. [redacted] discussed plans to have Huey P. Newton

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(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the BPP and [redacted] leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, participate in the Second National Solidarity Day activities in Cairo, Illinois on 6/19/71.

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[redacted] furnished a news release from the United Front of Cairo, which stated that on 6/19/71, black leaders had been invited to participate in the Solidarity Day activities in Cairo. This event, sponsored by the United Front, would attempt to secure as speakers Newton and [redacted]

b2
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[redacted] that Newton would not travel to Cairo to appear at the Second Annual National Survival Day on 6/19/71 (157-22076).

The serial indicated that [redacted] of the Cairo United Front, an all-black organization which had been boycotting white merchants of Cairo for approximately the past two years.

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157-22076-12 ep.1-3

(21)

SI to para.3

157-22076-7 p.1

(21)

On 6/24/71 Captain Jerry Moreau, Armed Forces Examining Station, Oakland, California, advised that [redacted] (25-622073) Selective Service file disclosed Huey P. Newton, 1048 Peralta St., Oakland, California, as [redacted]

25-622073-5 p.3

(12)

Office of Special Investigations, F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, advised that from 7/24/71-8/1/71, the Cheyenne Frontier Days (CFD) were to be held at Cheyenne. The CFD was one of the largest rodeos in the US. During this time Negro Militants, most of whom were stationed on the Base, planned to cause a disturbance on the Base. Huey P. Newton reportedly planned to join the militant group in Cheyenne.

157-6-13-573 p.4

(18)

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b1

Department of the Army Headquarters, Fort Holabird, Maryland, advised that on 8/9 and 16/71 [redacted]

[redacted]
was a member of the BPP and that Huey P. Newton was [redacted]

157-11750-308 p.1
(19)

The following references in the file captioned [redacted]
[redacted] of Huey P. Newton with
[redacted] from approximately July, 1971, to September, 1971, in
California. Newton [redacted]
where he contacted [redacted] The
[redacted] had been maintained by BPP members in the past and
[redacted] of Newton. On 9/10/71,
Newton and [redacted]
[redacted]
for Newton to [redacted]
[redacted]

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b7c

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

157-8868-12 p.1;ep.1
-15 p.D,1-4

(19)
(19)

On 9/7/71, the Ohio State University (OSU) Campus PD, Columbus, advised that [redacted]
with [redacted] in the past had
telephoned the headquarters of the BPP in Oakland, California, and

(continued)

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

spoke, supposedly, to Huey Newton in an effort to get him to come to Columbus to speak to black students. Newton told [redacted] that the [redacted] area was too open and he was afraid he would be shot while speaking on that campus.

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157-23934-2 ep.3
(11)

[redacted] advised that on 9/12/71 BPP Chairman Bobby Seale arrived in San Francisco Bay area from Attica Prison, New York, where he conferred with Huey P. Newton and BPP Attorney Charles R. Garry at Newton's apartment in Oakland, California. Seale told Newton and Garry that during his meeting with the prisoners in Attica, the prisoners said they would not harm the guard hostages until Seale returned to Attica after making a trip to Oakland to confer with the Central Committee of the BPP.

b2
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[redacted] advised that on 9/12/71, Bobby Seale would hold a press conference, possibly at the home of Garry, Daly City, California. At this press conference Seale reportedly would read a statement by Seale, Newton and Garry. The statement would describe Seale's return to Oakland and his plans to accompany Garry back to Attica, also the prisoners demand that all political prisoners be released from Attica and from all prisons. The above source did not know if the demand was made by the prisoners or was constructed by Newton, Seale, and Garry during their conference after Seale's return.

44-50605-17 p.1-3
(13)

This reference is an FBI HQ letter dated 9/13/71, to all Field Offices regarding potential disorders in the prison system. It was pointed out that Bobby Seale and Huey Newton, BPP leaders, had publicly called for violence in other prisons if police moved against mutineers at Attica Prison in New York.

157-18586-53
(9)



b1

* Member of the BPP, incarcerated at San Quentin Prison, California until his death, August, 1971, which occurred while trying to escape.
(continued)

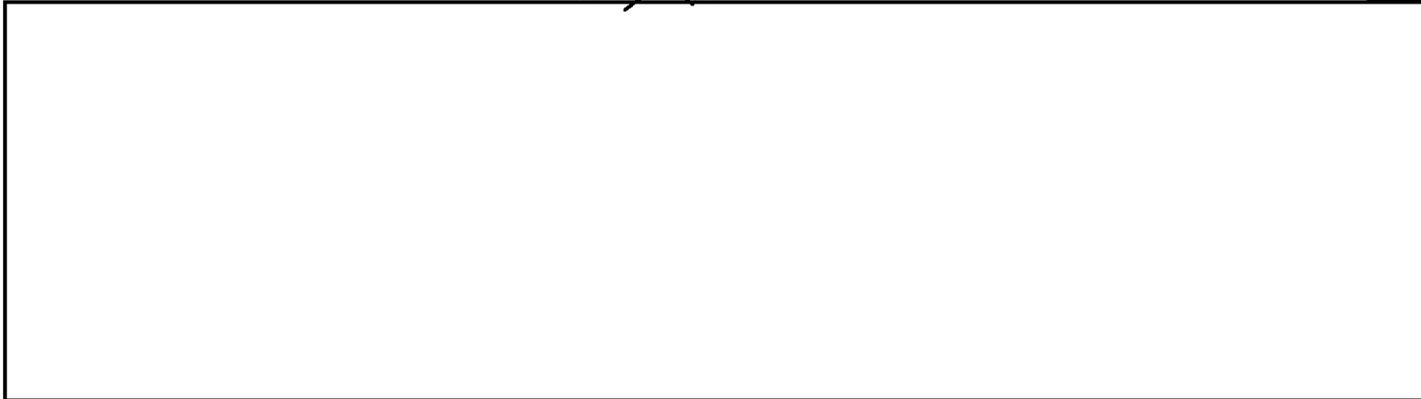
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

uX

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

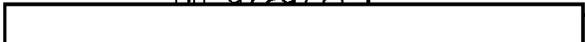
b1



On 9/29/71



b2



affiliated with the People's Party

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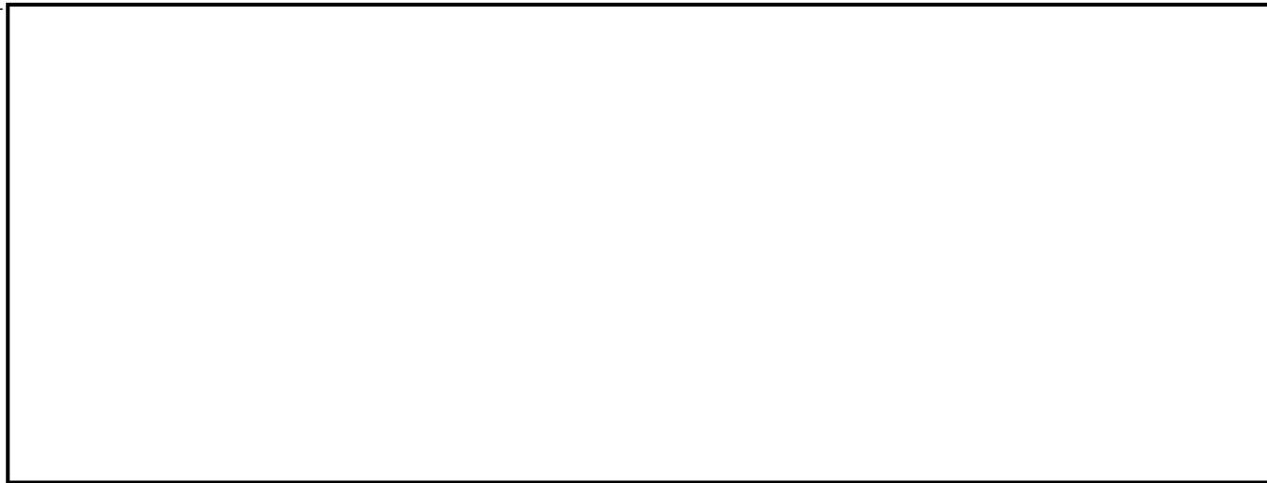
(PPII) recently returned to Houston, Texas, from BPP National Headquarters, San Francisco. During Freeman's visit he was in contact with Huey Newton who requested PPII to organize BPP Chapters in San Antonio, Dallas and Austin, Texas. The PPII was recently designated a BPP Chapter by the National Office.

b7C

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157-9185-41 p.3

~~(8)~~



b2

b7D

105-184369-802 p.40,41,43,44,82,95,97,
~~(8)~~ 99,124,132,167,168,197

"The National Review", 10/15/71, published at Bristol, Connecticut, carried an article entitled "On The Left". This article stated that Huey Newton was visiting the People's Republic of China.

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

While Newton was traveling black attorney Joseph Simmons, Oakland, California, made some unkind remarks about Newton. He accused him of "downgrading black lawyers" and said that Newton gave the firm of a white attorney, Charles Garry, \$500,000 over the years. Simmons commented: "I am worried that Newton has become a twentieth-Century Uncle Tom..."

See: Publications
"National Review"
October 15, 1971, p.B154
(2)

On 3/4/71 [redacted] California advised he was acquainted with Huey P. Newton who ran on the [redacted] during the Presidential Campaign of 1967. He also advised he hoped to attend a rally sponsored by the BPP in Oakland, California on 10/5/71 to celebrate a post-Huey Newton birthday party and to gain support for Bobby Seale.

b6
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The serial indicated that Bobby Seale was Chairman of the BPP.

Add. info.

157-20650-2 ep.2,5,8
(10, 21)

[redacted] advised that on 10/5/71, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, People's Republic of China, granted a four hour political interview to approximately fifty people, mostly Americans representing Leftist groups. During this speech, Chou mentioned that the BPP would soon bring a delegation of workers to China. At that point Huey Newton, BPP leader, attempted to speak but Chou politely turned his comments elsewhere, ignoring Newton.

b2
b7D

105-144424-357 p.4
(4)

"The National Review", 12/10/71, a bulletin published at Bristol, Connecticut, carried an article entitled "People". This article stated that the Black Panther feud between Huey Newton and Eldridge Cleaver "hotted up last week" when five Cleaver men attacked two Newton followers in a Los Angeles court room. Newton said Cleaver was asked to leave Algeria and given three months to wind up his

(continued)

(continued)

affairs there. If he returned to the States, which he has threatened to do, Huey says, "I for one" will vote against readmitting him to the Panthers.

See: Publications
"National Review"
December 10, 1971 p.B187
(2)

[redacted] Miyako Hotel, San Francisco, advised that on 9/13,14,16/71, calls were made to [redacted] at the Miyako Hotel.

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b7C

[redacted] reported that the subscriber to the aforementioned telephone numbers was Stronghold Consolidated Productions, Inc., 1200 Lakeshore Avenue, Oakland, California. [redacted] previously reported that these were the telephone numbers for Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense, who resided at this address. (San Francisco letter 10/15/71)

b2
b7D

100-452737-34 p.3
(13)

On 9/14/71 [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b2
b6
b7D
b7C

On 10/20/71, [redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

The serial indicated that [redacted] had been involved in numerous BPP financial transactions.

b6
b7C

Add. info.

157-19403-28 p.1;ep.1-4
(20)

[redacted] advised that on 11/3/71 [redacted] taught a class at the Newark, New Jersey, BPP Office. [redacted] said she was a revolutionary and she thought that Huey Newton was a genius.

b2
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b7C
b7D

Add. info.

157-13719-27 ep.1
(S, 19)

The "Journal", Winston-Salem, North Carolina newspaper, dated 11/15/71, carried an article entitled "Crowd Waits Out Bomb Scare To Hear Conciliatory Seale". On 11/14/71, Bobby Seale (105-137683) addressed a crowd at Winston-Salem State University. Seale traced an evolution in the philosophy of the Party since he and Huey Newton first expressed it in the fall of 1966. He stated after Newton's emergence from prison in mid 1970, his conviction for manslaughter overturned, he declared the Party's association with Marxist socialism over. Newton said the socialistic phase of revolution was inappropriate in a nation already fully developed.

105-137683-A "Journal", Winston-Salem, N.C. 11/15/71
(S)

b1

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

California. References primarily pertained to a feud between supporters of exiled BPP leader, Eldridge Cleaver, and Party founder, Huey P. Newton. On 2/27/71, Newton expelled Cleaver and the entire International Section of Algiers, Algeria from the BPP. During courtroom proceedings at Los Angeles Superior Court, when 13 BPP members were on trial, the Cleaver Faction attacked the Newton Faction. BPP leaders loyal to Newton contacted BPP Headquarters regarding a separate trial for the Newton Faction members. It was indicated that Cleaver felt Newton's betrayal of some of the BPP members had done great damage to the BPP underground operation. It was reported that Huey Newton's trial ended in a hung jury.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

157-22627-223 p.3
-343
-404 p.3,4,21,34,35,36,43,44,51,53,55,56.
-574 ep.17,62

~~(21)~~
~~(10)~~
~~(10,21)~~
~~(10,21)~~

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[redacted] that on 1/11/72, an unknown male from near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, contacted [redacted] [redacted] at BPP National Headquarters, Oakland, California. This individual indicated that "they" were stopped by the "pigs" while en route to Baton Rouge and claimed they were beaten and shot at. Source believed the person in contact with [redacted] [redacted] of the New Orleans BPP since [redacted] to Huey P. Newton, BPP leader, presently in New York, contacted BPP headquarters in Oakland the night of 1/11/72 desiring the emergency number for poison (Harold Holmes) which was furnished. It was not known if Newton later contacted [redacted]

176-2245-19 p.2,3

~~(22)~~

[Large redacted area]

b1

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following references in the file captioned "Black Panther Party" pertain to the activities of Huey P. Newton from approximately December, 1966, to February, 1972, in various localities in the US and China. Newton was the co-founder, Minister of Defense, and Supreme Commander of the BPP. He created the BPP organization, and held the BPP together. Newton was an active participant in numerous BPP activities held throughout the US and internationally in support of the BPP. He attended and spoke at meetings, gave interviews, wrote articles for the BPP newspaper, and sponsored movies. Newton was charged with murdering a policeman and in 1968 he was sentenced to imprisonment for two to fifteen years. He was released in early August, 1970 on bail. The Huey P. Newton Defense Fund was formed to support the BPP and for the legal defense of the BPP leaders. During February, 1971, Newton expelled the entire Intercommunal Section of the BPP in Algiers, which caused a split in the BPP. After Newton's release from jail he was referred to as a free black revolutionary leader.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-165706-3334 ep.2	14
-3522 p.2	14
-3530	14
-3612 p.1;ep.1	14
-3627 p.1	14
-3631	14
-3696 p.2	28
-3796 p.3	14
-3799	14
-3809 p.1-3;ep.3,5,11,13-17,67-69,73,80-83,85,91,93	15
-3839 p.1-3	15
-3861 p.1;ep.1	15
-3862 ep.1-3	15
-3867 p.1,2;ep.1,2	15
-3997 p.1-5,10-12,14	15
-4277 p.2,3;ep.44,45-47,50,51,53-56,58-64,66-68,78,79,80-83,102,103,105-107,114,120,130,132-134,136-138,140,141,143	20
-4293 p.1,2	15
-4319 ep.4,42,43,45-48,50-52,54-61,63-64,66-68,88,96-97,99-102,111,114,119-123,125,127-128	15
-4324 p.1,2	15
-4458 p.3	15
-4529 p.1-3	23
-4569 ep.1,2	15

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following reference on Huey P. Newton was not available during the time this summary was being prepared.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
105-144424-383 ep.10	(23)
105-165706-A "Daily News" 10/14/70	(16)

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Although the information is the same it may have been received from different sources.

Felt _____
 Bates _____
 Bishop h/c
 Callahan _____
 Campbell _____
 Cleveland _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Jenkins _____
 Marshall h/c
 Miller, E.S. _____
 Ponder _____
 Soyars _____
 Walters _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Kinley _____
 Mr. Armstrong _____
 Ms. Herwig _____
 Mrs. Neenan _____

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"The Black Panther Party is Not a Separatist Party"

An Interview With Huey Newton

By Digby Diehl

A-22

To meet with Huey Newton, you must reach the corner apartment on the 25th floor of one of the most secure, most expensive and most lily-white buildings in Oakland, Calif. The apartment is immaculate, suggesting the impressive, disciplined efficiency that Newton exudes in person. He is handsome, quick-witted and prone to sarcasm. As we settled into a long afternoon of discussion and debate about his role in the Black Panther Party, Newton relaxed and offered a number of insights concerning his own motivations and desires.

Q: Can you trace the route of your personal radicalization?

Newton: At a very young age, I learned to reject the bill collectors and landlords. We lived in Louisiana—my father was a sharecropper and I was the youngest of seven

~~children~~ in the family. My father usually held three jobs, never less than two, to make sure we survived. And when the loan people came and took my father's money, it didn't seem to me that they worked. They would just take my father's money. And it seemed to me that my father was pretty ignorant, so I decided that when I grew up I wouldn't work. I would just take money from them. That's one of the reasons I didn't develop many academic skills in school. As I grew up, it was always the same—always the bills, and my father worked seven days a week. I saw that what they tried to teach me in school didn't work out—that if you are industrious, you'll be successful.

Q: What is your educational background?

Newton: I didn't go to school very much in my youth. I got suspended from high school in Oakland about 30 or 40 times. I would stand outside the door of the class and stare at the class. I was one of the top 10 bad guys of the school.

Q: What solidified your dedication to the Panther movement?

Newton: I think being put in solitary confinement in prison really helped me to discipline myself and focus my life. One time, they threw me into solitary for 15 days. It was a terrifying experience. My rebellious character determined that my sole motive was not to let them break me. But that solitary—they used to call it the soul-breaker—was a four by six-and-a-half foot room. There was a steel door, no light, no wash basin, no bunk, no toilet paper. You're nude and they feed you split-pea soup once a day and they give you a carton or half a carton of water. No books, no cigarets, no toothpaste. And they take you out every 15 days for 24 hours, the jail doctor examines you, and then they put you back in.

Most guys scream to get out after the second or third day—they scream that they'll repent. And if you don't, they keep you in there for the maximum time. And, of course, I would not repent. So, I started doing exercises and I would do them when I heard the keys of the police coming. I did it to break their will. So every time they opened the door, they'd see me doing exercises instead of begging to be let out. I would be happily doing exercises and they would close up again.

After my first experience, I was prepared for solitary when I went back in 1967. The punishment is to take everything away from you that you need in order to exist. So, if you overcome that, what have you done? You've overpowered them. You can exist without those things. If you can do that, then you're not as dependent as they think. When I was in state prison, they were always very puzzled.

Q: Is it true that the Black Panther Party is now working more within the community and has retreated from its violent revolutionary stance?

Newton: I think the Panthers have to participate in every community institution. We believe in intercommunalism—the relatedness of all people. We want to be part of the whole. That's what gives motion to matter, and you can't very well drop out of the system without dropping out of the universe. So you contradict the system while you are in it until it's transformed into a new system.

- The Washington Post A-22
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer 424-H-
- People's World _____

NOT RECORDED

178 SEP 11 1972

Date _____

File 5 H6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9-19-97 BY 8803-RDD/BCE/m
 #366,833

80 SEP 11 1972

Q: What kind of programs do the Panthers offer?

Newton: One of them is our aid to the people on welfare. It's a small thing but I think it's helpful.

We have the George Jackson Free Health Clinic where we have doctors, medics and others whom we train to work in the Oakland community. We have a free analyst service. Our comrades run a free shoe factory and free clothing factory. We have a free plumbing service and a free busing program for parents who want to visit prisons. That's one of the greatest problems—loneliness in prisons. They put you far away from your relatives, who can't come to see you.

We have a free breakfast program and a free school for the community's children—the Samuel Napier Youth Intercommunal Institute in East Oakland, an accredited school. It's not a parochial school because we don't believe in that. The kids might become isolated. So they graduate out of our school into high school, according to what they've learned . . .

Q: Many people view the Black Panther Party as a racist organization that preaches racial hatred. Is the party separatist or racist?

Newton: I think that is a very important question. I'd say that the Black Panther Party is not a separatist party. We believe

that it's a natural law of the universe that everything is interconnected and becoming more so because of the advancements of technology. Yet you can't fairly fit us into the so-called integrationist line. We think that it's not a question of separation or integration. The party believes in controlling the institutions in our community. We believe that blacks should be represented in administrative positions in the community. We believe that the community shouldn't necessarily be totally black. On the other hand, in the White area, the administrative staff should reflect the percentage of the different races there. I'm not speaking of any rigid line, but if we're talking about democracy, government should be reflective. If a White person comes into this Black majority community, he has a human right to be represented. So we certainly are not racist; we stand against racism. As victims of racism, we won't take up that banner. We will introduce a plan that allows people to be free and live in harmony. Either we'll live together in harmony or we'll live in combat and cause the destruction of our species.

Q: In the history of the Panthers there have been a number of shootouts. Are you now de-emphasizing the role of gunplay in the revolution?

Newton: I'm always very careful not to apologize for any defensive measure and not to mix it up with aggression. And I would never view the Vietnamese defense of their homeland as mere violence. Our Panther defense is a tool to get rid of the violence and aggression. I'm against all wars. I'm for world disarmament; the party is also. But we're not pacifists. We think that it's time to organize the people in the United States, which, of course, the authorities are very upset about. We want peace. But, in certain situations, I won't guarantee that I won't use means that the people think are necessary, wholly necessary and efficient, to bring about liberation. And if I were to tell you anything else, I'd be dishonest with you.

The writer is The Los Angeles Times' book editor and a lecturer in literary criticism at the University of California at Los Angeles.



Huey Newton at home

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 9/28/72

After Agents [redacted] had identified themselves as Agents of the FBI, Agent [redacted] informed [redacted] that the purpose of the interview was to attempt to obtain from her any information which she might be willing to furnish concerning the leadership of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and the activities and operations of that organization.

[redacted] stated she was only socially acquainted with certain leaders of the BPP, including HUEY P. NEWTON, Minister of Defense; his [redacted] and [redacted] of the BPP.

She stated none of the leaders or members of the BPP had ever asked her to join that organization because they knew that she was not the type of person to affiliate herself with any militant black organization or any controversial organization of any kind.

[redacted] maintained that she had no pertinent information in her possession concerning the BPP which could be of any conceivable interest to the FBI, and she requested that the interview be terminated.

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The following description of [redacted] was obtained through the observation of the interviewing Agents:

- Name
- Race
- Sex
- Age
- Height
- Weight
- Hair
- Eyes
- Marital Status
- Address
- Telephone

[Redacted description box]

Interviewed on 9/19/72 at Alameda, California File # SF 157-7088

by SAs [redacted] Date dictated 9/22/72

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The BPP is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It formerly advocated the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government. Since early 1971, it has preached a policy of "survival pending revolution."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

10/20

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/18/72

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (92-2546)

SUBJECT: HUEY P. NEWTON;
BOBBY G. SEALE;
BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-97 BY 9803 RDD/BCL/m
#365,833

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VICTIM
AR - HOBBS ACT

Rebuairtel to San Francisco dated 10/12/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM captioned as above. One copy of the LHM is being provided the Domestic Intelligence Division (DID) in connection with Subject's 157 case and eight copies are provided for dissemination to the General Investigative Division in connection with the possible AR - HOBBS ACT violation.

Enclosed for Los Angeles office are two copies of LHM for assistance in any future investigation requested under possible HOBBS ACT violation.

Per instructions set forth in reairtel no investigation being conducted pending receipt of specific instructions from the Bureau.



REC-16

ST-112 92 - 13682 - 2
MCT-47 / ENCLOSURE 105-165407

ORIGINAL FILED IN 92-13682-2

- (2) - Bureau (Enc. 9)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2)
- 6 - San Francisco (92-2546)

- (2 - 157-8171)
- (1 - 157-1485)
- (1 - 157-2068)



RHM:lmk
(10)

ENCLOSURE
2 cc ISD by 060
10/30/72
AGS
1 cc Labor Desk
Trudy
10/30/72

OCT 29 1972 NOV 6 1972



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

October 18, 1972

HUEY P. NEWTON;
BOBBY G. SEALE,
BLACK PANTHER PARTY:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-97 BY 9603-R00/BCE/ST
#865,833



On October 17, 1972, [redacted] Berkeley, California, Police Department (BPD), furnished the following information:

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b7C

At approximately 4:00 a.m. on October 9, 1972, Frank Ward, a Negro male, born May 20, 1940, and La Vera Blanche Bernard, a Negro female, born November 24, 1932, were murdered while sitting in Bernard's vehicle in Berkeley, California. Both were killed by a single gun shot wound through the head in an execution type slaying. Frank Ward who resided in Oakland, California, reported to be a well-known pimp and narcotics dealer and Bernard who resided 10914 South Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles, California, has been arrested for prostitution and bad checks in the past and currently involved in narcotics in Los Angeles area. Frank Ward is [redacted]

[redacted] of the Oakland area, two of whom were hired as technical advisors in the [redacted] California [redacted] recently. Said film was produced by [redacted] Company, Hollywood, California. The lead roles in this film were [redacted] which revolved around the [redacted] operating in the ghetto. [redacted] reportedly fell in love with [redacted] and was closely associated with him prior to his death. [redacted] recently returned to Oakland for Ward's funeral and [redacted] to [redacted]

105-16517

ENCLOSURE

HUEY P. NEWTON;
BOBBY G. SEALE,
BLACK PANTHER PARTY;



[redacted] advised his office has developed no definite motives for killing of Ward and Bernard, however they have numerous suspects as result of Ward's involvement in narcotics and prostitution. [redacted] said suspects would also include members of the Black Panther Party as result of their involvement with the Ward brothers and the [redacted].

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CODE

CABLEGRAM

1
1 [Redacted]

~~SECRET~~

TO: LEGAT, COPENHAGEN (157-100)

REC-77

FROM: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165429) - 755

EX-101

HUEY PERCY NEWTON, ~~EXTREMIST MATTERS~~ - BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP).

RECOPTEL FEBRUARY TWENTY-SEVEN LAST. (u)

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ON FEBRUARY TWENTY-SEVEN LAST AT TEN FORTY-FIVE P.M. HUEY PERCY NEWTON, BPP LEADER, DEPARTED SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, ON SAS FLIGHT NINE THREE FOUR FOR COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. NEWTON ACCOMPANIED BY

SAN FRANCISCO BASED BPP MEMBERS [Redacted]

[Redacted]

1 - 105-165706 (BPP)

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk (Route through for review) [Redacted]

RPF:aso (6)

NOTE:

By retel Copenhagen advised Huey Newton and BPP delegation expected to arrive Denmark 2/28/73 for 10-day tour of Scandinavia. Tour allegedly to promote support for BPP activities in the U. S. BPP leader, reportedly invited by a number of BPP organizations including Danish Branch of War Resisters International, Communist Party, and Danish Vietnam Committee Group, expected to visit Stockholm, Oslo, and Helsinki. (u)

[Redacted]

- Mr. Fe
- Mr. Ba
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Cleveland
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Gebhardt
- Mr. Jenkins
- Mr. Marshall
- Mr. Miller, E.S.
- Mr. Purvis
- Mr. Soyars
- Mr. Walters
- Mr. Room
- Mr. Kinley
- Mr. Armstrong
- Mr. Bowers
- Mr. Herington
- Ms. Herwig
- Mr. Mintz
- Mrs. Neenan

Copenhagen has alerted sources and will report information of interest. Information from our sources furnished CIA, Secret Service, U. S. Department of State, and Internal Security Division of Department. (u)

AUG 27 1977

55 MAR 5 1973

TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-165429-102168

12-3-77
CLASSIFIED BY 9803-R00/BLM
DECLASSIFY ON: [Redacted]

365,833

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Baker _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Cleveland _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Gebhardt _____
- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
- Mr. Purvis _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Mr. Bowers _____
- Mr. Herington _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mr. Mintz _____
- Mrs. Ngonan _____

NR 013 SF CODED

FEB 28 1973

11:59PM URGENT 2/27/73 CRH

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR (105-165706)

SEATTLE

FROM: SAN FRANCISCO (157-1203) (P) 1P

HUEY PERCY NEWTON, EM - BPP.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-3-97 BY 9803-RD0/BLG/SJ

RE SAN FRANCISCO TELS 2/27/73.

SEATTLE DIVISION ADVISED THAT AT APPROXIMATELY 10:45 P.M.

INSTANT DATE SUBJECT, ALONG WITH INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED AS

[Redacted]

DEPARTED SEATTLE ON SAS FLIGHT

934 FOR COPENHAGEN, DENMARK: NO INCIDENTS OCCURRED. SUBJECT
HELD 30 MINUTE TV PRESS CONFERENCE PRIOR TO DEPARTURE.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE LEGAT, COPENHAGEN, AND SAN
FRANCISCO WILL FOLLOW LEADS SET OUT IN REFERENCED TELS.

END

E

TMT FBI WA CLR

REC-77

755

*Valer...-101
note on separate sheet*

22 MAR 1 1973

ALL SS CIA
STATE
2cc 1st

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 4

Page 7 ~ b6, b7C

Page 14 ~ b1

Page 174 ~ b2, b6, b7C, b7D

Page 175 ~ b6, b7C