

F B I

Date:

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

CE 157-6171

D. George Jackson Liberation School

Not operational

E. Free Ambulance Program

Limited operation

Arrests and Convictions

Two of three members of the BPP at High Point, N. C., known as "The High Point Three," and serving jail terms in the State of North Carolina, from 7 - 10 years resulting from their convictions on charges of being armed with a deadly weapon, continue to remain in jail after parole requests were refused. LARRY MEDLEY, the third member of "The High Point Three," was paroled from the North Carolina Department of Correction, effective 3/6/74.

Finances

Funding for the BPP at Winston-Salem, N. C., is dependent solely upon donations from the community and the sale of the BPP newspaper. During the period October, November, and December, 1974, few newspapers were sold, and donations continued to drop resulting in continued difficulty in maintaining the BPP's Free Ambulance Program. A Free Ambulance Program fund drive was begun by the BPP in October, 1974, and was a complete failure, which resulted in LARRY LITTLE, leader of the BPP, resigning his post and leaving the Winston-Salem, N. C., area in search of funds elsewhere. Additionally, the BPP publicly threatened to dismantle operations and move to Oakland, California, and continue the struggle from National Headquarters should they not receive sufficient funding in the Winston-Salem area; however, the fund drive was unsuccessful and the BPP members did not follow through with plans to leave Winston-Salem. On 10/24/74, an impromptu news conference was held by interested

- 3 -

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

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(Priority)

CE 157-6171

citizens in the black community in an effort to gain support for the Free Ambulance Program; and, additionally, contacts were made with the Winston-Salem Aldermen. However, to date, no real success has been forthcoming.

In direct contrast, a black alderman in Winston-Salem who through actions and word of mouth demonstrated sympathy for the BPP's position was voted out of his position as Mayor Protem, and the BPP attributed his loss of position in the City Council to his support for the BPP and attempts at obtaining funds for them.

During this same period, LARRY LITTLE traveled to the Newark, New Jersey, area in efforts to obtain funding for the Ambulance Program and returned with limited funds allegedly obtained from black movie stars, exact names unknown.

At the present time, the Ambulance Program is observed to be in operation for only an hour or two daily; and complete termination of the program is expected.

PART II

The following is a summary of the BPP activities in the Charlotte Division for the months of October, November, and December, 1974:

The BPP, Winston-Salem, N. C., continues to maintain headquarters at 1333 North Patterson Avenue in Winston-Salem; and Panther members continue to reside at 1106-D East 19th Street in Winston-Salem regarded as a BPP pad.

During this period, an additional BPP member, JULIUS CORNELL, returned from the West Coast disenchanted with the national BPP movement and failed to again become active in the BPP at Winston-Salem, N. C., further adding to the disenchantment of members in Winston-Salem. HAZEL MACK, who also returned from

- 4 -

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Special Agent in Charge

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U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

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(Priority)

CE 157-6171

National Headquarters of the BPP after she was expelled as the result of an incident with HUEY NEWTON, has also failed to give any support to the BPP movement locally. During this period, GRADY FULLER, aka "Papa Doc," one of the first members of the BPP in Winston-Salem, N. C., has also removed himself from membership in the BPP locally stating he was tired of fighting and not getting anywhere.

Discussions at BPP Headquarters have changed from that of moving local operations to the West Coast but rather to that of maintaining independence of the national movement and continuing the Ambulance Program in Winston-Salem; however, membership continues to dwindle, and the prospects of maintaining any organization or support appear doubtful.

LARRY LITTLE, who resigned his leadership position within the BPP during this period, now uses the positive aspects of the BPP, that being the Free Ambulance Program, as a public forum and has attempted to obtain community support for himself independently of the Panther movement which gives rise to speculation that LARRY LITTLE has not given up any hopes of obtaining political office in the Winston-Salem area in the foreseeable future. LITTLE's efforts toward a write-in campaign for the November elections of 1974 were completely fruitless and did not affect the general election or the Panther Party.)

The only activity which exists at BPP Headquarters at the present time is that of limited operation of the Free Ambulance Program.)

- 5 -

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Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 10/25/74

Transmit the following in _____
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Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706 *Sub 3*)
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-6171) (P)
SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
EM - BPP

JGD [Redacted]

Re Charlotte telcall to San Francisco on 10/23/74,
and San Francisco telcall to Charlotte on 10/23/74.

Enclosed for San Francisco is [Redacted]

For the information of the Bureau, on 10/23/74,
at a news conference held at Black Panther Party Headquarters,
1333 North Patterson Avenue in Winston-Salem, N. C., the
Black Panther Party announced through a spokesman that the
present leader of the Black Panther Party in Winston-Salem,
N. C., LARRY DONNELL LITTLE, had resigned and was no longer
in the Winston-Salem area. The reason for LITTLE'S
resignation was reportedly because of a lack of community
support for the Winston-Salem branch of the Black Panther
Party's free ambulance program which was initiated in
January of 1974. The Black Panther Party had begun a fund
drive for the free ambulance program in early October and
to date the response has been completely lacking and the
Black Panther Party's ability to continue the ambulance
program has all but come to an end. The news conference
additionally was a means for the Black Panther Party to
publicly make the community aware of the ambulance
program's plight and to extend the fund drive until
November 1st. After 11/1/74, should community support
continue to be lacking, the Black Panther Party would
dismantle its headquarters in Winston-Salem, and it and its

*1-4 cc
2/6/75
C. J. [unclear]
JAW
whm-2/6/75*

*1740
REPLY 105-165706-8*

- 2 Bureau
- 2 - San Francisco (157-1204) (Enc. 1)
- 4 - Charlotte (2-157-6171)

ZTL/kfb (8)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

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Date:

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(Priority)

CE 157-6171

membership will thereafter move to Oakland, California. ()

Contact with logical sources familiar with Black Panther Party activities in the Winston-Salem area on 10/23/74, and 10/24/74, confirmed LARRY LITTLE'S resignation from the Black Panther Party in Winston-Salem, and they have advised LITTLE is en route to Oakland, Calif., where it is anticipated LITTLE will continue to support the Black Panther Party movement from National Headquarters. Sources also advised that the Black Panther Party does not anticipate obtaining additional sources, and that serious discussions are under way for the transfer of the party and its equipment, including several vehicles, to Oakland, Calif. ()

On 10/24/74, "impromptu" news conference was held by "interested" citizens in the Black community led by LEE FAYE MACK, publicly acclaimed advisor to the Black Panther Party, Winston-Salem, wherein MACK announced the community support for a continued free ambulance service with or without support of the Black Panther Party and called for a meeting of the Winston-Salem Aldermen for 7:30 PM, 10/24/74. It was further announced that preliminary information from Aldermen in Winston-Salem was that a meeting would be held to hear community support for a continued ambulance program. ()

LEADS:SAN FRANCISCOAT OAKLAND, CALIF.

, in an effort to verify LITTLE's arrival in Oakland and additionally to obtain any

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Special Agent in Charge

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other information regarding the transfer of Black Panther Party members in the Winston-Salem, N. C., area, to Oakland, Calif. ()

CHARLOTTEAT WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Will maintain contact with logical sources regarding developments concerning the Black Panther Party's transfer to Oakland, Calif., and will advise Oakland of any information received regarding any specific individual's departure [REDACTED] to Oakland for verification. Will monitor Black Panther Party activities in Winston-Salem as the Black Panther Party presently has liens against vehicles presently in its possession and the Black Panther Party ambulance is presently titled in Survival, Inc., a corporation registered with the State of North Carolina and headquartered at 1333 North Patterson Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C. ✓

Will keep Bureau advised of pertinent developments. ✓

3

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Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 10/4/74

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(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706 SUB 8)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-6171) (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
QUARTERLY SUMMARY
EM

Re Charlotte airtel to Bureau, 7/3/74, and Charlotte report of SA [redacted] 9/30/74.

PART I

The following information was obtained or confirmed by [redacted]

Organization and Status

The Black Panther Party (BPP), Winston-Salem, N.C., Headquarters is located at 1333 North Patterson Avenue.

Membership

Assigned	13
In Jail	2
Temporarily Assigned	4
Elsewhere	4
Total Active in Charlotte Division	7

REC-12 105-165706-8-739

EX-104

Community Workers

10 (estimated)

OCT 9 1974

- (2) - Bureau
 - 2 - San Francisco (157-2861)
 - 2 - Charlotte
- ZTL:jat
(6)

FIVE
[redacted]

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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LeadershipLARRY DONNELL LITTLE
Field LieutenantNELSON MALLOY, JR.
Director of the Free
Ambulance Program,
Second in CommandBEATRICE FULTON
SecretaryMARIE MOORE
TreasurerCHARLES ZOLLICOFFER
Publications DirectorBPP Pads1333 North Patterson Avenue
Winston-Salem, N.C.1106-D East 19th Street
Winston-Salem, N.C.Community ActivitiesA. Free Clothing Program

Not operational.

B. Free Pest Control Program

Not operational.

2

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

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(Priority)

CE 157-6171

C. Free Breakfast for Children Program)

Not operational.

D. George Jackson Liberation School)

Not operational.

E. Free Ambulance Program)

Full operation.

Arrests and Convictions

Two of three members of the BPP at High Point, N.C., known as "The High Point Three," and serving jail terms in the state of North Carolina, from 7 - 10 years resulting from their convictions on charges of being armed with a deadly weapon, continue to remain in jail after parole requests were refused. LARRY MEDLEY, the third member of "The High Point Three," was paroled from the North Carolina Department of Correction, effective 3/6/74.)

Finances

Since early 7/74, funding has again become difficult and the BPP's ambulance was forced to come to a complete halt during August and early September, 1974, for lack of funds and additionally the liability insurance on the ambulance was allowed to lapse because of lack of payment and from 7/26/74 until 8/29/74, the ambulance ran in the city of Winston-Salem without any liability insurance. Additionally, the BPP has not been able to purchase needed equipment for their vehicles including shock absorbers for the BPP ambulance and the ambulance was not in full operation during August and was again on the road in operation effective 9/3/74.)

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Special Agent in Charge

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CE 157-6171

During this period, the BPP requested funds from the Forsyth County Board of Commissioners in order to defray some of the costs including \$4,200 for insurance; however, no funds were offered to the BPP and none are anticipated for the future.)

LARRY LITTLE is again anticipating a political campaign in the expense of a write-in candidacy on his part for the North Ward Alderman Seat which he attempted to obtain in the Democratic primary election of 5/7/74, will in all probability completely eliminate the Free Ambulance Program as funds would not be available to maintain both programs.)

The BPP is attempting to obtain additional funding through benefit shows sponsored by well-known Black entertainers, however, to date none of these benefits have come to pass but discussions have been held regarding them and efforts to bring about such a means for financial backing are still underway.)

PART II

The following is a summary of the BPP activities in the Charlotte Division for the months of July, August, and September, 1974:)

The BPP abolished its headquarters at 2280 North Patterson Avenue, Winston-Salem, N.C., which had been established as LARRY LITTLE for Alderman Campaign Headquarters and furnished with equipment and furniture from BPP headquarters at 1333 North Patterson Avenue in Winston-Salem. At the present time, the BPP maintains only its headquarters and a pad at 1106-D East 19th St., Winston-Salem, N.C., where BPP members reside.)

During July, August and September, 1974, the BPP's direction was toward obtaining additional funds in order to maintain the Free Ambulance Program, however, efforts to do so failed and the ambulance was not in operation during parts of August and early September, 1974, and additionally the ambulance was in operation without proper insurance and maintenance

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Special Agent in Charge

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resulting in adverse publicity in the Winston-Salem area and a re-consideration by the Forsyth County Board of Commissioners as to the franchise of the Black Panther's Free Ambulance Program. At the present time, the ambulance is in operation and the franchise is in effect, however, LARRY LITTLE is anticipating a write-in campaign for the North Ward Alderman Seat and any funds obtained during the campaign for the Free Ambulance will be deferred to the LITTLE campaign and the ambulance is anticipated being parked in the near future.

The Forsyth County Board of Commissioners advised the BPP that should their ambulance service be halted for any reason the franchise would more than likely be revoked.

During this period the BPP has made a conscientious effort to maintain a non-violent image and no weapons have been observed at the BPP headquarters, however, it is not known whether or not any weapons are maintained at the 1106-D East 19th St. pad. Additionally, no discussions have been made regarding any plans for violence or of the stockpiling of weapons. Additionally, no discussions have been held regarding the possibility of closing BPP headquarters in Winston-Salem and its members traveling to Oakland, Calif., in view of the Panther's interest in maintaining their own identity.

During this period membership in the BPP has decreased and additionally community support for the Black Panther ambulance program and the party itself has decreased in view of tremendous demands upon the membership in running the ambulance program and additionally the adverse information furnished Winston-Salem BPP members regarding activity of the BPP on the West Coast, particularly HUEY NEWTON. HAZEL MACK, a former member of the BPP in Winston-Salem, who traveled to Oakland, Calif., to assist the Party there was physically assaulted by HUEY NEWTON and expelled from the BPP. MACK has returned to the Winston-Salem area, however, is not active in the BPP but members here are aware of her treatment on the West Coast.

5

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHARLOTTE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 9/30/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/29/74 - 9/23/74
TITLE OF CASE BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY stp
		CHARACTER OF CASE EM	

REFERENCE:

Charlotte report of SA [REDACTED] 4/2/74.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A copy of this report is being disseminated locally to U. S. Secret Service, Charlotte, N. C.

Copies of FD-376 attached.

All Black Panther Party (BPP) members mentioned in this report [REDACTED]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE		ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		105-165706-8-738
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 - Bureau (105-165706-Sub 8) (RM) 1 - U. S. Secret Service, Charlotte, N. C. (RM) 2 - San Francisco (157-1204) (RM) 2 - Charlotte (157-6171) 		REC-28

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations	
Agency	ISS	GLS	SS	624D	6ccD
Request Recd.					
Date Fwd.	OCT 18 1974				
How Fwd.	R/S				
By	R/S				

64100-1 10/18/74

CE 157-6171

Investigation at Winston-Salem, N. C., was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

INFORMANTS

Identity

Location



LEADS:

CHARLOTTE

AT WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Will continue to follow and report activities of the BPP in North Carolina.

B*
COVER PAGE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

 1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(5) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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 105-165706-8-738 page c*

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - U. S. Secret Service, Charlotte, North Carolina (RM)

Report of: SA [REDACTED] Office: CHARLOTTE
Date: 9/30/74

Field Office File #: CE 157-6171 Bureau File #: 105-165706-Sub 8

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character: EXTREMIST MATTERS

Synopsis: Headquarters of the North Carolina Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is located at 1333 North Patterson Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C., and is under the leadership of LARRY DONNELL LITTLE, Field Lieutenant. Information concerning pads, arrests and convictions, community activity, finances, political activity, travel of BPP members, and weapons and fortifications set out in this report.

- P -

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

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DETAILS:

I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix to this report.

A. Location of North Carolina Headquarters

The North Carolina Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BBP) is presently located at 1333 North Patterson Avenue, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The Headquarters itself continues to be a two-story frame residence, painted blue with black trim, and is situated in a predominantly black residential neighborhood.



B. Officers and Membership

LARRY DONNELL LITTLE
Field Lieutenant

NELSON MALLOY, JR.
Second in Command;
Director of the Free Ambulance Program

MARIE MOORE
Officer of the Day;
Treasurer

BEATRICE FULTON
Secretary

CHARLES RAY ZOLLICOFFER
Director of Publications and Distribution

Membership totals are as follows:

Assigned	13
In Jail	2
Temporarily Assigned	
Elsewhere	4
Total Active in	
Charlotte Division	7
Community Workers	10 (estimated)



C. Pads

1333 North Patterson Avenue
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

1106-D East 19th Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina



D. Finances

Funding for the BPP is dependent almost totally upon donations from the general public and from the sale of the BPP newspaper. The newspaper itself, which has in the past been a constant source of revenue, has dwindled considerably, and the Party membership has sold less than 500 and sometimes fewer than 300 copies of the newspaper per month.

Donations to the Party have regularly come from area churches and from individual contributions by persons who have benefited from the BPP's Free Ambulance Service. These donations vary in amounts, however, generally funds are obtained a few dollars at a time.

The newspaper, The Black Panther, sells for \$.25 a copy and half of the proceeds from the newspaper sales are forwarded to the BPP Headquarters in Oakland, California. Proceeds from donations are regularly spent on gas and oil and upkeep for the BPP's ambulance and other vehicles as well as maintaining the Headquarters itself.

In view of the shortage of funds and the almost complete turnover in funding on a monthly basis, the BPP operates on a strictly cash basis, and the cash box is maintained at the BPP Headquarters under the control of LARRY LITTLE, Leader of the BPP.

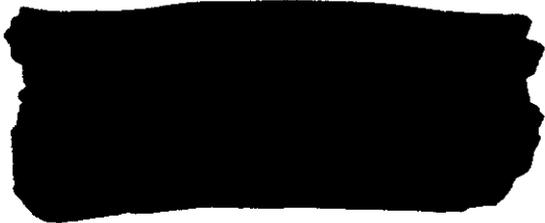
BPP members are generally unemployed and devote their full time and energies to BPP sponsored programs. However, during the past six-month period, some BPP members have taken part-time jobs on a temporary basis in an effort to bail the Party out of serious financial difficulties. At the present time no BPP members are gainfully employed.

In April and May, 1974, funds obtained through the sale of the BPP newspaper and donations were channeled into the LARRY LITTLE for Alderman campaign, resulting in the almost complete halt of the BPP's Free Ambulance Program. During May and early June, 1974, donations to the Party were good, and the Free Ambulance Program was able to operate on a full-time basis, seven days a week, 24 hours a day, and Panther members were able to pay monthly bills on time without difficulty. Since early July, 1974, funding has again become difficult and the BPP's ambulance was forced to come to a complete halt during August and early September, 1974, for lack of funds, and additionally, the liability insurance on the ambulance was allowed to lapse because of lack of payment, and from July 26, 1974, to August 29, 1974, the ambulance ran in the City of Winston-Salem without any liability insurance. Additionally, the BPP has not been able to purchase needed equipment for their vehicles, including shock absorbers for the BPP ambulance, and the ambulance was finally able to again be in full service on September 3, 1974.

During this period, the BPP requested funds from the Forsyth County Board of Commissioners in order to defray some of the costs, including \$4,200 for insurance; however, no funds were offered to the BPP and none are anticipated for the future.

LARRY LITTLE is again anticipating a political campaign and the expense of a write-in candidacy on his part for the North Ward Alderman Seat which he attempted to obtain in the Democratic Primary Election of May 7, 1974, would in all probability completely eliminate the Free Ambulance Program as funds would not be available to maintain both programs.

The BPP is attempting to obtain additional funding through benefit shows sponsored by well-known black entertainers; however, to date, none of these benefits have come to pass though discussions have been held regarding them and efforts to bring about such a means for financial backing are still underway.



II. BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) ACTIVITIES

A. Arrests and Convictions

1. "The High Point Three"

BRADFORD LILLEY and RANDOLPH JENNINGS, two of three members of the BPP identified as "The High Point Three," continue to be incarcerated in the North Carolina Department of Correction (NCDC), and serving seven-to-ten-year sentences as a result of their convictions for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill on February 4, 1972, in High Point, North Carolina.

LARRY MEDLEY, the third member of "The High Point Three," was paroled on March 4, 1974, and is no longer serving an active sentence and is no longer associated with the BPP.



2. LARRY LITTLE

LARRY DONNELL LITTLE was scheduled to be tried in the Forsyth County Superior Court in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, during the October, 1973, term on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. This charge stemmed from a January, 1971, incident when LITTLE was observed by Forsyth County Deputy Sheriffs at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, to be carrying a .38 caliber pistol. The trial was postponed indefinitely as LITTLE's attorney had other cases pending in Federal Court. To date, the LITTLE matter has not gone to trial.



B. Community Activities

1. Free Programs

Free Clothing Program is not operational.

Free Pest Control Program is not operational.

Free Breakfast for Children Program is not operational.

George Jackson Liberation School is not operational.

Free Ambulance Program is presently operational.

CE T-2, September 20, 1974

2. JOSEPH WADDELL's Peoples' Free Ambulance Service

The BPP at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, successfully established a Peoples' Free Ambulance Service in the Winston-Salem area in January, 1974, and in April, 1974, the Ambulance Program was competing with the LARRY LITTLE for Alderman Campaign being waged for LARRY LITTLE in his effort to obtain an Alderman Seat nomination in the Democratic Primary on May 7, 1974. As a result of BPP interest in the LITTLE campaign, the Peoples' Free Ambulance Service was all but completely closed out during the pre-primary period. All funds received from the sale of the BPP newspaper as well as donations for the Ambulance Program were diverted to the LARRY LITTLE campaign, and the emergency vehicle itself was taken off the highway.

The ambulance itself, in theory, operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and is dispatched through the Forsyth County Central Dispatch Office which also controls the County-operated ambulance service. The BPP ambulance charges no fee but will accept a donation from anyone that it picks up and operates primarily in the black sections of Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

The Ambulance Program is directed by NELSON MALLOY, JR., Second in Command at BPP Headquarters, who supervises all of the ambulance's work and is manned by a driver and a technician. Panther membership increased during the summer months as additional individuals were retained by the BPP to assist in the driving of the ambulance, and this included some individuals who were normally employed as taxicab drivers. In view of the long hours involved and the lack of manpower for relief operations, the ambulance driver's position and that of technician became real chores, and individuals, who were previously connected with the program, began to drop out, and NELSON MALLOY has found himself taking as many as two shifts a day in order to maintain the program. Additionally LARRY LITTLE, Leader of the BPP, has also found himself directly assisting in the implementation of the Ambulance Program and the sale of BPP newspapers in order to keep the ambulance on the road.

In July, 1974, the BPP obtained uniforms for the ambulance attendants, which were white in color with red, green, and black trim. The initial plan was to uniform all BPP members, however, the proposition has proven to be expensive and only three BPP members presently have uniforms for use on the ambulance

CE 157-6171

Additionally, the ambulance was to be housed in the four-stall garage facility to be built behind BPP Headquarters; however, to date, lack of funds and Party membership has not allowed this program to go forward and no garage facility has been started.

During late July through late August, 1974, the ambulance ran without funds, and for a period of two weeks in August and September, 1974, the ambulance was parked due to lack of funds and lack of personnel to operate it.

Community support for the Ambulance Program has dwindled in the recent past, and Party members are beginning to doubt whether or not the Ambulance Program might be continued.



The North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (NCKKKK) heard that the BPP in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was having difficulty with its drive to raise funds for an ambulance service. An article appeared in a North Carolina newspaper alleging that "The Klan" was interested in assisting the BPP in its drive. Two KKK members went to BPP Headquarters in Winston-Salem to determine what it was all about on September 15, 1974. They conversed with a BPP member at the BPP Headquarters and were advised that the local Titan of the United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA), had made the offer since it was the UKA's desire to assist the BPP to keep the Ambulance Service segregated. Additionally, these two KKK members visited The Winston-Salem Evening Twin Sentinel, a local newspaper in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and were advised that the local Titan of the UKA had directed a letter to that newspaper, denying support of the BPP campaign.



Characterizations of the North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (NCKKKK) and the United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA) are attached as appendices to this report.

In the September 6, 1974, edition of The Winston-Salem Journal, a local newspaper published at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, there appeared an article on Page 6, entitled, "Board Wants Panthers to Explain Insurance Lapse." The article stated the Forsyth County Commissioners, who had originally granted a franchise for the operation of the BPP's Free Ambulance Program, had directed that a BPP spokesman appear at their regular Monday meeting to explain why a lapse in the Panther's insurance on the ambulance had come about. The article stated the BPP's ambulance was again in operation after having been stopped for approximately one month due to the lapse of their insurance in late July, and their inability to purchase shock absorbers.

The article further suggested that the Commissioners were possibly considering adding a clause to the franchise agreement which automatically terminated the franchise when the franchiser breaks one of the provisions. The article stated that the present franchise prohibits the lapse of insurance or the interruption of the continuous ambulance service.

In the September 4, 1974, issue of The Winston-Salem Journal on Page 13, there appeared an article entitled, "Panthers' Ambulance Role at Issue, Franchise Violated, County Says." The article stated that LARRY LITTLE, Leader of the BPP and a representative of the BPP Free Ambulance Service, had indicated that he was willing to talk with County Commissioners regarding the lapse in liability insurance coverage on the ambulance from July 26, 1974, to August 29, 1974, and the failure of the ambulance to provide 24-hour service, seven days a week, as it did not run from August 8, 1974, until September 3, 1974. LITTLE indicated that the ambulance was back in operation and had been fitted with new shock absorbers and that they presently had insurance with Wachovia Insurance, Incorporated, and that he did not anticipate any further problems. LITTLE further stated that he was not hiding the fact that the Panthers are having financial difficulty and urged the public to assist them.

C. Non-BPP Sponsored Community Activities

On July 4, 1974, the North Carolina Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression (NCAARPR) held a demonstration at Raleigh, North Carolina, in protest against the North Carolina Prison System and the fact that there are presently 45 blacks on Death Row in North Carolina.

CE 157-6171

Among those speaking at the demonstration and rally on July 4, 1974, was LARRY LITTLE, Leader of the BPP in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. LITTLE spoke for the BPP and encouraged individuals there to go home and do something about the political repression in North Carolina and to win support for their black brothers and sisters in prison. LITTLE also noted that JOSEPH WADDELL, for whom they named their BPP Free Ambulance Service, was a political prisoner in North Carolina and that he was assassinated by prison officials, however, the fact was covered up as WADDELL had reportedly died of a heart attack.

CE T-4, July 10, 1974

A characterization of the North Carolina Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression (NCAARPR) is attached () as an appendix to this report.

D. BPP Political Activity

The Health Spa located on Robinhood Road in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was allowing BPP members to assist at the Health Spa in order to raise money for LARRY LITTLE's campaign for Alderman in the North Ward Section of Winston-Salem. Female BPP members are handling miscellaneous assignments for \$20 each and receive an additional \$20 each for every new member recruited to the Health Spa by the BPP.

[REDACTED]

LARRY LITTLE, a candidate for Alderman in the City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, requested and received permission for the use of loud speaker equipment on the BPP's Econoline Ford Van for use during LITTLE's campaign.

[REDACTED] Winston-Salem,
North Carolina, Police
Department, April 24, 1974

LITTLE is utilizing a special Post Office box for mailing and receiving campaign paraphernalia. LITTLE's mailing address is Community Committee to Elect Larry Little, Post

CE 157-6171

Office Box 28, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Office furniture, formerly designated for use at BPP Headquarters at 1333 North Patterson Avenue, has been moved to LITTLE's campaign headquarters located at 2280 North Patterson Avenue for use during LITTLE's campaign.

LITTLE anticipates winning the election, but if he does not win, LITTLE stated he will charge voting irregularities and demand a new election.

[REDACTED]

LARRY LITTLE plans a campaign parade through the North Ward Section of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, on May 6, 1974, the day before the election. Every member of the BPP is presently assigned to LITTLE's campaign and the anticipation is that LITTLE will win the election.

[REDACTED]

LARRY LITTLE lost the election 646 to 566; however, LITTLE is planning to challenge the election.

CE T-1, May 8, 1974

The State Board of Elections admitted the vote total was not reported correctly and LITTLE lost by only eight votes, 646 to 638, and that LITTLE possibly might have won the election. LITTLE felt assured of a new election.

CE T-1, May 31, 1974

LITTLE has no intention of leaving Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in order to go to Oakland, California, in view of the election results in the North Ward Section of Winston-Salem. LITTLE expects a new election and is sure he will win as he has received a great deal of sympathy over the election results.

[REDACTED]

In the May 9, 1974, edition of The Winston-Salem Journal, a daily newspaper published at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, there appeared on Page 7 an article entitled,

"Little To Complain About Vote Officials." The article stated that LARRY LITTLE, who had been defeated in the Democratic Primary race for Alderman in Winston-Salem's North Ward Section by a vote total of 646 to 566, was filing a written complaint with the County Board of Elections. LITTLE claimed he would have won the election if it had not been for several irregularities set out by LITTLE, including conduct by voting officials in two precincts, politicking by opposing supporters inside the polling place, and the inability of LITTLE's supporters to register properly with the Chairman of the Board of Elections. ()

In the May 10, 1974, edition of The Winston-Salem Journal there appeared on Page 1 an article entitled, "Little Challenges North Ward Results," written by Staff Reporter TOM DILLON. The article stated that LITTLE had made an official complaint to the Forsyth County Board of Elections on May 9, 1974, demanding a new election, stating there were several irregularities in the election, including fraudulent votes, illegal campaign tactics, and illegal actions by some precinct officials. ()

In the June 3, 1974, edition of The Winston-Salem Journal there was on Page 10, the Editorial Page, a comment by the editorial staff of The Winston-Salem Journal entitled, "In the System. The editorial recognizes LITTLE as the Leader of the BPP in Winston-Salem and noted that LITTLE had returned to Winston-Salem from Oakland, California, which is the BPP National Headquarters, and announced a change in Party course. This new course, according to the editorial, was a new direction toward organizing the poor and seeking the group's ends by working within the system. The editorial noted that LITTLE had encountered a series of frustrations from within the system, including the fact that the registration of over 400 voters that pro-LITTLE workers had enrolled in the North Ward Section had been challenged and that 291 names registered by LITTLE's supporters were removed from the registration books and when these would-be voters appeared in person to register at the Board's offices, election officials were not present to register them. Additionally, the editorial noted that LITTLE had been advised he lost the election by 80 votes and challenged the vote total based on irregularities to the Forsyth County Board of Elections and after an unfavorable hearing there, appealed to the State Board of Elections on May 10, 1974. LITTLE has subsequently learned that he did not lose by 80 votes but a mere eight votes and that the Election Board Chairman was aware of the correct total but did not announce this fact. ()

The editorial stated that the State Elections Board is still considering LITTLE's charges, and they hope that the State Board of Elections gives this matter the careful scrutiny that a heavily-disputed eight-vote margin seems to require.

In the June 14, 1974, issue of The Winston-Salem Journal on Page 1 there appears an article entitled, "Little's Bid for New Vote Is Denied by State Board." The article reported that LARRY LITTLE, Head of the BPP, was denied his request for a new election in the Democratic Primary for the Winston-Salem North Ward Alderman's Seat. The State Board of Elections has denied LITTLE's request in a vote four to zero with one abstention. The State Board indicated that there were lots of allegations, but no evidence of any voting irregularities. LITTLE reportedly stated, "We denounce the decision resolutely, thoroughly, wholly, and completely," after hearing the results, and indicated that he would consult with his lawyers to pursue "whatever action is available" to continue the protest.

LARRY LITTLE is, in all probability, going to initiate a write-in campaign for the November elections in an effort to obtain the North Ward Alderman Seat, and is not considering any other legal action in an effort to disavow the previous primary vote.



E. Travel by BPP Members

JULIUS WHITE CORNELL, JR., Captain of Defense, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, BPP Chapter, is presently in the Oakland, California, area after having visited in the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, area in July and August, 1974. No time has been set for any indicated return of CORNELL to the Winston-Salem area, and it was suspected that CORNELL departed the Winston-Salem area after having quarrels with LARRY LITTLE, present Leader of the BPP, concerning operations in Winston-Salem.

HAZEL MAE MACK, who had been in Oakland, California, was expelled from the BPP by HUEY NEWTON after having been physically assaulted by NEWTON in the Oakland, California, area and is presently residing in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and has no contact with the BPP.

CE 157-6171

HAZEL HENDERSON, BERNARD PATTERSON, and WILLIAM McCLAIN, also Winston-Salem, North Carolina, BPP members, continue to remain in Oakland, California, and it is not anticipated that they will return. However, their names continue to remain on the BPP membership list at Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

All BPP members are expected to sell copies of the BPP newspaper, collect donations for the Free Ambulance Program, and to travel to major cities in North Carolina to support various BPP programs.

F. Weapons and Fortifications

In view of the BPP effort to create a new image in the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, area in connection with the BPP's Free Ambulance Program, no weapons are presently maintained at BPP Headquarters, 1333 North Patterson Avenue, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. However, it is not known whether or not any weapons are maintained at the BPP pad at 1106-D East 19th Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. No fortification, protective device or material capable of being utilized to manufacture explosive items or incendiary devices has been detected at BPP Headquarters and there is no information indicating that the BPP has access to a stockpile of weapons.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
FORMERLY KNOWN AS, THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE

The Black Panther Party (BPP), organized in December, 1966, at Oakland, California, by Huey P. Newton and Bobby George Seale, has the publicly stated purpose of organizing black people to take control of the life, politics and destiny of the black community. The Party, operating the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, publishes a newspaper called "The Black Panther," which at one time openly advocated the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in a revolutionary program to end the oppression of the black people but since early 1971 has spoken for a survival program pending revolution.

While openly advocating direct overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence until 1971, leaders have since avoided extreme statements in favor of calling for action within the established order. Newton, in an interview appearing in the May, 1973, issue of "Playboy" magazine, stated the Panthers' chief ambition is to change the American Government by any means necessary but that ultimately such change will be through armed violence.

BPP national headquarters, aka Black Panther Intercommunal Headquarters, as of May, 1974, continued to be located in Oakland, California, with branches throughout the country.

NORTH CAROLINA KNIGHTS OF
THE KU KLUX KLAN (NCKKKK)

On January 13, 1971, a source advised that the North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was organized during the months of August and September of 1969 by dissident members of the United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA). Its aims and purposes include the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and segregation of the races.

On March 29, 1974, a second source advised that the State Headquarters for the North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (NCKKKK) is located in Mount Holly, North Carolina.

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC. (UKA),
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

The United Klans of America, Inc. (UKA), Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was chartered in 1961 at Atlanta, Georgia. It was formed as a result of splits in and consolidation of other Klan groups. In July, 1961, the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Incorporated, merged with the Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization was headed by Robert Shelton. In October of 1961, a majority of the Klaverns of the United States Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, were merged with the UKA and Robert Shelton continued as the leader.

The UKA is the dominant Klan group in the United States with headquarters located at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and members in several states. Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, continues to be the Imperial Wizard of the organization. The stated aims and purposes of the UKA are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and segregation of the races. Like other Klan organizations it is anti-Negro, anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic.

Klan members and leaders have been involved in atrocities including beatings, bombings, and murders, and have engaged in activities seeking to deny others their constitutional rights.

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (NORTH CAROLINA) (UKA)

On August 17, 1964, a source advised that the North Carolina organization of the United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA), became affiliated with the national organization of the same group in the spring of 1961.

The organization in North Carolina has the same stated aims and objectives as the parent group, namely, the advocacy of segregation of the races and white supremacy.

This source advised on February 17, 1974, that EDWARD JAMES MELVIN, JR., was elected Grand Dragon of the UKA for North Carolina. State Headquarters is presently located on Route 1, Mount Olive Highway, Dudley, North Carolina, at the home of MELVIN.

NORTH CAROLINA ALLIANCE AGAINST RACIST
AND POLITICAL REPRESSION

On May 16, 1974, a source advised that the founding conference of the North Carolina Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression (NCAARPR) was held at Raleigh, North Carolina, February 15-16, 1974. The featured speaker was ANGELA DAVIS, self-admitted Communist Party member. The NCAARPR is affiliated with the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression (NAARPR). The aims of the NCAARPR are identical with those of NAARPR.)

NATIONAL ALLIANCE AGAINST RACIST
AND POLITICAL REPRESSION

The National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression (NAARPR) is a front group of the Communist Party, USA, a subversive organization that serves as an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. A source advised that it was formed under communist initiative at a founding conference in Chicago, Illinois, in May, 1973. It is targeted against the American penal system and has among its objectives the freeing of all "political prisoners." The NAARPR is headquartered in New York, New York, and has branches throughout the United States.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/16/74

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-9763) (C)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA
EM - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of LHM re captioned organization.

Inasmuch as the above organization was never organized nor was any other Black Nationalist group formed in Lumberton, N. C., no dissemination outside the Bureau is being made of this LHM.

[REDACTED]

All information in enclosed LHM obtained by SA [REDACTED]

Information received from two informants as set forth in LHM was repetitive and negative and it is set forth in LHM in narrative form.

INFORMANTS

Identity

Location

CE T-1 is [REDACTED]
CE T-2 is [REDACTED]
CE T-3 is [REDACTED]

2-Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
1-Charlotte

TBI:tda
(3)

EX-105
REC-1 105-165706-8-737

100-155
100-60-2
100-6240-



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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Charlotte, North Carolina

September 16, 1974

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA
EXTREMIST MATTER - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On [REDACTED] CE T-1 stated that on that date, RUSSELL EDWARD MC DONALD, who was formerly associated with the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was making inquiries to determine if there were any BPP activities in the Lumberton, North Carolina, area. (U)

A characterization of the BPP is attached as an appendix to this memorandum.

CE T-2 advised on January 11, 1974, that a meeting was held by MC DONALD in Lumberton, North Carolina, ostensibly for the purpose of organizing a BPP chapter, but CE T-2 believed that the real purpose of the meeting was to insure the [REDACTED]

CE T-1 stated on [REDACTED] that at a meeting of Negroes on the night of January 9, 1974, MC DONALD stated he tried to form an organization similar to the BPP in Winston-Salem because such an organization would give Negroes greater economic power and also enable them to obtain additional benefits from the City of Lumberton.

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.

SOURCES WHOSE IDENTITIES
ARE CONCEALED HEREIN HAVE
FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST EXCEPT
WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED.

RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY

During the period of January, 1974, through May, 1974, CE T-1 and CE T-2 advised that MC DONALD continued to make efforts toward organizing a BPP Chapter but never met with success. ()

[REDACTED] CE T-1 advised that on May 1, 1974, MC DONALD was upset because nobody in his group was accomplishing anything for his proposed organization. ()

CE T-2 advised on May 23, 1974, that MC DONALD's group is more social than anything else. ()

CE T-3 advised from the period of May 22, 1974, until July 23, 1974, there was no BPP activity beyond RUSSELL MC DONALD's talking about forming a Panther Chapter. ()

On September 6, 1974, [REDACTED] advised that to his knowledge there is no BPP activity in Lumberton, North Carolina. ()

**BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA**

On February 21, 1974, a source advised that RUSSELL EDWARD MC DONALD and his wife, MARY KATHERINE MC DONALD, established an independent organization on February 20, 1974, in Lumberton, North Carolina, known as the Black Panther Party (BPP). MC DONALD and his wife are former members of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Chapter of the BPP which has its National Headquarters in Oakland, California, but this BPP organization in Lumberton has no connection with that organization, nor with any other organization.

This source stated that the purpose of this BPP is to enable Blacks to obtain greater economic leverage and more power in the Lumberton, North Carolina, area.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY,
Formerly Known As
Black Panther Party for Self Defense

The Black Panther Party (BPP) was organized in December, 1966, at Oakland, California, by Huey P. Newton and Bobby George Seale, with the publicly stated purpose of organizing black people to take control of the life, politics, and destiny of the black community. The current principal officers are Huey P. Newton, Leader and Servant of the People; Bobby George Seale, Chairman; and David Hilliard, Chief of Staff. The Party operates the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service (EPINS) which publishes a newspaper called "The Black Panther," which at one time openly advocated the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in a revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people, but since early 1971 has spoken for a survival program pending revolution.

David Hilliard, quoted in "The New York Times," edition of September 13, 1969, stated, "We advocate the very direct overthrow of the Government by way of force and violence."

In the April 25, 1970, edition of "The Black Panther," an article advocated the taking up of arms against the Government, killing officials, "thereby passing revolutionary judgment against the number one enemy of all mankind, the racist U. S. Government."

During the years 1971-1973, the Party leadership has avoided such extreme statements in favor of calling for action within the established order and urging unity in the black communities. In furtherance of these stated aims, the Party has become extremely active politically in the Oakland, California area, running candidates for City offices.

However, during an interview in January, 1972, Newton commented that the current social system will probably have to be destroyed in the long run, but "we can't deal with it before it is time to deal with it."

In an interview appearing in the May, 1973, edition of "Playboy" magazine, Newton said that the Panthers' "chief ambition is to change the American government by any means necessary," but said he felt that "ultimately it will be through armed violence, because the American ruling class will not give up without a bitter struggle."

RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Formerly Known As
Black Panther Party for Self Defense

BPP National Headquarters, also known as BPP Intercommunal Headquarters, is located in Oakland, California. Branches of the BPP have been established at various locations throughout the country.

TO: SAC:

- Albany
- Albuquerque
- Alexandria
- Anchorage
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Birmingham
- Boston
- Buffalo
- Butte
- Charlotte
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Columbia
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- El Paso
- Honolulu
- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jackson
- Jacksonville
- Kansas City
- Knoxville
- Las Vegas
- Little Rock
- Los Angeles
- Louisville
- Memphis
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Minneapolis
- Mobile
- Newark
- New Haven
- New Orleans
- New York City
- Norfolk

- Oklahoma City
- Omaha
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- Richmond
- Sacramento
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Juan
- Savannah
- Seattle
- Springfield
- Tampa
- Washington Field
- Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- Beirut
- Bern
- Bonn
- Brasilia
- Buenos Aires
- Caracas
- Hong Kong
- London
- Madrid
- Manila
- Mexico City
- Ottawa
- Paris
- Rome
- Singapore
- Tel Aviv
- Tokyo

Date 9/27/74

RE:

**BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA
EM - BPP**

For information Retention optional For appropriate action Surep. by _____

The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, conceal all sources; paraphrase contents.

Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

**REURLET AND LEM 9/16/74.
THE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
UTILIZED IN THE APPENDIX ATTACHED TO RELHM
IS NOT ACCURRENT CHARACTERIZATION.
IN THE FUTURE INSURE ONLY THE MOST UP TO
DATE CHARACTERIZATIONS ARE UTILIZED.**

Enc. _____
Bufile 157-165706-8
Crfile 157-9763

2-File

SAC, Charlotte (157-6171)

August 7, 1974

Director, FBI (105-165706)

- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Charlotte Field Guidance
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
PM

ReBulet to Atlanta 8/31/72.

Referenced communication contained instructions for closing investigations concerning rank-and-file Black Panther Party (BPP) members and community workers upon securing certain basic information.

FBIHQ review of pending Charlotte BPP member investigations reveals cases fitting criteria for closing investigations are being maintained in a pending status.

Charlotte review your pending BPP member investigations and advise FBIHQ under appropriate individual caption of those cases being closed in accordance with this communication.

TEB:ekwekw
(6)

EX-111

REC-18

105-165706-8-736

NOTE: The Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Black Panther Party (BPP) chapter has approximately 15-20 members, most of whom may be described as rank-and-file, occupying no leadership position. Charlotte practice appears to favor maintaining pending investigations on their rank-and-file BPP members which is contrary to existing instructions. This communication is necessary to correct the situation and free additional Agent manpower for BPP informant development. The BPP is a black extremist organization with a past history of violence. Relet noted that the reason for closing BPP cases was to permit additional time for informant development.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____

JGP/ux/A

MAILED 12
AUG - 6 1974
FBI

AUG 6 1974
[Signature]

TELETYPE UNIT []

F B I

Date: 7/3/74

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

12
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706 SUB 8)
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-6171)(P)
SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
QUARTERLY SUMMARY
EM

10/11/74

Re Charlotte airtel to Bureau, 4/2/74. J

PART I

The following information was obtained or confirmed
by _____

Organization and Status

The Black Panther Party (BPP), Winston-Salem, N. C.,
Headquarters is located at 1333 North Patterson Avenue.

Membership

Assigned17
In Jail 2
Temporarily Assigned
Elsewhere 3
Total Active in
Charlotte Division12

Community Workers

15 (estimated))

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco (157-2861)(RM)
2 - Charlotte
ZTL:dly
(6)

EX-114

REC-71 105-165706-8-735

JUL 9 1974

5-AUG 6 1974
Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date:

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

Via _____
(Priority)

CE 157-6171

Leadership

LARRY DONNELL LITTLE
Field Lieutenant

NELSON MALLOY, JR.
Director of the Free
Ambulance Program

BEATRICE FULTON
Secretary

MARIE MOORE
Treasurer

CHARLES ZOLLICOFFER
Publications Director

LEE FAYE MACK
Advisor

BPP Pads

1333 North Patterson Avenue
Winston-Salem, N. C.

1106-D East 19th Street
Winston-Salem, N. C.

2280 North Patterson Avenue
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Community Activities

A. Free Clothing Program

Not operational.

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)
CE 157-6171

- B. Free Pest Control Program
Not operational.
- C. Free Breakfast for Children Program
Not operational.
- D. George Jackson Liberation School
Not operational.
- E. Free Ambulance Program
Full operation.

Arrests and Convictions

Two of three members of the BPP at High Point, N. C., known as "The High Point Three," and serving jail terms in the State of North Carolina, from seven to ten years resulting from their convictions on charges of being armed with a deadly weapon, continue to remain in jail after parole requests were refused. LARRY MEDLEY, the third member of "The High Point Three," was paroled from the North Carolina Department of Correction, effective 3/6/74.

Finances

The BPP continues to suffer from lack of sufficient funds to operate the Free Ambulance Program as the BPP would like it to be operated. During April and early May, 1974, the ambulance program was virtually without funds and was forced to discontinue operations as all funds received by the party were redirected to LARRY LITTLE, Leader of the BPP, for his campaign "Larry Little for Alderman" in the North Ward Section of Winston-Salem.

After the 5/7/74 primary which was contested, additional funds have regularly come into BPP Headquarters,

3

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

F B I

Date:

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

CE 157-6171

partly out of sympathy to LARRY LITTLE and also as a result of publicity for the ambulance program created by local news coverage. Presently donations are increasing and the Free Ambulance Program is in full operation, 24 hours a day, seven days a week and two additional BPP vehicles are in operation on a limited basis to assist in the ambulance program. ()

Funds are not available, however, to start construction on a four car garage facility behind the BPP Headquarters to house BPP vehicles associated with the Free Ambulance Program. ()

BPP supporters fully expect increased funds for the BPP in Winston-Salem and are continuing efforts to obtain additional grants similar to the \$35,700 obtained from the National Episcopal Church in 1973. ()

PART II

The following is a summary of the BPP activities in the Charlotte Division for the months of April, May and June, 1974: ()

During April, May and June, 1974, the thrust of the BPP activity in Winston-Salem, N. C., centered around the BPP Free Ambulance Program and LARRY LITTLE's campaign for Alderman. In the 5/7/74 Democratic Primary, LARRY LITTLE lost a contested election by eight votes. Even though the election irregularities were reviewed by the County and State Elections Board, LITTLE vowed to continue his fight for election into the North Carolina District Court or possibly initiating a write-in campaign for the November election. ()

As a result of LITTLE's BPP connections, he received a tremendous amount of news coverage from local newspapers, radio and television. LITTLE also spoke at numerous public meetings and other functions, including

4

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Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

CE 157-6171

Democratic rallies, etc. Local support for LITTLE culminated in a favorable editorial by the Winston-Salem Journal, a local newspaper published in Winston-Salem, N. C., after LITTLE's defeat encouraging the State Board of Elections to seriously consider giving LITTLE a new election as the result of the election irregularities. As late as 6/29/74, LITTLE appeared on local television as a talk show guest.

Support for the BPP in the black community increased during April - June and presently is relatively high and sales of the BPP newspaper and donations for the Free Ambulance Program have increased considerably.

The BPP established a campaign headquarters for LITTLE at 2280 North Patterson Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C., and furnished it with furniture from BPP Headquarters. To date, the party has yet to dismantle the campaign headquarters which was furnished to the BPP rent free. It is anticipated that the additional space will be retained for future use in campaigns or other activities by the BPP.

LARRY LITTLE had previously indicated that the local blacks of the BPP might adhere to Oakland, Calif., demands to close up and move to California if he should lose the 5/7/74 primary election, however, this course of action is totally rejected in view of community acceptance of LITTLE and the ambulance program. LITTLE, however, will be traveling to Oakland, Calif., in the near future for consultations and JULIUS CORNELL, another BPP member from Winston-Salem, N. C., who has been in Oakland, Calif., since 1972 returned to Winston-Salem on 6/30/74 to assist in operation of the Winston-Salem Branch while LITTLE is in Oakland, Calif.

5

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Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina

July 30, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA
(Bureau file: 157-
(Charlotte File: 157-9763)
CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION

On February 21, 1974, a source advised that RUSSELL EDWARD McDONALD and his wife, MARY KATHERINE McDONALD, established an independent organization on February 20, 1974, in Lumberton, North Carolina, known as the Black Panther Party (BPP). McDONALD and his wife are former members of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina Chapter of the BPP which has its National Headquarters in Oakland, California, but this BPP organization in Lumberton has no connection with that organization, nor with any other organization.

This source stated that the purpose of this BPP is to enable Blacks to obtain greater economic leverage and more power in the Lumberton, North Carolina, area.

(When utilizing the above, a characterization of the BPP should be set forth).

(The first source is [REDACTED])

Source has furnished reliable information in the past.

10
NOT RECORDED

2 AUG 5 1974

FIVE [REDACTED]

APR 21 1975

F B I

Date: 4/2/74

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706 SUB 8)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-6171) (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
QUARTERLY SUMMARY
EM

pcmp

Re Charlotte airtel to the Bureau, 1/3/74.

PART I

The following information was obtained or confirmed
by _____

Organization and Status

The Black Panther Party (BPP), Winston Salem, N. C.,
Headquarters is located at 1333 North Patterson Avenue.

Membership

Assigned.....	18
In Jail.....	2
Temporarily Assigned	
Elsewhere.....	5
Total Active in	
Charlotte Division.....	11

REC-67 105-165706-8-734

Community Workers

10 (estimated)

EX-115

8 APR 4 1974

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (157-2861) (RM)
- 2 - Charlotte

ZTL:mpb
(6)

1 copy 622 9/11/74

70 APR 22 1974
Approved

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(Priority)

CE 157-6171

LeadershipLARRY DONNELL LITTLE
Field LieutenantNELSON MALLOY, JR.
Director of the Free
Ambulance ProgramHAZEL SPENCER
Second in CommandMARIE MOORE
Officer of the DayBEATRICE FULTON
SecretaryLEE FAYE MACK
AdvisorBPP Pads1333 North Patterson Avenue
Winston Salem, North Carolina1106-D East 19th Street
Winston Salem, North CarolinaCommunity ActivitiesA. Free Clothing Program

Not operational

-2-

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Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

CE 157-6171

B. Free Pest Control Program

Not operational

C. Free Breakfast for Children Program

Not operational

D. George Jackson Liberation School

Not operational

E. Free Ambulance Program

Limited operation

Arrests and Convictions

Two of three members of the BPP at High Point, N. C., known as "The High Point Three," and serving jail terms in the State of North Carolina, from 7 to 10 years resulting from their convictions on charges of being armed with a deadly weapon, continue to remain in jail after parole requests were refused. LARRY MEDLEY, the third member of "The High Point Three," was paroled from the North Carolina Department of Correction, effective 3/6/74.

Finances

The BPP continued to experience great difficulty during January and February and March, 1974. Increased expenses as a result of the implementation of the BPP Free Ambulance Program on 1/25/74, completely drained all BPP funds and the Party was forced to "park" the ambulance except in extreme emergencies.

-3-

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

CE 157-6171

Additionally, LARRY LITTLE, by becoming a candidate for public office, placed additional demands upon the party which it could not meet.

Donations continued to be received at BPP Headquarters, however, these donations and the sale of The Black Panther, the BPP newspaper, continued to reflect a lack of support for the BPP.

PART II

The following is a summary of the BPP activities in the Charlotte Division for the months of January, February, and March, 1974:

The BPP at Winston Salem, North Carolina, succeeded in the implementation of the Joseph Waddell's Peoples Free Ambulance Service on 1/25/74, and received a great deal of favorable publicity, both in newspapers and on television. The NBC Nightly News featured the ambulance service during its news program on 2/25/74, including a short film and an interview with LARRY LITTLE.

The ambulance service, however, proved to be an expensive operation and by mid-March, 1974, not enough funds were available on a continuing basis to support a 24-hour service which the BPP had promised the black community.

Additionally, LARRY LITTLE announced his candidacy for the North Ward Alderman seat in Winston Salem, N. C., and directed all Panther members to assist in the campaign.

Funds previously earmarked for the ambulance service were directed to the "Larry Little for Alderman" campaign which resulted in the "parking" of the ambulance.

-4-

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U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

F B I

Date:

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(Priority)

CE 157-6171

Activity of the BPP during the latter part of March, 1974, and scheduled to continue through the 5/7/74, Democratic primary vote was solely for the commission of LITTLE as a Democratic candidate in the November, 1974, general election. (j)

Additionally, on 3/14/74, the BPP at Winston Salem, N. C., received instructions from the BPP National Headquarters in Oakland, California, suggesting that the Winston Salem chapter should close up and move to Oakland where it might assist the Party there. Some BPP members responded favorably to the proposition, however, LARRY LITTLE deferred further discussion regarding the move until his prospects of election were clearer. It was apparent that should the Party find itself unable to continue the ambulance service and for LARRY LITTLE to lose the Alderman seat in their own Ward, the move to California would be almost assured (information regarding the possible closing of the Winston Salem chapter and subsequent move of BPP members to Oakland, California, will be furnished the Bureau and San Francisco in a form suitable for dissemination when and if more concrete additional discussions are held at BPP Headquarters in Winston Salem). (j)

Due to a lack of funds, the BPP pad at 411 East 14th Street, Winston Salem, N. C., has been closed. (j)

-5*

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Charlotte, North Carolina
May 16, 1974

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA
Bureau File 157-
Charlotte File 157-9763

On February 21, 1974, a source advised that RUSSELL EDWARD McDONALD and his wife, MARY KATHERINE McDONALD, established an independent organization on February 20, 1974, in Lumberton, North Carolina, known as the Black Panther Party (BPP). McDONALD and his wife are former members of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina Chapter of the BPP which has its National Headquarters in Oakland, California, but this BPP organization in Lumberton has no connection with that organization, nor with any other organization.

This source stated that the purpose of this BPP is to enable Blacks to obtain greater economic leverage and more power in the Lumberton, North Carolina, area.

A second source stated in February, 1974, that McDONALD indicated that this organization would be more militant than the BPP with which he was formerly affiliated.

(When utilizing the above, a characterization of the BPP should be set forth).

First source: [REDACTED]
Second source: [REDACTED]

11/11/74
[Handwritten initials and date]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Charlotte, North Carolina
May 16, 1974

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA
Bureau File 157-
Charlotte File 157-9763

On February 20, 1974, an independent organization known as the Black Panther Party (BPP), was established in Lumberton, North Carolina, by two former members of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina Chapter of the BPP which has its National Headquarters in Oakland, California. This BPP organization in Lumberton has no connection with any other organization. Its purpose is to enable Blacks to obtain greater economic leverage and more power in the Lumberton, North Carolina, area. ()

(When utilizing the above, a thumbnail sketch of BPP should be set forth). ()

12

~~6-6-74~~
1/16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHARLOTTE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 4/2/74	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/15/73 - 3/29/74
TITLE OF CASE BLACK PANTHER PARTY		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY mpb
		CHARACTER OF CASE EXTREMIST MATTERS	

REFERENCE:

Charlotte airtels to the Bureau, 1/3/74, and 4/2/74.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copy of this report is being disseminated locally to United States Secret Service, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Copies of FD-376 attached.

All Black Panther Party members mentioned in this report are [REDACTED]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	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 <i>TR</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:	105-165706-8-733
11 - Bureau (105-165706 SUB 8) (RM)	REC-16
1 - U. S. Secret Service Charlotte, North Carolina (RM)	
2 - San Francisco (157-1204) (RM)	
2 - Charlotte (157-6171)	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	Agency: Secret Service	[REDACTED]
Request Recd.	Dept: AAG Civil Rights Div.	
Date Fwd.	2 AAG Criminal Div.	
How Fwd.	APR 12 1974	
By		

Investigation at Winston Salem, North Carolina, was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

For the information of the Bureau, efforts by RUSSELL EDWARD MC DONALD, [REDACTED] and wife MARY MC DONALD, [REDACTED] are presently underway in Lumberton, North Carolina, to organize a black activist group, possibly aligned with the Black Panther Party. To date, however, initial organizing efforts have been limited, and no efforts have been made by the MC DONALDs to obtain assistance from the Black Panther Party in Winston Salem, North Carolina, nor have any other contacts with other Black Panther Party organizations, either through the Cleaver or Newton Factions, been made by the MC DONALDs. [REDACTED]

In view of the limited progress being made at Lumberton, North Carolina, to date as well as the lack of communication between the MC DONALDs and already established Black Panther Parties, no attempt is being made to report the activities in Lumberton, North Carolina, in this report. The Bureau will be advised of pertinent developments under separate cover and should the activity in Lumberton eventually develop into a recognized Black Panther Party unit, their activity will be appropriately reported in the next semi-annual report, which is due at the Bureau by 10/5/74.

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

CE 157-6171

Identity

Location

[REDACTED]

LEADS:

CHARLOTTE:

AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Will continue to follow and report activities of
the Black Panther Party in North Carolina.

-C-
COVER PAGE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(2); (b)(5); (b)(7)(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-165706-8-733 pages D-E*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Report of: SA [REDACTED] Office: CHARLOTTE
Date: APRIL 2, 1974
Field Office File #: CE 157-6171 Bureau File #: 105-165706 SUB 8
Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Character: EXTREMIST MATTERS

Synopsis:

Headquarters of the North Carolina Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is located at 1333 North Patterson Avenue, Winston Salem, North Carolina, and is under the leadership of LARRY DONNELL LITTLE, Field Lieutenant. Information concerning pads, arrests and convictions, community activity, finances, travel of BPP members and weapons and fortifications set out in this report.

- P -

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

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DETAILS:

I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA

The Black Panther Party (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," and is seeking to organize the black community for the revolution it claims will ultimately follow.

A. Location of North Carolina Headquarters

The North Carolina Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is presently located at 1333 North Patterson Avenue, Winston Salem, North Carolina. This headquarters is located in a two-story frame house painted blue with black trim and situated in a predominantly black residential neighborhood. The house was purchased under lease-purchase agreement in the names of HAZEL LEE MACK and LEE FAYE MACK with an initial down payment of \$500 and monthly rent of \$100 per month to be applied to the purchase price of the house at the end of five years. The total purchase price for the house was \$8,500. Current lease expires in 1975. ✓

Source: [REDACTED]

The interior of the headquarters, after recent renovation, contains wood paneling on the inside walls and the ceiling is presently being lowered in the downstairs area, thus establishing a lobby area and also office space for LARRY LITTLE and NELSON MALLOY. Upstairs, the headquarters contains a Free Ambulance Program dispatcher's office which faces Patterson Avenue and encompasses one of the present bedrooms. Much of the old furniture and supplies at the headquarters has been dumped and new and like-new furniture is being put in its place. All of this renovation has taken a great deal of time, funds, and manpower on the part of the Panthers in an effort to insure the success of the ambulance program.

Source: [REDACTED]

B. Officers and Membership

LARRY DONNELL LITTLE
Field Lieutenant

HAZEL LAVERNE SPENCER
Second in Command

NELSON MALLOY, JR.
Director of the Free Ambulance Program

MARIE MOORE
Officer of the Day

BEATRICE FULTON
Secretary

LEE FAYE MACK
Advisor

Membership totals are as follows:

Assigned.....	18
In Jail.....	2
Temporarily Assigned	
Elsewhere.....	5
Total Active in	
Charlotte Division.....	11
Community Workers.....	10 (estimated)

Source: 

C. PADS

1333 North Patterson Avenue
Winston Salem, North Carolina

The BPP previously had an additional pad located at Apartment 1, 411 East 14th Street, Winston Salem, North Carolina, however, due to increased financial demands upon the BPP, the members were forced to abandon the additional apartment.

Source: 

D. Finances

The BPP continues to suffer from an acute shortage of funds as a result of necessary purchases of additional first aid equipment for use in the Free Ambulance Program.

The \$35,700 grant previously received from the National Episcopal Church during July, 1973, has been spent, and the BPP has yet to build a proper garage facility to house the \$14,000 ambulance purchased in July, 1973, as well as to fully equip it and headquarters in order to meet State health requirements.

Source: [REDACTED]

The Party desperately needs \$900 for additional purchases for the Free Ambulance Program, and Panther members have been going door-to-door requesting donations and additionally have been contacting businesses in town in hopes of obtaining assistance.

Source: [REDACTED]

The BPP at Winston Salem, North Carolina, is under the leadership of LARRY LITTLE who recently [REDACTED] North Carolina at [REDACTED] which time [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the BPP did not desire any publicity at the present time in view of the fact that they were not able to come through with promises that they had previously made with regard to the Free Ambulance Program. LITTLE further advised that they were in hopes that promises could be met in the future, however, was not aware of when that might be.

LITTLE further stated at [REDACTED] Winston Salem, North Carolina, that the BPP is in dire need of financial assistance at the present time due to the fact that they have already disposed of, in one way or another, funds previously received from the National Episcopal Church and from several donation drives and the sale of BPP literature.

Source: CE T-4
December 19, 1973

At the present time, the BPP does not have enough funds to continue operation of the ambulance program or to support the "LARRY LITTLE For Alderman" campaign. Donations have dwindled, and the sale of BPP newspapers continues to be a source of very real concern as sales have continued to drop considerably.

BPP members are discussing the possibility of moving to Oakland, California, to assist the BPP on the West Coast as they are becoming increasingly discouraged with the situation in Winston Salem, North Carolina.

Source: 

Aside from the major contribution to the BPP of \$35,700 from the National Episcopal Church, the principal source of income for the North Carolina BPP Chapter has been through individual donations from concerned citizens, however, this source has all but dried up in the recent past. Additionally, the sale of the BPP newspaper, published by the BPP, has been a constant source of income; however, BPP in Winston Salem, North Carolina, has sold less than a thousand copies of the BPP newspaper each month during the last six month period, and on occasion has sold less than 500 copies per month.

The newspaper sells for 25 cents each and half of the proceeds from newspaper sales is forwarded to BPP Headquarters in Oakland, California.

The BPP operates on a cash basis and a cash box is maintained at BPP Headquarters under the control of LARRY LITTLE.

Members of the BPP are unemployed and devote their full time to their BPP activities which have been reduced during the past six months to assisting in the implementation of the BPP-sponsored JOSEPH WADDELL's Peoples' Free Ambulance Program and recently to the campaign of LARRY LITTLE for the Alderman seat representing the North Ward in Winston Salem, North Carolina.

Source: 

II. BLACK PANTHER PARTY ACTIVITIES

A. Arrests and Convictions

(1) "The High Point Three"

BRADFORD LILLEY and RANDOLPH JENKINS, two of three members of the BPP identified as "The High Point Three," continue to be incarcerated in the North Carolina Department of Correction and serving seven to ten year sentences as a result of their convictions for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill on February 4, 1972, in High Point, North Carolina.

LARRY MEDLEY, the third member of "The High Point Three," was paroled on March 4, 1974, and is no longer serving an active sentence.

Source:

Records Section,
North Carolina
Department of
Correction,
Raleigh, North
Carolina
March 8, 1974

(2) LARRY LITTLE

LARRY LITTLE was scheduled to be tried in the Forsyth County Superior Court in Winston Salem, North Carolina, during the October, 1973, term on a charge of Carrying a Concealed Weapon. This charge stemmed from a January, 1971, incident when LITTLE was observed by Forsyth County Deputy Sheriffs at Winston Salem, North Carolina, to be carrying a .38 caliber pistol. Trial was postponed indefinitely as LITTLE's attorney had other cases pending in Federal Court. To date, the LITTLE matter has not gone to trial.

Source: CE T-1
March 29, 1974

B. Community Activities

(1) Free Programs

Free Clothing Program is not operational.

Free Pest Control Program is not operational.

Free Breakfast for Children Program is not operational.

George Jackson Liberation School is not operational.

Free Ambulance Program is presently operational on a limited basis.

Source: CE T-2
March 22, 1974

(2) JOSEPH WADDELL's Peoples' Free Ambulance Service

The BPP at Winston Salem, North Carolina, began in earnest during late 1973 to implement a free ambulance program after having purchased a \$14,000 new ambulance during July, 1973. Efforts to establish the free ambulance program met with resistance from Winston Salem City and Forsyth County officials as they did not want an uncontrolled emergency vehicle racing around the county and operated by a group of individuals who had, as late as January, 1971, been involved in a shoot-out with Winston Salem, North Carolina, police officers. Therefore, the obtaining of a franchise and the meeting of State health requirements had been a fundamental requirement for the successful operation of the BPP Free Ambulance Program.

During October, November, and December, 1973, the BPP in Winston Salem, North Carolina, concerned itself solely with the implementation of the Free Ambulance Program temporarily discontinuing all other projects.

Additionally, the BPP sought to establish a radio communications system and to remain in contact with the already established Forsyth County Ambulance Service at all times.

The Free Ambulance Program was not operational until January 25, 1974, despite bold predictions of an ambulance program before Christmas, 1973. Difficulty with the Federal Communications Commission and the general lack of funds delayed implementation and caused embarrassment to the BPP.

All BPP personnel have, at one time or another, assisted in the Free Ambulance Program; however, at the present time, the Free Ambulance Program does not have an effective communications network nor are there any storage facilities available nor have there been any built at headquarters, which is a requirement in the State of North Carolina, to operate an ambulance. ()

Telephonic contact continues at BPP Headquarters with black citizens requesting use of the ambulance service which is without charge, and efforts are being made on a limited and selected basis to honor the requests.

In view of the energy crisis, it became increasingly difficult to operate the Free Ambulance Program on a 24-hour, seven day a week basis, as had previously been promised to the black community by the BPP. Additionally, funds previously earmarked for the Free Ambulance Program were redirected to the "LARRY LITTLE For Alderman" campaign and resulted in the "parking" of the ambulance all but a few hours each day.

Source:



In the October 13, 1973, edition of the North Carolina Anvil, a student publication at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, there appeared on page 1 an article entitled "Free Service - Panther Vision." The article reported that the BPP in Winston Salem, with the full support of the city fathers,

would soon begin operating a free ambulance service for poor people in Winston Salem and the surrounding Forsyth County. The article quoted Forsyth County Board of Commissioners Chairman JOHN C. KIGER as saying that "What we see now is basically a group of people concerned about ambulance service." The Panthers have been working hard to gain community support."

The article further noted that NELSON MALLOY, a 26 year old member of the BPP, was heading the free ambulance project and boasted 81 hours of emergency medical training for himself and 27 volunteers who have also received Red Cross training in first aid. MALLOY noted that 23 of the volunteers were not members of the BPP, suggesting a tremendous amount of community support.

MALLOY confessed that, "We had defected from the community. Now we're going back to it. We're returning to our original vision." MALLOY noted other BPP community projects, including rat control and free food and clothing drives for those in need, and stated that the ambulance project was on solid ground.,)

The article reported that the ambulance service would be free to everyone as opposed to a \$20 fee presently being charged by the Forsyth County Ambulance Service being operated by the County.)

In the January 30, 1974, edition of the Winston Salem Journal, a local newspaper published in Winston Salem, North Carolina, there appeared on page 14-B an article by staff reporter JOE PICHIRALLO entitled "Panther Ambulance Here Finally Begins Operating." The article stated at approximately five years ago BPP leaders first had the idea of starting their own ambulance service and that it has finally become a reality after the signing of necessary legal papers activating the ambulance franchise awarded to the Panthers by the Forsyth County Commissioners.

The article additionally noted that the Panther Ambulance technicians were in uniforms designed by other Panther members consisting of green coveralls with patches on both sleeves. One patch bore the red, black and green colors of the "black liberation" flag and the other a black panther. Across the front of the coveralls was written "The Black Panther Joseph Waddell People's Free Ambulance Service.")

Additionally, the article noted the Panthers had anticipated beginning operation in November, 1973, but red tape had forestalled operation until January, 1974. U

LARRY LITTLE, the Panther leader, was quoted in the article as saying that the "Panthers have enough money to get through February...the party is counting on support from black churches, black civic clubs, and door-to-door solicitations. Ultimately...the Panthers would like to turn most of the responsibility for the service over to volunteers."

In the February 11, 1974, edition of The Charlotte Observer, a daily newspaper published in Charlotte, North Carolina, on page I-C there appeared an article entitled "Service to Community Beats Confrontation, Panthers Say." The article reported the operation of a BPP-sponsored Free Ambulance Program in Winston Salem, North Carolina. The article noted that the Winston Salem branch of the BPP had done a complete turnabout in its efforts to gain support from the community as its politics of confrontation have been replaced by community action programs, ranging from the free ambulance service to collecting clothes for the needy." LARRY LITTLE, leader of the BPP, was quoted as saying, "Talking guns and 'burn baby, burn' don't put food in people's stomachs or ambulances on the road. These are some of the crucial problems our people are confronted with. Our efforts are directed toward the ills of the community and we have more support for the party than we've ever had." LITTLE noted that included in that support was a turnout of over 500 supporters last fall at the Forsyth County Commissioners' meeting when the Panthers asked for a franchise for the Free Ambulance Program and additionally LITTLE stated that the Panther Party has more than 1,500 contributors (regular) to the Party. U

LITTLE stated that the ambulance program is the type of program that they have always stood for and in the past the "militance and confrontations of the Panthers' early days, in the late sixties and early seventies, occurred because the Party was largely misunderstood."

LITTLE further indicated that when it was necessary for the Party members to carry loaded rifles and regularly drill in preparation of a confrontation, there was a feeling of isolation among Panther members but with the support they presently have change will be brought about and this is what it is all about. U

The article concluded by noting LARRY LITTLE's anger with what he feels as the lack of the city's attention toward the North Ward community which encompasses BPP Headquarters and feels that the city should impose better drug counseling and rehabilitation programs, better manpower programs for youth, and a citizen review committee to look into claims of police brutality. Of primary importance to the BPP is the Party itself will flourish. "We're determined to be a very influential force in this community," LITTLE says.)

On the evening of February 25, 1974, a report on the Winston Salem, North Carolina, BPP's free ambulance program with anchorman JOHN CHANCELLOR was shown on the NBC nightly news television program. The report lasted three and one-half minutes and was shown to a nationwide audience and was shown at the end of the news program as a human interest angle.

The report began with films of a shoot-out between Black Panthers and Winston Salem, North Carolina, police officers which occurred in January, 1971, and thereafter concentrated on the efforts by the Black Panthers to obtain a franchise in Winston Salem to operate their ambulance service, and thereafter the report dealt with the actual operation of the free ambulance showing BPP members assisting members of the black community. The report included a brief interview with LARRY LITTLE, leader of the BPP in Winston Salem, while he drove the BPP ambulance , on a regular run.

The NBC television network has a Regional Office in Atlanta, Georgia, and the correspondent assigned to the Atlanta District by the name of KENLEIGH JONES on a daily basis contacts all NBC television affiliates in an effort to obtain any news of value to the nation as a whole. JONES made inquiry regarding the matter approximately four months ago, prior to the initiation of the free ambulance program, at which time he was advised that such a program was in the works and might be an interesting story in view of the fact that the BPP in the past has been noted for its violence and this is a complete reversal of past operation of the BPP in Winston Salem. The network then began efforts to film such a report and follow the progress of the ambulance program during its stages from efforts to obtain a franchise through actual operation.

No real effort was made to determine any other activities of the BPP nor to come in contact with any significant number of members, other than to merely film a sequence with the Panthers putting their patient into the ambulance.

Source: CE T-6
February 26, 1974

In the February 26, 1974, edition of the Winston Salem Journal, there appeared on page 5 an article entitled "Panthers' Ambulance Featured on TV News." The article reported the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) on its nightly news television program of February 25, 1974, with anchorman JOHN CHANCELLOR had shown a news reel narrated by KENLEIGH JONES. CHANCELLOR, in introducing the program, quipped that, "the Panthers used to put people into ambulances through violence but now have started offering a free ambulance service." The report by JONES opened with films of a shoot-out between Black Panthers and the police a few years ago at Panther Headquarters. The scene ended with the police hustling two Panthers into police cars. The report did not explain what precipitated the shoot-out which was the alleged theft of a meat truck. The report went on to show Panthers negotiating with Commissioners for authorization to operate the service; showed the service in operation and included LARRY LITTLE, the Panther leader, explaining that the purpose of the service is to provide help for poor people, mostly blacks, who cannot afford to pay the fee required by the regular county ambulances.

C. Non-BPP Sponsored Community Activities

(1) Black Community Leadership Conference

In the November 20, 1973, edition of the Winston Salem Journal, there appeared on page 3 an article entitled "Economics of Blacks Examined," written by JOE PICHIRALLO, a staff reporter. The article reported that the Black Community Leadership Conference was held at Winston Salem State University on November 19, 1973, and sponsored by the Winston Salem State University Student Government, which is presently headed by BPP member CHARLES ZOLLICOFFER. ZOLLICOFFER functioned as spokesman and chairman of the meeting and spoke adamantly in opposition to present black leadership in Winston Salem's Board of Aldermen.

The article went on to state that ZOLLICOFFER defined the purpose of the conference as an opportunity to discuss community problems, develop common goals, and stimulate Winston Salem State University students to become more involved in local issues. ZOLLICOFFER estimated that between 75 and 100 persons participated in the day-long conference. The article noted several individuals who have received notoriety in the Winston Salem area among the black citizenry resulting from previous campaigns for public office and among them was speaker at the conference, Mrs. LEE FAYE MACK. The article also noted that BUFORD O. BAILEY and RODNEY SUMLER and VIRGINIA NEWELL were recognized as potential candidates for Alderman seats in Winston Salem, North Carolina, and were favorably greeted by ZOLLICOFFER.

(2) North Carolina - Virginia Commission
For Racial Justice

In the January 22, 1974, edition of the Winston Salem Journal, there appeared on page 21 an article entitled "Mother: If They Had Proved It..." which reported that a 17 year old Winston Salem youth had been sentenced to death for his conviction on a rape charge on March 20, 1974. LARRY LITTLE, leader of the BPP here, was quoted in the article as saying the representatives from the North Carolina - Virginia Commission for Racial Justice, headquartered in Raleigh, North Carolina, would be in contact with the condemned's mother and that the BPP had received several calls about the conviction and that LITTLE anticipated the BPP organizing a lobbying campaign against the death penalty. (1)

The North Carolina - Virginia Commission for Racial Justice, with headquarters in Raleigh, North Carolina, is funded by the United Church of Christ, New York, New York. The Commission has promoted marches, demonstrations and public meetings for black causes. Emphasis as of May, 1973, is on the theme "freedom for all political prisoners."

D. BPP Political Activity

LARRY LITTLE, leader of the BPP at Winston Salem, North Carolina, has recently been making numerous contacts

black groups in Winston Salem's North Ward in an effort to gain support for the BPP and himself should he run for an Alderman seat in Winston Salem's Board of Aldermen race. U

Source: CE T-2
February 13, 1974

LARRY LITTLE has announced his candidacy for the election to the North Ward Alderman seat in Winston Salem, North Carolina. LITTLE is running as a Democrat against an incumbent Democrat RICHARD N. DAVIS, a successful black accountant in the almost totally black North Ward. The BPP is gearing up to support his campaign, and all activity in the future will be directed toward the campaign rather than the Free Ambulance Program.

Source: CE T-3
February 26, 1974

The "LARRY LITTLE for Alderman" campaign has officially opened its headquarters in Winston Salem, North Carolina, and the BPP Free Ambulance Program would be suspended in an effort by the Panther members to concentrate solely on the campaign. LITTLE's expenses were expected to be covered from donations to the BPP.

Source: CE T-2
March 4, 1974

LITTLE announced that he had received orders from the National Headquarters of the BPP in Oakland, California, to close up Panther Headquarters and move to the West Coast in order to assist the Party in California.

LITTLE is seriously considering the possibility of leaving should there be no funds for the Free Ambulance Program and if LITTLE loses the election in the May 7, 1974, primary.

Source: 

E. Travel by BPP Members

JULIUS WHITE CORNELL, JR., Captain of Defense, Winston Salem, North Carolina, BPP Chapter, continues to remain in the Oakland, California, area and no set time has been indicated for his return.

HAZEL MAE MACK, also in Oakland, California, is expected to return to Winston Salem, North Carolina, in the near future.

HAZEL HENDERSON, BERNARD PATTERSON, and WILLIAM MC CLAIN, also Winston Salem, North Carolina, BPP members, continue to remain in the Oakland, California, area and it is not anticipated that they will return; however, their names continue to remain on the BPP membership list at Winston Salem, North Carolina.

All BPP members are expected to sell copies of the BPP newspaper, collect donations for the Free Ambulance Program, and to travel to major cities in North Carolina to support various BPP programs. U

Source: 

F. Weapons and Fortifications

One rifle is maintained at BPP Headquarters, 1333 North Patterson Avenue, Winston Salem, North Carolina, on the first floor and it is unknown if any weapons are maintained at any other location at the residence. No fortification, protective device or material capable of being utilized to manufacture explosive items or incendiary devices have been detected at the headquarters building and there is no information indicating that the BPP has access to a stockpile of weapons. U

Source: 

There has been no discussion held nor any suggestion made that the BPP's new ambulance might in any way be used for the transportation of weapons or other contraband. U

Source: 

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/23/74

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
EM - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Re Charlotte nitel to the Bureau dated 9/14/73, entitled "BLACK PANTHER PARTY - NEWTON FACTION, EM - BPP," Charlotte file 157-6171.

For the information of the Bureau, referenced nitel set out information that [REDACTED] of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Winston-Salem, N. C., had allegedly been present at [REDACTED] Winston-Salem, N. C., which is the subject's residence, at a time in the recent past when [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was unable to furnish any additional information as to the possible nature of the use [REDACTED] and where it had been obtained or how it came to be in possession of [REDACTED] if, in fact, it was.

[REDACTED] Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, U. S. Treasury Department, sources, and FBI sources alike were unable to verify or furnish any additional information regarding the [REDACTED]

Continuous investigation by the Winston-Salem, N. C., Police Department and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and Agents of the FBI failed to establish any connection, either present or past, between [REDACTED] who has no criminal record, and Black Panther Party members at Winston-Salem or any other extremist groups.

The following is a description of [REDACTED]

Race: [REDACTED]
Sex: [REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Charlotte
ZTL:rep

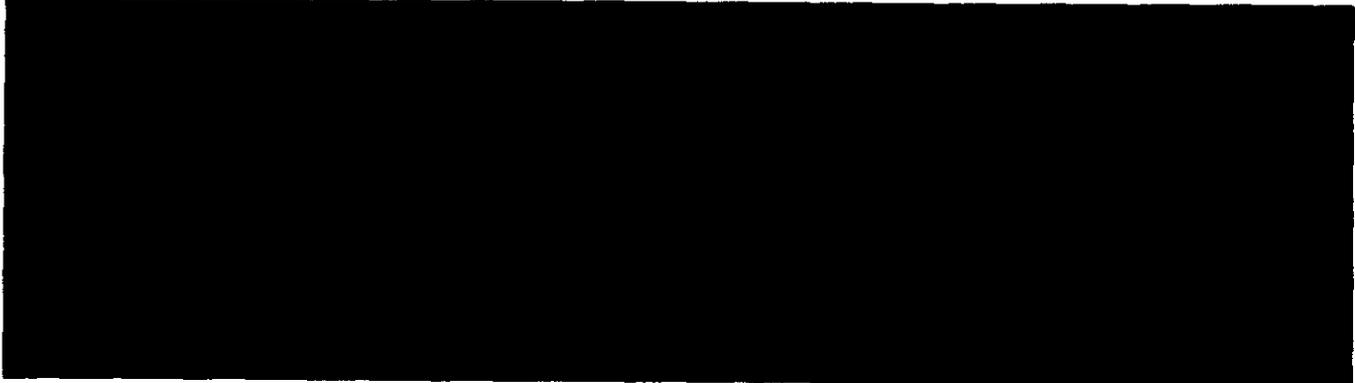
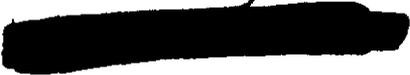
(3)



REC-60 105-165706-8-732

[Handwritten initials]

CE 157-9441



 In view of the above information, it is not felt
fits statutory criteria for investigation in the
Charlotte Division; therefore, Charlotte is placing this
matter in a closed status.

FBI

Date: 1/3/74

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706 Sub 8)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-6171) (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
QUARTERLY SUMMARY
EM

Re Charlotte airtel to the Bureau 10/3/73. U

PART I

The following information was obtained or confirmed by
[REDACTED]

Organization and Status

The Black Panther Party (BPP), Winston-Salem, N. C.,
Headquarters is located at 1333 North Patterson Avenue. ()

Membership

Assigned	18
In Jail	3
Temporarily Assigned	
Elsewhere	4
Total Active in	
Charlotte Division	11 ()

Community Workers

10 (estimated) ()

- 2-Bureau (RM)
- 2-San Francisco (157-2861) (RM)
- 2-Charlotte

ST-115

JAN 7 1974

ZTL:jeb
(6)

REC-39 105-165706-8-731



105-165706-8-731

F B I

Date:

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

CE 157-6171

LeadershipLARRY DONNELL LITTLE
Field LieutenantNELSON MALLOY, JR.
Second in Command and Director of the
Free Ambulance ProgramLEE FAYE MACK
AdvisorMARIE MOORE
Officer of the DayBEATRICE FULTON
SecretaryBPP Pads1333 North Patterson Avenue
Winston-Salem, N. C.Apartment #1
411 East 14th Street
Winston-Salem, N. C.1106-D East 19th Street
Winston-Salem, N. C.Community ActivitiesA. Free Clothing Program

Not operational.

B. Free Pest Control Program

Not operational.

F B I

Date:

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

CE 157-6171

C. Free Breakfast for Children Program

Not operational.

D. George Jackson Liberation School

Not operational.

E. Free Ambulance Program

Projected and to be operational.

Arrests and Convictions

LARRY LITTLE was scheduled to be tried in Forsyth County Superior Court, Winston-Salem, N. C., the week of 6/25/73, on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. This charge stemmed from a 1/71 incident when LITTLE was observed by Forsyth County Sheriff's Deputies at Winston-Salem, N. C., to be carrying a .38 caliber pistol. Trial was postponed indefinitely as LITTLE's attorney had other cases pending in Federal Court.

Three BPP members at High Point, N. C., also known as "The High Point Three", are in jail in North Carolina serving seven to ten year sentences resulting from their convictions on a charge of being armed with a deadly weapon.

Finances

The BPP at Winston-Salem has been experiencing a great deal of financial difficulty as a result of the purchase of first aid equipment for the BPP ambulance and the renovation of headquarters to a more functional area for the handling of everyday BPP business as well as the operation of the Free Ambulance Program.

Donations have again decreased as the initial interest in the ambulance program has somewhat dwindled and The Black Panther, the BPP newspaper, has not been pushed and therefore

F B I

Date:

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

CE 157-6171

sales have dwindled considerably resulting in a lack of a profit () margin.

PART II

The following is a summary of the BPP activities in the Charlotte Division for the months of October, November and () December, 1973:

The BPP at Winston-Salem, N. C. has concerned itself solely with the implementation of the Free Ambulance Program in Winston-Salem, temporarily discontinuing all other projects. During October, November and December, 1973, the BPP sought to establish radio communications system in contact with the already established County Ambulance Service, as well as to meet State requirements for operation of an emergency vehicle. Difficulty with the Federal Communications System and the general lack of funds have materially delayed the actual implementation of the ambulance program and caused embarrassment to the BPP in the black community as they had made earlier bold predictions of a Free Ambulance Program by Christmas. Additionally, monies received through donations and the sale of BPP newspapers have not completely satisfied expenditures made and therefore little funds, () have been available for the ambulance program.

All other BPP operations have been suspended to insure adequate manpower for the ambulance program as BPP members were anticipating doing all of the carpentry work involving the construction of the four car garage and storage facility to be built behind BPP Headquarters required by the State of North Carolina for anyone operating an ambulance program. A lack of funds as well as cold and wet weather have delayed construction of the garage facility. ()

As a result of BPP meetings with County officials, the BPP will be permitted to respond to emergency calls in the future if requested by the caller and where the call is not being handled by the County Ambulance Service. Any decision in this matter will be made by the County Ambulance dispatcher and not by

F B I

Date:

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

CE 157-6171

BPP personnel. The potential for confrontation continues however, as the BPP has indicated that it will respond to all calls from () the black community.

The BPP has also established another "link" with the black community by occupying 1106-D East 19th Street, a residence in the black community where support for the BPP has been noticeably non-existent.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(2); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-165706-8-730

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

F B I

Date: 10/3/73

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706 Sub 8)
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-6171) (P)
SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
QUARTERLY SUMMARY
EM

Re Charlotte airtel to Bureau, 6/29/73.

PART I

The following information was obtained or confirmed by

[REDACTED]

Organization and Status

The Black Panther Party (BPP), Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Headquarters is located at 1333 North Patterson Avenue.

Membership

Assigned	21	ST 105
In Jail	3	
Temporarily Assigned		
Elsewhere	4	
Total Active in Charlotte Division	14	

14 REC-67 105-165706-8-729

Community Workers

10 (estimated)

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (157-2861) (RM)
- 2 - Charlotte

ZTL:stp
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge
NOV 16 1973

105-165706-8-729

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FILE

F B I

Date:

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

CE 157-6171

LeadershipLARRY DONNELL LITTLE
Field LieutenantNELSON MALLOY, JR.
Second in Command and Director of the Free Ambulance
ProgramJULIUS WHITE CORNELL, JR.
Captain of DefenseLEE FAYE MACK
AdvisorMARIE MOORE
Officer of the DayRICKIE HOOPER
Public Relations and ReporterBEATRICE FULTON
SecretaryBPP Pads1333 North Patterson Avenue
Winston-Salem, North CarolinaApartment (1)
411 East 14th Street
Winston-Salem, North CarolinaCommunity ActivitiesA. Free Clothing Program

Not operational.

2

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

F B I

Date:

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

CE 157-6171

B. Free Pest Control Program

Not operational. U

C. Free Breakfast for Children Program

Not operational.

D. George Jackson Liberation School

Not operational.

E. Free Ambulance Program

Projected and to be operational in the near future.

Speeches

On September 9, 1973, LARRY LITTLE appeared on a local radio station and a local television station, both in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, at which time LITTLE discussed the BPP's Free Ambulance Program and called for support in the black community to stand behind the BPP. U

Arrests and Convictions

LARRY LITTLE was scheduled to be tried in Forsyth County Superior Court, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the week of June 25, 1973, on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. This charge stemmed from a January, 1971, incident when LITTLE was observed by Forsyth County Sheriff's Deputies at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, to be carrying a .38 caliber pistol. Trial was postponed indefinitely as LITTLE's attorney had other cases pending in Federal Court. U

Three BPP members at High Point, North Carolina, also known as "The High Point Three," are in jail in North Carolina serving seven-to-ten-year sentences resulting from their convictions on a charge of being armed with a deadly weapon. U

3

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

F B I

Date:

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

CE 157-6171

Finances

LARRY LITTLE stated publicly on July 9, 1973, that the BPP, in addition to the \$35,000 they received from the Episcopal Church, have also received approximately \$6,000 in donations from supporters of the BPP's Free Ambulance Program and that these funds are being used to purchase necessary equipment for the Free Ambulance Program.

BPP members have spent a limited amount of time in the sale of The Black Panther, the BPP newspaper, and have not been able to make profits from the sale of the newspaper in the recent past.

PART II

The following is a summary of the BPP activities in the Charlotte Division for the months of July, August, and September, 1973:

During late July, 1973, confrontations between police officers and black militants at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in the North Liberty Street area, erupted into violence wherein police officers received minor injuries and local businessmen suffered minor property damage. These acts of violence were directed primarily against the local police control of the black community and alleged harassment and agitation of blacks by the Police Department. Among those individuals most outspoken against the Police Department and who were regarded as

4

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

F B I

Date:

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

CE 157-6171

"troublemakers" were LEE FAYE MACK, LARRY LITTLE, and JULIUS CORNELL, all of whom are in leadership positions in the BPP. No other BPP members were known to have been instrumental in the confrontations and no information is available which would indicate that the confrontations were planned and executed by the BPP as a whole. ✓

As has been previously mentioned, the BPP has purchased a new and well-equipped ambulance and that it is on display at BPP Headquarters in Winston-Salem. Controversy arose in Winston-Salem over the use of the ambulance as an emergency vehicle in competition with the Forsyth County Ambulance Service, which is operated by the local government. City and county officials originally opposed all efforts by the BPP to implement the Ambulance Program, and a direct confrontation over this matter appeared certain. At a meeting of the Forsyth County Board of Commissioners on September 10, 1973, the commissioners softened their position and endorsed the "idea" of the BPP's Free Ambulance Service and requested the BPP and representatives of the Forsyth County Ambulance Service to jointly prepare a plan for presentation to the commissioners encompassing both the county and the Panther's Ambulance Service. The commissioners, however, are not expected to approve the indiscriminate use of the BPP ambulance on any emergency, and the BPP has indicated that they intend to do just that. The potential for a confrontation therefore continues to be very () real.

The BPP recently requested and received approval for the rezoning of the lot encompassing BPP Headquarters from that of residence only to that of residence and small business. In obtaining the rezoning request, the Panthers are in a position to operate the ambulance service from BPP Headquarters and construction is presently under way behind BPP Headquarters () of a four-car garage.

All activity, other than the Ambulance Program, has been suspended at BPP Headquarters as the Panthers believe the

5

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

F B I

Date:

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

Via _____
(Priority)

CE 157-6171

Free Ambulance Program will do a great deal more good for the Panthers' image than all the other projects combined. Additionally, BPP members and sympathizers have received or are presently receiving first-aid training and other technical skills in order to meet state regulations for the operation of an ambulance designed for public use, and every effort is being made to make the black community aware of the Panthers' new role in the community.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____