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# ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)  
 CI/SO Summary on: African Liberation Day

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
C/CI/SO Rober	5847	EX- 10132
		DATE 19 May 1972

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
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**SUBJECT: African Liberation Day****1. Plans to organize an African Liberation Day**

Coordinating committee (ALDCC) were made in the fall of 1971 largely as a result of a trip to Africa by Malcolm X University principal Howard Lamar Fuller. During a 45 day tour, Fuller spoke with leaders of various liberation fronts in southern Africa who advised him of the need for support by black people in the United States in the form of funds and medical supplies as well as homogeneous political support for all African liberation movement. Fuller began to organize the ALDCC for the purpose of mobilizing black people in the Americas (the United States, Canada and the Caribbean) to demonstrate their solidarity with the liberation movements in Africa.

**2. The primary financial and logistical support** of ALDCC was provided by church sources through the Inter-Religious Foundation for Community Organizations (IFCO) of which Fuller is a board member. IFCO was created in 1968 to aid churches in allocating their funds to mutual-interest projects of the various denominations. IFCO has also had

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an interest in correlating the liberation struggle in the United States to liberation efforts in Africa and in June 1971 issued a major statement on South Africa.

3. Fuller, the chief organizer and coordinator for African Liberation Day activities planned in the United States, has a background of involvement in pan-African activities. Fuller traveled to Guyana during 1970 in relation to pan-African projects and is a strong supporter of Stokely Carmichael. During Carmichael's 1971 speaking tour in the United States, Carmichael held a small strategy meeting of selected black militants in Greensboro, North Carolina on 20-21 March 1971. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss methodology of spreading Pan-African ideology and working toward the total liberation of Africa. Nelson Johnson, member of the National Steering Committee of the ALDCC arranged for Carmichael's visit to Greensboro and attended the private meeting along with Howard Fuller.

4. In August 1971 Fuller was the principal speaker at a six day conference entitled "Black Identity and Solidarity" held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and sponsored by the Consultative Committee of Tanzania (TCC), Irving Davis' Pan-African Skills Group and the National Committee of Black

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Churchmen (NCBC) which funded the conference. Rev. L.

Maynard Catchings, member of the national steering com-

mittee of the ALDCC, led the group of 28 Afro-American

clergymen who arrived in Dar es Salaam on 22 August 1971

to attend this conference. Fuller was in contact with officials

of the Chinese Communist Embassy in Dar es Salaam on 25

August 1971 while attending this conference.

5. With the objective of making assistance avail-

able to groups in the Caribbean and Canada the IFCO con-

tacted Roosevelt Douglas in Canada, who reportedly traveled

to Boston during the 1971 Christmas season to meet with IFCO

representatives. Attending this meeting were playwright

Leroi Jones, Howard Fuller and representatives from the

following organizations:

Council of Revolutionary Workers (Detroit)

Southern Christian Leadership Conference  
 (Atlanta)

Black Panther Party/USA (Oakland)

Institute of Black World (Atlanta)

Center for Black Education (Washington, D. C.)

Douglas represented the Caribbean and also served as spokes-

man for Canadian blacks in absence of invited representatives

from Canada. According to Douglas, The International Day

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of African Solidarity (IDAS), his counterpart to African Liberation Day in the U.S., would include demonstrations and teachings and would involve working class people as well as students. A statement outlining plans was to be sent to black organizations prior to January 1972.

6. At a subsequent meeting on 31 January 1972 with Fuller and other black extremists in Greensboro, North Carolina Douglas pledged to rally 3,000 people in Toronto and to organize corresponding demonstrations in the Caribbean on 25-27 May 1972. On 2 February 1972, Douglas traveled with Fuller to Boston where meetings were held to formulate additional plans for the African Liberation Day.

7. IFCO invited Douglas to a meeting on 18 March 1972 in New York City as preparation for serving on the IFCO International Task Force, also involved in planning for African Liberation Day. IFCO advised Douglas that he and about 12 other individuals were being requested to attend in the interest of correlating the liberation struggle on a world-wide basis.

8. In mid-March 1972 Douglas attended meetings in Toronto and Guelph, Canada. At the meeting in Guelph one participant proposed that the Trinidadian soldiers arrested

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in the 1970 "mutiny" in the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment who were out on bail could possibly be sent from Trinidad to participate in the Toronto demonstrations.

9. In Canada Douglas with the help of Horace Campbell planned to focus attention on the British, French and American Consulates in Toronto and possibly Montreal. Major preparations for the 27 May demonstrations in Canada include extensive press coverage in Contrast, a newspaper for the black community in Canada, Black Student Union and United Negro Improvement Association have sponsored social activities to raise funds. Organizational meetings of the African Liberation Day Steering Committee are held weekly. The 27 May demonstrations will include marches past the selected Consulates in Toronto, and rallies focusing on political speeches and cultural performances by New York poets. Walter Rodney reportedly will deliver the key note address.

10. No large demonstrations comparable to those in the United States and Canada are scheduled for the Caribbean as yet. In Trinidad the currently prevailing political conditions and firm police control are a deterrent to any organized activity on the part of black extremists.

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11. The Government of Guyana plans at least to officially recognize African Liberation Day as a day of world solidarity, and Prime Minister Forbes Burnham's Peoples' National Congress is conducting a campaign in support of world solidarity with African liberation movements. Organization in Guyana, Dominica and Jamaica have participated in raising funds which were sent to the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) liberation committee in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

12. Besides the official celebrations scheduled in African nations to celebrate the founding of the Organization of African Unity, the only indication that any African Liberation Day celebrations will take place in Africa is in Tanzania. In early April 1972, the Second Secretary of the Chinese Communist Embassy in Dar es Salaam informed a member of the Pan-African Skills group there of a meeting which would take place on 27 May in relation to African Liberation Day. No organized demonstrations are known to be planned for Zambia or Kenya.

13. Except for Fuller's contact with the Chinese Embassy in August 1971 and the Chinese interest in the Pan-African Skills group in Dar es Salaam, there is no specific

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evidence of sponsorship or support by foreign governments  
of African Liberation Day demonstrations in the United States.

14. Although to date there is no positive indication of foreign sponsorship or support of African Liberation Day demonstrations in the United States and Canada, there is the possibility of additional organizational activity prior to 27 May. The Black Studies Division of Ohio State University is sponsoring a symposium 20 May with the purpose of discussing Israeli involvement in South African apartheid and showing support for African and Palestinian liberation movements. About 400 persons, including foreign nationals, are expected to attend this conference and further planning for demonstrations may take place during the conference.

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Based on: The Militant, 12 May 72

Contrast, 1 Apr 72

Washington Post, 1 Apr 72

22 (COCA)-16764, 3 Mar 72

Overt Guyana, 6 Apr 72

FBI teletype, 17 Mar 72

17-34 (Dar es Salaam) 1057, 1050, 1060 Apr 72

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Sources: (SMABOVE) 01

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evidence of sponsorship or support by foreign governments  
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