

Black Nationalism and the Revolutionary Action Movement: The Papers of Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford)

Interviews, articles, speeches and FBI coverage bring a civil rights group into sharp focus

- Date Range: 1962-1999
- Content: 17,210 pages
- Source Library: Personal Collection of Dr. Muhammad Ahmad

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<input type="checkbox"/>	TITLE: Revolutionary Action Movement-Black Guards	SOURCE: The Papers of Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford)	DETAIL: N.d. 67pp.	COLLECTION: Black Nationalism and the Revolutionary Action Movement: The Papers of Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford)	Find it @ SCU View Document Full Citation About this Collection
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The Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) formed in 1962 among undergraduates at Central State College. RAM engaged in voter registration drives, organized local economic boycotts and held free history classes at its North Philadelphia office. The group soon expanded its efforts, supporting demonstrations in the southern U.S. to end segregation and fighting to eliminate police brutality against the African-American community.

RAM positioned itself as a revolutionary organization based around the tactics of using confrontational direct action to achieve its ends. The group upheld the right of African-Americans to use armed self-defense against racist violence. In 1967, RAM united street gangs into a youth organization called the Black Guards that battled racial oppression. Such groups as the Black Panther Party, the Republic of New Afrika and the African People's Party superseded RAM.

Muhammad Ahmad, a protégé of Malcolm X, was instrumental in RAM's activities. In *Black Nationalism and the Revolutionary Action Movement*, a wealth of material from Ahmad's personal archive – letters, speeches, financial records and more – are augmented with FBI files and other primary sources. The collection sheds light on 1960s radicalism, politics and culture, and provides an ideal foundation for coursework in African-American studies, radical studies, post-Colonial studies and social history.

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Black Nationalism and the Revolutionary Action Movement: The Papers of Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford)

This collection provides scholars with unique and insightful documents covering individuals, organizations, issues and events related to the civil rights movement: H. Rap Brown, *New York v. Herman Benjamin Ferguson*, law enforcement, Nation of Islam, SNCC, reparations and much more.

Research topics supported by this collection include:

- Black self-defense and Robert F. Williams
- The Deacons for Defense and Justice and counterparts in the northern U.S.
- Communist influence in the Black Power Movement
- African-American Community and the Liberation of Africa
- Black nationalism
- Youth Organizing in Philadelphia
- Malcolm X as the father of the Black Power Movement
- Effectiveness of the FBI's COINTELPRO against Black extremist organizations
- Role of labor and unions in the Black Power Movement
- The Black Arts Movement

Principle correspondents include:

- Amiri Baraka
- Nathan Hare
- Ossie Davis
- John H. Bracey, Jr.
- Shirley Chisholm
- Harold M. Baron
- Grace Lee Boggs
- Kwame Ture
- Yuri Kochiyama
- Marable Manning
- Audley "Queen Mother" Moore
- Saladin Muhammad

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AMERICA IS THE BLACK MAN'S BATTLE GROUND!!

1. I believe that there is no other God but Allah, the Original Man, the Blackman, Ruler and Founder of the Planet Earth, Master of the Universe.
2. My duty and loyalty is first, foremost, and always to ALLAH, and at all times is superior to those arising from any human relation.
3. I received training in the TRUTH by being an enslaved African captive held in illegal bondage; enslaved within the boundaries of the United States of America. (How long? Since the U. S. A. was created.) I received my training and belief in the TRUTH from ALLAH.
4. ALLAH- The Universe
5. Any War in the name of ALLAH, Jihad, Armageddon.
6. Every minute, every thought, and every action daily is submitted to ALLAH for the Victory of ALLAH in the War Of Armageddon.
7. Yes, Everywhere, all the time

SERIES IV - PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZATIONS

1. Truth - location; Everywhere, I became aware of the TRUTH.



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ing, assaulting where he is the least expected; it is precisely because of all this that the guerrilla and guerrilla warfare has become the threat in the 20th century to imperialism and honkey racism.

But what happens if the guerrilla gives up his most precious possession, his mobility? What if the flea ceases to hop, but bites continuously in one spot? What if the popular forces, instead of concentrating on keeping the enemy off balance and unable to pin them down, decide to concentrate on defending one particular city or zone in the country? The result, of course, as Debray points out, is that, "when the army passes over to the attack after long preparations made at its leisure, (the battle) will have a major effect: a great victory for the bourgeoisie, a great defeat for the 'Castro-Communist revolutionaries.'"

Black People in America have been faced with this same contradiction, with similar results. During the "Freedom Rides" of the 1960 "Civil Rites Me