

**FBI 文書を通して見る黒人民族主義と汎アフリカ主義の 2 団体
アフリカ解放支援委員会と全アフリカ人民革命党
～アフリカとアフリカ系アメリカにおける解放運動～**

Liberation Movement in Africa and African America

FBI の監視報告、検閲書簡、押収資料、司法省の文書等、約 11,000 ページの文書を収録

戦闘的な黒人民族主義と汎アフリカ主義を通して米国内の黒人はアフリカに関心を抱くようになりました。1960 年前後、多くのアフリカ諸国が独立を果たし、国際政治の表舞台に登場したことは、黒人の民族主義を覚醒させることになり、米国内の公民権運動やブラックパワー運動を盛り上げる大きな要因として働きました。黒人民族主義と汎アフリカ主義の融合は、1972 年にインディアナ州ゲリーで開催された全国黒人政治会議 (National Black Political Convention) でクライマックスを迎えました。この会議はブラックパワー運動史上、政治的にも文化的にも知的にも最も重要な出来事としてみなされています。また、アフリカ統一機構の設立を記念して始まったアフリカ・リベレーション・デー (現アフリカ・デー) のイベント開催 (1972 年) が大成功を収めた際、アフリカ解放を推進するための統一組織を設立する機運が高まり、アフリカ解放支援委員会 (African Liberation Support Committee, ALSC) が設立されました。

一方、ガーナ独立運動の指導者で独立後初代大統領に就任したクワメ・エンクルマは、1968 年に刊行した『革命戦争ハンドブック (Handbook of Revolutionary Warfare)』の中で、サハラ以南の解放運動を支援するための全アフリカ人民革命党 (All-African People's Revolutionary Party, A-APRP) の結党を呼びかけていました。アメリカ国内の黒人解放運動は全アフリカ人民革命党の影響力を支援し、黒人社会にその影響力を浸透させることを試みました。ブラックパンサー党や黒人解放軍のような戦闘的、急進的団体は、組織の目標が全アフリカ人民革命党の目標に近いところがありました。

連邦捜査局 (FBI) はアフリカ支援委員会と全アフリカ人民革命党を破壊活動の団体と認定し、監視活動を行ないました。本コレクションは、全米各地の FBI 支部から提供された両団体に関する監視報告や情報提供者からの情報、検閲された書簡、司法省の覚書や分析、押収されたチラシ、パンフレット、ニュースレター、過激派諜報部 (Extremist Intelligence Section) の報告等を収録します。



◆併せてご検討ください

- ◆ Black Nationalism and the Revolutionary Action Movement: The Papers of Muhammad Ahmad (Max Stanford)
- ◆ Black Liberation Army and the Program of Armed Struggle
- ◆ Papers of Amiri Baraka, Poet Laureate of the Black Power Movement

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20535
April 24, 1973

Student Organization for Black Unity (SOBU)

Attached to this memorandum are photostatic copies of material disseminated at a meeting of Student Organization for Black Unity (SOBU) on April 1, 1973, at the Walden Center of Columbia University, New York, New York, and forwarded by ST 761, who has furnished available information in the past, on April 13, 1973.

SOBU was formed in 1969 at Greensboro, North Carolina, with the basic aim to include, coordinate, and lead a black student movement in the United States. During May, 1969, an organizational convention was held, attended by 400-500 black students from the various parts of the United States.

Africa Liberation Day,

SOBU is actively working towards the goal of a black student movement in the United States. This movement has been identified as a major objective of the SOBU. Their present efforts to make black students feel as they are in Washington, D. C., a demanding task. An organized black student participation in black activities in this area could secure national publicity, influence public officials and make black leaders aware of current government in Southern Africa, a political issue in the United States.

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.

NO. 100-443687-1000 (100-443687-1000)

AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT COMMITTEE

On the 1st of April 1973, the following was received from the "New Negro Magazine" (NNGM) "We now see an African people" from a few months ago could make a 100 percent shift to more black-white working conditions of history. People have to see, "What caused them to shift?" One of the possibilities of our only left money has given the possibility of our people having to shift. In essence, one people having to shift. Several members of the Central Committee were supported by Black Star (BOS), and that BOS had shifted from black studentism to black social activism.

Before the formation conference this had set a goal of raising \$10,000 for the United Africa Appeal. It is now very doubtful that we will be able to raise \$10,000 throughout this.

On April 29, the Central Committee concluded the decision to participate in the national demonstration in Washington, D. C. The Committee had agreed earlier to charter two buses for the national demonstration. The Central Committee also decided to decide to have a local 200 demonstration, and decided to go to join with other groups in demonstrating against the South Africa Day activities in London.

It is our belief that the more students from Washington, the members of the "New Negro Magazine," SOBU a few hundred members and others who have been recently introduced to "Black Star" and are in complete control of SOBU. These factors are now directed to develop the goal of SOBU which was to be a black studentism and a desire to join with the thousands of students and others in southern Africa.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20535
January 15, 1973

ALL-AFRICAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The All-African People's Revolutionary Party (AAPRP) is a political party that was formed in the United States in 1968. The AAPRP is a political party that was formed in the United States in 1968. The AAPRP is a political party that was formed in the United States in 1968.

The AAPRP is a political party that was formed in the United States in 1968. The AAPRP is a political party that was formed in the United States in 1968. The AAPRP is a political party that was formed in the United States in 1968.

All-African People's Revolutionary Party

The All-African People's Revolutionary Party (AAPRP) is a political party that was formed in the United States in 1968. The AAPRP is a political party that was formed in the United States in 1968. The AAPRP is a political party that was formed in the United States in 1968.

◆データベースの概要

- ◆ 原資料所蔵機関: Federal Bureau of Investigation HQ Library
- ◆ 期間: 1970年-1985年
- ◆ 総ページ数: 11,513 ページ