

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1245937-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 34
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-7-63

FROM : *for* M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JAMES BALDWIN

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- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
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BACKGROUND:

We have received information to the effect that Baldwin, an author who has been critical of the Bureau and has been connected with communist front and integration activities, is allegedly preparing a statement concerning the FBI which supposedly "is going to nail them to the wall" and "is going to be like an atom bomb when it is dropped." A suggested statement by the Director which can be made in the event Baldwin should make false charges against the Bureau has previously been prepared and will be issued if the circumstances warrant. (WILL, OF COURSE, BE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL)

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT:

A review of today's television listing reflects that a program concerning the "Integration Crisis" will be heard this evening at 9:30 p. m. on local Channel 26. Baldwin will be interviewed by Kenneth Clark of the City College of New York. Also scheduled is a statement by Malcolm X, leader of the Black Muslims. Channel 26 is the local educational television station, WETA.

Arrangements have been made for the Laboratory to record this program at 9:30 this evening. A representative of the Crime Research Section will also be present at that time to monitor the program.

CONCERNING KENNETH CLARK

Baldwin and other individuals had a meeting with the Attorney General in New York City, on May 24, 1963, at which time racial matters were discussed. One of those attending this meeting was a Dr. Kenneth Clark, who is a psychologist at the City College of New York. Clark has never been investigated by the Bureau. Clark has been very active in the integration movement as well as in the affairs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In 1959, he was a member of the New York City Board of Education's Commission on Integration in the Schools. In 1958, [redacted] was reportedly staying at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Clark. [redacted] in 1958/

RECOMMENDATION:

For information:

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

CJH:jaf

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CC MR. TOLSON

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : *[Signature]*
M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JAMES BALDWIN
TELEVISION INTERVIEW
JUNE 7, 1963

DATE: 6/7/63

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A filmed interview of author James Baldwin and Malcolm X, Black Muslim, by Dr. Kenneth Clark was shown on Channel 26, WETA, on June 7, 1963, at 9:30 p. m. A 30-minute film of the Baldwin interview was shown first and followed by a 30-minute filmed interview of Malcolm X. It was announced prior to the films that the Baldwin interview was conducted "shortly after" Baldwin and other Negro leaders met with Attorney General Robert Kennedy in New York on May 24, 1963.

There was no reference to the FBI during these interviews. Baldwin made reference to the interview with the Attorney General stating that he was shocked at the lack of "real understanding" by the Attorney General of the Negro problem. Malcolm X made his reference to the Attorney General stating that he had talked to the wrong group, referring to Baldwin and the other Negro leaders, concerning the Negro problem.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

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- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

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UPI-212

(RACIAL)

BOSTON--NOVELIST JAMES BALDWIN FEELS THAT THE "SINISTER" APPEAL OF THE BLACK MUSLIMS IS GAINING MORE AND MORE ADHERENTS AMONG THE NATION'S NEGROES.

BALDWIN, A NEGRO, MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. KENNETH CLARK, PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY AT CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK, TAPED FOR BROADCAST TONIGHT (AT 10:30 P.M. EDT) OVER EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS WGBH-TV, BOSTON, AND WNBT-TV, NEW YORK.

THE INTERVIEW WAS CONDUCTED LAST FRIDAY SHORTLY AFTER BALDWIN AND OTHER WELL KNOWN NEGRO WRITERS AND ARTISTS MET SECRETLY WITH ATTY. GEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO DISCUSS THE CURRENT RACIAL CRISIS IN THE SOUTH.

BALDWIN REFERRED TO HIS TALK WITH KENNEDY ONLY ONCE. HE SAID HE TOLD THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, "I WOULD HAVE TROUBLE CONVINCING MY NEPHEW TO GO TO CUBA, FOR EXAMPLE, TO LIBERATE THE CUBANS IN DEFENSE OF A GOVERNMENT, WHICH NOW SAYS IT IS DOING EVERYTHING IT CAN DO, WHICH CANNOT LIBERATE ME."

BALDWIN, OF NEW YORK, AUTHOR OF THE BEST-SELLING "GO TELL IT ON THE MOUNTAIN" AND "THE FIRE NEXT TIME," SAID THE "GRASS ROOTS" APPEAL OF THE BLACK MUSLIMS STEMMED FROM THEIR LEADERS' ABILITY TO "ARTICULATE FOR ALL THE NEGRO PEOPLE WHO HEAR THEM...THEY ARTICULATE THEIR SUFFERING, THE SUFFERING WHICH HAS BEEN IN THIS COUNTRY SO LONG DENIED."

HE SAID MUSLIM LEADER MALCOLM X'S "GREAT AUTHORITY OVER ANY OF HIS AUDIENCES" CAME FROM HIS ARTICULATENESS. "HE CORROBORATES THEIR REALITY; HE TELLS THEM THAT THEY REALLY EXIST..."

HE LABELED THE BLACK MUSLIMS' APPEAL "SINISTER" BECAUSE THE MOVEMENT SEEKS TO INVEST THE NEGROES "WITH FALSE MORALE BY GIVING THEM A FALSE SENSE OF SUPERIORITY, AND IT WILL ALWAYS BREAK DOWN IN A CRISIS."

BALDWIN DESCRIBED THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING LEADER OF THE NON-VIOLENT ANTI-SEGREGATIONIST MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH, AS "A VERY GREAT MAN...HE REALLY BELIEVES IN NON-VIOLENCE. HE HAS ARRIVED AT SOMETHING IN HIMSELF WHICH ALLOWS HIM TO DO IT, AND HE STILL HAS GREAT MORAL AUTHORITY IN THE SOUTH." HE HAS NONE WHATEVER IN THE NORTH.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: May 29, 1963

FROM : Mr. G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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DATE 5-16-89 BY SP-8 JSP/BJS

SYNOPSIS:

On the attached clipping from the New York "Journal American" of 5-28-63, Mr. Tolson inquired as to information in our files concerning James Baldwin who recently met with the Attorney General.

Bureau files reveal that Baldwin, a Negro author, was born 8-2-24 in New York City and has lived and traveled in Europe. He has become rather well-known due to his writings dealing with the relationship of whites and Negroes. In 1960 he sponsored an advertisement of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and was identified as one of its prominent members. This group is a pro-Castro propaganda organization in the United States. In 1961 he sponsored a news release from the Carl Braden Clemency Appeal Committee distributed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). Braden was a communist convicted of contempt of the HCUA. In 1962 Baldwin signed a clemency petition for Junius Scales, a communist convicted under the Smith Act. In April, 1961, he sponsored a rally to abolish the HCUA.

Baldwin has supported organizations supporting integration and in 1961 reportedly stated a period of revolution confronted the world and only in revolution could the problems of the United States be solved. He has advocated the abolishment of capital punishment and criticized the Director stating

Enclosure

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REC-73

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- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. McGowan

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See index

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JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

that Mr. Hoover "is not a lawgiver, nor is there any reason to suppose him to be a particularly profound student of human nature. He is a law-enforcement officer. It is appalling that in this capacity he not only opposes the trend of history among civilized nations but uses his enormous power and prestige to corroborate the blindest and basest instincts of the retaliatory mob." He has also indicated he feels the Attorney General and the President have been ineffective in dealing with discrimination and in this connection has urged the removal of the Director.

ACTION:

For information. Information concerning Baldwin and the other individuals who participated in the recent conference with the Attorney General is being incorporated into informative memoranda for dissemination to the Attorney General.

SR *V. JRMH*

DETAILS:

Summary *Negro* *C.P. Member*

James Arthur Baldwin was born on August 2, 1924, in New York City to David Baldwin, a part-time clergyman, and Berdis Emma Baldwin, nee Jones. The eldest of nine children, James Baldwin was reared entirely in New York and in 1942 graduated from DeWitt Clinton High School where he served as a student judge and magazine editor. Baldwin has received many fellowships and awards which enabled him to live and write in Europe for approximately eight years during the 1950's. He has traveled to many other parts of the world including Palestine, Africa and many of the Asiatic countries.

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" contained an advertisement by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and Baldwin was one of the sponsors of the committee. The April 16, 1960, edition of "The Crusader" identified Baldwin as one of the prominent members of the committee. This Committee is a pro-Castro propaganda organization in the United States.

Baldwin spoke before a mass rally of the Washington, D. C., Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality for the "Original Freedom Riders" on 6-11-61 and stated in substance that the white race had better realize the emerging strength of the Negro and that he would not care to be in the shoes of the white man when the African nations become stronger.

The 10-2-61 issue of the "National Guardian" carried an advertisement of The Monroe Defense Committee listing Baldwin as one of the sponsors thereof. This committee was formed to tell the story of the racial violence which occurred in Monroe, North Carolina, on 8-27-61.

Baldwin^{9.11} was one of the authors of a letter to the editor in the 6-17-61 edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" which advocated the abolishment of capital punishment and in this connection he criticized the Director stating that Mr. Hoover "is not a lawgiver, nor is there any reason to suppose him to be a particularly profound student of human nature. He is a law-enforcement officer. It is appalling that in this capacity he not only opposes the trend of history among civilized nations but uses his enormous power and prestige to corroborate the blindest and basest instincts of the retaliatory mob."

The Liberation Committee for Africa held a celebration on 6-2-61 at which Baldwin was listed as one of the principal speakers. During his address he stated a period of revolution confronted the world and that America has taken a position throughout the world against revolutions, and then asserted that only in revolution could the problems of the United States be solved.

Baldwin's name appeared as a sponsor on a news release in August, 1961, from the Carl Braden clemency appeal committee which was being distributed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund. This organization is the successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) as a communist front. Braden

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

was sentenced to prison for contempt of the HCUA.

The 1-10-63 issue of the "National Guardian" revealed that Baldwin was among the signers of a statement urging the Anti-Defamation League to withdraw its award, "democratic legacy," to President Kennedy unless the Department of Justice drops its "harassment" of William Worthy, Jr. Worthy is a Negro journalist who has been in trouble with United States officials as he traveled without a passport both through Red China and to Cuba.

The 4-17-61 issue of the "National Guardian" announced a rally to abolish the HCUA and Baldwin was listed as a sponsor of the rally. In April, 1962, Baldwin was among the 550 signers of a clemency petition for convicted communist Junius Scales who was convicted for violating the Smith Act.

The 5-17-63 issue of "Time" magazine devotes its cover to Baldwin and the magazine describes some of his recent efforts in behalf of integration. He is described as a "nervous, slight, almost fragile figure, filled with frets and fears. He is effeminate in manner, drinks considerably, smokes cigarettes in chains and he often loses his audience with overblown arguments." The May, 1963, issue of "Mademoiselle" contains an interview-type article with James Baldwin in which he gibes "to" both whites and Negroes concerning the Negro situation in the United States. During this article he indicated that he was illegitimate. On the subject of homosexuality, Baldwin states "American males are the only people I've ever encountered in the world who are willing to go on the needle before they'll go to bed with each other. Because they're afraid of this, they don't know how to go to bed with women either. I've known people who literally died out of this panic. I don't know what homosexual means any more, and Americans don't either... If you fall in love with a boy, you fall in love with a boy. The fact that Americans consider it a disease says more about them than it says about homosexuality."

In connection with a discussion of why he feels both Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General, the Justice Department and President Kennedy are ineffective in dealing with discrimination with the Negroes in the South, Baldwin makes the statement that he is weary of being told that desegregation is legal. He then states "...because first of all you have to get Eastland out of

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

Congress and get rid of the power that he wields there. You've got to get rid of J. Edgar Hoover and the power that he wields. If one could get rid of just those two men, or modify their power, there would be a great deal more hope..."

A United Press International release dated April 29, 1963, revealed that David Susskind was fired on that day by the Metropolitan Broadcasting Company and his television program "Open End" was being removed from the air. According to the news release a dispute between Susskind and the television broadcasting company started when Susskind announced plans to present author James Baldwin and singer Harry Belafonte on a program called "The American Negro Speaks His Mind." Officials of the television company objected to the program by Susskind on the basis that the combination of Baldwin and Belafonte "would not offer a broad enough basis of enlightened opinion."

THE RACIAL ISSUE

RFK in Fight Of His Life-- And Knows It

By WARREN ROGERS

N. Y. Journal-American Chief Washington Correspondent With Hearst Headline Service

WASHINGTON: Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy is in the fight of his life, and he knows it. The racial issue will make or break him, and it may well decide his brother's place in history.

Bob Kennedy took over the Justice Department with some misgivings. He had listened to all the arguments against it—that he was too young, too untested as a lawyer, too close to the President to occupy Cabinet status, too inexperienced to handle all the myriad details of an excruciatingly difficult office.

In the end, after much soul-searching, he decided he could do it. And he surprised a number of his critics by doing a lot of it well. Except for the case of Jimmy Hoffa, where he has apparently bogged down in a pursuit as dogged and as fruitless as Hamlet's search for justice, the young man who managed his brother into the White House has managed his affairs exceedingly well.

Articulate Spokesman for U. S.

Bob Kennedy has been more than an Attorney General. He has been the ramrod behind much of America's foreign policy endeavors, notably the mess after the Bay of Pigs fiasco and the first decisive effort to settle the South Viet Nam problem. He emerged, in a trip around the world, as an articulate spokesman for American leadership of the newly developing nations.

But Bob Kennedy will be less than an Attorney General—at least in the judgment of history—if he does not solve the racial problem. It is, without any doubt, the gravest problem facing the country today.

There are clear signs that he is working at it, almost to the exclusion of anything else. He has been quietly holding meetings with various businessmen throughout the country in an effort to explain to them his feeling that—no matter how strong are the

Bobby Kennedy In Fight of His Life

Continued from First Page

prejudices of the people of their community—the American philosophy embodied in the Fourteenth Amendment must be maintained.

He had one disastrous sortie into the lofty levels of Negro intellectualism a few days ago. That was his meeting with James Baldwin, the bitter and brilliantly articulate spokesman for the Negro who says, "integration now." Baldwin and others with whom Kennedy talked in New York did not budge an inch, and it now is clear the meeting might better not have been held.

He had another disastrous junket into hard-core segregationist territory. That was his session at Montgomery, Ala., with Alabama's Gov. George Wallace. Afterward, Kennedy came away shaking his head and saying it was like talking to a foreign government, which is just about the way he must have felt after his bout with Baldwin.

It can be predicted that, in the future, Bob Kennedy will not make such mistakes again. He has learned that little can be gained and much can be lost by trying to deal directly with people like Wallace and

Baldwin who are at the absolute opposite ends of the integration-segregation spectrum.

The key to the problem lies in between, with those whom the extremists on both sides call "Uncle Toms," "handkerchief heads," "radicals," "moderates," and much, much worse. The key also lies in the economic field. The greatest pressure for a solution in Birmingham was brought by U. S. Steel on its Birmingham subsidiary, Tennessee Coal and Iron.

Businessmen, whether big or little, whether local or absentee owned, are not going to stand idly by and watch a racial dispute destroy their businesses. It has happened in Little Rock, New Orleans, Birmingham, and wherever else the canker gnaws. It is here—among business, professional, clerical and other leaders who are not entirely bigoted, one way or the other—that solutions are going to be worked out. And they had better be.

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NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN
New York, New York
5/28/63

ENCLOSURE

what do our files show on James Baldwin?

On the Right:

Baldwin's Call To Color Blindness

By WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

"**M**ARTIN LUTHER KING is a great man," James Baldwin said a week ago, "but he has come to the end of his rope." Baldwin is the Negro novelist and essayist and the principal catalyst of the policy of unconditional surrender (he wants the white population: 1. to give their power to the Negroes, 2. to renounce their civilization, and 3. to despise their God). He means that Dr. King has nowhere left to take his people by any of the conventional forms of protest. "Look about you," Baldwin says in effect, "and what do you see? A Supreme Court that outlawed segregated schools nine years ago, and a South that is still 91 per cent segregated; a Chicago—far, far away from the South—where 90 per cent of Negro children go to schools that are preponderantly Negro."



BUCKLEY

That is not the kind of progress that satisfies a man of the raw nervous temperament of James Baldwin; and so, with that crushing hortatory eloquence that no other writer living today can successfully imitate, he calls for the total liberation of the Negro, for the end of Christian civilization, and, beginning immediately, for personal action by the President. Two weeks ago he proposed to Robert Kennedy that JFK personally escort the two Negro students scheduled to enroll at the University of Alabama on June 10 over the protest of Gov. Wallace. Robert Kennedy is said to have laughed. This is no laughing matter, harrumphed the New York Times.

Indeed it isn't. It is a tragic matter, tragedy here defined as an irresistible force moving on collision course towards an immovable body. What Baldwin has asked for is nothing less than the evanescence of color. He wants the day to come—soon; if not by June 10, not long after; certainly within his lifetime—when color-consciousness will disappear, when you and I, entering a room, will not have noticed even at the time we leave, who there, if anyone, was black, who was white.

Moreover, in pursuing his goal of an end to racial self-consciousness, his instrument is, of all things, racial self-consciousness. He wants a mobilized Negro community who will view all life as Baldwin does, with direct relation to the goal of absolute integration.

Baldwin's Negro, every time he drinks a cup of coffee, must brood over the behavior of the white waitress who handed it to him—did she act unnaturally? Resentfully? Condescendingly? And every time he listens to Ella Fitzgerald sing, he must writhe in resentment over the racial tribulations that gave birth to the blues. In order to abolish a society of Black and Whites, it is necessary, Baldwin seems to be saying, for the Blacks to be 110 per cent Black.

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- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
- New York Mirror
- New York Daily News
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal
- The National Observer
- Date

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ASSUMING WE WERE willing to put the entire legal resources of this country at the disposal of James Baldwin, what would he do with them, to eliminate race prejudice? In his poignant essay threatening the whites with *The Fire Next Time* unless we now reform, he cites two typical humiliations, one from his early childhood, when an Irish policeman in downtown Manhattan yelled at him to go back to Harlem "where the Niggers belong," another that happened to him only last year, at age 38, when a bartender at the Chicago Airport refused to serve him a drink, affecting not to be able to tell whether he was over eighteen. How can such meanness be cured by legislation?

What shall we do, in the new order, to that policeman and that bartender? Shoot them? It is more to the point to shoot human nature, whence the troubles really come, but there seems to be no practicable way to do that.

If I am born different — whether a Negro like Baldwin, a hunchback like Quasimodo, a beauty like Elizabeth Taylor, or a conservative like myself — I shall be treated "differently." Sometimes that difference should be cherished (it is a fact that here and there a young Negro lawbreaker is dealt with more tolerantly because he has not had the same advantages as the white boy from the middle class neighborhood). So long as the eyes remark the difference between black and white, existential differences, of greater or lesser consequence, but of meaning just the same, will exist.

The job at hand is not to try to obliterate differences which only autohypnotic color blindness could achieve, but to stimulate man's capacity for love and his toleration, understanding, and respect for other, different people.

What is important about Baldwin is that he is a great artist, not that he is an evangelist of racial reconciliation. In the latter capacity he will, pursuing his present course, do great harm; in the former capacity, he has greatly raised the prestige of the Negro in the world of letters; that is a true step for this people.

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- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Fulton Lewis Jr.
**FBI Impartial
 In Rights Cases**

It is the anguished cry of James Baldwin that Attorney General Robert Kennedy could not "communicate" during their recent closed-door session held as a meeting of the minds on Americans racial problems.

There would have been even less communication, however, if Kennedy had heard the outlandish slander that Baldwin, prominent Negro author, had previously directed against the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Had Baldwin repeated his statements at their conference, the attorney general would undoubtedly have set the record straight. As much as any man, Bob Kennedy is cognizant of the job the FBI has performed in the civil rights field. The bureau, being strictly an investigative agency, doesn't side with segregationists or integrationists, despite what Baldwin and others charge. Southern racists assail the FBI as a Gestapo agency.

FBI investigations in this field are conducted thoroughly, promptly and impartially without apology to anyone. They are handled by special agents who have completed special training which specifically qualifies them to conduct civil rights investigations.

It is the FBI that has laid the groundwork for thousands of previously disenfranchised Negroes to register and vote. Bureau agents late last year conducted investigations involving more than 100 counties in which racial discrimination was reported to exist.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14 THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN
 OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA

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Date: JUNE 7 1963
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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Mr. Callahan	
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JAMES BALDWIN

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RACIAL MATTERS

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DATE 5-16-89 BY SP8 JST/afg

ON NINE NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, NEW YORK FOUR ZERO NINE NINE

ASTERISK ADVISED THAT ON THAT DATE CLARENCE JONES /COUNSEL TO MARTIN LUTHER KING/ AND JAMES BALDWIN /NEGRO AUTHOR/ HELD A DISCUSSION REGARDING BALDWIN-S APPEARANCE ON THE USIA TELEVISION PROGRAM IN WASHINGTON ON EIGHT TWENTYEIGHT SIXTYTHREE. JONES STATED THAT HE HAD REQUESTED FROM USIA-A TRANSCRIPT OF THE ENTIRE SHOW AND HAD RECEIVED THIS TRANSCRIPT AND NOTED THAT BALDWIN-S REMARKS REGARDING THE FBI AND MR. HOOVER WERE NOT CONTAINED THEREIN AND THEREFORE, JONES ASSUMED THAT THESE REMARKS HAD BEEN EDITED OUT. BALDWIN STATED THAT HE HAD WITNESSES TO THE STATEMENTS THAT HE HAD MADE ON THIS PROGRAM.

IN RECALLING HIS STATEMENT REGARDING THE FBI, BALDWIN STATED THAT THE SUBSTANCE OF HIS REMARKS ON THIS PROGRAM WERE "PART OF THE PROBLEM IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IS J. EDGAR HOOVER". JONES STATED THAT HE WOULD "LIKE TO BLOW THE WHISTLE ON THIS". JONES STATED

END PAGE ONE

59 OCT 8 1963

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-20 62-108763-4
5-13
FIVE-lym
6-11

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signatures and notes: "Baldwin", "McDermott", "W. J. ...", "F. ...", "K. ..."]

PAGE TWO

THAT ANY LEGITIMATE CRITICAL OPINION OF THE FBI IS APPARENTLY "OFF LIMITS OR TABOO". JONES FURTHER STATED THAT HE HAD COMPOSED A LETTER TO THE REST OF THE PARTICIPANTS ON THE USIA SHOW INFORMING THEM OF THE DELETION MADE. JONES THEN STATED THAT HE INTENDS TO INFORM THE USIA THAT HE KNOWS OF THE DELETION AND INTENDS ALSO TO BRING THIS INFORMATION TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. JONES CONTINUED THAT HE WAS GOING TO DO THIS IMMEDIATELY AND STATED THAT HE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO DRAFT A STATEMENT AND STATED "WE CANNOT LET THIS DELETION GO".

ADDITIONALLY, BALDWIN AND JONES DISCUSSED BALDWIN-S PUBLIC STATEMENT OF NINE EIGHTEEN SIXTYTHREE, ISSUED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK CITY. ACCORDING TO THE "NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE" NINE NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, BALDWIN IS QUOTED AS BITTERLY CRITICIZING THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FBI FOR THEIR "LACK OF ACTION" FOLLOWING THE BIRMINGHAM BOMBING NINE FIFTEEN SIXTYTHREE. THE "NEW YORK TIMES" OF NINE NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, ADDITIONALLY QUOTES BALDWIN AS SAYING "I BLAME J. EDGAR HOOVER IN PART FOR EVENTS IN ALABAMA. NEGROES HAVE NO CAUSE TO HAVE FAITH IN THE FBI". THIS SOURCE ALSO STATED THAT JONES TOLD BALDWIN THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A CALL FROM AN ATTORNEY "WHO WORKS IN AN OFFICE OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT".

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ACCORDING TO THIS SOURCE, THIS ATTORNEY ADVISED JONES THAT BALDWIN-S STATEMENT HAD CAUSED "QUITE A STIR", STATING FURTHER "YOU-RE GOING TO BE HEARING FROM US".

JONES FURTHER ADVISED BALDWIN THAT BALDWIN-S PRESS STATEMENTS WERE A MOST SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION. JONES FURTHER STATED THAT HE WAS DISTURBED OVER THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF NEGROE LEADERS WITH THE PRESIDENT SCHEDULED FOR NINE NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. JONES FELT THAT THIS CONFERENCE COULD DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD. BALDWIN STATED THAT HE FELT THAT KENNEDY SHOULD GO TO ALABAMA AND JONES REPLIED "THE PRESIDENT CANNOT BE LET OFF THE HOOK ON THIS THING". JONES FURTHER ADDED THAT BALDWIN-S PRESS STATEMENT HAD BEEN A VERY VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION AND THAT IT REFLECTED THE GENERAL CONSENSUS OF OPINION OF THE MAJORITY OF NEGROES IN BIRMINGHAM. BALDWIN AGREED THAT THE FEELING EXISTED NOT ONLY IN BIRMINGHAM BUT ELSEWHERE. BALDWIN THEN SPOKE OF SOMETHING HIS SISTER HAD SAID TO HIS MOTHER, "NEGROES ARE THINKING SERIOUSLY OF ASSASSINATING MARTIN LUTHER KING". JONES THEN STATED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH IS ONE OF "CRISIS IN THE EFFICACY OF NON VIOLENT MOVEMENT".

IN A FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE BIRMINGHAM BOMBING JONES QUESTIONED THE "EFFICACY OF THE FBI IN CASES LIKE THIS". JONES STATED THAT THERE HAD BEEN FORTY FIVE TO FIFTY BOMBINGS SINCE NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN AND NOT ONE HAD BEEN SOLVED. HE FURTHER STATED THAT "THERE HAS BEEN A TOTAL ABSENCE OF FBI INFILTRATING RACIST ORGANIZATIONS".

01 936

PAGE FOUR

CORR PLS DELETE "SM-C" FROM TITEL OF CASE

P 2 L 16 WD 5 "ADDITIONALLY"

END

11-55 PM OK FBI WA RM

TU DISCO

CC: Mr. Rosen & Mr. Sullivan

mg

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Administration in Cold Sweat Over Rising Negro Militancy

By Fred Halstead

MAY 29 — The meeting in New York on May 24 between Attorney General Robert Kennedy and a group of Negroes invited by novelist James Baldwin has thrown a scare into the Kennedy administration. The meeting was designed as part of the attempt of the Kennedys to head off and control the struggle for Negro equality and keep it within the bounds of gradualism. But it did not work out that way.

The Negroes present gave Kennedy a glimpse of the real mood of the country's black masses and the attorney general's reaction exposed his prejudice, arrogance and ignorance, as well as his unwillingness to commit the government to the necessary fundamental changes. The meeting reportedly ended with a young Negro Freedom Rider shaking his finger angrily in Kennedy's face.

The gathering had been arranged by Baldwin on Robert Kennedy's suggestion after the novelist had written Kennedy criticising the administration's lack of forthright action in Birmingham. With the attorney general's approval, Baldwin invited about a dozen guests, mostly his personal friends, including the following Negroes: Harry Bela-



James Baldwin

*mc [unclear]
W.B. [unclear]*

162-108763-A
NOT RECORDED
149 JUN 27 1963

*File
6-1-63*

The Jackson Story

For background on the explosive events in the Jackson, Miss., civil-rights battleground, see story on page 3.

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- Date 6-3-63
- The Militant _____

161
5 6 JUN 28 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/16/82 BY 288 [unclear]

... Rising Negro Militancy

(Continued from Page 1)

gle for Negro equality is threatening to upset the white power structure, the establishment, the U.S. capitalist system — they are but different phrases for the same thing — and Kennedy is loyal above all to the white power structure. It is this that blinds him and that makes him an enemy, not a friend, of the desires of the Afro-American masses for fundamental change.

For Kennedy, the meeting was a fiasco. Instead of being publicized in Northern papers as a good fellow willing to rub shoulders with Negro intellectuals, Robert Kennedy stands exposed for just what he is — an arrogant, imperialistic, ignorant, spoiled-rich, prejudiced white man. All proportions guarded, the meeting was — so to speak — Bobby Kennedy's very own little Playa Giron.

The newspaper columnists were still commenting on "the New York conversations" when a fresh example of the militant mood among Northern Negroes about which Baldwin was talking ap-

peared in Philadelphia. Pickets organized by the local NAACP have been stopping trucks and workers from entering the site of a school-construction project because some of the building trade craft unions bar Negroes. Police broke through the picket line May 28 to allow some workers to enter, but trucks carrying supplies to the site were stopped. Declared Cecil Moore, president of the local NAACP chapter, which is demanding job rights for Negroes, "We'll picket the entire city. There are not enough police to stop us."

LOS ANGELES, May 26 — This city's largest-ever civil-rights rally took place at Wrigley Field, in the heart of the Negro ghetto today. More than 30,000 persons turned out at a rally organized by the local NAACP and supported by more than 40 organizations, including ten international unions. Martin Luther King, featured speaker and hero of the day, demanded that President John F. Kennedy escort the two Negro students into the University of Alabama.

Dick Gregory, still nursing bruises received in the Birmingham jail, also spoke. "I believe in non-violence along with Rev. King," he said, "and many people accuse all Negroes of carrying switchblade knives — which just isn't true. However, I am an exception and I hope Martin Luther King doesn't ask me to give it up, because I would just hate to refuse Rev. King."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 — More than 20,000 persons took part in a parade and rally here today in sympathy with Negroes in Alabama. Twelve thousand marched through the downtown area. Marchers carried signs denouncing segregation in the South and job discrimination in the

fonte; Lena Horne; playwright Lorraine Hansberry; Professor Kenneth Clark; Chicago Urban League director, Dr. Edwin C. Berry; Attorney Clarence B. Jones; and Jerome Smith of New Orleans, a 25-year-old veteran of CORE direct-action projects. In addition, Baldwin invited a few white friends and Robert Kennedy brought along Burke Marshall, a special assistant on civil rights.

Baldwin later told the press that the plan was to discuss the situation in the North, and that he tried to impress on the attorney general that Northern as well as Southern Negroes are fed up. The federal government, said Baldwin, must take an "unequivocal moral stand" against segregation and take "radical and forceful" action if a possibly bloody racial collision is to be avoided. But, said Baldwin, "We couldn't get through."

Baldwin said that when it was proposed that President Kennedy personally escort Negro students into the University of Alabama, the attorney general "just laughed." "He didn't get the point at all," said Baldwin.

Baldwin said the Negroes finally "got through" the Kennedy reserve when the question of the Negro attitude toward Cuba was brought up. Dr. Clark said that was the point at which the meeting turned from a conversation to a stormy argument for the rest of

the three-hour session, with Kennedy on one side and the Negroes on the other.

Dr. Clark reported that Jerome Smith — who has faced Southern racist police — said he felt "nauseous" at having to beg the attorney general for protection from segregationist violence. Smith declared he felt no moral obligation to help the federal government "liberate" Cuba while the federal government refused to liberate the Negroes in this country.

At this point, Clark reported, Robert Kennedy expressed shock and outrage. "We were shocked that he was shocked," said Clark, "and that he seemed genuinely unable to understand what Smith was trying to say."

Clark said a "recurrent theme" of the session was the point that the Kennedy administration's actions on civil rights are based on Democratic Party political considerations rather than on a moral commitment against segregation. Kennedy spent his time explaining how gains could gradually be made here and there in discussions with "moderate" whites.

Said Clark: "There were times when we just broke out into hysterical laughter. It was the laughter of desperation. I didn't know whether to laugh or cry or both. We were unable to communicate clearly and skillfully that this was a group of Negroes begging

the white power structure to be nice to Negroes. We were trying to say that this was an emergency for our country, as Americans. This never got over."

Kennedy was told that since "the FBI uses Southern agents in investigations of civil-rights abuses, the role of the FBI is coercive rather than protective" to Negroes. Dr. Clark said Kennedy wouldn't answer this point, and that "at one point Lena Horne asked him straight out: 'Are you not the boss of the FBI?'"

A Shocker

Kennedy's shocking attitude may be judged from the following report by *New York Post* columnist James Wechsler who interviewed Dr. Clark at length about the meeting: "The tension slowly increased. When discussion arose of the impact of recent events on male Southern Negroes, playwright Lorraine Hansberry exploded. She said the country ought to be worrying about the "specimens of white manhood" recently immortalized in photographs showing their knees on the breasts of Negro women who had been dragged to the ground. Then she walked out, and didn't return."

Searching for a positive note about the meeting, Dr. Clark declared: "The fact that Bobby Kennedy sat through such an ordeal for three hours proves he is among the best the white power structure has to offer."

But the point is that the strug-

(Continued on Page 2)



Robert F. Kennedy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Rosen
- 1-Mr. Malley
- 1-Mr. McGowan
- 1-Mr. Lavin
- 1-Mr. Mohr
- 1-Mr. DeLoach
- 1-Mr. Evans

June 6, 1963

62-108763

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
 Special Assistant to the President
 The White House
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

Attached for your information is a memorandum prepared by our New York Office dated June 4, 1963, setting forth information concerning a discussion held by Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Clarence Jones and Stanley Levison on June 1 and 2, 1963. Levison and Jones are more fully identified in the memorandum.

In addition to the information contained in the memorandum, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 4, 1963, that on June 4, 1963, Stanley Levison was in contact with Clarence Jones. Levison inquired of Jones when "Phil," presumably A. Phillip Randolph, was coming back. Jones indicated that "Phil" was at the Hamilton Hotel in Chicago and would return on Thursday. Jones indicated that "Phil's" reaction was positive but desired to know to what extent the employment issue would be played up and that "Phil" thought it would be "anticlimatic to have a march in October."

Jones indicated to Levison that "Phil" wants to talk to "Martin," presumably Martin Luther King, Jr., and added that he, Jones, has been unable to reach "Martin." Jones felt that "Martin" should call "Phil."

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

JUN 6 5 27 PM '63

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-34-96

Copy

BY COURIER SVC.
47 JUN-6
COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DECLASSIFIED BY *SP8 [signature]*
 GROUP 1
 EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
 DOWNGRADING AND
 DECLASSIFICATION

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____

IRBL:cag (10)
53 JUN 27 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

Jones also indicated to Levison that he had spent all day Sunday and Sunday evening with James Baldwin and that he had gone into some detail with Baldwin concerning political action this summer. Jones commented to Levison that if King issues a statement then he, Baldwin, would like to know about it because he would also issue a statement supporting it, and he believes such action might be helpful.

Jones indicated to Levison that the statement would be made around the 12th. Jones stated that Baldwin agrees with the statement very much which is the important thing. Baldwin reportedly gave Jones a blank check to do whatever he wanted to in his name.

Jones informed Levison of a statement that Baldwin is preparing and mentioned to Levison, "I have seen some statements on the FBI but I have never seen one like this. He (Baldwin) is going to nail them to the wall." Levison inquired if this was because of the questioning of the people who were at the meeting, which presumably refers to a conference the Attorney General held in New York on May 24, 1963. Jones told Levison that Baldwin's statement was not because of the alleged interviews of persons at the meeting but was because of the harassment of himself and Baldwin reportedly told Jones that "This is going to be like an atomic bomb when it is dropped." Levison agreed with this, commenting that "It really will because he (Baldwin) is a name in the news." Levison then asked Jones, "Have they been harassing him? What idiots, how idiotic."

It should be noted that an allegation had previously been made that Agents of our New York Office had attempted to enter Mr. Baldwin's apartment on May 27, 1963, and the further allegation had been made that persons attending the conference on May 24, 1963, had been interviewed by Agents following the conference. Both allegations are completely without foundation. In addition, we have not conducted any investigation of Baldwin and he has not been harassed in any way by Agents of this Bureau.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

Levison then commented to Jones that there is only one thing that bothers him about Baldwin's statements. Levison stated, "I think he is overstating the situation in the North. There is more of a kind of poetic exaggeration." Jones replied, "There is some poetic exaggeration, that is true." Levison then commented, "It troubles me because what it can lead to is the expectation of something and when something less occurs, it leads to an attitude of well, now they have miscalculated. I just do not have the same feeling about the intensity of attitudes here." Jones replied, "He (Baldwin) and I differ on this, but he feels strongly about it."

Our source indicated that Levison and Jones next discussed a forthcoming article to appear in "The Saturday Evening Post" concerning Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. Levison indicated that King was apprehensive about the article because the interviewer appeared to be somewhat hostile. Levison informed Jones that he had spoken to the public relations man from "The Saturday Evening Post" and Levison is of the opinion that the forthcoming article may only be generally favorable to Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

As additional information is obtained concerning the plans of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Jones and Levison, this information will be promptly brought to your attention.

The Attorney General is being furnished a copy of the attached New York memorandum and the information set forth above.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: This memorandum is being classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from a source, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the Communist Party, USA, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

DECODED COPY

AIRGRAM CABLEGRAM RADIO TELETYPE

URGENT 6-6-63 12:40 AM SAV/DE
 TO DIRECTOR -2-
 FROM SAC, NEW YORK 052230

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-16-89 BY 2088 BTD/afp

CONFERENCE WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL, NEW YORK CITY, MAY 24, 1963,
 CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS. MARTIN LUTHER KING, RACIAL MATTERS.

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU DATED MAY 29, 1963
 AND NEW YORK AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED JUNE 4, 1963.

ON JUNE 4, 1963 NY 3810-S* ADVISED ON ABOVE DATE THAT
 STANLEY LEVISON WAS IN CONTACT WITH CLARENCE JONES. LEVISON
 INQUIRED WHEN "PHIL" (A. PHILIP RANDOLPH) WAS COMING BACK.
 JONES SAID HE WAS AT THE HAMILTON HOTEL IN CHICAGO, COMING
 BACK ON THURSDAY. JONES SAID "PHIL'S" REACTION WAS POSITIVE
 BUT WANTED TO REFLECT TO WHAT EXTENT THE EMPLOYMENT ISSUE SHOULD
 BE PLAYED UP. HE (PHIL) FELT IT WOULD BE "ANTI CLIMATIC TO HAVE
 A MARCH IN OCTOBER." JONES SAID THAT "PHIL" WANTS TO TALK TO
 MARTIN "LUTHER KING" AND ADDED THAT HE, JONES, HAS BEEN UNABLE
 TO REACH MARTIN. JONES FELT THAT MARTIN SHOULD CALL PHIL.

JONES ALSO STATED THAT HE SPENT ALL DAY SUNDAY AND SUNDAY
 EVENING WITH JAMES BALDWIN. HE TOLD LEVISON THAT HE WENT INTO
 SOME DETAIL WITH BALDWIN ABOUT SOME OF THE THINKING FOR POLITICAL
 ACTION THIS SUMMER. JONES SAID THAT IF MARTIN (KING) ISSUES HIS
 STATEMENT THEN BALDWIN WOULD LIKE TO KNOW BECAUSE HE, BALDWIN,
 WOULD ALSO ISSUE A STATEMENT SUPPORTING IT, AND BELIEVES IT
 MIGHT BE HELPFUL. JONES TOLD LEVISON "I TOLD HIM IT (THE STATE-
 MENT) WOULD BE AROUND THE TWELFTH." JONES SAID "HE (BALDWIN)
 AGREES WITH IT VERY MUCH WHICH IS THE IMPORTANT THING." JONES
 COMMENTED THAT BALDWIN SORT OF GAVE HIM A BLANK CHECK TO DO
 WHATEVER HE WANTED IN HIS NAME.

JONES NEXT INFORMED LEVISON OF A STATEMENT THAT BALDWIN IS
 PREPARING. "I HAVE SEEN SOME STATEMENTS OF THE FBI BUT I HAVE

FOIA
6-10-89
9-10-89

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-34-

AG
 1- Dept. AG
 1- Mr. Tolson
 1- Mr. DeLoach
 1- Mr. Mohr
 1- Mr. Casper
 1- Mr. Callahan
 1- Mr. Conrad
 1- Mr. Evans
 1- Mr. Gale
 1- Mr. Rosen
 1- Mr. Sullivan
 1- Mr. Tavel
 1- Mr. Trotter
 1- Mr. Tele. Room
 1- Mr. Holmes
 1- Miss Gandy

62-108763-100
 NOT RECORDED
 199 JUN 24 1963
 5 JUN 25 1963

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

AIRGRAM CABLEGRAM RADIO TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM SAC, NEW YORK 052230

NEVER SEEN ONE LIKE THIS. HE (BALDWIN) IS GOING TO NAIL THEM TO THE WALL." LEVISON INQUIRED "BECAUSE OF THE QUESTIONING OF THE PEOPLE WHO WERE AT THE MEETING." JONES REPLIED "NO, BECAUSE OF THE HARRASSMENT OF HIMSELF. THIS IS GOING TO BE LIKE AN ATOMIC BOMB WHEN IT IS DROPPED." LEVISON THEN COMMENTED "IT REALLY WILL BECAUSE HE IS A NAME IN THE NEWS." LEVISON THEN ASKED "HAVE THEY BEEN HARASSING HIM. WHAT IDIOTS, HOW IDIOTIC."

CONTINUING, LEVISON THEN COMMENTED THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE THING THAT BOTHERS HIM ABOUT SOME OF HIS (BALDWIN) STATEMENTS. "I THINK HE IS OVERSTATING THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH. THERE IS MORE OF A KIND OF POETIC EXAGGERATION." JONES REPLIED "THERE IS SOME POETIC EXAGGERATION, THAT IS TRUE." LEVISON COMMENTED "IT TROUBLE ME BECAUSE WHAT IT CAN LEAD TO IS THE EXPECTATION OF SOMETHING AND WHEN SOMETHING LESS OCCURS, IT LEADS TO AN ATTITUDE OF WELL, NOW THEY HAVE MISCALCULATED. I JUST DO NOT HAVE THE SAME FEELING ABOUT THE INTENSITY OF ATTITUDES HERE." JONES REPLIED "HE (BALDWIN) AND I DIFFER ON THIS, BUT HE FEELS ^{VERY} STRONGLY ABOUT IT."

INFORMANT ADVISED THAT LEVISON AND JONES NEXT DISCUSSED A FORTHCOMING ARTICLE TO APPEAR IN "THE SATURDAY EVENING POST" CONCERNING MARTIN LUTHER KING. LEVISON COMMENTED THAT KING WAS APPREHENSIVE ABOUT THE ARTICLE BECAUSE THE INTERVIEWER APPEARED SOMEWHAT HOSTILE. LEVISON INFORMED JONES THAT HE HAD SPOKEN TO THE PUBLIC RELATIONS MAN FROM "THE SATURDAY EVENING POST" AND LEVISON IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE FORTHCOMING ARTICLE MAY ONLY BE GENERALLY FAVORABLE TO MARTIN (LUTHER KING).

RECEIVED: 1:22 AM JGE

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

9/19/63

Civil Rights Division being telephonically advised, and information will be furnished in writing to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall. U.S. Information Agency will be appropriately advised through Liaison Section.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-16-89 BY 208257 Jaf

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 9/24/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATT: CIVIL RIGHTS SECT. GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV.)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)
SUBJECT: JAMES BALDWIN
RACIAL MATTERS
SM - C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4/MLD
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9/24/85

Enclosed herewith are ten (10) copies of a letterhead memo reflecting the conversation between CLARENCE JONES and JAMES BALDWIN, as received by NY 4099-S* on 9/19/63.

The source utilized to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted]
Also used to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted].

The letterhead memo is classified "Secret" due to the extreme sensitive nature of NY 4099-S*. The unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source and thereby impair investigation of subversive matters, which could be injurious to the national defense.

Characterization of CLARENCE JONES is listed at the end of the memo in order to insure continuity of the memo.

- 5 - Bureau - (ENCLS. 10) (RM) ENCLOSURE DECLASSIFIED BY 342 PWT/RS ON 10/12/89
- (1-100-407018) (CLARENCE JONES)
 - (1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
 - 1 - Birmingham (157-867) (ENCLS. 1) (INFO) (RM)
 - 1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (ENCLS. 1) (INFO) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES)
 - 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
 - 1 - New York (100-146553) (CLARENCE JONES)
- Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, I.S., U.S.I.A.

JPD:mld
(12)

Date Forw. 9-24-63
How Forw. REC-104
42-108762-5
3 SEP 25 1963

XEROX
OCT 3 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/94 BY SP4/MLD

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge
M Per [Signature]
SUBV. CONTROL

OCT 14 1963 [Signature]

100-106670-201
b6
b7C
b7D
UNRECORDED COPY OF ENCL. FILED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
September 24, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York 100-146553

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/ak
ON 10/12/88

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Deletion
DATE 12/9/77/1988

Re: James Baldwin
Racial Matters; -
Security Matter - C

81-0802 Narrow King
DP 8 1573108
5-16-89
292325

On September 19, 1963, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on that date Clarence Jones (Counsel to Martin Luther King) and James Baldwin (Negro author) held a discussion regarding Baldwin's appearance on the USIA television program in Washington on August 28, 1963. Jones stated that he had requested from USIA a transcript of the entire show and had received this transcript and noted that Baldwin's remarks regarding the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Mr. Hoover were not contained therein and therefore Jones assumed that these remarks had been edited out. Baldwin stated that he had witnesses to the statements that he had made on this program. In recalling his statement regarding the FBI, Baldwin stated that the substance of his remarks on this program were "part of the problem in the civil rights movement is J. Edgar Hoover". Jones then stated that he would "like to blow the whistle on this". Jones stated that any legitimate critical opinion of the FBI is apparently "off limits or taboo". Jones further stated that he had composed a letter to the rest of the participants on the USIA show informing them of the deletion made. Jones then stated that he intends to inform the USIA that he knows of the deletion and intends also to bring this information to the attention of the public and the Attorney General. Jones continued that he was going to do this immediately and stated that he would also like to draft a statement and stated "we cannot let this deletion go".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DECLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP4 XPH/ml
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-29-83
DECLASSIFICATION 6076

DECLASSIFIED BY 1080
ON 11/11/77
945 257/248 12/1/77

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.

~~SECRET~~

James Baldwin

Additionally, Baldwin and Jones discussed Baldwin's public statement of September 18, 1963, issued at a press conference in New York City. According to the "New York Herald Tribune", September 19, 1963, Baldwin is quoted as bitterly criticizing the Kennedy Administration and the FBI for their "lack of action" following the Birmingham bombing, September 15, 1963. The "New York Times" of September 19, 1963, additionally quotes Baldwin as saying "I blame J. Edgar Hoover in part for events in Alabama. Negroes have no cause to have faith in the FBI". This source also stated that Jones told Baldwin that he had received a call from an attorney "who works in an office of the Justice Department". According to this source, this attorney advised Jones that Baldwin's statement had caused "quite a stir", stating further "you're going to be hearing from us".

Jones further advised Baldwin that Baldwin's press statements were a most significant contribution. Jones further stated that he was disturbed over the proposed conference of Negro leaders with the President scheduled for September 19, 1963. Jones felt that this conference could do more harm than good. Baldwin stated that he felt that Kennedy should go to Alabama and Jones replied "the President cannot be let off the hook on this thing". Jones further added that Baldwin's press statement had been a very valuable contribution and that it reflected that general consensus of opinion of the majority of Negroes in Birmingham. Baldwin agreed that the feeling existed not only in Birmingham but elsewhere. Baldwin then spoke of something his sister had said to his mother, "Negroes are thinking seriously of assassinating Martin Luther King". Jones then stated that he believed that the feeling in the South is one of "crisis in the efficacy of non-violent movement".

In a further discussion of the Birmingham bombing Jones questioned the "efficacy of the FBI in cases like this". Jones stated that there had been 45 to 50 bombings since 1947 and not one had been solved. He further stated that "there has been a total absence of FBI infiltrating racist organizations".

~~SECRET~~

James Baldwin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

As of July 3, 1963, Clarence Jones was the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on February 26, 1957, he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as the person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL). *CU*

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CU A third confidential source on August 20, 1963 advised that Clarence Jones was at that time Counsel to Reverend Martin Luther King.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 9/30/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

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

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)
SUBJECT: JAMES BALDWIN
RACIAL MATTERS
SM - C

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, ~~IS (neg)~~

Date Forw... 10/2/63

How Forw... air

By LAC/Jan

see Org Unit

see Destroyed

DECLASSIFIED BY 60094255 SAH/2
ON 2/17/99

CA97-5269

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting a conversation between CLARENCE JONES and JAMES BALDWIN as received by NY 4099-S* on 9/29/63.

Classified by 6972 cep/08
Declassify on: OSDR
2-29-98
395016 JNA

First source is NY 4099-S*.

Classified by 2085 SJ
Declassify on: PADR
5-16-89

The source utilized to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted] LYL, in 1954.

Also used to characterize CLARENCE JONES is NY 4092-S*.

The third source used to characterize [redacted] and the organization "Procept for Peace" is [redacted] RU

b6
b7C
b7D

The information furnished by [redacted] was furnished to SA ARTHUR B. FULTON.

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 9)(RM)
- (1 - 100-407081)(CLARENCE JONES)
- 1 - New York (100-73250)(CLARENCE JONES)
- 1 - New York

62-108763

OCT 1 1963

c.c. WGS:bca
(8)

ST-10A

REC-10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SUBV CONTROL~~

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M. Per _____

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

The letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" due to the extreme sensitive nature of NY 4099-S*, The unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source and thereby impair investigation of subversive matters, which could have an injurious effect to the national defense.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
September 30, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

James Baldwin

On September 29, 1963, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that James Baldwin (Negro author) on the same date, discussed with Clarence Jones, problems he is having with [redacted]

10/26/60

[redacted] Baldwin stated that [redacted] and [redacted] have been "camping on his doorstep" and watching people enter and leave his residence and have even threatened him.

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Baldwin stated that [redacted] came to his office and told him they had Photostats of documents indicating that there may be some "money involved", then showed Baldwin that they are authorized to represent Baldwin in his planned "rent strike".

[redacted] said they had a note which he, Baldwin, had written from the stage of a church during a rally in which he, Baldwin, agreed to pay [redacted] to handle the "rent strike" activities.

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b7C

*367 VOT-1A8
9-29-63
888551088
5-16-88*

~~SECRET~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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.

~~SECRET~~

James Baldwin

Baldwin told Jones that they had threatened that if he did not pay for the printing of the "leaflets" that they would present this material and other damaging information to the police. Baldwin said he agreed to meet with them at [redacted] at 10:00 p.m. and wanted Jones to accompany him.

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b7c

Jones agreed to accompany Baldwin to his meeting with [redacted]. Jones then contacted [redacted] 10th Precinct, New York City Police Department and told him that [redacted] and [redacted] were to extort money from his client and that he and his client were to meet with them tonight. [redacted] asked that Jones and his client meet with him so that he could accompany them to the meeting with [redacted].

As of July 3, 1963, Clarence Jones was the General Counsel for The Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

The second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as the person whom he knew during late 1953 or early, 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

James Baldwin

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 16, 1963, that [redacted] a Negro male youth, who is a race driver and [redacted] a young Negro author are both members of an organization known as "Procept for Peace". This organization is a new well financed group in New York City in the integration movement. The group appears to favor civil rights and integration but source feels that this group advocates violence and their true aim is to disrupt integration.

b6
b7C

The August 2, 1963 edition of the "New York Mirror", a daily newspaper, published in New York City, contained an article on page 2, related to arrests at various sites in New York City being picketed by civil rights groups. This article reflected that one Arthur Meynard, age 25, Negro, who gave his address as "Africa", was arrested and charged with felonious assault, for scuffling with a police officer at the construction site of a downstate medical center at Brooklyn, New York. A scuffle occurred when the police seized four cartons of eggs apparently for pelting police, according to the article.

[redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised on August 16, 1963, that "Procept for Peace" began operating in New York City during the past week and travels to civil rights demonstrations and gatherings where they offer to assist in picketing for a fee of one dollar.

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 3, 1963

FROM Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- (Attn:)
- 1 - Mr. Phillips
- 1 - Mr. Morley

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: "THE FIRE NEXT TIME"
BY JAMES BALDWIN

Subject book, published in 1963 by The Dial Press, Inc., New York City, consists of two articles by Baldwin which were previously published in magazines. Both articles strongly advocate integration.

I. "My Dungeon Shook" James

In this brief article Baldwin compares Harlem living conditions where he was reared to those described by Charles Dickens existing in London over 100 years ago. Today, with integration, Baldwin says the Negroes must force the whites to stop fleeing from reality and begin to change those conditions.

II. "Down at the Cross" (originally published under the title "Letter from a Region in My Mind")

This lengthy article again mentions Baldwin's past life in Harlem. He had been a preacher on occasion (no mention of being ordained) until he became disillusioned with Christianity. He refers to Christ as a "disreputable sunbaked Hebrew." Baldwin continues: "If the concept of God has any validity or any use, it can only be to make us larger, freer, and more loving. If God cannot do this, then it is time we got rid of Him." Baldwin does not say how. Baldwin does not regard the Negro as inferior to the whites and says the only thing the white man has that the Negro needs is power. He contends the blacks and whites need each other if we are to become a nation and if integration is to be achieved. If the relatively conscious whites and blacks do not falter in their duty to work toward integration, he says, it may be possible to end the racial nightmare. If, on the other hand, they do not try everything to achieve that goal, then "the fulfillment of that prophesy, re-created from the Bible in song by a slave, is upon us: God gave Noah the rainbow sign, no more water, the fire next time!"

The Director and the Bureau are not mentioned in the book.
 1 - 100-3-116 (CPUSA, Negro Question
 Communist Influence in Racial Matters)

62-108763

JFM:m1s

(7)

59 OCT 30 1963

EX-114

REC-5 62-108763-17

3 OCT 18 1963

INT. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-16-89 BY SP8 BJS/BJG

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-116

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: "THE FIRE NEXT TIME"
BY JAMES BALDWIN
62-108763

Bureau files indicate Baldwin, who was born in 1924 in New York City, has been very active and vocal in the integration movement and his writings deal primarily with that situation. He has lent his name to subversive causes and has been critical of the Director. He has not been investigated.

ACTION:

None. File.

AS

WGS

Ch

*✓ Jpu
5/10/4*

TRUE COPY

[Redacted]

October 24, 1963

b6
b7C

get 1-1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-16-89 BY 257 BTJ/af

Dear Mr. Hoover:

There are quite a few things that come to ones
mind these days, and one is, who will be chief after you retire?
Do you have a trained man who is not a liberal minded fellow
to step in?

Then too, is it a true fact that the founder of the
NAACP died a full fledged communist? or is this propaganda?

Also, I wonder about this fellow James Baldwin who
writes for "The Worker." An evangelist who spoke at our church kept
quoting him. Are you allowed to tell us if a man is a known communist?

Thank you, and know one thing, you have been the one
big hope for our future for a long time. It worries us to see time go
by and retirement nearing for you.

Yours truly,

[Redacted]

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b7C

*ITC
10-29-63
ack
10-20-63
SCF:ndw
mmp*

162-108763

REC-16

25 NOV 4 1963

EX

[Handwritten signature]

October 24, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

b6
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-16-89 BY 258 STJ/af

Dear Mr. Hoover:

There are quite a few things that come to ones mind these days, and one is, who will be chief after you retire? Do you have a trained man who is not a liberal minded fellow to step in?

Then too, is it a true fact that the founder of the NAACP died a full fledged communist? or is this propaganda?

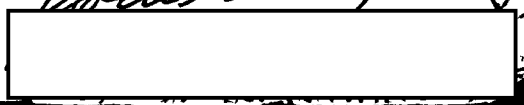
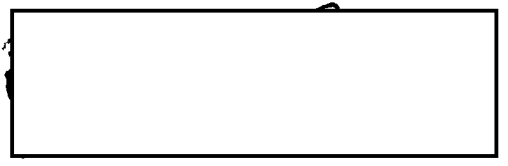
Also, I wonder about this fellow James Baldwin who writes for "The Worker". An evangelist who spoke at our church kept quoting him. Are you allowed to tell us if a man is a known communist?

Thank you, and know one thing, you have been the one big hope for our future for a long time. It worries us to see time go by and return leaving for you.

Yours truly,

b6
b7c

10-29-63
10-30-63



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DATE: 10/28/63

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____ b6
Holmes	_____ b7C
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : [Redacted] *JSB*

SUBJECT: JAMES BALDWIN
RACIAL MATTERS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: _____ BY: _____

Reference is made to letter from [Redacted] Office of Security, United States Information Agency (USIA), to the Director dated October 11, 1963. Therein [Redacted] expresses appreciation for receipt of information contained in our memorandum of September 24, 1963, captioned as above and setting forth information indicating that Baldwin contemplated protesting certain deletions made by USIA in a videotape of a round-table discussion concerning the March-on-Washington, August 28, 1963.

In reference letter, [Redacted] points out that Baldwin's remarks were edited because they amounted to attacks on the Director and Senator James Eastland. He pointed out that it is the established policy of the Director of USIA that if any individual is attacked by name on a television program, some answer to the attack, or some statement of a contrary view, must be included. There being none in this instance, such remarks on the part of Baldwin were edited. *S-1(5)(u)*

At the request of the Domestic Intelligence Division, Liaison contacted [Redacted] on October 24, 1963, and requested information as to the nature of Baldwin's remarks regarding the Director. On October 25, [Redacted] furnished the following verbatim excerpt, which remarks were made by Baldwin during a discussion of the Negro problem and obstacles confronting the Negro:

"It will be a matter of attacking really, J. Edgar Hoover, and asking very rude questions such as why the

- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Sullivan
- 1-Mr. Sizoo
- 1-Mr. Baumgardner
- 1-Mr. W. P. Jones
- 1-Liaison
- 1-Mr. McDonnell

WJM:mer (8) *WJM*

DECLASSIFIED BY: [Redacted] ON: [Redacted]
1-29-80
Per USIA Memo
09-18-90
29909

Classified by [Redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 5-17-80
EX-17-80
NOV 5 1963

60 NOV 14 1963

~~SECRET~~

PERS. REC. UNIT

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: JAMES BALDWIN
RACIAL MATTERS
SECURITY MATTER - C

FBI can find a 'junkie' but cannot find a man who bombs the homes of Negro leaders in the deep south. They still have not found anyone. These are the questions that one has to be confronted with now. One has got to deal with the fact that if you liberate Negroes in the ghettos of harlem, you have to change New York City."

ACTION:

None. The above is submitted for information and no further action is deemed warranted.

Jal *W&S* *V.* *D* *JA*

~~SECRET~~

REC-16

162-108763, 8

101

October 30, 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-16-89 BY 207251

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

I have read your letter of October 24th.

While I would like to be of service, information contained in the files of the FBI is confidential and available for official use only pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

You may wish to know, I have made no plans to retire. On the contrary, it is my desire to remain in my present capacity as long as I can be of service to our country.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information concerning James Baldwin, author, is well-known to the Bureau in connection with his communist front and integration activities. He has in the past blamed Mr. Hoover for the racial strife in Alabama.

JCF:rls
(3)

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

NOV 8 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OCT 30 4 49 PM '63
FBI
READING ROOM

REC'D - DEPT OF JUSTICE
OCT 30 1963

b6
b7c

b6
b7c

BB. JCF

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 62-108763)

DATE: 12/9/63

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

SUBJECT: JAMES BALDWIN
SM-C

Card filed
Cards sent 00
12/10/63
HAW

*MAKE RI - A card.
- 10A
JHB
d*

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name James Baldwin	
Aliases James Arthur Baldwin	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communist <input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Socialist League <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Race Negro
Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Date of Birth 8/2/24	Place of Birth New York, New York
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address) UNKNOWN <i>writer, from residence</i>	
Key Facility Data Geographical Reference Number _____ Interested Agencies _____	
Residence Address 81 Haratio St. UNKNOWN <i>New York, New York</i> 470 West End Avenue <i>New York, New York</i>	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-16-89 BY [signature]

REC-22 62-908763 11
DEC 11 1963

EX-102

2 DEC 12 1963
REGISTERED MAIL

022780

M.F. Row

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 10, 1963

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland *JFB*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. W. P. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Haack

SUBJECT: JAMES A. BALDWIN
SECURITY MATTER - C
RACIAL MATTERS

In connection with a summary of information in Bureau files on Baldwin the Director inquired, "Is Baldwin on our Security Index?"

Baldwin's name is included in the Reserve Index (special group of individuals who will receive priority consideration with respect to investigation and/or other action following apprehension of Security Index subjects). Although Baldwin's name is not now in the Security Index, New York has this case under active investigation and, among other things, his Security Index status will be evaluated.

ACTION:

This is submitted in accordance with the Director's request. New York is being followed closely.

62-108763

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY SP2 BTJ/awes

EX-102

IDH:cad
(7) *wj*

REC 33

62-108763-12

12 DEC 20 1963

66 DEC 26 1963

*Let 10/11/63
12/18/63
WPS:cad*

REC 10

15 13
SUBV. CONTROL

Expedite
Included in Security Index
12/19/63-104

Haack
[Signature]

[Handwritten notes]

SAC, New York (100-146553)

December 18, 1963

Director, FBI (62-108763)

1 - Mr. Higgins
1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Jones

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

g/p
Rerep SA James D. Brody dated 12/11/63 at New York and your FD-122a of same date.

A review of the material in Bureau files concerning captioned subject as well as the information contained in the summary report of SA Brody clearly depicts subject as a dangerous individual who could be expected to commit acts inimical to the national defense and public safety of the United States in time of an emergency. Consequently, his name is being included in the Security Index and Security Index cards will be forwarded to your office.

Transmitted herewith are copies of pages 18 and 19 and copies of new page 19a which should be included in SA Brody's report. The material which has been added consists of statements made by Baldwin indicative of his dangerousness. It is possible that other statements made by him of a like nature have been published and you should thoroughly review the files of your office for any additional information of this nature.

The attention of the Washington Field Office is directed to Washington Field Office airtel dated 6/12/61 captioned "CORE, Racial Matters, Free Bus Racial Matters," Washington Field file 100-35588, and to Washington Field Office airtels dated 3/23/61 and 4/4/61 captioned "Witness for Peace, IS-C," and "Witness for Peace, Information Concerning-Security Matter," respectively, Washington Field file 100-38632. These files contain information concerning public appearances made by Baldwin in the Washington, D. C., area and statements attributed to him. Washington Field should review this material thoroughly for any information regarding inflammatory statements or statements made by Baldwin of a violent nature.

t
6-44 62-108763-113

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Enclosures - 9

2 - Washington Field (Enclosures-6)

WPJ:cad
(8)

DEC 24 1963

RIZ
ENCLOSURE
JPB/100

MAILED 3
DEC 18 1963
COMM-FBI

25 DEC 19 1963
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY [signature]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to New York
RE: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
62-108763

A review of Bureau files also indicates that New York Division is in possession of additional information concerning Baldwin which should be incorporated in a report. New York teletype dated November 29, 1963, captioned "CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, IS - C," contained information indicating Baldwin was to fly to Washington, D. C., on November 29, 1963, to appear at a conference to be held at Howard University under the sponsorship of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. It should be ascertained whether Baldwin did, in fact, appear at this conference and whether any statements were made by him at the conference of an inflammatory nature. New York report dated November 16, 1961, captioned "Monroe Defense Committee, IS - Miscellaneous," New York file 100-146353, contains information regarding Baldwin's sponsorship of the Monroe Defense Committee which should be incorporated in a report. New York airtel dated January 29, 1963, captioned "William Worthy, IS - Cuba," New York file 100-114769, contains information concerning Baldwin's participation in picketing in protest against the Anti-Defamation League's "Democratic Legacy Award" to President Kennedy. This information should also be included in a report.

NY 100-146553

and on September 22, 1963, at Foley Square, New York City, in front of the United States Court House. The former meeting was sponsored by the newly formed "Artists' and Writers' Committee for Justice," and the latter meeting was sponsored by the March on Washington Committee. In his speeches at these meetings, BALDWIN called for a break by the Negroes from the Republican and Democratic parties, and suggested the possibility of a 3rd party being formed to further the "Negro revolution."

The June 3, 1963, issue of "Newsweek" magazine carried an article captioned "Kennedy and Baldwin; the Gulf," which reports on an informal discussion between Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, BURKE MARSHALL, Civil Rights Chief of the Department of Justice, JAMES BALDWIN and several of BALDWIN's acquaintances, which meeting was held at the apartment of JOSEPH P. KENNEDY in New York City.

According to the article, a 2½ hour informal discussion took place, and on one occasion a young freedom rider waggled a finger in the face of Attorney General KENNEDY and informed him he would not take up arms against Cuba.

The article further relates that BALDWIN, when interviewed, in his apartment in New York City, stated "He (Attorney General KENNEDY) was surprised to hear there were Negroes who wouldn't fight for their country." BALDWIN continued, "How many Negroes would fight to free Cuba when they can't be freed themselves?"

At the above meeting, which was held on May 24, 1963, BALDWIN reportedly told the Attorney General that he would not think of fighting for the United States if the United States got into a war and that he was thinking of getting guns and starting to shoot white people.

62-108763-13

- 18 -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY [signature]

ENCLOSURE

NY 100-146553

"The New York Times" issue of May 13, 1963, contained an article which stated that JAMES BALDWIN who was in Los Angeles on May 12, 1963, for integration rallies, had cabled Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY blaming J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI, Senator JAMES EASTLAND, Democrat of Mississippi, and President KENNEDY for the turmoil in Birmingham, Alabama.

"The New York Times" issue of February 4, 1962, carried an article reflecting that a pledge to defy any United States ban of shipments of medicine and food to Cuba was made on February 3, 1962, by a group of 19 United States citizens.

In a letter to President KENNEDY, the group warned that it would "feel compelled" to send food and medical supplies to Cubans if Washington, "misguidedly" banned such exports.

Among the signers of this letter was JAMES BALDWIN.

The November 6, 1963, issue of the "Washington Daily News," a daily newspaper in Washington, D. C. carried an article concerning a civil rights conference held at Howard University, Washington, D. C., on November 5, 1963. Among those participating at this conference was JAMES BALDWIN concerning whom the article made the following statement "Mr. Baldwin dropped several veiled hints of future trouble. 'I wonder how long we can endure--stand and not fight back,' he said at one point. At another, he said he knew of 'Many...even members of my own family' who would 'think nothing of picking up arms tomorrow.'" The article also states that BALDWIN advocates the use of the general strike as a means to achieve civil rights.

The "New York Herald Tribune" of September 29, 1963, contains an article dealing with plans of Negro civil rights leaders to hold mass meetings in New York to mourn the six Negro children killed in Birmingham, Alabama. The article indicates that BALDWIN bitterly criticized the Kennedy Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their alleged "lack of action" following the bombing of the church in

NY 100-146553

Birmingham in which four Negro girls were killed. The article continued "He (Baldwin) said the mass meetings Sunday would serve 'as a warning, but not a threat, that Negroes in America, since the Birmingham atrocities, are dangerously on the edge of violence, violence that could erupt in Birmingham and spread across this Nation.'"

On June 30, 1963, the "Miami News," a local Miami, Florida, newspaper reported that a Negro writer who they described as "The angry young man of American literature," James Baldwin, warned that there are a lot of angry young people among his race and their tempers are wearing thin, and that the self-control which Negro integrationists use in their non-violence campaign for equality is reaching the breaking point. The article further reported Baldwin as stating that obstruction to the passage of President Kennedy's civil rights legislation in Congress could well be the spark to touch off widespread rioting.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" of September 27, 1963, contained an Associated Press article dated New York September 25th which states that Baldwin termed the appointment by President Kennedy of Kenneth C. Royall and Earl H. Blaik as peacemakers in Birmingham was "cynical." The article also quoted Baldwin as saying "We must make the establishment afraid of us."

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

In Memoriam, One Sunday Later

THE MOURNING NATION

By Terry Smith
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

Tens of thousands throughout the nation mourned the death of the four Negro girls in Birmingham in memorial rallies yesterday in scores of cities.

One week after the bombing of the Birmingham church, they gathered to express the troubled conscience of a nation. In New York there were rallies in four boroughs,

drawing a total of 10,000 people. They gathered on the steps of the Federal Courthouse in Foley Square, on the lawn at Addisleigh Park in Queens, in front of the Bronx County Courthouse, and marched for three-quarters of a mile through Brooklyn's Brownsville section. In solemn unison, whites and Negroes sang and prayed and listened together.

The sadness and anger over the death of the children of Birmingham pervaded other mass meetings. At the Interfaith Day observance on the Central Park Mall, most of the speakers, including Mayor Wagner, referred to "the senseless slaughter of the children of Birmingham in the midst of worship."

The gathering at Foley Square was by far the largest here yesterday. An estimated 7,000 assembled there, crowding an area, normally deserted on a Sunday afternoon. About 200 police, including a mounted patrol, were on hand, but the crowd was calm.

Twice the crowd sang the "hymn of the revolution, 'We Shall Overcome,' and their voices echoed off the pillars and walls that enclose the square.

Starting at 3:15 p. m., a variety of speakers addressed the crowd from a platform at the foot of the sweeping stairs of the Federal building.

Their theme was the same, but their ideas were different.

Bayard Rustin, deputy director of last month's march on Washington, urged a sit-down "in the elevators and offices of the Department of Justice in 100 cities throughout the country."

"We will make it so difficult to operate, they'll have to us," he said.

James Baldwin, Negro author, repeated his argument that no Christmas shopping should be done by Americans this year because "we have lost the right to be called a Christian nation."

"I'm serious about this," he said, "for two reasons: one, this nation should be in mourning for the foreseeable future, and; two, this Christian nation may never have read the Bible but they understand the money."

James Farmer, head of the Congress of Racial Equality, accused the Department of Justice and the President of "inactivity."

"They must share the blame with that poor demented fool who threw the bomb," he said.

Norman Thomas, the 77-year-old Socialist, told the audience, "It was keenly ashamed I was a white American last Sunday when I heard of that despicable bombing. But some of the

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Set me have sum -
maison Rustin Baldwin
Farmer + Jackson
The Washington Post and
Times Herald

REC-13

62-108763

DEC 24 1963

- The Washington Daily News
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
- New York Mirror
- New York Daily News
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The World Journal
- National Observer
- World

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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blame falls on you Negroes because you didn't wake up and act earlier."

"I am the most defeated man in this country," said the six-time Presidential candidate, Mr. Thomas, "but I still believe in fighting for a thing like this. Use your vote, use your vote to change a government where a man like Eastland, (Mississippi Senator) is on a committee that approves judges."

Blyden Jackson, the young Negro co-ordinator of the rally, which had the support of most civil rights organizations in the city, spoke briefly and called for the arrest of Gov. Wallace of Alabama.

"Instead of us filling up the jails with black folk," he said, "let's put a few bad white folk in jail."

Theodore Bikel, folksinger and actor, appeared at the head of a contingent of about 120 actors, singers and

dancers. He was dressed entirely in black, including his shirt and tie. "I was born a second-class citizen," he said, "and I won't be happy until others get out of that classification."

Malcolm X, leader of the militant Black Muslims, attended the rally. He disapproved of the number of white people in the audience. "A cup of coffee is strong when it is black," he said. "When you mix it with cream it only dilutes it."

About 1,000 persons assembled in the Bronx, wearing armbands and carrying wreaths and four mock coffins. They gathered at E. 161st St. and Washington Ave., and marched to the steps of the Bronx County Courthouse, eight blocks away. Several speakers addressed them during a 30-minute ceremony. At the close, most of the audience

boarded 10 waiting buses and rode to join the rally at Foley Square.

In Queens, an estimated 3,000 gathered in the park at Merrick and Linden Bldgs. in St. Albans. Small coffins were on the platform, covered with American flags. The audience joined in an "act of dedication," pledging to mourn and remember the children of Birmingham.

Negro leaders announced they would boycott stores on Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, beginning Oct. 7 as part of a selective buying program to apply pressure against alleged discrimination at the Rochdale Village housing construction site.

In Brooklyn, 4,000 Negroes and whites marched from Christopher and Pitkin Aves. for three-quarters of a mile through the Brownsville section to the Betsy Head Memorial Playground at Dumont and Hopkinson Aves.

There they heard the Rev. S. R. Johnson Jr., pastor of Bethlehem Baptist Church, 327 Powell St.; Abe Stark, president of the City Council; and Fred Young, president of the Brownsville division of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, deplore the Birmingham bombing. Resolutions were adopted condemning Gov. Wallace and urging President Kennedy to exert "the full moral authority of his office" to end the crisis.

Throughout the country, from the Space Needle in Seattle to Lafayette Square in Washington, the dead children were mourned.



Herald Tribune photo by MORRIS WARMAN

SPEAKING OUT—James Baldwin exhorting a crowd of nearly 7,000 at Foley Square yesterday during a rally held to mourn the death of four Negro girls in Birmingham last Sunday. Behind Mr. Baldwin, without a hat, is Norman Thomas, and at right looking up at the speaker, is James Farmer, the national director of CORE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

King

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
DeLoach	
Evans	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: September 24, 1963

FROM : G. H. Scatterday *GH*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: JAMES L. FARMER; BAYARD RUSTIN;
BLYDEN B. JACKSON, JR.; JAMES BALDWIN
RACIAL MATTERS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP-8 BTJ/ag*
5/17/89

The "New York Herald Tribune" in its issue of 9/23/63 contained an article entitled "In Memoriam, One Sunday Later" in which it mentioned that tens of thousands throughout the nation mourned the death of four Negro girls in Birmingham in memorial rallies in scores of cities. There was an estimated 7,000 persons assembled at Foley Square in New York City, which assemblage was addressed by a variety of speakers, including Farmer, Rustin, Jackson and Baldwin. Regarding this article, a request was made for summaries containing information concerning these four individuals. Summaries are as follows:

JAMES L. FARMER

Farmer was born 1/12/20 at Marshall, Texas, is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and currently resides in New York City. He has been connected for many years with organizations dealing with racial matters and in 1941, at the time he helped form the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), he was employed as secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. He left this position in 1945 to work as an organizer with the Upholsterers International Union in Philadelphia. From 1948 to 1950 he was a free-lance lecturer on racial relations and thereafter for five years was employed as student field secretary for the League for Industrial Democracy in New York. In 1959 he was appointed program director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in New York and in February, 1961, he was appointed to his present position as director of CORE.

Farmer is an advocate of nonviolent resistance in racial matters. His strategy for fighting discrimination by peaceful means was accepted as a basis in the formation of the first CORE group in Chicago. Farmer was one of thirteen freedom riders aboard the Greyhound bus which was burned in Anniston, Alabama, in May, 1961, during rioting touched off by CORE's testing of segregated bus station facilities.

- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland

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File 62-108763
(Baldwin)
SUBV. CONT.
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100-433741
100-440454
100-158790
105-34074-34

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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: James L. Farmer, Et Al.

In May and June, 1961, he was arrested by local officers in Jackson, Mississippi, and charged with "breach of peace." He was subsequently tried and convicted in Jackson on 1/24/62 and sentenced to four months in jail and a \$200 fine.

It is noted that Bureau files reveal Farmer has been interviewed on numerous occasions by Bureau Agents and has always been cooperative. Likewise, he has voluntarily furnished information concerning racial matters to various field offices of the Bureau.

Subsequent to his experience in Jackson, Mississippi, he has continued the work of CORE in other areas in the South without letup.

During August, 1963, Farmer was again arrested in connection with demonstrations at Plaquemine, Louisiana. In early September he was found guilty in municipal court, Plaquemine, on charges of disturbing the peace and obstructing streets and sidewalks and was fined \$100 or thirty days on each charge. The attorneys for Farmer appealed this conviction.

Our files contain no information indicating possible subversive action or association on the part of Farmer.
(100-225892-624)

BAYARD RUSTIN

Rustin was born 3/17/13 at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and was educated at Wilberforce University and the City College of New York. He is an ardent pacifist and has been affiliated with a number of pacifist-type organizations. He has been active in numerous picket lines, demonstrations and other agitations protesting military conscription and racial segregation.

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: James L. Farmer, Et Al.

Rustin was a member of the American Student Union in 1939, which has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He is a self-admitted former member of the Young Communist League from 1936 to 1941. He publicly admitted in 1950 that he had been a member of the Communist Party but was no longer so affiliated. Rustin, among others, was listed as an "impartial observer" at the Communist Party, USA, national convention in 1957.

He is active in a leadership position with the War Resisters League and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. From 1956 through 1960 he was secretary to Martin Luther King, Jr., and in 1962 was assistant secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He was the deputy director of the committee planning the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, D. C.

Rustin was investigated by the Bureau for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1940 when he refused to comply with the provisions of the Act on grounds of alleged conscientious objection. On 2/17/44 he pleaded guilty to an indictment charging violation of the above Act and was sentenced to three years imprisonment. He was conditionally released from prison on 6/11/46. He was arrested by the New York City Police Department in 1946 for offering to commit a lewd or indecent act; disposition not known. In 1953 in Los Angeles, California, he was arrested for lewd vagrancy and was convicted and sentenced to sixty days imprisonment. During the period 1948 to 1953 Rustin was arrested for such charges as disorderly conduct in New York City; violation of local bus laws in Raleigh, North Carolina; and picketing the French Embassy in Washington, D. C.

He has adopted a militant integration approach stating that he now believes his former passive resistance has been unproductive.
(100-158790; 100-106670)

BLYDEN B. JACKSON, JR.

Jackson was born in June, 1936, at New Haven, Connecticut. We investigated him during 1963 based on information indicating his membership in the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), which has been cited by the Attorney General. In 1961 he was president of the New Haven chapter of CORE.

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: James L. Farmer, Et Al.

Jackson has been arrested on several occasions while participating in CORE "sit-ins." Informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he was a member of the SWP; however, he has denied this although he did admit that he was a member for a short time of the New York chapter of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) during 1962. He has attended numerous meetings of the SWP and has attended educational classes and forums of this organization. He has also participated in many other Negro organizations including attendance of meetings of the Nation of Islam (NOI). On several occasions, Bureau Agents have interviewed him and he has furnished information regarding the activities of the NOI. He claims that he does not agree with the policies of the NOI as he is in favor of the integration of whites and Negroes, which is in contrast to the NOI philosophy.

We have an arrest record concerning him from the New Haven, Connecticut, police in which he was charged in April, 1962, with giving false information and possession of a revolver. The facts of this case were that following a domestic quarrel with his wife, she shot him in the chest and thereafter he advised police that three young hoodlums had accosted him and shot him. Subsequent investigation revealed that his wife had done the shooting. In June, 1962, he was arrested by the New York City Police Department for felonious assault and again in August, 1963, for obstructing an officer and disorderly conduct. No dispositions are shown for any of these arrests.

Our investigation has revealed that although he was married some years ago and has two children, he deserted his wife and has been living with various other women, including white women, in New York City. A warrant for his arrest was outstanding in 1962 for failure to support his wife. As of April, 1963, he was receiving psychiatric treatments at Bellevue Hospital in New York.

He continues to be active in racial matters but has not continued his activities with the SWP.

We have discontinued any contact with Jackson in view of his instability and unsavory background. (100-440454)

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: James L. Farmer, Et Al.

~~JAMES BALDWIN~~

Summary

FOREIGN

We have not investigated Baldwin. Our files show that he is a Negro author born in August, 1924, New York City. He received numerous fellowships and awards for his work as magazine editor which enabled him to live and write abroad for approximately eight years during the 1950s. He has become rather well-known due to his writings which deal primarily with the relationship between whites and Negroes.

In 1960 he sponsored an advertisement of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and was identified as one of its prominent members. This group is a pro-Castro propaganda organization in the United States. In 1961 he sponsored a news release from the Carl Braden Clemency Appeal Committee distributed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, an organization cited as communist by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). Braden was a communist convicted of contempt of the HCUA. In 1961 he sponsored a rally to abolish the HCUA. In 1962 Baldwin signed a clemency petition for Junius Scales, a communist convicted under the Smith Act.

Baldwin has been extremely active in organizations supporting integration and in 1961 he reportedly stated that a period of revolution confronted the world and only in revolution could the problems of the United States be solved. He has advocated abolishment of capital punishment and has criticized the Director stating that Mr. Hoover "is not a lawgiver nor is there any reason to suppose him to be a particularly profound student of human nature. He is a law-enforcement officer. It is appalling that in this capacity he not only opposes the trend of history among civilized nations, but uses his enormous power and prestige to corroborate the blindest and basest instincts of the retaliatory mob."

"Time" magazine in May, 1963, described Baldwin as "a nervous, slight, almost fragile figure, filled with frets and fears. He is effeminate in manner, drinks considerably, smokes cigarettes in chains and he often loses his audience with overblown arguments."

In an interview-type of article in the May, 1963, issue of "Mademoiselle," he said with reference to the subject of homosexuality, "American males are the only people I've ever encountered in the world who are willing to go on the needle before they'll go to bed with each other. Because they're afraid of this, they don't know how to go to bed with women either. I've known people who literally died out of this panic. I don't know what homosexual means any more, and Americans don't either...If you fall in love with a boy, you fall in love with a boy. The fact that Americans consider it a disease says more about them than it says about homosexuality."

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: James L. Farmer, Et Al.

He has indicated publicly that he feels the Attorney General and the President have been ineffective in dealing with discrimination and in this connection has urged the removal of the Director.
(157-6-34-78; 62-108763)

By memorandum dated 5/28/63 the Director indicated that the Attorney General had called and related a conversation he had had with James Baldwin, whom he considered a "nut." The Attorney General advised that the whole conversation started by Baldwin making two determinations: (1) Wouldn't think of fighting for the United States if the United States got into a war and (2) Thinking of getting guns and starting to shoot white people. The Attorney General indicated that Baldwin "is an important figure in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)" and commented that the Negroes look up to this sort of leadership as the Negroes have no outstanding leaders with the exception of Martin Luther King. (100-439190-47)

ACTION:

This is for the Director's information.

It should be noted that all of the information set forth above concerning these individuals has been furnished to the Department over the past several months.

Rosen
Sp
✓
Is Baldwin on our Security Index?
H

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile 62-108763) DATE: DEC 11 1963

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM-C

Jm

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1/11/64
Wes

It is recommended that a "Section A" Reserve Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/89 BY 2088 JTG/af

The "Section A" Reserve Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN			
Aliases			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alien	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party		
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify)			
Date of birth 8/2/24	Place of birth New York, NY	Race N	Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address) Self-employed writer from residence			
Key Facility Data			
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility	
Interested Agencies		DEC 12 1963	
Residence Address Apartment 6, 470 West End Ave., NY			

2-Bureau
1-New York

JDB:rdu
(3)
58 JAN 1 1964

REGISTERED MAIL

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EX-101
62-108763-16

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DEC 15 12 03 PM '63

EX-101
SUBV. CONTROL

31

NY 100-146553

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN is a well-known author and leader in the civil rights movement in this country. He has had the following activity:

Sponsor of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee;
April, 1960

Addressed public meeting of National Lawyers
Guild; October, 1963

Signed clemency appeal for CARL BRADEN, identified
as CP member; August, 1961

Signed appeal for U.S. to cease intervention in
Vietnam; July, 1963

Signed ad calling for abolishing HCUA; February, 1962.

In view of the above, it is recommended that BALDWIN be placed on the Reserve Index A.

ADDENDUM: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, 12/17/63, WPJ:cad

Baldwin has also made numerous inflammatory statements and statements critical of the FBI and the administrations handling of civil rights matters. At a meeting which Baldwin and others had with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in New York City in May, 1963, Baldwin reportedly told the Attorney General he would not think of fighting for the United States if the United States got into a war and that he was thinking of getting guns and starting to shoot white people. Baldwin has also made such statements as "We must make the establishment afraid of us." and that he knew of "Many...even members of my own family who would think nothing of picking up arms tomorrow." At a civil rights conference held at Howard University, Washington, D. C., on November 5, 1963, Baldwin made

NY 100-146553

several veiled hints of future trouble according to an article in the November 6 issue of the "Washington Daily News." In criticizing the FBI's investigation of civil rights matters Baldwin stated "I blame J. Edgar Hoover for events in Alabama. Negroes have no cause to have faith in the FBI." and "...first of all you have to get Eastland out of Congress and get rid of the power that he wields. You've got to get rid of J. Edgar Hoover and the power that he wields. If you could get rid of just those two men or modify their power there would be a great deal more hope...." Baldwin also contributed to a book captioned "A Quarter Century of Un-Americana" which contains articles and cartoons severely ridiculing the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the McCarran Act and the FBI.

FBI

Date: 10/10/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ⁽¹⁾
JAMES BALDWIN (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)
SUBJECT: CPUSA,
NEGRO QUESTION,
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
ReNYtel 10/10/63.

G. J. Rock
H. J. ...
W. J. ...
G. M. ...
P. J. ...

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 8 copies of a LHM dated 10/10/63, containing information that Clarence Jones is spending too much time on the Civil Rights Movement and plans to get out of the Civil Rights Field and quit the Ghandi Society. He stated that he intends to devote his time to the practice of law.

Indices of the NYO negative on THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, who is to be JIM BALDWIN's new attorney.

JIMMY BALDWIN

The first source used in the LHM is NY 4099-S*.

The second source used to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted] in 1954.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY 0882/STJ/af

REC 5 OCT-46

RECORDED
SECRET

This memorandum has been classified because it contains information from NY 4099-S*. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to racial situation in the New York area and Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable positions of the informants in furnishing information of this nature.

- 3-Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM) SURE
- 1-New York (100-37250) (CLARENCE JONES)
- 1-New York (100-) (JAMES BALDWIN)

2-New York
JGS:ckm

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

61 OCT 25 1963
C. Wick

Let to NY
10-16-63 SFP: [Signature]

INT. SEC.

ORIGINAL FILED 100-3-116
b6
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b7D



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
October 10, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NY 100-151548

Communist Party, United States of
America (CPUSA)
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On October 10, 1963, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which indicated that on that date, Clarence Jones told [redacted] that he had been spending too much time on the Civil Rights Movement. Jones said that he had been critical of Jimmy Baldwin's activities, and he mentioned that Jimmy's sexual propensities are known. Jones said that he is getting out of the Civil Rights Field and quitting the Gandhi Society. He stated that he intends to engage in the regular practice of law. Jones indicated that he also planned to get out of the entertainment field. He mentioned that Jimmy was to come to the office to arrange for the transfer of his files. He stated that the new lawyer for Baldwin would be Ted Kupferman with offices at 500 5th Avenue and residence at 140 East 76th Street. Jim. Baldwin is a Negro author.

b6
b7c

As of September 15, 1963, Clarence Jones was the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, he identified a photograph of Clarence

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BJJ/af
ON 5-17-89

~~SECRET~~

Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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.

~~SECRET~~

CPUSA
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 2 -
~~SECRET~~

Cancelled

DEC 20 1963

SAC, New York (100-146553)

December 19, 1963

Director, FBI (62-108763)

1 - Mr. Higgins

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

"Reserve Index card canceled."
12/19/63
Hick

ReBulet 12/18/63.

Since subject has been included in the Security Index, his Section A Reserve Index card at the Bureau has been canceled. You are requested to take similar action with the Section A Reserve Index card in your possession.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/16/83 BY [signature]

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HPH:cad

AAA
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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M. E. Row

69 JAN 2 1964
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12/16/63

AIRTEL

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-384660)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2CLC/KLS/SK
ON 12/11/95

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107419)

JAMES BALDWIN

SUBJECT: EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
IS - C: ISA of 1950
(OO: NY)

b6
b7C
b7D

Forwarded herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the 12/13/63 dinner of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. The first source is [redacted] (X)U

The following sources furnished the characterizations of the individuals listed below:

Second source [redacted] (X)U
Third source [redacted]
Fourth source [redacted]
Fifth source [redacted]
Sixth source [redacted] JAMES BALDWIN

The statement in the letterhead memorandum made by [redacted] pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY, has been furnished to the Secret Service in New York City.

- 4 - Bureau (100-384660) (Encls. 12) (RM)
- 1 - [redacted] (100-2-104-34) (CPUSA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) (X)U (41)
- 1 - NY 100-129202 (CPUSA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-107419 (41)

MEM:mjc
(8)

Classified by 697288
Declassify on: OADR
2-1-90
84-301634

Classified by SP2/SK
Declassify on: OADR
5-18-89
100-134431
and copy into
reading room

162-108763
NOT RECORDED
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JAN 10 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-384660-752

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-107419

Under the Counterintelligence Program it is urged that this statement of BOB DYLAN, made at this meeting, be brought to the attention of all the Bureau's contacts in the mass media field so that proper publicity will be given to DYLAN, who by means of his folksinging, has the ability to have some communication with American youth. In addition, publicity of this sort will point up the type organization Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is to honor an individual of DYLAN's mentality. With the large number of persons in attendance, the NYO does not believe that the security of any informant would be in jeopardy.

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~confidential~~" inasmuch as the disclosure of the information furnished by the fourth and sixth sources, informants of continuing value, could possibly result in identification of informants and thus impair the national defense interest of the country.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
December 16, 1963

Bureau 100-324650

Re: Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

A source advised on December 16, 1963, that on the evening of December 13, 1963, the Tenth Annual Bill of Rights Dinner, sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), was held in the Imperial Ballroom, Americana Hotel, New York City, with approximately 1500 persons in attendance.

A characterization of the ECLC is contained in the appendix hereto.

The affair was opened by Corliss Lamont, who introduced Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, a recent recipient of an award from President Lyndon B. Johnson, who cut the cake commemorating the 172nd anniversary of the Bill of Rights and the 12th anniversary of the ECLC.

On September 28, 1953, Louis Budenz, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication January 13, 1958, testified before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations. In this testimony Budenz stated that Earl Browder, as head of the Communist Party (CP) in the United States, had referred to Corliss Lamont as one of the "four prides" of the CP because Lamont was always ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. Browder made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP in the early 1940's. Budenz also testified that Corliss Lamont was a member of the CP when he, Budenz, was a member.

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2/BJL/SS
ON 5-12-99
and 5-12-99
in accordance with
ECLC 190-134411
Release 190-134411

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

On August 26, 1949, a second source made available a release which was publicized by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), which contained a listing of the sponsors of the ACPFB. The name Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, California Institute of Technology, Berkeley, California, was contained on this list.

Corliss Lamont then introduced John Henry Faulk, the toastmaster of the evening, who, in turn, introduced the first speaker Mrs. Cyrus Eaton, wife of the Ohio Industrialist.

During March, 1944, a third source advised that on the night of February 21, 1944, John Henry Faulk and his wife attended a meeting of the city branch of the CP held in Houston, Texas.

A fourth source on February 13, 1953, reported that Anne K. Eaton, the wife of Cleveland Industrialist Cyrus Eaton in a discussion regarding the association of the Eatons with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, as creating bad publicity for the Eatons, had commented that she trusted the Government of the Soviet Union more than she did the Government of the United States.

Mrs. Cyrus Eaton, in her remarks, stated that the American Negro is achieving the impossible. She stated that the spirit of the Negro is visualized throughout the world and that if we wake up, the American spirit can change the world.

[redacted] then presented the annual "Tom Paine Award" of the ECLC, given annually to the foremost fighter for civil liberties, to the folksinger Bob Dylan.

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- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

Bob Dylan, in his acceptance speech, stated that he saw in Lee Harvey Oswald, "the man who killed the President," things that are in himself. He stated that he doesn't think he would go that far but he isn't sure.

In testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, on August 22, 1951, Clark Foreman was described as a Communist by Louis Budenz, former Managing Editor, "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, which suspended publication January 13, 1958.

A fifth source advised on May 9, 1962, that Bob Dylan, on April 25, 1962, participated in a "Festival Folk and Jazz Concert" which was sponsored by the United States Festival Committee.

A characterization of the United States Festival Committee Incorporated is attached hereto.

Corliss Lamont, in attempting to interpret the statement made by Bob Dylan, stated that he believed that Dylan wanted to say that he felt a feeling of guilt as we all should in causing the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

James Baldwin also spoke at the dinner, at which time he stated that the freedom march in August, 1963, of 250,000 individuals wanted a redress of grievances. He stated that these people wanted to tell this country of their troubles and tell of the troubles of our country. He stated that he has never been afraid of Russia, China or Cuba but he is terrified of this country. He stated that apathy allows thousands of people in the deep South to perish, not only Negroes. He stated that the real victim is the poor white man who does these things because he was told generations ago to do them.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

A sixth source advised on October 19, 1963 that James Baldwin was the principal speaker at a public meeting of the National Lawyers Guild which was held at Town Hall in New York City on October 18, 1963.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

1.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

2.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.

* * *

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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Re: Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Internal Security-C

1. Internal Security Act ^{of 1950}
APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED
(EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)

The third 1961 issue of "World Youth," a publication of World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), reported that the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) took place at Helsinki, Finland, on February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki, in 1962. At the meeting, the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada, the United States, as well as representatives of WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, DANNY RUBIN, National Youth Director, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), advised that CP districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A pamphlet issued by the USFC described the program for the Festival and advised that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki Festival. The USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the United States Committee to administer United States participation in the Festival.

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On August 20, 1963, a second source reported the USFC Post Office Box 172, Highbridge Station, Bronx 52, New York, had been closed July 1, 1963, and mail since the latter date had been forwarded to [redacted]
[redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950

2.

APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED
(EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)

A third source, in the summer of 1962, advised that
[redacted] was a member of the CP.

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On August 20, 1963, a telephone call, under suitable pretext, was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to [redacted] at his residence. [redacted] advised that the USFC is inactive at this time and maintains no headquarters.

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Re: Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Internal Security - C

1. Internal Security Act APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
December 16, 1953

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-304560

Title Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

Character Internal Security - C
Internal Security Act of 1950
Reference is made to the memorandum dated and
captioned as above at New York.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date DEC 11 1963	Investigation Period 10/63
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------------

TITLE OF CASE: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN	Report made by JAMES D. BRODY	Typed By rdu
	CHARACTER OF CASE SM-C	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by **69728/ep/ep**
Declassify on: **OADR 20090**
3016 JHP

SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCE:

Telephone call from [redacted] to
NYO, 4:40 PM, on 12/9/63.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: **6/14/2000** **CA97-5269 (99-316 RMU)**

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copy to State, USA
by routing slip for
 info action
date **4/1/64**
by SMH/REG

-P-

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The pretext on 12/9/63, referred to in details of
this report, was a telephone call made by SA JAMES D. BRODY
to telephone number TR 7-7773, which phone number was made
available on 11/29/63, by NY 4171-S* who indicated that the
number was listed to JAMES BALDWIN.

2/17/99
CLASSIFIED BY **AUC/1555/SA/18**
DECLASSIFY ON: **25X (U)**
CA97-5629

Copy to cia
by routing slip for
 info action
date **10-27-96**
Declassify on: **OADR 5/2/84**

Approved J. F. M.	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
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- 4-Bureau (RM)
- 2-Washington Field (RM)
- 3-New York (100-146553)

162-108763-18
ST-103-20
DEC 12 1963

Copy to RCO
by routing slip for
 info action
date **12/17/93**
by [signature]

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DEC 11 1963

Title : James Arthur Baldwin

Character : Security Matter - C

Reference is made to the report of
Special Agent James D. Brody, dated and captioned as above
at New York.

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

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NY 100-146553

The pretext employed in the above call was that of a college student desirous of inviting BALDWIN to address a student group at the college. In order that a formal invitation might be extended to Mr. BALDWIN, an unidentified female who answered the telephone furnished the subject's address as 470 West End Avenue, NYC.

This report has been classified "~~Secret~~" due to the extremely sensitive nature of NY 4099-S*. The unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by this source could reveal the identity of the source and thereby impair the investigation of subversive matters which could be injurious to the national defense.

The source used to characterize the Americans Right to Travel Committee is [redacted] (S) U

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The source used to characterize the Liberation Committee for Africa is [redacted]

Subject is recommended for inclusion in Reserve Index A in view of his association with various front groups as set forth in this report. The subject has also lent his name to various groups coming within the security interest of the FBI.

INFORMANTS

Informant

File Number Where Located

NY T-1

97-1792-1580 p. 46

NY T-2

[NY 2418-S*] (S) U

100-146553-57

NY T-3

100-10769

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COVER PAGE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-146553

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Informant

File Number Where Located

NY T-4

100-107111-5315 p. 4

[Redacted]

(S) U

NY T-5

NO 100-759

[Redacted]

(By Request)

NY T-6

100-137309-1B3 (3)

[Redacted]

USPO
33rd St. and 8th Ave.
NYC

NY T-7
NY 4092-S*

100-151548

NY T-8

Characterization of CLARENCE JONES ✓

[Redacted]

NY T-9

100-79303

[Redacted]

(S) U

NY T-10
CG 6119-S*

CG 100-35635

NY T-11

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(S) U

NY T-12

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(S) U

COVER PAGE

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NY 100-146553

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Informant

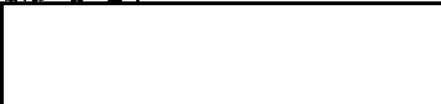
File Number Where Located

NY T-13
NY 4099-S*

NY 100-146553-34

NY T-14

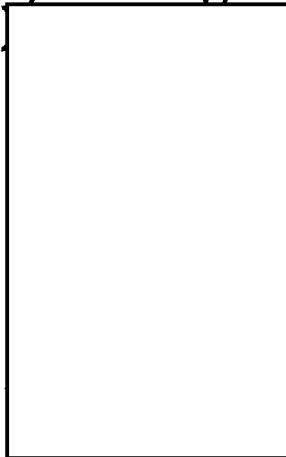
Instant Report



Federal Office Building
29th St. and 3rd Ave.
Brooklyn, NY

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The following confidential informants familiar with CP activities in the NY area, mentioned in the Miscellaneous section of this report, were contacted for information concerning subject:



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Informants familiar with NOI activities in the NY area, mentioned in the Miscellaneous section of this report, are:



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NY 100-146553

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LEADS

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WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will review records at
Passport Office for all information available concerning
BALDWIN.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

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

Report of: JAMES D. BRODY
Date: DEC 11 1963

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-146553

Bureau File #:

Title: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 942555A/K/ta
ON 2/17/99

~~C# 568949
CLASSIFIED BY: SP-1 AG/EW
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 10/14/97
SP 7 (STJ) ag
5-17-89~~

Character: SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN, Negro author, born on 8/2/24, in NYC, self-employed as a writer, resides in apartment 6A, 470 West End Avenue, NYC. Sources advised subject: sponsor of FPCC, April, 1960; currently subscribes to "Freedomways"; addressed public meeting of NLG, NYC, October, 1963; signed appeal for clemency for CARL BRADEN, identified as CP member August, 1961; received copy of "Workers World", August, 1961; observed in company of MALCOLM X, NOI Minister, NYC, July, 1963; addressed meeting in NYC under auspices of Liberation Committee for Africa, June, 1961; listed as sponsor of rally by NY Council to Abolish HUAC, NYC, April, 1961; addressed rally at Carnegie Hall, NYC, sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, February, 1963; signed "Open Letter to President John F. Kennedy" urging U.S. cease intervention in Vietnam, July, 1963; ~~signed ad calling for abolition of House Committee on Un-American Activities, February, 1962~~. BALDWIN has made the following statements: "How many Negroes would fight to free Cuba when they can't be freed themselves?"; United States is confronted with "22,000,000 black people who can't be negotiated with any more"; and reportedly stated "Part of the problem in civil rights movement is J. EDGAR HOOVER", which statement reportedly was deleted from television program of U.S. Information Agency, Washington, D.C., 8/28/63. Description of BALDWIN set forth.

~~Classified by 6972/ep/ag
Declassify on: OADR
2-20-90
29/3016 JHP
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18

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NY 100-146553

DETAILS:

Unless otherwise noted, all background information set forth hereunder was furnished by NY T-14 on December 10, 1963.

Information contained in the "Wilson Library Bulletin" set forth below, was obtained by SA FRANK BYDLON from the files of the New York Public Library, New York City on December 10, 1963.

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Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York mentioned hereunder were reviewed by IC [redacted] on December 10, 1963.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth Data

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN was born on August 2, 1924 in New York City.

The "Wilson Library Bulletin," dated February, 1959, page 392, indicates that JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN was born on August 2, 1924 in New York City, the oldest of nine children of DAVID BALDWIN, a clergyman, and BERDIS EMMA (JONES) BALDWIN. NY

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, reviewed by SA WALTER C. ZINK on December 10, 1963, reflected no record of subject's birth.

B. Citizenship

Subject is a United States citizen by virtue of birth in the United States.

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NY 100-146553

C. Education

An article appearing in the June 3, 1963 issue of "The New York Times" reflected that the subject was graduated from DeWitt Clinton High School, Bronx, New York, in 1942.

The "Wilson Library Bulletin" reflects that subject was graduated in 1942 from DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City, where he served as a student judge and magazine editor.

D. Marital Status

An article in the June 3, 1963 issue of "The New York Times" indicates that subject has never been married.

E. Military Status

Subject registered with Selective Service, Local Board 11, 80 Lafayette Street, New York 13, New York, on September 17, 1948, and was assigned registration number 50-11-24-577. He was classified 1A on November 8, 1948, and on February 14, 1950, was classified 5A.

The subject was scheduled to take an Armed Forces examination in New York City on December 14, 1948, however, this examination was not taken due to subject's residence in Paris, France.

Subject is not known to have ever served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

F. Credit

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York indicate that on February 25, 1958, a suit was

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NY 100-146553

instituted against the subject by One [redacted] to recover \$1,000 which had been loaned to the subject, Docket Number LM9348. No disposition of this suit was indicated.

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On February 21, 1961, an application made by the subject for a Diner's Club Card was rejected by that organization. As of November 29, 1963, subject's credit rating was listed as satisfactory.

G. Employment

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York indicate that as of November, 1963, BALDWIN's business was listed as Dial Press, 461 Park Avenue South, New York City.

The subject has had the following former employments:

1945	"Saxton Fellowship"
1948	"Rosenwald Fellowship"
1948	Foreign Correspondent, Partisan Review, 1545 Broadway, New York City

On December 10, 1963, [redacted] 470 West End Avenue, advised that the subject is self-employed as an author.

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The "Wilson Library Bulletin" reflects that after graduating from high school, BALDWIN held a number of jobs helping to support his family.

However, his only interest was writing, and in 1945 a Eugene Saxton Fellowship enabled ^{him} to devote himself to literary work .

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NY 100-146553

His first publication was a book review in 1946 in "Nation" magazine, and following that he had articles appearing in such periodicals as "Partisan Review," "American Mercury," "Commentary," "Mademoiselle," "The Reporter," "Harper's" and "New Leader", and his play "The Amen Corner" has been produced at Howard University.

BALDWIN has written the following books "Another Country," "Go Tell It On The Mountain," "Notes Of A Native Son," "Giovanni's Room," and "Nobody Knows My Name."

H. Residence

By means of a pretext on December 9, 1963, it was ascertained that JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN was then residing at 470 West End Avenue, New York City.

On December 10, 1963, [redacted] New York Telephone Company, New York City, advised that JAMES BALDWIN resides in Apartment 6A, at 470 West End Avenue, New York City, and has unlisted telephone number TR 7-7773.

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On December 10, 1963, [redacted] 470 West End Avenue, New York City, advised that the subject has resided in Apartment 6A at that address for the past three months.

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York indicate the following residences for the subject:

February, 1958	81 Horatio Street New York City
November, 1962	306 West 18th Street New York City

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NY 100-146553

November, 1963

470 West End Avenue
New York City

The subject has had the following prior residences:

46 West 131st Street
Apartment 5F
New York City
(no date)

Hotel de Rome
7 Rue des Carmes
Paris, France
(November 18, 1948)

269 Rue St. Jacques
Paris, France
(December 13, 1948)

13 Rue St. Sal Pece
Paris, France
(August 24, 1950)

800 Oxford Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan
(May 1, 1952)

I. Criminal Record

Records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department, reviewed by SA AUGUST J. MICEK on December 10, 1963, indicate that subject was arrested on September 3, 1954, on a charge of disorderly conduct for refusal to move on the order of a policeman. He was arraigned before Judge BALSAM and received a suspended sentence.

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NY 100-146553

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II. AFFILIATION WITH THE
COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Emergency Civil Liberties
Committee (ECLC)

The November 7, 1963 issue of the "National Guardian" contained an announcement on page 11, column 2, that JAMES BALDWIN would be one of the speakers at a "Bill of Rights Dinner" scheduled for December 13, 1963, at the Americana Hotel, New York City. The sponsor of this dinner was listed as the ECLC.

Characterizations of the ECLC and the "National Guardian" are contained in the Appendix of this report.

Fair Play For Cuba
Committee (FPCC)

On May 20, 1961, NY T-1 made available information indicating that the name and address, JAMES BALDWIN, 81 Horatio Street, New York City, was in the possession of the FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On December 10, 1963, [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised that on April 24, 1960, subject was listed as a sponsor of the FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York City.

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A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the Appendix of this report.

Freedomways Associates, Inc.

On October 25, 1963, NY T-2 advised that [redacted] [redacted] stated she had received a letter from JAMES BALDWIN, Negro author, in which BALDWIN wrote that he wanted to renew his subscription to "Freedomways" for two years. *WU*

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NY 100-146553

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BALDWIN added that he will give subscriptions to "Freedomways" as Christmas presents. NY T-2 further advised that [redacted] stated that, with BALDWIN's permission, she intends to use his letter as an advertisement to 25,000 addresses. (AU)

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[redacted] of the quarterly publication, "Freedomways", published by Freedomways Associates, Inc.

N.Y.

[redacted] of JAMES JACKSON, who, according to the October 27, 1963 issue of "The Worker", is its Editor.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Inc. is contained in the Appendix of this report.

National Lawyers Guild (NLG)

The October 3, 1963 and October 10, 1963 editions of the "National Guardian" on pages 8 and 4, respectively, contained an announcement that the New York City Chapter of the NLG would present an evening with JAMES BALDWIN, author of "The Fire Next Time", at 8:30 PM, on October 18, 1963, at Town Hall, New York City. Proceeds will go [redacted] NLG's committee to assist Southern lawyers.

On October 19, 1963, NY T-3 advised that the NLG held a public meeting at Town Hall, New York City, on the evening of October 18, 1963.

Principal speaker of the evening was JAMES BALDWIN, author, who gave a commentary on the laws concerning Negro rights. BALDWIN in general statements was critical of the Attorney General, President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for alleged failure to live up to the civil rights promises of the United States Government.

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NY 100-146553

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY T-3 further stated that BALDWIN made the statement that the law was for the privileged and not for the poor, especially the colored people.

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the Appendix of this report.

New York Council to Abolish
the House Un-American Activities
Committee (NYCAHUAC)

The April 17, 1961 edition of the "National Guardian", on page 4, carried an announcement for a "rally to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee" to be held at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on April 21, 1961, under the auspices of the NYCAHUAC. One of the listed sponsors of this rally was "JAMES BALDWIN, writer."

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the Appendix of this report.

New York Committee to Secure
Justice for MORTON SOBELL
(NYCSJMS)

On May 6, 1963, NY T-4 advised that ^{at} the monthly meeting of the NYCSJMS, held on May 2, 1963, at 940 Broadway, New York City, HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, reported on program plans. She stated she was in close touch with JAMES BALDWIN, who was now in this country, and stated she was hopeful of having him on the program. (X)(u)

A characterization of the NYCSJMS is contained in the Appendix of this report.

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Southern Conference
Educational Fund, Incorporated
(SCEF)

On August 18, 1961, NY T-5 made available a copy of a news release-type communication from the Carl Braden Clemency Appeal Committee which was distributed by the SCEF.

This communication reflected that a delegation of Southern integration leaders would, on that date, take petitions signed by over 1800 leaders in the field of human rights, representing all 50 states of the United States, to President KENNEDY, asking him to free CARL BRADEN of Louisville, Kentucky. Among those listed as signers of the petitions from New York State was JAMES BALDWIN.

Concerning CARL BRADEN, it is noted that ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 11 and 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky Court House, in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN, testified that CARL BRADEN was known to her as a member of the CP in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, which was during the period of her (AHEARN's) CP membership.

A characterization of the SCEF is contained in the Appendix of this report.

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"Workers World"

On August 25, 1961, NY T-6 made available information that JAMES BALDWIN, 81 Horatio Street, New York, New York, received the "Workers World" on that date.

A characterization of the "Workers World" is contained in the Appendix of this report.

III. ASSOCIATES

On July 15, 1963, [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised SA [redacted] that he had received the following information: from [redacted]

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[redacted] occupied by [redacted] who is a member of the Sierra Leone Mission to the United Nations (UN), and by 2 other unidentified male Negroes. [redacted]

[redacted] is definitely anti-white and anti-American but was unable to furnish [redacted] with any specific information in support of this statement.

[redacted] moved into the above apartment, in October, 1962, he has been visited by the well-known author, JAMES BALDWIN, on 5 or 6 occasions. On one occasion, about 6 weeks ago, [redacted] was visited by MALCOLM X, Minister of the Nation of Islam (NOI) in New York City.

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On July 16, 1963, [redacted] that on 1:10 p.m., on that date, he observed [redacted] leave his apartment in the company of 5 persons, including JAMES BAIDWIN and MALCOLM X.

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[redacted] further advised that the [redacted] Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone, who arrived in the United States on July 13, 1963.

On August 1, 1963, NY T-7 advised that the subject with attorneys, CLARENCE BENJAMIN JONES and [redacted] was scheduled to fly to Birmingham, Alabama on August 5, 1963.

As of July 3, 1963, CLARENCE JONES was the General Counsel for the Ghandi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

On February 26, 1957, NY T-6 identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as the person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

On August 20, 1963, NY T-7 advised that CLARENCE JONES was at that time counsel to Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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In testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Boston, Massachusetts, on March 18, 19 and 20, 1958, ARMANDO PENHA, a former member of the CP, identified DAVID LUBELL as a Communist Organizer among the students at various institutions of higher education in the Boston area. PENHA also identified DAVID LUBELL as a Harvard student who was an Organizer for the CP at the same time. This information is pertinent to the period 1952.

IV. STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO
JAMES BALDWIN

In an interview appearing in the June 3, 1963 issue of "The New York Times," by reporter M.S. HANDLER, BALDWIN made the following statements:

"No man can claim to speak for the Negro people today. There is no one with whom the white power structure can negotiate a deal that will bind the Negro people. There is, therefore, no possibility of a bargain whatsoever."

"I was raised in the church but have abandoned Christianity as an organized religion. The church is the worst place to learn about Christianity. I have rejected it because the Christians have rejected Christianity. It is too pious, too hypocritical."

In his interview with HANDLER, BALDWIN also stated that he could not accept the black Muslim political ideology based on black supremacy, but thought that the Muslims were the only grass roots Negro movement in the United States.

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The June 3, 1963 issue of "The New York Times" contained another article on the subject in which he stated:

"I left the country and abandoned everything in 1948, never intending to return. I couldn't bear it any longer. I knew that I would kill somebody or someone would kill me. I lived in Paris and elsewhere in Europe long enough to vomit up most of my hatred and to place America in perspective."

"It was in Paris that I realized what my problem was. I was ashamed of being a Negro. I finally realized that I would remain what I was to the end of my time and lost my shame. I awoke from my nightmare."

On May 29, 1963, NY T-9 advised that on May 28, 1963, JAMES BALDWIN addressed a rally sponsored by the Staten Island Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which rally was held at Wagner College, Grimes Hill, Staten Island, New York.

At this rally, BALDWIN stated he was speaking as an individual Negro rather than as spokesman for the Negro. He gave a brief outline of his boyhood in the South. The theme of his talk was that integration in the South is the problem of the white man and not of the Negro. He said it was not a Southern problem but a national problem. BALDWIN said he was not interested in compromises for the Negro, stating that compromising was a way of evading responsibility.

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During a question and answer period which followed, BALDWIN, when asked about his recent meeting with Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, stated merely that he had spoken with the Attorney General and thought the Attorney General "was beginning to listen."

The June 21, 1963 issue of the "New York Post" carried an article reporting that the subject on June 20, 1963, had received the Alumnus of the Year Award from the Frederick Douglas Junior High School in Harlem, New York City, from which school he graduated in 1938. In addressing the graduating class on June 20, 1963, BALDWIN stated, "This is the first time in the history of the country that it is confronted with 22,000,000 black people who can't be negotiated with anymore."

On September 19, 1963, NY T-13 advised that on that date CLARENCE JONES, counsel of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and the subject held a discussion concerning the subject's appearance on a television program by the United States Information Agency (USIA) in Washington, DC on August 28, 1963. JONES informed the subject that he had noted that the subject's remarks regarding the FBI and J. EDGAR HOOVER were not contained in the transcript of the program which had been furnished him by USIA. BALDWIN stated that he had witnesses to the statements he made on this program and recalled that the substance of his remarks regarding the FBI was "part of the problem of the civil rights movement is J. Edgar Hoover."

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JONES stated that any legitimate critical opinion of the FBI is apparently "off limits or taboo," and further stated that he intends to inform the USIA that he knows of the deletion of BALDWIN's remarks and intends to bring this information to the attention of the public and the Attorney General.

NY T-13 further stated that BALDWIN and JONES discussed BALDWIN's public statement issued at a press conference in New York City on September 18, 1963.

According to the "New York Herald Tribune," September 18, 1963, BALDWIN is quoted as bitterly criticizing the KENNEDY Administration and the FBI for their "lack of action," following the Birmingham bombing September 15, 1963. "The New York Times" of September 19, 1963, additionally quotes BALDWIN as saying, "I blame J. Edgar Hoover in part for events in Alabama. Negroes have no cause to have faith in the FBI."

NY T-13 further advised that JONES informed BALDWIN that he, JONES, had received a call from an attorney "who works in an office of the Justice Department" and who reportedly informed JONES that BALDWIN's statement had caused "quite a stir" and that, "You're going to be hearing from us."

The January 21, 1963, edition of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), on page 2, column 1, carried an article which indicated that BALDWIN was opposed to the "Kennedy Administration's persecution" of newsman, WILLIAM WORTHY. BALDWIN's protest was a result of the Federal conviction of WORTHY for illegal entry into the United States, and it was voiced on January 11, 1963, over the Barry Gray radio program, in New York City.

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The article quoted BALDWIN as saying, "Worthy is a journalist whom I respect. He happens to be a colored journalist, and that certainly has something to do with his indictment. But the main point is that no government on earth has a right to tell any writer what he can and what he cannot go to see. If it happened to Bill Worthy, it can happen to me."

Because of this, BALDWIN urged listeners to the radio program to support the picket line protest against the Anti-Defamation League's Democratic Legacy Award to President KENNEDY.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Concerning WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., it is noted that he was convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of Miami, Florida on August 8, 1962, for violation of Section 1185B, Title 8, United States Code, in that he entered the United States in October, 1961, from Cuba without a valid passport.

On September 17, 1962, WORTHY was sentenced to one year in the custody of the Attorney General, 3 months committed, 9 months probation. WORTHY has appealed the conviction to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The September 30, 1963 edition of "The Militant," page 1, column 3, contained an article which indicated that the subject and others spoke at 2 meetings held in New York City in memory of the 6 Negro children killed in Birmingham, Alabama. The meetings were held on September 20, 1963, at Town Hall, New York

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and on September 22, 1963, at Foley Square, New York City, in front of the United States Court House. The former meeting was sponsored by the newly formed "Artists' and Writers' Committee for Justice," and the latter meeting was sponsored by the March on Washington Committee. In his speeches at these meetings, BALDWIN called for a break by the Negroes from the Republican and Democratic parties, and suggested the possibility of a 3rd party being formed to further the "Negro revolution."

The June 3, 1963, issue of "Newsweek" magazine carried an article captioned "Kennedy and Baldwin; the Gulf," which reports on an informal discussion between Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, BURKE MARSHALL, Civil Rights Chief of the Department of Justice, JAMES BALDWIN and several of BALDWIN's acquaintances, which meeting was held at the apartment of JOSEPH P. KENNEDY in New York City.

According to the article, a 2½ hour informal discussion took place, and on one occasion a young freedom rider wagged a finger in the face of Attorney General KENNEDY and informed him he would not take up arms against Cuba.

The article further relates that BALDWIN, when interviewed, in his apartment in New York City, stated "He (Attorney General KENNEDY) was surprised to hear there were Negroes who wouldn't fight for their country." BALDWIN continued, "How many Negroes would fight to free Cuba when they can't be freed themselves?"

At the above meeting, which was held on May 24, 1963, BALDWIN reportedly told the Attorney General that he would not think of fighting for the United States if the United States got into a war and that he was thinking of getting guns and starting to shoot white people.

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"The New York Times" issue of May 13, 1963, contained an article which stated that JAMES BALDWIN who was in Los Angeles on May 12, 1963, for integration rallies, had cabled Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY blaming J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI, Senator JAMES EASTLAND, Democrat of Mississippi, and President KENNEDY for the turmoil in Birmingham, Alabama.

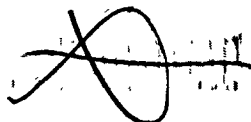
"The New York Times" issue of February 4, 1962, carried an article reflecting that a pledge to defy any United States ban of shipments of medicine and food to Cuba was made on February 3, 1962, by a group of 19 United States citizens.

In a letter to President KENNEDY, the group warned that it would "feel compelled" to send food and medical supplies to Cubans if Washington, "misguidedly" banned such exports.

Among the signers of this letter was JAMES BALDWIN.

The November 6, 1963, issue of the "Washington Daily News," a daily newspaper in Washington, D. C. carried an article concerning a civil rights conference held at Howard University, Washington, D. C., on November 5, 1963. Among those participating at this conference was JAMES BALDWIN concerning whom the article made the following statement "Mr. Baldwin dropped several veiled hints of future trouble. 'I wonder how long we can endure--stand and not fight back,' he said at one point. At another, he said he knew of 'Many...even members of my own family' who would 'think nothing of picking up arms tomorrow.'" The article also states that BALDWIN advocates the use of the general strike as a means to achieve civil rights.

The "New York Herald Tribune" of September 19, 1963, contains an article dealing with plans of Negro civil rights leaders to hold mass meetings in New York to mourn the six Negro children killed in Birmingham, Alabama. The article indicates that BALDWIN bitterly criticized the Kennedy Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their alleged "lack of action" following the bombing of the church in



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Birmingham in which four Negro girls were killed. The article continued "He (Baldwin) said the mass meetings Sunday would serve 'as a warning, but not a threat, that Negroes in America, since the Birmingham atrocities, are dangerously on the edge of violence, violence that could erupt in Birmingham and spread across this Nation.'"

On June 30, 1963, the "Miami News," a local Miami, Florida, newspaper reported that a Negro writer who they described as "The angry young man of American literature," James Baldwin, warned that there are a lot of angry young people among his race and their tempers are wearing thin, and that the self-control which Negro integrationists use in their non-violence campaign for equality is reaching the breaking point. The article further reported Baldwin as stating that obstruction to the passage of President Kennedy's civil rights legislation in Congress could well be the spark to touch off widespread rioting.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" of September 27, 1963, contained an Associated Press article dated New York September 25th which states that Baldwin termed the appointment by President Kennedy of Kenneth C. Royall and Earl H. Blaik as peacemakers in Birmingham was "cynical." The article also quoted Baldwin as saying "We must make the establishment afraid of us."

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V. MISCELLANEOUS

On June 26, 1961, NY T-10 advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, National Leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI) spoke favorably of the subject and stated he admired him because there was no "Tom" in him (BALDWIN).

On July 15, 1961, NY T-10, furnished information that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, mentioned above, wanted the subject to have dinner with him on July 16, 1961.

On June 7, 1961, NY T-11 advised that on June 2, 1961, BALDWIN spoke at a meeting at the Martinique Hotel, 32nd Street and Broadway, New York City, under the auspices of the Liberation Committee for Africa (LCA). This meeting was called "Nationalism, Colonialism and the United States One Minute to 12".

At this meeting, BALDWIN, who was identified as author of "Go Tell It On The Mountain", and who recently returned after nine years in Paris, France, stated that the world was confronted with a period of revolution and America had taken a position throughout the world against revolutions. BALDWIN stated that only through revolution will the problems of the United States be solved.

A characterization of the LCA is contained in the Appendix of this report.

The February 10, 1963 edition of "The Worker", page 12, column five, reflected that a message from the subject was read at a rally held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on February 8, 1963. This rally was sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee to

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honor those persons who were fighting for Negro rights in the South.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

Page two of the magazine section of "The New York Times", dated July 14, 1963, carries "An Open Letter to President John F. Kennedy" signed by 650 individuals and urging the United States to cease intervention in Vietnam. Among the signers of this letter was JAMES BALDWIN.

The August 22, 1963 issue of "The New York Times" on page 16, carried an article which reflected that in Paris, France, on August 21, 1963, JAMES BALDWIN, author, led a delegation of about 80 American writers, musicians, and artists, to the United States Embassy in order to present a scroll bearing nearly 300 signatures indicating the support of the signers of the Civil Rights March on Washington, D.C.

On August 19, 1963, NY T-7 advised that a chartered airplane, which would be flying the Hollywood celebrities to the March on Washington, Washington, D.C., was scheduled to arrive at National Airport, Washington, D.C. at 9:00 a.m. on August 28, 1963. According to the source, JAMES BALDWIN, author, and BURT LANCASTER, actor, were planning to come in from Paris and would attempt to join the above-mentioned California group in Washington, D.C.

On September 24, 1963, NY T-12 advised that the subject was one of the speakers at a demonstration

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held at Foley Square, New York City, in connection with a National Day of Mourning for the Children of Birmingham. There were approximately 10,000 people present, and they heard BALDWIN call for more action by the Federal Government in the field of civil rights and more protection for the Negro people.

On December 10, 1963, [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised that his records indicate BALDWIN was a member of the Americans for Right to Travel Committee (ARTC).

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A characterization of the ARTC is contained in the Appendix of this report.

[redacted] further advised that the subject's name had appeared on an appeal published by the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, 17 East 45th Street, New York City, which appeal demanded a cessation of nuclear tests.

Confidential sources familiar with various phases of CP activity in the New York area were unable to furnish any additional information concerning the subject.

Confidential sources familiar with NOI activity in the New York area were unable to furnish any information concerning the subject.

VI. DESCRIPTION

The following is a physical description of the subject; as furnished by NY T-14 and records of Credit Bureau of Greater New York:

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Name	JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	August 2, 1924
Place of Birth	New York, New York
Age	39
Height	Five feet, six inches
Weight	130
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Dark
Marital Status	Single
Occupation	Writer, journalist
Residence	Apartment 6A 470 West End Avenue
Mother	BERDIS BALDWIN

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APPENDIX

AMERICANS RIGHT TO TRAVEL COMMITTEE

On July 13, 1962, a confidential source, advised that he had learned that [redacted] had organized the Americans Right to Travel Committee to protest the indictment of WILLIAM WORTHY for travel between Cuba and the United States without a passport.

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WILLIAM WORTHY was indicted on April 24, 1962, for violation of State Department regulations in that he travelled from Havana, Cuba, to Miami, Florida, without a valid passport. It is noted that his passport was revoked in 1956 when WORTHY made an unauthorized trip to China. On September 17, 1962, WORTHY was convicted in United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, Miami, Florida, for violation of this regulation and sentenced to one year, three months, committed, nine months probation. On the same date, he appealed the matter to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, which appeal is still pending.

On January 4, 1963, the above source advised he had recently learned from both WILLIAM WORTHY and [redacted] that the Americans Right to Travel Committee was either out of existence or dormant.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1.APPENDIXCOMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL, 'the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'"

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company, on April 16, 1963, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1.APPENDIXFAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by [redacted] who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed [redacted] has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, [redacted] has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. [redacted] feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

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The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1963, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

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APPENDIX

1.
LIBERATION COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA

[redacted] is Chairman of the Liberation Committee for Africa, an organization which has been described in newspaper articles as being nationwide with the aim of helping "African freedom fighters" and promoting awareness of a common heritage for Afro-Americans and Africans.

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A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in March, 1961, that [redacted] was the guest speaker at a Philadelphia branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Public Forum held on March 4, 1961, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

On July 10, 1963, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2,5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon".

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~2.APPENDIXNATION OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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APPENDIX

1.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia. (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1.APPENDIXNEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

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APPENDIX

1.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An Amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 25, 1962, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, CP members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the CP on certain issues, particularly on the racial question, and through the years certain CP members in the New Orleans area have been assigned to work in the organization to further CP principles.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

2.

On May 25, 1962, the source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual CP member, because he followed communist principles.

The source also advised on May 25, 1962, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

Another source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a CP functionary, stated at a meeting of the CP in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the CP is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

1. APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 6, 1963, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~1.APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty - bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 6, 1963, a second confidential source stated that the headquarters of the Workers World Party were located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

22*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

B. Bland

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 15, 1964

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Gregg

- 1 - Mr. Jackson
- 1 - Mr. Jones

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

The attached contains information from public sources that could possibly be utilized by Assistant Director DeLoach.

Handwritten initials and signatures

Subject's name is included in the Security Index. He has recently played an increasingly active role in the Negro civil rights movement and as an advocate of a racial policy of a mobilized Negro community he has made many inflammatory statements. He was critical of the Kennedy Administration's handling of civil rights matters, termed the appointment by Kennedy of Kenneth C. Royall and Earl H. Blaik as peacemakers in Birmingham as "cynical" and stated that obstruction of civil rights legislation in Congress could well be the spark to touch off widespread rioting.

Baldwin has also been associated with several Communist Party front organizations. In April, 1960, he was a sponsor of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and in October, 1961, was one of the sponsors of the Monroe Defense Committee. He addressed a public meeting of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild in October, 1963. He was a sponsor of a rally to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee held in April, 1961, under the auspices of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. In December, 1963, he was a speaker at a dinner held in New York City under sponsorship of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Handwritten initials

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum and the attached be furnished to Mr. DeLoach for his consideration.

Enc.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

62-108763

DATE 5-17-89 BY [signature]

Handled 1/20/64

EXPOSURE
WPJ

JAN 21 1964

Handwritten signatures and initials

53 JAN 23 1964

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Gregg
- 1 - Mr. Jackson
- 1 - Mr. Jones

January 15, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY 888 BTJ/af

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

James Arthur Baldwin, Negro novelist and writer, has recently become active in the Negro civil rights movement. He has made public utterances advocating a racial policy of a mobilized Negro community and has made many statements of an inflammatory nature. Baldwin was born August 2, 1924, in New York City and was educated in the New York City public schools. He lived in Paris for some time but presently maintains an apartment at 470 West End Avenue, New York City.

The June 3, 1963, issue of "Newsweek" magazine carried an article captioned "Kennedy and Baldwin; the Gulf," which reports on a meeting between Baldwin and Attorney General Robert Kennedy which was held on May 24, 1963, in New York City. The article relates that Baldwin, when interviewed, stated "He (Attorney General Kennedy) was surprised to hear there were Negroes who wouldn't fight to free Cuba when they can't be freed themselves."

"The New York Times" issue of February 4, 1962, carried an article indicating that a group of 19 American citizens, including Baldwin, had pledged on February 3, 1962, to defy any United States Government ban on shipments of medicines or food to Cuba.

On June 30, 1963, the "Miami News" reported that Baldwin warned that there are a lot of angry young people among his race and their tempers are wearing thin and that the self-control which Negro integrationists use in their non-violence campaign for equality is reaching the breaking point. Baldwin further was reported as stating that obstruction to President Kennedy's civil rights legislation in Congress could well be the spark to touch off widespread rioting.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" of September 27, 1963, contained an Associated Press article under the date line New York September 25, which states that Baldwin termed the appointment by President Kennedy of Kenneth C. Royall and Earl H. Blaik as peacemakers in Birmingham as "cynical." The article also quoted Baldwin as saying "We must make the establishment afraid of us."

- Olson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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1/3/64
D/Jan

ENCLOSURE See Note Page 3

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

James Arthur Baldwin

On November 6, 1963, the "Washington Daily News" contained an article which stated that Baldwin, at a civil rights conference held at Howard University on November 5, 1963, made several veiled hints of future trouble. He is quoted as saying "I wonder how long we can endure--stand and not fight back." He also said he knew of "Many...even members of my own family who would think nothing of picking up arms tomorrow." The article also states that Baldwin advocates the use of the general strike as a means to achieve civil rights.

The April 6, 1960, issue of "The New York Times" contained an advertisement by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in which Baldwin was named as one of the sponsors.

The October 2, 1961, issue of the "National Guardian" carried an advertisement listing Baldwin as a sponsor of the Monroe Defense Committee; according to the advertisement this Committee was formed to tell the story of the racial violence which occurred in Monroe, North Carolina, in August, 1961.

The January 10, 1963, issue of the "National Guardian" revealed that Baldwin was among the signers of a statement urging the Anti Defamation League to withdraw its award to President Kennedy unless the Department of Justice dropped its "harassment" of William Worthy, Negro journalist who traveled to Red China and Cuba in defiance of a State Department ban.

The April 17, 1961, edition of the "National Guardian" carried an announcement of a "Rally to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee" to be held April 21, 1961, under the auspices of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. Baldwin was listed as one of the sponsors of this rally.

The October 3, 1963, and October 10, 1963, editions of the "National Guardian" contained an announcement that Baldwin would be a speaker at a public meeting of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild to be held October 18, 1963.

The November 7, 1963, edition of the "National Guardian" contained an announcement that Baldwin was to be one of the speakers at a "Bill of Rights Dinner" to be held December 13, 1963, in New York City under the sponsorship of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

James Arthur Baldwin

The New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee was founded principally through the efforts of the Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, an organization cited as a communist front group by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA).

The National Lawyers Guild and the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee have been cited as communist front groups by the HCUA.

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee is a militant pro-Castro organization whose announced intention is to promulgate the truth about revolutionary Cuba.

The Monroe Defense Committee claims to have been founded on a broad nonpartisan basis to aid four individuals jailed in Monroe, North Carolina, on "trumped up kidnaping charges." Its officers included an individual described in 1956 as a member of the Communist Party and another individual who, according to a source, is a member of the Workers World Party, a splinter group of the Socialist Workers Party.

The "National Guardian" has been cited by the HCUA as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.

NOTE:

See memorandum Bland to W. C. Sullivan captioned "James Arthur Baldwin, Security Matter-C," dated 1/15/64, WPJ:cad.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

12/10, 1963

- Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
 - Service Unit - Room 6524
 - Forward to File Review
 - Attention George
 - Return to Jones 822K
- Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- Subversive References Only
- Nonsubversive References Only
- Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- Restricted to Locality of _____
- Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- Buildup Variations

Subject James A. Baldwin
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED** 268049

DATE 10/14/87 BY SP1AG/ew
 Date 12/10 5/17/81

Localities _____
 R# _____
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FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NR	62-7923-106	
NR	70-20329-1	
	<u>James Allen Baldwin</u>	
NR	70-20329-3	
	<u>James Arthur Baldwin</u>	
F	62-108763	
LIT	62-108763-3	summary 5-29-63
F	157-6-34-78	summary 6-6-63
F	157-6-69	
	<u>James Baldwin</u>	
HP	145-2625	
Publ	New America	
F	157-6-A Herald date on...	
F	100-399301-74	
F	100-3-75	People's Voice
F	100-20845-28	
F	100-145232-91	
F	157-6-A Wash. IDA News	11-6-63
F	157-970-1031	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: James A Baldwin

Supervisor Glascock Room 827K

R# _____ Date 12/10 Searcher Initial 500

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

James Baldwin

~~I 157-6-29-256-1~~

~~SI 157-970-359-1; 157-970-359-2; 157-970-359-3~~

~~NI 44-19646-14~~

~~SI 100-434868-4~~

~~I 157-387-163-EP~~

~~SI 62-24873-1 A Tribune 6/1/61~~

~~SI 62-107055-2~~

~~NR 7-1820-14890, 15824~~

~~NR 25-330971-1918-22;~~

~~NR 2154~~

~~NR 100-26844-767~~

~~NI 100-37551-44~~

~~NI 100-235070-531~~

~~NR 26-208761-3~~

~~NI 61-777-15-323-1;~~

~~360-1, 360-1~~

~~NR 62-75147-29-36-57~~

~~NR 62-17909-676~~

~~NI 64-200-231-891X~~

~~NR 98-12164-1~~

NR 100-371445-6

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: James Baldwin

Supervisor Hiscock

Room 827RB

R# _____ Date _____

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FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

~~SI 99-4196-380 p# 7, 39 p# 6~~

~~SI 100-436190-A-Natl Guard.~~

~~10/2/61 p# 2~~

~~I 100-436190-7 p# 17, 18~~

~~I 105-98055-8, 5, 4~~

~~I 105-97964-100 p# 8, 10~~

~~NI 97-4196-34-32 p# 2~~

~~SI 66-1731-1979~~

~~NI 100-11592-817 exd 1 p 4~~

~~SI 97-4284-2 p# 8~~

~~NP 99-4196-13 p# 1~~

~~NP 97-4196-3 p# 1~~

~~T 100-10355-974 p 17~~

J. A. Baldwin

~~NR 95-3837~~

~~NR 46-20064-105 p# 14~~

~~NR 80-99-1668~~

~~NR 95-3256-7~~

~~NR 95-3831-3~~

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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Subj: James Baldwin
 Supervisor Blascock Room 9276
 R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial 34
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I	157-6-6440-20	38A	378
NI	100-384660-149	20	20B
NP	25-330971-34-95		
SI	4-7582-5399		
NP	100-3-116-504	529	75, 110
I	157-1025-11-117	Herald Tribune	
	7/19/63		
SI	62-2582-A-7	Guardian #10/4/63	
NOT IN FILE	62-64444		
NI	62-57980-59		
NP	62-46855-258	257	
SI	100-3-116-A-7	Herald Tribune 9/24/63	
I	157-2-1-1	Am Wash Post & Times Herald 9/23/63	
SI	62-72-10241		
I	79-51387-399		
I	157-6-34-519		
SI	99-3-1490-10		
I	100-225892-685	639	
I	100-7331-2229		
5	NP 100-344652-1041	pt 6, 13	
I	100-106670-162		

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: James Baldwin

Supervisor: Plascock Room: 827RB

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial: JW

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SI 100-353404	331
NP 100-3716-418	NP SI NP NP 562, 400, 445
I 100-433419-93	
I 159-6-61-395-386	
NP 97-4196-A	(not on card 12/6/63) (no paper on card)
NP 100-434819-A	Poplar World
5-23-63	
I 100-439190-411	
I 105-7-210-11	Poplar World 5/11/63
NP 105-80333-32	
NP 105-92048-18	
I 159-6-174-143, 146	
T 157-6-34-76, 93, 105	
NP 100-157464-34	
NP 140-1972-36	
NI 99-4284-24 end p 7	
SI 88-19435-237	
I 100-434663-A	Part of General 4/17/61
I 100-439868-8	
I 100-436190-6	pt 3
SI 105-20110-109	pt 8
NP 100-399321-46	pt 17
I 97-4428-15	pt 8

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(4)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: James A. Baldwin

Supervisor Glascock Room 827A

R# _____ Date 12/10 Searcher Initial SKM

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

James Baldwin

~~NI 100-16-32-198^{NI} #4;~~

~~261-4~~

~~NR 102-14-1~~

~~NR 105-103852-2, 1~~

~~NI 105-65379-251^{NI} p 6~~

~~NR 110-11312-3~~

~~NR 92-3211-139^{NI} #69~~

~~NI 100-80639-40, 43~~

~~I 159-634-580~~

~~NR 15-34293-1~~

~~I 105-87964-238~~

~~I 105-20110-553~~

~~I 105-20110-A Sports 1/21/63~~

~~I 105-20110-A the Militant 1-21-63~~

~~I 105-20110-A National Guardian 1-10-63~~

~~I 105-20110-A the Militant 1-28-63~~

~~NR 105-88708-19~~

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Winter

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Date, page, no. of newspaper, city and state

C - 8

Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY SP8 BTJ/afp

Date: 1/2/61
Edition: Sunset
Author: Fulton L... Jr.
Editor: Hugh...
Title:

Character
or
Classification
Submitting Office: 128
 Being Investigated

62-168763-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 21 1964

74 JAN 22 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-384660-A-

Only one man in the history, the famed "Black Jack" Pershing, has been honored as a General of the Armies. Now Sen. Stuart Symington has introduced legislation to bestow upon Douglas MacArthur the same six stars.

The white-haired Tom Dodd rose on the floor of the Senate the other day to offer these words of tribute to MacArthur:

"To millions of people at home and abroad, Douglas MacArthur has seemed a symbol and almost a personification of America in its finest aspects.

Physically there was his unforgettable surface picture: The striking countenance, the commanding stare, the legendary hat and glasses and the compelling, resonant voice, the grand phrase, the unshakable gesture.

Behind this surface picture were all the attributes of excellence: The supreme competence, the serene confidence, the intellectual power, the noble purpose, the complete commitment to the vision of an America that was unconquerable in the service of a just cause."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JAMES BALDWIN

A New York Post Portrait—By FERN MARJA ECKMAN

ARTICLE I

JAMES BALDWIN, a small, dark splinter of a man, sits cross-legged on the couch, chain-smoking, imbibing a double scotch on the rocks at the slow, steady tempo he maintains throughout his waking hours, pausing now and then to scratch his calf and—just once—his elbow.

"Make this clear in your story," he says. "I do not hate white people. I can't afford to. Just because I want to live. And I haven't got enough emotional energy. There's some *people* I hate—but some of them are black.

"I think people mistake my vehemence—and, you know, this becomes so sad. I'm vehement and indignant. That's not the same thing as hatred. Or even the same thing as bitterness. Y'know?"

As he speaks, he strips off his shoes and socks and rubs his ankles. Then he slips down to the floor and perches there beside the coffee table, his back braced against the couch, his extravagant eyes almost level with the rim of the highball glass. He looks, for the moment, comfortable. His manner is friendly.

But what he says is drenched with the naked intensity that is Baldwin's style—in writing, in talking, in living. His words are delivered at an uneven pace, sometimes with a rush, sometimes with long, thoughtful intervals. His voice, resonant, a bit theatrical, with a hint of the vaulted intonation good English actors often have, blurs a little when he reaches a climax, running a phrase into a single, excited syllable.

"When I hit Publishers' Row," he says, "I was about 19. I had just come out of Harlem, you know. And you couldn't have been greener than I was. And why not take a gamble on me, y'know, since I was the first one out since Richard Wright?"

"And nobody cared whether I could write or not. You know? I was such a cute little black boy. And it was so interesting that I wanted to try. You know? They wanted to be nice to me. Like a dancing dog,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

21 NEW YORK POST

Date: 1/13/64
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: FERN M. ECKMAN
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: JAMES BALDWIN

Character: MISC. INFO. CON
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

100-146553-89
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 14 1964
FBI - NEW YORK
Boyd

y'know? I've been in the profession for 20 years. And the people who ever really bet on me—I would use one hand. And have most of it left over . . ."

He stabs out his cigaret in the ashtray near his knee.



AT 39, JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN IS SALT rubbed in the wounds of the nation's conscience. He is a scream of pain. He is an accusing finger thrust in the face of white America. He is a fierce, brilliant light illuminating the unspeakable and the shameful.

Gadfly and bogie man, triumphant and despairing, he is an impassioned if reluctant spokesman for the inarticulate Negro, a spokesman initially appointed—and anointed—by the whites.

In his oratory, and less frequently in his prose, there are apt to be passages clouded by confusion; and his political innocence makes a number of his allies apprehensive. But his emotional impact is uncompromising: harsh, violent and beautiful.

He is an American phenomenon. Edmund Wilson regards him as one of the country's great creative artists. Like every creative artist, Baldwin mirrors the time and the place into which he was born. In his frail person, he embodies the paradoxes and the potentials of the racial revolution in the U. S.

Three times now his books have won a place on the best-seller list. His most recent volume, "The Fire Next Time," ranked among the top five for 41 weeks. This popularity, virtually unprecedented for an essay, confirms his commercial attractions and enhances his literary prestige.

Newspapers quote him regularly. TV has been so ardent in its pursuit that Baldwin's old-young features with their medieval cast have flashed on the screen often enough to seem ubiquitous. Civil rights leaders in Selma, Ala., summon him to participate in a Negro registration drive. His name insures capacity audiences

at integration rallies in Harlem and North Carolina.

The New Actors Studio Theater and the—almost—equally new Lincoln Center Repertory Theater vied for the privilege of opening with his play, "Blues for Mr. Charlie." Motion picture executives clamor to meet him. Canada confers upon him an honorary Doctorate of Letters.

And at least one publisher who may once have thought of Baldwin as a cute little black boy recently offered him \$1,000,000 for a long-term contract.

"I am now a famous person," Baldwin commented not long ago, standing in the rubbish-strewn backyard of the Utopia Neighborhood Club House in Harlem at the tail-end of a press conference on desegregation. "But let me try and get an apartment in New York . . ."

★ ★ ★

IN THE COURSE OF AN EIGHT-YEAR ROUND-trip from Manhattan to Paris and back again to this city (which he still rages against with undiminished ferocity), Jimmy Baldwin acquired a credo he is fond of recommending to listeners throughout the U. S. as a practical technique for survival — hemispheric as well as personal.

"Go for broke," he urges.

It is Baldwin's conviction that safety is at best illusory. "If you accept the fact that you never will be safe," he told a group of lawyers the other day, "then you will be on the road to the only real safety. One day everybody in this room—me and even you, honey—will be dead."

"Go for broke" is at once a measure of his suffering and a means of communicating whatever wisdom he has extracted from the experience. It is not intended—it is never intended—to invoke the more orthodox forms of flag-waving heroism.

More than most human beings, Baldwin is acutely conscious of his own fear. "All I know of my own life," he says, "is that I've been scared to death for 39 years and six months. But, if you're scared to death, walk toward it."

Baldwin has walked toward it often enough now to have developed a tolerance for both peril and his own rubber-logged response to it. He demonstrated that in dramatic form a year ago on New Year's Eve. Shortly before midnight, he called actor Rip Torn, a Southerner.

"It was snowing," Torn recalls. "I said to my wife [Geraldine Page], 'Why don't we have this New Year's just for us?' I opened a bottle of champagne and we watched television. Then the telephone rang. It was Jimmy."

"He wanted us to come over right away. I said, 'We're not getting out of this house tonight for anyone.' And Jimmy said: 'But you don't understand. I'm going down South tomorrow. And I'm frightened.'"

Torn picked up Baldwin the next morning. His terror had not abated. But, escorted to the airport in a cab by his friend and his customary retinue, warmed by a bottle of liquor, stoked by some cookies Torn had stolen from Miss Page ("they are her hidden vice"), Baldwin got on the plane and flew South to keep his rendezvous with James Meredith in Mississippi.

★ ★ ★

"I'M SMALL AND I HAVE BIG EYES," SAYS

Jimmy Baldwin, "and I come on, you know, kind of dramatic. But there's something very misleading about my manner. I'm not *entirely* what I look like . . ."

He looks like a wood carving in a Gothic cathedral (not Notre Dame, which he doesn't care for, but perhaps Chartres, which he loves). He is economically built, even stingily, tiny and narrow, so thin it's hard to believe he casts a shadow.

But there is a nervous vitality in him that is self-perpetuating, a delight that not infrequently brims over, submerging the grief. Still, he could often say, as he did in a letter to an editor at Dial Press several years ago: "I have been way down yonder in the valley by myself, where I couldn't hear nobody pray. Except, occasionally, me."

He moves swiftly, constantly, like a flickering light. "I hate using a 19th century word like mercurial," says novelist Norman Mailer, "but Jimmy is one person I'd apply that to. He's sensitive, like an exposed nerve. His affirmations are always full of little denials, his denials always full of little reservations."

Baldwin deliberately leaves himself wide open to life, erecting none—or few—of the usual barriers behind which most of us huddle. Those who connect with him, struggling to pin down this unfamiliar quality, flounderingly describe Baldwin as "a saint" or as one who is "uncorrupted finally in the really important areas."

He himself puts forward an alternate interpretation: "I'm suggesting that one try to listen to one's heart," he says. "And tell the truth. In my own experience, the only thing which is really frightening is the effort one makes to avoid it—to avoid the truth. Nothing—*nothing*—has ever happened to me as bad as what I *thought* it would be. And the worst things that ever happened to me in my life have *always* been—on this level, anyway—when I was trying to, in one way or another, convince myself of something which I knew wasn't true—because I was afraid to face it."

Continued Tomorrow



'I've been scared to death for 39 years and six months ...'

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JAMES BALDWIN

A New York Post Portrait—By FERN MARJA ECKMAN

ARTICLE II

NOT FAR FROM the East River, in a second-floor apartment on East 3d St. where James Baldwin has been the intermittent guest in recent months of a German-born patent attorney, the Venetian blinds are drawn to bar the glare of the sun—and perhaps to simulate twilight, a time of the day the 39-year-old writer finds congenial.

The living room has the casual disarray of masculine housekeeping. One pair of shoes stands pigeon-toed on the gray-blue rug; another pair is lined up beside a bookcase stocked with French, German and English titles. A shirt and a tie are draped around the back of a chair. Empty cups and glasses dot the table tops.

It is early afternoon but Baldwin is still asleep. His secretary and closest friend, Lucien Happersberger, 31, a Swiss painter who commutes between his wife and two sons in Lausanne and Baldwin in New York or Paris, explains that the author went to bed at 7 a.m.

A reading of his just completed play, "Blues for Mr. Charlie," had occupied him until that hour. ("I always wanted to be an actor," he admits.) However, it is not unusual for Baldwin to retire just as the rest of New York is preparing to rise. He complains gloomily that his "night habits" are aggravated by the city of his birth.

A copy of the new manuscript lies open on the couch and on the cocktail table, next to an overlaid ash tray, is a list of the characters dashed off in Baldwin's handwriting. "Me" is printed next to two of the roles and "David"—Baldwin's youngest brother, who is trying out for a part in the Actors Studio Theater production—next to three more.

Marie-France, a pert, young Frenchwoman married to the first-floor tenant, a ruffled apron inadequately covering her slacks and blouse, drifts about flicking a dust cloth at the furniture and chattering animatedly to Happersberger in French between his sessions at the telephone.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Banks

Straightening a pile of magazines, Marie-France gets absorbed in a pictorial weekly and sits down to thumb through it. She glances up with mild interest when the bedroom door opens and Baldwin emerges, cradling a coffee cup in his left hand, at precisely 12:45 p.m.

"Good morning," he says pleasantly. He smiles and moves across the room with big, easy, loose-hipped strides. He is wearing a white sweatshirt with three red stripes daubed on the back ("a joke—it means I'm a member of the U. S. Olympic Drinking Team"), black chinos and simple, expensive-looking sandals he bought in Puerto Rico last summer.

★ ★ ★

A HALF HOUR LATER, STILL NURSING HIS coffee, he gives his attention at last—only 70 minutes behind schedule—to the reporter. This amounts to punctuality for Baldwin. Flamboyantly disorganized, he can be relied upon to be hours late for appointments or not to show up at all, a habit that keeps his business associates on edge with anxiety.

As the day progresses, Baldwin swings through his regular daily cycle of liquid nourishment, sipping first coffee (his breakfast), then beer (from the can) and, finally, Scotch augmented by a spoonful of water. It is growing dark before he starts to toy with eggs and toast.

"Jimmy," publicity woman Andrea Smargon remarked the other day, "is not an armored person." Baldwin pays unconscious tribute to the accuracy of her observation by ranging over a score of subjects, exposing each of them to the lightning play of his candor, wit, anger and eloquence.

He discusses love and hate ("equally terrifying"), marriage ("you know, I've been nearly married—three times"), Gide ("too defensive") and, with a burst of laughter that creases his thin cheeks into multiple folds, his own gullibility ("I don't care what the story is—any story, y'know, no matter what you're saying, it just fascinates me and, while I'm listening to you, I'll believe it").

Propping up his knees, he loops his arms around his jack-knifed legs and stares hard at the visitor. "I intend to become a great novelist," he says gravely. Baldwin is given to periodic reiteration of this ambition. Each time he sounds as though he were intoning a vow, possibly in defiance of critical insistence that he is primarily an essayist.

The reporter mentions that two of Baldwin's three novels, "Giovanni's Room" and the recent "Another Country," revolve around homosexuality, a circumstance that almost prevented the publication of the former. Baldwin corrects this: homosexuality, he points out, is also "implicit" in the boy's situation in "Go Tell It on the Mountain," his first book.

Unhesitatingly he then proceeds to explain the motivation for the recurrent theme in his fiction:

"There are two reasons for it, I think," he says. "Which are the same reason. The most brutal aspect of it, which is why people make such a fuss about the homosexuality in my novels—the real reason behind the fuss is that, no matter what they—I mean white people—say, I was once a Negro adolescent in this country.

"And, for example, when I hit the Village, one of the reasons why my years there were so terrifying was not only because of white women—but also because of white men. Who looked just like ———." He names a prominent national figure symbolic of conversatism, respectability and bumbling idealism.

"And I was a kfd," Baldwin says furiously. "I didn't know any of the things I've since had to find out. People got mad at 'Another Country.' And the reason they got mad is because it's true. And it's much worse than that.

"It would not ever happen that way in any other country of the world—except, possibly, Germany. And in this country, what we call homosexuality is a grotesque kind of—of warworks. You know? Which is the other side of what we call heterosexuality here."

His eyes blaze with contempt. "Nobody makes any connections—men or women, or men and men, nobody!" he says. "Parents and children—nobody makes any connections! So, naturally, you get, you know—you get this truncated, galvanized activity which thinks of itself as sex."

"It's not sex at *all*. It's pure desperation. It's *clinical*. Do y'know? It comes out of the effort to tell me's self a lie about what human life is like. It comes out of the attempt to cling to definitions which cannot contain *anybody's* life.

"American homosexuality is a waste primarily because, if people were not so *frightened* of it—if it wouldn't, you know—it really would cease in effect, as it exists in this country now, to *exist*. The only people who talk about homosexuality, you know, the way—in this *terrible* way—are Americans. And Englishmen and Germans. The Anglo-Saxons. The Puritans.

★ ★ ★

"IN ITALY, YOU KNOW, MEN KISS EACH OTHER and boys go to bed with each other. And no one is marked for life. No one imagines that—and they grow up, you know, and they have children and raise them. And no one ends up going to a *psychiatrist* or turning into a junkie because he's afraid of being *touched*.

"You know *that's* the root of the whole—of the *American* thing. It's not a fear of—it's not a fear of men going to bed with *men*. It's a fear of anybody touching *anybody*. That's what it comes to. And that's what's so horrible about it.

"If you're a Negro, you're in the center of that peculiar affliction—because *anybody* can touch *you*—when the sun goes down. You know, you're the target for everybody's fantasies.

"If you're a Negro, female whore, he comes to you and asks you to do for him what he wouldn't ask his wife to do—nor any other *white* woman. But you're a *black* woman." Hate, deadly, undisguised, seethes in his voice. "So you can do it—because you know how to do *dirty things*.

"And, if you're a *black* boy, you wouldn't believe the holocaust that opens over your head—with all these despicable—*males*—looking for somebody to act out their fantasies on. And it happens in this case—if you are 16 years old—to be *you!*"

The final word explodes, leaving Baldwin panting. The visitor, overwhelmed, gropes for an appropriate comment, fails, interjects weakly, "But, in Italy, they—"

"They understand," says Baldwin, cutting in, "that people were born to *touch* each other."

★ ★ ★

THE DOOR OPENS AND HIS BROTHER GEORGE,

35, a shy, handsome man, next to the author in age, enters. He stands there, holding on to the door-knob, in some way immobilized by the high-voltage arc of emotion still crackling through the room.

Then Baldwin nods at the newcomer. The tension snaps. "Hi," says George Baldwin gladly. As though released from a spell, he shuts the door behind him and walks in.

Jimmy Baldwin takes a deep breath. He reaches for a cigaret. The lighter flares, illuminating his slender, elegant hands. Then he pivots a little, picks up a turquoise pillow and thumps it—once, twice—against his sandaled foot.

Continued Tomorrow.



Baldwin, and Socialist Norman Thomas, at Foley Square rally mourning Birmingham bomb victims.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JAMES BALDWIN

A New York Post Portrait—By FERN MARJA ECKMAN

ARTICLE III

JAMES BALDWIN, who has excavated almost every level of his life, mining it for the raw materials that form the foundations of his novels, essays and plays, has never written about his childhood.

"Well," he said the other day, "I think it's one of the things that I've avoided looking at."

Perhaps only a masochist would have done otherwise. Baldwin's earliest years were a period of such unrelieved anguish that survival preoccupied him completely, delaying even recognition of the racial struggle that eventually led him to exile himself from the U. S. for almost a decade.

In his first book, "Go Tell It on the Mountain," a work of fiction he acknowledges as autobiographical, Baldwin told the story of John Grimes, a Harlem boy who turns preacher at 14, huge-eyed, undersized, bright, hungry, poetic, sensitive—and born out of wedlock, a circumstance his mother's husband, himself a clergyman, never forgives.

James Arthur Baldwin, also huge-eyed, undersized, bright, hungry, poetic, sensitive, was born in Harlem Hospital on Aug. 2, 1924. The eldest of nine children in a family always uncertain of enough to eat, he was inevitably assigned the responsibility of looking after his brothers and sisters. Any failure in this area, real or fancied, drew swift retribution from his father.

David Baldwin, a clergyman from New Orleans, was the Harlem counterpart of Edward Barrett of Wimpole Street. An unloving and unloved figure, Baldwin was upright, forbidding and pathologically stern, with an unlimited capacity for introspection and bitterness.

He viewed the entire white world as his enemy. But, with that tragic vulnerability inherent in disadvantaged minorities, he despised himself because he believed the worst the enemy said of him.

The constantly expanding household included the youngest son of his first marriage, Sam, on whom David Baldwin lavished all his affection. It was not reciprocated. Samuel Baldwin fled when he was 11, forever severing communication with his father, leaving Jimmy heir to a strange and unrelenting battle.

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The boy was precocious, dependable, gifted. These were virtues David would have prized in Sam. In Jimmy, their possession amounted to betrayal—and was punished as such. Thus all his assets of intellect and personality were transformed into dangerous liabilities. Each time he distinguished himself in another bid for his father's approval, he merely succeeded in firing his father's rage. It was a murderous relationship.

★ ★ ★

"I WAS LITTLE AND I WAS UGLY," BALDWIN said recently. "You know, you always take your estimate of yourself from what the world says about you. I was always told I was ugly. My father told me that.

"I guess the one thing my father did do for me was that he taught me how to fight. I had to know how to fight because I fought him so hard. He taught me—what my real weapons were. Which were patience. And a kind of ruthless determination. Because I had to endure whatever it was: to endure it; to go under and come back up; to wait.

"He taught me everything I know about hate. Which means he taught me everything I know about love, too. When he died, I realized what I really wanted was for him to love me. For me to be able to prove myself to him."

(Baldwin's traumatic wounds, nerve-deep, still inflict pain. Only three years ago, in Stockholm, he was shaken by a spasm of envy when Ingmar Bergman casually noted that, after an interlude of conflict, he and his father were close friends.)

Once Sam had quit the battlefield, David Baldwin's impartial hostility united his family against him. His wife, Mrs. Berdis Emma Baldwin, functioned as a kind of underground. "She did things for us behind his back," the author said of his mother not long ago. "She was our ally. But it was part of our common situation not to impose too great a burden on her."

Her "exasperating" and "mysterious" pregnancies never ceased to alarm him. He was always afraid she wouldn't come back. But he faithfully supervised his charges, diapering the babies, walking the toddlers—two at a time—in a stroller, shepherding the

older children on risky expeditions to the Bond plant across the river, where he would buy six loaves of day-old bread and—with luck—rush them home before prowling gangs could hijack them.

"He was my right arm," says Mrs. Baldwin, a woman of gentle presence and dignity who insisted upon working as a domestic until a little more than a year ago. "He lived in books. He'd sit at a table with a child in one arm and a book in the other.

"The first book he ever read through was 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' He was about 8. There was something about that book. I couldn't understand it. He just read it over and over and over again. I even hid it away—up in a closet. But he rambled around and found it again. And, after that, I stopped hiding it."

(In 1949, more critical, Baldwin indulged in a savage attack on the "self-righteous, virtuous sentimentality" of Mrs. Stowe's novel.)

School, where Jimmy Baldwin scored a series of notable successes, was an affliction for him. "I was physically a target," he said. "It worked against me, y'know, to be the brightest boy in class and the smallest boy in class. And I suffered. So I really loathed it."

("I remember him as a very slim, small boy with that haunted look he has still," comments Mrs. Gertrude Ayer, the retired principal of PS 24.)

At Frederick Douglass JHS, Baldwin continued to roll up excellent grades, but they provided little compensation for what he endured at home. "With whom could I share it?" Baldwin inquires now. "When I told my mother, she was frightened—because my father didn't like it. I simply exposed myself more."

("He was talented even then," says Dr. Florence Einstein of JHS 139, where Baldwin was honored last June as alumnus of the year. "I wasn't his teacher, but I have a vivid memory of him. He didn't mingle with many of the boys. They used to make fun of him. They called him 'bug eyes' and thought he was aissy because he excelled in English.")

★ ★ ★

WHEN JIMMY BALDWIN WAS 14, HE UNDERwent "a prolonged religious crisis" and, in the course of it, was "saved." In "Down at the Cross," he has reported:

"One moment I was on my feet, singing and clapping and, at the same time, working out in my head the plot of a play I was working on then; the next moment, with no transition, no sensation of falling, I was on my back, with the lights beating down on my face and all the vertical saints above me."

This experience led him into the pulpit. For three hysteria-tinged years, he preached "the Word," reveling in a most unholy fashion over his superiority to his father as a ministerial drawing card.

(Now, assessing his adolescent performance, he says candidly, "I was a great preacher." And, of course, he still is.)

On weekdays, young Brother Baldwin attended De Witt Clinton High School. There he edited the literary magazine, read Dostoevski and faltered in his determination to gain heaven—which might prove, after all, to be just another ghetto.

"It's funny," says Frank Corsaro, once a fellow-student, now the director of Baldwin's new play. "Jimmy was the saddest-looking little soul. I was involved with the drama productions and he would hover about, shy, almost droopy, very remote—always on the edge of things.")

Several weeks ago, addressing a civil rights rally at the Community Church, Baldwin declared: "I was born in Harlem, I was raised in Harlem and, indeed, as long as I live, I'll never be able to leave Harlem."

In a sense, this is true. Harlem is an extension of Baldwin's family. He carries it with him wherever he goes. But the facts are that he left Harlem at 17 and has never really returned—unless it can be said that the skinny kid who ran away from home is still there, intact, in the person of the even skinnier celebrity who has been welcomed on four continents, earns \$100,000 a year and remains a stranger everywhere.

Industry, its labor market depleted by war, offered Baldwin what appeared to be an escape hatch. It plunged him instead, fresh from graduation, unwary and unprepared, into the torrents of racism. In Belle Mead, N. J., he worked first on the railroad and then on the construction of the Army's Quartermaster Depot.

★ ★ ★

"I WAS WORKING WITH A WHOLE GANG OF Southerners," he said recently. "And I caught hell. It was a great revelation that people could be so—so monstrous. My childhood was awful, but it was awful in another way. I hadn't made any clear connection between the fact of my color and the fact of my childhood. It seemed not possible for me to think of myself as 'a nigger,' you know. I fought back. So I spent more than a year out there, fighting my co-workers, fighting my bosses, fighting the town."

Every week he sent most of his salary to his mother, an act of repentance that drained his father's pride. Jimmy Baldwin went home only once that year. His father refused to talk to him. On July 29, 1943, David Baldwin died of tuberculosis and self-starvation induced by paranoia.

In "Notes of a Native Son," James Baldwin wrote his father's epitaph: "I do not remember, in all those years, that one of his children was ever glad to see him come home."

Continued Tomorrow.



Paul Photo by Calvoco
Photo by Paul Water
Contrasting studies of James Baldwin.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JAMES BALDWIN

A New York Post Portrait—By FERN MARJA ECKMAN**ARTICLE IV**

JAMES BALDWIN is convinced that "experience, which destroys innocence, also leads one back to it." Judged by this concept, he himself must long ago have retrieved a child-like purity.

The 39-year-old writer has always flung his arms open to life, remaining enthusiastically receptive to its sometimes flattering, often malicious attentions. "Jimmy," his intimates confide in explanation, apology and exasperation, "can't say no."

But the day of his father's funeral and his own 19th birthday was a memorable exception. That was the day Baldwin, for a year his family's financial bulwark, heard his despairing mother cry, "I am a widow with eight small children." The number obsessed him.

The eldest of his eight brothers and sisters was 15; the baby, born a few hours after her father's death, was four days old. Baldwin did some simple arithmetic—and was appalled by the result.

"I figured out," he explained recently, "that by the time the youngest kid would be able to take care of herself, I'd be 36. And it would be harder to begin a career then. I'd seen a lot of brilliant, unhappy, miserable and evil people—trapped in Harlem, in various basements, being janitors. And they really were brilliant. That's why they became so monstrous.

"And I could see it happen to me. It would happen to me—if I stayed. And I was ready to take a very long shot: the shot was simply that I would turn into a writer before my mother died and before the children were all put in jail—or became junkies or whores. But I knew I had to jump then."

Baldwin did jump. He jumped to Greenwich Village. He jumped to five years he has since characterized as "desperate."

The traditions of creative non-conformity in the community swirling around Washington Square had first attracted him when he was 16, intent upon exploring the world beyond Harlem. But, when he moved in, the bloom rubbed off. Fast.

In Harlem, he had been too busy keeping his brothers and sisters off the streets to familiarize himself with temptation. Now all the sins catalogued by his puritanical father were thrust before him.

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Whatever defenses he had so painfully evolved in the past were suddenly, abysmally ineffectual. He was too young, too small, too poor, too black—in short, he says, too “visible.”

I got into trouble with cops,” he recalls. “I got into trouble with landladies. I got into trouble with everybody. The cops wanted to know why I wasn’t uptown. There were only half a dozen Negroes scattered throughout the Village. It wasn’t like it is now.

“And people you thought were friends would—you know, you’d go to somebody’s party—and get beaten up. And I went with a lot of white girls in those days, without realizing that—there was no love in it, y’know. I was just kind of a—I was a stud. I didn’t know that either. I made a lot of discoveries in those years—all of them horrible.”

★ ★ ★

THERE ARE CYNICS IN THE VILLAGE WHO contend that Baldwin was less victimized than subsidized by whites. He shrugged at this, first amused, then abruptly irate.

“I’ve won a few fellowships,” he conceded. “Probably because there was no one around to give them to. And they pick their Negroes. No, I think white people—you know, white liberals or people who say that I’ve been subsidized by whites—are deluded.

“The principal thing they are saying is that I made it because of them, you know. And they think that because I am now a star that it proves something about them. It doesn’t prove anything about them at all. It proves that I managed to survive—and that’s all it proves.”

At 21, he was introduced to his boyhood idol, Richard Wright, who read 50 pages of the first version of “Go Tell It on the Mountain,” liked what he read and maneuvered for Baldwin a Eugene F. Saxton Memorial Trust Award. A couple of years later, he won a Rosenwald Fellowship.

But he worked for his rewards. He worked right around the clock on a regimen that almost destroyed his health and his reason. During the day, he held down a series of full-time jobs—in defense plants, in

restaurants (he waited on tables at the old Calypso for 18 months), once on the newspaper PM, where he was a copyboy. At night, Baldwin wrote, establishing a topsy-turvy schedule he retains today.

His novel collapsed, forcing him to reassess his career and start again on a less ambitious level. He sold book reviews to The Nation and The New Leader (“about the Negro problem, concerning which the color of my skin made me automatically an expert”), an essay on Harlem to Commentary.

Averaging four hours’ sleep in 24, he finished two more ill-fated books: a documentary on Harlem’s store front churches and “Ignorant Armies,” a novel based on the Wayne Lonergan murder case.

“Probably a very bad book,” he says now. “But I was fascinated by the case. And I was dealing with—well, what I was grappling with really, without knowing it, was the—all the implications in this society of being bisexual. Though I could not have put it that way to myself, then. It was just—you know, I was really untouched. Another reason the Village years were so difficult.”

By the fall of 1948, his morale was so fragile and his confusion so apparent that a friend warned, “Get out—you’ll die if you stay here.” Baldwin passionately concurred with this prognosis. He felt he had lost his identity.

“I could not be certain,” he wrote later, “whether I was really rich or really poor, really black or really white, really male or really female, really talented or a fraud, really strong or merely stubborn . . .”

★ ★ ★

BALDWIN HAS AN ACTOR’S INTUITIVE TIMING

(“I know when to leave the party, baby”). He recognized his exit cue. Recklessly he booked passage for Paris, planning to cover his fare with the final instalment of his Rosenwald grant.

But the ship sailed three days before his check arrived. Slipping the precious piece of paper in his pocket, he wandered around, feverishly indecisive, numbed by the conflicting advice lavished upon him, all of it oracular.

At the end of four days, terrified he would fritter away the money, he bought a one-way plane ticket to France. Then, and only then, did he dare say goodbye to his family.

“What happened is this,” he said not long ago. “That I was born in Harlem, which is not New York.

And, at a tender age, I left Harlem, which ~~seemed~~, you know, like a *prison*, to come downtown—which is New York. And *uptown*, you know, I've been beaten up half to death—and got almost slaughtered *downtown*, y'know.

"So that by the time I was 24—since I was not *stupid*—I realized that there was no point in my staying in the country at *all*. If I'd been born in Mississippi, I might have *come* to New York. But, being born in New York, there's no place that you can *go*. You have to *go out*. *Out* of the country. And I went out of the country and I never intended to come back here *ever*."

And so intending, he climbed aboard the plane, scarce yet jubilant. Flying across the Atlantic, he promised himself nothing worse could happen on another continent than was bound to have happened to him in the U. S. ("Even if go there and drop *dead*," he told himself darkly, with an Ibsenesque flourish: "Catch syphilis and go *mad*.")

It was mid-November. Fog shrouded Paris. Baldwin's fear rapidly outstripped his jubilation as the plane circled the field for hours. It was a rather shaky American who finally set foot on foreign soil with \$10 and a French vocabulary consisting of little more than "bonjour."

"There I was," Baldwin says now. "And Paris was awful. It was winter. It was gray. And it was ugly."

But he was cheered by a waiting friend who took him straight to a cafe in St. Germain des Pres, Les Deux Magots, an existentialist hangout where Sartre often held court. There Baldwin glimpsed a more familiar literary figure—Wright.

THE OLDER MAN USHERED HIS YOUNG COMPATRIOT to a hotel and bowed out. Swiftly Baldwin's resources evaporated. So did his welcome. He was locked out. Borrowing funds from a Negro architect, Baldwin recovered his baggage. The reunion was brief. He sold his clothes, then his typewriter.

Right after Thanksgiving, at a small hotel owned by a kindly disposed Corsican woman, Baldwin "went to pieces," a process begun at home but hastened by his exposure to the chill of the Paris streets, the inadequacy of his clothing and the certain knowledge that he really "had to go for broke"—or perish.

He neither died nor went mad, of course. But he did learn that he could be at least as hungry and as cold in Paris as in New York. What kept him abroad for eight years was a heady sense of release. At home, he had scrupulously refrained from eating watermelon as a protest against the stereotypes. In Paris, he was relieved of all the complexities of the black man's burden.

"I didn't have to worry about acting 'like a nigger,'" he summed up recently. "I didn't have to prove *anything* to *anybody*. I didn't have to walk around, you know, with one-half of my brain trying to *please* Mr. Charlie and the other half trying to *kill* him.

"I felt that I was left alone to become whatever I *wanted* to become. That it was up to me. The trouble I got into in Paris was *me*. It wasn't—you know, it wasn't some weird abstraction called The American Negro. That's what it *did* for me."

Continued Tomorrow.



WRIGHT

He found an aboard.



BALDWIN

Paris was just as cold.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

JAMES BALDWIN

A New York Post Portrait—By FERN MARJA ECKMAN

ARTICLE V

IT WAS IN Europe that James Baldwin became an American.

In the U.S. he had felt himself an alien—and an enemy alien at that. But, divided from the land of his birth by an ocean, liberated from the collective anonymity that transforms the Negroes of this country into invisible men, Baldwin reconciled himself to his identity.

The process was gradual. Breaking out of the ghetto, he was still its victim. He suffered from what he once described as the "profound, almost ineradicable self-hatred" with which this nation endows its black citizens. Perhaps it was inevitable that he should initially seek to forget his color; it was, after all, inextricably bound up in his mind and in his blood with the bitter humiliation he had endured at home.

During the eight years he lived abroad, Baldwin infrequently associated with Negroes. Then, as now, his intimates, few in number, were usually white.

"When Jimmy was in his 20s in Paris," explains a Baldwin admirer, lowering his voice several decibels, "he thought seriously of never being a Negro again—certainly never a Negro in America."

Reality did not, of course, conform with this fantasy. Even life in sanctuary—and that is what France represented to him—was not devoid of dilemma. Confronted with Europe's abundant testimony to Western culture, Baldwin, searching in vain for a reflection of himself or his African heritage, despairingly concluded he was an interloper.

"What was the most difficult," he wrote later after merciless self-examination, "was the fact that I was forced to admit something I had always hidden from myself, which the American Negro has had to hide from himself as the price of his public progress; that I hated and feared white people. This did not mean that I loved black people; on the contrary, I despised them, possibly because they failed to produce Rembrandt. In effect, I hated and feared the world."

It is Baldwin's thesis that he has since purged himself of this hate and this fear. But the fury smoldering in his prose and flaring up in his speeches invites a measure of skepticism. Even while counseling peace, Baldwin communicates violence.

In any event, in Paris and later, in the tiny Swiss village of Loches-Bains, James Baldwin came to recognize—and possibly even accept—both his nationality and his race.

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62-107765-20
ENCLOSURE

★ ★ ★
"SOMETHING STRUCK ME IN PARIS," THE 39-year-old author confessed the other day. "I didn't realize what a *puritan* I was until I found myself dealing with people, you know, whose morality was entirely different from my father's. Which was the morality I carried around with me, really. It was—it was really kind of humiliating to discover it."

"And I watched myself, you know. Just like any other little American, I was doing my best to avoid all the things which I thought of—that I'd been brought up to believe were amoral. But I couldn't—I couldn't, on the other hand, avoid realizing—because I was dealing with the streets of Paris, and with Arabs and Africans, and French whores and pimps and street boys, you know—that there was something very beautiful, no matter how horrible."

"Y'know, I saw some—I saw some tremendous things. And some of those people were very nice to me and, in a way, I owe them my life. D'you know? These were people, you know, that everyone else despises and spits on."

"And it was—it humbled me, in a way. It did something very strange for me. It opened me up to whole areas of life, which—I would never have dared to deal with in America. D'you know?"

★ ★ ★
WHAT PARIS OPENED UP TO HIM AND WHAT he dared to deal with is the material he ultimately worked into his three published novels:

"Go Tell It on the Mountain" (begun when he was 17, and completed a decade—or was it a lifetime?—later), "Giovanni's Room" (whose homosexual theme led timid New York publishers to shy off after issuing paternalistic warnings to Baldwin that they were rejecting the book for his own good, really, since publica-

tion would surely "wreck" his career) and the recent "Another Country" (a bestseller, acclaimed and damned in almost equal proportions).

Baldwin writes as he lives: hard. His labor pains are always intense and prolonged. He tries to ease them by taking refuge, sometimes seriatim, in Istanbul, Corsica, Puerto Rico, Southern France, Switzerland, Fire Island, perhaps a friend's home in Connecticut or Westchester.

Yet, no matter how fast and how far he travels, he never escapes the pangs of creation.

There are always, as he confided not long ago in a letter, "the unforeseeable and demoralizing snags" that occur "when the writer, in working, disturbs one of his sleeping lions, the rage of which he's, by no means prepared to face; or, to put it more simply, when the truth concerning one of his characters—or all of them—becomes crucially and unflatteringly involved with the truth about himself."

★ ★ ★
THE PARIS IN WHICH HE MADE HIS DISCOM-
forting discoveries was hardly the tourists' Paris.

Nor was it the artistic bohemia in which his gifted compatriots clustered. Plagued by hunger as well as sleeping lions, Baldwin shunned the company of his peers, convinced he would be patronized by colleagues possessed of influence, affluence or both.

In that hazardous period, he built solid relationships with James Jones, William Styron, Phillip Roth ("I adore them"), and, on a charged, on-again-off-again basis that is at once closer and more threatening, Norman Mailer. But the incestuous atmosphere of literary parties made Baldwin uneasy. And still does.

At 25, chronically skidding on the edge of starvation, he frequented a Left-Bank bar where he could scrounge sandwiches and beer. There he met one day a lean, quiet, dimpled youth with a Charles Boyer voice and a talent for painting, Lucien Happersberger, 17, who had just run away from his home in Lausanne.

The two formed an alliance ("partly because, I suppose, I had the habits of an older brother, really") that continues to this day. Happersberger, whose 11-year-old son is Baldwin's godchild, currently serves as the writer's secretary, buffer and companion. "That's my best friend," says Baldwin, smiling at him affectionately.

Distance has lent the usual nostalgic enchantment to their early adventures, but at the time they were reminiscent of Gorki rather than Saroyan. Baldwin remembers a rainy Thursday in Paris when he and Happersberger hadn't eaten for a couple of days.

"We lived in this terrible place on Rue Jacob, way

up on the top floor," Baldwin recalls, grinning. "Lucien and I went downstairs because we thought we could eat around the corner at this woman's restaurant. On credit. And it was closed." He begins to laugh. "And we had no cigarets. And no money. Nothing! And it really was like that."

"What did you do?" the reporter inquires.

The room resounds with Baldwin's laughter. "Why, we went back upstairs. It was raining." He rocks back and forth, helplessly, joyously, his huge eyes squeezed shut, laughing so hard that a tear courses down his cheek.

★ ★ ★
WHILE BALDWIN WAS GROWING THINNER AND shabbier on the streets of Paris—yes, and sometimes in its gutters—and learning to acknowledge his puritanical instincts and relishing his freedom and struggling with his autobiographical novel and selling an occasional essay, an editor back in New York button-holed a psychologist-author.

"Kenneth," Elliot E. Cohen of Commentary magazine said to Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, "there is a young man in Paris by the name of Jim Baldwin. If we can keep him alive, he will emerge as one of the greatest writers America has produced."

"What's his name again?" Clark asked.

"James Baldwin," Cohen said. "Don't forget it."

★ ★ ★
IN 1932, FOUR YEARS AFTER HE HAD EXILED himself from his native land, Baldwin decided to visit the U.S. He was intent upon pushing the sale of "Go Tell It on the Mountain," but he had another, unspoken, interior motive. He wanted to test the interaction between his country and himself.

The young writer had just enough money to pay his hotel bill or his ship fare. Bailed out of Paris by Marlon Brando ("he's a beautiful car"), Baldwin arrived home stone-broke. His youngest brother, David, welcomed him at the pier with a \$10 loan. Armed with borrowed cash and a borrowed suit, Baldwin prowled around New York.

"It was a nightmare," he says, whispering each word. "I'd been away just long enough to have lost all my old habits, all my old friends, all my old con-



With Shelley Winters at a literary symposium.

nections, you know. So I came back into a kind of *limbo*."

Knopf bought his book and Baldwin fled back to Paris. But the city of light had somehow dimmed in his absence. Paris had been his haven, his prop. Suddenly Baldwin required neither. He retired to a chalet belonging to Happersberger's family. There, in the Swiss Alps, he licked his wounds and brooded.

Baldwin had spent two weeks at the chalet the summer before but to these villagers who had never seen another black man, he remained an exotic rarity. They fingered his hair; they touched his cheek to determine whether the color rubbed off; they roused in him "the rage of the disesteemed"—and a new maturity. In *Loches-Bains*, Jimmy Baldwin finally came of age.

"No road whatever will lead Americans back to the simplicity of this European village where white men still have the luxury of looking on me as a stranger," he wrote in a brilliantly perceptive essay that defined the nature of America's conflict and his own. "I am not, really, a stranger any longer for any American alive. One of the things that distinguishes Americans from other people is that no other people has ever been so deeply involved in the lives of black men, or vice versa."

Once James Baldwin had written those lines, the days of his expatriation had to be numbered.

IN THE WEEKEND EDITION: James Baldwin in America.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

JAMES BALDWIN

A New York Post Portrait—By FERN MARJA ECKMAN

ARTICLE VI

ON ONE OF THOSE dismal, wet days when all Paris is submerged in gray and the entire population appears to be in mourning, James Baldwin trudged into the American Express office, praying he would find there a check from New York that represented salvation.

For economy's sake, the young author was then living in the village of Gallardon, near Chartres, pooling his skimpy resources with a Frenchman who painted, a Norwegian girl who sculptured and a German-African woman who wanted to write. On this occasion, it was Baldwin's turn to try his luck at reviving the communal exchequer. He had set out by bus, but a strike had obliged him to proceed on foot from the gates of Paris.

His mission proved a grotesque failure. No money awaited him. But 10 spanking fresh copies of his first published work, "Go Tell It on the Mountain," did. Magnificently burdened with these testimonials to his success, Baldwin sloshed through the streets in rain-logged sandals to a bar in St. Germain des Pres.

Stacking his books on a table, he sat down behind the impressive array, dripping water into miniature puddles, cadging beer and waiting hopefully all day—alas, in vain—for some generous soul who would at least lend him enough money to get back to the country. "It was," Baldwin said recently, "absolutely broke and starving."

Ten years later, in the summer of 1963, now a literary figure of distinction with an income that justified his sporadic taste for caviar and champagne, Baldwin was driving up Park Av. with his publisher, Richard Baron of Dial Press, and his agent, Robert P. Mills.

Baron stopped for a red light. A blond girl in the next car, catching sight of Baldwin, held up a copy of "Another Country," then just off the press, and called out in a thick, as-honey-Southern accent, "My daddy says the language is terrible but I think the book is great!" It was a memorable encounter and Baldwin loved every fleeting second of it.

Between those two incidents, Jimmy Baldwin's life had undergone a sea of change. In 1957, propelled homeward by a realization that "whatever's happening in your country is happening to you" and a mounting aversion for the woes unto the U. S. lamentations of Paris' American contingent, Baldwin had returned "for good" to the land of his birth after more than eight years abroad.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

MAG 4 NEW YORK POST

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-17-89 BY [signature]

Date: 1/19/64
 Edition: WEEKEND
 Author: FERN MARJA ECKMAN
 Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
 Title: JAMES BALDWIN

Character: MISC INFO CON
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: NYO

ENCLOSURE 62-100000-200

AND SO, LITERARY LION THOUGH HE IS, DIS-
crimination still stalks Baldwin. But he requires
no such stimulus to fire his rage. Jimmy Baldwin is a
small man containing a monumental anger. Some-
times he unleashes it at the well-intentioned as well
as at the sinners.

Last October, when he was the Board of Educa-
tion's guest speaker at PS 180 in Harlem, a white
teacher, shy and earnest, made the mistake of in-
quiring, "How would you define the role of the
white liberal?"

Baldwin stared at him. In the modern idiom, and
certainly in Baldwin's, "liberal" is a term of oppro-
brium. "I don't really want to be abusive," the author
finally remarked icily. "But what I really want to say
is there is no role for the white liberal. He is really
one of our afflictions."

From the predominantly Negro audience, there was
a groundswell of laughter and applause. The teacher
who had put the question slumped in his seat, crimson
with embarrassment. Baldwin went in for the kill:

"The role of the white liberal in my light is the
role of the missionaries of 'I'm trying to help you,
you poor black thing, you.' The thing is—we're not
in trouble. You are."

"I'd like to suggest that white people turn this
around and ask what white people can do to help
themselves. No white liberal knows what Ray Charles
is singing about. So how can you help me? Work with
yourself!"

This hostility, intricately interwoven through the
labyrinthine Baldwin personality, reveals itself from
time to time, inflaming some of his listeners, alienating
others. But what Baldwin occasionally preaches is
flatly contradicted by what he practices. Outside his
family circle, he has only four real intimates; three
of them are white. Carried away by rhetoric, he is apt
to convey a distorted message.

Still, just the other day, expounding his theory
that a worldwide race war is "more than probable"
in our time, Baldwin, in Cassandra mood, dourly pre-
dicted:

"People will have to make alliances on that basis,
y'know. And someone like me, someone like Lucien."
Happersberger, just entering the room, looked startled.
"will perish in the middle. Because," said James
Baldwin, the words surging up on a tide of passion,
"I can't make my alignments on the basis of color."

Last of Six Articles

"Notes of a Native Son," had been triumphantly received. But Baldwin could still, with a fair degree of accuracy, entitle his second volume, "Nobody Knows My Name." It was this book, with its wrenching report on the Southern condition, that riveted the attention of students in the South.

"This was the point," Baldwin said, "where I meant something in their lives. And they began to depend on me more. And it turned out that money could be raised on my name, y'know. And they needed money to pay all those terrible court costs. To get people out of jail, you know. And so I began donating my time to do that."

★ ★ ★

HE BEGAN THEN AND HE HAS YET TO STOP.

At any hour of any day, Jimmy Baldwin can be deflected from the central and avowed purpose of his life, writing, by an urgent request for his presence at integration rallies, emergency meetings—even protest marches, although he detests the military ceremony that attends such demonstrations.

At the tag-end of 1962, *The New Yorker* published the essay that forms the major portion of "The Fire Next Time." Almost overnight, Baldwin's cherished privacy was invaded by the brouhaha of public acclaim. His professional timetable, chronically disorganized, collapsed.

The opening of his new play, "Blues for Mr. Charlie" (dedicated to the memory of his friend, Medgar Evers, the Mississippi field secretary for the NAACP who was murdered last June) has been indefinitely postponed, at least in part because Baldwin

repeatedly delayed completion of the script to fulfill civil rights engagements.

Baldwin, who believes his own death at the hands of white supremacists is far from unlikely, was overwhelmed by Evers' ambush slaying. But neither that event, nor the tragic assassination of President Kennedy, ever for a moment shook his conviction that the force and dimension of the desegregation struggle must be inexorably expanded.

So total is Baldwin's commitment that his family (with the notable exception of his youngest brother, David, "my ally") and several of his associates periodically remind the essayist, novelist, and playwright that his most effective battlepost is the typewriter, not the platform.

These confrontations are wearing for Baldwin, whose devotion to his mother and his eight brothers and sisters—emotional and financial—is unshrinking.

"I've had this argument with them many, many times," Baldwin said recently. "And they're perfectly right so far as it goes. What they overlook is that it was exactly because I kept writing that all this happened."

"David and I had a tremendous fight with my sister Gloria, in a taxi, when she was saying what my mother said, you know: 'I don't want Jimmy in politics.' And David said, you know, 'Then you don't want Jimmy in the world.'"

In Baldwin's view, he is participating in a global convulsion of nature rather than a national movement. "I think of it as a revolution," he said, the tinkle of ice in his glass stilled for the moment.

"And I don't see any way of—of escaping your role, if you have one, in a revolution, y'know. It's up to you somehow to figure out how to do two things at once. It's—just—kind of difficult."

On a personal level, he is willing to settle for a compromise arrangement. He plans to buy a three-story house in New York (in which his mother will occupy one floor, his secretary—with his wife and two sons—the second, himself the third) and an apartment in Paris (anticipated cost: \$25,000).

Then, continuing his transatlantic commuting, he could work six or seven months in France and spend the rest of the year here, being a public figure.

Meanwhile, as "a holding operation," Baldwin moved just a few days ago from a friend's house on East Third Street to a spacious, seven-room, four-telephone establishment in a still-fashionable (for the next five minutes?) building on West End Avenue.

Renting suitable quarters was frustrating, even for such a celebrity as Baldwin. Vacancies were mysteriously filled as soon as landlords discovered the applicant was a Negro. On one occasion, Baldwin's Swiss secretary, Lucien Happersberger, was blandly informed "bachelors" were regarded as undesirable tenants.

"I wasn't in the least prepared to come back here," Baldwin observed the other day. "But, on the other hand, I—I was out of kilter in Paris, too, because I couldn't get along with the bulk of the American colony—especially the American-Negro colony—who, so far as I could see, spent most of their time, you know, sitting in bars and cafes, talking about how awful America was. And I didn't cross the ocean to do that, you know."

"And I wasn't prepared either to be used by the French—or any other European—as a stick to beat the U. S. over the head with. For, after all, it was my country. And France was really no better—you know, no country is. And for the French to complain, y'know—to be indignant about the way America's treated Negroes—seemed to me absolutely, you know, hypocritical—since I knew the way they treated their own black people."

★ ★ ★

LIKE A DEEP-SEA DIVER TRYING TO PREVENT the bends, Baldwin cautiously edged himself back into the U. S., spending nine sample months here in 1954.

Even so, the transition was jolting. It was hard for him to adjust to a system he was "determined not to adjust to." For a couple of months, he languished in a hotel room, moping, drinking too much, wondering what to do next.

"The thing to do, y'know, if you're really terribly occupied with—with yourself," he explained not long ago, "the thing to do is to, at any price whatever, get in touch with something which is more than you. Throw yourself into a situation where you won't have time to weep. So I went South. Because I was afraid to go South."

Baldwin was—and still is—"scared to death" in the Deep South. His terror springs from his unfamiliarity with the intricate code of behavior indulged in by both races there, a "weird kind of etiquette" that cannot be acquired "surfacewise."

Deliberately exposing himself to Southern segregation patterns, Baldwin crossed the Mason-Dixon line for the first time on an assignment from Look

magazine. The experience was painful but unexpectedly "beautiful." He found himself exhilarated and stirred by the day-to-day heroism of Negro civil rights crusaders.

"I suppose the depth of my involvement began then," he reflected. "Because I—was forced to understand—that people talked to me as though I were a messenger. To get—to get the message out."

On that initial journey, so long dreaded, so long fantasied, the forerunner of scores of others, each equally terrifying, Baldwin decided that the artist's role is to bear witness to what life is and what life does: "To speak for people who cannot speak—you are simply a kind of conduit."

The bitter grace of his first collection of essays,



Baldwin and Charlton Heston arrive for last August's Washington March.

SAC, New York

January 29, 1964

Director, FBI (62-108763)

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Jones

The Bureau has received a copy of part five and part six of an article concerning captioned subject which appeared in the "New York Post" issues of 1/17/64 and 1/19/64, respectively. These articles indicate they are part of a six-part article which the "Post" was printing. In the event you did not forward the first four parts of this article to the Bureau, immediately obtain and forward same.

REC'D WITH SER. 22

NOTE:

Subject's name included in Security Index. He is a Negro author who became increasingly active in the civil rights movement and has had affiliations with several communist front groups.

WPJ:mlf
(5)

mlf

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY SP8 BTJ/ab

EX-102

e
ENCLOSURE

REC-38

62-108763-20

JAN 29 1964

MAILED 5
JAN 28 1964
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

60 FEB 91

3-1964

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

104
mlf

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: 2/4/64

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-43011) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C
(OO:NY)

Rerep JAMES D. BRODY at New York 12/11/63 with lead for WFO to check passport record of subject; Bulet 12/18/63.

On 1/2/64 [redacted] Agency Liaison Officer, Passport Office, U. S. Department of State, advised IC [redacted] no identifiable record was located concerning subject.

b6
b7c

A recheck of passport office records was requested, pointing out subject known to have resided in Paris, France.

Passport record not located as of 1/29/64. WFO following.

- ② - Bureau
- 2 - New York (100-146553) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

LEW/acp
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY SP8 BTJ/agp

REC-139

62-108763-21

8 FEB 5 1964

SUBV. CONTROL

72 FEB 7 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

of
2/19

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: 2/12/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C

JJM
7/1/64

ReBulet to NY, 1/29/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are one (1) Photostat each of Xerox copies of parts 1, 2, 3, and 4 of a six-part article concerning subject which appeared in the "New York Post."

A review of NYO file indicates that these parts were apparently previously furnished to the Bureau.

However, in compliance with Bureau request of referenced letter, four (4) Photostats of the article are herewith enclosed.

pd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY 2028 BJS/pjg

d

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New York

JDB:mas
(3)

ENCLOSURE

DETACHED AND FILED
IN SER. 20
3/2/64

REC-33

62-108763-222

FEB 14 1964

57 FEB 24 1964

EX-102
FEB 18 2 11 PM '64

SUBV. CONTROL

DON INLETT DIA
REC.D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: 2/19/64

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-43011) (RUC)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM- C
00, NY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/89 BY 002757J/p

Rerep of JAMES D. BRADY at New York 12/11/63 with lead for WFO to review passport record; Bulet 12/18/63 instructing WFO to review files concerning subject's appearances in Washington, D.C.

On 2/7/64, SA [redacted] reviewed available information concerning subject at Department of State Passport Office. This consisted of an application for renewal of passport 2365937 issued to JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN 8/4/60.

b6
b7C

Application for renewal dated 7/29/63 at New York, New York, contains following information furnished by subject:

Date and place of birth:	8/2/24, New York, New York
Permanent residence:	306 West 18, New York, New York
Mail address:	Lubell, Lubell and Jones, Attorneys 165 Broadway, New York, New York New York, New York
Port of Departure:	New York, New York
Approximate departure date:	8/7/63
Mode of travel:	Air France
Intended stay abroad:	Four weeks
Proposed itinerary:-	France
Purpose of trip	Pleasure
Person to be notified in case of death or accident:	[redacted]

b6
b7C

Number of trips abroad withing last twelve months: Two

No information concerning marital status, description, or photograph of subject appears on renewal application.

REC-5 62-108763-23

2- Bureau
2- New York (100-146553) (RM)
1- WFO

LEW:pkg
(5)

FEB 20 1964

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
REC-10

SUBV. CONTROL

58 FEB 28 1964

WFO 100-43011

(A) handwritten notation on application indicates renewal was approved; therefore, passport 2635937 appears to have been renewed to be valid until 8/3/65.

Attached to renewal application was a letter to the Passport Office dated 7/19/63 from Lubell, Lubell, and Jones, Attorneys at Law, 165 Broadway, New York, New York, which advised they are attorneys for BALDWIN in matters arising out of or relating to the creation, proprietorship, sale, license or other distribution of his literary properties.

This letter stated BALDWIN, on 6/25/63, received a cablegrammed invitation to visit Cuba in connection with the 10th anniversary of the "26th of July Movement", and, as a result of this invitation, the "New Yorker" magazine requested BALDWIN to undertake a specific writing assignment in connection with such a trip to Cuba.

The letter advises they have informed BALDWIN travel to Cuba without a specially validated passport is a violation of present laws.

The letter stated BALDWIN has a passport, and he has informed them he has had one for several years. The letter requested that BALDWIN be issued a special permit for travel to Cuba.

Also attached to the renewal application was a Passport Office memorandum dated 8/1/63 advising that CLARENCE B. JONES of the law firm of Lubell, Lubell and Jones had informed that BALDWIN was not going to Cuba at that time but was going to France, and if he decided to go to Cuba at a later date, he would reapply for validation of his passport for such travel.

Agency Liaison Officer, Passport Office, advised numerous special searches have been made by the Passport Office, but they have been unable to locate the remainder of the Passport Office file on the subject.

b6
b7c

Review of WFO files and pertinent issues of "The Evening Star" and the "Washington Post and Times Herald" newspapers disclosed BALDWIN was a speaker at a "Peace Rally" at Judiciary Square in Washington, D.C., on 4/1/61. No specific statements made by BALDWIN were recorded in above-mentioned newspapers or furnished by WFO informants.

STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO BALDWIN

On 6/11/61, WF T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JAMES BALDWIN spoke at a mass rally for "Original Freedom Riders" on the evening of 6/11/61 at All Souls Unitarian Church, 16th and Harvard Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., sponsored by the Washington Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

The informant stated BALDWIN told those present that the West had better re-evaluate its international policy in light of the potential strength of the new Afro-Asian countries. BALDWIN added that the white man had better realize the emerging strength of the Negro. He stated that he did not want to be in the shoes of the white man when the African nations become stronger.

(Documentation- [redacted] to SA ELMER E. TODD 6/11/61. b7D

The June 12, 1963, edition of "The Evening Star", a Washington, D.C., daily newspaper, carried an article captioned "Business Hit as Failing to Aid Freedom Riders" concerning a rally of the Congress of Racial Equality at the All Souls Unitarian Church in Washington, D.C., on the evening of 6/11/63, at which JAMES BALDWIN was a speaker. The article states: "JAMES BALDWIN, author of 'Negroes in our Society' and other books, said the Freedom Riders are trying to complete something long overdue--the American Revolution."

The June 12, 1963, edition of the "Washington Post and Times Herald", a daily newspaper published in Washington, D.C., carried an article captioned "Freedom Riders Acclaimed in Talks to Mixed Audience in D.C. Church" concerning the meeting at the All Souls Unitarian Church on the evening of 6/11/63. The article states: "The author JAMES BALDWIN declared at the mass rally for Original Freedom Riders, 'What we are here to accomplish is the American Revolution'.... 'The question that must be decided is: Am I man or am I not? And if I am not, then white man, what are you.'"

The November 5, 1963, issue of "The Evening Star" newspaper carried an article captioned "Farmer Cites Problem of Staying Nonviolent" concerning a conference on "youth, nonviolence and social change" held at Howard University, Washington, D.C., at which JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, and BALDWIN were speakers. This article states:

"Author JAMES BALDWIN said he wondered how long civil rights advocates will endure various indignities before they begin to fight back." The article quoted BALDWIN as saying, "But in this terrible confrontation I see some opportunity which will liberate this country and change the world. The very gravity and danger of the situation can be turned into a tremendous opportunity. We will have to learn to live together here or not at all." The article continues, "BALDWIN scolded a Federal Government which can protect Viet-Nam and invade Cuba but does nothing to protect the Negro in the South." The article also states BALDWIN then suggested that mass strikes or acts of civil disobedience would force the Government to deal with Negroes as individuals.

"The Evening Star" newspaper edition of 11/6/63 carried an article captioned "Negro Authors Stress Truth and Survival" concerning a symposium on the "Negro Writer in American Society" held at Howard University on the evening of 11/5/63, at which BALDWIN remarked, "My problem is to tell the truth and survive society while doing it." The article states BALDWIN continued that the role of the writer is to excavate the real history of the country. BALDWIN described the American mind as one of "fantastic confusion". He said Americans want to believe things which are really not true. The article quoted BALDWIN as saying, "White Americans think this is a beautiful and wonderful country....and this is not true. The Negro is the only person who can unearth the truth about this country."

Congress of Racial Equality

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" newspaper DC edition of 11/6/63 carried an article captioned "Negro Leaders Exort Followers Not to Stray From Nonviolent Path." This article states in part that JAMES L. FARMER, National Director of CORE, agreed with another analyst, JAMES BALDWIN, Negro author, who indicated the breaking point of Negroes in the civil rights struggle may be near. This article continues, "BALDWIN said Negroes may have to think of civil disobedience as a next tactic...." BALDWIN said, "I don't want to see Negroes adapt themselves to the American way of life....I don't think any Negro in this country, whether a drunk or what have you, has to prove anything to the white man."

J. James Farmer

The above newspaper articles were reviewed on 1/8/64 at the Library of Congress by SA

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY 2032 BTJ/af

RA
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**Baldwin Writes
Of Negro Plight**

MOSCOW, March 4 (UPI)—American Negro novelist James Baldwin told Russian newspaper readers today that only "the most radical and far-reaching changes in American society" can improve the Negro's condition.

Writing in Izvestia, Baldwin said "it is absolutely clear that white Americans simply do not want to bring these changes into existence."

He said the majority of Americans are not ready to grant Negroes their "Freedom" with the result that "there are no words to describe the full horror of the life of American Negroes."

W.P.P. Files
Black
Getkey
P. [unclear]
File 5 CDB

- The Washington Post and Times Herald 3/5/64
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

62-108763-A
NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 11 1964

64 MAR 10 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 3/26/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/18/63 - 3/19/64
TITLE OF CASE JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN		REPORT MADE BY JAMES D. BRODY	TYPED BY 11
		CHARACTER OF CASE SM - C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JAMES D. BRODY, dated 12/11/63, at NY.

Classified by ~~DP25TJ/98~~
Declassify on: OADR ~~5-17-89~~

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC94255 SAH/SL
on 2/18/99
CA97-5269

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The sources used in the characterization of the Monroe Defense Committee in the order used are

[Redacted]

Photo S TAU TAU

CC TO: Labar
REQ. REC'D 7-22-64
JUL 29 1968
ANS.
BY: B.V.H. de

Copy to cia
by routing slip for
 info action
date 10-27-66
by Tgm/ea

PROVED COPIES MADE:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>JFM</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
4-Bureau (52-106763) (RM) 1-New York (100-146553)		62-108763-25	REC'D	
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DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		CONFIDENTIAL		
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59 APR 9 1964

NY 100-146553

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INFORMANTS:

Identity of source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1
NY 4171-3* (X)u

Instant report

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NY T-2
[redacted] (X)u

Characterization of
HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

NY T-3
[redacted] (X)u

100-146353-111

NY T-4
[redacted] (X)u

[redacted] (X)u

NY T-5
[redacted] (X)u

Characterization of
Freedomways Forum
Characterization of

NY T-6
[redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]

NY T-7
[redacted] (X)u

[redacted] (X)u

NY T-8
[redacted] (X)u

[redacted] (X)u

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. A suitable photograph is is not available.
5. Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
6. This report is classified SECRET because (state reason) _____

_____ it contains information furnished by _____ a highly sensitive source, regarding the association of HUNTER PITTS O'DELL with JAMES BALDWIN, well known Negro author. *(e)* *AW*

b7D

7. Subject previously interviewed (dates) Never.
- Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) _____

of his position as a prominent Negro author and his personal involvement in the current civil rights struggle by the Negroes in the US indicates that an attempt to interview him could prove highly embarrassing to the Bureau.

8. This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) _____

subject's outspoken stand in the civil rights issue, his current prominence as an author, and the inflammatory nature of his writings, show him to be a dangerous individual who could be expected to commit acts inimical to the national defense and public safety of the US in time of emergency.

10. Subject's SI card is is not tabbed Detcom.
- Subject's activities do do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

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~~SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES D. BRODY
Date: 3/26/64

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File No.: 100-146553

Bureau File No.: 62-108763

Title: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 94255 SAH/2
ON 2/18/99

~~Classified by: [redacted]~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 5/17-89~~

Character: CA 97-5269
SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis:

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN, Negro author, residing Apartment 6A, 470 West End Avenue, NYC, as of March, 1964. Sources advised: [In January, 1964, subject in contact with] HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, who as of July, 1962, was considered member of National Committee, CP, USA; [subject's endorsement used in subscription campaign by "Freedomways" magazine February, 1964; subject in January, 1964, invited to participate in Freedomways Forum.] In September and October, 1961, "National Guardian" listed subject as sponsor of Monroe Defense Committee. In July, 1963, subject, through attorneys, requested State Department for special permit for travel to Cuba in connection with possible writing assignment for "New Yorker" magazine. Various statements attributed to subject set forth. At ECLC dinner in NYC in December, 1963, subject stated not interested in Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER's recommendation that Negro not fight established institutions in quest for equality stating established institutions have not aided Negro. Subject's name appeared on leaflet calling for support of demonstration against President JOHN F. KENNEDY outside the Park Sheraton Hotel, Washington, D. C., January, 1963. Descriptive information from passport records set forth.

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89/3014 JHP

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~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Exclude from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DETAILS:I. RESIDENCE

On January 2, 1964, NY T-1 advised that JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN, Negro author, was then residing in Apartment 6, 410 West End Avenue, New York City.

On March 3, 1964, NY T-1 stated subject was then residing at 470 West End Avenue, New York City, Apartment 6A, telephone number 877-7773.

II. ASSOCIATION WITH COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) MEMBERS

On January 2, 1964, NY T-1 advised that on that date HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was in contact with JAMES BALDWIN and had made arrangements to meet with BALDWIN at BALDWIN's apartment on January 3, 1964. (X)u

NY T-2 has advised that as of July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was considered by the CP, USA as being a member of its National Committee.

III. AFFILIATION WITH SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONSFreedomways Associates

On February 9, 1964, NY T-3 furnished information that Freedomways Associates was preparing a mailing of a printed letter from JAMES BALDWIN praising "Freedomways" magazine for its articles on the civil rights crisis and stating that he, BALDWIN, was renewing his subscription for two years. This letter, which is addressed "Dear Friend", sets forth the printed signature of JAMES BALDWIN and asks the recipient to join him in subscribing to "Freedomways" at once. (X)u

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A characterization of Freedomways Associates appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

Freedomways Forum (X)U

On December 27, 1963, NY T-4 made available information that on December 23, 1963, [redacted] a member of the 11th Assembly District Club, Harlem Region of the CP, New York, stated that a special meeting was to be called on January 19, 1964, to formulate plans for a Freedomways Forum, to be staged in Harlem. (X)U

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According to the source, JAMES BALDWIN, Negro author, has been invited to participate in this forum and has tentatively accepted. (X)U

On January 6, 1964, NY T-4 advised that JAMES BALDWIN was scheduled to participate in a Freedomways Forum at the Powell Center, 137th Street near 7th Avenue, New York City, but no date was specified. (X)U

NY T-5 advised on January 20, 1964, that a meeting of a new organization known officially as the Harlem Freedomways Forum was held on January 19, 1964. The source stated that the idea for this organization came from [redacted] and that the idea was approved by the Harlem CP about two years ago. The source stated this organization is being formed with the knowledge and approval of the New York State CP officials and that WILLIAM ALBERTSON, an official of the New York State CP, has had conversations with [redacted] concerning the formation of this forum. (X)U

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NY T-5 further advised that at a meeting of the 11th Assembly District Club of the CP on January 17, 1964, the members were urged to attend the meeting of the Harlem Freedomways Forum on January 19, 1964. The club members were told that the organization was to be, on the surface, a community group and that, therefore, the comrades should be careful not to get up and espouse CP ideology. The club members were told that the CP would use the Forum as a recruiting ground for new CP members. (S)(u)

On December 9, 1963, NY T-5 advised that [redacted] mentioned above, was then a member of the 11th Assembly District CP Club.

Monroe Defense Committee (MDC)

Page 5 of the September 25, 1961 and Page 6 of the October 2, 1961, issues of the "National Guardian" carried lists of sponsors of the MDC. Both lists included the name JAMES BALDWIN.

Characterizations of the "National Guardian" and the MDC are contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

IV. SUBJECT'S CONTEMPLATED TRAVEL TO CUBA

On February 7, 1964, the records at the Department of State, Passport Office, Washington, D. C. were reviewed by SA [redacted] and reflected

that JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN on July 25, 1963, submitted an application for renewal of passport number 2365937, which had been issued to him on August 4, 1960. This application indicated that on June 25, 1963, BALDWIN had received a cablegram invitation to visit Cuba in connection with the 10th anniversary of the "26th of July Movement", and as a result of this invitation, the "New Yorker" magazine had requested BALDWIN to undertake a specific writing assignment in connection with such a trip to Cuba. Attached to BALDWIN's renewal application was a letter to the Passport Office, dated July 19, 1963, from Lubell, Lubell and Jones, Attorneys-at-Law, 165 Broadway, New York, New York, which advised they were attorneys for BALDWIN and which requested that BALDWIN be issued a special permit for travel to Cuba.

Also attached to the renewal application was a Passport Office memorandum, dated August 1, 1963, indicating that CLARENCE B. JONES of the law firm of Lubell, Lubell and Jones, had informed that BALDWIN was not going to Cuba at that time but was going to France. The memorandum further indicated that if BALDWIN decided to go to Cuba at a later date he would reapply for validation of his passport for such travel.

A characterization of the July 26th Movement is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

V. STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED
TO BALDWIN

Beginning with its issue of January 13, 1964, and ending with its issue of January 19, 1964, the "New York Post", a New York daily newspaper, carried a six part series of articles on JAMES BALDWIN.

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In part, these articles contain the following quotes of BALDWIN:

"I do not hate white people. I can't afford to. Just because I want to live. And I haven't got enough emotional energy. There's some ^{people} I hate - but some of them are black".

"I was born in Harlem, I was raised in Harlem and, indeed, as long as I live, I'll never be able to leave Harlem".

On December 19, 1963, NY T-6 advised that the subject was the last speaker at the 10th Annual Bill of Rights Dinner, held December 13, 1963, at the Americana Hotel, New York City, under the sponsorship of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC).

A characterization of the ECLC is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

In his speech, BALDWIN stated he was not very interested in the recommendation of Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER that the Negro in his quest for equality should not fight established institutions. BALDWIN contended that these established institutions have offered the Negro no real help and have, in fact, tended to maintain the Negro's lowly state.

BALDWIN further stated that the ban on travel to Cuba was incomprehensible to him since he, as a Negro, was better off vacationing in Havana than in Miami Beach no matter what type of system was in effect in Cuba. He advocated unlimited issuance of passports to everyone to go anywhere.

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BALDWIN stated he and many other Negro leaders were well aware that the Communists offered no solution to the Negro problem and that this was quite obvious since they, the Communists, promised much but all Negroes knew that it was impossible to fulfill these promises.

On October 16, 1963, NY T-7 advised that in his speech at the ECLC Dinner at the Hotel Americana, New York City, on December 13, 1963, BALDWIN stated "I have never been afraid of Russia, China or Cuba, but I am terrified of this country". He went on to state that "it allows thousands of people, not only Negro but also white, in the South to perish. He said the white person in the South does these things because he was told to do so generations ago and could never allow himself to fall below the level of the Negro."

"The Evening Star", a Washington, D. C. daily newspaper, in its edition of November 6, 1963, carried an article captioned "Negro Authors Stress Truth and Survival" concerning a symposium on the "Negro Writer in American Society", which was held at Howard University on the evening of November 9, 1963. At this symposium, BALDWIN remarked, "My problem is to tell the truth and survive society while doing it". The article states BALDWIN continued that the role of the writer is to excavate the real history of the country. BALDWIN described the American mind as one of "fantastic confusion". He said Americans want to believe things which are not really true. The article quoted BALDWIN as saying "White Americans think this is a beautiful and wonderful country... and this is not true. The Negro is the only person who can unearth the truth about this country".

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The June 12, 1963 edition of the "Washington Post and Times Herald", a daily newspaper published in Washington, D. C., carried an article captioned "Freedom Riders Acclaimed in Talks to Mixed Audience in D. C. Church". This article concerned a meeting at the All Souls Unitarian Church on the evening of June 11, 1963, and states, "The author JAMES BALDWIN declared at the mass rally for Original Freedom Riders, 'What we are here to accomplish is the American Revolution'... 'The question that must be decided is: Am I a man or am I not? And if I am not, then white men, what are you?'".

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

On January 29, 1963, NY T-8 made available a leaflet which stated that on January 31, 1963, the "Anti-Defamation League, defense arm of the Jewish Community, is conferring its 'democratic legacy' award on President KENNEDY, despite his record on civil rights, at a \$100-a-plate banquet."

The leaflet called on the reader to demonstrate on January 31, 1963, outside the Park Sheraton Hotel, Washington, D. C., where the aforementioned dinner was scheduled. This demonstration was to protest in behalf of 'WILLIAM WORTHY, Boston-born correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American (the largest Negro weekly) (who) is appealing a three-month federal sentence. He is the first and only American ever prosecuted for the 'crime' of returning to his native land 'without a passport'".

Among individuals signing this appeal to support this demonstration was JAMES BALDWIN.

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WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. was convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, Miami, Florida, on August 8, 1962, for violation of Section 1185B, Title 8, United States Code, in that he entered the United States in October, 1961, from Cuba without a valid passport.

On September 7, 1962, WORTHY was sentenced to one year in the custody of the Attorney General, three months committed, nine months probation. WORTHY has appealed the conviction to the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, Louisiana.

VII. DESCRIPTION

The following descriptive information concerning JAMES BALDWIN was located in his passport records, which was reviewed on February 7, 1964:

Date and Place of Birth	August 2, 1924, New York, New York
Residence	306 West 18, New York, New York (July, 1963)
Passport Number	2365987

Person to be notified in case of death or accident



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APPENDIX

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1963, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

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APPENDIX

JULY 26 MOVEMENT

The July 26 Movement was the revolutionary organization founded and led by FIDEL CASTRO, current Prime Minister of Cuba. It was dissolved during 1962 when it was absorbed into the Integrated Revolutionary Organization in Cuba, along with the Communist Party of Cuba, and the other principal political parties.

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APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

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APPENDIX

1.

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on February 16, 1962, that [redacted] a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) from New York, was sent to Cleveland, Ohio in October, 1961, by the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC) of New York to organize an MDC in Cleveland. [redacted] that [redacted] with the aid of [redacted] members of the WWP, and WILLIE MAE MALLORY, organized an MDC in Cleveland with headquarters at 123 1/2 East 115th Street.

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On May 29, 1963, the source related that the purpose of the MDC in Cleveland is to aid in the support of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in her fight against extradition to Monroe, North Carolina.

On August 31, 1961, two true bills of indictment were returned against WILLIE MAE MALLORY by a Grand Jury in Superior Court, Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, charging MALLORY with two counts of [redacted] [redacted] on August 27, 1961.

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A second source on May 26, 1963, related that the headquarters of the MDC in Cleveland is located at 10517 Superior Avenue, with CLARENCE SENIORS as Chairman.

A third source in November, 1962, related that CLARENCE SENIORS was then a member of the WWP.

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~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1.APPENDIXWORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty - bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 6, 1963, a second confidential source stated that the headquarters of the Workers World Party were located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 26, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title James Arthur Baldwin

Character Security Matter - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent James D. Brody, dated and captioned as above.

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

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Jimmy Baldwin	13
J. Baldwin	13

James Arthur Baldwin

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/89 BY 2087151/af
292325 SUMMARY (Correlation)

ALSO KNOWN AS:
BIRTHDATE: 8-2-24
BIRTHPLACE: NYC (not verified)
SPOUSE: _____
RACE: Negro
LOCALITY: _____

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REMARKS: ill: la: fla:

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SEARCHED 1/6/64 By [redacted] b6 b7C

111 Refs

Analytical

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ON 3/8/99
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D. 11/5/9

James Baldwin

MF 62-108763

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✓ DESTROY ✓ SI 25-330971-34-95 to MF 18, p 11, 12

✓ DESTROY ✓ I 44-19646-14

✓ DESTROY ✓ SI 61-7582-5399 to 100-433419-93 (7)

✓ DESTROY ✓ SI 61-7582-A National Guardian, page 10, 4/4/63
to 100-433419-93 (7)

✓ DESTROY SI 62-0-64444 to MF 3, p 4

✓ DESTROY SI 62-24873-A NY Herald Tribune 6/11/61 to
MF 3, p 3 (ditto copy of same MF
given on 1-17-61)

✓ DESTROY ✓ I 62-46855-250

✓ DESTROY ✓ I -257

✓ DESTROY ✓ I 62-57980-59

✓ DESTROY SI 62-107053-2 (Clipping of NY Herald
Tribune 6-11-61 furnished by Mrs. Kennedy R. Pinsonnett)
To MF 3, p 3
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66-1731-1979 (6-11-61 issue
"The Herald" issue) To MF 3, p. 5

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88-19435-237 (Rogalea Johnson,
Winston-Salem, N.C.) To MF 19, end p. 2

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King Features Syndicate, Inc. B.
11-27-63

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DESTROY ✓ I 97-4196-34-38 p 2;

DESTROY ✓ SI 97-4284-2 p 8; to MF 3, p 1, 3

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NI 100-16-32-198 p 4;

NI -261 p 4;

DESTROY ✓ I 100-3-75-A People's World 5/8/63

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SI

100-10355-974 p 17, to MF 18, p 10

✓
DESTROY

✓ I

100-11592-817 incl 1, p 4

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✓ DESTROY ✓ I 100-106670-162

✓ DESTROY ✓ I 100-145232-91

✓ DESTROY ✓ I 100-157464-32

✓ DESTROY SI 100-225892-63970 MF 11, p 14, 15

✓ DESTROY ✓ I - 685

✓ DESTROY SI 100-341652-1041 p 16, 13, [redacted] 7. MF 13, ps ^{AM}

✓ DESTROY ✓ I - 1049 p 18-20, 40; b7D

✓ DESTROY SI 100-353404-331 [redacted] To MF 19, encl p 2 ^(u)

✓ DESTROY ✓ I 100-360845-28

NI 100-371445-6

✓ DESTROY ✓ I 100-384660-749 p 20, 20B;

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DESTROY ✓ I

100-399321-46 p 17,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DESTROY ✓ I

-74 p 18,

DESTROY ✓ I

~~100-446165-3~~ changed to 105-12677-1

DESTROY ✓ I

100-433419-93

DESTROY SI

100-434663-A National Guardian 4/17/64
MF 3, p 9

DESTROY ✓ I

100-434819-A Peoples World 5/22/63
in SI
p. 2, 3-3-64

DESTROY ✓ SI

100-434868-4 to 100-1117-112-8 (7)

DESTROY ✓ I

- 8

b7D

DESTROY SI

100-436190-6 ep 3,

Material furnished
[Redacted]

MF 3, p 3

DESTROY SI

- 7 p 17, 18, ("National Guardian" 9-25-61 + dupl. per rec.) MF 3, p 3

DESTROY SI

100-436190-A pg 2, National Guardian 10/2/61 to MF 3, p 3

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✓ DESTROY SI 100-439190-47 to MF 15, p 6

✓ DESTROY ✓ I 105-7-210-A Peoples world 5/11/63

✓ DESTROY ✓ I 105-20110-109 p 8;

✓ DESTROY ✓ I - 353

✓ DESTROY SI 105-20110-A "National Guardian" 1/10/63 to MF 3, p 11

✓ DESTROY SI - A "The militant" 1/21/63 to MF 18, p 16, 17

✓ DESTROY SI - A "Muhammad Speaks" 1/21/63 to MF 18, p 16, 17

✓ DESTROY ✓ SI - A The militant 1/28/63 to 105-20110-353(8)

✓ DESTROY SI 105-38708-19 to MF 17, p 6

✓ DESTROY ✓ I 105-80533-32

✓ DESTROY SI 105-87964-100 p 8, 10. (Bureau BSS, CPD, product id) MF 18 p 20

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✓ DESTROY ✓ I 105-87964-238

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✓ DESTROY SI 105-92048-18 to MF3, p 5

✓ DESTROY SI 105-98055-4 (Detective James [unclear] BSS, NYC PD, protect identity) to MF13, p 2

✓ DESTROY SI - 5 (Detective James [unclear] BSS, NYC PD, protect identity) to MF13, p 20

✓ DESTROY SI - 8 [redacted] (X) U to MF13, p 20

b7D

✓ DESTROY ✓ SI 140-1972-30 to 100-157464-33 (6)

✓ DESTROY SI 157-2-4-A The Washington Post and Times Herald 9/27/63 to MF13, p 17A

✓ DESTROY ✓ I 157-6-74

✓ DESTROY ✓ I - 143

✓ DESTROY ✓ I - 146

✓ DESTROY ✓ I ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 157-6-A The Wash. Daily News 11/6/63 p.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ed. - 11/6/63
date 2.26.64

DESTROY ✓ I

157-6-A The Wash. Post & Times Herald 11/6/63 date set 11/18/63

DESTROY ✓ I

157-6-29-256

DESTROY ✓ I

157-6-34-76

DESTROY ✓ I

- 83

DESTROY ✓ I

- 105

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- 579

DESTROY ✓ I

- 580

DESTROY ✓ I

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DESTROY ✓ I

- 382

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DESTROY ✓ I

- 395

~~DESTROY~~ ✓ I 157-6-61-420

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~~DESTROY~~ ✓ I 157-275-88

~~DESTROY~~ SI 157-387-163 up 4; [redacted] MF3 p3

b7D

~~DESTROY~~ SI 157-970-353 up 1 (Chariton-H-25.1) MF13 p1

~~DESTROY~~ SI -680 in MF 13, p 1

~~DESTROY~~ ✓ I -1051

~~DESTROY~~ SI 157-1025-A My Herald Tribune 9/19/63 MF13 p19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BALDWIN, JAMES ARTHUR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MF 62-108763

MF ^{do not destroy} 62-108763-3 Summary

✓ I ^{do not destroy} 157-6-34-78 Summary

DESTROY

✓ I 157-6-69

BALDWIN, JIM

ANAL.

~~100-441190~~ cons into
62-108763

MF

NR 100-3-23-1159

NR 100-16-38-53, P. 1

NI 100-16-32-198, P. 4

DESTROY

✓ I 157-6-26-86

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BALDWIN, Jimmy

ANAL.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~100-441190~~ cons intro

MF 62-108763

DESTROY

✓ I 100-24425-27

BALDWIN, J.

ANAL.

NR 100-340474-7

NR 100-363233-3

NR

-4

ALL OTHER BD OF BALDWIN SEARCHED = NR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.

Subject James Baldwin

Type of Mail	Date of Mail
<input type="checkbox"/> Report	
<input type="checkbox"/> Incoming letter	
<input type="checkbox"/> Outgoing letter	
<input type="checkbox"/> Memorandum	
<input type="checkbox"/> Airtel	
<input type="checkbox"/> Teletype	
<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosure (describe)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Work Sheet	
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Loyalty Form	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) <u>Washington Report</u>	<u>6/30/64</u>
<u>Not recorded Sub A.</u>	

Removed for	Removed by	Date of Removal
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Room <u>NARA</u>	<u>Blumens/BTH</u>	<u>8/26/92</u>

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PER COURT ORDER ISSUED BY USDC JUDGE A. WALLACE TASHIMA ON AUGUST 24, 1987.

Complete File and Serial Number 62-108763-A

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5/25/64

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AIRTEL

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC94255 SAH/R
ON 2/18/99

CA 97-5269

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-358916)

FROM: SAC NEW YORK (100-91330)

SUBJECT: HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
IS-C

(OO: NY)

Classified by: 6972 ECP/asp
Declassify on: OADR
2-20-90
89/4016 JHP

There are enclosed 6 copies of a LHM showing that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL has been closely associated with JAMES BALDWIN, the Negro author, in the presentation of BALDWIN's play "Blues For Mr. Charlie" which is currently appearing on Broadway in NYC. The source of this information is NY 4171-S* and the source used to characterize O'DELL is [redacted]

The Special Agents who observed O'DELL and BALDWIN entering the South Building, 745 5th Avenue, on 5/22/64, were [redacted]. Shortly before O'DELL and BALDWIN entered the building, BURGESS MERIDITH, the Director of "Blues For Mister Charlie", entered this building. It is believed that a meeting was held in the offices of the Actors Studio to decide the future of BALDWIN's play. [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The LHM is classified "Confidential" because it contains information from the above sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in the loss of sources of great value and seriously impair the defense interests of the US.

The log reflecting the surveillance of O'DELL and BALDWIN is filed in NY file 100-91330-Sub A.

- 4-Bureau (Encls. 6)(RM)
- (100-108763)(JAMES BALDWIN)
- 1-New York (100-146553)(JAMES BALDWIN)(45) 57
- 1-New York
- JFO:rdu

62-108763
NOT RECORDED

Classified by: [signature]
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358916-287



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

May 25, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bureau 100-358916
New York 100-91330

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DECLASSIFIED BY AUC94255 SAH/8 Hunter Pitts O'Dell

ON 2/18/99

CA97-5269

A confidential source advised on May 21, 1964, that on that date, Hunter Pitts O'Dell was in contact with an individual who was unknown to the source. They discussed the matter of keeping the play by James Baldwin ("Blues For Mister Charlie") going and O'Dell was told that Baldwin has given up royalty claims to the play and that there was going to be a meeting about the play on Friday, May 22, 1964. O'Dell stated that he would be there. *QU*

A second confidential source advised in July, 1962, that, as of that time, Hunter Pitts O'Dell was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) as being a member of its National Committee.

The first confidential source advised on May 22, 1964, that, on that date, O'Dell and James Baldwin agreed to meet at the Actors Studio on the 17th floor of the Squibb Building at 3:50 PM. It was stated that Baldwin's lawyer would be there at 5:00 PM. *QU*

On May 22, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Hunter Pitts O'Dell enter the lobby of the Squibb Building, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and proceed to the elevator banks to the upper floors. Shortly thereafter, James Baldwin, the well-known Negro author, was observed entering this building and boarded an elevator to the upper floors.

It was noted that the directory of the Squibb Building lists office space for the Actors Studio, producer of Baldwin's play, on the 17th floor of this building.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Classified by SP-5 JAB
Declassify on: DATE
5-17-89~~

~~Classified by 6972CEP/ab
Declassify on: OADR
200-99-5016 JHP~~

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ISSN AG's Wesley Marshall
5-26-64
0-6
EPR: C-9

AGENCY ONE-OST, G-2
REQ. REC'D
C-16 FORM. 5-26-64
FBI LORNY. 200-99-5016 JHP
SI USAC: C-9

Wesley Marshall
810 R-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Hunter Pitts O'Dell

"The New York Times", Monday, May 25, 1964, in its theatre section, page 43, contains an advertisement stating that James Baldwin's "Blues For Mister Charlie" will be forced to close on May 30, 1964, "unless there is an immediate public response."

The first confidential source has furnished information, previously, indicating that [O'Dell has been helping with promotion of the play "Blues For Mister Charlie" and also has been arranging theatre parties for the play.] (X)u

Sources of this Bureau whose identities are concealed in this document have furnished reliable information in the past

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
May 8, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 62-108763
NYfile 100-146553

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 94255 SAU/8
ON 2/18/99
CA97-5269

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OTHERWISE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

James Arthur Baldwin is a Negro author who resides in Apartment 6A, 470 West End Avenue, Manhattan, New York.

James A. Baldwin was born August 2, 1924, in New York, New York. He is about five feet six inches, 130 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, dark complexion and has never married. Baldwin has written the following books: "Another Country," "Go Tell It On The Mountain," "Notes of a Native Son," "Giovanni's Room," and "Nobody Knows My Name."

James A. Baldwin has made veiled threats as follows: the June 3, 1963 issue of "Newsweek" magazine reported an informal discussion between Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, James Baldwin and others. Baldwin told the Attorney General that he would not think of fighting for the United States if the United States got into a war but that he was thinking of getting guns and starting to shoot white people.

The November 6, 1963, issue of the "Washington Daily News" quoted Baldwin as saying - - "I wonder how long we can endure. . . Stand and not fight back." "Many. . . even members of my own family" . . . "would think nothing of picking up arms tomorrow."

On June 30, 1963, the "Miami News" reported that Baldwin warned that there are a lot of angry young people among his race and their tempers are wearing thin and that their self-control, which Negro integrationists use in their non-violence campaign for equality, is reaching the breaking point.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" dated September 27, 1963, quoted Baldwin as saying "We must make the establishment afraid of us."

Copy to Shelton
by routing slip for
 info action
date 5/19/64
by J. H. [unclear]

Classified by SP5 JJA/90
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MAY 12 1964

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declassification

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61 MAY 21 1964

SUBV CONTROL

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Declassify on: OADR 2998
8/30/86

[Handwritten signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

Sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, have reported the following:

In 1960, James Baldwin was sponsor for Fair Play For Cuba (FPCC) committee; in 1961, he was a sponsor of the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC); in 1961, he was a sponsor for a rally for the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC); in 1963, he subscribed to Freedomways Associates, Inc., [and in January, 1964, he was scheduled to participate in Freedomways Associates Forum in New York City] in 1963, the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) held an affair called An Evening With James Baldwin, the proceeds of which were to go to the NLG; in 1963, he was affiliated with the Committee to Secure Justice For Morton Sobell (CSJMS). CJH

Characterizations of the FPCC, Freedomways Associates, Inc., MDC, NYCAHUAC, the NCAHUAC, NLG and the CSJMS are contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

1.

APPENDIX

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

On September 26, 1961, a source made available a mimeographed letter on the stationery of the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC), 53 West 125th Street, New York City, which stated that the committee had been founded on a broad non-partisan basis to aid four individuals jailed in Monroe, North Carolina, on "trumped up kidnapping charges." This letter further stated that help was needed by members of the Afro-American community in Monroe, North Carolina, many of whom had lost their jobs or were cut off welfare rolls because of their ties with ROBERT F. WILLIAMS. According to this source, this letter, signed by CALVIN HIGGS as Executive Secretary, further stated that the committee would be organized on a strictly non-sectarian basis and was backed by Afro-American organizations as well as inter-racial groups.

On April 27, 1962, a second source advised that the MDC, formerly located at 53 West 125th Street, New York City, was then located at 110 West 116th Street, New York City.

On October 5, 1961, a public meeting of the MDC was held at the Hotel Diplomat, New York City, and a circular entitled "The Monroe Kidnapping" on the stationery of the MDC was distributed.

This circular stated that the purpose of indictments, brought by the Union County Grand Jury against ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and a group of freedom riders on charges of kidnapping a middleaged white couple in Monroe, North Carolina, on August 27, 1961, was for the "forces of white supremacy" to rid themselves of all opposition from Afro-Americans and discredit ROBERT F. WILLIAMS.

A federal warrant was issued on August 28, 1961, at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

2.

APPENDIX

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

On October 13, 1961, a third source advised that the officers of the MDC were CALVIN L. HICKS, President and [redacted] Secretary.

b6
b7C

On May 27, 1956, a fourth source, advised that CALVIN HICKS was then a Communist Party member working in the Negro mass organization field.

On October 3, 1961, a fifth source advised that during September, 1961, CALVIN HICKS said he was employed full-time as director of the On Guard Committee for Freedom (OGCF) and that he had left the Communist Party in the past because of the revisionism in the Communist Party. HICKS stated on this occasion that the MDC was set up and operated by the OGCF.

On April 20, 1961, a sixth source advised that [redacted] was a member of and active in the Workers World Party (WWP).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A LITERARY CASEBOOK BY DICK SCH

BEHIND THE LINES

Green for Mr. Jimmy

It reminds one, almost immediately, of an Ingemar Johansson fight camp. A few women scamper around; one of them is his sister. Males wander in and out; one of them is his brother. Telephones jangle constantly, offering deals, praises, pleas. In the middle of it all, the attention and the admiration swirling about him almost unnoticed but accepted, sits the champion, five feet and a few inches tall, maybe 135 pounds, wide-eyed, 39 years old—James Arthur Baldwin.

This is a seven-room apartment on New York's West End Avenue, in the 80s, and it is, at least temporarily, the training camp for Jimmy Baldwin. There are bookshelves and modern paintings, posters and phonographs, telephones and sliding doors, and, permeating everything, there is the same weird, unreal, reverse-face appeal that hung over a Johansson fight headquarters. Imagine! A white man who knows how to fight!

And then, in the best boxing tradition, there is the entourage, on scene and off scene. Writing is a lonely craft; and Jimmy Baldwin, with his art, is all alone—except for his lawyer, New York City Councilman Theodore Kupferman; his agent, Robert Lantz; his benefactor, Tom Michaelas; his photographer, Frank Dandridge; his song writer, Bobby Sharp; his publisher, Richard Baron; his disk jockey, Frankie (Downbeat) Brown; his minister-friend, the Rev. Sidney Lanier; and a supporting cast, changing every few months, of well-wishers, advisers and hangers-on.

And then there are Gloria Davis and Lucien Happersberger. They handle Jimmy Baldwin's money. That is, they handle most of Jimmy Baldwin's money. A suspicion persists, confirmed by some of his friends, that almost everybody handles some of Jimmy Baldwin's money, everybody but Jimmy Baldwin.

"I am impossible," says Baldwin, discussing his finances. "I am a positive

menace." He gestures toward the room where Gloria Davis struggles to keep his finances straight. "I am locked out of that office," he says.

Money is one point where the personalities of James Baldwin and Ingemar Johansson part company. The strength of Johansson's great right hand was never greater than when he wrapped his fist around a dollar bill. But Baldwin and money are a mismatch; his generosity matches Johansson's thrift. At one stage in Baldwin's career, a literary agent, Bob Mills, set up parallel checking accounts in the same bank, one the agent's, one the author's. Mills, responding to phone calls from the bank, made a habit of switching funds from one account to the other, covering uncovered checks, later explaining the complexities of banking and currency to the author.

Baldwin's own standard of living has barely fluctuated over the years—he spends as much time as he can in Spartan seclusion writing on Fire Island—but he can't help giving money away to people who need it, acquaintances, friends and relatives. ("We're not a family, we're a tribe," he says).

Mrs. Davis and Lucien Happersberger understand the problem.

"I ask them for cash from time to time," Baldwin says. "Sometimes they give it to me, and sometimes they don't."

Mrs. Davis is Baldwin's sister. "I can tell I'm solvent when she's smiling," he says.

Happersberger, a 31-year-old Swiss painter, has been Baldwin's friend—probably his closest friend—for some 14 years, since they met in a Left Bank cafe. "We have starved together in two cities," Baldwin says. "Paris and New York."

As recently as four years ago, even with three books in print, Baldwin's financial condition was shaky. He actually

feared, he told friends, that he might have to go back to running an elevator, one of several dozen jobs that have kept him writing since he was 14. ("It's easier to name the jobs I haven't had.")

The starving days are past for Jimmy Baldwin, and Mrs. Davis wears a permanent smile. Baldwin is box office now—perhaps not on Broadway, where a \$10,000 gift from two of Nelson Rockefeller's daughters helped keep Baldwin's play, *Blues for Mr. Charlie*, going—but



certainly in bookstores, where such recent Baldwin books as *The Fire Next Time*, *Another Country* and *Nobody Knows My Name* rang up best-selling figures. *The Fire Next Time* has sold 100,000 copies in hardcover; its paperback version, just out, is likely to sell five to ten times that many. All his books but *Blues* are now in paperback, and *Another Country* is nearing the 2-million mark in soft covers.

All this success, coupled with his knack for attracting well-meaning advisers, the departure last fall of Jim Silberman, Baldwin's editor at Dial

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62-10916-27
 ENCLOSURE
 Book Week
 "The Washington Post"
 6-21-64

Press, for Random House, and the merger of Dial into Dell Publishing Co., prompted talk in publishing circles that Jimmy was shopping around for a new publisher.

In fact, he was. Dial, though, was hardly anxious to let Baldwin go. Furthermore, it had him under a contract that provided for a \$15,000 annual income after advances. But Baldwin's advisors told him, in effect, Jimmy, you're worth a million dollars. This notion was confirmed when a paperback house tried to woo him from Dial by offering Baldwin a million dollars—\$50,000 a year for 20 years. The bid was never taken too seriously. "I knew it wasn't really a million dollars, with taxes and everything, you know," Baldwin says.

With new lawyers and new advisors intervening for him, Baldwin won a more liberal contract from Dial, signed in April just before the presses started turning out the book version of *Blues for Mister Charlie*. The negotiations, says Dial's Dick Baron, were cordial, and so Dial will publish at least four more Baldwin books, which might include a novel called *Talking at the Gates* (about a Southern plantation the day the news arrived that slavery had ended), a book about the F. B. I. in the South, a collection of short stories or a strictly autobiographical work. Before any of them, there will be one other book, previously committed to Atheneum—a two-man effort, Baldwin's words with Richard Avedon's pictures. The working title is, simply, *An Essay*, due next fall.

Baldwin, happy that the negotiations are over, is pleased with everybody. He doesn't sing any blues for the green. "You know," he says, logically, "the more money you make, the more you need."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-22-64

FROM : M. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY SP-2 [Signature]

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The book review section of "The Washington Post" for 6-21-64, contained an article concerning captioned individual. It stated he is contemplating at least four future books, among which will be one "about the F. B. I. in the South." These will be published by Dial Press. *Book*

The item goes on to point out that Baldwin's recent books have attracted an enormous response, ringing up best-selling figures all over the Nation. "The Fire Next Time," according to the article, sold 100,000 copies in hard-cover; its paperback version, just out, is likely to sell five to ten times that many. "Another Country" is nearing the two million mark in soft cover. *1-1*

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

James Arthur Baldwin is a Harlem-born Negro who resides in New York City, and who has become quite well known for his books regarding the relationship of Negroes and whites in our society. *Laurence*

He has been identified as a sponsor for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and is one of its prominent members. *Prof*

Baldwin is also listed as one of the sponsors of The Monroe Defense Committee, a group organized as the result of a race riot in Monroe, North Carolina, on 8-27-61. This Committee has received strong support from communist publications such as the "National Guardian."

The "New York Herald Tribune" of 6-17-61, in its "Letters to the Editor" section, contained a communication signed by Baldwin and William Styron which advocated abolishment of capital punishment. This letter said "If there were a shred of proof that the death penalty actually served to inhibit crime, that would be sufficient reason--even from the point of view of 'misguided do-gooders,' as J. Edgar Hoover calls its opponents--to maintain it." It goes on to state Mr. Hoover "is not a lawgiver, nor is there any reason to suppose him to be a particularly

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

6 JUL 23 1964
HHA:cmk

(6)

JUL 16 1964

(Continued, page 2)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

profound student of human nature. He is a law-enforcement officer. It is appalling that in this capacity he not only opposes the trend of history among civilized nations, but uses his enormous power and prestige to corroborate the blindest and basest instincts of the retaliatory mob."

On the subject of homosexuality, Baldwin states, "American males are the only people I've ever encountered in the world who are willing to go on the needle before they'll go to bed with each other. Because they're afraid of this, they don't know how to go to bed with women either. I've known people who literally died out of this panic. I don't know what homosexual means any more, and Americans don't either... If you fall in love with a boy, you fall in love with a boy. The fact that Americans consider it a disease says more about them than it says about homosexuality."

In connection with a discussion of why he felt both Attorney General Robert Kennedy, the Justice Department and former President John F. Kennedy were ineffective in dealing with discrimination with the Negroes in the South, Baldwin said he was weary of being told desegregation is legal. He went on to say "... because first of all you have to get Eastland out of Congress and get rid of the power that he wields there. You've got to get rid of J. Edgar Hoover and the power that he wields. If one could get rid of just those two men, or modify their power, there would be a great deal more hope..."


RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

K.A.A.

ADDENDUM, ECK:amr 6/22/64

In that this book "about the F. B. I. in the South" is one being contemplated by Baldwin, we will follow our sources, and should the book be published, naturally it will be reviewed and you will be advised.

eck *Dech*  *✓* *J.P.P. 6/22/64* *E.P.C. Rowson*

ENCLOSURES - BUREAU (2)
ATTN: CRIME RECORDS, SA HOBSON ADCOCK

New York File 100-146553

Clipping from "New York Herald Tribune, 7/14/64,
and copy of playbill".

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY *SSB/BJP*

62-108763-28

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/89 BY SP8/SJ/af

Books and Authors

James Baldwin is writing a book about the FBI and the South, which Dial Press will publish next Spring. Like "The Fire Next Time," the new work will be featured in the New Yorker before its appearance as a book. . . . Columbia University Press is commemorating 70 years of publishing in a special exhibit at Butler Library this summer. Among the authors represented are four Presidents of the United States: Wilson, Taft, Truman and Eisenhower. . . . The next book by Françoise Sagan, coming from Dutton in October, is a nonfiction work: a diary kept by the author during nine days in a special clinic undergoing disintoxication from the morphine she was given after her auto accident in 1957.

A Russian publishing firm, Detskaya Literatura, plans to publish an American juvenile about school integration in the South, "Mary Jane," by Dorothy Sterling. Mrs. Sterling's book, published here by Doubleday, was a winner of the Nancy Bloch Award for the children's book that best fosters intercultural understanding. . . . On Eugene Field's birthday, Sept. 3, Farrar, Straus and Company will publish a translation into French of his children's poem, "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," by Francis Steegmuller. In this version, the wooden-shoe sailors are named Papillot, Clignot and Dodo. Advance comments include 6½-year-old Lisa Millerand's: "The boys have beetle haircuts and night shirts. . . . It is sort of like a dream" and 5-year-old Elizabeth Epler's: "It's in French. . . . Let's give the book to Nicole."

Published tomorrow by Dutton will be Anthony Boucher's annual collection, (the 19th) of "Best Detective Stories of the Year" (284 pages, \$3.95). As usual, when the game's afoot, Mr. Boucher's questing talents and excellent taste are both in evidence, and the collection has its expected quotient of surprises, including the shortest murder story in history: Fredric Brown's 36-word "Mistake."

MAURICE DOLBIER

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

21 NY Herald Tribune

Date: 7/14/64
Edition: Late City
Author: Maurice Dolbier
Editor: James G. Bellows
Title: JAMES BALDWIN
PROPOSED BOOK
FBI - SOUTH
Character: INFO CONCERNING

or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

Being Investigated

Alvin
Theatre

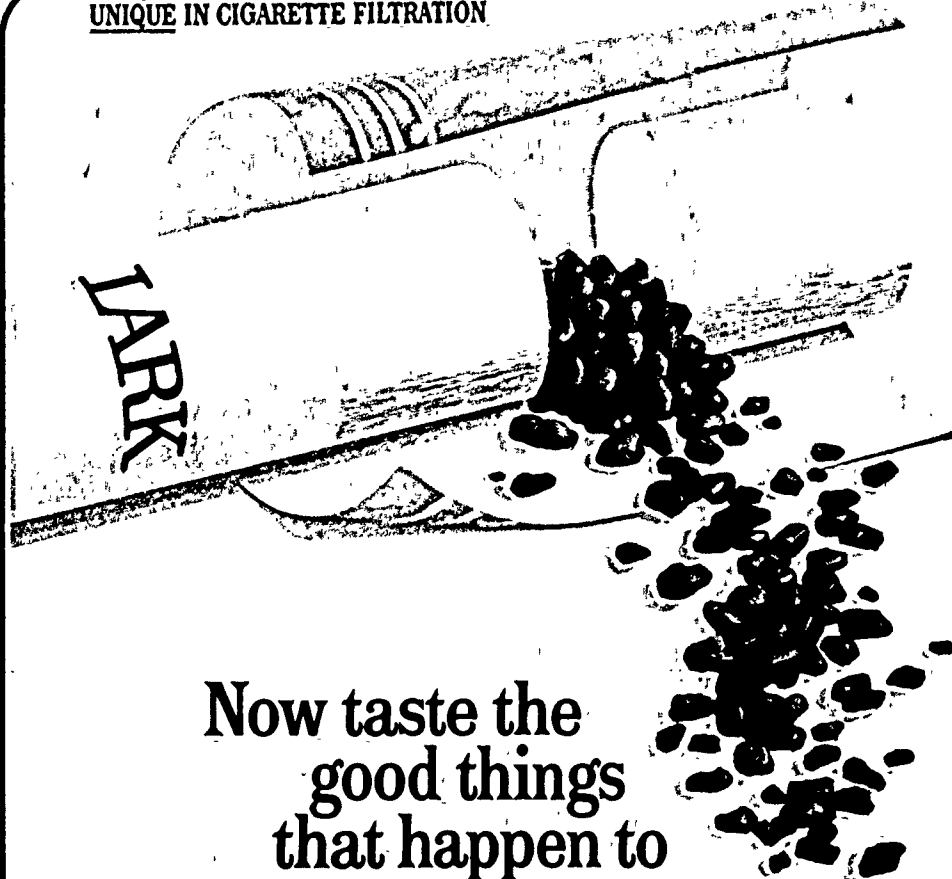
PLAYBILL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED *the magazine for theatregoers*
DATE 5-17-89 BY *20821/af*



HIGH SPIRITS

UNIQUE IN CIGARETTE FILTRATION



Now taste the
good things
that happen to
smoke filtered through
charcoal granules

Flavor, the rich rewarding flavor

of fine tobaccos made to taste even better because the smoke is filtered through charcoal granules.

A new kind of smoothness

made possible by charcoal granules not only activated but specially fortified in LARK's exclusive 3-piece Keith filter.



Read the back of new LARK's pack and try them today. You too will find LARK...

**RICHLY REWARDING
UNCOMMONLY
SMOOTH**

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

63-11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

3-8

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 7/17/64
 ATTN.: CRIME RECORDS, SA HOBSON ADCOCK

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553) *Book by James Baldwin*

SUBJECT: ~~"THE FBI AND THE SOUTH"~~
 BY ~~JAMES BALDWIN~~ 62-108763
 PROPOSED BOOK

Enclosed is a clipping from the "New York Herald Tribune" of 7/14/64, setting out that the JAMES BALDWIN book about the FBI, scheduled to be published by Dial Press next spring, will be featured in the "New Yorker" Magazine before its appearance as a book,

Also enclosed is the theater magazine "~~Playbill~~", which, on page 15, contains BALDWIN'S comments concerning a long article on the FBI and how it treats negroes. The article is to be called "~~The Blood-Counters~~", which is the negroes' nickname for the FBI.

In view of the wide publicity being given to this proposed book or article, and since the office has no established contact with either Dial Press or the "New Yorker" Magazine, no attempt is being made to obtain pre-issue copies of this proposed book.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-17-89 BY SP2 BTJ/ag

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
- 1 - New York (100-146553)

MMO'R:enc
 (3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

no further action required H.A.A.

62-108763-28

REC-114 JUL 21 1964

66 JUL 27 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-17-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-12-89 BY 20857J/ag

In my memorandum to you dated 6-22-64, I advised the book review section of "The Washington Post" for 6-21-64, announced captioned individual was contemplating at least four future books. Among these will be one about "the F. B. I. in the South." Our New York Office was advised and requested to make discreet checks among its publication sources in an attempt to verify this information. New York was also asked to remain alert to any possibility of securing galley proofs for the Bureau for review purposes.

The 7-14-64, edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" contained additional information concerning this matter. According to it, Baldwin's book will be published next spring; however, it will be featured in "The New Yorker" magazine prior to its publication in book form.

On 7-16-64, the New York Office telephonically advised that an interview with Baldwin appears in the current issue of "Playbill," the official program of the legitimate theater in that city. The article quotes Baldwin as telling the unidentified interviewer he will begin work soon on a long article about the manner in which Negroes are treated by the FBI. He referred to Bureau personnel as "The Blood Counters," which he claimed is the Negroes' nickname for them. New York is forwarding a copy of "Playbill" to the Bureau.

"The New Yorker" over the years has been irresponsible and unreliable with respect to references concerning the Director and the FBI. It has published articles of a satirical nature concerning FBI tours, "The FBI Story" (both the book and the movie) and crime statistics. Baldwin's book, "The Fire Next Time," appeared in the magazine before it was released in book form.

The matter of Baldwin's contemplated book about the Bureau is being closely followed and you will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

RECOMMENDATION:

ENCLOSURE None. For information.

*James Baldwin a
will not own permit.*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

HHA:cmk (7)
64 JUL 29 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

CRIME RESEARCH

*James to DeLoach memo
7-20-64, HHA: joi.*

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Books and Authors

James Baldwin is writing a book about the FBI and the South, which Dial Press will publish next Spring. Like "The Fire Next Time," the new work will be featured in the New Yorker before its appearance as a book. . . . Columbia University Press is commemorating 70 years of publishing in a special exhibit at Butler Library this summer. Among the authors represented are four Presidents of the United States: Wilson, Taft, Truman, and Eisenhower. . . . The next book by Françoise Sagan, coming from Dutton in October, is a nonfiction work: a diary kept by the author during nine days in a special clinic undergoing disintoxication from the morphine she was given after her auto accident in 1957.

- The Washington Post and _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune 21
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/89 BY 8885JJA/af

Memo to DeLoach memo
62-108763-29
107A/eme
11-17-64
ENCLOSURE

JUL 14 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-20-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY [signature]

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Handwritten initials and signatures: "400", "DJS", "Dh", "M.A.J.", "Sullivan", "Tavel", "Trotter", "Tele. Room", "Holmes", "Gandy".

My memorandum dated 7-17-64, which concerned the captioned individual's plans for a future book about the FBI, has been returned by the Director with this question: "Isn't Baldwin a well known pervert?" It is not a matter of official record that he is a pervert; however, the theme of homosexuality has figured prominently in two of his three published novels. Baldwin has stated that it is also "implicit" in his first novel, "Go Tell It on the Mountain." In the past, he has not disputed the description of "autobiographical" being attached to this first book.

The "New York Post" published a series of six articles about Baldwin in January, 1964. Written by Fern Marja Eckman, they were the result of a series of interviews by Mrs. Eckman with the novelist. She asked him why he used homosexuality in two of his novels and he corrected her by pointing out that all three novels contained this theme in one degree or another, using the term "implicit" in connection with the first book.

According to Mrs. Eckman, Baldwin explained the motivation for this recurrent theme in his fiction. He said there are two reasons for it, both of which are similar. He then launched into a diatribe about sex in America and actually never did state these so-called two reasons with any clarity. He says the situation he described in "Another Country" is true, only much worse than he depicted it. (Most of this novel dealt with the carnality of a group of whites and Negroes in Greenwich Village and Harlem. Included in it was one description of the homosexual deeds of a bisexual character in Paris.) Baldwin said he was exposed to all of this when he arrived in Greenwich Village as a Negro adolescent. He criticized American heterosexuality, saying it isn't sex at all but "pure desperation." He claims American homosexuality is primarily a waste which would cease to exist in effect if Americans were not so "frightened of it." He goes on to claim that Americans, Englishmen and Germans--the "Anglo-Saxons"--are the only people who talk about it. It should be noted, however, that he makes a point that it is these people, whom he calls the "Puritans" who speak of homosexuality in a "terrible way."

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

HHA:jol (7)

REG-33 62-108763-30
E C I
Continued on next page.

64 JUL 29 1964

CRIME INDEX

MORE ↓

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

He then contrasts their approach with that of the Italians, stating, "In Italy, you know, men kiss each other and boys go to bed with each other. And no one is marked for life. No one imagines that--and they grow up, you know, and they have children and raise them. And no one ends up going to a psychiatrist or turning into a junkie because he's afraid of being touched."

He continues by saying that is the root of the "American" thing-- "it's not a fear of men going to bed with men. It's a fear of anybody touching anybody." Baldwin concluded this particular discussion with Mrs. Eckman by saying that Negroes were frequent targets of homosexual approaches on the part of whites because they were always looking for somebody to act out their fantasies on, and they seem to believe that Negroes know how to do "dirty things."

During this particular interview, Baldwin intimates that he has had experience in this type of activity, saying, "You wouldn't believe the holocaust that opens over your head...if you are 16 years old..." He ends by stating that they understand in Italy that people "were born to touch each other."

These remarks are similar to others Baldwin has gone on record with regarding homosexuality. While it is not possible to state that he is a pervert, he has expressed a sympathetic viewpoint about homosexuality on several occasions, and a very definite hostility toward the revulsion of the American public regarding it.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

H.A.

AW

DeLoach

✓

ENC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/28/64

Wb6
gst

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-0) ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS SECTION

SUBJECT: JAMES BALDWIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Los Angeles Civic Light Opera Edition of Playbill entitled "Curtain Call" Volume 1, No. 7, dated July, 1964 on page 36, published an interview entitled "Playwright At Work: JAMES BALDWIN." A notation by the editor of Playbill noted that JAMES BALDWIN is a "brilliant burning tiger who is probably the monarch of the current literary jungle, (who) has won international acclaim as both a major writer and as the angry conscience of a nation." The notation continues "This blunt, lonely, perceptive forty year old bachelor has created three novels, three books of essays and two plays. His latest work may be seen on Broadway in the Actors Studio's explosive production of 'Blues for Mr. Charlie.'" The notation concluded with the statement that BALDWIN recently discussed his career and views on the American theatre in a two hour interview with

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

For the information of the Bureau, Playbill is published monthly in Los Angeles, California; San Francisco, California; New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D. C. and Boston, Massachusetts. The Los Angeles address for Playbill is 8537 1/2 Melrose Avenue. The publisher is [Redacted] whereas the editor is [Redacted]

Of possible interest to the Bureau is the statement near the conclusion of the interview, page 40, wherein BALDWIN is asked "Will you write for the stage again?" to which BALDWIN replied "I will do more plays. I am now finishing a book with [Redacted] on the way we now live in America. His pictures, my text - titled 'An Essay.' Then I have a long article to do on the FBI and

H

- (2) - Bureau REGISTERED
 - 1 - New York (INFO) REGISTERED
 - 1 - Los Angeles
- JST:bjs

REC-96
has been handled.
further action required.
62-108763-31
AUG 4 1964
CRIME RESEARCH

(4) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY [Signature]

64 AUG 7 1964

LA 62-0

how it treats Negroes. It will be called 'The Blood Counters' which is the Negroes nickname for the FBI. After that, perhaps a play."

The foregoing is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

PT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY 283 BTJ/agp

X

**RACE WAR FORESEEN
BY JAMES BALDWIN**

HAMBURG, Germany, July 28 (UPI) — James Baldwin, the American Negro writer, warned Sunday that the racial crisis in the United States might explode into a civil war between Negroes and whites.

Mr. Baldwin accused the Federal Bureau of Investigation of collusion with Southern sheriffs and dismissed as unimpressive the civil rights record of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

Mr. Baldwin, in an interview with the West German news magazine Der Spiegel, said Negroes in Harlem and in the South had "hoarded weapons for years and for only one purpose; that's the day of unavoidable bloody conflict."

The author of "The Fire Next Time," whose theme is that the United States must solve its racial crisis or be plunged into civil war, said he thought "the fire has started."

"It will get worse before we can hope it will get better. The turning point may be disaster," he said.

Did Mr. Baldwin mean civil war? the interviewer asked.

"Yes, absolute social and moral chaos," Mr. Baldwin replied.

"The Negro situation in North and South can only be changed by power. And the vote would be this power. The only power we now have is economic power, negative power," he said.

Keating
Rosen
P. [unclear]
Shelton
Mc [unclear]
W. [unclear]
(last)

Feb-5-64

New York Times

7-28-64

013

62-108763-A

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 14 1964

69 AUG 17 1964

100-108763-100

SAC, Philadelphia

7/29/64

9 REC-93

Director, FBI

~~62-108763-30~~
62-108763-30

1 - Mr. Simpson

**JAMES BALDWIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)**

There are enclosed two copies of a postal card addressed to the Bureau which was postmarked New York, New York, 7/22/64 and signed merely "Loyal Citizen."

It is noted that the postal card contains a return address in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Office is accordingly instructed to make limited inquiries to attempt to determine the identity of the individual who directed this postal card to the Bureau. In the event he can be readily identified, he should be interviewed to determine if he is in possession of any information of interest and/or value to the Bureau.

This matter must be expeditiously handled and the results promptly submitted to the Bureau. It is not contemplated by the Bureau that the Philadelphia Office should expend considerable time and manpower in identifying the writer of this communication but inquiries should be made at the address given.

Enclosures - 2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-18-89 BY SP8 BTJ/SLG

MAILED 4
JUL 28 1964
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

RDS:rbm
(4)

60 AUG 6 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS

SIRS:

TROTSKYITES ARE BEHIND HARLEM RIOTS.

SOME ARE FOREIGN, IMMIGRANT TROTSKYITES MARRIED TO U.S. CITIZENS.

A NUMBER OF NEGROID JEWS RESEMBLING CASTRO ARE INVOLVED.

ALSO, JAS. BALDWIN, FEATURED BY "THE MILITANT" IS RESPONSIBLE. HE INTERVIEWED ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION AND STARTED IT ALL.
LOYAL CITIZEN

(2 on yellow)

62-108763-32

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/89 BY 2385TJ/SP

~~62-108763-30~~

JUL 31 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

7/28/64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY ADR 94255 SAH/2
ON 2/19/99
CA97-5269

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-358916)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-91330)

SUBJECT: HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Classified by 2025/10/10
Declassify on: OADR 5-17-89
275 2025/10/10
87-10546
5-17-89

The following information was furnished by
[NY 4171-S* on 7/24/64:] (X)U

On 7/24/64, [redacted]
[redacted] in whose apartment O'DELL resides, contacted
[redacted] (LNU). From the information furnished by this
source [redacted] appears to be a writer. [redacted] at one point
commented that "my play is supposed to be in Connecticut
around Oct. 1st", and, when questioned by [redacted] said it
is named "In A Military Manner". (X)U

[redacted]
[redacted]
She also discussed other places they visited in Mississippi,
and deplored the conditions that exist there for Negroes. (X)U

- 5-Bureau (RM)
 - (1-100-3-116) (CPUSA NEGRO QUESTION)
 - (1-100-108763) (JAMES BALDWIN)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6078) (Info) (RM)
 - (1-100-5586) (M. L. KING)
- 1-New Orleans (Info) (RM)
- 1-New York (100-146553) (JAMES BALDWIN) (45)
- 1-New York (100-151548) (CPUSA NEGRO QUESTION) (42)
- 1-New York

JJK:mbj
(12)

65 100-763-
NOT RECORDED
29 AUG 12 1964

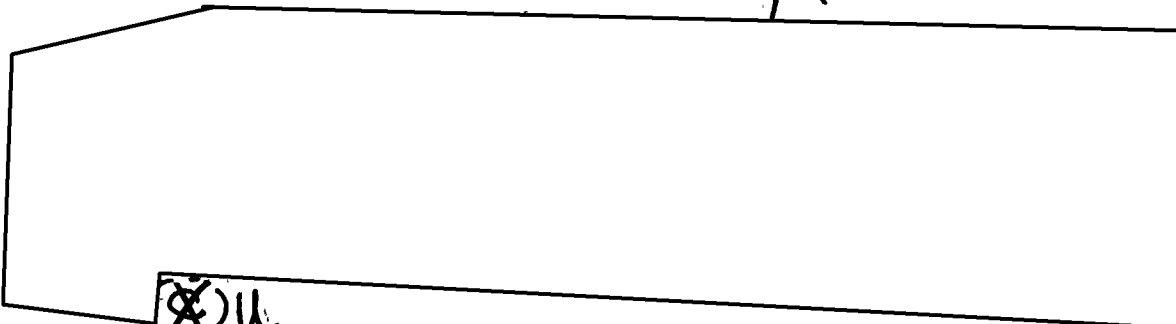
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4 AUG 19 1964

b6
b7c

NY 100-91330

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



(X)U

[redacted] stated that, according to [redacted] the FBI (agents) are terrible, are mostly southerners, and are a farce. [redacted] continued, "she said that anyone who tells you that the FBI is really interested in Mississippi and civil rights, they're full of junk. And so while she was here she met (JAMES) BALDWIN. And from her experiences in prison and the FBI, he is in the process now of writing an article for the 'New Yorker' about the FBI. I forgot what he called it." (X)U

[redacted] said he heard about it "that's going to be a real bombshell". [redacted] replied that she was "dying to see it" and then stated that [redacted] who lives here with us, he's very close to BALDWIN. In fact he's the public relations man for the play, 'Blues For Mr. Charlie' and he used to be the fund raiser for Doctor KING. He's writing a book now. I tell you I'm with some literary people. My husband writes very well. He's had several things published in 'Freedomways'. He's afraid now. One story that he had published was published in Red China. We got a letter from there about a month ago praising him for this article. He was so shocked. And they printed it behind the Iron Curtain in Russia. He got a letter from some man in Russia telling about how much he enjoyed his story." (X)U

[redacted] asked what the name of the article was and [redacted] said it was "Disenfranchisement or something like that", that it concerned Negro voting in the South. [redacted] further stated that when "he" received the letter from Peking it was opened by the postal authorities and marked "opened by U.S. mail". She said "he" was surprised. She added that the letter was in Chinese so they had to find someone who could translate it and that the letter from Russia was in Russian. [redacted] continued "and JACK writes very well. He's writing a book now", adding that he has a publisher, that it is going to be published in London, and some other country besides the US. (X)U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-91330

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is possible that [redacted] in referring to her [redacted] was referring to HUNTER PITTS O'DELL since O'DELL has been handling public relations for BALDWIN for "Blues For Mr. Charlie" and had worked for MARTIN LUTHER KING handling fund appeals. (X)U

b6
b7c

It is noted that [redacted] stated that her husband had several things published in "Freedomways" and that [redacted] was the author of a short story "Enfranchisement" in the spring, 1962 issue of "Freedomways" (X)U

The JACK referred to by [redacted] is undoubtedly O'DELL since he is known as JACK O'DELL. (X)U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/10/64

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47606) (C)

JAMES BALDWIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

J.P.Y.
FROM:
J.M.
SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/89 BY SP3/STJ/ap

ReBulet 7/29/64 with enclosures.

A check of the Philadelphia criss-cross telephone directory reflects the address 1520 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is listed to the Touraine Apartments with numerous telephone subscribers. None of the subscribers could be readily identified with the initials T. V. which appeared in the return address of postal card directed to the Bureau, copies of which were furnished this office by relet.

On 8/3/64 [redacted] Touraine Apartments, 1520 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, advised SA [redacted] that a check of records that office failed to reveal either a tenant or employee identifiable with the initials T. V. This check included former tenants and employees at this address who left during the past four months. [redacted] stated that the abbreviation R'srvt'n has no significance at the Touraine Apartments inasmuch as no reservation desk, as such, is maintained.

b6
b7c

[redacted] stated that there are approximately 450 tenants and employees at the Touraine Apartments.

The JAMES BALDWIN referred to assumed to be the well known Negro author, who is understood to be headquartered at New York City.

2 - Bureau
1 - Philadelphia (100-47606)

JHN/JLB
(3)

REC-6

62-108763-33

EX-101

1 AUG 11 1964

SEARCHED

Phillips



107
AUG 17 1964

PH 100-47606

In view of the above information, no further investigation to identify the individual who directed postal card to Bureau will be conducted by this office UACB.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

July 30, 1964

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Stark
- 1 - Mr. H. H. Adcock
- 1 - Mr. Phillips
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

DECLASSIFIED BY AD 94255/SAH/8
ON 2/19/99

CA97-5269

New York has advised that during a discussion between [redacted] and an unknown individual, [redacted] discussed a forthcoming article by James Arthur Baldwin which will appear in the "New Yorker." According to [redacted] this article is "about the FBI" and is based upon information furnished to Baldwin

[redacted]

[redacted] remarked that [redacted] described FBI Agents in Mississippi as "terrible, mostly Southerners, and a farce," and she quoted Ponder as saying "Anyone who tells you the FBI is really interested in Mississippi and civil rights is full of junk." (X)u

The individual to whom [redacted] was talking said that he had heard about the "New Yorker" article and he commented it is going to be a real bombshell. The rest of the conversation dealt with articles written by [redacted]

[redacted] which appeared in "Freedomways" magazine and with the fact that Hunter Pitts O'Dell, who lives with the [redacted] is also writing a book which will be published in the United States, England, and in another country. The subject matter of this book was not mentioned. (X)u

James Arthur Baldwin is the well-known Negro novelist and writer who has become increasingly active in recent months in the Negro civil rights movement. He has been associated with several Communist Party front organizations and has had considerable contact with members of the Communist Party, USA. Baldwin is on the Security Index.

100-258916

52-103763

ERR:bgc

(12)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-108763 -

NOT RECORDED
29 AUG 12 1964

Classified by SP-8 BTJ/agp
Declassify on OADP
5-18-89

Classified by 6972ccp/88
Declassify on: OADP
2-20-88

6 4 AUG 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3528916-295

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-98 BY 60322/RS

Hunter Pitts O'Dell has had a lengthy history of Communist Party membership and activity and was associated with Reverend Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference until his Communist Party background was made public. O'Dell is on the Security Index.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in whose apartment O'Dell resides.

b6
b7c

COMMENTS:

The fact that James Arthur Baldwin is writing a book about the NKK in the South has been known to the Bureau, as well as the fact that the book would be featured in the "New Yorker" prior to its publication in book form. The book will be published by Dial Press.

The "New Yorker" has over the years been irresponsible and unreliable with respect to references concerning the Director and the NKK. New York has previously been instructed to follow the publication of this book and to remain alert to any possibility of securing galley proofs for the Bureau.

ACTION:

The matter of Baldwin's contemplated book about the NKK in the South is being closely followed and you will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-5-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

FD 205 NY 3-26-65
w/pt w/BS 4-7-65
347

The New York Office has telephonically advised that one of its contacts in the publishing field has expressed the belief it may be possible to secure the galley of captioned individual's "The Blood Counters." As you are aware, this is the book that is to be based on the FBI and the South, and all current information regarding it indicates it will be an attack against the Bureau. New York's source expects to secure the proofs in November or December, 1964, and will make them available immediately.

This matter is being closely followed, and you will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/89 BY [signature]

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

HHA:cmk
(5) [signature]

REC-38

62-108763-34

AUG 11 1964

EX-102

CRIME RESEARCH

70 AUG 17 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE APR 6 1965	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/30 - 3/30/65
TITLE OF CASE JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN		REPORT MADE BY ROBERT E. BOWE	TYPED BY ctd
		CHARACTER OF CASE SM - C	

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/R
ON 5/31/2000
CA 97-5269

REFERENCE

Report of SA JAMES D. BRODY dated 3/26/64, at
New York.

2/19/98
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 91255 SAH/R
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(U)
CA 97-5269

Classified by 298/205
Declassify on: OADR
5/18/89 USIA

ADMINISTRATIVE

One extra copy of the attached report is being
furnished to the Bureau for dissemination to Secret
Service. One copy has been disseminated to Secret Service
locally under category 3.

Photo
CC TO: Laber
REQ. REC'D 7-22-68
JUL 29 1968
AN.
BY: B.U.H.

Classified by 10972 eep/ap
Declassify on: OADR 2/20/90
9-3016 JHP

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		REC-109
5 - Bureau (62-108763) (RM)		11 APR 8 1965
1 - Secret Service, NYC (RM)		
1 - New York (100-146553)		

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

RAO	23/3	2/1/65	USA
4/21/65	photo		
BLS			
TWK/Scs			

NOTATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBV. CONTROL

NY 100-146553

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

The pretext utilized by SA ROBERT E. BOWE on 3/23/65, to verify the subject's residence consisted of an attempt to locate an individual named BEHRINGER who resided in the subject's building. During the conversation between the agent and the superintendent-doorman, the latter advised that the subject resides in Apartment 6 at 470 West End Avenue and is well known in the building as an author and playwright.

The Los Angeles Civic Light Opera Edition of Playbill entitled "Curtain Call" Volume 1, No. 7, dated July, 1964, on page 36, published an interview entitled "Playwright At Work: JAMES BALDWIN." A notation by the editor of Playbill noted that JAMES BALDWIN is a "brilliant burning tiger who is probably the monarch of the current literary jungle, (who) has won international acclaim as both a major writer and as the angry conscience of a nation." The notation continues "This blunt, lonely, perceptive forty year old bachelor has created three novels, three books of essays and the two plays. His latest work may be seen on Broadway in the Actors Studio's explosive production of 'Blues for Mr. Charlie.'" The notation concluded with the statement that BALDWIN recently discussed his career and views on the American theatre in a two hour interview.

It is to be noted that in the interview mentioned above wherein the subject was asked, "Will you write for the stage again?" BALDWIN replied, "I will do more plays. I am now finishing a book with [redacted] on the way we now live in America. His pictures, my text-entitled 'An Essay'. Then I have a long article to do on the FBI and how it treats Negroes. It will be called, 'The Blood Counters', which is the Negroes nickname for the FBI. After that, perhaps a play."

Information pertaining to the subject's name being in the possession of the "China Daily News" in September, 1964, has been paraphrased in this report in order to protect the source.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1
[NY 4171-S*] (X)u

NY T-2
[redacted] (X)u

NY T-3
[redacted]

NY T-4
[redacted]

NY T-5
[redacted]

NY T-6
[redacted] (X)u

NY T-7
[redacted] (X)u

NY T-8
[redacted]

A) [redacted]

A) [redacted]

100-107419-1B187 (15)

A) [redacted] (X)u

A) [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

Negative Contact with Informants

The listed confidential informants of the NYO who are familiar with certain phases of CP and/or racial activity in the New York City area advised during February and March, 1965, that they had no information pertaining to the subject:

[redacted] (X)u
(X)u
(X)u

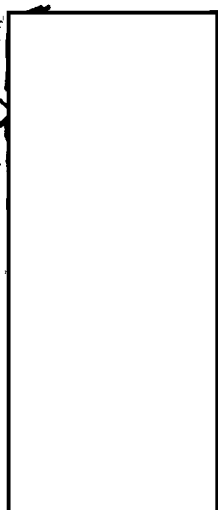
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANTS CONT'D



(X)U
XU
XU
XU

b7D

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- D -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. A suitable photograph is is not available.
5. Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
6. This report is classified confidential because (state reason) of information furnished by NY T-1 through NY T-7, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reveal these sources of continuing value which would be detrimental to the national defense interests of the United States.
7. Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____
 Subject was not interviewed because (state reason) _____ of his prominent position as a Negro author and his personal involvement in the civil rights struggles by the Negroes in the United States as well as his implied dislike for the FBI is evidenced by the fact it has been stated he is planning to write a book criticizing the FBI on its activity in the civil rights field in the South. It is felt
8. This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of the subject's outspoken stand on the civil rights issue, his current prominence as an author and the inflammatory nature of his writings which show him to be a dangerous individual who could be expected to commit acts inimical to the national defense and public safety of the United States in time of emergency.
10. Subject's SI card is is not tabbed Detcom.
 Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

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NY 100-146553

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7. CONT'D

that an attempt to interview BALWIN, if publicized, could be a source of embarrassment to the Bureau.

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- F* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Copy to:

1 - Secret Service, NYC (RM)

Report of:

ROBERT E. BOWE

Office:

New York, New York

Date:

APR 6 1965

Field Office File No.:

100-146553 ✓

Bureau File No.:

62-108763 ✓

Title:

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

Character:

SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis:

Subject resides at 470 West End Avenue, New York, New York, and is an author and playwright. Subject is associate of HUNTER PITTS O'DELL in promotion work for subject's play. Subject was sponsor of Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants in February, 1964. Subject spoke before Emergency Civil Liberties Committee dinner in December, 1963. Subject wrote article appearing in Spring, 1964 issue of "Freedomways".

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC94255SAH/8
ON 2/19/99
CA97-5269

DETAILS

~~Classified by 6972/cep/og
Declassify on: OADR
89-30/63HP 2-27-90
Classified by 20213/15/og
Declassify on: OADR 5-12-89
292325~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

35

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

I. BACKGROUND

Residence and Employment

On March 23, 1965, it was determined by a pretext conducted by a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that JAMES BALDWIN, Negro Author and Playwright, resides in Apartment 6 at 470 West End Avenue, New York, New York.

On April 23, 1964, NY T-1 advised that the subject's play, "Blues for Mr. Charlie" was scheduled to open on April 23, 1964, at the Anta Theatre, 252 West 52nd Street, New York City.

In June, 1964, NY T-1 advised that the subject's play, "Blues for Mr. Charlie" which opened on April 23, 1964, was scheduled to close in June, 1964.

The "New York Herald Tribune" edition of July 14, 1964, contained an article which stated that a book about the FBI by JAMES BALDWIN was scheduled to be published by Dial Press in the Spring of 1965. This article also stated that this book will be featured in the "New Yorker" magazine before it appears as a book.

II. ASSOCIATION WITH COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) MEMBERS

On April 5, 1964, NY T-1 advised that JAMES BALDWIN was in contact with HUNTER PITTS O'DELL in early April, 1964. NY T-1 was unable to determine the purpose of this contact between O'DELL and the subject. (S)u

NY T-2 advised in July, 1962, that as of July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was considered by the CPUSA as being a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

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NY 100-146553

In April, 1964, NY T-1 advised that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was doing the promotion work for JAMES BALDWIN's play, "Blues for Mr. Charlie". (X) U

On April 20, 1964, NY T-1 advised that the subject was in contact with HUNTER PITTS O'DELL in April, 1964, in New York City regarding the subject's play, "Blues for Mr. Charlie" scheduled to open on Broadway, New York City, on April 23, 1964. (X) U

On May 3, 1964, NY T-1 advised that the subject was in contact with HUNTER PITTS O'DELL in early May, 1964. (X) U

On June 9, 1964, NY T-1 advised that the subject was in contact with HUNTER PITTS O'DELL in early June, 1964, regarding the subject's play "Blues for Mr. Charlie". (X) U

III. AFFILIATION WITH
SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS
AND PUBLICATIONS

China Daily News

A characterization of the China Daily News is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

On September 2, 1964, NY T-3 advised that the subject's name was in the possession of the China Daily News in September, 1964.

Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants

A characterization of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

On February 17, 1964, NY T-4 and on February 18, 1964, NY T-5 advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party, held on February 16, 1964, in Chicago, Illinois, it was stated that the subject was a sponsor of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants as of February, 1964.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

A characterization of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

On April 16, 1964, NY T-6 made available a copy of the February-March, 1964 issue of "Rights" distributed by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) which contained portions of a speech given by the subject at an ECLC Bill of Rights dinner held in December, 1963, in New York City.

"Freedomways"

A characterization of "Freedomways" is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

The Spring, 1964 issue of "Freedomways", Volume 4, Number 2, self-described as "a quarterly review of the Negro freedom movement", published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, contains an article entitled, "What Price Freedom" by JAMES BALDWIN.

The New York School for Marxist Studies

A characterization of the New York School for Marxist Studies is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

Negative Contacts With Informants

Confidential informants who are familiar with certain phases of Communist Party activity or hate groups in the New York City area advised during February and March, 1965, that they had no information pertaining to the subject.

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NY 100-146553

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On March 19, 1964, NY T-7 and on March 24, 1964, NY T-8 advised that at a forum sponsored by the New York School for Marxist Studies, held on March 17, 1964, at 853 Broadway, New York City, [redacted] who spoke on the topic, "Where Is American Literature Going?", remarked that there should be more writers like JAMES BALDWIN and heaped praise on BALDWIN.

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"The Worker" dated March 15, 1964, in its masthead identified [redacted] as being a member of the Editorial Staff of that publication.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

The August 2, 1964 edition of the "New York Post", a daily newspaper published at New York, New York, contained an article written by the subject on the Harlem riots which had occurred in New York City during the summer of 1964. In this article, BALDWIN set forth the reasons which he felt caused the riots by Negroes in Harlem. The lead to this article noted that it had been written by the subject in Paris, France, where he was then writing a new novel and had been sent directly to the "New York Post".

The "New Crusader", Chicago, Illinois, weekly edition dated September 15, 1964, contained an article captioned, "BALDWIN Will Out US If GOLDWATER Wins." In this article, the subject, who was interviewed in Paris, France, on an unspecified date by a West Berlin newspaper, stated that he would emigrate from the United States if BARRY GOLDWATER, nominated as a Republican candidate for President of the United States was elected President.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1.APPENDIXCHINA DAILY NEWS

On May 19, 1964, a source advised that the "China Daily News" (CDN) was founded in 1940 by a group of Chinese Communists and that the persons who controlled its policies from then to the present time have all been known to him as Chinese Communist leaders within the Chinese Communist movement in the New York area.

[redacted] of the CDN stated on October 30, 1962, that the people in the Chinese Community consider the CDN to be in favor of the Chinese Communists, and he now believes that they are correct. He stated that he and many other Chinese began reading the CDN because it reprinted stories from the homeland. He conceded that most of these stories favored the Chinese Communists.

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b7C

The CDN, on December 29, 1962, contained an article on page 1 which stated that the financial situation has become more acute in recent days, and in order to operate it was necessary to economize. The article also stated that the CDN would only be published twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Another source has advised during 1963 and 1964 that the CDN receives current news releases from the China News Service. The news releases are from Peking, Shanghai, and Canton, China.

On February 16, 1955, the CDN paid a fine of \$25,000.00, and [redacted] began serving a one-year prison sentence after conviction in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for a violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act, in connection with the paper's printing of advertisements for Chinese Communist banks which sought to induce Chinese in the United States to send money to Communist China. [redacted] died on December 14, 1958.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO AID THE
MONROE DEFENDANTS

A source advised on October 10, 1961, that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) was formed during September, 1961, by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City.

Source advised on May 6, 1964, that the aims of the CAMD were to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina. The SWP hoped to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle. The CAMD was also active in promoting the philosophy of utilizing counter-violence to achieve integration as espoused by WILLIAMS.

According to the source, the organization and impetus of CAMD activities throughout the various parts of the United States, such as obtaining sponsors and the raising of funds, were the results of the efforts of various SWP branches.

The March 23, 1964, issue of "The Militant," a weekly SWP newspaper, stated the CAMD suspended activities. This article related that this action was taken following the rejection of this committee by the defendants just prior to the trial held February 18-28, 1964, at Monroe, North Carolina, which resulted in the conviction of all of the defendants, except ROBERT F. WILLIAMS.

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS has fled the United States and is reportedly residing in Cuba.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1.APPENDIXFREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1.APPENDIXNEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES

In September, 1960, a source advised it was announced at a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA), New York District (NYD), Staff, held September 16, 1960, that the People's School for Marxist Studies was founded in September, 1960, as the result of a decision of the CP, USA, NYD. Adult classes were scheduled to start October 17, 1960.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, October 16, 1960, issue, announced the opening of the New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) with general classes beginning October 17, 1960, and Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) (Youth) Classes beginning October 14, 1960. The address of the School is Room 1922, 853 Broadway at 14th Street, New York, New York.

The records of Pierce Mayer & Greer, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City, reflect that on August 29, 1960, HERBERT APTHEKER leased Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, for the period starting October 1, 1960. The premises were to be occupied by a "People's School." On July 3, 1962, HERBERT APTHEKER signed a new lease for Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, to start October 1, 1962, which reflects that the premises were to be used as an office for the NYSMS.

During April and May, 1964, a second source furnished information that the NYSMS was then in operation at 853 Broadway, New York, New York.

A third source advised on December 14, 1959, that at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held December 10 - 13, 1959, HERBERT APTHEKER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

The May, 1963, issue of "Political Affairs," self-described as the theoretical organ of the CP, USA, reflects that HERBERT APTHEKER has been replaced as editor of that publication after holding this position for several years.

A characterization of SCOPE is included in the appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY-100-146553

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APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON
PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION (SCOPE)

A source advised on June 16, 1958, that the Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) was formed in early 1958, by a group of individuals who were believed to be, by the source, sympathizers of the former Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second source advised on November 20, 1958, that at the third day's session of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held that day in New York City, ROBERT THOMPSON, Executive Secretary, CP, USA, stated that in New York there is a group of about twenty-one youths who have been a very active force in youth and formed a group called SCOPE, a Student Committee On Progressive Education, which has run for the last year with young people with a Marxist character. THOMPSON stated that approximately eight or ten of this group are CP members.

A third source advised on March 24, 1959, that during a meeting of the NEC, CP, USA, held on March 21, 1959, HYMAN LUMER, CP, USA Educational Director, stated that in New York most of the discussions on youth are between the National Office (CP) and two groups of young people who function in New York, which are either Party groups or pro-Party groups. The first group is called SCOPE (Student Committee on Progressive Education), and this group stands closest to the CP leadership.

A fourth source made available on March 23, 1961, a mimeographed letter signed by "The SCOPE Committee." This letter sets forth that last fall SCOPE became a part of the newly formed New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) as its autonomous youth division.

The Winter (January 30, 1964 - March 6, 1964) Term 1964 Bulletin of the NYSMS states that SCOPE "believes that knowledge can be achieved and intellectual conformity and apathy avoided only through continual study and discussion. All students are encouraged to participate actively, as the goal of SCOPE is to provide a unique opportunity for the study and discussion of Marxism."

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NY-100-146553

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APR 12 1964
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2.

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON
PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION (SCOPE)

On May 13, 1964, a fifth source advised that SCOPE continues to share the office space in Room 1922, 853 Broadway, New York City, with the NYSMS.

A characterization of the NYSMS is included in the appendix.

~~JAN 1964~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

APR 6 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title James Arthur Baldwin ✓

CharacterSecurity Matter - C

Reference is made to report of Special Agent
Robert E. Bowe dated and captioned
as above. ✓

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Baldwin Will Quit U.S. If Goldwater Wins

BERLIN — James Baldwin has vowed he will emigrate to another country if Senator Barry Goldwater is elected President of the United States.

At the same time, he denounced the American Black Muslim movement and racial violence in the United States.

Baldwin discussed the American racial problem in an interview given in Paris to the West Berlin newspaper Spandauer Volkstblatt.

The newspaper bannerlined the interview on the front page under the headline "Harlem Is A Ghetto."

Asked for his opinion of Goldwater's nomination as the Republican candidate for President the

Negro writer, said, "That is a scandal for the United States. I do not believe in saying too much, but the San Francisco convention showed what the nation really thinks of us 20 million Negroes.

"It was a bitter lesson. If he becomes president I will emigrate. And I would not be the only one to do so."

Asked if he would support President Johnson's campaign for reelection, Baldwin replied, "As much as it is in my power to do so."

Baldwin condemned the Black Muslims as the Negro equivalent to the Ku Klux Klan.

"I have nothing in common with them," he said. It is criminal to want to solve the (racial) problem with force. Only mutual understanding can help here. No race is superior to another. To try and reverse the present relationship is to drive out the devil with Beelzebub."

Baldwin said Negroes regretted more than anyone the recent outburst of violence and looting in northern cities.

"Such demonstrations always and everywhere are used by dark elements for their criminal goals," he said. "And not only by Negroes. Look at what happened in Europe during the depression."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Handwritten signatures and initials

THE NEW CRUSADER
15 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 9-26-64
Edition: WEEKLY
Author:
Editor: BALM L. LEAVELL
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/18/89 BY 208 BTD/afg

62-108763-A
NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 22 1964

CT 261984

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1245937-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 51

- Page 13 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 14 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 15 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 49 ~ b7D;
- Page 57 ~ Duplicate - Serial 35, pg 294;
- Page 60 ~ Duplicate - Serial 35, pg 294;
- Page 63 ~ Duplicate - Serial 35, pg 294;
- Page 66 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 67 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 68 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 69 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 70 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 72 ~ b7D;
- Page 79 ~ b7D;
- Page 82 ~ b7D;
- Page 83 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 84 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 85 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 86 ~ b7E;
- Page 87 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 100 ~ b7D;
- Page 108 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 112 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 113 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 114 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 115 ~ Referral/Consult;
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- Page 127 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 128 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 129 ~ Referral/Consult;
- Page 136 ~ b7D;
- Page 144 ~ b7D;
- Page 178 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57, pgs 151-152;
- Page 179 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57, pgs 151-152;
- Page 185 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57, pgs 151-152;
- Page 186 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57, pgs 151-152;
- Page 192 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57, pgs 151-152;
- Page 193 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57, pgs 151-152;
- Page 199 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57, pgs 151-152;

Page 200 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57, pgs 151-152;
Page 206 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57, pgs 151-152;
Page 207 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57, pgs 151-152;

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X   Deleted Page(s)       X  
X   No Duplication Fee   X  
X   For this Page        X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

EX 110
REC 5

May 3, 1965

62-108763-30

[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-18-89 BY [Signature]

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of April 22nd has been received,
and the thought which prompted you to write me is appreciated.

With respect to your inquiries, the FBI, as strictly
an investigative agency of the Federal Government, does not make
evaluations of any kind. In addition, the advertising by any church
of literature which may be construed as obscene is not within our
investigative jurisdiction. I regret I cannot be of help in this
instance but trust you will understand.

I am returning the booklets and magazines
you sent.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: We corresponded with [Redacted] on 11-10-64 at which
time she was sent material on communism. The articles that she
enclosed were the November, 1964, and February, 1965, issues of
the magazine, "Hi Way," which is published monthly apparently by
the Westminster Press and our files do not disclose any derogatory
information concerning it. The other enclosures were two paperback
books, "Blues for Mister Charlie" and "Another Country," written by
James Baldwin and do contain references to pornography and obscenity.
James Baldwin is well known to the Bureau.

DFC:asf (3)

MAILED 2
MAY - 3 1965
COMM-FBI

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. Belmont.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. DeLoach.....
- Mr. Casper.....
- Mr. Callahan.....
- Mr. Conrad.....
- Mr. Felt.....
- Mr. Gale.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Sullivan.....
- Mr. Tavel.....
- Mr. Trotter.....
- Tele. Room.....
- Miss Holmes.....
- Miss Gandy.....

READING ROOM
4 48 PM

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]

MAY 12 1965
MAIL ROOM

TRUE COPY

[Redacted]

Apr. 22, 1965

b6
b7c

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-18-89 BY SP8 BTJ/af

Sir:

I am sending to you one copy each of two books by the
Writer, James Baldwin. They are entitled "Blues for Mr. Charlie" and
"Another Country." Also included are two copies of "Hi Way" dated
November 1964 and February 1965.

The "Hi Way" Magazine is supplementary material for
the Senior High Young People's Sunday School Literature in the
United Presbyterian Church U. S. A. As I understand it, this denomination
is a member of The National Council of Churches.

I am a Member of the United Presbyterian Denomination and
so are all the Members of My family.

I was More than concerned when I read in these "Hi Way"
Magazines (I have a son in this Sunday School class) and found these
books by James Baldwin advertised, and which I was able to buy
right from the book rack in the store.

When I bought these books and read them I was speechless.
I was numb. I could not believe that any Christian Denomination would allow
such writings to be advertised through their church Materials. But it was
true. It was there before me.

EX 110

62-108763-36

I don't know how far the FBI can go in church organization
investigation but I see this as a matter of Obscene literature and poor
church organization. My Faith in the Presbyterian church has been
thoroughly shaken, to say the least.

21 MAY 4 1965

[Redacted]

1-74/4-22-65/dll
ack/4-30-65
kls/des/mll/af 8 ATP

b6
b7c

ml

Mr. Hoover, will you please examine these books and advise me. Due to previous references some of the pages have been turned down or marked in ink. You might use that for quick check. Tell me, for the sake of Our God and Humanity, how and where these writings fit into Christianity. I find no connection whatsoever. One would not need to read the entire book to see the filth contained in its pages.

I do not know whether church materials can advertise such books as "Another Country" and "Blues for Mr. Charlie" and escape investigation or not, so that's why I need advice.

I will greatly appreciate any information you can give me about this matter. I feel that it is Serious!

I will help in any way I can if I know what to do. Some other church members feel as I do. We want this stuff out, if possible.

Thank you so very much for taking the time to read my letter. I will be very grateful for any advice and information.

Respectfully

[Redacted Signature]

b6
b7c

8.
20



b6
b7c

Apr. 22, 1965

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-18-89 BY SP8 BTJ/ab
292325

Sir:

I am sending to you one copy each of two books by the writer, James Baldwin. They are entitled "Blues for Mr. Charlie" and "Another Country". Also included are two copies of "Hi Way" dated November 1964 and February 1965.

The "Hi Way" magazine is supplementary material for the Senior High young People's Sunday School Literature in the United Presbyterian Church U.S.A. as I understand it, this denomination is a member of the National Council of Churches.

I am a member of the United Presbyterian Denomination and so I am concerned for all the members of my family.
I am more than concerned

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

1-144-39-45/ll
oct 14-31-65
120/120 out

when I read in these "Hi Way" magazines (I have a son in this Sunday School class) and found these books by James Baldwin advertised, and which I was able to buy right from the back rack in the store.

When I bought these books and read them I was speechless. I was numb. I could not believe that any Christian Denomination would allow such writings to be advertised through their church materials. But it was true. It was there before me.

I don't know how far the FBI can go in church organization investigation but I see this as a matter of Obscene literature and poor church organization. My faith in the Presbyterian Church has been thoroughly shaken, to say the least.

Mr. Hoover, will you please examine these books and advise me. Due to previous references

some of the pages have been turned down or marked in ink, you might use that for quick check. Tell me, for the sake of Our God and Humanity, how and where these writings fit into Christianity. I find no connection whatsoever. One would not need to read the entire book to see the filth contained in its pages.

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I will greatly appreciate any information you can give me about this matter. I feel that it is Serious!

I will help in any way I can if I know what to do. Some other church members feel as I do. We want this stuff out, if possible.

b6
b7c

Thank you so very much for taking the time to read my letter. I will be very grateful for any advice and information.
Respectfully,



Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

5-12

[Handwritten initials]

Kutler's

The Baldwin Syndrome

By William F. Buckley Jr.



JAMES BALDWIN, the author and playwright whose reputation is in part owing to his fine writing, in part to the implacability of his theme (Hate the System), said a couple of discouraging things on a television program in which I participated. To wit:

That as regards the Negro, "things couldn't be worse." And that Negroes who throw their garbage out on the streets are doing so—legitimately, he suggests—as a form of protest against their plight.

When Mr. Baldwin says that the lot of the Negroes could not be worse, one necessarily reacts in either of two ways:

- He is correct — things couldn't be worse.
- Or he is engaging in hyperbole; in which case one must ask whether it is useful to the cause of a proper equality.

I conclude as regards the former that things could very easily be worse for Negroes than they are. Worse, for instance, if the overwhelming majority of the opinion leaders of this country cared not at all about the plight of the Negroes, which manifestly is not the case.

If the Negroes' lot is not improved by the kind of sympathy he receives and has received — sympathy registered in legislation, editorials, columns, books, sermons, catechisms, welfare payments — then what are we to do?

It is an interesting question, which is hardly answered by apocalyptic statements by such as Mr. Baldwin threatening us with *The Fire Next Time* — the next time we disagree with whatever poetical locution he comes up with concerning the delinquencies of the white people of this country.

On our program, Mr. Baldwin said that he was neither a socialist nor a Marxist. Let us take him at his word. But I wonder how,

intellectually, he can reconcile his statements with his behavior? In his writing he deplors the capitalist system, which he holds institutionally responsible for enslaving the Negro. The crisis involving the American Negro has much to do with the fear that Negro leaders themselves have of their own most

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News 33
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Baltimore Sun _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

File 27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-18-89 BY 2088 BT/JC

62-108763-A
NOT RECORDED
JUN 28 1965

56 JUN 29 1965

JUN 23 1965

rabid representatives. There is a great deal to disagree with—for those concerned with the integrity of the Constitution—when dealing with the demands of such as Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, of Thurgood Marshall, of others who tend to seek out a fresh law to suture every offense against the Negro. But however much one disagrees with them, they are, in context, the voices of moderation: and we must ask them why they do not dissociate themselves from the swollen irrationalities of such as Mr. Baldwin.

The trouble is—and this is brilliantly recorded in the forthcoming book by Theodore White on *The Making of a President, 1964* — that they dare not do so, for fear that they would thus suggest a lack of militancy in their own approach to the problem.

It was exactly so in the 20's, when many of the socialist-humanitarians who backed the Bolshevik Revolution found themselves indorsing the enormities of Lenin, and Totsky, and subsequently of Stalin — because they feared to alienate themselves from the leadership of the revolutionary protest.

The objective of those who seek equality for the Negro is equality for the Negro within the American system. If James Baldwin and his coterie of America-haters continue to give the impression that such others as Roy Wilkins go along with their indictments, then they may very well end up satisfying the American people that identification with the civil rights movements is an alternative to maintaining the American system.

How long, one wonders, before the Baldwins will be ghettoized in the corners of fanaticism where they belong? The moment is overdue for someone who speaks authentically for the Negroes to tell Mr. Baldwin that his morose nihilism is a greater threat by far to prospects for the Negroes in America than anything that George Wallace ever said or did.

ON THE RIGHT:

America-Haters: Threat to Negroes

By WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

JAMES BALDWIN, the author and playwright whose reputation is in part owing to his fine writing, in part to the implacability of his theme (Hate the System) has said a couple of discouraging things on a television program (in which I participated). To wit, that as regards the Negro, "things couldn't be worse." And that Negroes who throw their garbage out on the streets are doing so—legitimately, he suggests—as a form of protest against their plight.



BUCKLEY

When Baldwin says that the lot of the Negroes could not be worse, one necessarily reacts in either of two ways: He is correct—things couldn't be worse. Or he is engaging in hyperbole; in which case one must ask whether it is useful to the cause of a proper equality to engage in such hyperbole. I conclude as regards the former that things could very easily be worse for the Negroes than they are now. Worse, for instance, if the overwhelming majority of the opinion leaders of this country cared not at all about the plight of the Negroes, which manifestly is not the case.

And that therefore any suggestion to the contrary goes against realism, and breeds not the galvanic kind of superaction in behalf of equality that Baldwin presumably seeks to bring about, but rather a feeling of resignation; of despair. If the Negroes' lot is not improved by the kind of sympathy he receives, has received; sympathy registered in legislation, editorials, columns, books, sermons, catechisms, welfare payments: then what are we to do?

The crisis involving the American Negro has much to do with the fear that Negro leaders themselves have of their own most rabid representatives. There is a great deal to disagree with—for those concerned with the integrity of the Constitution—when dealing with the demands of such as Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, of Thurgood Marshall, of others who tend to seek out a fresh law to suture every offense against the Negro. But however much one disagrees with them, they are, in context, the voices of moderation: and we must ask them why they do not dissociate themselves from the swollen irrationalities of such as Baldwin.

The trouble is that they dare not do so for fear they would thus suggest a lack of militancy in their own approach to the problem. It was exactly so in the 20's, when many of the socialist-humanitarians who backed the Bolshevik Revolution found themselves endorsing the enormities of Lenin, and Trotsky, and subsequently of Stalin—because they feared to alienate themselves from the leadership of the revolutionary protest.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Handwritten notes:
K...
P...
V

But might not the same thing happen in a good cause (equality for the Negroes)—as distinguished from an ungood cause (the Marxist revolution)? So long as the Wilkinses of this world refuse to turn their backs on the Baldwins of this world? The objective of those who seek equality for the Negro is equality for the Negro within the American system. If James Baldwin and his coterie of America-haters continue to give the impression that such others as Roy Wilkins go along with their indictments, then they may very well end up satisfying the American people that identification with the civil rights movement is an alternative to the American system.

How long, one wonders, before the Baldwins will be ghettoized in the corners of fanaticism where they belong? The moment is overdue for someone who speaks authentically for the Negroes to tell Baldwin that his morose nihilism is a greater threat by far to prospects for the Negroes in America than anything that George Wallace ever said or did.

Distributed by the Washington Star Syndicate

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-18-89 BY 2085/10/af**

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Post News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American 27
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Baltimore Sun _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

Handwritten:
File 108763
02-57
621-108763-A
NOT RECORDED
48 JUN 24 1965

JUN 17 1965

Memorandum

JJM
nyd

TO : Director, FBI (62 - 109763)

DATE:

4/4/66

FROM : SAC, New York (100-146553)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM-C

SOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)

Post and destroy
 File

This case will be delinquent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Date of Bureau deadline:

4/6/66

~~DATES 5-18-89 BY 2008BJJ/ajp~~

Reason for the delinquency:

MORE EXPEDITE MATTERS BEING HANDLED.

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau:

4/13/66

AEC zone designation; e. g., OR, CH, etc.:

(This applies only to 116 cases.)

No administrative action necessary.

am

SUBV. CONTROL

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

19__

Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
 Service Unit - Room 6524
 Forward to File Review
 Attention _____
 Return to _____ Supervisor Room 4234 Ext. _____

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
 Subversive References Only
 Nonsubversive References Only
 ~~Main Files & Secured~~ References Only

Check recent all refs 6/19/65 thru 1/66

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of _____
 Except Name on _____
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 Bulcup Variations

DATE 5-18-89 BY 205 205 J/89

Subject JAMES BALDWIN
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities

R# 105 Date 5/10/66 Searcher Initials mlc

Prod. 15 min **MAY 10 1966**

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	62-108763	
I	145-2625	
I	157-6-61-410 Photo	
I	62-108763-15	912 4163
I		26 Copy 6/18/64
L	25-330971-7387	
I	44-30556-2	
I	100-34165-2	1155 P18
		34, 35, 62, 63
I	100-368117-38	P17
I	100-445048-1P711	
I	100-444664	-# date on card 12/3/65
I	105-20110-465	
I	105-55030-136	P18
I	105-980-554	NY Times
		MAY 1966 6/13/65
I	105-138315-1536	

R1

NUMEROUS REFERENCES

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: James Baldwin

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 105 Date 5/10/66 Searcher Initial new

Prod. 4 misc

FILE NUMBER

MAY 10 1966

James

I 105-138315-2039

L 157-370-24-97

approx 100 refs not listed

appear to be

James Arthur (Lew)

I 62-108763-5 5/29/65 see

A 157-6-34-78 5/31/63 see

MAY 11 1966

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/13/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/15 - 4/8/66
TITLE OF CASE JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN		REPORT MADE BY EDWARD F. UZZELL	TYPED BY gfb
DECLASSIFIED BY <u>AUC-3967754118</u> ON <u>4/26/99</u> <u>CA97-5269</u>		CHARACTER OF CASE SM - C	Classified by <u>2088/...</u> Declassify on: <u>OADR 5-1880</u>

REFERENCE

New York report of SA JAMES D. BRODY, 4/6/65. 2-7-80

Classified by 6972/...
Declassify on: OADR 2-14-90
89-3016/JMP

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY... SP5/RJS/JHC
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2... 2, 1
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION... 4-13-86

ADMINISTRATIVE

One additional copy of instant report is furnished the Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service. One copy is being disseminated for Secret Service, NYC, under Category III.

The pretext interview on 3/29/66, was conducted by SA EDWARD F. UZZELL with the Doorman at 470 West End Avenue, New York City. The pretext consisted of posing as a newspaper reporter inquiring as to the correct address of BALDWIN,

APPROVED <i>J. J. M.</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 5 - Bureau (62-108763) (RM) 1 - Secret Service, NYC (RM) 3 - New York (100-146553)	62 - 108763 - 38 REC-10
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP (S) DATE <u>2/89/88</u>	APR 15 1966
Dissemination Record of Attached Report	Notations
Agency: <u>RAO State SS CIA USA</u>	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd. <u>4-25-66</u>	
How Fwd. <u>RS RS RS RS</u>	
By <u>[Signature]</u>	

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

~~SECRET~~

53 APR 27 1966

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-146553

so that proof copies of a feature article could be mailed to him.

There are no characterizations available for the following organizations mentioned in instant report: Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Incorporated; The Italian Cultural Association; Roman Committee to Promote Peace in Vietnam; "Liberation" magazine; New School for Social Research; and the Harlem Writers Guild.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File No. Where Located

Instant Report

b7D

X NY T-1 [redacted] (u) [initials]

X NY T-2 [redacted] (u) [initials]

X NY T-3 [redacted] (u) [initials]

X NY T-4 [redacted] (u) [initials]

X NY T-5 [redacted] (u) [initials]

X NY T-6 Confidential Mail Box of New York Office (u) [initials]

X NY T-7 NY 4569-S* [redacted] [initials]

[redacted] (u) [initials]

[redacted] (u) [initials]

X 100-128968-1B4 (14) (u) [initials]

X 100-146553-187 (u) [initials]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-146553

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

File No. Where Located

NY T-8

[Redacted]

Used to characterize
MILTON ROSEN

[Handwritten initials]

b6
b7C
b7D

NY T-9

[Redacted]

Used to characterize
WILLIAM EPTON

[Handwritten initials]

NY T-10

[Redacted]

100-154786-1567

[Redacted]

NY T-11

Confidential Mail Box
of New York Office

157-1602-1A1

[Handwritten initials]

NY T-12

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b7D

NY T-13

[Redacted]

Used to characterize
HERBERT APTHEKER

[Handwritten initials]

NY T-14

NY 3401-S

NY T-15

NY 1286-S

Used to characterize
ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN

[Handwritten initials]

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-146553

~~SECRET~~

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

File No. Where Located

[NY T-16
Former NY 1537-S*] (S) u

Used to characterize
ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN] (S) u

[NY T-17
NY 3225-S*] (S) u

Used to characterize
ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN] (S) u

[NY T-18
[redacted]] (S) u

Used to characterize
ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN] (S) u

b7D

The confidential informants who were unable to furnish any additional information are identified as follows:



u
~~(S)~~

~~[Handwritten signature]~~

NY 100-146553

~~SECRET~~

1. Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. A suitable photograph is is not available.
5. Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
6. This report is classified Confidential because (state reason)

information from NY T-10, a confidential source abroad, was so classified. (S)(U)

7. Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____.
- Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) _____ of his prominent position as a Negro author and playwright and his personal involvement in the civil rights struggle by Negroes in the United States. It is felt that an attempt to interview the subject, if publicized, could be a source of embarrassment to the Bureau.
8. This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) _____ of subject's outspoken stand on the civil rights issue, his current prominence as an author and the inflammatory nature of his writings, which show him to be a dangerous individual who could be expected to commit acts inimical to the national defense interests and public safety of the United States in time of emergency.
10. Subject's SI card is is not tabbed Detcom.
- Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons) _____.

COVER PAGE - E* -

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Bufile 62-108763 ✓
NYfile 100-146553 ✓

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

Re: James Arthur Baldwin ✓

Dear Sir:

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

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

~~SECRET~~

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

Enclosure(s) 1)

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - SECRET SERVICE, NYC (RM)

Report of: EDWARD F. UZZELL
Date: 4/13/66

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-146553

Bureau File #: 62-108763

Title: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/85

ON 4/25/99
DECLASSIFICATION: 25X CA 97-5269

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Character: SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis:

Subject, an author and playwright, resides in Apartment 6A, 470 West End Avenue, New York City. As of July, 1965, subject was author of letter urging recipient to renew subscription to "Freedomways" magazine. On 4/22/65, subject attended and was a sponsor of a Freedomways Associates, Inc., "Salute to PAUL ROBESON", and had agreed as of early April, 1965, to serve as Chairman of the Cultural Committee in connection with this affair. As of early April, 1965, WILLIAM EPTON had arranged to personally meet with the subject for unknown purpose. On 11/23 & 27/65, subject made public appearances in Rome, Italy, at which he stated the United States has no right in Vietnam and that "Western interests" were responsible for events in South Africa and the Cuban "aggression". Other confidential informants were unable to furnish any additional information.

Classified by 6972/ee/af
Declassify on: OADR
2-14-89
89-3016 JAH
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP5/RJG/JLC
REASON FOR EXTENSION 1,2,3
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-13-86

Classified by 2020/STJ/ab
Declassify on: OADR 8-8-89
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE 2/22/80

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-146553

~~SECRET~~

DETAILS

I. BACKGROUND

Residence and Employment

On March 29, 1966, it was determined by a suitable pretext conducted by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SA, FBI) that JAMES BALDWIN, Negro author and playwright, was then residing in Apartment 6A, 470 West End Avenue, New York City. U

As of March 28, 1966, the subject, a Negro author and playwright, was residing in Apartment 6A, 470 West End Avenue, New York City. The subject returned to this address on approximately January 18, 1966, upon his return from Istanbul, Turkey, and a tour of European countries, which had started in late 1965. (X) (u)

NY T-1
March 28, 1966 (u)

II. AFFILIATION WITH SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

U (X) (u) As of July, 1965, Freedomways Associates, Incorporated was preparing a mailing of a letter on the personal stationery of and signed by JAMES BALDWIN, and addressed to "Dear Friend". In this letter the subject praises "Freedomways" magazine as a Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement, and he urges that the recipients subscribing to "Freedomways" to follow his example and renew their subscriptions. (X) (u)

NY T-2
July 13, 1965 (u)

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, which includes a characterization of "Freedomways", appears in the Appendix.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-146533

~~SECRET~~

On April 22, 1965, the subject attended a "Salute to PAUL ROBESON", which was sponsored by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated and held at the Hotel Americana, 52nd Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. (u)

NY T-3
April 26, 1965

NY T-4
April 29, 1965

NY T-5
May 4, 1965

(u)

The late city edition of "The New York Times", dated December 23, 1963, noted that PAUL ROBESON left the United States on July 10, 1958, after an eight year legal fight and a Supreme Court ruling to obtain a passport. (u)

According to the article, ROBESON once said he loved "the Soviet people more than any other nation because of their suffering and sacrifices for us, the progressive people, the progressive people, of the future in this world." (u)

This article notes that most of the questions directed to ROBESON on his arrival in New York City, on December 22, were answered by his wife who told reporters her husband still thinks communism is "terrific". (u)

"The New York Times and Home News" issue of July 14, 1965 contained an article reporting the testimony of MANNING JOHNSON before the House Un-American Activities Committee. (u)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-146553

The article stated that JOHNSON, an admitted former member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) National Committee, had told the committee that he had been a CP member up to 1940, and described ROBESON as a CP member for many years and had frequently met ROBESON in CP Headquarters going to or coming from meetings with top communist leaders. JOHNSON stated that ROBESON's Party membership was kept a secret from rank and file communists. U

~~SECRET~~

As of early April, 1965, a Cultural Committee had been formed by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, in connection with their "Salute to PAUL ROBESON", to be held April 22, 1965. [As of early April, 1965, the subject had agreed to serve as Chairman of this Cultural Committee.] X(u)

NY T-2
April 4, 1965 X(u)

As of March, 1965, Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was distributing invitations to a "Salute to PAUL ROBESON", to be held on April 22, 1965, in the Hotel Americana, New York City. The last page of this invitation contained a listing captioned "Partial List of Sponsors". Among the names so listed as sponsors was JAMES BALDWIN. X(u)

NY T-6
March 31, 1965 X(u)

III. CONTACTS

In early April, 1965, MILTON ROSEN was in contact with WILLIAM EPTON regarding efforts on the part of EPTON to contact JAMES BALDWIN. The reason for EPTON's efforts to contact BALDWIN was not known to the source. EPTON indicated that he had arranged to personally meet with JAMES X(u)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-146533

~~SECRET~~

BALDWIN in the office of the Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life (CERGE), One Union Square, New York City; date of this meeting not specified. ~~(S)~~

NY T-7
April 1, 1965 ~~(S)~~

A characterization of CERGE appears in the Appendix.

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP) National Convention, held April 15-18, 1965, elected MILTON ROSEN as President of the PLP. ~~(S)~~

NY T-8
April 19, 1965 ~~(S)~~

A characterization of the PLP appears in the Appendix.

On April 18, 1965, at the PLP National Convention, held in New York City, WILLIAM EPTON was elected Vice Chairman of the PLP National Committee. ~~(S)~~

NY T-9
May 14, 1965 ~~(S)~~

IV. PUBLIC APPEARANCES

On November 30, 1965, NY T-10, a confidential source abroad, made available the following information: ~~(S)~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The Italian Cultural Association sponsored a "Literary Tuesday" conference held on November 23, 1965, at the Teatro Eliseo in Rome, Italy. The principal speaker was JAMES BALDWIN, the Negro American writer who spoke on the topic, "The Responsibility of the American Negro Writer." Approximately 130 persons were in attendance. X (\$u)

At the end of the conference, BALDWIN responded to questions from the audience. BALDWIN was asked for an opinion on the Vietnam situation and he responded, "We do not have the right to remain in Vietnam and I don't know why we are there. We do not have to liberate anyone." X (\$u)

On November 27, 1965, JAMES BALDWIN participated in the all-night vigil sponsored by the Roman Committee to Promote Peace in Vietnam held at the Adriano Theater in Rome, Italy. X (\$u)

The following article appeared in the November 29, 1965, edition of the "Rome Daily American", an English-language newspaper published in Rome, Italy: X (\$u)

LEFTISTS STAGE ANTI-U. S. MARCH AND 'VIGIL' IN ROME X (\$u)

A bombing attempt interrupted an all-night leftist vigil to protest U. S. action in Vietnam in a Rome theater early today at which American writer James Baldwin was the first speaker. X (\$u)

An anonymous telephone caller told police of a bomb planted in the downtown theater where several thousand anti-U.S. demonstrators held the emotional and sometimes tearful rally. Police found two suspicious packages in the toilet and ordered demonstrators to clear the premises. X (\$u)

One of the packages contained 150 grams (six ounces) of plastic explosive in a metal box with a time piece. The other package was stuffed with old newspaper. Police disconnected the time bomb and, after an hour and a half search in the theater, allowed the vigil to go on. They did not say if the explosive would have gone off or at what time. X (\$u)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

One uniformed U. S. Marine and a handful of American civilians joined 10,000 to 15,000 Italians in the torchlight parade in Rome in the late evening. The parade through the heart of the city, from Piazza del Popolo to Piazza Cavour a few blocks from St. Peter's, snarled up what little traffic there was at that late hour. ~~(S)~~U

The all-night vigil was the climax of marches, widely billed in advance by the Communists in Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Florence, Bologna and Venice. The torchlight parades and the vigil were timed to coincide with the peace march on Washington. ~~(S)~~U

Baldwin stirred the crowd to emotional applause. "I am here," he told them, "to tell you something that only American Negroes know." ~~(S)~~U

Speaking in English, Baldwin claimed that "Western interests" were responsible for the events in South Africa and the Cuban "aggression". He said people should love one another and that although he was not a Christian, it would be enough for the world if more people acted like Christians. He said: "I want to remind you that a man is a man, a woman is a woman, a child is a child, no matter where, and that those are the fundamental things, the inalienable things, to help us understand each other better. Pray for me. I will pray for you. Goodbye." ~~(S)~~U

V. MISCELLANEOUS

During November, 1965, the Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Incorporated, (SEDF), 150 Nassau Street, New York City, mailed leaflets. These leaflets reflected that the aims of Core SEDF (which is not affiliated with the Congress of Racial Equality, CORE), are scholarships for the brave; education for Negro communities; legal defense when rights are denied; voter registration; and leadership training. U

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This leaflet listed JAMES BALDWIN as a member of the Board of Directors of the Core SEDF. U

NY T-11
November 17, 1965

The "National Guardian", dated July 17, 1965, page 7, contains an article captioned, "A magazine for peace: The 'Seeds of Liberation'". U

This article states that "Liberation" magazine is one of the most important magazines in this country for those concerned with peace, civil rights and freedom. "Seeds of Liberation" is a compilation of 67 of the best articles that have appeared in "Liberation" during its nine-year history. Among the writers included in "Seeds of Liberation" was JAMES BALDWIN, who was the author of an article captioned, "The Artist's Struggle for Integrity." U

The "National Guardian" is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

In the masthead of the April, 1965, issue of "Liberation" magazine, JAMES BALDWIN is listed as one of the contributors to "Liberation". U

NY T-5
April 15, 1965

On May 17, 1965, a Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) class was held at the New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS). U

During this class, HERBERT APTHEKER gave his final lecture on "The Struggle for Negro Freedom in the United States". During this lecture, APTHEKER made references to JAMES BALDWIN and MARTIN LUTHER KING, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and stated that these two individuals were moving to the left in their viewpoints in connection with social and economic changes. U

NY T-12
May 25, 1965

NY 100-146553

A characterization of SCOPE and the NYSMS appears in the Appendix of this report.

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HERBERT APTHEKER, as of July, 1964, was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. (u)

[NY T-13
July 21, 1964] (u)

The "Chicago Daily Defender", a Chicago daily newspaper, dated April 26, 1965, page 3, contained an article pertaining to a three day conference known as "Negro Writers Vision of America", sponsored by the Harlem Writers Guild and held at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York City. (u)

According to this article, which was captioned, "Two Writers Rap White America", White people cannot face the lies of their own history, said author JAMES BALDWIN in a lecture at the New School for Social Research. Some 700 people jammed in to hear him. BALDWIN asserted that "White Anglo-Saxons" have falsified the history of the United States and are now at the mercy of their own myth-making. BALDWIN stated that the earliest English settlers had left Europe to escape poverty and to set up their own aristocracy. Many had come out of English jails, BALDWIN pointed out. "Who", BALDWIN asked, "knows anything about the Virginia aristocrats outside of Virginia?" (u)

In early April, 1965, TEDDY KUPFERMAN, an attorney representing JAMES BALDWIN, contacted ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN. KUPFERMAN mentioned that some of BALDWIN's books were being published in the Soviet Union without any remuneration to BALDWIN. NEEDLEMAN suggested that KUPFERMAN contact Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga, the organization which exports Russian books to the United States, and which publishes all the books in the Soviet Union. NEEDLEMAN (u)

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(u)

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pointed out that in the then recent past the Soviet Union had signed ~~at~~ the International Copyrights Convention

[NY T-14
April 5, 1965] (S)(u)

In recent years, several confidential sources have advised that ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, a practicing attorney in New York City, was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, registered Soviet trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity and continues to represent this agency from time to time. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN has appeared in behalf of former and current members of the CP before Congressional Committees and in the courts. He has distributed money and efforts to numerous communist front activities and has served as a custodian for CP funds. NEEDLEMAN has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist - Leninist doctrines and, at one time, participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist studies and research. (S)(u)

[NY T-15
NY T-16
NY T-17] (S)(u)

Another confidential source advised in March, 1958, that NEEDLEMAN has served as a Soviet espionage agent. (S)(u)

[NY T-18] (S)(u)

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NY 100-146553

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Other confidential informants, who are acquainted with certain phases of CP activity in the New York City area, reported during March, 1966, that they were unable to furnish any additional information. ~~(u)~~

p6 & 7
G-1

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~1.APPENDIXCommittee to Defend Resistance
to Ghetto Life (CERGE)

A source advised on February 3, 1965, that CERGE was formed on November 1, 1964, as a front of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), presently known as Progressive Labor Party (PLP). All personnel which comprise the committee are PLM members. CERGE was organized to raise funds for the PLM in order that the PLM will have money for bail when it becomes necessary. The people connected with CERGE hope to build it into a national organization. ~~(u)~~

A second source advised on March 5, 1965, that it is the plan of the PLM to recruit people into CERGE and use CERGE as a recruiting front for PLM members. The PLM plans to give instructions in Marxist philosophy and those who respond will be advanced from CERGE to PLM membership. ~~(u)~~

A third source advised on February 3, 1965, that CERGE receives mail through Abbott Business Service, a legitimate business operation, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, New York. ~~(u)~~

The first source advised on May 5, 1965, that CERGE maintains its office at Room 617, One Union Square, New York, New York. ~~(u)~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1.

APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Winter, 1965 issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York City. This issue lists JOHN HENRIK CLARKE as Associate Editor, ESTHER JACKSON as Managing Editor, and JOHN L. DEVINE as Art Editor of the publication.

A confidential source made available information on July 1, 1964, reflecting that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, reflecting that CLARKE is an "associate" of AIMS.

The Winter, 1963 issue of "Freedomways", Page 44, states that ESTHER JACKSON became one of the leaders of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC) which existed from 1937 to 1949.

The SNYC has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

According to a confidential source, [redacted] of JAMES JACKSON, whom the source identified on October 14, 1964, as being a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA)

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On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that [redacted] mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~2.APPENDIXFREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

On July 24, 1963, a confidential source described [redacted] as a CP member. [redacted]

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On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation. [redacted]

On May 25, 1961, a source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA, by JAMES JACKSON [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX~~SECRET~~1."NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

1.

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES, INCORPORATED

~~SECRET~~

In September, 1960, a source advised it was announced at a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP,USA), New York District (NYD), Staff, held September 16, 1960, that the People's School for Marxist Studies was founded in September, 1960, as the result of a decision of the CP,USA, NYD. Adult classes were scheduled to start October 17, 1960.

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, October 16, 1960 issue, announced the opening of the New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) with general classes beginning October 17, 1960, and SCOPE (Youth) Classes beginning October 14, 1960. The address of the School is Room 1922, 853 Broadway at 14th Street, New York, New York.

The records of Pierce Mayer & Greer, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City, reflect that on August 29, 1960, HERBERT APTHEKER leased Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, for the period starting October 1, 1960. The premises were to be occupied by a "People's School." On July 3, 1962, HERBERT APTHEKER signed a new lease for Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, to start October 1, 1962, which reflects that the premises were to be used as an office for the NYSMS.

On May 5, 1965, the records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York County Court House, New York City, disclosed that Certificate of Incorporation, number 450745, of the NYSMS was filed with the Secretary of State, State of New York, on August 17, 1964, and the incorporator was

[REDACTED]

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The Spring (April 7, 1965 - May 14, 1965) Term, 1965, Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE stated that "The era we live in is marked by profound changes, which are accompanied by intellectual ferment and moral dissatisfaction in our nation. Marxism, we think, offers a valid framework for answering the problems that confront our nation and the world"

The Spring Term, 1965, Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE reflects that the office of the NYSMS is located at 853 Broadway, Room 1922, New York, New York.

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

2.

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES, INCORPORATED~~SECRET~~

A second source advised on December 14, 1959, that at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held December 10 - 13, 1959, HERBERT APTHEKER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

The second source advised in early 1961 that it was not known at the headquarters of the CP, USA, whether [redacted] was still a member of the CP. Consequently, he was described as an "unorganized Communist."

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A characterization of SCOPE is included in the Appendix.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100 146533

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

~~SECRET~~

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. (u)

"The New York Times", City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the Marxist-Leninist Quarterly, a theoretical magazine; Progressive Labor, a monthly magazine; Challenge, a New York City newspaper; and Spark, a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of Challenge, page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life- where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared. (u)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100 146533

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

1.

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON PROGRESSIVE
EDUCATION (SCOPE)

A confidential source advised on June 16, 1958, that the Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) was formed in early 1958 by a group of individuals who were believed to be, by the source, sympathizers of the former Labor Youth League (LYL) (XLU)

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second confidential source advised on November 20, 1958, that at the third day's session of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held that day in New York City, ROBERT THOMPSON, Executive Secretary, CP, USA, stated that in New York there is a group of about twenty-one youths who have been a very active force in youth and formed a group called SCOPE, a Student Committee On Progressive Education, which has run for the last year with young people with a Marxist character. THOMPSON stated that approximately eight or ten of this group are CP members. (XLU)

A third confidential source advised on March 24, 1959, that during a meeting of the NEC, CP, USA, held on March 21, 1959, HYMAN LUMER, CP, USA Educational Director, stated that in New York most of the discussions on youth are between the National Office (CP) and two groups of young people who function in New York, which are either Party groups or pro-Party groups. The first group is called SCOPE (Student Committee on Progressive Education), and this group stands closest to the CP leadership. (XLU)

A fourth confidential source made available on March 23, 1961, a mimeographed letter signed by "The SCOPE Committee." This letter sets forth that last fall SCOPE became a part of the newly formed New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) as its autonomous youth division. (XLU)

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100 146533

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

2.

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON PROGRESSIVE
EDUCATION (SCOPE)

The Spring (April 7, 1965 - May 14, 1965) Term 1965 Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE states that "SCOPE believes that knowledge can be achieved and intellectual conformity and apathy avoided only through continual study and discussion. All students, teen-agers, college students and working youths are encouraged to participate actively, as the goal of SCOPE is to provide a unique opportunity for the study and discussion of Marxism."

The Spring Term, 1965 Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE reflects that the office of SCOPE is located at 853 Broadway, Room 1922, New York, New York.

A characterization of the NYSMS is included in the appendix.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile: 62-108763 ✓
NYfile 100-146553 ✓

~~SECRET~~

Title

James Arthur Baldwin ✓

Character

Security Matter - C ✓

Reference is made to New York report of Special Agent Edward F. Uzzell, dated and captioned as above.

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

NY T-10 is a confidential source abroad. ~~SECRET~~ ✓

~~SECRET~~

May 13, 1966

BY LIAISON

p2

[Redacted]

The White House
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/18/89 BY 2038 BJA/af

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b7c

Dear Mr. Watson:

Reference is made to the name check requests
from Mrs. Stegall relative to the White House affair on May 26,
1966.

The central files of the FBI contain no derogatory
information identifiable with the following individuals:

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Professor Ruth Schachter Morgenthau

[Redacted]

97

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b7c

*Delivered Personal
to Mrs. Stegall
5-13-66
6-6-66
6-13-66*

Leit
97
ENCLOSURE

- Mr. DeLoach (sent direct) - Encs. (17)
- Mr. Gale - Encs. (17)
- Mr. Rosen - Encs. (17) EX-117

NOTE: Per request of Mrs. Mildred Stegall, White House Staff.

JMM:fol (8) MAY 13 11 13 AM '66

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

57 MAY 26 1966

NOT RECORDED
145 MAY 17 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-5

[Redacted]

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The files of the Identification Division of the FBI were checked and no arrest data was located concerning the above individuals based upon the background information submitted in connection with these name check requests.

Attached are separate memoranda on the following individuals:

0
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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b7C

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (19)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39679 SAH/8
ON 1/27/99
CA97-5269

May 13, 1966

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

~~JAMES BALDWIN~~ - Summary

Captioned individual, prominent author and playwright, has been the subject of a security-type investigation conducted by the FBI which has revealed his association with individuals and organizations of a procommunist nature.

In July, 1965, he was the author of a form letter urging the recipients to renew their subscriptions to "Freedomways" magazine which is reportedly staffed by Communist Party (CP) members or sympathizers including [redacted] of James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA. (S)U

In November, 1965, Baldwin made public appearances in Rome, Italy, at which he stated the United States has no right in Vietnam and that "Western interests" were responsible for events in South Africa and the Cuban "aggression." (S)U

In December, 1963, Baldwin spoke before a dinner sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), an organization cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA).

An advertisement entitled "What is Really Happening in Cuba" appeared in "The New York Times" of April 6, 1960. This advertisement, placed by The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, was sympathetic to the Castro regime and indicated that the American press had attempted to blacken Castro and his government by reporting untruthful information. The advertisement indicated The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, headquarters in New York, had been formed to furnish the true facts concerning the Cuban revolutionary government. James Baldwin appeared in the advertisement as one of the sponsors of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

NOTE: Per request of Mrs. Mildred Stegall, White House Staff.

JMM:mjl (8)

~~SECRET~~
ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62-108763-39

Classified by 6972 SSP/10
Declassify on: OADR
89-54635HP
1-18-88
Classified by 6988
Declassify on: OADR

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

b6
b7c

JAMES BALDWIN

~~SECRET~~

The Washington, D. C., Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality held a mass rally for the "Original Freedom Riders" in Washington on June 11, 1961. Among the speakers at this rally was James Baldwin. During his talk, Baldwin stated, in substance, that the West should re-evaluate its international policies in view of the potential strength of the new Afro-Asian countries. He stated that the white race had better realize the emerging strength of the Negro and that he would not care to be in the shoes of the white man when the African nations become stronger.

The "New York Herald Tribune" of June 17, 1961, in its "Letters to the Editor" section, carried a letter by James Baldwin and William Styron which advocated abolishment of capital punishment. This letter stated in part that "If there were a shred of proof that the death penalty actually served to inhibit crime, that would be sufficient reason--even from the point of view of 'misguided do-gooders,' as J. Edgar Hoover calls its opponents--to maintain it." It goes on to state that Mr. Hoover "is not a lawgiver, nor is there any reason to suppose him to be a particularly profound student of human nature. He is a law enforcement officer. It is appalling that in this capacity he not only opposes the trend of history among civilized nations, but uses his enormous power and prestige to corroborate the blindest and basest instincts of the retaliatory mob."

On June 2, 1961, the Liberation Committee for Africa (LCA) held a "first anniversary" celebration at the Martinique Hotel, New York City. James Baldwin, author, was listed as one of the principal speakers. During his address, Baldwin stated that he had spent the past nine years in Paris and advised that a period of revolution confronted the world and that America has taken a position throughout the world against revolutions. Baldwin asserted that only in revolution could the problems of the United States be solved.

It is understood that certain local chapters of the Socialist Workers Party have given support to the Liberation Committee for Africa. The March 24, 1961, issue of "Young Socialist Alliance Newsletter," which recognizes the Socialist

~~SECRET~~

JAMES BALDWIN

~~SECRET~~

Workers Party as the only existing political party capable of providing the working class with political leadership, has given strong support to the LCA. The LCA claims to provide a public forum for African freedom fighters and to re-establish awareness of the common cultural heritage of Afro-Americans with their African brothers.

The name of James Baldwin appears as a sponsor on a news release communication in August, 1961, from the Carl Braden clemency appeal committee which was being distributed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). The SCEF is the successor organization to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare described by the HCUA as a communist front organization. It is noted that on May 1, 1961, Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson went to prison to begin a one-year sentence for contempt of the HCUA. The SCEF was endeavoring to obtain signatures in connection with a petition to President Kennedy for executive clemency for Braden and Wilkinson.

The April 17, 1961, issue of the "National Guardian" which the HCUA cites as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia contained an advertisement announcing a rally to abolish the HCUA on Friday, April 21, 1961, in New York City. James Baldwin, writer, was listed as a sponsor supporting the rally.

The April 20, 1962, issue of "New America," an official publication of "Socialist Party--Social Democratic Federation," contains a clemency petition for convicted communist Junius Scales who was serving a six-year sentence in Lewisburg Penitentiary under the membership clause of the Smith Act. The petition was sent to President Kennedy on April 3, 1962, and allegedly contained the signatures of "550 prominent citizens" among whom was James Baldwin.

~~SECRET~~

JAMES BALDWIN

~~SECRET~~

Scales, who had a long history of membership and leadership in the CPUSA, was convicted in February, 1958, for violating the Smith Act. He was sentenced to six years in the Federal penitentiary, and after exhausting all appeals, he began serving his sentence on October 2, 1961.

On Christmas Eve, 1962, President Kennedy commuted Scales' sentence which he was serving in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. During his trial and in connection with appeal motions subsequent to it, Scales endeavored to characterize himself as an ex-communist who had chosen to go to jail rather than name his former associates in the CP.

The cover of the May 17, 1963, issue of "Time" magazine is devoted to author James Baldwin. The cover story describes some of Baldwin's recent efforts in behalf of the American Negro's integration movements. He is described as "a nervous, slight, almost fragile figure, filled with frets and fears. He is effeminate in manner, drinks considerably, smokes cigarettes in chains and he often looses his audience with overblown arguments."

The May, 1963, issue of "Mademoiselle" contains an interview-type article with James Baldwin which was part of a series then currently being carried by the magazine under the caption "Disturber of the Peace."

As indicated by the title of the series, "Disturber of the Peace," James Baldwin gives a lot of gibes to both white and Negroes about the Negro situation in the United States. Baldwin answers many of the questions by introspection. In giving an answer to a question about his father and how he hated him and whether or not his father hated Baldwin in return, he stated "In a way, yes. He didn't like me. But he'd had a terrible time, too. And of course, I was not his son. I was a bastard. What he wanted for his children was what in fact I became... I changed all the diapers and I knew where the kids were, and I could take some of the pressures off my mother and in a way stand between him and her...."

~~SECRET~~

JAMES BALDWIN

~~SECRET~~

On the subject of homosexuality, Baldwin stated "American males are the only people I've ever encountered in the world who are willing to go on the needle before they'll go to bed with each other. Because they're afraid of this, they don't know how to go to bed with women either. I've known people who literally died out of this panic. I don't know what homosexual means any more, and Americans don't either. . . If you fall in love with a boy, you fall in love with a boy. The fact that Americans consider it a disease says more about them than it says about homosexuality." (157-6-34-78)

In connection with a discussion of why he feels Attorney General Robert Kennedy, the Justice Department and President Kennedy are ineffective in dealing with discrimination with the Negroes in the South, Baldwin makes the statement that he is weary of being told that desegregation is legal. He then states "...because first of all you have to get Eastland out of Congress and get rid of the power that he wields there. You've got to get rid of J. Edgar Hoover and the power that he wields. If one could get rid of just those two men, or modify their power, there would be a great deal more hope...."

The fingerprint files of the FBI Identification Division contain no arrest data identifiable with captioned individual based upon the background information submitted in connection with this name check request.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108753)

DATE: 10/17/66

SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

TO :
FROM :
SUBJECT:

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Rerep of SA EDWARD F. UZZELL, NY, 4/13/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a travel memorandum regarding the subject.

The source employed is [redacted]
470 West End Avenue, New York City.

b6
b7C
b7D

The source used to characterize the subject is [redacted]

The source used to characterize the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants is [redacted] (reliable).

This document is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect sources employed herein, unauthorized disclosure of which will be detrimental to the defense of the US.

LEAD:

WASHINGTON FIELD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/18/88 BY [signature]

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. 1. Will review the files of the US Passport Office for any information regarding subject's travel.

Copy to Legat London
by routing slip for
 info action
date 12-15-67
by [signature]

- 2 - Bureau (ENCLOSURE) (RM)
- 2 - Washington Field (RM)
- 1 - New York

REC 5

62-108763-410

JJC:vem
(5)

5 OCT 18 1966

Copy to [signature]
by routing slip for
 info action
date 12-6-66
by [signature]

EX-108

SUBV. CONTROL

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]
ENCLOSURE

[Handwritten notes:]
Letter to State (enc.)
1/2/66
2 - Xerox of memo (enc.)
2 NY
JJC: vem
11/1/66



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

October 17, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Re: James Arthur Baldwin
Security Matter - C

On October 11, 1966, a source in a position to supply reliable information, advised that James Arthur Baldwin had moved from Apartment 6, 470 West End Avenue, to 137 West 71st Street, New York City. This source also advised that James Baldwin recently left for and is traveling in Turkey, and is in the process of writing a book in that country.

On February 18, 1964, a source advised that it was stated at a meeting of the Chicago Branch of the Social Workers Party held on February 16, 1964, that James Baldwin was a sponsor of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants as of February, 1964.

A characterization of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants is attached hereto in the Appendix.

The following is a description of James Arthur Baldwin:

Name:	James Arthur Baldwin
Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	August 2, 1924
Place of Birth:	New York, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BJL/af
ON 5/18/89

62-108763-40
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: James Arthur Baldwin

Age:	42
Height:	5'6"
Weight:	130 pounds
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black
Complexion:	Dark
Marital Status:	Single
Occupation:	Writer, journalist
Residence:	137 West 71st Street, New York City
Mother:	Dorris Baldwin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
October 11, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. BUfile 62-108763
NYfile 100-146553

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

REFERENCE: New York report dated 4/13/66.

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

Residence: 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York
(presently in TURKEY)

Employment: Self-employed Writer

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-12-89 BY 2002/05/10/afp

62-108763-

NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 19 1966

FD-122 DETACHED ✓

Copy to _____
by routing slip for
 info action
date 10-25-66
by [signature]

OCT 12 5 29 PM '66
SUBV CONTROL
INLET BOX
REC'D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CJ
10-20

Jm
Exp

Director, FBI (Bufile- 62- 108763

DATE: 10/11/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

K for Unavailable Section
Tjm

Cards UTD
Cards Sent 00
10/27/66
AK

UNAVAILABLE SECTION

Re: _____

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name			
Aliases			
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born		<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist		<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify)		OUT OF THE COUNTRY	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Date of birth	Place of birth	Race
			Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address)			
Self-employed Writer, from residence			
Key Facility Data			
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility	
Interested Agencies			
Residence Address			
Permanent Temporary 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York (Presently in TURKEY)			

Send Tab + OC

62-108763-

REGISTERED MAIL

2-Bureau (RM) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
1-New York HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

NOT RECORDED

JC/cmc
(3)

DATE 5-18-89 BY 2088 JTB/BOG 7-9 1966

SUBV CONTROL

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: November 25, 1966

FROM : Legat, Rome (100-1417) (RUC)

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C

ReBulet to the [redacted] dated 11/2/66, enclosing New York LHM dated 10/17/66.

[redacted]

b7E
b6
b7C
b7D

The Bureau may be desirous of translating the enclosed clipping and making a copy of the translation available to the New York office and Legat, Rome.

1 cc detailed a [redacted]
12/1/66
Encs. 9 UNCT
5 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
(2 - New York 100-146553) EX-112
1 - Rome (100-1417)
TAK:MEG
(6)

~~Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR~~

~~Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR~~

Copy to [redacted]
by routing slip for
 info action
date 12-5-66
by gm/can

62-108763-42

DEC 1 8 23 AM '66
COMM. LEFT DIA
REC 10

~~SECRET~~

DEC 2 1 08 PM '66
RECEIVED

back to
New London
per CIA memo
36.90
6972cep/age
19-90
89-3016 JHP

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39672SAH/8
ON 4/27/99
CA97-5269

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

November 25, 1966

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

On November 10, 1966, a confidential source
abroad made available the following information:

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN, born August 2, 1924, at
New York, New York, and in possession of U. S. passport
No. 440042, issued on August 2, 1965, at the U. S.
Consulate, Berlin, Germany, arrived in Istanbul, Turkey,
by ship on March 29, 1966. BALDWIN departed from Turkey
on October 13, 1966, from the Istanbul airport on Air
France flight No. 615, for an undisclosed destination. (X)u

During his stay in Turkey, BALDWIN resided
with [redacted] [redacted]
and was not known to be involved in any suspect activity. (X)u

b6
b7c

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/9
ON 4/5/99
CA97-5269

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~Classified by 6972 EP/9
Declassify on: OADR
2-14-90 3930/BJHP
Classified by 208 BTJ/ag
Declassify on: OADR
5-12-89~~

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This report is loaned to
you by the FBI, and neither
it nor its contents are to
be distributed outside the
agency to which loaned.

62-108763-42
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: 12/23/66

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-43011) (RUC)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM-C
(OO:NY)

01-NY-11/19/67
11/13/67
6-1 (v) let
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/18/89 BY SP8 BTJ/af

ReNYlet to the Bureau, 10/17/66, requesting WFO to review passport records.

By letter dated 2/19/64, WFO reported a review of subject's passport record on 2/7/64. The records of the Passport Office, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C., were reviewed by IC [redacted] on 11/14/66, for any additional pertinent information.

According to the above files, BALDWIN was issued passport number Z-448042 on 8/2/65 at Berlin, Germany, indicating on the application that he intended to return to the United States to reside permanently within two years. This passport was not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba, and those portions of China, Korea, and Vietnam under communist control.

The following background information was obtained from the application dated 8/2/65 at Berlin, Germany:

Name:	JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
Date of Birth:	August 2, 1924, New York, New York
Height:	Five feet six inches
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Scars and marks:	None

- ② - Bureau
- 2 - New York (100-146553) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

REC 10 62-108763-43
EX-115
DEC 23 1966

JRP:rry
(5)

SUBV CONTROL

61 JAN 3 1967



b6
b7C

WFO 100-43011

Occupation:

Parents:

Writer

Mr. + Mrs.

~~DAVID BALDWIN~~, born about 1878, New Orleans, Louisiana, and ~~BERDIS EMMA JONES~~, born December 25, 1902, Deals Island, Maryland.

Marital Status:

Never married ~~BALDWIN~~

Permanent residence:

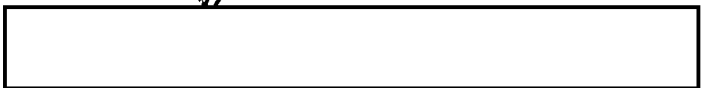
137 West H Street, New York, New York

Mailing address:

470 West End Avenue, New York, New York

Person to notify in an emergency:

VI



b6
b7C

The subject's file at the Security Office, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C., was made available for review on 12/4/66, and was reviewed by SA JOHN R. PALMER that same date. This file contains copies of New York (FBI) reports dated 12/11/63, 3/26/64, 4/6/65, and 4/13/66. No other pertinent information was noted therein.

~~XXX~~ Legat, Rome (100-1417)

December 20, 1966

Director, FBI (62-108763) —

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/89 BY SP8 BTJ/ag

Encl
1-1

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 11/25/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Bland), sent direct with enclosure.
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure, sent direct.

ENCLOSURE

BWR: csp
(5)

MAILED 4
DEC 21 1966
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Enc. (3)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[TRANSLATION FROM TURKISH] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Looking at New York from Istanbul

James Baldwin Finishes His Book In Hisar

In The Vefik Pasha Library the Negro Writer
Pursues His People's Cause

In an old wooden building - circa 1800 - in an
alley in Rumeli Hisar we found the noted American negro writer
bent on his typewriter absorbed in his work so that he did not
notice our entry.

The house, right in the middle of a large green
garden, belongs to [redacted] From it one can see the
entire strait of the Bosphorus which is why the writer had
rented it.

The story of James Baldwin's decision to settle in
Istanbul is quite old. Baldwin had met [redacted] in New
York and a friendship had developed. Sometime later Baldwin
had come to Turkey to visit his friend. After that the
visit was repeated every year. After five such visits Baldwin
had settled in Istanbul in March of 1966.

Interrupting his work for a few minutes Baldwin told
us of his intention of writing about his life in New York.
"Such a book cannot be written in the noise and tumult of New
York", the writer said, adding that big city life bothers
him. At the same time, without truly knowing a place, merely
looking in from outside cannot work either.

The writer likes Istanbul for the following reasons.
First of all he can be alone and relax much better. (Of course
friends who love to visit him will make it difficult).

"If you decide to settle in Turkey permanently,
would you chose Istanbul?", to this his answer was:

"Under the circumstances it cannot be a matter of
preference. In the white-black conflicts in my country I
must contribute my share by returning to America. To settle
here permanently would be running away which I cannot do."

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
ENCLOSURE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRANSLATED BY:
NEW YORK OFFICE
December 13, 1966

62DEC29 1966

62-108763

Classified by 62-108763-1470
Declassify on: OADR
62-108763-1470

DECLASSIFIED BY EAC/31677/ST/12
ON 11/27/99
CAG7-5469

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To help solve the white and black question in his country the writer gives interviews, holds conferences, writes articles and makes speeches. Before coming to Turkey Baldwin had been energetically active. He believes in hard work. "My professional and social life is very complex and jumbled up", said the noted writer. (X) u

What draws Baldwin to Istanbul and to Turkey is the people. He admires the warmth and liveliness of the Turkish people. (X) u

After finishing his book the author will return to America. (X) u

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~

1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Royster

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York (100-146553)

December 6, 1966

Director, FBI (62-108763) — *112*

ZII-X3

REC-42

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C

REGISTERED MAIL

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

Enclosed is certain foreign language material:

Article from "YENI GAZETE," Turkish newspaper,
as described in a letter from Legat, Rome, dated 11/25/66,
copy of which is attached. *JAU*

This material should be processed as indicated below:

Full translation.

Following disposition should be made of enclosure and translation:

Both to the Bureau, attention FBI Annex. Please prepare one bond, three thins, and one yellow.

If the results of your review are not furnished the Seat of Government, in accordance with instructions set forth above, then the office initiating the request, to which translation is made available by you, has the responsibility of appropriately notifying the Bureau of any pertinent information contained therein.

Enc. - 2

SDH *adh*
(5)

~~Classified by *6972 cep/af*
Declassify on: OADR *89-14-90*
89-3016 JHP~~

~~Classified by *DP/SL/lop*
Declassify on: OADR *5-13-89*~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAILED 27
DEC 8 1966
COMM - FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY *AUC 396 JTS/H/8*
ON *9/27/99*
0A97-5269

80 DEC 19 1966 *383*

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: *JJM* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763) ✓

FROM: *JJM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553) ~~ex~~ (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN //
SM-C
(OO:NY)

DATE: 1/18/67

1/25/67
0.7 to NY
LHM RI, 1/25
make lab P. *TJM*

JJM ReBuFD-4, dated 12/6/66, with attached LHM, dated 11/25/66.

The confidential source employed in the enclosed LHM is

Enclosed for the Bureau is an original and eight copies of LHM, and for Legat, Paris, one copy of same.

The pretext interview referred to was a telephone call made by SA under the guise of a member of a peace organization soliciting a statement from JAMES BALDWIN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-18-89 BY 208 (BJJ) *JJM*

b6
b7C
b7D

EXP. PROC.

stela in Rome Jan

REC-82 62-108763-45
~~62-108763-114~~

de
11 JAN 23 1967

- 4 - Bureau (Encls 9)
 - (1 - Legat, Paris) (Encl. 1)
 - (1 - Legat, Rome) (Encl. 1)
- 1 - New York

JJC:al
(5)

LHM *State* *Legat Rome*
Copy to *State* *Legat Paris* *PS*
by routing slip for *Legat Paris* *PS*
 info action
date *1-31-67*
by *JJM*



FEB 7 1967

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

SUBST. CONTROL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

January 18, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 62-108763 ✓

NYfile 100-146553

James Arthur Baldwin

A confidential source advised on December 23, 1966, that Flight 615, Air France from Istanbul, Turkey, terminates at Paris, France. The source checked passenger manifests of all logical connecting flights from Paris, France, to New York, New York, for the period from October 18, 1966, to October 20, 1966, and advised that James Baldwin did not travel to New York, a# any of these flights.

On December 20, 1966, a pretext interview with Robert Lantz, 111 West 51st Street, New York City, was conducted in an attempt to locate James Anthur Baldwin. Mr. Lantz who is Mr. Baldwin's agent advised that Mr. Baldwin had not returned to the United States. Mr. Lantz would not divulge his address.

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.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-18-89 BY 2882B73/08

62-108763-45

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 62-108763
NYfile 100-146553

Title James Authur Baldwin

Character Security Matter - C

Reference is made to the communication of
Special Agent dated and captioned as above,
at New York.

b6
b7c

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JJM
[Signature]
FROM:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)
ATTENTION: FBI ANNEX

DATE: 12/15/66

SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

SUBJECT:

0
JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM-C

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

EP 1-1

TRANSLATION MATTERS
NYO

u (X)
ReBulet 12/6/66, forwarding an article from "YENI
GAZETE", Turkish newspaper, as described in a letter from
Legat, Rome, dated 11/25/66.

The New York Office is herewith returning to the
Bureau, attention FBI Annex, the above-mentioned material,
together with the specified copies of the translation.

~~Classified by 6072/EP/ab
Declassify on: OADR
2/14/90~~

~~Classified by [Signature]
Declassify on: OADR 5-18-89~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *[Signature]*
ON *4/21/99*

CA 5269

*detached by [Signature]
from [Signature]
12/19/66*

rd
3-Bureau (RM)

- 1-FBI Annex (Enc. 7)
- 1-New York (TRANSLATION MATTERS) (66-1372)
- 1-New York

ENCLOSURE

JJC:rgm
(5)

*let to Rome
w/enclo (3)
12/20/66
BWP:cop*

62-108763

NOT RECORDED
3 DEC 19 1966

[Signature]
[Signature]

(RM returned)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ESUBV CONTROL~~



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *Postel*

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: 3/31/67

SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553) (C)

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

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C

OH
SS
Rerep of SA EDWARD F. UZZELL, dated 4/13/66, at New York.

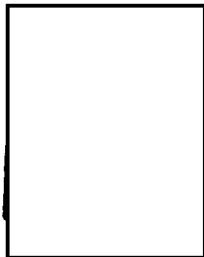
Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a LHM.

The pretext employed by SA [redacted] was that of a publisher's representative.

b6
b7C

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a report in view of the fact that the subject has not been in the United States since the last report was submitted and his file fails to reflect any subversive activity since that time.

The following informants of the NYO were unable to provide any additional information regarding the subject during February and March, 1967:



*Best emp
contained in
attached LHM
TJM*

~~Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR
5/13/89~~

b7D

In view of the fact that all logical stops have been placed that will be productive of information regarding the subject's return to the US, New York is considering this case closed.

2-Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
1-New York

JJC:pam
(3)

ENCLOSURE
Classified by 6943 JEP/ab
Declassify on: OADR
date 4-7-67
by [signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
62-108763-46
APR 13 1967

b7E

SUB CONTROL

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677SAH/BS
ON 4/27/99

see 545, NY
75 min 4-11-67



NY 100-146553

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. A suitable photograph is is not available. ✓
5. Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
6. This report is classified _____ because (state reason)

7. Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____
- Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) he is not in the United States. ✓

8. This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) ✓

of subject's outspoken stand on the civil rights issue, his current prominence as an author and the inflammatory nature of his writings, which show him to be a dangerous individual who would be expected to commit acts inimical to the national defense interests of the US in the time of a national emergency.

10. Subject's SI card is is not tabbed Detcom.
- Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 31, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York 100-146553

James Arthur Baldwin
Security Matter - C

On March 29, 1967, [redacted]
137 West 71st Street, New York, New York, was interviewed
under a suitable pretext and advised that James Baldwin
continues to maintain Apartment B in that building as his
residence, but is still in Turkey working on a book.

b6
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY 882157J/ag

62-107763-46

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.

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

1 - Mr. Floyd
1 - Mr. McNiff

SAC, New York (100-146553)

4-11-67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Director, FBI (62-108763) - 46

EX 109

REC-59

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/LS
ON 4/27/99
CA97-5369

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

ghw

Reurlet 3-31-67.

Your attention is called to the Manual of Instructions, Section 87D, page 74, wherein instructions are set forth as to when an annual report should be submitted. Inasmuch as a review of subject's file at the Bureau indicates that your office is in possession of pertinent information concerning subject's foreign travel and activities while abroad, you should promptly submit a current report suitable for dissemination containing available information pertaining to the subject.

TJM:mh (5)

NOTE:

Referenced letter was submitted in lieu of an annual report. Since submission of the last annual report in this case on 4-13-66 subject has departed for Turkey where he is currently residing, reportedly preparing a book for publication. Bufile also contains results of an interview with the subject regarding racial problems in the U.S., which interview appeared in a Turkish newspaper and information has been received from OSI regarding subject's eviction from an apartment in Turkey for homosexual activities. *SM (RM)*

~~Classified by 6972 eep/afp
Declassify on: OADR 9/14/90
89/3016 JHP~~

~~Classified by Multiple Sources
Declassify on: OADR
5/28/98~~

MAILED 4
APR 11 1967
COMM-FBI

OSI information was declassified per memo dtd 3-27-90.
6972 eep/afp
4-3-90
89-3016 JHP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

62 APR 18 1967
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

WHA
TJM

Date 6/20/67

To: BU (62-108763) NY (100-146553)

Director

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

Att.: Domestic Militancy in Domain

SAC _____ Title _____

ASAC _____ SM-C

Supv. _____

Agent _____

SE _____ Re. Bureau form 0-7

IC _____ dated 6/15/67

CC _____

Steno _____

Clerk _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/12/89 BY 2833 JI/agf

ACTION DESIRED

- Acknowledge
- Assign _____ Reassign _____
- Bring file
- Call me
- Correct
- Deadline _____
- Deadline passed
- Delinquent
- Discontinue
- Expedite
- File
- For information
- Initial & return
- Leads need attention
- Return with explanation or notation as to action taken
- Open Case
- Prepare lead cards
- Prepare tickler
- Recharge serials
- Return assignment card
- Return file
- Return serials
- Search and return
- See me
- Send Serials _____ to _____
- Submit new charge out
- Submit report by _____
- Type

6-22

~~STRY CONTROL~~
~~CONSPIRACY~~

Correction

Pg. 2 para. 1 add to last line

, and published therein

Amended page 3 enclosed, and NY copies corrected

REC'D SAC

John F. Malone

(RM) See reverse side

Office New York

INCONS JUN 23 1967

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Tulcons 6/26/67

JUN 22 9 46 AM '67

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

JUN 30 5 54 PM '67

73

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

MAY 2 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.~~SECRET~~Title International War Crimes Tribunal
Organized by Bertrand Russell
Foundation, London, EnglandCharacter Internal Security - Vietnam
Registration Act - VietnamReference is made to the memorandum dated and
captioned as above, at New York, New York.

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

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: 6/20/67

FROM : *WJG*
LEGAT, PARIS (100-2660)(RUC)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C

4/2/99
CLASSIFIED BY *AUC 39677 SAH/JS*
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (U)
CAP 5269

Enclosed are 8 copies of LHM containing information received [redacted]

[redacted] (T-1), on 6/15/67, classified "Confidential" by the source. (X) U

[redacted] requested to be advised as to the identity of JAMES BALDWIN and they have been furnished with brief background information from the files of the Paris office.

This office has no previous pertinent information pertaining to ALEJO CARPENTIER other than that he arrived several months ago in Paris to take the post of Minister - Counselor of the Cuban Embassy in Paris. (X) U

The files of this office contain no information which would identify the individual named [redacted] (X) U

This is furnished for the information of the Bureau and Legat, Bern.

- 5 - Bureau (Encl. 8) ENCLOSURE
 - (1 - Liaison Section)
 - (2 - New York)
- 1 - Legat, Bern (Encl. 1)(Info)(Sent direct)
- 1 - Paris

NWP:sch
(7)

~~Classified by 6922 cep/ag
Declassify on: OADR 8-14-90
89-3016 JHP
Classified by 88385 J/ag
Declassify on: OADR 8-19-89~~

62-108763-51

JUN 26 1967

end
copy to NY + 1 let to State
by routing slip for
 info action
date 6-28-67
by *Jm/Jan*

USIA 7/1/67
Ram/gdw

SUBV. CONTROL

56 JUL 13 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

DECLASSIFIED BY *AUC 39677 SAH/JS*
ON *7/19/2000*
CA 9-5269-2514-14
AUC 39677 SAH/JS
DATE: *6/19/2000*
AUC 39677 SAH/JS



b7D

b7D

b7E



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 20, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised on June 15, 1967, that a reliable and delicate source has advised that the Counselor of the Cuban Embassy in Paris, France, Alejo Carpentier, has accepted an invitation from an individual named [redacted] (not further identified) to participate in an International Conference of Writers which is to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, September 5-15, 1967. France
7-2-67

According to T-1, the source advised that [redacted] informed Carpentier that one James Baldwin, an American, probably could not attend since he expects "trouble" in the United States where his presence will be necessary. b6
b7C
(X)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/14/2000 CA97-5269 (89-3016 Rm)
AUC 39677 SAH/86

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.

4/2/99
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/86
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (6)
CA97-5269

Classified by 6972 JEP/af
Declassify on: OADR 8-14-90
89-3016 JAP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Classified by 6972 JEP/af
Declassify on: OADR 8-14-90

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/86
ON 2/19/2000 CA97-5269 (89-3016 Rm)
per dated 6/6/2000 (AUC 190-65167-26)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

62-108763-51

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Date: 7-24-67

To: Director, FBI (62-108763)

From: ^{ASL} Legal Attache, Rome (100-1417) (P.)

Subject: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C

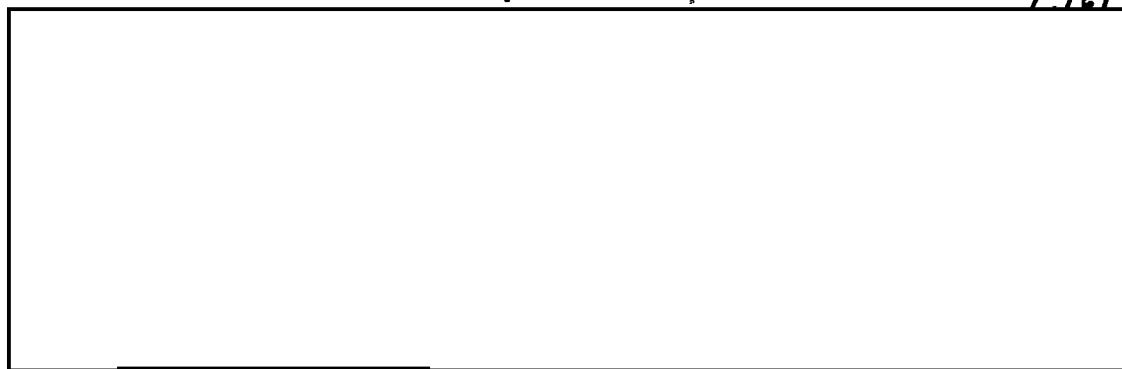
4/27/99
CLASSIFIED BY 6UC39677SAB/
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(6)
CA 97-5269

Reference: Romlet 11-25-66 and Romlet 1-11-67; also
New York LHM 3-31-67

Information set forth in the enclosed memorandum was received
7-24-67 from: ASL

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/14/2008 CAPT SA 287-706/DMW
AUC 39677SAB/

-
-
-
-
-
-
-



b7D
30

01-NY-9/13
LHM-w/18/13
9/18/67
205

Classified by Source: ~~Confidential~~

Classified by M. J. ...
Declassify on: OADR

Remarks: Rome will continue to follow this matter with
its source and will report any pertinent
information developed to the Bureau.

2 copies sent
Copy to New York
by routing slip for 1 cc encl
 info action state
date 8-2-67 Cia
by T. J. B. RAO
PARIS

ST-109

REC-1

62-108763-52

AUG 4

15 JUL 27 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

62 AUG 10 1967
(5) Bureau (Enc-8)
Liaison Section
New York, 100-146553

1 - Rome
TJB:HD (6)

Classified by 6972 eep/ag
Declassify on: OADR

SUBV CONTROL

OSI information was
decl. 5-27-90
6972 eep/ag
4-5-90
393016
340



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 24, 1967

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/12/04 BY 60324
U.S. GPO~~
JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

~~SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION~~

A U. S. Government agency with investigative jurisdiction abroad advised on July 24, 1967, that it had received information from a source of unknown reliability that JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN had departed Istanbul, Turkey, in late June, 1967, and was reportedly in the United States working on a play. According to this source, BALDWIN is expected to return to Istanbul, Turkey, at the end of September, 1967, following a visit to the Soviet Union. *S-100/11*

Records of the [redacted] disclosed that BALDWIN departed Turkey on May 13, 1967, and that his current whereabouts were unknown. According to the [redacted] records, subject had resided in Istanbul at the following addresses: *(X)U*

b7D

Taksim Ayaz Pasa - Saray Arkasi, Sok #32/3
Ankara Kutuphanesi, Rumeli Hisar *] (X)U*

According to police records, he was issued residence permit #145798. *(X)U*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~Classified by *M. H. [unclear]*
Declassify on: OADR
5-19-89~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *AUC 396775AHK*
ON *4/27/99*

CA97-5269

*16972ceppag
2-14-90
89-3016 JHP*

*Para 1 declassified
Per OSI memo
3-27-90
6972ceppag
4-3-90
89-3016-JHP*

62-108763-52

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JM
gme

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile - 62-108763

DATE: 9/13/67

FROM : SAC, New York (100-146553)

Cards UTD
Cards Sent 00
9/20/67
an

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM-C
(OO:NY)

REMOVE FROM UNAVAILABLE SECTION

Re: _____

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name				
Aliases				
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-19-89 BY SP3 BTJ/ep				
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born		<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized		<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist		<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party		<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Date of birth	Place of birth	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address)				
Key Facility Data				
Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____				
Interested Agencies _____				
Residence Address				
Apartment B, 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York				

REGISTERED MAIL

2-Bureau
1-New York
JC:gme
(3)

ENCLOSURE DETACHED
AND HANDLED SEPARATELY ✓

62-108763-

NOT RECORDED

8 SEP 15 1967

337
57 SEP 25 1967

ms juff
SUBV. CONTROL
[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *[Signature]* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553) (C)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN ✓
SM-C

DATE: 9/13/67

mm

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of an LHM. ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY *[Signature]*

② Bureau (RM)
1- New York

REC 55

62-108763-53

JJC:amb
(3)

EX 101

16 SEP 14 1967

[Signature]
9 ENCLOSURE

SUBV CONTROL

[Signature]

Copy to (1) ST USE A, Paris, Rome
by routing slip for info action

SEP 20 1967

date _____
by *TJM/*



57 SEP 22 1967

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
September 13, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 62-108763 ✓
NY file 100-146553

James Arthur Baldwin ✓

[redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, Montreal, Canada, advised on September 6, 1967, that James Baldwin departed Montreal, Canada, on Flight 572, Air Canada, at 11:50 p.m., on the same date. This flight terminated in New York on September 7, 1967. b6 b7C

On September 12, 1967, [redacted] 137 West 71st Street, New York City, advised that James Baldwin had returned to his residence, Apartment B, in the same building.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY [signature]

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.

62-108763-53

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

SEE REVERSE
SIDE BAR
ACTION

TO : Director, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: September 22, 1967

FROM : Legat, Rome (100-1417) (P)

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677SAH/8
ON 4/27/99
CA97-5269

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C

ReRomelet 7/24/67.

On September 15, 1967 the [redacted]

[redacted] advised that to date they have not verified the return of BALDWIN to Turkey.

They stated investigation is continuing in this matter and all information developed will be furnished to the Rome Office. They hoped to have a report within 15 days.

OSI information 9/27/90
Per memo dated 8/30/16 JHP
6972/CCP/af
6972/CCP/af
4-5-90
89-32/6 JHP
62-14-90
EX 104

~~Classified by Multiple Deputies~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~5-19-89~~

62-108763-54

5 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
(2 - New York 100-146553)
1 - Rome
TAK:MEG
(6)

28
SEP 26 1967

SUBV. CONTROL

2 Copy to [redacted]
by routing slip for
 info action
date 9-27-67
by Jm/ecn

57 OCT 11 1967

b7D

United States Government
MEMORANDUM

~~SECRET~~

To: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Date: October 4, 1967.

From: Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

Card U.T.D.
10/2/67
HW

Subject: INDEX REVIEW

Re: JAMES ARTHUR

BALDWIN

File in

FBI No. 62-108763
cc: 100-398030

Reports of investigation have been reviewed as requested
by you on _____.

It has been determined that indexing of this case for future
review should be

continued

discontinued

Commentary:

DECLASSIFIED BY 203 (ST) JAG
ON 5-19-89

REC 8

62-108763-55
per [unclear] authority [unclear] 2/12/16

EX 106

OCT 6 1967

cc: FBI
ISD-SO
Dept. 146-012-18-2

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

62 OCT 19 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-398030-

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Date 12-4-67

To:

Director

FILE _____

Att.: S.M. Section

Title JAMES BALDWIN

SAC _____

ASAC _____

SM-MISC.

Supv. _____

Agent _____

SE _____

(LOW FILE 100-3409)

IC _____

RE: _____

CC _____

Steno _____

Clerk _____

Rotor #: _____

G. L. Moore

ACTION DESIRED

- Acknowledge
- Assign _____ Reassign _____
- Bring file
- Call me
- Correct
- Deadline _____
- Deadline passed
- Delinquent
- Discontinue
- Expedite
- File
- For information
- Handle
- Initial & return
- Leads need attention
- Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

- Open Case
- Prepare lead cards
- Prepare tickler
- Recharge serials
- Return assignment card
- Return file
- Return serials
- Search and return
- See me
- Send Serials _____
to _____
- Submit new charge out
- Submit report by _____
- Type _____

Fulton
C. B. Brown
JEH

Re attached - to be of current interest?

SAC *Jm*
Office *Jm*

See reverse side

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY 0081575/afp
67-108763-56

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New York (100-146553)

12/19/67

Director, FBI (62-108763)

1 - Mr. S. S. Czarnecki

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C

Enclosed herewith for New York is a Xerox copy of a newspaper article which was submitted by Legat, London, concerning subject.

In view of subject's presence in England, New York promptly submit letterhead memorandum concerning his travel.

Enclosed for the information of Legat, London, is New York letterhead memorandum dated October 17, 1966, concerning subject. For Legat, London's, additional information, Baldwin is an author of several books and has been active in the civil rights movement. He is on the Security Index of the New York Office.

Enclosure

1 - London (100-3400) (Enclosure)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

SSC:llr

(6)

NOTE:

Subject is on the Security Index of the NYO, is a Negro active in civil rights and has authored several books.

2- ENCLOSURE

ST-115

REC-47 67-108763-56

18 DEC 19 1967

MAILED 4
DEC 18 1967
COMM - FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY 008151/af

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

66 DEC 27 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

WDF
SC

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The fire still burns in Mr. Baldwin



JAMES BALDWIN
"It would be a disaster"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
THE EVENING NEWS
LONDON, ENG.
PAGE 4

In a quietly English, antique-filled town house where the back windows overlook a walled garden decorated by a Lake-land trompe l'oeil, James Baldwin is writing about Malcolm X.

The contrast between the Chelsea surroundings and the Black Muslim leader's life could hardly be more extreme. Mr. Baldwin seems not to notice it. He retires into himself and locks the door when he wants to write, ignoring outside stimuli.

He knew Malcolm X (who was assassinated in New York two years ago) well. "I was very fond of him and I think he was very fond of me.

"We always disagreed about dogma—the blue-eyed devils theory—but Malcolm had repudiated that himself before he died. It's a tremendous life—a man born in unimaginable conditions who managed to educate himself in prison.

The courage

"He had the courage to go even farther than that and repudiate everything he had learned and start all over again."

The outcome of his stay in London will be a play about the Black Muslim which Ella Kazan is to direct on Broadway next year.

Mr. Baldwin author of "Go

Tell It On The Mountain" and "The Fire Next Time," is a disarming man for so vehement a civil rights fighter. But at 43 the fire still burns fiercely just below the surface.

He still hopes we can avoid the United States tragedy in coming to terms with racial questions.

"One of the things I have observed around the world—and it's a bitter observation—is that many people wish to become more like the Americans. From my point of view that would be an unmitigated disaster.

"I can see why, it looks very attractive from afar. But I know what's in the package."

Let NY (enc)
1 - London (enc)
12-19-67
SSC /llw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY 25815/27ag

67-108763-56

ENCLOSURE

Date: 12-1-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: JAMES BALDWIN
Character: SM-MISC.
or
Classification: 100
Submitting Office: LONDON
 Being Investigated

FBI

Date: 12/28/67

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

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-108763) (P)
SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM-C
(OO:NY)

me

ReBulet to NY, 12/19/67.

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of an LHM re captioned matter.

The pretext referred to in the LHM was conducted by SA [redacted] on 12/27/67, posing as a foreign auto sales representative.

NYO has appropriate stops placed with INS, JFK Airport, NY re subject's return to US.

Extra copies of LHM being furnished Bureau for dissemination to Legat, London.

FD 122 being submitted.

LEAD:

NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY [signature]

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will attempt to verify that [redacted] of subject..

3- Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
1- New York

JDB: amb
(5)

ENCLOSURE
Copy to State/Cia
by routing slip for USIA, Paris
 info action
date 1-5-68
by [signature]

ST-115
REC 48

62-108763-57

16 DEC 29 1967

INT. SEC.

Approved: [signature] Sent: ✓ M Per: _____

Special Agent in Charge

62 JAN 11 1968

C. C. Bishop

RC
ENCL
1

b6
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

December 28, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 62-108763
NY file 100-146553

~~MRS James Arthur Baldwin~~

On December 27, 1967, by use of a suitable pretext,
it was ascertained from [redacted]

[redacted] James Arthur Baldwin, Apartment B, 137 West 71st
Street, New York, New York, that her husband is currently resid-
ing in London, England, the Chelsea section.

b6
b7c

Mrs. Baldwin advised that she and her husband maintain
a permanent residence of Apartment B, 137 West 71st Street, New
York, New York; however, her husband is now in London while he
completes work on his current book about Malcolm X, deceased
leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU).

A characterization of the OAAU is attached hereto.

Mrs. Baldwin further advised that her husband departed
for London a few days ago and she expects his return to New York
City during the month of January, 1968, exact date unknown.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY [signature]

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.

62-108763-57

ENCLOSURE

APPENDIX

1.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights", while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes in education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth, the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

2.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On February 28, 1966, a second confidential source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is ELLA COLLINS, a half-sister of the late MALCOLM X, who resides in Harlem, New York.

On May 8, 1967, the first confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU is located at 224 West 139th Street, New York, New York, which is the residence of ELLA COLLINS.

Characterizations of MMI and NOI are set out separately.

RA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
December 28, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. BUfile (62-108763)
NYfile (100-146553)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

REFERENCE: Memorandum dated 9/13/67.

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

Residence: Add: Temporary Residence - London, England
(Chelsea Section)

Employment:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY 258 BTJ/ag

FD-122 DETACHED

Copy to SS
by routing slip for
 info action
date 1-5-68
by ssc/cer

62-108763-

NOT RECORDED
1 DEC 29 1967

83
54 JAN 8 1968

g. [Signature]
EXC. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

February 12, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 62-108763
NYfile 100-146553

James Arthur Baldwin

Reference is made to the previous memorandum on this matter dated December 28, 1967.

On January 10, 1968, a search of the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics (Marriage Records) for the Borough of Manhattan, by Special Agent Frank J. Meyers, failed to reveal any record of marriage for James Arthur Baldwin [redacted] for the period of August 18, 1967 to January 9, 1968.

On February 1, 1968, [redacted] 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York, advised that James Arthur Baldwin still resides in London, England. Mrs. Maher further stated that [redacted] apartment B, 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York, is [redacted] James Arthur Baldwin.

b6
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY SP-8 BTJ/agf

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (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.

62-108763-58

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Director, FBI (Bufile- 62-108763

DATE: 12/28/67

BA
[Handwritten initials]

1-6

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

Cards UTD
Cards Sent 00

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

SM-e

unavailable
[Handwritten signature] OK 1/9/68
[Handwritten initials]

Re: NY airtel to Bu, 12/28/67.

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name				
Aliases				
<i>SENT Tab "OC"</i>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born		<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized		<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist		<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party		<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Date of birth	Place of birth	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address)				
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-19-89 BY [Signature]				
Key Facility Data				
Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____				
Interested Agencies _____				
Residence Address				
Permanent, Apt. B, 137 W. 71st St., NY, NY Temporary, London, England, Chelsea Section 11				

REGISTERED MAIL

2- Bureau
1- New York

JDB: amb

(3)

62 JAN 11 1968

62-108763-

NOT RECORDED

1 DEC 29 1967

PHOTOCOPIED
AND FORWARDED

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten initials]

FBI

Date: 3/11/68

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553) (P)
SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C
(OO:NY)

Blind
3-13
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY [signature]
292322 ce

Re NY airtel to Bureau, 2/12/68.

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of an LHM re captioned matter. Extra copies are being furnished for dissemination to Legat, London, inasmuch as subject temporarily resides in that locale.

The source referred to in the LHM is _____
_____ of Los Angeles Office.

b6
b7C
b7D

The LHM is classified "Confidential" as it contains information furnished by a live source of continuing value.

The NYO will submit a subsequent LHM re subject's recent activities; that is, MALCOLM X Memorial, 2/21/68, "Freedomways" dinner on 2/23/68, and scheduled appearance at performance for legal defense fund for Artistic Freedom, Town Hall, NYC, on 3/12/68.

The pretext referred to in the LHM was conducted by SA _____ on 2/8/68, using pretext of a reporter.

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
- 1 - Legat, London
- 1 - New York

62-108763-59

5 MAR 12 1968

JDB:pm
O. O. Bishop

ENCLOSURE
REC-33
Copy to _____
by routing slip for _____
 info action
date 3-14-68
by RLR/cen

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

IV. SEC.

51 MAR 21 1968

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

MAR 15 1968

and C

CC TO:	Lab. sr.
REF'D	7-22-68
JUL 29 1968	
ANS BY:	B. V. H. A. E. R.

REC'D
INTELL DIV.

MAR 12 2 42 PM '68



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
March 11, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NYfile 100-146553.
Bufile 62-108763

James Arthur Baldwin
Security Matter - C

On February 20, 1968, a confidential source advised that James Baldwin, author, was leaving Los Angeles, California, on February 20, 1968, with Betty Shabazz, widow of Malcolm X, deceased leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU). Source stated that Baldwin and Shabazz were to speak at Malcolm X rally in New York City on February 21, 1968.

A characterization of the OAAU is attached.

Information received on February 20, 1968, from the Flight Reservation Desk, American Airlines, Los Angeles International Airport, revealed that Mrs. B. Shabazz and James Baldwin booked first class passage on American Airlines flight 10, leaving Los Angeles at 11:00 p.m., February 20, 1968, and arriving John F. Kennedy Airport, Queens, New York, at 6:42 a.m., February 21, 1968.

On March 8, 1968, by means of a suitable pretext conducted by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), [redacted] Street, New York, New York, advised that James Baldwin is currently residing in Apartment 1B at 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York.

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

2025110
5-19-84
292325

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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.

62-108763-59

ENCLOSURE

APPENDIX

1.

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI), who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes, only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement, MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principles". The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News", a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

James Arthur Baldwin

APPENDIX

2.

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

This confidential source advised on May 17, 1965, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated (OAAU) which was also headed by MALCOLM X.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

This same confidential source advised on September 8, 1965, that the activities of the MMI following the death of MALCOLM X were limited to the teaching of classes in the Islamic religion and a class in judo for self-protection. These classes were held regularly until the latter part of July, 1965, when they were discontinued. Since then, the MMI has held no meetings and there has been absolutely no activity by the MMI which appears to be completely "dead".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On April 29, 1966, a second source advised that, ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by ALLAH, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings, and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised that MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX (CONT'D)

2.

NATION OF ISLAM (CONT'D)

however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised that MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

2714

JM
TO
[Signature]

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: FEB 19 1968

FROM :

SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553) (C)

SUBJECT:

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM-C
(OO:NEW YORK)

Re NY airtel to Bureau, 12/28/67.

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of an LHM re captioned matter. Extra copies of LHM being furnished for dissemination to Legat, London.

NY will remain alert for any information from INS indicating subject's return to the US.

39
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY *[Signature]*

b7E

Copy to *State* by routing slip for *usia(cc)*
 info action
date *2-19-68*
by *RJR/esa*

REC-20
EX-110

62-108763-58

15 FEB 18 1968

INT. SEC.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1-Legat, London)
1-New York



6 MAR 11 1968

FBI

Date: 3/14/68

T med

93-18

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

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)
(ATT: DID)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553) (P)
SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM-C
(OO:NY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY [signature]

ReLAtel to NY, 2/20/68; NYairtel to Bu, 3/11/68.

ReLAtel set forth information that subject and BETTY SHABAZZ, widow of MALCOLM X, deceased leader of the OAAU, departed Los Angeles International Airport on 2/20/68, in order to attend a MALCOLM X Memorial in NYC, on 2/21/68.

CAI/F; NY

Subject is on the Security Index of the NYO and 3/8/68, SA [redacted] by means of a pretext, verified that BALDWIN currently using his apartment at 137 W. 71st St., NYC.

b6
b7C

BALDWIN is a noted Negro author who was previously residing in London, England, writing a script on the life of MALCOLM X.

Subject did appear at MALCOLM X memorials in NYC, on 2/21/68, as well as at a Freedomways dinner in NYC on 2/23/68. He was also scheduled to appear at a benefit performance for the legal defense fund for Artistic Freedom at the Town Hall, NYC, on 3/12/68.

B

On 3/13/68, [redacted] reliable, advised that BALDWIN did not appear at the performance at the Town Hall on 3/12/68, reason unknown.

b7D

Recent newspaper articles in several NYC publications have indicated that BALDWIN has been signed by Columbia Pictures to write the screenplay for the motion picture entitled "The

- 3- Bureau (RM)
 - 3- Los Angeles (RM)
 - 1- New York
- JDB:amb
(8)

REC-47 62-108763-60

105 MAR 15 1968
MAR 17 15 12 PM '68

54 MAR 28 1968

C. C. - Bishop
Approved: [signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent: _____ M Per: _____ INT/SEC

NY 100-146553

Autobiography of MALCOLM X". The picture is reportedly being produced by MARVIN WORTH with additional story rights being granted to BETTY SHABAZZ and ALEX HALEY, author of the autobiography.

NY
The 2/28/68 edition of "Variety", a weekly publication of the entertainment industry in NYC, contained an article captioned "Baldwin's 'MALCOLM X' Screenplay", which in part revealed that the subject has returned to the West Coast for three - four weeks in order to polish his MALCOLM X script. The article also reflected that ROBERT LANTZ, BALDWIN's agent, had also been in California concerning the details of the picture. BALDWIN, according to the article, was staying in Palm Springs while working on the screenplay.

LEADS:

LOS ANGELES

AT HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA. Will, through established sources, attempt to discreetly verify subject's association with MARVIN WORTH and Columbia Pictures, obtaining all known details on BALDWIN's temporary residence and itinerary plans.

AT PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA. Will attempt to ascertain if subject is temporarily residing in that area.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1245937-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 36
Page 37 ~ Duplicate - Serial 59 pgs 174-175;
Page 38 ~ Duplicate - Serial 59 pgs 174-175;
Page 41 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57 pgs 151-152;
Page 42 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57 pgs 151-152;
Page 56 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 67 ~ Duplicate - Serial 59, pg 174;
Page 70 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57 pgs 151-152;
Page 71 ~ Duplicate - Serial 57 pgs 151-152;
Page 81 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 82 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 83 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 84 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 85 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 86 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Page 100 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 101 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 102 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 127 ~ Duplicate - Serial 18, pg 122;
Page 134 ~ Duplicate - Serial 14, pgs 29-30;
Page 135 ~ Duplicate - Serial 14, pgs 29-30;
Page 136 ~ Duplicate - Serial 18, pg 120;
Page 161 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 162 ~ Referral/Consult;

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X For this Page X
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

fd 217 to LA, NY 4-17

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-18763)

DATE: 4/9/68

*WJK
951*

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71381) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C
OO: New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-80 BY SP8 BTJ/lap
2912325

Re New York airtel to the Bureau, dated 3/14/68.

An article appeared in the "Hollywood Reporter", a newspaper printed in Hollywood, California, in the 3/19/68 edition entitled "Rosenberg and Worth Plan Lenny Bruce", which read as follows:

"MARVIN WORTH, who is set to produce MALCOLM X at Columbia with JAMES BALDWIN writing the script, has added the 'LENNY BRUCE' story to his schedule with STUART ROSENBERG as director. Negotiations are now for a director for - MALCOLM X and a writer for the 'Bruce yarn'. From present indications, both pictures may go simultaneously in the fall."

On 3/21/68

[redacted] Columbia Pictures, Incorporated, 1438 North Gower Street, Los Angeles (conceal), advised that JAMES BALDWIN is under contract with the Marvin Worth Productions, 1438 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, to write a treatment on the screen story to be used in the proposed film, "The Life of Malcolm X", to be produced by Marvin Worth Productions for Columbia Pictures Corporation. Columbia studios have an option on the work being preformed by BALDWIN. As stated in their contract with WORTH, in that if Columbia deems that BALDWIN's treatment is acceptable, they will proceed with the full screen script. If BALDWIN's treatment is not acceptable, another writer will be obtained.

b6
b7C
b7D

REC 27

62-108763-61

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-146553) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

JWW/mmm
(7)

APR 15 1968

70 APR 25 1968

Rac...
[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

LA 100-71381

[redacted] indicated that he has not contacted BALDWIN because all negotiations have been made with WORTH through BALDWIN's agent, ROBERT LANTZ, 111 West 57th Street, New York City, New York. He was not aware of any local address for JAMES BALDWIN, either in Los Angeles or Palm Spring, California. He understood that BALDWIN was currently residing in Palm Springs.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] stated that on 3/19/68, he was to send several documents to BALDWIN and requested BALDWIN's address in Palm Springs from Worth's Productions. Representatives at Worth Productions indicated that BALDWIN often comes to their studio and that these documents could be sent to WORTH's offices and BALDWIN would receive them there.

On 3/21/68, a pretext telephone call concerning a Peace and Freedom Party representative, who was attempting to acquire JAMES BALDWIN's address in Palm Springs for a potential speaking engagement, by SA LESLIE F. WARREN, determined from a female secretary at Worth Productions, that BALDWIN was temporarily out of Palm Springs, California, but declined to give any address or when he would be returning to Palm Springs.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/14/2000 CA97-5269 (89-30160W)

~~SECRET~~

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

Name Searching Unit - Room 6524

Service Unit - Room 6524

Forward to File Review

Attention:

Return to: 6125- Ext.

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)

All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)

Subversive References Only

Nonsubversive References Only

Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of _____

Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

Buildup Variations

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 JAH/2 JUL 23 1968
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(U)

Subject: Baldern, James

Birthdate & Place: _____

Address: _____

Localities: _____

R# 4/126 Date 7/22 Initials JK

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

UTD	62-108763	B.P.	5/26/67
		Garnier Arthur	
	62-108763		
	62-108763-3		5/29/63
			26 6/2/64 Correlation
	157-6-34-78		5/31/63 Sum
	105-138315-2039		
			-4026 PH 257220
	105-55080-13		copy 18
	105-89823-186		
	James		
	145-2625		JUL 24 1968
	62-108763-15		9/24/63 Sum
			29 3/12/66 Sum
	42-51432		9/50 Photo
	157-6-61-410		10/22/63 Photo
	62-108763-50		
	62-111181-1035		copy 30
	62-111830-		

~~SECRET~~

NUMEROUS REFEREN

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Baldwin, James A.

Supervisor _____

~~Room~~ **SECRET**

R# 42 Date 7/22 Searcher Initial 714

Prod. 11

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

James

62-111830- 5 Sept 2

64-330- 328

64-330-272- 1664

64-330-330- 456

64-330-370- 57

100-215110- 54

100-429190- 1586

100-446080- Wash. Post Times Herald 2-3-68

100-445042- 6

105-110525- 9

105-156242- 183

105-165287- 11

105-165706- 10,4 Times 8/6/68

105-54365-33- 151

105-172124- 36

105-7845- 2555

105-7845- 26312

157-6-34- 2400

157-6-34- 2406

157-6-34- 2294

157-5877 28

157-8033- 1 P45

SECRET

F B I

Date: 5/24/68

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT

(Type in plaintext code)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Via AIRTEL 5/2/99

CLASSIFIED BY Auc 39677 SAH/8 (Priority)

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1) CAF7-5269

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM-C
(OO:NY)

(P)

Handwritten notes:
Checked by 6970 EEP/10/90
Declassify on: 89-50/68HP
c 0/3/90

ReNYairtel to Bu, 3/14/68; LAlet to Bu, 4/9/68;
NYairtel to SF, 4/30/68.

An annual report in this matter was due at the Bureau on 5/26/68; however, this report will be held in abeyance in effort to further ascertain subject's present residence or address at Palm Springs, California.

On 5/24/68, a pretext telephone call was made by SA [redacted] posing as an American Express Agent and [redacted] advised that the subject was not presently residing at Apt. 1B, 137 W. 71st St., NY, NY. It was ascertained that the subject does still maintain this apartment.

b6
b7C

(U) For the information of the Bureau, on 4/12/68, [redacted] furnished information to the effect that BALDWIN was to speak in Oakland, California, on 4/12/68, at a memorial service for BOBBY HUTTON.

b7D

LEAD:

LOS ANGELES

Handwritten: Classified by 6970 EEP/10/90
Declassify on: OADR 5-19-89

AT LOS ANGELES AND PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA. Will contact established sources in further efforts to locate subject's present residence.

REC 16

Handwritten: 62-108763-62

- (3) Bureau (RM)
- 2- Los Angeles (100-71381) (RM)
- 1- San Francisco (INFO) (RM)
- 1- New York

20 MAY 25 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JDB: amr

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M _____

Handwritten: INT. SEC.

CLASSIFIED BY SAH/8
DATE 6/14/2000
AUC 39677 SAH/8

62 MAY 8 1968

NY 100-146763

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEADS: (CONTINUED)

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will prepare report in
this matter as soon as subject's current residence known.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (Your file 100-146553) DATE: 7-8-68

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 62-108763-63)
Room No. 910

Post in file and destroy 0-1
(For SOG use only)

SUBJECT : James Arthur Baldwin

- 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.
- _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY SP8 BTJ/cap

submitted will be submitted 7/31/68

- 2. DATE airtel letterhead memo report letter 90-day progress letter will be submitted

Reporting employee _____

- 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

- 4. Status of Appeal Inquiry Investigation INDEXED Prosecution
- airtel letterhead memo SERIALIZED FILED
- 5. Submit report letter 90-day progress letter

100-146553

43 JUL 8 1968
by FBI - NEW YORK (Date)

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

See [unclear]

7/19/68

102

MW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

not

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-18763) ^{LA 5-31} *file* DATE: 5/23/68

WSS
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71381) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C

OO: New York

Re: New York airtel to Bureau, dated 3/14/68, and Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 4/9/68.

On 4/1/68, [redacted] Palm Springs Spa Hotel, advised that he had asked TRUMAN CAPOTE, the well-known author, if JAMES BALDWIN was staying in Palm Springs. He was advised by CAPOTE that BALDWIN is staying in some friend's home in Palm Springs while he is re-writing some portions of his book, "MALCOLM X". CAPOTE could not recall the name of the street but said it was some "Circle" approximately one mile from downtown Palm Springs.

b6
b7C
b7D

On 4/8/68, [redacted] advised that JAMES BALDWIN is receiving mail at [redacted]. He did not know if this BALDWIN was identical with subject.

b6
b7C
b7D

On 4/30/68 and 5/13/68, spot checks at [redacted] failed to observe BALDWIN residing at that address.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/85 BY SP6 bja/lmw/lp
250,034 DP-315731083-19-89

AT PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA: Will continue efforts to determine if BALDWIN temporarily residing in Palm Springs.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-146553) (RM)
 - 2 - Los Angeles
- JWW:gcw
(6)

REC-105 62-108763-63

MAY 28 1968

62 JUN 10 1968

352

INT. SEC.

SEE RETURN
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION

1 - Mr. J. F. Kelly

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Los Angeles (100-71381)

7/10/68

Director, FBI (62-108763)

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C
(OO:NY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Reurlet dated 5/23/68.

In referenced letter Los Angeles indicated it was continuing efforts to determine whether subject was temporarily residing in Palm Springs, California.

nk (U) ~~(S)~~ ~~(S)~~ S-1 [redacted] on 6/18/68 furnished information classified "Top Secret" (to be used for lead purposes only) to the effect that an individual contacted, one, Baldwin at 1326 Benedict Canyon Drive, Beverly Hills, California. The above is for your assistance in locating subject it being noted that the Baldwin referred to was not identified and may not be the subject.

b3

2 - New York (100-146553)

JFF:mms
(6)

Classified by ~~SP25/3/200~~
Declassify on: OADR 5-10-89

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/2
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1)
CA97-5269

NOTE:

para 3 & 4 retain class per OGA letter 2/18/2000
AUC 39677 SAH/2 2/3/2000

Referenced letter indicates the Los Angeles Office is attempting to locate subject. The incoming material [redacted] may refer to subject and, therefore, Los Angeles is being advised so that they can run out this lead in an effort to locate subject.

(U) ~~(S)~~ S-1

per app. Govern. Agency's
memo dtd 1-2-90
STJ/lag 2-13-90

MAILED 7
JUL 9 1968
COMM-FBI

REC-12 67-108763-64

Classified by 6072 ept/og
Declassify on: OADR 2-13-90

16 JUL 10 1968

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-18763)
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71381) (P)
 SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
 SM - C
 OO: New York

DATE: 7/12/68

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 5/23/68.

On 6/11/68, [redacted]

[redacted] California, advised that on 4/30/68, JAMES BALDWIN, [redacted] issued a change of address to [redacted] California. He further advised that after checking with the postal carrier who delivers to [redacted] he ascertained that JAMES BALDWIN formerly at that address was a Negro and was supposedly connected with the movie industry.

[redacted] (conceal) was again contacted on 5/7/68, and indicated that JAMES BALDWIN furnished another change of address to have all mail forwarded to [redacted] California.

The Beverly Hills city directory indicates that [redacted]

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow BALDWIN's activities in the Los Angeles area.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-146553) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

JWW/mlb
(6)

10 JUL 16 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-19-89 BY SP8 BTJ/afp

INT SEC.

61 JUL 24 1968

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

NY 100-146553



Subject has been placed in Security Index,
Priority 3.

INFORMANTS

Identity

Location

NY T-1

[Redacted]

(LI)
~~SA~~

Legat, Rome LHM, 7/24/67
NY 100-146553-256

b6
b7C
b7D

NY T-2

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

NY T-3

[Redacted]

NY 100-146553-316

(request)

NY T-4

[Redacted]

NY 100-146553-325

(request)

NY T-5

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

NY T-6

[Redacted]

NY 100-146553-292

NY T-7

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

NY T-8

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

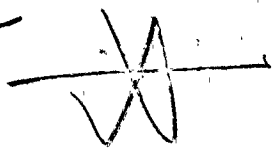
NY T-9

[Redacted]

SA

[Redacted]

SA



NY 100-146553

Identity

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Location

NY T-10

[Redacted]

(X)U

[Redacted]

(X)U

NY T-11

[Redacted]

(X)U

[Redacted]

(X)U

NY T-12

[Redacted]

(X)U

[Redacted]

(X)U

NY T-13

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

NY T-14

[Redacted]

Characterization

NY T-15

[Redacted]

NY 100-146553

(request)

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California: Will follow subject's activities while in the Los Angeles Division.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C
b7D

NY 100-146553

1. Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. A suitable photograph is is not available.
Date photograph was taken 1963
5. Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
6. This report is classified CONFIDENTIAL because
(state reason)
of the information from _____
_____ *SU*
informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise their future effectiveness and have an adverse effect on the national defense interests of the U. S., and because the information from NY T-1 was so classified.
7. Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____.
- Subject was not interviewed because (state reason)
of the almost certain attempt on subject's part to embarrass the Bureau.
8. This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because
(state reason)
of subject's outspoken stand on the civil rights issue, his current prominence as an author, and the inflammatory nature of his writings which show him to be a dangerous individual who would be expected to commit acts inimical to the national defense interests of the U. S. in the time of a national emergency.
10. Subject's SI card is is not tabbed Detcom.
 Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

File No. **NY 100-146553**

July 29, 1968

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

Dear Sir:

RE: James Arthur Baldwin

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

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) **(1)**) (RM)
U. S. Secret Service **New York, N.Y.**

Enclosure(s) **(1)**

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION~~

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, New York (RM)

Report of: [Redacted]

Office: New York, N. Y.

b6
b7c

Date: JUL 29 1968

Field Office File #: 100-146553

Bureau File #: 62-108763

Title: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

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

Character: SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis: Subject is self-employed as a writer and maintains Apartment 1B, 137 West 71st Street, NYC, as his permanent residence, and is reported temporarily staying in DeBarry Hills, Calif., while working on a screenplay on the life of MALCOLM X. Various statements of subject set forth in which he is critical of the U. S. Government and its involvement in Vietnam and for the Government's attitude toward Negroes, which he on one occasion termed a policy of genocide.

- P -

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677541/8
ON 4/5/99
CA97-5269

~~Classified by 6972 ecp/28
Declassify on: 2-15-90
89-3016 STP
Classified by MAJ/le
Declassify on: OADR
13757288
3-19-89~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

FOI/PA # 292825
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 5/19/89

Downer - OSI

201 10 38

NY 100-146553

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

I. RESIDENCES AND TRAVEL
OF SUBJECT

NY T-1, a U. S. Government agency with investigative jurisdiction abroad, advised on July 24, 1967, that it had received information from a source of unknown reliability that JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN had departed Istanbul, Turkey, in late June, 1967, and was reportedly in the United States working on a play. According to this source, BALDWIN is expected to return to Istanbul, Turkey, at the end of September 1967, following a visit to the Soviet Union. (X)u

Records of the [redacted] in Istanbul disclosed that BALDWIN departed Turkey on May 13, 1967, and that his current whereabouts were unknown. According to the [redacted] records, subject had resided in Istanbul at the following addresses: (X)u

b7D

Taksim Ayaz Pasa - Saray Arkasi, Sok #32/3
Ankara Kutuphanesi, Rumeli Hisar. (X)u

According to police records, he was issued residence permit No. 145798. (X)u

[redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Montreal, Canada, advised SA [redacted] on September 6, 1967, that subject departed Montreal, Canada, on September 6, 1967, aboard Air Canada Flight 572 bound for New York. b6 b7C

On September 12, 1967, [redacted] 137 West 71st Street, New York City, advised SA [redacted] that subject had returned to his residence in Apartment B at that address.

An article appeared in "The Evening News," a newspaper published in London, England, in its issue of December 1, 1967, page 4, which was entitled "The Fire Still Burns In Mr. Baldwin." This article reflected that subject was in the Chelsea Section of London writing about MALCOLM X. The outcome of his writing is to be a play about MALCOLM X which will appear on Broadway next year.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

On December 27, 1967, by use of a pretext, it was ascertained from [redacted] who identified [redacted] of JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN, Apartment B, 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York, that [redacted] is currently residing in London, England, the Chelsea Section.

b6
b7C

Mrs. BALDWIN advised that she and [redacted] maintain a permanent residence of Apartment B, 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York; however, [redacted] is now in London while he completes work on his current book about MALCOLM X, deceased leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU).

A characterization of the OAAU, as well as the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI) and the Nation of Islam (NOI), is in the Appendix.

On February 1, 1968, [redacted] 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN still resides in London, England. [redacted] further stated that [redacted] Apartment B, 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York, is [redacted] JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN.

b6
b7C

On February 26, 1968, subject returned to Los Angeles from New York where he had gone to participate in a memorial meeting for MALCOLM X on February 20, 1968. He flew to San Francisco, California, from New York City, and thereafter flew to Los Angeles, California, exact dates unknown. He planned to go into seclusion somewhere in Palm Springs, California, on February 28, 1968.

NY T-2
February 26, 1968

An article appeared in the "Hollywood Reporter," a newspaper printed in Hollywood, California, in the March 19, 1968, edition entitled "Rosenberg and Worth Plan Lenny Bruce," which read as follows:

"MARVIN WORTH, who is set to produce MALCOLM X at Columbia with JAMES BALDWIN writing the script, has added the 'LENNY BRUCE' story to his schedule with STUART ROSENBERG as director. Negotiations are now for a director for - MALCOLM X and a writer for the 'Bruce yarn.' From present indications, both pictures may go simultaneously in the fall."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

On March 21, 1968, NY T-3 advised that JAMES BALDWIN is under contract with the Marvin Worth Productions, 1438 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, to write a treatment on the screen story to be used in the proposed film, "The Life of Malcolm X," to be produced by Marvin Worth Productions for Columbia Pictures Corporation. Columbia studios have an option on the work being performed by BALDWIN. As stated in their contract with WORTH in that if Columbia deems that BALDWIN's treatment is acceptable, they will proceed with the full screen script. If BALDWIN's treatment is not acceptable, another writer will be obtained.

NY T-3 further advised that all negotiations have been made through subject's agent, ROBERT LANTZ, 111 West 57th Street, New York City. Informant stated he understood subject was then residing in Palm Springs, California.

Articles concerning subject's writing a screenplay for the MALCOLM X film appeared in the following:

"New York Amsterdam News" of March 2, 1968, page 19.

"Variety," February 28, 1968, page 5.

"The New York Times," of March 8, 1968, Late City Edition, Page 49.

The "New York Amsterdam News" is a weekly newspaper published in New York City.

"Variety" is a weekly publication of the entertainment industry.

"The New York Times" is a daily newspaper published in New York City.

On April 1, 1968, NY T-4 advised that subject is staying at some friend's house in Palm Springs while he is re-writing some portions of his book on MALCOLM X.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

On July 10, 1968, by means of a pretext by a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) it was ascertained that subject is self-employed as a writer and maintains as his permanent address Apartment 1B, 137 West 71st Street, New York City, but is out of New York City at the present time.

On July 11, 1968, [redacted] INS, John F. Kennedy Airport, New York City, advised Investigative Clerk (IC) [redacted] that subject arrived Kennedy Airport that day aboard Pan American Flight 101 from Paris, France. He was destined for 137 West 71st Street, New York City.

b6
b7c

On June 11, 1968, NY T-15 advised that JAMES BALDWIN had, during April 1968, resided at [redacted]

[redacted]
Beverly Hills, California.

The Beverly Hills city directory reflects [redacted]

P.A. ...
II, ACTIVITY AND STATEMENTS OF SUBJECT

On April 11, 1967, there was a meeting sponsored by the Committee to Free MORTON SOBELL held at Hunter College Auditorium, New York City. At this meeting messages from several persons praising SOBELL and promising support were read. Included was a message from JAMES BALDWIN.

NY T-5
May 9, 1967

A characterization of the Committee to Free Morton Sobell is in the Appendix.

"Freedomways," summer 1967 edition, contained an article on page 242 entitled "The War Crimes Tribunal" by JAMES BALDWIN. In this article BALDWIN stated he was a member of Lord RUSSELL's War Crimes Tribunal. He stated he had his reservations about Europeans condemning Americans

NY 100-146553

For a war America inherited from Europe. The article continued in part:

"---The Tribunal, ideally, wishes to make the conscience of the world aware of the crimes being committed in Southeast Asia by the American government, in the name of the American people; and wishes to do this, not only to bring the horror to an end, but to pull all of us back from the brink of total disaster."

"---I speak as an American Negro. I challenge anyone alive to tell me why any black American should go into those jungles to kill people who are not white and who have never done him any harm, in defense of a people who have made that foreign jungle, or any jungle anywhere in the world, a more desirable jungle than that in which he was born, and to which, supposing that he lives, he will inevitably return. I challenge anyone alive to convince me that a people who have not achieved anything resembling freedom in their own country are empowered, with bombs, to free another people whom they do not know at all, who rather resemble me-whom they do not know at all."

"---I want an answer: If I am to die, I have the right to know why. And the non-white population of the world, who are most of the world, would also like to know. The American idea of freedom and, still more, the way this freedom is imposed, have made America the most terrifying nation in the world. We have inherited Spain's title: the nation with the bloody footprint."

"---The American endeavor in Vietnam is totally indefensible and totally doomed, and I wish to go on record as having no part of it. When the black population of America has a future, so will America have a future-not till then. And when the black populations of the world have a future, so will the Western nations have a future-and not till then. But the terrible probability is that the Western populations, struggling to hold on to what they have stolen from their captives, and unable to look into their mirror will precipitate a chaos throughout the world which, if it does not bring life on this planet to an end, will bring about a racial war such as the world has never seen, and for which generations yet unborn will curse our names forever."

NY 100-146553

"Freedomways" is self-described as a "quarterly review of the Negro freedom movement," published by Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates is in the Appendix along with a characterization of the American Institute of Marxist Studies used in this characterization.

An article appeared in "The New York Times," Late City Edition, of August 25, 1967, page 18. This article in part is as follows:

"JAMES BALDWIN CALLS FOR 'Massive Boycott'"

"James Baldwin, the 43-year-old Negro writer, called for a 'massive national economic boycott' by American Negroes in a speech in Greenwich Village last night.

"He called on Negroes to refuse to buy on credit, and 'turn away from General Motors.'

"If we cannot reach the American conscience, we must find some way of intimidating its self interest," he said.

"The speech, in the Village Theater, at 105 Second Avenue, marked the author's return from a two-year writing stay in Europe and Turkey.

"His appearance was part of a benefit for the Harlem Six, Harlem youths serving life terms for a 1964 murder, and for civil rights work in Dorchester County, South Carolina.

"The audience of about 2,000 also heard the singer, Richie Havens, the comedian, Dick Davey, and an antiwar reading. Ossie Davis, the actor, was the master of ceremonies."

The article previously referred to as appearing in the "Evening News" of London, England, stated in part:



"---He knew Malcolm X (who was assassinated in New York two years ago) well. 'I was very fond of him and I think he was very fond of me.

"'We always disagreed about dogma-the blue-eyed devils theory-but Malcolm had repudiated that himself before he died. It's a tremendous life--a man born in unimaginable conditions who managed to educate himself in prison.

"'He had the courage to go even farther than that and repudiate everything he had learned and start all over again.'

"---He still hopes we can avoid the United States tragedy in coming to terms with racial questions.

"'One of the things I have observed around the world-and it's a bitter observation-is that many people wish to become more like the Americans. From my point of view that would be an unmitigated disaster.

"'I can see why, it looks very attractive from afar. But I know what's in the package.'"

On February 20, 1968, NY T-6 advised that subject was leaving Los Angeles, California, that date in order to speak at a rally for MALCOLM X to be held in New York City on February 21, 1968.

On February 21, 1968, NY T-7 advised there was a meeting which was called a memorial meeting to the late MALCOLM X held at Intermediate School 201, 127th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City. This meeting was sponsored by the Afro-American Students Association. Informant stated that there were approximately 700 people in attendance and among the speakers was JAMES BALDWIN, who gave a general tribute to MALCOLM X. An article concerning this meeting appeared in the "New York Times," February 22, 1968, on page 1. This article which was entitled "Negroes Urged At I. S. 201 To Arm For 'Self-Defense'," stated in part that...."The 'Fourth Reich' label was put on the U. S. by Negro author James Baldwin, who said that this country 'is built on the principles of slavery and genocide.'"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On February 23, 1968, there was an affair sponsored by "Freedomways" in honor of the DuBois Centennial Year at Carnegie Hall, New York City. One of the speakers at this affair was JAMES BALDWIN who stated that the United States is the only criminal in Vietnam. He criticized U. S. policies for being involved in Vietnam and called for the removal of U. S. troops. He stated that the U. S. Government is not spending enough money to help the gnettos.

NY T-8
March 6, 1968

Subject's attendance at the above affair was corroborated by the following sources: NY T-9 on February 26, 1968; NY T-10 on February 28, 1968; NY T-11 on February 27, 1968; and NY T-12 on March 1, 1968.

An article concerning this affair appeared in "The Worker" of March 3, 1968, Weekend Edition, on page 3. This article reflected subject spoke at the above affair. This article is as follows, in part:

----"James Baldwin, who is working on a movie script for a film based on the life of Malcolm X, devoted his remarks largely to tracing and explaining the development of the black liberation struggle from its non-violent stage to the ghetto uprisings and to a defense of Stokely Carmichael.

"Baldwin warned that the hysteria whipped up by the government and press against Carmichael and black militants would incite racist violence against them. 'The mob got the message,' he noted.

"He pointed out that the vast expenditures for the war in Vietnam as compared with the meager spending for the ghettos was an incitement to uprisings.

"He said it was an 'insult to ask us to believe the government is unable' to do more than it is doing.

"It is not unable to do it. It is merely unwilling to do it."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

"Freedomways" in its spring 1968 edition, page 112, contained an article entitled "Letter to Americans" by subject, which a footnote stated had been read by subject at the DuBois Centennial Celebration at Carnegie Hall.

This was a five-page article in which subject charged that the U. S. Government was unwilling to do anything to make the life of the black man better and that because of this black people have become more militant and are determined to better their lives even if it means destroying this country.

Subject attended a rally for [redacted] which was sponsored by Black Women Enraged and Friends of the African-American Committee which was held at the Renaissance Ballroom, 7th Avenue and 137th Street, New York City, on March 17, 1968.

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b7c

The purpose of this rally, which was in the nature of a rally and dance, was to provide bail money for [redacted] who had been arrested on June 21, 1967, at New York City. In subject's talk he stated that MALCOLM X had been murdered by U. S. police agents in Harlem and that the Afro-American community had begun an uprising against racist cops in Watts, Chicago and Detroit.

NY T-13
March 18, 1968

"Muhammad Speaks" of May 24, 1968, on page 26, contained an article entitled "James Baldwin Joins Top Dignatiries In Support of Oakland's Black Panthers." This article was datelined Oakland, California, and reflected that noted author, JAMES BALDWIN, had joined a growing movement of prominent individuals supporting the struggle of Oakland's Black Panthers Party (BPP) in the face of recent intensified "attacks" against this militant group.

"The Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication which has suspended publication.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

During July 1968, NY T-14 characterized "Muhammad Speaks" as the official publication of the NOI.

Characterizations of BPP and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee which appears in this characterization, are in the Appendix.

The May 18, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther - Black Community News Service" (See Appendix under BPP) on page 2 contained an article reflecting that JAMES BALDWIN, among others, had spoken at St. Augustine's Church, Oakland, California, on May 16, 1968. He discussed his role in the Black Liberation Movement. This article stated in part:

"---Baldwin eased out early in the evening when he said, 'For a long time I did not know what to say to people younger than I. I didn't want to send a generation into the streets to die, but on the other hand, I didn't have the right to ask this generation to stay in its houses and be slaughtered; and those were the alternatives.' His vague position was in sharp contrast to the others who were very much together on what to do and how to do it."

"---James Baldwin noted, 'We have been in the ghetto for all these hundreds of years, simply because the man (thepig, Charlie, etc.) wanted us there. It was not because they thought my child could not read or write or that my daughter could not become a beautiful woman, it is because they knew very well that my son could read and write and my daughter could become a beautiful woman that it was very important (for them) to destroy in every black child's mind that possibility. This is the real crime; a greater crime than all the lynchings, bombing and burnings.'"

"---James Baldwin, in speaking of the Panthers said, '...Bobby (Seale) talked about going in the ghetto and dealing with the cats in the ghetto who say "I can dig it!; that is already a revolution...(and it's) the reason that the structure of this country is so frightened.' Baldwin also confessed, 'I'm not sure I'm a good revolutionary; I'm a writer in a revolutionary situation. I do what I do. I know what I have.' John Eckles felt that action

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"was indicated, 'We must organize (like the Panthers) with them or alongside them.'"

"---Baldwin runs down how it is. 'The way a black cat gets into trouble, is not by saying anything really, all he has to do is walk around as though he thought he had a right to be on earth. From that moment, that black cat is a marked man...' 'What began years ago as a non-violent civil rights movement has transformed itself into what it has become today... through a record of assassinations which would shame (as Frederick Douglass would have put it) a nation of savages - and no culprit has yet been found...what's happening in this country is that the record is in; the bill is in and no one can any longer lie about the total. ...The force which was first released by black people in the country began to release energy in white people too.

"'Sacramento would not merely be worried about Bobby Seale and Eldridge Cleaver, it is worried about all those other kids who don't want to grow up to be like Ronald Reagan or LBJ or Hubert Humphrey or Doris Day. No tyranny,' he continues, 'is blind to the hint of insurrection.' He concludes, 'When I go, that is, the black man, then everybody else goes too; your're next.'"

The "New York Daily News" of July 8, 1968, page 18, column 2, contained an article entitled "Catholic Council Tie Put in Future Tense." This article was datelined Uppsala, Sweden, July 7 (AP) and stated in part:

"---Author JAMES BALDWIN told the delegates 'the church still has the power ...to amend racial injustices' in South Africa, Southeast Asia and elsewhere.' BALDWIN defended Black Power advocate STOKELY CARMICHAEL saying he is not nearly as dangerous as the white people in South Africa or the United States. 'If we have a future we should tremble for all children as I tremble for all white children facing a time when the third world may settle a long and bloody bill,' BALDWIN said.

It is noted that STOKELY CARMICHAEL is publicly known as the former National Chairman of SNCC.

The "New York Daily News" is a daily newspaper published in New York City.

APPENDIX

1

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA, held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CPUSA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publication and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 9, 1967, that as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 West 30th Street, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense (BPPSD)

A source advised that the Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD) was formed by HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense, and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, Chairman, in December, 1966, as a militant black nationalist political organization to combat "police brutality," to unite militant black youth, and to determine the destiny of black communities. The political philosophy was taken from writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of Communist China and black militant writers.

In March, 1968, the name of the organization was changed to Black Panther Party (BPP).

The official BPP publication, "The Black Panther Party - Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates use of guns and guerilla tactics in their violent revolutionary program to end oppression of black people.

On February 17, 1968, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Information, announced merger of the BPP and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and bestowed title of Minister of Justice, BPP, upon H. RAP BROWN, Chairman of SNCC.

SNCC is a militant Negro organization which preaches black supremacy; a characterization of which is in this appendix.

NEWTON, aforementioned, is incarcerated in the Alameda County Jail, Oakland, California, awaiting trial on charge of murder of an Oakland police officer.

Headquarters of BPP and Huey P. Newton Defense Fund are located at 4421 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' co-defendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'...."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell", first appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In August, 1966, the name "Committee To Free Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, published by the New York Telephone Company on March 20, 1967, lists the above Committee's address as 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA by JAMES JACKSON.

The First Quarter, 1967, issue of Freedomways", self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor
ESTHER JACKSON, Managing Editor
J. H. O'DELL, Associate Managing Editor
JOHN L. DEVINE, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that CLARKE is an "Associate" of AIMS

On March 16, 1966, the second source advised that JAMES JACKSON, accompanied by his [redacted] was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the

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2.FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. (CONTINUED)

Soviet Union. This source described JAMES JACKSON as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

On July 26, 1966, a fourth source identified O'DELL as a member of the CP.

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised [redacted] mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

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On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described [redacted] as a CP member.

A characterization of AIMS is set out separately.

NATION OF ISLAM, FORMERLY REFERRED
TO AS THE MUSLIM CULT OF ISLAM, ALSO
KNOWN AS MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In January, 1967, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by ALLAH, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

NY 100-146553

2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATION OF ISLAM (CONTINUED)

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, in early July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIX

1.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled, "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

This source, in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence, if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (CONTINUED)

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of [redacted] of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". [redacted] served as RAM Chairman, with [redacted] (now of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) serving as RAM Field Chairman.

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On May 12, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM. The source advised that [redacted] of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is considered the leader of RAM and if a RAM headquarters ever existed, it will most likely be where [redacted] resides.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX1.~~CONFIDENTIAL~~STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Literature distributed by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, describes itself as not being a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements. SNCC was born out of the sit-in movement which erupted across the South beginning on February 1, 1960. A conference at Raleigh, North Carolina, that Spring, brought together many of the demonstrating Southern students in a loose network of militant youth which was officially named SNCC in October, 1960.

A source has advised that in May, 1966, STOKELY CARMICHAEL was elected National Chairman by the Central Committee. In May, 1967, CARMICHAEL was replaced as Chairman by [redacted] with CARMICHAEL assuming the position of Recruiter and Organizer for the SNCC. In August, 1967, at the invitation of FIDEL CASTRO, CARMICHAEL participated in the Organization of Latin American Solidarity Conference which was held in Havana, Cuba. Subsequent thereto, CARMICHAEL traveled to Hanoi and other sections of North Vietnam. He returned to the United States in December, 1967, at which time his passport was picked up because of travel to unauthorized countries.

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A source advised that when CARMICHAEL was elected Chairman of SNCC, the organization embarked on a program of eliminating Caucasians from its ranks. With the election of [redacted] as Chairman in 1967, it embarked on a world-wide struggle for human rights and to take a firm stand against violations of these rights by the American Government and to strengthen its programs of opposition to the draft and to the United States involvement in Vietnam.

Literature distributed in February, 1968, identifies SNCC as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

On August 13, 1967, while addressing a group in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, [redacted] said "You better shape up America, or we'll burn you down." Later in February, 1968, in a publicized note [redacted] wrote, "America, if it takes my death to organize my people to revolt against you and to organize your jails to revolt against you and to organize your children, your God, your poor, your country, and to organize mankind to rejoice in your destruction and ruin, then here's my life!"



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

JUL 29 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. NY 100-146553

Title James Arthur Baldwin

Character Security Matter - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted]
dated and captioned as above,
at New York.

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

NY T-1 is another Government agency with investigative jurisdiction abroad.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 62-108763)

DATE: 7/23/68

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Cards UTD
Cards Sent OO
7/30/68
aa

Re: _____

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name			
Aliases		<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Tab Detcom
		<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete Detcom
		<input type="checkbox"/> Alien	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> SWP	<input type="checkbox"/> JFG	<input type="checkbox"/> SPL
<input type="checkbox"/> WWP	<input type="checkbox"/> SDS	<input type="checkbox"/> PLP	<input type="checkbox"/> ANA
<input type="checkbox"/> NOI	<input type="checkbox"/> RAM	<input type="checkbox"/> SNC	<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) _____
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any.		Residence Address Permanent, Apt. B, 137 W. 71st St., New York, N.Y. Temporary, 1326 Benedict Canyon Beverly Hills, Cal.	
Key Facility Data			
Geographical Reference Number _____		Responsibility _____	

2 ENCLOSURE DETACHED AND HANDLED SEPARATELY

62-108763

NOT RECORDED

REGISTERED MAIL

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

TLB/cmc
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY 80581 STJ/108

17 JUL 25 1968

INT. SEC.

35 JUL 25 1968
35

M/E. ROW



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
July 23, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BUfile 62-108763
NYfile 100-146553

SUBJECT: ⁰ JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

REFERENCE: Memorandum dated 5/27/67.

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

Residence: Permanent, Apartment B, 137 West 71st Street
New York, N.Y.
Temporary, 1326 Benedict Canyon
Beverly Hills, California
Employment:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY SP2 BTJ/afp
62-108763-

NOT RECORDED
17 JUL 25 1968

SS
Copy to _____
by routing slip for
 info action
date 7-29-68
by WJF/CM

FD-122 DETACHED

INT. SEC.

~~SECRET~~

MAILED

AUG 1-1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAME CHECK

4/2/99
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/R
DECLASSIFY ON 25X (6)
CA97-5269

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

1 - Mr. W.G. Shaw
Room 904, 9 & D
July 30, 1968

SUMMARY
JAMES A. BALDWIN
Born: August 2, 1924
New York, New York

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/R
ON 7/19/2000 CA97-5269 (89-3014/mu)
PL Ecd dtd 6/2/2000 (au 190-60167-30)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/14/2009 CA97-5269 (89-3014/mu)
AUC 39677 SAH/R

There is enclosed one copy each of five reports
and six memoranda revealing information concerning the
captioned individual developed between 1963 and 1968.
(62-108763-18, 25, 35, 38, 49, 59)

In January, 1968, a confidential source abroad
advised that James Baldwin, writer, was among a group
of American Nationals who attended the Cultural Congress
at Havana, Cuba, on January 4 - 11, 1968. (105-172124-36)

This memorandum may be downgraded to confidential
upon removal of the secret enclosures.

James A. Baldwin

Enclosures (11)

Original and 1 - Department of Labor
Request Received - 7/22/68

BVG:jah
(5)

~~Classified by~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
5-19-89

NOTE: Subject presented on security index, dissemination
of reports approved by W. G. Shaw. Confidential source
mentioned above is [redacted]

[redacted] (T-1). Memorandum will be classified "confidential"
upon removal of enclosures since memoranda furnished by
[redacted] were so classified.
Informative

WAG
6972 dep 10/14/68
Classified by SAH/R
Declassify on: CA97-5269 (89-3014/mu)

REC 22

13 AUG 2 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ EX-105

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. This reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

58 AUG 8 - 1968

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (Your file 100-146553) DATE: 10/9/68

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 62-108763)

Room [Redacted]

Post in file and destroy 0-1 (For SOG use only)

SUBJECT : JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C

1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

Re report of SA [Redacted] dated 7/29/68.

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2. DATE airtel letterhead memo submitted
 report letter 90-day progress letter will be submitted 10/22/68

LHM by

Reporting employee _____

3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

4. Status of Appeal Inquiry Investigation Prosecution

5. Submit airtel letterhead memo
 report letter 90-day progress letter by _____

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 10 1968	

BECKWITH

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial newspaper file.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/89 BY 88283 JJS/af

DD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-18763) ¹⁰⁷⁷⁶³⁻

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71381) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM - C
OO: New York

DATE: 9/26/68

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY [signature]

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 7/12/68
and re New York report of SA [redacted] dated
7/29/68.

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An article entitled "Movie Call Sheet" appeared
in the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, California, home
edition of 9/20/68. The article read as follows:

"Stuart Rosenberg will direct 'The
Autobiography of Malcolm X,' Marvin Worth's
production for Columbia Pictures. Arnold
Perl has been signed to corroborate with
previously assigned playwright James Baldwin
on the screen play based on the life of the
slain black leader."

On 9/24/68 [redacted]
Columbia Pictures Corporation (conceal established source),
1438 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, advised that JAMES
BALDWIN who is believed in New York City, New York, is
scheduled to return to Columbia Picture Studios, Hollywood,
California, on 9/30/68 to begin writing the film play on
the autobiography of MALCOLM X for MARVIN WORTH productions.
He is expected to be in the Los Angeles area for several
weeks. During his stay in Los Angeles, will make several
trips back to New York City, New York. Columbia Studios
presently has no local address on BALDWIN but after he
reports to the studio, he will furnish them his residence
while in Los Angeles, California.

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b7C
b7D

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-146553). (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

JWW/jem
(6)

REC-38

18 OCT 2 1968

62-108763-68

INT. SEC.

LA 100-71381

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will, continue to follow BALDWIN's activities while in the Los Angeles area.

- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

9/25/68

- 1 - Mr. J. J. Dunn
- 1 - Mr. P. T. Basher
- 1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
- 1 - Mr. R. M. Horner
- 1 - Mr. E. R. Stark

airtel

To: SACs, San Francisco (100-55520) (Enclosure)
 New York (100-25426-Richard Benjamin Moore)(Enclosures-2)
 (100-146553-James Baldwin)
 Newark (100-42539-Leroi Jones) (Enclosure)
 WFO (100-43503-Stokely Carmichael) (Enclosure)

Director, FBI (100-447251)

LEROY ELDRIDGE CLEAVER
 RACIAL MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Enclosed for each field division receiving this communication, except New York, is one copy of Legat, Ottawa, airtel dated 9/13/68, entitled "Black Nationalist Movement - Canada, Racial Matters," concerning the Congress of Black Writers which is to be held at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, from October 11 - 13, 1968. Two copies of this Ottawa airtel are enclosed for New York.

San Francisco attempt to confirm and develop detailed information concerning the reported travel and attendance at this Congress by Cleaver. Submit the results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the [redacted] Newark, New York and WFO should similarly handle this matter for the subjects residing in your respective territories.

1- Legat, Ottawa

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
 ERS:lmr (28)

- 1 - 62-108763-James Baldwin
- 1 - 100-446080-Stokely Carmichael
- 1 - 105-82946 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-351667-C. L. R. James
- 1 - 100-109110-Richard Moore
- 1 - 100-425307-Leroi Jones
- 1 - 105-181951-Max Chancy
- 1 - 157-8141-Foreign Influence in the Black Nationalist Movement.

62-108763
 NOT RECORDED

184 SEPI 26 1968

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 206588
 DATE 3-20-84 BY G-1 GSK/RISG
 5-22-89 292335

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-447251-58

b7D

b6
 b7C

50 OCT 4 1968

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Airtel to SAC, San Francisco
RE: LEROY ELDREDGE CLEVER
100-447251

For the information of New York, the Richard Moore, mentioned in Legat, Ottawa's, airtel, is believed to be possibly identical with Richard Benjamin Moore, a Reserve Index subject of your Office. This belief is based on his known employment as an author and lecturer and his ownership of the Frederick Douglass Book Center.

NOTE:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In addition to the U. S. residents who will reportedly attend this Congress, the [redacted] has advised that Max Chancy is playing a leading role in organizing the meeting and [redacted]

[redacted] C. L. R. James, [redacted] are scheduled to attend. Chancy is the former Central Committee member of one of Haiti's two communist parties, now living in Canada; [redacted] who has been in exile in Cuba since about 1960; James, co-founder of the Johnson-Forest group, is a Trinidadian national deported from the U. S. in 1953 as an undesirable alien; [redacted] attended the Cultural Congress in Havana, Cuba, during January, 1968, and is regarded as pro-Castro. Bufiles are negative concerning [redacted] has stated it would appreciate any assistance we might be able to provide in covering this Congress. Since such coverage would also be of benefit to us, we are handling the matter of coverage by separate communication.

b6
b7C
b7D

Classified by 3297 on 10/24/74
Exempt from GDS Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DATE: OCT 30 1968

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

FROM:

SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553) (P*)

SUBJECT:

JAMES BALDWIN
RM-MISC

Classified by

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC-3177SAH/RS
0152199
CA97-5269

ReBuairtel, dated 9/25/68, captioned "LEROY ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, RM-BPP".

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 and for LA one copy of a self-explanatory LHM on the subject.

The character of this case has been changed from SM-C to RM-Miscellaneous as the latter character appears a more accurate reflection of the subject's activities.

The confidential source abroad is [redacted]

[redacted] reported in Legat, Ottawa letter dated 9/13/68, captioned "BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT-CANADA, RM".

NY T-1 is [redacted] NY T-2 is [redacted] who was interviewed by SA JAMES D. BRODY.

The pretext on 10/21/68, was a telephone call to subject's sister wherein SA [redacted] posed as a college student.

This LHM is classified "Confidential" information was so classified.

An information copy of this LHM is designated for LA as subject has been spending some time in that Division during 1968, while working on a screenplay.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-71381) (INFO.) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New York AGENCY: ACSI, SEC. SERV.

TLB: joz
DATE FORW: 11-12-68



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
1 cc let & lhm - Ottawa per 8-7 for info

b6
b7C
b7D

62-108763-68X

b6
b7C
b7D

REC-141

11146

NOV 1 1968

EX-100

CONFIDENTIAL

SA DE ROBIN

SA J...

NOV 13 1968
DEC 4 1968

Nov 7 10 33 AM 1968

Ref to Com. 11/5 JH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CC to: U.S. *Encl C*
REF: *A*
FEB 2 1973 *3-3*
BY: *Ed* *A.H.*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-146553

OCT 30 1968

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

~~DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 291677 STH/ST
ON 4/27/99~~

CA97-5269 James Baldwin
Racial Matters-Miscellaneous

On September 12, 1968, a confidential source abroad advised that the Congress of Black Writers is to be held at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, on October 11, to October 13, 1968, and that James Baldwin was to attend this Congress. (X) U

On October 8, 1968, NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a brochure showing the program for this Congress which included a list of the speakers for each day. The name James Baldwin did not appear in this program. (U) (S)

During October, 1968, sources familiar with subject were contacted but had no information concerning his attendance at the Congress of Black Writers in Montreal, Canada.

On October 14, 1968, NY T-2, with whom contact has been insufficient to determine his reliability, advised that he was present for two of the four days of this Congress, and James Baldwin was not present. Source was present on October 12, and October 13, 1968.

On October 21, 1968, by means of a pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was ascertained that subject resides at 137 West 71st Street, New York City, but he is frequently out of New York on business.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~Classified by 2088 STJ/ab
Declassify on: OADR~~

62-108763-68X
11146

116-7
Ye 12/5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-18763)
 FD-217 to LA + NY 12/3 JH

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71381) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
 RM - MISCELLANEOUS
 OO: New York

DATE: 11/26/68

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-19-89 BY SP8 BTJ/ag

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 9/26/68;
 and New York letter to Director dated 10/30/68.

On 10/14/68, [redacted] indicated that
 in July, 1968, Negro author JAMES BALDWIN contributed
 \$285.00 to the Malcolm X organization of Afro-American
 Unity, formerly known as the Malcolm X Foundation.

The Malcolm X Foundation is a
 fund raising organization headed
 by HAKIM JAMAL. The principal
 purpose of the organization is to
 enshrine Malcolm X (See Appendix)
 in the minds of black people in
 America.

On 11/26/68, [redacted]
 [redacted] Columbia Pictures Corporation, (conceal
 established source), 1438 North Gower Street, Los Angeles,
 advised that JAMES BALDWIN submitted an address card to
 their department in November, 1968 which indicated his
 home address as 137 West 71st Street, New York City,
 New York, Apartment 1B, with telephone number 873-9341.
 He listed a temporary address for Los Angeles, California,
 as 1601 Queens Road, Los Angeles, with telephone number
 656-3025.

On 11/25/68, a check of the telephone directory
 for Los Angeles, California, indicates that the address
 1601 Queens Road, Los Angeles is the location of CHISA
 Productions.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-146553) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

JWW/jem
 (6)
 174

REC-25

62-108763-69

20 NOV 29 1968

PROCESSED BY SECT.

J
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b6
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 b7D

Henry Rot. 12/3 JH

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

DEC 5 3 13 PM 1968

LA 100-71381

The indices of the Los Angeles Office indicates no record concerning CHISA Productions, 1601 Queens Road, Los Angeles, California.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow BALDWIN's activities while in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X.

APPENDIXNATION OF ISLAM

A source advised on May 3, 1968, that the Nation of Islam (NOI) is an all-Negro organization originating in Detroit, Michigan, in the early 1930's. ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the leader of the NOI and self-styled "Messenger of Allah" in that he claims ALLAH (God) selected him to lead the so-called Negro out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation within the United States. Headquarters of the NOI is located at Muhammad's Temple (or Mosque) #2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MUHAMMAD teaches there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "devils", in the United States; and that the white race because of its exploitation of the so-called Negro will be destroyed by ALLAH in an approaching "War of Armageddon", a war between God and the devil.

Officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to comply with provisions of the Selective Service Act, stating that they respect laws of the United States as long as they do not conflict with the laws of the NOI, but do not believe the government should force them to participate in wars from which they have nothing to gain.

In the late 1950's, MUHAMMAD, acting on legal advice, tempered NOI teachings against the white man and the government to avoid possible prosecution; however, basic tenets remain the same. He de-emphasized religious teachings in the NOI and emphasized economic benefits derived by so-called Negroes who join the NOI. MUHAMMAD believed this would create more interest in his programs and, of course, new followers.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: *W66* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: 1/13/69

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71381)(P)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
RM - MISCELLANEOUS
OO: New York

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 11/26/68.

On 1/7/69, [redacted]
[redacted] Columbia Pictures Corporation (Conceal per request), 1438 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, advised that JAMES BALDWIN continues to list his addresses as 137 West 71th Street, New York City, New York, Apartment 1-B, and his Los Angeles, California address as 1601 Queens Road, Los Angeles.

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b7D

[redacted] indicated that BALDWIN spends most of his time in New York City, New York and is in Los Angeles for just a few days a month. *X*

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY *[signature]*

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow BALDWIN's activities while in the Los Angeles area.

REC-32

62-108763-170

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-146553)(RM)
 - 2 - Los Angeles
- EX-101

3 JAN 15 1969

JWW/yfs
(6)

56 JAN 22 1969

[signature]
RACIAL INT. SECT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: 2/14/69

CSB
RM
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71381)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
RM - MISCELLANEOUS
OO: New York

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 1/13/69.

On 2/11/69, Columbia Picture's Corporation, 1438 North Gower Street, indicated that JAMES BALDWIN continues to list his address as 137 West 71st Street, New York City, New York, Apartment 1-B, and his Los Angeles, California address as 1601 Queens Road, Los Angeles.

BALDWIN is expected to be in Los Angeles on 2/14/69 and 2/15/69, in order to meet with movie officials.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow BALDWIN's activities while in Los Angeles area.

[Handwritten mark]

1/8

*0-1 to NY, 2/26/69
2 + # 4 PEN/dkt*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY *[Signature]*

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-146553)
- 2 - Los Angeles

JWW/mdm
(6)

REC-105

ST-101

62-108763-71

15 FEB 19 1969



MAR - 1 1969

[Handwritten initials]
RACIAL INT. SECT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 62-108763) DATE: 1-17-69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SM-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Cards UTD
Cards Sent OO

Re: _____

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (*specify change only*):

Name			
Aliases		<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Tab Detcom
		<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete Detcom
		<input type="checkbox"/> Alien	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> SWP	<input type="checkbox"/> JFG	<input type="checkbox"/> SPL
<input type="checkbox"/> WWP	<input type="checkbox"/> SDS	<input type="checkbox"/> PLP	<input type="checkbox"/> ANA
<input type="checkbox"/> NOI	<input type="checkbox"/> RAM	<input type="checkbox"/> SNC	<input type="checkbox"/> POC
			<input type="checkbox"/> PPA
			<input type="checkbox"/> BNT
			<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (<i>specify</i>) _____
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any.		Residence Address	
		Permanent; Apt. B, 137 West 71st Street, NYC NY. Temporary; 1601 Queens Road Los Angeles, California	
Key Facility Data			
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY 2082 BJS/af

REGISTERED MAIL

2-Bureau
1-New York
tlb/cr
(3)

62-108763-
NOT RECORDED
25 JAN 22 1969

59 JAN 21 1969

INT. SEC. 1

M. E. ROWE

ENCLOSURE PREPARED AND MAILED SEPARATELY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
January 17, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. BUfile 62-108763
NYfile 100-146553

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

REFERENCE: NY REPORT DATED 7-29-68

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

Residence: Permanent: Apt. B, 137 West 71st Street
New York, New York
Temporary: 1601 Queens Road..
Los Angeles, California

Employment:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY 288510/afp

SS
1-24-69
BPM/CCS

62-108763-
NOT RECORDED
25 JAN 22 1969

FD-122 DETACHED

[Handwritten signature]
SEC. 1

69 JAN 28 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (Your file 100-146553) DATE: 2/26/69

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 62-108763)

Post in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SOG use
only)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
RM -

Room No. ~~62-108763-1~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/19/89 BY SP8 BTJ/agp

- 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.
-

- 2. DATE
 - airtel
 - report
 - letter
- letterhead memo
- 90-day progress letter
- submitted
- will be submitted 3/7/69

Reporting employee _____

3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

- 4. Status of
 - Appeal
 - Inquiry
 - Investigation
- 5. Submit
 - airtel
 - report
 - letter
- letterhead memo
- 90-day progress letter

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
FEB 27 1969 FBI - NEW YORK	

by Beckwith

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

100-146553

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FC 3/11

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553) (C)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
RM - MISC.
(OO: NY)

DATE: 3/5/69

A review of subject's file reflects that his permanent and temporary residences are known; permanent at Apt. B, 137 W. 71st Street, NYC, and temporary at 1601 Queens Road, Los Angeles, California, and that his employment (self-employed as a writer) is also known.

Subject is in Priority III of the Security Index and as a report was written 7/29/68, no report is due.

In view of the above, New York is closing this case until the next annual report is due. In the event any pertinent information is developed concerning subject's activities the Bureau will be advised by appropriate communication.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY 8883 BTJ/agp

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-71381) (INFO) (RM) 62-105703-72
- 1 - New York (43)

TLB:egb
(4)

ST-119
REC-15

12 MAR 6 1969



56 MAR 13 1969

REC'D INT. SECT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-146553)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71381) (RUC)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
RM-MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: 4/28/69

Re Los Angeles letter to New York dated 3/27/69.

On 4/9/69, [redacted] INS, Los Angeles, California International Airport, advised that JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN, noted author, had arrived at Los Angeles International Airport from Mexico City at 11:50 a.m. this date and is scheduled to be in Los Angeles for approximately three days. BALDWIN was accompanied by [redacted]

b6
b7c

BALDWIN furnished his address as 137 West 71st Street, New York City, with a business address of 913 West 110th Street, New York City, New York.

*0-7 to LA, for action, 5/22/69
In the future, furnish data re
subject to NY as of and interested
applying offices.*

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY [signature]**

*1cc to NY + SF for info
by 0-7 1215 5/22/69.
Info for SF, subject is
Negro writer on the SF with
pro-communist associations.*

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles

Pen/dkt

JWW/gja
(3)

CC-806

REC 44

62-108763-73

APR 30 1969

54 MAY 23 1969 [signature]

Nuffert

REC [signature]

5/22/69

[Large handwritten mark]

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

July 3, 1969
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly for the Bureau one copy each of the following books. Mark these books to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Black Anti-Semitism and Jewish Racism" with contributions by Julius Lester, James Baldwin, Rabbi Jay Kaufman, and others. Richard W. Baron Publishing Company, New York, October, 1969, \$5.95
2. "America the Violent" by Ovid Demaris. Centric Book Company, New York, October, 1969, \$4.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:ckl
(10)

NOTE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-89 BY 2088 BTJ/ag

Books requested by SA T. J. Deakin, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and use as reference material concerning black nationalism and racial matters; will be filed in Bureau Library, where not now available.

EX-111 REC-28

62-105765-74

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 8
JUL - 2 1969
COMM-FBI

XEROX
JUL 8 1969

19 JUL 8 1969

55 JUL 18 1969 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~ (U)

R
(U)

b7E

29 JUL 1969

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-21-2015 BY J36J55T41 ADG

*Rec'd from
R. Allen
7/29/69
7/20/69*

SUBJECT: James BALDWIN

1/1/35

1. [redacted] has reported that one James BALDWIN arrived at Istanbul, Turkey from Athens, Greece via Air France on 13 July 1969.

b7D

2. Subject is probably identical with the negro poet James Arthur BALDWIN, born 2 August 1924, who has previously traveled to Istanbul.

3. We are conducting further queries and we will provide you additional pertinent information as it is received.

cc-806

7.2

*cc sent to NY 7/31/69
info, by R/S.
GES/mbt*

ST-105

REC 55

62-108763-75

10 AUG 1 1969

30
53 AUG 11 1969

~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~ (U)

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-21-2015 BY J36J55T41 ADG

*Rec'd
10/10/69*

10 OCT 1969

G. [Signature]

SUBJECT : James BALDWIN

REFERENCE: Our memorandum dated 29 July 1969, subject as above.

1. Attached herewith for your information is a copy and translation of an article which appeared in the 18 August 1969 edition of MILLIYET, a daily newspaper published in Istanbul, Turkey.

2. Our records indicate that Yasar KEMAL, also known as Yasar Kemal GOKCELI, is a noted Turkish novelist who is suspected of being a member of the Communist Party of Turkey, [redacted]

[redacted]

3. The attached clipping and translation may be considered unclassified when separated from this memorandum.

b6
b7c

PLEASE TRANSMIT REPLY VIA LIAISON, MR. S. J. PAPICH

*cc to NY fraction
R/S 10/22/69
pen/dkt*

S. [Signature]

REC-82

108763 - [Signature]

OCT 23 1969

*2- [Signature]
56
317*

~~NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

YAŞAR KEMAL
ENGİN CEZZAR
JAMES BALDWIN
ORTAKLIK KURDU

Z ENCI bir yazar var. Dünya çapında şöhret olduğu kadar Türkiye'de sevdiği ile de meşhur. Paris televizyonunda da bunu açık açık söylemekten çekinmedi: «Yeryüzünde Türkiye kadar güzel bir memleket, Türkler kadar iyi insanlar ve zenciler için rahatlıkla yaşayabilecekleri başka bir diyar tasavvur edemiyorum.» 46 yaşındaki İki hafta önce kullandığı olan bu yazarın adı James Baldwin.

5-6 yıldır sırtı sırtına her yaz İstanbul'a geliyor, burada oturup bir roman yazıyor ve gidiyor. İstanbul'a hayranlığı bilgin başta, Aslen New-York'un Harlem mahallesinden, «Bir ormana bakın, bir buraya bakın» diyor. «İnsan oranda beton bloklar arasında göğü, denizi göremeden boğuluyor sanki. İnsanları da robotlaştırıyor. Halbuki burada herkes dost, herkes birbirine yakın.» İstanbul'a ilk gelişi 1960'da olan James Baldwin'ın burada bir çok Türk dostu var. Her yıl gelip bir roman yazıyor ve gidiyor. Romanlarının adları şunlar:

«No body knows my name — Go tell it on the mountain — Another Country — The fire next time — Giovanni's Room»
Piyaseleri de şunlar: «Amen Corner (şimdi Los Angeles'da oynuyor), Blues for Mr. Charlie.»
Buraya gelmeden önce 18 ay Hollywood'da kalıp bir senaryo hazırlamış. Beyaz-afiyah dövüşü anlatan bir biyografiden derlenmiş. Baldwin, afiyahların şiddetli müktefi. Hatta bu yüzden meşhur Siyahlar - Kennedy millîyetinde kendisi de dölge olup Başkan Kennedy'ye birtanım birtanım ayrıntılarını anlatmış ve bir çare bulmamamın istemi. Çözümü istemi de almış Baldwin'ın. Zaman oluyor 24 saat ağ ağuz durmamamın yazıyor. Öyle ki meskenin, omuzuna vurmuş şiddetli oluyor. Sonra da yazıp uyuyor. Her de 48 saat dekkata. Uyandırılmazlıkta ne mütli alzo. Şimdi Baldwin yine burada. Bu seferki gelişi yeni bir organizasyonu kurmak için. Kitaplarını bastırmak, çevirmek, satılmak, piyaseleri almaya koydurmak senaryolarını film almamak için kuruyor bu şirket. Ortakları da İsmet Memet'in babası Yaşar Kemal Çiğdem ile aynı Türkiye'ye tanıtım dostu Engin Cezzar, Tarantlar'ın prensip almamamın varmışlar. Zaten da faaliyetlere geçecekler.

YAŞAR KEMAL, ENGIN CEZZAR, AND JAMES BALDWIN HAVE FORMED A
PARTNERSHIP

There is a Negro writer whose love for Turkey is as well-known as his fame on the world stage. He did not hesitate to frankly state the following on the Paris television: "I cannot imagine a country in the world as beautiful as Turkey, a people as nice as the Turks, and another land where Negroes can live comfortably." The name of this writer, who celebrated his 45th birthday two weeks ago, is James Baldwin.

Every summer for ~~the~~ 6 years in succession, he has come to Istanbul, lived here, written a novel, and departed. His admiration for Istanbul is altogether different. Originally ~~from~~ the Harlem section of New York, he says, "Look here; look there. It's as though one is drowning amongst the cement blocks without being able to see the sky and the sea. Its people have been turned into robots. Whereas here, everyone is friendly and close to one another." James Baldwin, who first came to Turkey in 1960, has many Turkish friends. Every year year, he comes, writes a novel, and departs. These are the titles of his novels:

Nobody Knows My Name; Go Tell It to the Mountain; Another Country; The Fire Next Time; and Giovanni's Room.

These are his plays:

Amen Corner (now playing in Los Angeles) and Blues for Mr. Charlie;

Before coming here, he stayed for 18 months in Hollywood and prepared a

6 - 108763 - 77
ENCLOSURE

prepared a scenario which was taken from a biography which reflects the white - black problem. So much so that, because of this, he was a delegate at the famous meeting between the blacks and Kennedy; he explained all of the details of this problem to President Kennedy; and he wanted a remedy to be found for it.

Baldwin's method of working is strange. There are times when he writes continuously for 24 hours without food and drink. Under such circumstances, he does not even notice if you shout at him or hit him on the shoulder. Afterwards, he lies down and sleeps. Moreover, he is in a sound sleep for 48 hours. If you are able to awaken him, how fortunate you are.

Baldwin is here again. This trip is for the purpose of establishing a new organization. He is establishing this company in order to get his books printed, translated, and sold, to get his plays produced, and to get his scenarios filmed. His partners are Yaşar Kemal Gökçeli, the originator of Ince Memet and his friend Engin Cezzar who had introduced him to Turkey. The parties have reached an agreement in principle. They will be in operation soon.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763) DATE: 12/23/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553) (C)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
RM - MISC.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

NY T-1 is ~~(S)~~ (U)

b7E

In the event any pertinent information is developed concerning subject's activities the Bureau will be advised by appropriate communication.

One copy furnished to Secret Service, NYC.

The attached LHM is classified "~~Secret~~ - No Foreign Dissemination" inasmuch as the information supplied was so classified.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/12/01 BY SP4/JRM/GCL~~

cc to USIA
1-23-73
FEB 2 1973
BY: Ed HEA

AGENCY: RAO ATT: ISD, RAO ATT: IDIU 25638

ACSI, SEC SER, CIA (via liaison), State

DATE FORW: 1/5/70

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: general dkt

CLASS. & EXT. BY: SP4 JRM/sec
REASON-FCIM II: 1-2.4.2-2
DATE OF REVIEW: 12/23/89

Classified by: 3020 JJA/ab
Declassify on: OADR 3-22-80
292525

REC 43

- 3-d
- 2 - Bureau (ENCL. 11) (RM)
- 1 - New York (43)

62-108763-578

RTB:egb
(3)

DECLASSIFIED BY: 6972 EEP/ab
ON: 2/21/90 DEC 29 1989

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7E



JAN 13 1970



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

December 23, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET - NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

James Arthur Baldwin
Racial Matter - Miscellaneous

NY T-1, another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigation advised on July 31, 1969 that James Baldwin arrived at Istanbul, Turkey, from Athens, Greece via Air France on July 13, 1969.

The following article which appeared in the August 18, 1969 edition of "Milliyet" a daily newspaper published in Istanbul, Turkey was furnished by NY T-1 on October 22, 1969:

"Yasar Kemal, Engin Cezzar, And James Baldwin Have Formed A Partnership"

"There is a Negro writer whose love for Turkey is as well-known as his fame on the world scale. He did not hesitate to frankly state the following on the Paris television: "I cannot imagine a country in the world as beautiful as Turkey, a people as nice as the Turks, and another land where Negroes can live comfortably." The name of this writer, who celebrated his 45th birthday two weeks ago, is James Baldwin."

"Every summer for 5 - 6 years in succession, he has come to Istanbul, lived here, written a novel, and departed. His admiration for Istanbul is altogether different. Originally from the Harlem section of New York, he says, 'Look here; look there. It's as though one is drowning amongst the cement blocks without being able to see the sky and the sea. Its people have been turned into robots.

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.

~~SECRET - NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/GCL
2/12/89 per [redacted] LETTER
DFO 11/19/80
SP8 BTJ/lag 5-22-89

190-8762-55
62-10770-78

James Arthur Baldwin

"Whereas here, everyone is friendly and close to one another." James Baldwin, who first came to Turkey in 1960, has many Turkish friends. Every year, he comes, writes a novel and departs."

"These are the titles of his novels:"

"Nobody Knows My Name; Go Tell It To The Mountain; Another Country; The Fire Next Time; and Giovanni's Room."

"These are his plays:"

"Amen Corner (now playing in Los Angeles) and Blues For Mr. Charlie."

"Before coming here, he stayed for 18 months in Hollywood and prepared a scenario which was taken from a biography which reflects the white - black problem. So much so that, because of this, he was a delegate at the famous meeting between the blacks and Kennedy; he explained all of the details of this problem to President Kennedy; and he wanted a remedy to be found for it."

"Baldwin's method of working is strange. There are times when he writes continuously for 24 hours without food and drink. Under such circumstances, he does not even notice if you shout at him or hit him on the shoulder. Afterwards, he lies down and sleeps. Moreover, he is in a sound sleep for 48 hours. If you are able to awaken him, how fortunate you are."

"Baldwin is here again. This trip is for the purpose of establishing a new organization. He is establishing this company in order to get his books printed, translated, and sold, to get his plays produced, and to get his scenarios filmed. His partners are Yasar Kemal Gokceli, the originator

James Arthur Baldwin

of Ince Memet and his friend Engin Cezzar who had introduced him to Turkey. The parties have reached an agreement in principle. They will be in operation soon."

On December 12, 1969, [REDACTED] 137 West 71st Street, New York City, advised that James Baldwin had returned from his trip to Turkey and resided in Apartment B at that address but that he is frequently out of New York on business.

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b7c

February 25, 1970

EX 110

REC-120

62-108763-79

[Redacted]

Moore
Walters
Edgar Hoover
NEA

b6
b7c

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of February 16th has been received and I certainly understand the concern which prompted you to write. Since the matter you mentioned is within the purview of the Federal Communications Commission, I cannot comment as you desire; however, I am forwarding a copy of your letter to that agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-22-88 BY [Signature]

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. Correct spelling of name per telephone directory. Copy of incoming forwarded to Federal Communications Commission by form referral same date.

Rob

CEE:mrm (3)

mrm

edm

MAILED 10
FEB 25 1970
COMM-FBI

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

327
59 MAR 9 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Walters _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. DeLoach ✓
- Mr. Walters ✓
- Mr. Mohr ✓
- Mr. Bishop ✓
- Mr. Casper ✓
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen ✓
- Mr. Sullivan ✓
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy



February 16, 1970

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Can you tell me why any "would be" intellectual, if black, can get on a nation wide TV program and tell every and any thing, true or not.

We get the TV David Frost program over a TV cable from Dallas. Saturday evening James Baldwin was a guest, and with much gesturing and eye-rolling referred to Mr. John Mitchell and President Nixon, disparagingly. He inferred hundreds of young male blacks have been killed by our government and he knows where they are buried. He ended up by saying to the audience that "we are all headed for the gas chamber."

b6
b7C

Writing to the Federal Communications Commission does no good but surely such statements should go unchallenged. Surely there is a difference between civil "rights" and "license."

Very truly



TYLER
PM
FEB 18
1970
TEX

COPY:nm

acknowled
2-25-70
OFF LAURAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-12-89 BY SP8 BTJ/bj

nm

g/acc

[Redacted]

February 16, 1970

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Can you tell me why any "issued be" intellectual, of black, can get on a nation wide TV program and talk every and anything, true or not.

He got the TV David Frost program over a T Cable from Dallas. Saturday evening James Baldwin was a guest, and with much gesturing and eye rolling referred to Mr. John Mitchell and President Nixon, disparagingly. He inferred hundreds of young male blacks have been killed by our government, and he knows where they are buried. He ended up by saying to the audience that "we are all headed for the gas chamber."

Writing to the Federal Communications Commission does no good but surely such statements should go unchallenged. Surely there is a difference between "civil rights" and "license."

ak nmls
2-25-70
ckk/mmm

Very Truly

[Redacted]

b6
b7c

EXP. PROC.
39 FEB 20 1970
35

62-117113-77

REC-120

3/2
FEB 20 1970

EX 110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/22/89 BY 205 81070/af

CORRESPONDENCE

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-28-70)

Date 10-28-70

To:

Director

FILE 62-108763

Att.:

SAC

Title JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

ASAC

SM - C

Supv.

Agent

SE

IC

CC

Steno

Clerk

RE: *[Handwritten Signature]*

Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

Acknowledge

Open Case

Assign Reassign

Prepare lead cards

Bring file

Prepare tickler

Call me

Return assignment card

Correct

Return file

Deadline _____

Search and return

Deadline passed

See me

Delinquent

Serial # _____

Discontinue

Post Recharge Return

Expedite

Send to _____

File

Submit new charge out

For information

Submit report by _____

Handle

Type

Initial & return

NOV 5 1970

Leads need attention

Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached for the information of the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau
1 - Paris (100-2660)

NWP:jmw
(2)

XXX *[Handwritten Signature]*

See reverse side

Office Legat, Paris

REC-23

62-108763-80

60 NOV 20 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/22/88 BY 81510/98

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MARY BLUME

James Baldwin: The Survivor of an Era

PARIS—Several hundred years ago, in 1963, James Baldwin, the most articulate spokesman on what was then called the Negro problem, published a book with the prophetic title, "The Fire Next Time."

Today, he is considered an oracle. "It's a very unnerving kind of label, I don't feel like an oracle," he says. "What I said has become true and I wish it hadn't. 'The Fire Next Time' was written as a plea. The fact that it turned out to be true makes it very difficult to keep writing."

In 1963 Mr. Baldwin was asking white people "to try to find out in their own hearts why it is necessary to have a nigger in the first place." At that time he worked for CORE, lectured on civil rights, and had hope. "I am in a sense the only survivor of that period," he says. "The last years have been difficult because all my friends have been killed off. It's a very bloody record."

Today, he says, it's a different scene altogether. "People are no longer discussing the Negro problem—they're talking about those savages and guerrillas, which is progress."

"What amazes me is that Americans were able to delude themselves for so long. They don't see that the Jonathan Jacksons and Angela Davises are different from the maids and porters they know."

"No one seems to realize that the black situation can't change until all America changes."

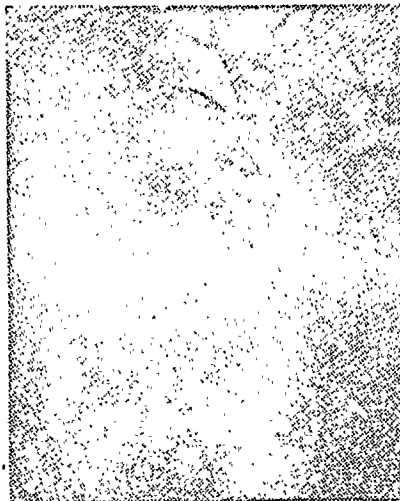
Bleak Situation

The situation in the United States is so bleak now, Mr. Baldwin finds, that even the eagerest black accommodationists can't talk to the government. "American society leaves a lot of people with no recourse, with no place to turn, with no hope of making the government turn to our needs."

"To have the President of the United States in competition with the governor of Alabama for votes is dispiriting," Mr. Baldwin says. "I would think it would even be dispiriting if you were white."

A slight, small man with the sharp humor and easy manner of a deeply serious but thoroughly unsolenn person, James Baldwin was born in Harlem and in 1948 came on a fellowship to France, where he completed his first play, "The Amen Corner," and his first three books, "Tell It on the Mountain," "Notes of a Native Son," and the novel, "Giovanni's Room." He left in 1957, during the Algerian war.

"Nous ne sommes pas des racistes," the French say. It's a very attractive



"The last years have been difficult because all my friends have been killed off."

notion, but it's not true. As long as they think that, they will be." He left because "it became intolerable to sit in France and talk about America." From France he went straight to Little Rock. It was his first trip to the South.

In recent years Mr. Baldwin has lived mostly in Istanbul, though he was in the United States working on a film script about Malcolm X when both Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy were murdered. The film script didn't work out. "We simply couldn't agree about what that life meant. It wasn't that anyone was being wicked or devious. They were just being Hollywood."

Back in Paris

He is now living in Paris again, writing and starting a film production company, Berdis Films, in collaboration with Trine French and Shelley Roitman's Siffritree Productions. His attitude to living in Paris is very different from 1948:

"Twenty-two years ago I felt—insofar as you can recall what you felt 22 years ago—that I was an expatriate and I never wanted to go home. Now it is impossible for an American to be an expatriate in any meaningful sense because America is everywhere. While a few years ago I wouldn't have talked about Angela Davis on French soil, today I feel that Angela Davis is part of the world."

Mr. Baldwin feels that Angela Davis is a victim of what used to be called guilt by association in the old McCarthy days. He is dubious about such "evidence" as her having signed her name when purchasing firearms. "It's as if I were a junkie and ordered heroin by check. It's another example of the credibility gap—which is an elegant way of saying we're being lied to."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/22/89 BY [signature]

Date: 10-22-70
Edition: "International
Author: Herald Tribune"
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
 Being Investigated

66-108763-80

File - 5-16-72

Work in Progress

This winter a book of tape-recorded conversations between Margaret Mead and James Baldwin, "~~A Rap on Race~~" will be published. Mr. Baldwin is working on "~~No Name in the Streets~~," a long ~~overdue nonfiction book~~ which was going to be a collection of old unpublished civil rights essays, but will be completely new instead. Tucked away somewhere he has a novel in progress, which is now just a series of legal pads held together by a rubber band.

"At bottom," he says, "I am really a novelist. In a sense I am trying to clear the decks and get back to being an artist." He knows the decks may never be cleared.

"The chaos you were born in establishes your attitude to the world," Mr. Baldwin says. "The problem of withdrawal you have to work on. You can't really withdraw, that's another kind of death. Or at least it would be to me."

He likes to sum up his position as an artist by quoting from a book on Dickens: "How does a person who begins in chaos establish a coherent life? How does a person who does not withdraw avoid being destroyed by the evil in the world?"

The problem of being both a creator and an activist gets harder—"the cost gets higher each year. Right now it's prohibitive"—but Mr. Baldwin does not like to dwell on the conflict.

"In my mind it's not such a great division," he says. "Life's more important than art, that's what makes art important."

"Life reduces itself to work. Whatever the piece of work is, that's what I want to do."

2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: JAN 21 1971

FROM : *JM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553) (C)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
RM - BN

6972/sep/08/08/11/11
89-3919
3K/...
Classified by *6972/sep/08/08/11/11*
Declassify on: OADR *89-3919*

Re Legat, Paris letter to the Bureau, dated 11/4/70,
captioned RM - BPP."

Enclosed for the Bureau are 16 copies of an LHM,
dated and captioned as above. Information regarding sub-
ject in attached LHM is pertinent to investigation being
conducted by Legat, Paris on RM - BPP. *JKU*

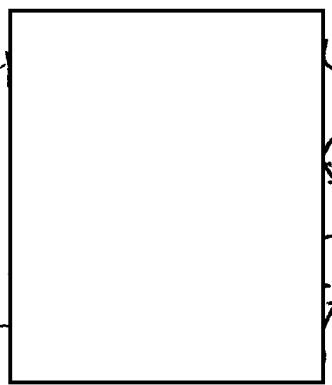
Enclosed LHM is being classified "Confidential"
inasmuch as the unauthorized disclosure of the information
contained herein could tend to impair the future effectiveness
of NY sources and thereby adversely affect the national defense.

✓ NY T-1, a confidential source abroad is the Legat,
Paris.

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 396772AH/2
ON 5/18/99
CA97-5269

- ✓ NY T-2
- ✓ NY T-3
- ✓ NY T-4
- ✓ NY T-5
- ✓ NY T-6
- ✓ NY T-7
- ✓ NY T-8
- ✓ NY T-9
- ✓ NY T-10

Photo End C
cc "USI 13"
RE.
FEB 2 1973
BY Ed AEA



2-4-71
by routing slip for
 info action
date *2-4-71*
by *PEN/wed*
1cc to LA by R/s (info)
PEN/wed (2-Bureau (Encls. 16) (RM)
1-New York

ENCLOSURE

JAN 25 1971

AGENCY: ~~SECRET~~ SEC. SERV.

HOW FORW: *R-s*
DATE FORW: *2-4-71*
BY: *PEN/wed*

LEB:mfe
(3)

Classified by *6972/sep/08/08/11/11*
Declassify on: OADR *89-3919*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 FEB 24 1971

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b6
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b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-146553

NY T-11



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b7D

NY sources contacted during the months of December, 1970, who were unable to furnish any pertinent information regarding the subject, were the following:



Pretext conducted on 12/27/67, was made by SA



Information in attached LHM regarding BALDWIN represent pertinent information concerning subject as contained in the NYO files regarding his past affiliation with leftist and black nationalist groups.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
January 21, 1971

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Classified by 6972 ECP/ab
Declassify on: OADR 2-20-90
89-3916 JHP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

James Arthur Baldwin
Racial Matters-Black Nationalist

(U) On November 4, 1970, NY T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised that the American circles of the extreme left in Paris, France have been engaging in several activities to prepare a Press Conference in favor of the Soledad Brothers and Angela Davis at the American Center for Students and Artists, 261 Boulevard Raspail, in Paris on October 12, 1970. As a result of their appeal, they enlisted the cooperation of several French Circles of extremists. Source advised that James Arthur Baldwin, an advocate of black power and a Black Panther Party sympathizer, who was just released from the American Hospital at Neuilly, France, was in attendance at a meeting held by one of the extremists on October 9, 1970. Source further related that Baldwin spoke at the above conference and in his interpreting statements made by French extremists, he remarked that the United States Prison System was bad and made other various anti-establishment statements. Following is a summary of information concerning Baldwin's activities:

Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC)

On May 20, 1961, NY T-2 made available information indicating that the name and address, JAMES BALDWIN, 81 Horatio Street, New York City, was in the possession of the FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On December 10, 1963, [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised that on April 24, 1960, subject was listed as a sponsor of the FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York City.

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/14/2009
CA97-52679-3016 PMU
FBI/C39677 SAH/BA

5/18/99
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/BA
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (U)
CA97-52679

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

Classified by 2025 JHP/ab
Declassify on: OADR
5-2-99

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (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.

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

62-108763-81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

James Arthur Baldwin

~~SECRET~~

A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the Appendix of this report.

Freedomways Associates, Inc.

On October 25, 1963, NY T-3 advised that [redacted] stated she had received a letter from JAMES BALDWIN, Negro author, in which BALDWIN wrote that he wanted to renew his subscription to "Freedomways" for two years. (X) u

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BALDWIN added that he will give subscriptions to "Freedomways" as Christmas presents. NY T-3 further advised that [redacted] stated that, with BALDWIN's permission, she intends to use his letter as an advertisement to 25,000 addresses. (X) u

[redacted] of the quarterly publication, "Freedomways", published by Freedomways Associates, Inc.

[redacted] of JAMES JACKSON, who, according to the October 27, 1963 issue of "The Worker", is its Editor.

'The Worker' is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Inc. is contained in the Appendix of this report.

National Lawyers Guild (NLG)

The October 3, 1963 and October 10, 1963 editions of the "National Guardian" on pages 4 and 8, respectively, contained an announcement that the New York City Chapter of the NLG would present an evening with JAMES BALDWIN, author of "The Fire Next Time", at 8:30 PM, on October 18, 1963, at Town Hall, New York City. Proceeds will go to the NLG's committee to assist Southern lawyers.

On October 19, 1963, NY T-4 advised that the NLG held a public meeting at Town Hall, New York City, on the evening of October 18, 1963.

Principal speaker of the evening was JAMES BALDWIN, author, who gave a commentary on the laws concerning Negro rights. BALDWIN in general statements was critical of the Attorney General, President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for alleged failure to live

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

James Arthur Baldwin

~~SECRET~~

up to the civil rights promises of the United States Government.

NY T-4 further stated that BALDWIN made the statement that the law was for the privileged and not for the poor, especially the colored people.

A characterization of the ITCG is contained in the Appendix of this report.

New York Council to Abolish
the House Un-American Activities
Committee (NYCAHUAC)

The April 17, 1961 edition of the "National Guardian," on page 4, carried an announcement for a "rally to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee" to be held at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on April 21, 1961, under the auspices of the NYCAHUAC. One of the listed sponsors of this rally was "JAMES BALDWIN, writer."

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the Appendix of this report.

On July 16, 1963, [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department advised that Baldwin has been seen on various occasions in the company of Malcolm X, Minister of the Nation of Islam, (NOI), New York City and also [redacted] who is a member of the Sierra Leone Mission to the United Nations (UM), and who has made anti-white and anti-American statements in the past.

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Monroe Defense Committee (MDC)

Page 5 of the September 25, 1961 and Page 8 of the October 2, 1961 issues of the 'National Guardian' carried lists of sponsors of the MDC. Both lists included the name JAMES BALDWIN.

Characterizations of the 'National Guardian' and the MDC are contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On February 7, 1964, the records at the

-3-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

James Arthur Baldwin

Department of State, Passport Office, Washington, D.C. reflected that JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN on July 29, 1963, submitted an application for renewal of passport number 2365237, which had been issued to him on August 4, 1960. This application indicated that on June 25, 1963, BALDWIN had received a cable-gram invitation to visit Cuba in connection with the 10th anniversary of the "26th of July Movement", and as a result of this invitation, the "New Yorker" magazine had requested BALDWIN to undertake a specific writing assignment in connection with such a trip to Cuba. Attached to BALDWIN's renewal application was a letter to the Passport Office, dated July 10, 1963, from Tubell, Tubell and Jones, Attorneys-at-Law, 165 Broadway, New York, New York, which advised they were attorneys for BALDWIN and which requested that BALDWIN be issued a special permit for travel to Cuba.

Also attached to the renewal application was a Passport Office memorandum, dated August 1, 1963, indicating that [redacted] of the law firm of Tubell, Tubell and Jones, had informed that BALDWIN was not going to Cuba at that time but was going to France. The memorandum further indicated that if BALDWIN decided to go to Cuba at a later date he would reapply for validation of his passport for such travel.

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A characterization of the July 26th Movement is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

A characterization of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

On April 16, 1964, NY T-5 made available a copy of the February-March, 1964 issue of "Rights" distributed by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC)

-4-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

James Arthur Baldwin

which contained portions of a speech given by BALDWIN at an ECLC Bill of Rights dinner held in December, 1963, in New York City.

"Freedomways"

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways", Volume 4 Number 2, self-described as "a quarterly review of the Negro freedom movement", published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, contains an article entitled, "What Price Freedom" by JAMES BALDWIN.

The New York School for Marxist Studies

A characterization of the New York School for Marxist Studies is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

On March 19, 1964, NY T-6 advised that at a forum sponsored by the New York School for Marxist Studies, held on March 17, 1964, at 853 Broadway, New York City, JOE NORTH, who spoke on the topic "Where Is American Literature Going?", remarked that there should be more writers like JAMES BALDWIN.

"The Worker" dated March 15, 1964, in its masthead identified JOSEPH NORTH as being a member of the Editorial Staff of that publication.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

-5-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

James Arthur Baldwin

The "National Guardian", dated July 17, 1965 page 7, contains an article captioned, "A magazine for peace: The 'Seeds of Liberation'".

This article states that "Liberation" magazine is one of the most important magazine in this country for those concerned with peace, civil rights and freedom. "Seeds of Liberation" is a compilation of 67 of the best articles that have appeared in "Liberation" during its nine-year history. Among the writers included in "Seeds of Liberation" was JAMES BALDWIN, who was the author of an article captioned, "The Artist's Struggle for Integrity."

On April 15, 1965, NY T-7 advised that in the masthead of the April, 1965, issue of "Liberation" magazine, JAMES BALDWIN is listed as one of the contributors to "Liberation".

On May 17, 1965, NY T-8 advised that a Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) class was held at the New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS). ~~SECRET~~

During this class, a committee speaker made his final lecture on "The Struggle for Negro Freedom in the United States." During this lecture, the speaker made references to JAMES BALDWIN and MARTIN LUTHER KING, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and stated that these two individuals were moving to the left in their viewpoints in connection with social and economic changes. ~~SECRET~~

On December 27, 1968, by use of a pretext, it was ascertained from [redacted] of JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN, Apartment B, 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York; that [redacted] is currently residing in London, England, the Chelsea Section.

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James Arthur Baldwin

Mrs. BALDWIN advised that she and her husband maintain a permanent residence of Apartment B, 137 West 71st Street, New York, New York; however, her husband is now in London while he completes work on his current book about MALCOLM X, deceased leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU).

A characterization of the OAAU, as well as the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI) and the Nation of Islam (NOI), is in the Appendix.

On 10/14/68, NY 2-10 indicated that in July, 1968, Negro author JAMES BALDWIN contributed \$285.00 to the Malcolm X organization of Afro-American Unity, formerly known as the Malcolm X Foundation.

The Malcolm X Foundation is a fund raising organization headed by HAKIM JAMAL. The principal purpose of the organization is to enshrine Malcolm X (See Appendix) in the minds of black people in America.

The following article appeared in the August 18, 1969 edition of "Milliyet" a daily newspaper published in Istanbul, Turkey,

~~"Yasar Kemal, Engin Cezzar, And James Baldwin Have Formed a Partnership."~~

"There is a Negro writer whose love for Turkey is as well-known as his fame on the world scale. He did not hesitate to frankly state the following on the Paris television: 'I cannot imagine a country in the world as beautiful as Turkey, a people as nice as the Turks, and another land where Negroes can live comfortably! The name of this writer, who celebrated his 45th birthday two weeks ago, is James Baldwin.'"

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James Arthur Baldwin

During the month of December, 1970, various New York confidential sources, familiar with New Left and Black Nationalist activities were contacted and all advised they were unable to furnish any information showing Baldwin to have been active over the past year in new left and black nationalist movements, and further that they believed he has spent most of the last year somewhere in Europe, possibly Turkey.

Description

The following is a physical description of the subject, as furnished by LY T-11 and records of Credit Bureau of Greater New York:

Name	JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	August 2, 1924
Place of Birth	New York, New York
Age	39
Height	Five feet, six inches
Weight	130
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Dark
Marital Status	Single
Occupation	Writer, journalist
Residence	Apartment 1-B 137 West 71st Street, New York City (permanent) 1601 Queens Road, Los Angeles, California (temporary)
Mother	BERDIS BALDWIN " "

-8-

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James Arthur Baldwin

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES
COMMITTEE, Formerly Known As
Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), "to reflect our determination to develop a vital civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The March, 1970 issue of "Rights," a publication of the NECLC lists the business address of the NECLC at 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York.

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James Arthur Baldwin

APPENDIX

1.
FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of the "New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned, "What Is Really Happening In Cuba", placed by the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times", edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between the Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year, there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

James Arthur Baldwin

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APPENDIX

2.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "The chief public relations instrument of the CASTRO network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected Presidential assassin, LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

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James Arthur Baldwin

1.

APPENDIX

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that a Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated (FAI), was filed on March 2, 1961.

A source advised on May 24, 1961, that during a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) held on May 24, 1961, it was stated that "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

A second source advised in May, 1970, that "Freedomways," the official publication of FAI, was set up by the CP, USA, in 1961 and that [redacted] of "Freedomways," which is located at 799 Broadway, New York, New York. [redacted] of JAMES JACKSON who is a member of the National Committee and Political Committee of the CP, USA.

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James Arthur Baldwin

APPENDIX

1.
LIBERATION COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA

[redacted] of the Liberation Committee for Africa, an organization which has been described in newspaper articles as being nationwide with the aim of helping "African freedom fighters" and promoting awareness of a common heritage for Afro-Americans and Africans.

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A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in March, 1961, that [redacted] was the guest speaker at a Philadelphia branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Public Forum held on March 4, 1961, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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James Arthur Baldwin

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1.

APPENDIX

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A source advised on February 16, 1962, that GERALD QUINN, a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) from New York, was sent to Cleveland, Ohio in October, 1961, by the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC) of New York to organize an IDC in Cleveland, as that QUINN, with the aid of TED and FRANCES DOSEAL, members of the WWP, and WILLIE MAE MALLORY, organized an MDC in Cleveland with headquarters at 1289 East 115th Street.

On May 29, 1963, the source related that the purpose of the IDC in Cleveland is to aid in the support of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in her fight against extradition to Monroe, North Carolina.

On August 31, 1961, two true bills of indictment were returned against WILLIE MAE MALLORY by a Grand Jury in Superior Court, Union County, Monroe, North Carolina, charging MALLORY with two counts of kidnapping of [redacted] and [redacted] on August 27, 1961.

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A second source on May 26, 1963, related that the headquarters of the IDC in Cleveland, is located at 10517 Superior Avenue, with CLARENCE SENIORS as Chairman.

A third source in November, 1962, related that CLARENCE SENIORS was then a member of the WWP.

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James Arthur Baldwin

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1.

APPENDIX

JULY 26 MOVEMENT

The July 26 Movement was the revolutionary organization founded and led by FIDEL CASTRO, current Prime Minister of Cuba. It was dissolved during 1962 when it was absorbed into the Integrated Revolutionary Organization in Cuba, along with the Communist Party of Cuba, and the other principal political parties.

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James Arthur Baldwin

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APPENDIX

1.

NATION OF ISLAM

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A source advised on January 12, 1970, the Nation of Islam (NOI), an organization for members of the black race only, had its origin in Detroit, Michigan, in the early 1930's. Headquarters is Muhammad's Temple Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, which affords direction to numerous affiliate branches, commonly referred to as Muhammad's Temples or Mosques, located throughout the United States. The leader is ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, self-styled "Messenger of Allah" and the only divinely appointed leader of the black race in the United States, who controls all policies and programs.

MUHAMMAD's teachings stress Allah (God) selected him to lead the so-called Negro out of slavery in North America through establishment of an independent black nation in the United States; the white man is the "devil" and open enemy of the black man; black and white races must be separated; the white man, his Government and religion will be destroyed by Allah through the forces of nature in the "War of Armageddon," a war between Allah and the "devil." MUHAMMAD's teachings are spread through weekly radio broadcasts throughout the United States and through "Muhammad Speaks," the official NOI organ which is published weekly in Chicago and distributed to affiliate Mosques for use in weekly sermons and for distribution to the public.

MUHAMMAD and other NOI members have refused to comply with Selective Service Laws stating that they respect laws of the United States provided they do not conflict with NOI laws. They do not believe the Government should force them to participate in wars when they have nothing to gain.

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James Arthur Baldwin

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APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The Committee on Un-American Activities, House report 3123, September 21, 1950, cites the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) as a Communist front which is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party.

A confidential source advised during April, 1969, that the President of the NLG stated at a NLG banquet held in New York City on April 12, 1969, that the NLG has organized young people to work in a radical movement which is seeking to destroy a corrupt, violent society.

A second source advised on April 17, 1969, that the President of the New York Chapter of the NLG spoke at above banquet stating that the purpose of the NLG is to advance the "social revolution" taking place in this country. In furtherance of this purpose, the NLG has established Student Guild Chapters and given counsel to draft resisters and military personnel seeking peace.

A third source furnished information on October 20, 1969, that the NLG is going through a change which is evidenced by dissension between the young and old members of the guild.

[redacted] Hanford and Henderson Corporation, 71 Murray Street, New York City, advised on May 20, 1970, that the NLG currently occupies the 9th floor at 1 Hudson Street, New York, New York, with a lease effective until April, 1974.

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James Arthur Baldwin

1.

APPENDIX

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NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE aka

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

California, a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Los Angeles, California, from 1946 to 1952, who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1949 to 1952, advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County CP as of September, 1952.

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A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA," (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and coordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

A sixth source advised that at an Executive Board meeting of NYCAHUAC held January 7, 1965, a letter from NCAHUAC was read which disclosed that NYCAHUAC is no longer connected in any way with the NCAHUAC.

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APPENDIX (CONTINUED)

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2. James Arthur Baldwin

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE aka (CONT'D)

On April 15, 1966, the sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC was dissolved on December 15, 1965. The sixth source stated that the NYCAHUAC had turned over all abolition work in the New York City area to the NCAHUAC who had established an organization in New York City known as the New York Friends of the NCAHUAC.

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APPENDIX

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1. James Arthur Baldwin

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST
STUDIES, INCORPORATED

In September, 1960, a source advised it was announced at a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), New York District (NYD), Staff, held September 16, 1960, that the People's School for Marxist Studies was founded in September, 1960, as the result of a decision of the CP, USA, NYD. Adult classes were scheduled to start, October 17, 1960.

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, October 16, 1960 issue, announced the opening of the New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) with general classes beginning on October 17, 1960, and SCOPE (Youth) Classes beginning, October 14, 1960. The address of the school is Room 1922, 853 Broadway, at 14th Street, New York, New York.

The records of Pierce, Mayer and Greer, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City, reflect that on August 29, 1960, HERBERT APTHEKER leased Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, for the period starting, October 1, 1960. The premises were to be occupied by a "People's School". On July 3, 1962, HERBERT APTHEKER signed a new lease for Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, to start on October 1, 1962, which reflects that the premises were to be used as an office for the NYSMS.

On May 5, 1965, the records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York County Court House, New York City, disclosed that Certificate of Incorporation Number 450745 of the NYSMS was filed with the Secretary of State, State of New York, on August 17, 1964, and the incorporator was VICTOR PERLO.

The Spring (April 14, 1967 - May 19, 1967) Term, of 1967 Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE states that the NYSMS "offers to young and old, workers and students, the opportunity to study the major issues and ideas of the world we live in as analyzed from a Marxist viewpoint." It is our belief that Marxism can provide answers for the problems and perspectives for social change in the United States.

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James Arthur Baldwin

APPENDIX

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2.

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST
STUDIES, INCORPORATED (CONT'D)

A second source advised on June 26, 1966, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City, on June 22-26, 1966.

The second source advised in early 1961, that it was not known at the headquarters of the CP, USA, whether VICTOR PERLO was still a member of the CP. Consequently, he was described as an "unorganized Communist".

The third source advised on April 17, 1968, that the NYSMS is no longer in operation. Source stated that the leadership of the CP, USA, is pleased with the progress of its Party sponsored schools and that the CP has no plans at the present time to reactivate the NYSMS.

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James Arthur Baldwin

APPENDIX

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1.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN
UNITY, INCORPORATED

On June 28, 1964, MALCOM X. LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOM X at this meeting indicated that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights", while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American Civil Rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes in education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

MALCOM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth, the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

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James Arthur Daldwin

APPENDIX

2.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN
UNITY, INCORPORATED (CONT'D)

On April 29, 1968, a second confidential source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is ELLA COLLINS, a half-sister of the late MALCOM X, who resides a great majority of the time in Boston, Massachusetts.

On April 28, 1968, this same source advised that the OAAU headquarters is still located at 224 West 139th Street, New York, New York. Meetings have not been held in several months and the organization appears to be breaking up and no longer functioning.

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APR 1967

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James Arthur Baldwin

1.
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE OF EDUCATIONAL FUNDS, INC.

"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An Amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 25, 1962, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, CP members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the CP on certain issues, particularly in the racial question, and through the years certain CP members in the New Orleans area have been assigned to work in the organization to further CP principles.

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James Arthur Baldwin

2.

On May 25, 1962, the source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOERROSTI, the Executive Director of the SCLC, to be a communist, if not an actual CP member, because he followed communist principles.

The source also advised on May 25, 1962, that many people who are officials and members of the SCLC, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

Another source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE WRIGHT, a CP functionary, stated at a meeting of the CP in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the CP is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCLC.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

James Arthur Baldwin

1.

APPENDIX

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1970, a source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

A characterization of the Workers World Party is set out separately.

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James Arthur Baldwin

1.

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY, and retreating from the fight for the World Socialist Revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery, individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union, and has as its goal, the building of a revolutionary party, with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing Capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, this source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1970, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the Peoples Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union, but at the same time has called for a peaceful solution to recent Sino-Soviet border disputes.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
January 21, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. BU file

NYfile 100-146553

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title James Arthur Baldwin

Character Racial Matters-
Black Nationalist

Reference is made to report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at New York. b6 b7C

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

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OPTION
MAY 19
GSA 1-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

Director, FBI (62-108763)

March 24, 1971

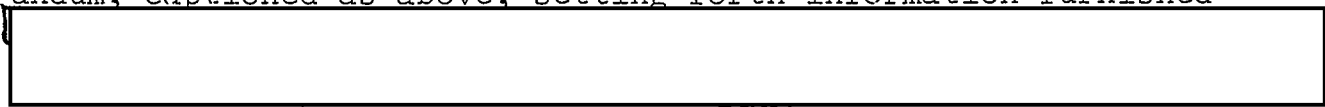
Legat, Paris (100-2660) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
RM - BN

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DATE:
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/19/2000
BY: 3967 SAH/8

Re: Paris airtel and letterhead memorandum, March 9, 1971,
captioned, "BLACK PANTHER PARTY - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS."

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned as above, setting forth information furnished



as second confidential source abroad. The letterhead is not classified inasmuch as data from the sources was unclassified.

In view of possible activity by BALDWIN on behalf of Black Panther Party, this matter is being followed with French sources and the Bureau and interested offices will be advised.

5/18/99
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 3967 SAH/8
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
CA97-5269
Classified by 6922cep/agg
Declassify on: OADR
2-20-90
29-30/5JHP

CC TO: USIA
REC'D: FEB 2 1973
AN BY: Ed ACH

- 4 - Bureau (Encs. 7)
 - (1 - New York)(100-146553)
 - (1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)
 - 2 - Paris
 - (1 - 157-26)(BPP)
- MGZ:CAK
(6)

AGENCY: CSE
REQ. REC'D: 4/7/73
REP'T FORW: 2/14/73
BY: [Signature]
CSC # 77-74.15553

REC-68

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 3967 SAH/8
ON: 1/19/2000
AGENCY: STATE DEPT. SERV.
HOW FORW: R/S
DATE FORW: 4-1-71
BY: PEN/wel

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by routing slip for
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4-1-71
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 24, 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

On February 5, 1971, a confidential source [abroad], advised that James Arthur Baldwin, the well-known American negro author, born February 8, 1924, at New York City, arrived at Orly Airport, Paris, on January 25, 1971, enroute from Amsterdam. Source described Baldwin as a former member of the Bertrand Russell War Crimes Tribunal and a known advocate of Black Power movements in the United States. (S)U

On February 23, 1971, a second confidential source [abroad] advised Baldwin, subsequent to his arrival in Paris on January 25, 1971, resided temporarily with [redacted]

[redacted] This source noted that Baldwin spent a considerable amount of time in the southern part of France during this visit for health reasons. (S)U

The second source indicated that [Baldwin, in spite of the vitriolic and violence-prone statements contained in his book, "The Fire Next Time," is apparently more moderate in his attitude, which is possibly attributable to an improved financial situation. Source described Baldwin as a militant whose revolutionary zeal has lessened considerably and who is presently far removed from the mainstream of Black Panther Party and other Black Power organizations activity. Source indicated there is no indication Baldwin has been actively engaged in Black Power activities during his recent trip to France.] (S)U

On March 10, 1971, the first confidential source [abroad] advised that Baldwin arrived at Orly Airport on March 3, 1971, enroute from Amsterdam. (S)U

~~Classified by 69728EP/SP
Declassify on: OADR 2-20-90
89-3016 JHP~~

~~Classified by SP3 BJT/SP
Declassify on OADR
5/22/89~~

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.

5/18/99
CLASSIFIED BY CA97-5269
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (6)
CA97-5269 para 293 declass per EC dated 5/22/2000

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/14/2000 CA97-5269 (89-3016 RMA)
AUC39677 SAH/8

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC39677 SAH/8
ON 7/19/2000 CA97-5269 (89-3016 RMA)
per EC's dated 5/22/2000 & 6/2/2000
(see 190-66167-24126)

82

b6
b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763)

DATE: 6-16-71

FROM : *Ruplan*
LEGAT, PARIS (100-2660)(RUC)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
RM - BN

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

Remylet 4-23-71 captioned "Black Panther Party (BPP),
International Relations, mylet and LHM-3724-71" captioned as
above.

No information has been received from Paris sources
which would indicate current involvement or activity by subject
in connection with the BPP or other Black Power organizations
in France. As noted in referenced letter dated 4-23-71, the
"International Herald Tribune" issue of 4-20-71 reported
BALDWIN had participated in a rally held in London on 4-18-71
on behalf of ANGELA DAVIS.

Paris sources have advised previously that BALDWIN
is currently far less militant than in the past and apparently
is considerably removed from the mainstream of Black Power
activities. Sources indicated BALDWIN's poor health and consider-
able prosperity may have contributed to his withdrawal from
these activities. *(S) u*

Sources are aware of our continuing interest in
the activities of subject and will furnish any information
developed upon receipt. All logical investigation at this
time has been completed and captioned matter is being RUCed.

- 4 - Bureau
 - (1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)
 - (1 - New York, 100-146553)
 - 1 - Paris
- MGZ:jmw
(5)

~~Classified by *DPB/SJ/68*
Declassify on: *DATE 5/22/89*~~

62-108763-83

~~Classified by *6972/RUC/afp*
Declassify on: *OADR 8-20-90*~~
89-3016 JHS-105

*1 card to NYC per
info. 6/24/71
RSG/dkg*

~~SECRET~~

61 JUL 6 1971

~~DECLASSIFIED BY *AUC3967/SAH/...*
DATE *5/18/99*~~
CA97-5269

100

James Baldwin: 'for you, sister Angela'

SAN FRANCISCO—Black author James Baldwin, in an open letter to his "dear sister," Angela Davis, has pledged himself to "fight for your life as though it were our own—which it is."

Baldwin has lived the last few years in Europe. His letter was first published Dec. 26 in the British Manchester Guardian weekly. It has been published in full in a recent issue of the New York Review of Books. It is expected the letter will have a major impact on the black community.

In the letter, Baldwin sees Davis, Huey Newton, George and Jonathan Jackson as representing "a whole new generation of people" who are the hope of the struggle of both black and white against "a carnivorous economy." Yet Baldwin despairs of "white Amer-

ica" ever awakening from their racist delusions.

Baldwin struck one of several notes of despair in his letter as he said that "One might have hoped that, by this hour, the very sight of chains on black flesh, or the very sight of chains, would be so intolerable a sight for the American people, and so unbearable a memory, that they would themselves spontaneously rise up and strike off the manacles."

"But no," he says, "they appear to glory in their chains, now, more than ever, they appear to measure their safety in chains and corpses."

As an example of this Baldwin cites Newsweek magazine putting Davis on its cover, an attempt to "drown (her) in a sea of crocodile tears."

He acknowledged the tremendous change in young black peo-

ple when he says, "a whole new generation of people have assessed and absorbed their history, and, in that tremendous action have freed themselves of it and will never be victims again."

To Davis he says, "You — for example — do not appear to be your father's daughter in the same way that I am my father's son. At bottom, my father's expectations and mine were the same, the expectations of his generations and mine were the same; and neither the immense difference in our ages nor the move from the South to the North could alter these expectations or make our lives more viable."

"The American triumph — in which the American tragedy has always been implicit — was to make black people despise themselves," Baldwin charges.

The new black consciousness is countering this, he emphasizes.

"Only a handful of the millions of people in this vast place," Baldwin writes, "are aware that the fate intended for you, sister Angela, and for George Jackson, and for the numberless prisoners in our concentration camps — for that is what they are — is a fate which is about to engulf them too."

He warns that "white lives, for the forces which rule in this country, are no more sacred than black ones, as many and many a student is discovering, and as the white American corpses in Vitenam prove."

"We know that we, the blacks, and not only we the blacks, have been, and are the victims of a system whose only fuel is greed, whose only god is profit," he said.

"We know that the fruits of

this system have been ignorance, despair and death," Baldwin said, "and we know that the system is doomed because the world can no longer afford it — if, indeed, it ever could have."

The revolution in black consciousness, "means the beginning of the end of America," Baldwin says. "Some of us, white and black, know how great a price has already been paid to bring into existence a new consciousness, a new people, an unprecedented nation. If we know, and do nothing, we are worse than the murderers hired in our name."

Baldwin emphasizes we must "render impassable with our bodies the corridor to the gas chamber." To Angela he says: "If they take you in the morning, they will be coming for us that night."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-12-89 BY 00281510/ab

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan, C.D. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

The Washington Post

Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star (Washington)

The Sunday Star (Washington)

Daily News (New York)

Sunday News (New York)

New York Post

The New York Times

The Daily World

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World *PH&S*

Date

1/4/71

62-11871-11
NOTED
170 FEB 23 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 62-108763

DATE: 4/18/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
EM

OK for about IV
ERS
Ger/TOR
Card 5/2/72

Re: _____

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

Name			
Aliases		<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien	Tab <input type="checkbox"/> Category I <input type="checkbox"/> Category II <input type="checkbox"/> Category III <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category IV
<input type="checkbox"/> AWC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNIST	<input type="checkbox"/> NL	<input type="checkbox"/> PLP
<input type="checkbox"/> BNT	<input type="checkbox"/> JFG	<input type="checkbox"/> NOI	<input type="checkbox"/> PPA
<input type="checkbox"/> BPP	<input type="checkbox"/> MIN	<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (Specify) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> PRN	<input type="checkbox"/> SNC	<input type="checkbox"/> SWP	
<input type="checkbox"/> SDS	<input type="checkbox"/> SPL	<input type="checkbox"/> WWP	
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any.		Residence Address	
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/22/89 BY [signature] REC-19</p>		<p>62-108763-84</p>	
Key Facility Data			
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility	

② - Bureau (RM)
① - New York

LEB:bah

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO

60 JUN 8 1972

15 APR 24 1972 MK/DKL

RESEARCH SECTION
EXT. INFO SEC.

NY 100-146553

The following is a brief summary of the subversive activity of the subject and it is believed that it qualifies subject for Category III of the ADEX.

BALDWIN, well known American Negro Author, although formerly an advocate of Black Power Movements in the US, he has not been over the past year been engaged in black extremist activities.

The next report or LHM may be expected at the Bureau, 4/30/73; current report being submitted, 4/30/72.

ADDENDUM:

Baldwin, a well-known Negro author, has been connected with several Communist Party front groups. He has lent his name to subversive causes and is an advocate of the black power movement in the United States. It is believed the subject, due to his position as an author, is likely to furnish aid or other assistance to revolutionary elements because of his sympathy and/or ideology. Accordingly, he is being placed in Category IV of the ADEX rather than III as recommended by the New York Office.

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

September 17, 1971

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
(Miss Alta Butler)
- 1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
- 1 - Mr. L. G. Brockman

MR. E. S. MILLER

MR. G. C. MOORE

BOOK REVIEW

"A RAP ON RACE," BY
MARGARET MEAD AND JAMES BALDWIN

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by J. B. Lippincott Company. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Synopsis:

"A Rap On Race" represents a tape-recorded dialogue between Margaret Mead, renowned anthropologist and author, and James Baldwin, well-known Negro author. Each expressed views concerning various issues such as their early childhood, slavery, Christianity, New Guinea, South Africa, Israel, Women's Lib, Huey Newton, the English language and the black bourgeois. Both Mead and Baldwin agreed they had to be clearheaded as possible about all human beings. Baldwin believes our society is on edge of absolute chaos.

Details:

Review of Bureau Files:

Margaret Mead, born 12/16/01 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is Curator Emeritus of Ethnology at the American Museum of National History in New York City. She is a renowned anthropologist and author.

When Mead was being considered for employment as an anthropologist by the United States Public Health Service, an investigation during 1948 under the Loyalty of Government Employees Program revealed she had been affiliated with several communist front organizations. Later when she was an applicant with the World Health Organization, investigation under the Loyalty of Employees of the United Nations disclosed Mead reportedly was a close associate of several individuals who were known members of communist front groups.

- 1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File)
- ① - 62-108763 (James Baldwin)
- 1 - 100-386818 (Margaret Mead)

LGB:clw
(10)

F45

58 OCT 8 - 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/22/88 BY [signature]

62-46855-11

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-108763-

NOT RECORDED

176 OCT 4 1971

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

RE: BOOK REVIEW, "A RAP ON RACE," BY MARGARET MEAD AND
JAMES BALDWIN

When being considered for employment as a consultant with the Department of State in 1963, Mead indicated she had participated in various events which she later found to be communist controlled and that she had contact with individuals who were later publicly declared to be communists or members of communist front organizations.

James Arthur Baldwin, a well-known American Negro author, born 8/2/24 at New York City, has been connected with several Communist Party front organizations. He has lent his name to subversive causes and is an advocate of the black power movement in the United States. He has been critical of the Director. Baldwin is included on the Security Index.

Book Review:

This book represents a dialogue between Margaret Mead and James Baldwin, which was entirely tape-recorded in 1970. Each author relates views concerning issues such as their early childhood, slavery, Christianity, New Guinea, South Africa, Israel, Women's Lib, Huey Newton of the Black Panther Party, the English language and the black bourgeois. Baldwin is of opinion no one assumes any responsibility in our country and that our society is on the edge of absolute chaos. Both Mead and Baldwin agreed they had to be clearheaded as possible about all human beings. At times Mead and Baldwin showed anger as he was accused of mouthing anti-Semitic nonsense and Baldwin accused Mead of being one of his victimizers since she is white. Mead indicated she could not possibly be a racist because of her impeccable upbringing. Baldwin related that he could not be an anti-Semite since one of his best friends is Jewish.

Mention of the FBI:

On page 154 in discussing ethnic identification in the United States, Mead asked, "What about the Italians who are picketing the FBI as being unfair to Italians because they are persecuting the Mafia?" Baldwin had no comment.

Mead undoubtedly is referring to picketing of our New York Office on a number of occasions within the past several years by an Italian-American group led by Joseph A. Colombo, Sr.

ACTION: For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI (62-108763)

FROM : SAC, *[Signature]* NEW YORK (100-146553)(C)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
EM

DATE: 4/24/72

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

REFERENCE:

5/4/99
CLASSIFIED BY AUC39677SAH/BJ
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1)
CA97-5269

This letter is submitted in lieu of a report inasmuch as no pertinent data has been developed since date of referenced communication. FD-305 enclosed.

RESIDENCE:
EMPLOYMENT:

Subject's employment residence remains the same.
Source:
NYC, NY.
 Subject's employment residence has changed to:

b6
b7C
b7D

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/14/2000 CA97-5269 (89-3016 KMLU)
AUC 39677 SAH/BJ Source:

ACTIVITY:

The following security informants and established sources were contacted on the indicated dates and were unable to furnish any pertinent information regarding subject:

Informant

Date Contacted

4/10/72
4/12/72
4/11/72
4/17/72
4/12/72
4/14/72

Established Source

Date Contacted

4/17/72

NYCPD

~~Classified by [Signature]
Declassify on: OADR 5-22-87~~

EX-100

REC-42

62-108763-85

~~Classified by [Signature]
Declassify on: OADR 2-20-90
89-3016 JNR~~

4 APR 27 1972

~~EXT. INFO SEC.~~

Enc. 1

- 1 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

LEB:eps
51 MA(7)4 1972

NY 100-146553

- 1. Subject's name is included in the ADEX.
- 2. The data appearing on the ADEX Card are current.
- 3. Changes on the ADEX Card are necessary and Form FD-122 submitted to the Bureau.
- 4. A suitable photograph is is not available.
Date photograph was taken 1963
- 5. Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
- 6. This report is classified _____ because (state reason)

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

Subject is a well-known Negro author and it is almost certain that he would use such an attempt to embarrass the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-22-89 BY [signature]

- 8. This case no longer meets the ADEX criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation.
- 9. This case has been reevaluated in the light of the ADEX criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)
of subject's past outspoken stand in the civil rights issue, and his prominence as an author, subject could again in time of national emergency be dangerous to the national defense interests.

- 10. Subject's ADEX card is tabbed Category I II III IV
- Subject's activities warrant such tabbing because (state reasons)

NY and French confidential sources have reported no black extremist activity on subject's part in over a year.

- 11. Security Flash Notice (FD-165) to Identification Division:
 Submitted _____ (date) Placed Yes No

- 12. Subject is Extremist in Category I of ADEX and Stop Notice has been placed with NCIC.

ENCLOSURE

62-108763-85

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-108763) DATE: 8/22/72

FROM : *[Signature]* LEGAT, PARIS (100-2660)(RUC)

SUBJECT: *[Signature]* JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
RM - BN

~~REC-61~~

Enclosed is a copy of L'Express Magazine, a French weekly news magazine, dated 8/21-27/72, containing an interview with JAMES BALDWIN beginning on Page 68. In the event this is considered of sufficient interest the Bureau may wish to translate the article for information purposes.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. - ~~ENCLOSURE~~)
- (1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)
- 1 - Paris
- NWP/jmd
- (4)

ENC. BEHIND FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
ST. 100-512289 BY 2038 DTJ/afp
DATE 5/22/81 292325

REC-61

62-108763-87

10-6
AUG 31 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

EXT. INT. SEC.

T-94236
MMG/pwr
9/1/72

OCT 12 1972





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
September 13, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. BUfile 62-108763 ✓
NYfile 100-146553

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN ✓

REFERENCE: MEMORANDUM 5/26/67 ✓

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

Residence: Apartment B
137 West 71st Street
New York, New York

Employment:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/22/89 BY 2098 BJS/ASD
2092325

NY routing slip dated 3/25/74
advised file reviewed and subject does
not meet ADEX criteria, SAC Memo 21-72.
RMR
(Initials)

62-108763-

FD-122 DETACHED. ✓

NOT RECORDED

8 SEP 15 1967

Copy to SS
by routing slip for
 info action
date 9/20/67
2/mc/mob

SUBVOC CONTROL
[Handwritten Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
FROM : *[Handwritten initials]* DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 7/18/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
(BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 5/12/72 and 7/14/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of
"Black America and World Revolution" by Claude M. Lightfoot.
"No Name in the Street" by James Baldwin.

4/5

62-46855-1063

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *5/22/88* BY *20851 JPB*

62-108763-

NOT RECORDED
JUL 27 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN

*2 Encls. carded by
and filed in
Bureau Library.
7-20-72 AUB.*

JUL 20 1972

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

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

60 JUL 28 1972
ENCLOSURE



5010-108

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

7/14/72

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "No Name in the Street" by James Baldwin. Dial Press; 1972; \$5.95
2. "Black Religion and Black Radicalism" by Gayraud S. Wilmore. Doubleday; 8-18-72; \$7.95

- 1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (route through for review) (Moore)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:cjt/sra
(6)

NOTE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/22/89 BY 20825JK

Books requested by Inspector G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

62-108763-
NOT RECORDED

185 JUL 18 1972

MAILED 9
JUL 13 1972
FBI

~~19 JUL 14 1972~~

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

F390
62 JUL 21 1972

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-1062

TJS
EWS
AMB