5/31/62

b2-1
b7D-1

BALDWIN, JAMES 12/61 [redacted]

[redacted] (1962)

(1961)

b7C-4

BALDWIN, JAMES [redacted]

[redacted]

-38p2
-54-5
-120p3
-205p3

BALDWIN, JAMES 11/61 LIBRARY
AUTHOR of "Go Tell it to the Mountains"

THE WORKER, 10/1/61 p. 12 col. 5

BALDWIN, JAMES 7/61 LIBRARY

THE NEW AMERICA 7/28/61 p. 3 col. 1
Author

BALDWIN, JAMES 7/8/61 97-1792-1580 p46

Horatio St., NYC

b2-1

[redacted] made available names and addresses maintained on addressograph plates at the office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, NY, on 5/20 & 5/21, 1961

97-2120-502p4

BALDWIN, JAMES 6/61 LIBRARY

THE WORKER, 6/11/61 p. 10 col. 5
Author

67c-4

BALDWIN, JAMES [redacted]

Report from Philadelphia 2/17/44

BALDWIN, JAMES 2/63 100-0-138225 p2

FOR SUM[illegible] SEE ABOVE SERIAL

BALDWIN, JAMES 12/61 100-146359-217-P2

BALDWIN, JAMES 7/61 100-145148-1 p2

BALDWIN, JAMES 10/61 100-3906-302 P17

BALDWIN, JAMES 2/63 LIBRARY

NEW AMERICA 2/6/63 p. 8 col. 3

4 c

BALDWIN, JAMES 2/63 LIBRARY

THE MILITANT, 1/21/63 p. 2 col. 1

BALDWIN, JAMES 2/63 LIBRARY

THE WORKER, 2/10/63 p. 12 col. 5

BALDWIN, JAMES 4/61 LIBRARY
Writer

NATIONAL GUARDIAN, 4/17/61 p. 4 col. 1
" " 9/25/61 p.5

FD-350 (4-3-62)

6/5 6-18

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

100-0-138225 pg 2 (other names)
foreman of grip on abv. pers. mentioned
per also pers.

James Baldwin Rejects Despair Despite Race 'Drift and Danger'

By M. S. HANDLER

James Baldwin sees hope for racial peace in the United States despite a rising tide of violence in both North and South.

In an interview, the Negro author, who has been crusading for the immediate extension of equal rights to all, warned of the possibility of more racial clashes.

"The Birminghams cannot be stopped," he said. "They can happen in New York and elsewhere in the country. There is drift and danger today."

But Mr. Baldwin refused to despair.

"Despair is a sin," he said. "I believe that. It is easy to be bleak about the human race, but there are people who have proved to me that we can be better than we are."

The conversation with Mr. Baldwin took place in his 2½-room apartment in Greenwich Village, a dismal setting for a man depicted by Edmund Wilson as one of the great creative artists of this country.

The apartment is on the second floor of a small renovated brick building in a street populated by Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

His work room is furnished with a typewriter, a desk, a chair and bookshelves. In a combination living room-bedroom a bed without headboards lies flat on the floor. A few stuffed chairs, a bookcase, re-

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

1 NEW YORK TIMES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-22-78 BY SP2 STP

Date: 6/3/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: M.S. HANDLER
Editor: JOHN B. OAKES
Title: RACIAL SITUATIONS

Character:
or
Classification: BU 100-386400
Submitting Office: NYO

100-146553
SEARCHED 30 INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 3 1963
FBI — NEW YORK

James Arthur Baldwin
RACES
List of Refs.

100-146553-7

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

An Exile No Longer

James Arthur Baldwin

JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN once lived a nightmare. It was the nightmare of the sensitive Negro artist and intellectual immured within the invisible walls of Harlem's black ghetto.

"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.

Man in the News

"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."

Mr. Baldwin's release from the nightmare that hounded him from America was abrupt. One evening he took a Norwegian girl to a party given by white American writers. The writers ridiculed Mr. Baldwin's story, and he flew into a rage.

Leaving the party, the Norwegian girl asked Mr. Baldwin why he had lost his head. He gave a fumbling reply. The girl asked:

"Why do you hate your friends? Is it because they are white?"

As If a Veil Fell

Mr. Baldwin says it was as if a veil had fallen from his eyes. "At that moment something ended for me. I have never forgotten it."

James Baldwin was born Aug. 2, 1924 in Harlem. His father, an occasional factory worker and fanatical lay preacher, had been born in New Orleans. His mother, a gentle stoical woman who was to bear nine children—four boys and five girls—was born in Maryland.

Lottike Weissman

Nightmare ended in Paris

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

19 NEW YORK TIMES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-22-89 BY [illegible]

Date: 6/3/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author:
Editor: JOHN B. OAKES
Title: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

Character: INFO CON
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

100-146533-18

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 5 1963
FBI — NEW YORK

ord player, piles of records, a rolling table, lamps and a worn carpet complete the furnishings.

A window faces a dreary air shaft, but no outside light penetrates the room. Electric lights must be on almost constantly.

As he spoke, Mr. Baldwin moved barefooted in khaki trousers from the bed-couch to floor and back, seeking a comfortable position. Occasionally he fidgeted with the open collar of his sports shirt.

The policy of "deals" to buy Negro contentment is finished, he said, because the white power structure has nothing left to offer the Negro in exchange for continued quiescence.

And the time for deals has also passed, he said, because:

"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."

Because of this, perhaps, he is convinced there is an imminent possibility of violence here and in other Northern cities.

"Such violence can only be repressed by force and the concentration camp enclosed by wire. The Negroes in the North already live in concentration camps without wire fences. The Negro cannot surrender.

"Perhaps violence won't occur, but only the moral state of the country can prevent it when the chips are down."

But he refused to condemn others, saying:

"When you are writing a character portrait of a man who commits murder you can only do it successfully if you know how to accept his crime and forgive him. You cannot condemn him. You must understand what compelled him to commit his crime.

"I hope there is something in all people that makes them realize they are men and women, although they are doing everything to deny it."

Not a Churchgoer

It was suggested to Mr. Baldwin that he was expressing a religious sentiment, although he is said to have abandoned Christianity.

"To put it briefly," he replied, "every artist is fundamentally religious." "But I haven't been in church for twenty years. Nevertheless when Blake talks about the New Jerusalem, I believe.

"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."

Mr. Baldwin is distressed by literature in America today and attributes its sterility to a flight from the realities of contemporary life.

"Writers are running away from social commitments. In some strange way I don't understand they seem to have the idea that one can be an artist and be safe, too. This is the American idea of success," he said.

He declared that he had been misunderstood when he said in a recent television broadcast that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was at the end of his rope. He said he meant that events were moving too fast for one man to control.

The author reiterated that he could not accept the Black Muslim political ideology based on black supremacy, but he thought that the Muslims were the only grass roots Negro movement in the United States.

The family, Mr. Baldwin says, lived on relief much of the time and scrounged stale bread and other foodstuffs. The father, a ranting demagogue, revolted his children. James, the oldest, had to stand between the father and the mother. He learned to dislike his father to adore his mother, who managed to keep her nine children together against all odds.

"Mother is a very impressive person," says the slender gnome-like author. His soft voice has an almost mesmeric effect and his face is so expressive, it, too, seems to speak.

"She is inscrutable. How she managed to protect her children is a mystery. None of us has been in prison. None has been on the needle."

James was graduated from De Witt Clinton High School in 1942. His five sisters finished, too, but his brothers did not. In 1943 the father, who, Mr. Baldwin said, had only preached the Christianity his mother had lived, died. As the oldest child, James went to work in factories to help support the family, but he soon grew desperate.

"I made up my mind to become a writer because it was the only thing left for me to do. It was a long shot. My mother was terrified because she was fearful of what defeat would do to me. She was afraid I would be consumed by hatred, a soul-destroying emotion.

"Mother had taught us not to hate anyone and fought to prevent father's hatred of the white man from infecting us. She did not discourage me from trying to become a writer. She only said. It is not a small thing."

The fears of his mother were confirmed. The future author, unable to contain his hatred of white American civilization, took the road of exile to Paris and for nine years lived an impoverished existence with African students. His tortured life was only occasionally relieved by the friendship of Americans and Europeans who helped him.

Friend of Richard Wright

In Paris Mr. Baldwin came to know the late Richard Wright, the well-known Negro writer who had abandoned America. Mr. Wright briefly was Mr. Baldwin's only literary mentor, but the friendship foundered on angry recriminations and ended in bitterness.

Although he had been released from his nightmare of hatred for whites, Mr. Baldwin was still embittered when he decided to return to the United States in 1957. He returned, he said, because he did not wish to follow the example of Richard Wright, who lived in limbo.

Mr. Baldwin has never married.

Much of his career has been financed by fellowships and foundation grants. His first professional publication was a book review in The Nation in 1946. Since then his articles and stories have appeared in many periodicals.

His first book was "Go Tell It on the Mountain," published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1956. Two essays in The New Yorker and the other in Liberation magazine, which created a stir because of their articulateness on the racial situation, were published this year in a book, "The Fire Next Time."

Though still embittered, Mr. Baldwin says he can hate no longer:

"It is too expensive and too futile to hate. It is like poisoning yourself. People are what they are. All you can do is to try and do something with yourself. I don't hate anyone. I have been there. You never can return really."

In a moving moment, Mr. Baldwin, the prose-poet who today articulates the despair and the asperations of the Negro people, said:

"I couldn't let the French use me as a stick to beat the Americans."

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SAC, NEW YORK (100-79303)

SA [redacted] b6/b7c

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Staten Island Chapter
Information Concerning

On 6/3/63, [redacted] advised that the regular meeting of the Staten Island Chapter of C.O.R.E., to be held at the Markham Homes Community Center on the evening of 6/4/63, will be open to the public. The informant stated that the chapter will sponsor a forum on this night regarding the views of author JAMES BALDWIN, who appeared at a C.O.R.E. sponsored rally on Staten Island on the evening of 5/28/63.

The informant advised that C.O.R.E. had been receiving some objections from persons who attended the rally, claiming that BALDWIN was caustic and uncompromising in stating his views on integration. [redacted] advised that C.O.R.E. was having the public forum in order to analyze the views presented by BALDWIN.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 6972 ccp/ap
ON 2-15-95

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 5-22-89

1 - [redacted] (Inv) 421
1 - 157- (JAMES BALDWIN) 412
VJS:

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 5 1963
FBI — NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York b6/b7C DATE: 5/29/63

FROM : SA [redacted] 412

SUBJECT: James Baldwin - Speaking at public forum Wagner College Staten Island, NY 5/29/63 re: Racial Matters

On 5/28/63 [redacted] former PSI b7C/b6 [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that James Baldwin the negro author was going to speak at Wagner College in Staten Island on 5/29/63 at 8 PM with another negro FNU PATT in support of the negroes in Birmingham Alabama.

b6 [redacted] advised that there possibly may be some picketing at the college protesting Baldwins appearance.

This information was furnished to BSS, NYCPD on 5/28/63 by SA [redacted] and [redacted]

Indices search James Baldwin b6/b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-22-89 BY SP8 DJJ

100-146553-10

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]
12 1963
FBI - NEW YORK

100-146553
100-131225
412

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York, New York

New York 100-79303 May 30, 1963 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

Re: Rally Sponsored by Congress of Racial Equality, Staten Island, May 28, 1963
Information Concerning

On May 29, 1963, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a rally sponsored by the Staten Island group of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), was held at Wagner College, Grimes Hill, Staten Island, New York, at 8:00 PM, on Tuesday, May 28, 1963. Admission was $1.00 and a collection was taken up during the rally. A total of $1400.00 was collected. Between 850 to 900 people attended. U

The guest speaker was James Baldwin, a Negro writer, and folk singer, Leon Bibb provided entertainment. The affair lasted about three hours. U

Proceeds from the sale of tickets was to be given to CORE in Birmingham for help in paying attorneys' fees, and aiding the integration movement. (U)

Baldwin spoke for about 20 minutes and said he was speaking as an individual Negro rather than as a spokesman for the Negro. Baldwin gave a brief outline of his boyhood in the South. The theme of his talk was that integration in the South is the white man's problem and not the Negro's. He said it was not a southern problem, but a national problem. He was not interested in compromises for the Negro, stating compromising was a way of evading responsibility. U

100-146553-11

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

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.

8 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-[redacted]) b6
1 - New York [redacted] (421) (U) b2-1
1 - New York (~~157-New~~) (JAMES BALDWIN) (412)
1 - New York (100-79303) (CORE) (412)

DJQ:mab
(13)
1 - Supv. #412

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

60

CONFIDENTIAL

Rally Sponsored by Congress of Racial Equality, Staten Island, May 23, 1963

During a question and answer period, Baldwin was asked about his recent meeting with Attorney General Robert Kennedy. In answer to which he more or less passed over this meeting and stated merely that he had spoken with the Attorney General and he thought the Attorney General "was beginning to listen". U

There were no picketing or demonstrations at the rally. U

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on two separate occasions in 1954, that [redacted] who was a member of the Executive Board of Peoples Artists, Incorporated, to his knowledge was a member of the Communist Party as of the Fall of 1953, and as of March and August, 1954. Although the source could not furnish specific proof of actual membership in the Communist Party, he advised that [redacted] b6 b6

CONFIDENTIAL

5/30/63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

PLAIN

AIRTEL CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-1 on 5-10-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, 11-1-42.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-30-83

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-79303)

SUBJECT: RALLY SPONSORED BY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, STATEN ISLAND, 5/28/63
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning captioned matter. U

The source who furnished the information on 5/29/63, is [redacted] b2-1

The second source is former [redacted] U

This memo is classified "Confidential" since information furnished by the sources could reasonably result in the identification of these sources and thus, impair their future effectiveness, such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense. U

Classified by [redacted] 5-22-89
Declassify on: OADR

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
1 - New York (100-[redacted]) b6
1 - New York [redacted] (421) U b2-1
1 - New York (100-[redacted] JAMES BALDWIN) (412)
1 - New York (100-79303) (CORE) (412)

DJQ:mab
(8)

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDV/GLM/TK
ON 6/28/93
291,829

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 15.90
99-0016 SHP

100-146553-12

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

6/17/63

SAC, NEW YORK (100-79303)

SA [redacted] (421)

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC39677SAH/sr ON 3/8/99 CA97-5269

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Identity of Source	(S) [redacted]
Description of info	CORE Rally, Staten Island, N.Y.
Date Received	6/4/63
Original Located	(S) [redacted]

A copy of informant's report follows:

1 - New York [redacted] (INV.) (421) (S)
1 - New York 100- [redacted]
1 - New York 100- (JAMES BALDWIN) (412)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] 421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] 421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100-79303 (41) (S)

VJS:poc
(12)

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
JUNE 17, 1963
FBI - NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

100-146553-13

On Tuesday evening, May 28, 1963, the Staten Island Chapter, Congress Of Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.) sponsored a rally at the Wagner College gymnasium, Grymes Hill, Staten Island. The rally got under way shortly after 8:00 p.m.

The principal speaker for the rally was JAMES BALDWIN, author, and entertainment was given by LEON BIBB. EDITH OVERTON, Chairman of the Staten Island Chapter of C.O.RE., was the person who obtained BALDWIN and BIBB for the rally. CLARENCE OVERTON was master of ceremonies.

Admission tickets were $1.00. There was an advanced ticket sale and also admission at the door. Donations were also collected at the rally. The combined collection was about $1300.00, although contributions and donations are still arriving in the mail. There were close to 1,000 persons present at the rally.

Some of those observed in attendance were [redacted] b6
[redacted] who has now joined C.O.R.E. Also, [redacted] and [redacted] was also present.

[redacted]

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Baldwin's Message: 'Don't Hate Anyone'

Negro Author Returns to His Old School for Alumni Award

World-famous author James Baldwin made a sentimental journey yesterday back to the days 25 years ago when he was just an undersized adolescent who had a way with words.

He came home to JHS 139 in the heart of Harlem to receive a plaque as the school's Alumnus of the Year. Baldwin was visibly moved at seeing many of his old teachers again after a quarter of a century away from the school.

Many expected Baldwin to deliver a fiery speech on Negro rights, as he has often done elsewhere. Instead, he offered fatherly advise to the youngsters sitting in the school auditorium.

Speaking of the present crisis in the Negro's struggle for equal rights, he said: "Remember when things get tough and ugly not to confuse power with morality. There is no moral value to either a black skin or a white skin.

"If someone wants you to substitute your real past for an invented one, don't listen to them. It is important for you to be proud that your ancestors stood on the auction block. From the block to full equality is a journey no other people have ever taken.

"When you have a child, raise him not to hate anybody. What one seeks is not revenge. Revenge doesn't work. I know, I've tasted it."

The teachers and the youngsters gave the novelist and essayist a thunderous ovation. Baldwin was introduced by Lionel McMurren, once a classmate of Baldwin's at JHS 139, now on the faculty there.

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

26 N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM AND THE SUN

Date: 6/21/63
Edition: METRO
Author:
Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS
Title: RACIAL SITUATIONS

Character:
or
Classification: BU 100-386400
Submitting Office: NYO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-22-80 BY 2338 SIS/pap

100-146533-14

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 21 1963
FBI — NEW YORK

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BALDWIN HONORED BY HARLEM SCHOOL

James Baldwin, the Negro writer on racial problems, returned yesterday to the Harlem high school from which he graduated in 1938 and told the students that the color of a man's skin had no bearing on moral issues.

"Color is not important," Mr. Baldwin said. "Color doesn't matter. Color is a political reality which certain politicians use. There is no moral value to black or white skin."

The school, Frederick Douglass Junior High, is an all-boy institution of which 99 per cent of the pupils are Negroes. About 500 were in the audience.

In advising the students to disregard color as a moral issue, he said: "If you think otherwise, you would have to raise your children to hate white people. We're not trying to do that. We're trying to make this world a more human place to live in."

He also told the students they should never deny their heritage as descendants of slaves. He described the Negro movement from Africa and its rise from slavery as "a journey no other people took and survived."

During the ceremonies, Mr. Baldwin was awarded a plaque for being the alumnus of the year. Calvin Alston, a 16-year-old Negro who intends to be a doctor, made the presentation.

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

12 NEW YORK TIMES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-22-89 BY [illegible]

Date: 6/21/63
Edition: LATE CITY
Author:
Editor: JOHN B. OAKES
Title: RACIAL SITUATIONS

Character:
or
Classification: BU 100-3[illegible]CO
Submitting Office: NYC

100-146553-15

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 2 1963
FBI — NEW YORK

Writer
Post 150 of
James Baldwin
CR 4/2

Harlem Graduates Hear James Baldwin

The students of Frederick Douglas JHS in Harlem applauded often as alumnus-author James Baldwin addressed the graduating class.

But they applauded loudest and longest yesterday when the vigorously outspoken champion of civil rights told them:

"Remember where you really come from. Don't substitute an invented past for a real one. It is important to be proud of the auction block."

And the 12-, 13- and 14-year-olds at the all-boys school at 140th St. between Lenox and Seventh Avs. approved heartily when the 38-year-old Baldwin said:

"White people have convinced themselves the Negro is happy in his place. Your job is not to allow them to believe that one minute longer."

Baldwin spoke casually, occasionally gesturing to emphasize a point. But the address was laced with fire from start to finish, especially when he said: "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 any more."

Baldwin graduated from the school in 1938 and he was invited back to receive its Alumnus of the Year award. As he walked down its old corridors kids beseiged him for his autograph.

CLIPPING FROM THE

NY Post

EDITION Late City

DATE 6/21/63

PAGE 24

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

NOT FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-22-89 BY SP8 ...

100-146553-16

SEARCHED ... INDEXED

SERIALIZED ... FILED

JUN 2 1963

FBI — NEW YORK

Indices Search Slip
FD-160 (Rev. 10-1-59)

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date 6/13/63

Subject James Baldwin

Aliases ?

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex
?	?	?	?	☑ Male ☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☑ Criminal References Only
☑ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
[illegible]	[illegible] 6/6/63 FT 4/12		
My [illegible]	[illegible]	attd	
My Name [illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-22-89 BY SP3 STJ/ap

Requested by [redacted] b7C-1 Squad 421 Extension 549 File No.

Searched by 6/17/63 (date)

Consolidated by (date)

Reviewed by 6-26-63 (date)

100-146553-17

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 2 1963
FBI-NEW YORK

File Review Symbols
I - Identical
NI - Not identical
? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : SAC, NY (100-16553) DATE: 5/29/63

FROM : [redacted] SUPERVISOR, #12

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. [redacted] Crime Records, Bureau, on 5/21/63 requested a check of the NYO indices and also established sources for any information, particularly of a derogatory nature, concerning captioned. Information had been developed by the Bureau that BALDWIN is a homosexual, and on a recent occasion made derogatory remarks in reference to the Bureau.

The indices of the NYO disclose two pertinent files identical to the captioned: 100-16553 and [redacted]

Records of the NYCPD disclose that JAMES BALDWIN was arrested on 9/3/54 for Disorderly Conduct, was arraigned before Judge BALSAM and received a suspended sentence. The Disorderly Conduct charge was for refusal to move on order of a policeman. At that time JAMES BALDWIN was described as Negro, age 30, novelist, residence 63 West 97th Street.

The records of Selective Service disclose that JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN originally registered on 12/26/42, giving his residence as 2171 Fifth Avenue, NYC, employment Belle Meade Quartermaster Depot, Belle Meade, New Jersey. His mother was listed as Mrs. BERDIS BALDWIN, same address. He again registered on 9/17/48, at which time his residence was given as 46 West 131st Street, apartment 5-E, NYC. The person listed as always knowing his whereabouts was CONSTANCE WILLIAMS, 99 West 10th Street. His date of birth was shown as 8/2/24. He was classified 1-A on 11/8/48 and 5-A on 8/14/50. His address for 12/13/48 was shown as 269 Rue Jacques, Paris, France, and on 5/1/52, 800 Oxford Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Through [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 2-15-96
89-3016 100-16553 NI-XR.

CONFIDENTIAL 100-416563-18

MMO'R:enc
(1)

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 5-29-89

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-16553

Time Inc., newspaper clips and the results of their research for an article that was done in "Time" on JAMES BALDWIN were obtained and Photostats were forwarded to the Bureau. NYO maintained no copies.

This information was telephonically furnished to Supervisor [redacted], who stated no confirmatory letter was necessary.

b1c-1

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

James Baldwin to Pupils: 'Color Is Not Important'

Pupils of Harlem's Frederick Douglass Junior High School heard some bitter-sweet words yesterday as James Baldwin, the Negro writer, accepted the fourth annual alumnus-of-the-year plaque.

He said:

"Color is not important. Color doesn't matter. Color is a political reality which certain politicals use; there is no moral value to black or white skin."

No. "If you think otherwise you would have to raise your children to hate white people. We're not trying to do that. We're trying to make this world a more human place to live in."

Slavery? Yes, remember it and be "proud of the auction block."

Why? A race crossed an ocean in slave ships and rose to liberty. "That was a journey no other people ever took and survived."

Certain of the do-gooders? They never really tried to make the Negro into a first-class citizen, but only to make him contented as a second-class citizen."

Has anything changed? Yes. "This is the first time in the history of the country that it is confronted with 22 million black people who can't be negotiated with any more."

The school is for boys. All but one per cent are Negro. The school is at 139th St. east of 7th Ave.

CLIPPING FROM THE

NY Herald Tribune

EDITION Late City

DATE 6/21/63

PAGE 5

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

NOT FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/22/79 BY SP8 DTJ/RB

100-146553-19

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
JUN 25 1963
FBI — NEW YORK

Indices Search Slip
FD-160 (Rev. 10-1-59)

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date 6/26/63

Subject James Baldwin ✓

Aliases ?

Address ?

Birth Date ?

Birthplace ?

Race ?

Sex ☑ Male ☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☑ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
100-140553*			
NY			
Duties of "Nobody Knows"			
My Name)			
+ Subsets)			
+ Chron. Of) + refs			
Jim Baldwin C			

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-2-89 BY [illegible]

[redacted] b7C-1

Squad 421 | Extension 549 | File No.

Searched by _____ (date)

Consolidated by _____ (date)

Reviewed by _____ (date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical
? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

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CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, NEW YORK (100-79303) 6/26/63

SA [redacted] b6 b7C (421)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Identity of Source	[redacted] b2-1
Description of info	CORE Forum, Staten Island, NY.
Date Received	6/18/63
Original Located	[redacted] b2-1
Please index on 100-79303:	[redacted] b6

(4)

A copy of informant's report follows:

b2-1

1 - New York [redacted] (DNV 1-(421)) 7 (4)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] (421)
1 - New York 157-[redacted] (JAMES BALDWIN) (412)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] (421) b6
1 - New York 100-[redacted] (421)(4)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100-79303 (41)

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: 5-22-89

VJS:poc
(9)

INDEXED - 46 5 3 - 20
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
JUNE 26, 1963
FBI - NEW YORK

DECLASSIFIED BY 6972 E&P/als
ON 2-15-90
89-3016 JHP

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

On June 4, 1963, Staten Island Chapter of C.O.R.E. held a forum at the community center at the Markham Homes in West New Brighton, S.I. The purpose of the forum was to discuss JAMES BALDWINS speech of 5/28/63. A number of people had been offended by BALDWIN's remarks, so C.O.R.E. set up a panel of speakers, pro and con to debate "Baldwinism". EDITH OVERTON was chairlady, and on the panel were BESS WEINBERG, NORMA OWENS, HERBERT HINES, RICHARD PRIDEAUX and JOAN PRIDEAUX. Amongst those in the audience which numbered about 40, were [redacted] and others. There was a thorough discussion of "Baldwinsim" and its' relationship to Negro attitudes. The discussion lasted from 8:15 P.M. until after 10:00 P.M. when refreshments were served and there were informal discussions. Meeting broke up at 11:00 or a little after.

CONFIDENTIAL

PUBLISHERS FIGHT BALDWIN BOOK BAN

3 Take Legal Action Against New Orleans Move

By HENRY RAYMONT

Three publishers here have retained attorneys to defend James Baldwin's novel, "Another Country," against a threatened ban in New Orleans on the ground of obscenity.

Criminal charges against shops selling the novel have been threatened by Edward Pinner, New Orleans assistant city attorney, who has called it "the most filthy and pornographic book I have ever read."

Richard Baron, head of The Dial Press, publisher of the hard-cover edition of the novel, said yesterday he had retained Horace Manges, attorney for the American Book Publishers Council, to head the legal battle.

The novel, widely praised by critics, is about unfulfilled and rebellious artists in New York and dwells on the fate of Negro intellectuals in America.

The Dell Publishing Company, which put out the paperback edition, and Doubleday & Co. have hired Richard Galen and James F. Dwyer to work on the case.

Mr. Manges said he expected to hear next week if Mr. Pinner would press charges against Frank P. Rossfitter, manager of the Doubleday Bookshop in New Orleans, and George E. Deville, assistant manager.

The two were arrested June 18 for having sold the book after the City Attorney's office had demanded its withdrawal. They were held an hour and released on parole.

The arrest has been criticized by other New Orleans authorities and newspapers and broadcasting stations there.

District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans has said he does not believe the Doubleday employes committed an offense.

"I think there is no place in this city for censorship," he has said. "True, some persons may consider the book obscene. However, other persons do not and it should be left to the individual to decide."

If the criminal charges against the two are dropped, Mr. Manges said, he will seek a declaratory judgment by the New Orleans court to clear the book.

He said that the publishers and New Orleans bookstores had temporarily agreed to halt sales of the book until a court ruling had been obtained.

Mr. Baron said he had received reports of pressure on New Orleans bookstores and public libraries by the Citizens Council, a white-supremacist organization, to have them withdraw the novel.

Such pressure began, he said, shortly after Mr. Baldwin addressed a meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality at Tulane University in New Orleans.

It was the first time that an obscenity charge had been brought against the work of the 40-year-old writer, Mr. Baron asserted.

The charges against the Doubleday employes, filed with the New Orleans Municipal Court, are based on a city ordinance forbidding the sale of obscene literature.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-22-98 BY SP8 57/bb

CLIPPING FROM THE

NY Times

EDITION Final

DATE 6/30/63

PAGE 47

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

NOT FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

100-424553-21

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...

SERIALIZED ... FILED ...

JUL 2 1963

FBI — NEW YORK

Indices Search Slip
FD-160 (Rev. 10-1-59)

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date 6/19/63

Subject James Baldwin

Aliases ?

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex
?	?	?	?	☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of
☑ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
100-146553 *			
NY			
Author of "Nobody Knows			
My Name"			
+ subs refs			
+ Crim Cfs & refs			
Jim Baldwin			

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/23/88 BY [illegible]

[redacted] b1C-1

Squad 421 Extension 549 File No.

Searched by An 6/19/63 (date)

Consolidated by (date)

Reviewed by (date)

File Review Symbols

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U - Unavailable reference

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OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, NEW YORK (100-79303) 6/20/63

SA [redacted] b6/b7c (421)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DECLASSIFIED BY 6972 ec/sp 89-3016 JHC ON 9/15/98

Identity of Source	[redacted]
Description of info	CORE Rally, Staten Island, NY.
Date Received	6/11/63
Original Located	[redacted]

(4) b2-1

Please index on 100-79303:

[redacted] (4) b6

A copy of informant's report follows:

b2-1

1 - New York [redacted] (INV.) (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted]
1 - New York 157- (JAMES BALDWIN) (412)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted]
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted]
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100-79303 (41)

100-146553

Classified by 6972 ec/sp
Declassify on: OADR 3-23-89

b6

(4)

VJS:poc
(16)

SEARCHED....INDEXED....
SERIALIZED....FILED....
JUNE 20, 1963
FBI - NEW YORK

(16)

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100-146553

CONFIDENTIAL

On May 28, 1963 a "Support Birmingham" Rally, sponsored by S.I. C.O.R.E. was held at Wagner College Gym. Participating in the rally were JAMES BALDWIN, author, LEON BIBB, folk singer, Rev. WILLIAM EPPS of St. Phillips Church, CLARENCE OVERTON, Master of ceremony and EDITH OVERTON, Chairman of C.O.R.E.

b6

Observed there were: [redacted] (Male, white, 5'8" about 55 yrs old, heavy set, receding hair line). Young man (white about 24 yrs old, 5'8" van dyke beard & mustache, brown hair,) was selling pamphlets and giving out newspapers (News & Letters)

About 1400 people attended the "Rally"

$1346.00 was collected.

CONFIDENTIAL

Indices Search Slip
FD-160 (Rev. 10-1-59)

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date 6/26/63

Subject James Baldwin ✓

Aliases ?

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex
?	?	?	?	☑ Male ☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☑ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
100-146553*			
NY			
Author of "Nobody Knows			
My Name"			
+ Subs refs			
+ crim cfs & refs			
Jim Baldwin	O		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-23-79 BY [illegible]

[redacted] bic-1

Squad 421 | Extension 549 | File No.

Searched by [redacted] 6/26/63 (date)

Consolidated by _____ (date)

Reviewed by _____ (date)

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U - Unavailable reference

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-79303) b6 b1C DATE: 6/26/63

FROM : SA [redacted] (421)

SUBJECT: CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Identity of Source [redacted] b2-1

Description of info CORE Rally, Staten Island, NY.

Date Received 6/12/63

Original Located [redacted] b2-1

Please index on 100-79303:

[redacted] b6

A copy of informant's report follows:

b2-1

1 - New York [redacted] (INV.) (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] ( )
1 - New York 157- (JAMES BALDWIN) (412)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)

b6

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Declassify on: CADR
5-23-89

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1 - New York 100-79303 (41)

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SERIALIZED.... FILED....
JUNE 26, 1963
FBI - NEW YORK

VJS:poc
(21)

DECLASSIFIED BY 6972CCP/SB
ON 8/15/90
89-3016 JHP

CONFIDENTIAL

-146513-23

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NY 100-79303
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1 - New York [100-[redacted] (421)
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1 - New York [100-[redacted] (421)
1 - New York [100-[redacted] 421)
1 - New York [100-[redacted] (421)]

~~(U)~~ b6

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

On May 28, 1963 Staten Island Chapter of C.O.R.E. held a "Back Birmingham" rally at the Wagner College Gymnasium on S.I. JAMES BALDWIN, the author, and LEON BIBB, the singer, were featured on the program. EDITH OVERTON, president of the C.O.R.E. chapter, made the introductory remarks. CLARENCE OVERTON was master of ceremonies. Other C.O.R.E. members who performed some function included: [redacted] Among those observed at rally were: [redacted] There were about 1500 people in attendance. b6 b7C

The program began at about 8:40 P.M. and lasted until about 11:00 P.M. The entertainment came first, followed by a brief talk by Rev. EPPS of St. Phillips Baptist Church. J. BALDWIN followed with a speech of about 40 minutes after which he answered questions from the audience. There was one questioner, however, who was very unusual. He was a white male, about 50-55 yrs. of age, 5'-6" - 150 lbs. graying hair, known to be an associate of M. AZZARI of the S.I. Chapter of the A.C.L.U. This man's question had to do with an alternative route to the attainment of civil rights for Negroes. He prefaced his question with a statement of his views on the relationship of this capatalistic society and our form of government. He gave the impression that he favored government control of heretofore private enterprise, this supposedly being the only realistic route to true liberty for the individual.

CONFIDENTIAL

Indices Search Slip
FD-160 (Rev. 10-1-59)

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date: 6/26/63

Subject: James Baldwin ✓

Aliases: ?

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex
?	?	?	?	☑ Male ☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☑ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
100-146553*			
NY			
Author of "Nobody Knows			
My Name"			
+ subsrefs			
+ crim cfs & refs			
Jim Baldwin	O		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-23-89 BY [redacted]

[redacted] Squad 421 Extension 549 File No.

Searched by: bic-1 6/26/63 (date)

Consolidated by: (date)

Reviewed by: (date)

File Review Symbols

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NI - Not identical
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-144036) DATE: 6/26/63

FROM : SA [redacted] (421) b7C-1

SUBJECT: STATEN ISLAND COMMUNITY PEACE GROUP
IS-C

DECLASSIFIED BY 6972 CCP/lap
ON 2/26/90 893076 JHP

Identity of Source	[redacted] b2-1 b7D-1
Description of info	Meeting of Staten Island Community Peace Group.
Date Received	6/18/63
Original Located	[redacted] b2-1 b7D-1 (4)

Please index on 100-144036:

[redacted] (4)

A copy of informant's report follows:

b2 b7D

1 - New York [redacted] (INV.) (421)
1 - New York 100 [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100- [redacted] (421)

b7C-3

(4)

100-144655 3-24

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1 - New York 100-144036 (41)

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SERIALIZED. FILED.
JUNE 26, 1963
FBI - NEW YORK

VJS:poc
(21)

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Lead to
cf to James Baldwin

NY 100-144036
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b7C-3

1 - New York 100-[redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] 421)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] 421)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] (421)
1 - New York 100-[redacted] (JAMES BALDWIN) (412)
1 - New York 100-79303 (CORE) (41)
1 - New York 100-146684 (WOMEN'S STRIKE FOR PEACE) (41)

(41)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

On June 8, 1963, a combined social gathering and meeting was held by the Staten Island Community Peace Group at the home of [redacted] in Staten Island. Present were: [redacted] b1c-4 b1c-2 several others. Most of the people arrived by about 9:00 P.M. Some comedy records dealing humourously with the subjects of peace and disarmanent were played; also a tape recording (belongs to [redacted] was played - it was taped from a broadcast over WBAI - F.M. in N.Y.C. - it was a skit done on "the Military and Peace". It traced the history of the Military leaders of the United States since the early part of the 20th Century and the relationship of these men to leaders of Congress, big business leaders and others. It was done in a humourous vein and depicted the supposed collusion that has existed between these groups of men. After the playing of the tape, refreshments were served, and then the future of the Peace Groups was discussed. (There had been an earlier discussion of the appearance of JAMES BALDWIN at a C.O.R.E. rally on 5/28/63. Some of those present had felt that BALDWIN was too bitter and extreme in his talk, but others notably [redacted] were very firm in insisting that BALDWIN was not extreme and that no true liberal should have been offended.) b1c-4

Some of those present felt that the Peace Group had been inactive for too long. They stressed the need for some public action by the Group soon, during the summer, possibly on "Hiroshima Day" August 6th. Others felt that that would be too soon to organize an effective rally or large-scale meeting. [redacted] who made many comments, and who had worked with a "Women's Strike for Peace Group in N.Y.C., was delegated to get a speaker through or from the "Women's Strike" group. The discussions lasted until after midnight.

CONFIDENTIAL

Indices Search Slip
FD-160 (Rev. 10-1-59)

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date 6/26/63

Subject James Baldwin

Aliases ?

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex
?	?	?	?	☑ Male ☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☑ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
100-146553 *			
NY			
Author of "No Body Knows My Name" + pol. activ. + crim. rec. + misc.			
Jas Baldwin			

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/28/88 BY SP2 STJ/RS

[redacted] 67C-1 | Squad 42 | Extension 549 | File No.

Searched by _____ (date)

Consolidated by _____ (date)

Reviewed by _____ (date)

File Review Symbols

1 - Identical
NI - Not identical
? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
August 2, 1963

Bureau 100-3-116
New York 100-151548

Re: Communist Party, United States of America
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On August 1, 1963, a confidential source who was in a position to furnish reliable information advised that Clarence Benjamin Jones, David Lubell and James Baldwin a Negro author were flying to Birmingham, Alabama on Monday, at 11:30 AM, presumably August 5, 1963. This source stated these men would be leaving from La Guardia Airport, New York City, and that members from the American Guild of Variety Artists would be flying on the same plane. This source further stated that on August 1, 1963, Clarence Jones may have attempted to contact A. D. King, brother of Martin Luther King at Birmingham, Alabama.

Characterizations follow:

Clarence Jones

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

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

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.

292325

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

100-146553-25

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

Re: Communist Party, United States of America
Negro Question
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

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.

David Lubell

In testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Boston, Massachusetts, on March 18,19,20, 1958, Armando Penha, a former member of the Communist Party, 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 Communist Party at the same time. This information is pertinent to the period 1952.

CONFIDENTIAL

8/2/63

AIRTEL

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [illegible] REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, 1.2 2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-2-83

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of a letterhead memo reflecting a conversation among [redacted] b7C-2 DAVID LUBELL, and CLARENCE JONES on 8/1/63.

CONFIDENTIAL Sources utilized in this memo are [redacted] b2-1 in b7C-5 and [redacted] 1954. b7D-3

b2-1

This memo is classified "Confidential" because it contains information from [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which could seriously impair the investigation of CP, USA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national interest of the country.

5 - Bureau (100-3-116)(ENCS 8)(RM)
(1 - 100-407018)(CLARENCE JONES)
(1 - 100-[redacted])
b7C-3 1 - Birmingham [redacted] (INFO)(RM)
1 - New York (100-73250)(CLARENCE JONES)
1 - New York (100-[redacted])
1 - New York (157-[redacted])(JAMES BALDWIN)
1 - New York (157-[redacted])
1 - New York (100-151548)

JFD:kmk
(12)

HQ 151-867-39 1 ofo 1 nfo 157's

DECLASSIFIED BY 5123/89 ON 2812525

James Baldwin 100-146553-36 1 ofo + nfo - no other main subs ofo 100

SEARCHED [illegible] INDEXED [illegible]
SERIALIZED [illegible] FILED [illegible]
AUG 2 1963
FBI - NEW YORK

Searched [illegible]
Serialized [illegible]
Indexed [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

The characterizations of individuals mentioned in the attached letterhead memo are listed at the end of the memo in order to insure that the reader is not distracted from the continuity of the memo.

[redacted]

BALDWIN SPEAKS AT PARIS CHURCH

Author Seeks Support for Civil Rights in U. S.

By PETER GROSE
Special to The New York Times

PARIS Aug. 18. — James Baldwin opened a civil rights appeal in The American Church in Paris today to show the solidarity of Americans living abroad with the March on Washington Movement.

The negro writer spoke to an overflow congregation in the interdenominational Protestant church immediately after the worship service.

He called for signatures on a petition to be handed to the American Embassy Wednesday after a silent march from The American Church on the Left Bank.

With this gesture, Mr. Baldwin gave Paris residents an opportunity to associate themselves with the March on Washington Aug. 28. More than 100 signatures were obtained immediately after the meeting.

"We cannot physically participate in this march," the petition said, "but we like the rest of the world, have been tremendously stirred by so disciplined an exhibition of dignity and courage and persistence . . . It is not easy to be an American abroad nor is it easy to make coherent to those who are not Americans the nature and meaning of our struggle."

Among the early signatories were Anthony Quinn, the actor, now making a movie in Paris, and Hazel Scott, pianist.

"Segregation is not now, nor has it ever been, a regional matter," Mr. Baldwin said. The

Mottke Weissman

STARTS RIGHTS DRIVE: James Baldwin, who called on Americans in Paris to support Aug. 28 march on Washington with petitions.

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DATE AUG 19 1963

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FBI NEW YORK

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church assemblage. "We in particular have an interest in turning America into the free country it has always claimed to be."

Mr. Baldwin, who has lived in Paris on and off for over 10 years, returned recently from the United States. He is now at work on a play.

The Paris campaign came into existence after an informal meeting last night at a night-club run by Art Simmons, a jazz pianist.

"Those of us living here felt somewhat alienated from the struggle now going on in America, yet we wanted to show our sympathy and solidarity," said William Marshall, an actor from New York who, with Mr. Baldwin, called the meeting.

The Rev. Martin Van Buren Sargent, pastor of The American Church, sent his wife to meet Mr. Marshall and Mr. Baldwin and to offer the church's meeting room to open the campaign.

Arrangements were made so quickly that most of the regular congregation knew nothing of Mr. Baldwin's presence until Dr. Sargent announced the campaign at the morning service.

Word of Mr. Baldwin's scheduled appearance spread through the American community last night and many people not members of the church attended this morning.

About 200 families are enrolled in the church but in the August vacation period most of the congregation are tourists.

FD-350 (4-3-62)

James Baldwin

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Harlem Yearbook

JAMES BALDWIN'S CLASSMATES TODAY

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

24 NEW YORK POST

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By GENE GROVE and ALFRED A. HENDRICKS — ARTICLE II

With Edward Cumberbatch

"If we—and now I mean the relatively conscious whites and the relatively conscious blacks, who must, like lovers, insist on, or create, the consciousness of the others—do not falter in our duty now, we may be able, handful that we are, to end the racial nightmare, and achieve our country, and change the history of the world."—James Baldwin.

With a river of change rushing past their doorsteps, there are indeed, even among the classmates of James Baldwin, only a handful who have been caught up in the flood, which is lapping at the sands of time and prejudice. Of the 35 boys who walked with him in 1938 past the wine- and urine-smelling hallways of Harlem on their way to Frederick Douglass JHS, only a few are actively engaged. Among them are Dr. George Simpson, spending his after-office hours mapping tactics for CORE and the NAACP in Miami; Randolph Douglas, sweating in the picket lines at the Harlem Hospital Annex; Arthur Moore, sitting hour after stifling hour addressing NAACP membership cards.

". . . the Negro himself no longer believes in the good faith of white Americans—if, indeed, he ever could have."

Dr. George Simpson insists that, classmate Baldwin to the contrary, he still believes in the good faith of *some* white Americans. Still, he has lost belief in large numbers of them. He lost faith in one group of them one night in November, 1955, in the all-Negro city of Mound Bayo, Miss. He was in the midst of a six-month residency in surgery in the town's only hospital when they brought in Gus Courts, the Negro voter registration leader, with three bullet holes in him.

Dr. Simpson extracted a shotgun slug from Courts, who survived, and offered it to an FBI agent as evidence. " 'Hang it on your watch chain for a souvenir,' he told me. I asked him where he was from and he told me a town in northern Mississippi and I realized he was just another Mississippian, only with an FBI badge. It pretty much disillusioned me with the FBI."

Simpson's disillusion is limited, though. He and his wife, a pediatrician, probably have a family income higher than any other members of the JHS 139 class of '38, yet he works fiercely as a leader of the NAACP, of CORE, of a bi-racial city commission on human rights, to achieve "not only freedom of association, but absolute freedom of opportunity—you can't have one without the other."

Simpson's own opportunities were largely self-made. He grew up, his father a WPA laborer and his mother a sometime domestic, at 300 W. 147th St., and was president of a street gang called the Cobras. He went to Townsend Harris HS when it was an elite prep school for City College with entrance by competitive examination, and won football and track letters at CCNY before graduating in 1946.

"You had to have a special kind of drive to realize that opportunities were open to Negroes if you wanted to push for them. Coming from my background, I never had this drive until about my junior year in college, when I decided I could be a doctor if I wanted." He went to the then all-Negro Meharry Medical College in Nashville, interned in St. Louis, did five years' residency in surgery at Meharry, interrupted by two years in the Army's "doctor draft" and began to practice five years ago.

* * *

Why does Simpson fight? "Because you can't get away from it." And, he says, "I'm an optimist, perhaps because, as Baldwin says, things look better when you're getting you're grits. It's easier for me because I'm a professional. I went to the Fort Lauderdale jail the other day and a deputy started to snarl, 'Where do you think . . .?' and then his eyes fell on my little black bag and he was all smiles and waved me in." Negroes who have succeeded in "fighting the man," he says, have an obligation to those who haven't. "I think there is more opportunity around than most Negroes know about, but Negroes have more discouragements, more roadblocks, than most white people know about, and that is wrong."

". . . when the country speaks of a 'new' Negro, which it has been doing every hour on the hour for decades, it is not really referring to a change in the Negro, which, in any case, it is quite incapable of assessing, but only to a new difficulty in keeping him in his place, to the fact that it encounters him (again! again!) barring yet another door to its spiritual and social ease."

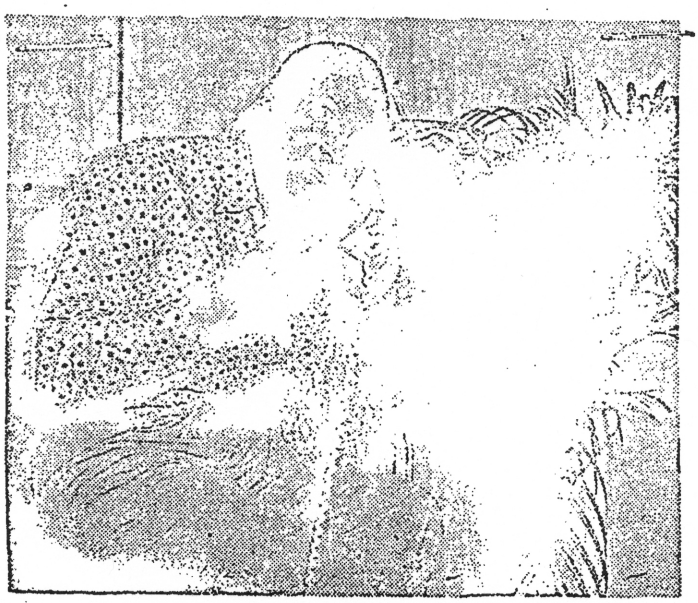
Randolph Douglas has barred more doors than Gov. George Wallace has stood in: he's picketed Woolworth's; he's picketed the Harlem Hospital Annex; he's picketed Harlem liquor stores which had no Negro salesmen, and this month he's going to join the civil rights demonstration in Washington with all the friends he can beg or bludgeon into accompanying him. He says he derives no satisfaction from it. "I am a very bitter young man. I am angry because I cannot live in peace but instead I must fight for something that is mine."

The bitter wine of Harlem has puckered the mouths of both Douglas and his classmate, Baldwin: in JHS 139 both were considered goody-goodys by their classmates and Douglas, quiet and hard-working, was valedictorian of his class with a 90 average, three points better than Baldwin.

From 139, he went for one term to De Witt Clinton HS with Baldwin, then, when the Bronx HS of Science opened, became the first Negro to enter and graduate from that school. He entered City College in 1941, left for two years in the Army Medical Corps and upon his discharge, took a job as a medical technician at the Bronx VA Hospital which he kept while earning a bachelor of science from CCNY in 1947 and a master's from NYU in 1956. That year, he left the VA and began teaching in the city schools. He is now chairman of the science dept at JHS 44.

Harlem is a passion with Douglas and, as are other passions, is compounded of almost equal parts of love and hate. He once lived in Washington Heights but returned to Harlem to live in a $134-a-month unit (he makes about $8,000 a year) in the fashionable Lenox Terrace Apartments at 2186 Fifth Av., not too far from the tenement at 238 W. 140th St. from which he set out each morning for Douglass JHS.

"I remember the slums," he says. "And there have been some changes, but everything moves so slowly. Now the people are demanding direct action. They won't wait. They're beginning to feel their strength. And so I came back to Harlem to become rerooted with my people."



Post Photo by Calvacca

RANDOLPH DOUGLAS: A return to the roots.

8-30

James Baldwin Brings His Paris Petition

James Baldwin, the militant Negro author and part-time expatriate, came home yesterday in time to join Wednesday's civil rights march in Washington.

He arrived at Idlewild Airport last night with a petition urging the passage of civil rights legislation signed by 450 Americans in Paris. He said he planned to take the scroll to the Capitol to present it to "a high government official."

A reporter told him that Malcolm X and his Black Muslims had pulled out of the march, charging that it was government organized.

"That's not true," Mr. Baldwin said. "I'm very sorry to hear that he is leaving it for that reason."

Elaborating on the significance of the march, Mr. Baldwin said, "Ultimately, it will force the Republic to meet the challenge they should have met 100 years ago at the time of the Emancipation Proclamation."

Mr. Baldwin, who has lived most of the last nine years in Paris, said he plans to live in the U.S. for the "foreseeable future." His immediate plans include the direction of his own play, "Blues for Mr. Charlie."

He expected to leave by plane for Washington at 4 p.m. today.

CLIPPING FROM THE

NY Herald Tribune

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DATE AUG 27 1963

PAGE 20

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NEW YORK

0-350 (4-3-62)

8-30

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Harlem Yearbook

JAMES BALDWIN'S CLASSMATES TODAY

By GENE GROVE and ALFRED T. HENDRICKS
With Edward Cumberbatch

What happens to a dream
deferred?
Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore—
And then run?

Does it stink like rotten
meat?
Or crust and sugar over—
like a syrupy sweet?
Maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.

Or does it explode?
—Langston Hughes

At the age of 40, Wilfred Trotman—a short, chunky former classmate of author James Baldwin at Harlem's JHS 139—keeps his dream in a closet of his neat-as-a-pin apartment in a Bronx housing project.

"Are you sure you have time?" he asks, as shyly, almost apologetically, he loosens the cord that binds a flat, rectangular package he has hesitantly carried into the living room. A visitor assures him, of course, there is time.

Then Trotman stoops and slowly unfolds the brown wrapping paper from the package. And then he hands a visitor a large, neatly mounted photograph. It is a portrait study of a very attractive woman.

"One of the models at the school," Trotman says.

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

22 NEW YORK POST

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The rest of the package contains more photographs—all neatly mounted, all quite good, all the work of Wilfred Trotman. A winter scene of a small bridge in Central Park. The midtown Manhattan skyline in the evening. A twin-towered apartment building soaring above the winter-bare trees of Central Park West. A quiet study in soft browns of another model.

How long, wonders a visitor, have you been interested in photography?

"I guess I started fooling around with it when I was a kid at the Harlem Y," he answers. "But I never really took it too seriously. I mean, I didn't think I could make a career out of photography."

Yes, it is sometimes necessary to deprecate a dream deferred.

* * *

TODAY, TROTMAN IS A $90-a-week night maintenance man for a building contractor. Married 13 years, he has a son, 12, and a daughter, 10.

Like most of his former classmates at JHS 139, he saw service during World War II, spending three years in the Navy. He sums up the experience: "We had a mixed outfit. There were 1,100 Negroes and 200 whites. There were about 300 ratings in the outfit; they had 180 of them."

Like many returning veterans, black and white, Trotman took advantage of the GI Bill. He enrolled in a school of photography.

He smilingly concedes, without rancor, that, yes, some ex-servicemen used the GI Bill merely to postpone their ultimate return to the job market. But such was not the case with him.

"It wasn't just a hustle with me. I was really interested. Besides, all the time I was going to school I was working full-time driving a cab. In fact, because I had a full-time job the government paid me only about one-fourth the full GI allowance. If I just wanted to collect money from the government, I could have just sat on my butt without working at all."

So Trotman drove his cab and went to school and studied and shot pictures and, finally, he graduated.

And that was that. "No," he says, and the voice is surprisingly lacking in bitterness, "I never got a job when it was all over."

But did he really try?

"No," he admits. 'I guess. I didn't, not really. Photography? I guess it was some wild idea I once had."

Prodded, he does recall one effort—when he went to answer an employment agency ad for a darkroom technician. It was, he said, a strange experience.

"It was one of those places on 42d St., you know? Well, I talked to this guy there but all he seemed interested in doing was convincing me how much I wouldn't like the job.

"First he tells me, 'Oh, these people don't want a photographer. I'm sorry, they just want a darkroom man.' I said I knew that; that's why I answered the ad. Then he starts telling me all about how it's lousy work. I said I didn't mind.

"Then he tells me that this firm wants someone they could teach from the ground up. I told him I was willing to learn all over again, even though I had studied darkroom work at the photography school. I told him that wouldn't bother me.

"That's when he started telling me about how low the pay was and how I was too well-qualified for such a lousy job and all about how much I wouldn't like the work. Hell, I saw I wasn't getting anywhere, so I finally left."

* * *

TROTMAN PAUSES FOR A moment, then leans forward and laughs. Now there is bitterness in the sound. "You know that guy—that same guy—I read in the papers a couple of years ago about how he was arrested. For molesting a policewoman, who'd been sent to the agency after some women complained about this guy. Oh yes, I remembered him. I remembered who he was."

The experience at the employment agency ended his quest.

"I still fool around with the camera," Trotman said. "Nothing serious—you know, pictures of my kids and stuff like that. It's kind of hard without my own darkroom—there isn't room in here for a permanent one. By the time you get set up, you kind of lose your enthusiasm. But this friend and I have been talking about putting together a darkroom some day."

Carefully, he rewraps the old photographs and returns them to their resting place, the closet where you stash dreams. And a visitor, watching, wonders if perhaps Trotman might have been more successful if he had more drive, if he hadn't been discouraged so easily.

Then he recalls the words:

Daddy, daddy, daddy,
All I want is you.
You can have me, baby—
but my lovin' days is through.

A certain
amount of impotence
is a dream deferred.

Continued Tomorrow.

9/20/63

PLAIN TEXT

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

CPUSA DASH NEGRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, IS DASH C. OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK.

b2-1 [redacted] HAS REPORTED THAT ON AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY, SIXTY THREE, BAYARD RUSTIN CONTACTED BENJAMIN J. DAVIS SAYING QUOTE I'VE BEEN VERY BUSY. I SPOKE TO A GROUP OF PRESBYTERIANS IN CHICAGO. I SAID GENTLEMEN, I DON'T WANT TO MAKE AN ANALYTICAL SPEECH TONIGHT. I WANT TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THREE THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO NOW. ONE IS, I KNOW THAT EACH YEAR YOU BUILD CHURCHES WHICH COST TO THE PENNY, PAREN I GAVE THEM THE AMOUNT END PAREN, WHICH IS SOMETHING LIKE FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS. I SAID I WANT YOU TO VOTE TONIGHT TO PUT THE CLAUSE THAT NO CHURCH CAN BUILD ANY PROPERTY, NORTH OR SOUTH, WITHOUT AN FEPC CLAUSE AND IN WHICH, BECAUSE OF THE POSITION THAT NEGROES HAVE BEEN IN, AT LEAST THIRTY FIVE PER CENT OF THE WORK IS DONE BY NEGROES. I SAID GENTLEMEN,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1-NY (100-23825) (DAVIS) (414)
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1-NY (100-146553) (BALDWIN)
1-NY (100-151548)

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