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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 witnessed 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 Moscow, WILLIAM WERRY. BALDWIN's protest was a result of the Federal conviction of WERRY for illegal entry into the United States, and it was voiced on January 11, 1963, over the Harry 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 5 Negro children killed in Birmingham, Alabama. The meetings were held on September 20, 1963, at Town Hall, New York

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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 Viet nam. 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 26, 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, 1968, [REDACTED], New York City Police Department, advised that his records indicate BALDWIN was a member of the Americans for Right to Travel Committee (ARTC).

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

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[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 DANIEL WATTS 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.

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 [redacted] that the Americans Right to Travel Committee was either out of existence or dormant.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

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"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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APPENDIX

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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.'

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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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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

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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 Braodway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE 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, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE 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.

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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

DANIEL H. WATTS 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.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in March, 1961, that WATTS 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

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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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NATION 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

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"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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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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APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

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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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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.

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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.

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APPENDIX

"WORKERS WORLD"

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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.

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APPENDIX

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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.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

DEC 11 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title ; James Arthur Baldwin

b7c-1 Character ; Security Matter - C

Reference is made to the report of
Special Agent [redacted] 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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... in front of the United States Courthouse.
... was organized by the...
... for Justice, and
... by the...
... In his speeches at these meetings,
... called for a break by the Negroes from the
... and Democratic parties, and suggested the
... of a 3rd party being formed to further
... the Negro revolution.

The June 3, 1963 issue of "Newman"
... an article captioned, "Minsky
... the G.I.F." which reports on an informal
... Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
... CIVIL RIGHTS CHIEF of the Department
... JAMES BALDWIN and several of BALDWIN's
... which meeting was held at the apartment
... in New York City.

According to the article, a 24 hour informal
... place, and on one occasion a young
... a fibber in the case of
... and informed him he would
... case.

The article further states that Minsky,
... in his apartment in New York City,
... was surprised
... fight the
... the Negro
... the Negro

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/84 BY 838 BTD/af

The New York Times issue of May 11, 1961, carried an article which stated that James Earl Ray was in Los Angeles on May 11, 1961, for transportation purposes, and called Attorney General Robert Kennedy, James A. Mohr, Director of the FBI, Richard M. Daley, Mayor of Chicago, and President Kennedy for the funeral in Birmingham, Alabama.

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

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

Among the signers of this letter was JAMES EARL RAY.

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-146553)

FROM : ~~Director~~, FBI (62-108763)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: December 19, 1963

*AK - A covered
12-27-63
ef*

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
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/16/80 BY 2831573/afp
100-146553-76

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - NEW YORK	

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-146553)

DATE: December 18, 1963

FROM : Director, FBI (62-108763)

SUBJECT: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-89 BY JDP/BJB/sg

Rerep SA [redacted] dated 12/11/63 at New York
and your FD-122a of same date.

a copy
A review of the material in Bureau files concerning captioned subject as well as the information contained in the summary report of SA [redacted] 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. *b7c*

Transmitted herewith are copies of pages 18 and 19 and copies of new page 19a which should be included in SA [redacted] 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.

Enclosures - 9 *✓*

2 - Washington Field (Enclosures-6)

100-146553-77

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 18 1963	
NEW YORK	

S. J. [unclear]

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

Note

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 [REDACTED] IS - Cuba," New York file 100- [REDACTED] 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.

b7c-3

Director, FBI (Bufile- 62-108763)

12/9/63

Filed 12-17-63

NEW YORK (100-146553)

"Reserve Index card approved and prepared. Two copies attached. Cards should be filed in your Reserve Index."

**JAMES BALDWIN
SM-C**

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 writer from residence		
Key Facility Data		
Geographical Reference Number _____		Responsibility _____
Interested Agencies _____		100-146553-78
Residence Address UNKNOWN 81 Horatio New York		SEARCHED..... INDEXED..... SERIALIZED..... FILED..... DEC 11 1963 NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-16-79 BY [signature]

b7c

REGISTERED MAIL

470 West 42nd Avenue
New York, New York

"Send 51 Unit in photo"

To: SAC, NEW YORK *b7c-1*
From: SA [REDACTED]
Subject: JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN

Date: 12/16/63

File No: 100-146553

NOTED
SI UNIT
DATE 12-17-63
ecj

Section 87D, 7b(5) (b), Manual of Instructions, directs that the description and photograph should be placed on the reverse side of the Security Index card. In regard to the photograph, the most recent one should be used if there is a choice. A review of the subject's file reflects there is is not a photograph of the above-captioned subject available for placing with the Security Index card. (If more than one photograph is available, the Agent handling the investigation should indicate the photograph to be used.)

Section 87D, 6b(1) (j), and 7b(7), Manual of Instructions, requires that Security Index subjects must be personally observed and such fact specifically noted in the subjects' case files. Has captioned subject been personally observed? Yes No. If so, make appropriate entries in the following blanks:

- (1) Observed by SA _____
- (2) Date observed _____
- (3) Personal observation of subject is indicated in serial _____

Following are descriptive data relating to the subject, which data should be placed on the reverse side of the Security Index card. If subject is already included in the Security Index only those entries necessitating changes in the data posted on the Security Index cards should be made in the blanks below. For example, if subject is personally observed subsequent to his designation for the Security Index, any additional descriptive data developed thereby should be noted in the appropriate spaces to allow their posting on the reverse side of the Security Index cards:

- (1) Name and Aliases: *JAMES ARTHUR BALDWIN*
- (2) Sex: *MALE*
- (3) Race: *NEGRO*
- (4) Birth Date: *8/2/24*
- (5) Height: *5'6"*
- (6) Weight: *135*

100-146553-79

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SER 1	FILED
DEC 18 1963	
FBI - NEW YORK	

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
DATE 5-23-89 BY *[signature]*

- (7) Build:
- (8) Hair: *BLACK*
- (9) Eyes:
- (10) Complexion: *BROWN*
- (11) Scars and Marks:
- (12) Peculiarities:
- (13) Marital Status: *SINGLE*
- (14) Immediate Relatives (including the number of minor children):
- (15) Nationality: *AMERICAN*
- (16) Birthplace: *NEW YORK*
- (17) Fingerprint Classification:
- (18) FBI or Police Number:
- (19) Social Security Number:
- (20) Residence: *470 WEST END AVE. NYC*
- (21) Occupation: *WRITER*
- (22) Criminal Record, showing sources:
- (23) Seamen's Certificate Number:

Check following, where applicable:

- Subject should be tabbed for Detcom.
- The subject is exceedingly dangerous. The following statement should be added to the reverse side of geographical card.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] (S) b1

JAN 6 1984

3/18/99
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 3967154H/8
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1)(6)
CA97-5269

SA [redacted] #34 b7c-1

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] b1 (S)

Informant
Reliability
Contacting Agent
Dates of Contact

Has furnished reliable
information in the past

[redacted] b7c-1 (S) U

As indicated

Classified by SP8/BJA/af
Declassify on: DATE 12/20/99

Classified by 6972 eep/af
Declassify on: DATE 2-20-90
893016 JHP

[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] b1 (S)

100-146553 (BALDWIN)

100-146553-80

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

WED:mab
(10)

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] NEW YORK
b7c-1

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

(b)(7)(E)

(k)(3)

(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

NY 100-146553-80

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

237-241

New York, New York
September 28, 1963

~~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] and [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.

Baldwin stated that [redacted] and [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] and [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] and [redacted] to handle the "rent strike" activities.

b7c-4

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

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.

Retrieved 10/26/53-84
100-148553-102

~~SECRET~~

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] apartment at [redacted] Street at 10:00 p.m. and wanted Jones to accompany him.

Jones agreed to accompany Baldwin to his meeting with [redacted] and [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] and [redacted].

b7c4

As of July 3, 1958, Clarence Jones was the general counsel for The Youth League for Human Rights, 14 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 1952 or early, 1953 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

James Baldwin

driver and Arthur Maynard, a young Negro author are both members of an organization known as "Precept 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.

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 Maynard, 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.

b7c-1

[REDACTED], Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised on August 16, 1963, that "Precept for Peace" began picketing the construction site of the new medical center at Brooklyn, New York, on August 15, 1963. The picketing was conducted by a group of about 100 persons, many of whom were carrying signs and banners. The picketing was peaceful and no violence occurred.

~~SECRET~~

9/30/63

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-146553)

DECLASSIFIED BY AD0942SS/SAK/

CA 97-5269

SUBJECT: JAMES BALDWIN
RACIAL MATTERS
SM - C

Classified by SP-3 BTJ/ep
Declassify on: OADR

29 8/16/89
6972 8/25/89
2-22-89
8/26/89 JHF

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting a conversation between CLARENCE JONES and JAMES BALDWIN as received by [redacted] on 9/29/63.

First source is [redacted]

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

Also used to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted]

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

The information furnished by [redacted] was furnished to SA [redacted]

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 9)(RM)
- (1 - 100-485061)(CLARENCE JONES)
- 1 - New York (100-7329)(CLARENCE JONES)
- 1 - New York

JCS:bca
(8)

FILE STAMPED

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED
INDEXED

3/28/74

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-146553-82
11/5 removed of 100-148553-103/

NY 100-146553

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2-1

The letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" due to the extreme sensitive nature of [REDACTED]. 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~~



f

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

File No. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ New York, New York
January 3, 1964

Bureau file
(100-3-116)
(100-358916)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Hunter Pitts O'Dell
Internal Security - C

A confidential source advised on January 2, 1964, that on that date O'Dell was in contact with James Baldwin. O'Dell stated that he has been very busy working on the All-Southern issue of "Freedomways" magazine and asked Baldwin about an unnamed play. Baldwin stated that he was turning in the play the next day, that it is opening in Washington, D.C., and that he wanted to get together with O'Dell. O'Dell commented that he wanted to see Baldwin and they agreed to meet at Baldwin's apartment the evening of January 3, 1964. *KU*

A second confidential source has advised that as of July, 1962, O'Dell was considered by the Communist Party (CP), United States of America as being a member of its National Committee.

James Baldwin is a well known Negro author.

A characterization of Freedomway Associates, Incorporated, publishers of the magazine "Freedomways", is set forth in the attached appendix page.

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.

~~Classified by 2037/10/80
Declassify on: OADR
2012/05~~

Classified by 15972/epf
Declassify on: OADR
2/20/90
89-3016 JHF

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 39677 SAH/RS
ON 3/9/99
CA97-5269

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
January 3, 1964

Bureau file (100-3-116)
(100-358916)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Title Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial
Matters

Hunter Pitts O'Dell

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the letterhead
memorandum 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~~
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nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
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NAV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1/3/68

PLAIN TEXT

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 391177501 AIRTEL
ON 3/9/99 76

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

CA 97-5119

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-39116)
(100-358916)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)
(100-91330)

SUBJECT: CP, USA - NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO:NY)

Classified by 6972
Declassify on: OADR 2-20-90
29-5106 JAA

HUNTER FITTS O'DELL
IS - C
(OO:NY)

~~Classified by 258257JAG
Declassify on: OADR 5-23-89
29-2525~~

62-1 of a letterhead memorandum containing information from [redacted] concerning a contact between HUNTER FITTS O'DELL and JAMES BALDWIN. It is noted that in greeting O'DELL BALDWIN stated "Hello, baby, how are you" and in closing the conversation stated that "It's good to hear from you, baby". It also is noted that BALDWIN mentioned that he was having dinner the following evening at [redacted] (ph) house. This is being set forth because it is noted that in the obscene log sent to the Bureau relating to BAYARD RUSTIN, RUSTIN was in telephonic conversation with another degenerate named [redacted] (LNU). There is no record in the NY indices for [redacted]

b7c-4

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-358916)
- 3 - Atlanta (100-6078) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-6078) (HUNTER FITTS O'DELL)
 - (1 - 100-5718) (SCIC)
- ① - New York (100-146553) (JAMES BALDWIN) (#412)
- 1 - New York (#414)
- 1 - New York (#414)

Chief Clerk
Post

JFO:FJD
(11)

1 - Supervisor (#414)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Classified by
Declassify on: OADR~~

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 11 1968	
NEW YORK	

b7c-1