FBIHQ FILE 100-12304 SECTION: 12 inv 100-25857

in, member, sponsor or officer of
American Peace Crusade, American Youth
for Democracy, China Welfare Appeal,
Civil Rights Congress, National Negro
Labor Council and other CP fronts designated by the Attorney General, USA, pursuant to Executive Order 10450. In addition,
subject has been active in, member, sponsor or officer of numerous other CP fronts, including Emergency Civil Liberties Committee,
"Freedom", National Conference to Win Amnesty
for Smith Act Victime, Peoples Artists, Inc.,
and Second World Peace Congress. Subject in
contact with Soviet and Satellite officials
and establishments, 1950-1955. PAUL HOBESON
on Executive Committee of ALP, 1954.

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DETAILS:

At New York, New York

The title of this report is being marked "Changed" to reflect subject's full name as PAUL LE ROY ROBESON, as shown in the records of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, those of Columbia University, New York City, and as indicated by the records of the Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

I. BACKGROUND

Birth Data

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Trenton, New Jersey, which agency maintains records for the State of New Jersey, in June, 1949, reflected that an unknown Negro child was born at 72 Witherspoon Street, Princeton, New Jersey, on April 9, 1898. These records reflected that the child's father was WILLIAM D. MOBESON, age 52, occupation clergyman, and the mother was MARIA LOUISA BUSTILL or BASTILL, age 45. The number of children by this marriage, at that time, was listed as seven, number living as five.

In June, 1949, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available records which indicated that PAUL ROBESON was born April 9, 1898, at Princeton, New Jorsey.

Marital Status

On July 21, 1949

Rye, New York, furnished Record of Marriage Number 4587, which reflected that PAUL LE ROY ROBESON was married to ESLANDA C. GOODE, on August 17, 1921, at Port Chester, New York, before WILLIAM C. YOUNG, Police Justice.

who has furnished

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reliable information in the past, advised that he had recently learned that PAUL ROBESON and his wife, ESLANDA, had been separated for some time, even though they appear together at public meetings and gatherings from time to time.

On October 13, 1955,

Hotel Dauphin, Broadway and 67th Street, New York City,
advised that Mrs. ESLANDA GOODE had resided in instant
hotel as a permanent resident since January 22, 1954.

He stated she resides in Room Number 418 and lives alone.
In connection with this,

GOODE rarely has any visitors and he never observed her
husband, PAUL ROBESON, staying with or visiting her.

On who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that ESLANDA ROBESON was a Communist Party member in 1945 but that she does not hold herself out as a Communist and denies membership in the Party. Stated that ESLANDA ROBESON was a devoted member of the Communist Party, along with her husband, PAUL ROBESON.

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Education

On June 20, 1949, Somerville High School, Somerville, New Jersey, furnished records which reflected that PAUL ROBESON entered high school in September, 1911, and graduated in June, 1915.

On June 20, 1949,
Rutgers University, New Bruhswick, New Jersey, made available records which reflected that the subject, as PAUL LE ROY ROBESON, entered instant University in 1915 and on June 10, 1919, was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts Degree. These records further reflected that subject had graduated with honors and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary society.

On July 28, 1949, Columbia University, New York City, furnished



records which reflected that PAUL LE ROY ROBESON, 129 West 137th Street, New York City, entered the Columbia University School of Law on February 4, 1920, and was graduated with an LLB Degree on February 28, 1923. These same records further reflected that on October 2, 1923, subject reentered the Columbia School of Law as a candidate for a LLM Degree. These records reflected that this degree was conferred on December 2, 1925.

mentioned above, also made available records which reflected that in February, 1940, the subject entered Columbia University as a regular student for courses in Elementary Chinese, Second Year Chinese, and Elementary Russian. These records reveal, however, that subject withdrew from these courses on February 17, 1940.

"who's who in America", 1954-1955 Edition, published by A. N. Marquis Company, Chicago, Illinois, lists the following honorary degrees awarded to PAUL ROBESON:

Honorary MA Dogree - Rutgers University, 1932

Honorary LHD Dogree - Hamilton College, 1940

Honorary LHD Dogree - Moorehouse College, 1943

Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters - Howard University, 1945

Military Service

In July, 1951, the records of the Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, reflected that PAUL L. ROBESON, born April 9, 1898, at Princeton, New Jersey, enlisted in the Student Army Training Corps (SATC), United States Army, on October 1, 1918, at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Subject was assigned Army Serial Number 5119424 and held a rank of private. Subject served in the SATC unit until December 14, 1918, when he received an honorable discharge "per expiration of term of service".





Identification Record

In April, 1951, the records of the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Washington, D. C., reflected the following record for PAUL L. ROBESON under FBI Number 662 742A:

Contributor of Fingerprints

Name and Number

Arrested or Received

Army

PAUL L. ROBESON 5119424 October 1, 1918 New Brunswick, New Jersey

Residence

The 1938-1939 Edition of "Who's Who in America", Volume 20, listed PAUL ROBESON's home address during that period as 19 Buckingham Street, London, England.

In June, 1949, made available records which indisated that, as of 1942, subject resided on Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut, and at that time, listed a mailing address as 10 East 40th Street, New York City.

In May, 1947, the records of the Passport Division, United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., reflected that subject, in 1947, made application for a passport to visit Panama, Cuba and Mexico. On this application for passport, subject listed his home eddress as Enfield, Connecticut, but requested that his passport be sent in care of GEORGE MCGEE. 22 East 89th Street. New York City.

On July 26, 1950, in individual identifying himself as was contacted by a Special Agent of the F3I under protext. At that time, stated that PANT, ROBESON was then in New York City and was staying at the McGE3 apartment.

In May, 1951, the records of the Passport Division, tunited States Department of State, reflected that subject's passport application, dated April 6, 1951, listed his residence as 22 East 89th Street, New York City.

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On March 4, 1952, a Special Agent of telephonically contacted , under a pretext.

that PAUL ROBESON, at that time, was in the city.

statud

on February 3, 1953, Mr. ASHLY J. NICHOLAS, Assistant Director, Passport Office, United_States Department that application of State, advised Samuery 30, 1953, PAUL ROBESON indicated his permanent residence as 155 West 136th Street, New York City.

It is noted that subject's brother, Reverend B. C. ROBESON, resides at 155 West 136th Street, New York City.

"The Courier", a New York newspaper, dated August 1, 1953, contained an article entitled "ROBESON's home sold". This article stated that the estate which PAUL ROBESON had owned at Enfield, Connecticut, since 1941, "was sold last week".

On November 7, 1955, the records of the Fassport Division, United States Department of State, reflected that on an application for passport, dated July 2, 1954, PAUL ROBESON listed his residence and mailing address as 155 West 136th Stroet, New York City.

On February 9, 1955. 408 West 128th Street, New York City, advised that the subject's wife ESLANDA ROBESON, resides in Apartment 20 at instant address with the subject's son, PAUL ROBESON, JR., and his wife. stated that the subject and his wife appear to travel a great deal and spend frequent intervals away from the above apartment. Advised that, in his opinion, the subject was actually paying the rent on the apartment and, to all intents and purposes, this apartment constituted the subject's residence when in New York.

The records of on May 31, 1955, as checked by 85 reflected a report dated August 25, 1954, relative to the subject. This report listed subject's residence as 408 West 128th Street, New York City, and listed the following



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previous addresses with no dates given:

Washington, D. C.

70 Bank Street, New York, New York

London, England

55 Edgacomb Avenue, Naw York, Naw York

The above records further noted that the apartment at 408 West 128th Street was rented in the name of subject's son and daughter-in-law.

On September 20, 1955, who was in a logical position to furnish reliable information, advised that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON then resided at 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York, New York.

advised that during the Summer of 1955, while the PATTERSON family was on vacation, their apertment was occupied at various times by PAUL ROBESON.

On September 14, 1955, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that, as of that time, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON was the Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC).

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On October 13, 1955 who was in a logical position to furnish reliable information, advised that on the subject indicated that his residence in New York was 155 West 136th Street, New York City.

On January 11, 1956.

was contacted by Special Agents
advised thatthe building at 1 West 126th Street.

New York, in which Apartment 3-B is occupied by BENJAMIN

J. DAVIS, JR. Stated that, shortly after DAVIS was
released from prison, he requested
larger apartment, and later,

least seven rooms, inasmuch as he desired to share his apartment with PAUL ROBESON.

Advised that since the

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above incident, he has received no other information on the matter.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., is one of the eleven members of the National Committee of the CP, USA, who was convicted on October 14, 1949, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, for violation of the Smith Act of 1940.

Employment

Concert and Stago Activitios

"Who's Who in America", 1954-1955 Edition, previously mentioned, listed PAUL ROBESON as a concert singer
and actor who performed his first concert as a basso in New
York City in 1925, following his leading role in "Emperor
Jones" in New York, in 1923. ROBESON took European cancert
tours in 1926-1928, 1931 and 1938, and a Russian concert tour
in 1936. This publication pointed out that, in the 1940's,
ROBESON played many movie and radio roles and appeared in a
number of Broadway plays.

In June, 1949, furnished records which reflected that in 1942 the subject listed his occupation as a concert singer and actor with twenty years experience. These records further reflected that, in 1942, the subject's concert activities were handled by the Metropolitan Music Bureau, 113 West 57th Street, New York City.

The "New York Times" newspaper, issue of January 25, 1947, contained an article entitled "ROBESON to Leave Stage". This article stated he will devote two years entirely to "racial talks". This article stated that PAUL ROBESON had announced that he intended to abandon the theater and concert stage for the next two years to talk "up and down the Nation against race hatred and prejudice".

On who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on June 13, 1952, PAUL ROBESON gave a concert at 183 Belmont Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, which was sponsored by the New Jersey Committee of Freedom Associates. According to subject, while at this concert, announced that he was planning to return to the concert world and planned to open his own show on Breadway, in September.



The December 31, 1950 issue of "The Worker" contained an article which described "Freedom" as a monthly newspaper published by Freedom Associates which was introduced in Nevember, 1950. This article pointed out that the purpose of the newspaper was to promote Negro matters, the selecting and writing of all material from the viewpoint that it is interesting rather than necessary to the Negro worker to point out the importance to the Negro people of their alliance with the labor movement of the workers class."

"The Worker" is the Sunday Edition of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper.

In who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Editorial Board of "Freedom" was composed of CP members and sympathizers. According to "Freedom" was intended as a replacement for the Harlem edition of "The Worker".

The July-August, 1955, issue of "Freedom", volume Number 6, page 2, noted that the newspaper is published monthly by Freedom Associates, 129 West 126th Street, New York City.

The rocords of previously mentioned, reflected a report dated August 25, 1954, regarding the subject. This report listed the subject's occupation as a concert singer and reflected that he had been managed by the Metropolitan Musical Bureau, 113 West 57th Street, New York City.

on who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that, as of that time, the subject was a concert singer who could be located through his agents, Columbia Concerts, New York City.

On February 24, 1956, an unidentified individual at Columbia Concerts Incorporated, 113 West 57th Street, New York City, was telephonically contacted under pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI. This person stated that PAUL, ROBESON no longer has a contract with Columbia Concerts Incorporated and, therefore, the company has not handled his concert affairs for some years.



The "Daily Worker", issue of September 6, 1955, page 6, column 3, contained an article entitled "ROBESON's Popularity Greater Than Ever, Concert Tour Shows". This article spoke of the great reception received by PAUL ROBESON during his concert tours in Oakland and San Francisco, California.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 13, 1956, page 1, column 1, contained an article entitled "ROBESON Greeted by 2,700 in Toronto". This article stated that ROBESON gave his first Canadian concert in Toronto for a decade on February 11, 1956, and noted that he was making his first appearance outside the United States after more than five years of restriction on his right to travel.

Activities with Council on African Affairs and "Freedom"

On advised that, as of that date, PAUL ROBESON was Chairman of the Council on African Affairs and also Chairman of the Editorial Board of the newspaper "Freedom".

The Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"Freedom" has been previously described.

on advised that, as of that time, PAUL ROBERON continued to be Chairman of the Editorial Board of "Freedom" and also Chairman of the Council on African Affairs. Stated that both organizations were located at 53 West 125th Street, New York City.

on the past, advised that THELMA' DALE of the Council on African Affairs PAUL ROBERON desired her to leave the newspaper "Freedom" to become full time Executive Assistant in the CAA office.

of his time in attempting to have his passport restriction lifted.

as of June, 1955, ROBESON was Chairman of the CAA and continued to be Chairman of the Editorial Board of the newspaper "Freedom".

CONVENTIAL

advisad that since the announced dissolution of the CAA in June, 1955, thore has been no evidence of any rebirth or reorganization of the CAA. advised that, to the best of his knowledge, PAW, ROBESON is no longer an officer in the now defunct organization.

On November 3, 1955, an unidentified individual at Preedom Associates, 139 West 125th Street, New York City, was telephonically contacted under pretixt by a Special Agent of the FBI. This person advised that because of financial difficulties, the newspaper "Freedom" had temporarily suspended publication with the July-August, 1955, edition. In connection with this, the individual stated that regular editions of the paper would be forthcoming in January, 1956.

On March 8, 1956, an unidentified person was talephonically contacted under protext at Procesm Associates, 139 West 125th Street, New York City, by a Special Agent of This person advised that the newspaper "Freedom" will resume publication on a regular basis in April, 1956, in a smaller monthly edition. This person stated that PAUL ROBESON was then in Canada but was most eager to do an article for "Freedom" on the LUCY case and the University of Alabama. This person further stated that as a result of LOU. BURNHAM's trip to the South several months ago, Froedom Associates had printed 70,000 leaflats regarding the EMMETT TILL This person stated that BURNHAM was the case in Mississippi. Editor of "Freedom".

Status of Haalth

advised that on October On October 13, 1955, 10, 1955, PAUL ROBESON was admitted to the Sydenham Hospital. Manhattan Avenus and 123 Street, New York City, as a private patient. stated that the subject was operated on for a prostate condition on October 11, 1955, which operation would necessitate a convalescence period of from two to three weaks. Continued that a second operation in the subject's case could occur, depending on the results of the first,

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The "New York Times" newspaper, issue of February 21, 1956, page 23, contained an article entitled "ROBESON Ready to Sing". This article stated that, in a statement on February 20, 1956, PAUL ROBESON announced that he was returning to public activity following his recovery from an abdominal operation last October.

II. AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Communist Party Membership

The "New York Post and Home News", a New York newspaper, issue of July 14, 1949, contained an article entitled "ROBESON Wants To Be a Stalin, Party Backs Him, House Told". This article stated that an admitted former member of the Communist Party National Committee described PAUL ROBESON as "a member of the CP for many years". The article continued that Minning Johnson, testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee stated "PAUL ROBESON has delusions of grandeur. He is desirous of becoming the black STALIN and the Communist Party is encouraging that.". The article stated that Johnson told the Committee that he had been a CP member up to 1940 and during his years of Communist membership, had frequently met ROBESON in Party Headquarters, "going to or coming from:" meetings with top Communist lenders. Johnson stated that ROBESON's Party membership was kept secret from even rank and file Communists.

PAUL ROBESON was a concealed member of the CP. Tated that this continued up until 1945, during which time described Robeson as a leading member of the CP. Stated that, prior to 1945, he knew ROBESON to be a member of a number of CP fronts and relied on by the Party to start drives that the Party wanted to have opened, whereby the Negroes might be incited to indignation. Further, ROBESON was a stimulant for large financial drives of the Party.

Was one of the oldven CP leaders convicted for violation of the Smith Act of 1940 on October 14, 1949, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, New York City. It is further noted that JACOB STACHET, was also one of the eleven CP leaders convicted as set forth above.

advised SA that on November 16, 1952, P'UL ROBESON Visited 2006 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut, following a concert given November 15, 1952, in that city.
on November 16, 1952, ROBESON replied to a suggestion that there were other ways of helping the Negro people than through Communism, stating, "My dear girl, My best friends are Communists. I am a Communist and proud to be one. One of my best friends, BEN DAVIS, is a Communist and he is in jail right now."

BINJAMIN J. DAVIS has been proviously described.

Information Reflecting Communist Party Influence and/or Guidance of Subject's Activities

that the appearances of PAUL ROBESON at the International Workers Order Convention in Los Angeles on May 6 and 7, 1950, were handled by the Los Angeles County Communist Party. ___

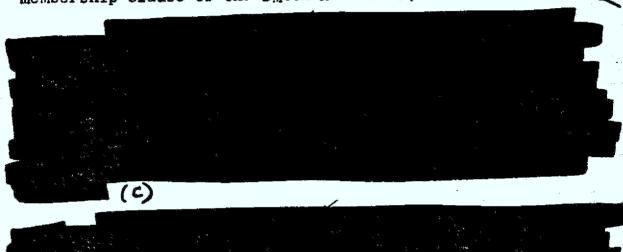
The International Workers Order (IMO) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pur suant to Executive Order 10450.

Who has liable information in the past, advised

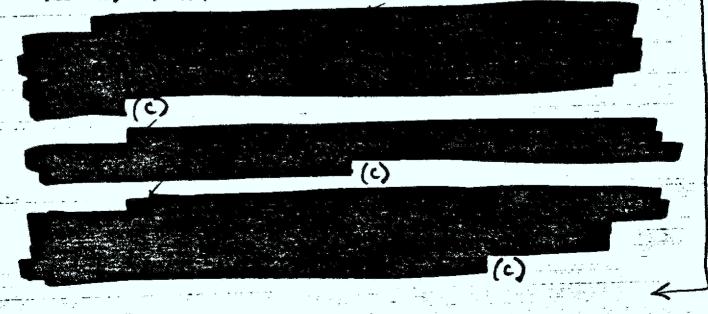
that "Comrade PAUL ROBESON will be here on Sunday, the 24th (February, 1951) for a concert on the South side".

According to ROBESON's appearance would be from a concert standpoint and not a campaign. He stated it was very important that "we" re-establish ROBESON as a concert artist and said he had 200 or 300 tickets which he would give out to the staff and tions of the Communist Party. dvised that PAUL ROBESON had contributed his talent to the Progressive Movement and now was "broke".

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was Chairman of the Illinois-Indiana District and member of the National Administrative Committee of the Communist Party. He was convicted in Chicago, Illinois, in early 1955, under the membership clause of the Smith Act of 1940.



The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1955, page 6, column 1, reflected that WILLIAM WEINER died on February 20, 1954.



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advised that on January 31, 1954, at a house party following a PAUL ROBESON concert at the Galilee Baptist Church, 148 Clinton Avenue, Nowark, New Jersey, informant learned that GEORGE MURPHY and LOU BURNHAM, formerly known to the informant as CP members, were part of HOBESON's traveling party. In connection with this, advised that, in 1950.

MURPHY and BURNHAM had been assigned by the CP to give political guidance to PAUL ROBESON. stated that this meant the control and direction of ROBESON's activities to conform with the desires of the CP and to insure that there was no deviation on his part.

On

advised that on

moeting of the

CP was held at advised that,

at this meeting, all members were urged to attend the PAUL ROBESON concert scheduled to be held at Peace Arch Park, Blaine, Washington, on August 1, 1954, as well as a concert to be held in Seattle, Washington, on August 6, 1954. advised that, following the meeting, the sum of \$1.00 was collected from all persons, which money was to be used for the PAUL ROBESON National Defense Fund.

On

advised that on

a meeting of the Cr.

was held at

At this meeting, according to it was pointed out that the Negro Press had recently mentioned an African and Asian Peace Conference to take place in a foreign country in April, 1955. Continued that the CP wanted to attempt to infiltrate this conference with a well known delegate, such as PAUL, ROBESON.

using ROBESON was to be presented to the CP

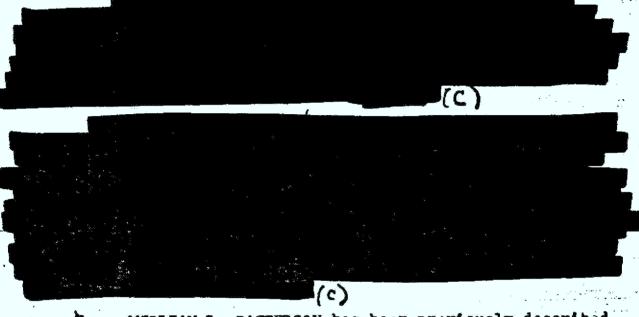
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WILLIAM L. PATTERSON has been proviously described.



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Sympathies

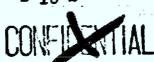
The April 26, 1947, issue of "peoples Voice", page 1, contained an article entitled "!I Am Coming Back," Fighting PAUL Vows". This article concerned the return of PAUL ROBESON to Chicago, Illinois, following his being refused permission to give a concert at the City Hall, Peoria, Illinois. The article stated that ROBESON was asked whether or not he was a Communist, to which he replied, "! There are only two groups in the world today, Fascists and anti-Fascists. The Communists belong to the anti-Fascist group and I label myself an anti-Fascist."

"Peoples Voice" is mentioned in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committée on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., page 146, as follows:

"1. Among publications which the committee found to be Communist initiated and controlled or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system".

(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Roport, 1948, p. 225.)"

An article entitled "ROBESON's Peace Message" appeared in the London, England, issue of the "Daily Worker" of February 18, 1949. This article reflects that in connection with ROBESON's first visit to Great Britain since 1939, he spoke with warmth of his love for the Soviet Union and quotes him as saying, "'I am a very, very deep and unqualified and ardent admirer of the Soviet Union. Nothing has changed that, ""





CONFINANTIAL

The "Evening Star" newspaper, Washington, D. C., issue of June 15, 1949, carried an article entitled "Soviet is Country I Love Above All, ROBESON Quoted". This article was date-lined June 15, at London, England, and the article reflected that ROBESON was quoted as telling an interviewer from the official Tass News Agency, as follows: "I am thoroughly happy that I am able to travel from time to time to the USSR, the country I love above all."

On June 20, 1949, the records of the United States Department of State, Passport Division, Vashington, D. C., reflected that subject planned to leave the United States for England on February 11, 1949, and had submitted an itinerary which included travel to Paris, France. These records reflected the following information regarding the subject's activities while abroad:

ROBESON was in Oslo, Norway, on April 23 and 24, 1949, and again from May 2 to May 5, 1949. On his arrival at Oslo, subject reportedly gave a press conference in which he strongly criticized President TRUMAN, the American Government, and conditions in the United States, alleging that big money dominated all aspects of American life. He expressed the intention to defend his twelve Communist friends on his return to the United States. ROBESON departed for London, England, on May 5, 1949, after placing flowers on the graves of Norwegian Communists killed during the occupation, and questan soldiers who lost their lives in liberating Norway.

These records reflected that ROBESON arrived in Stockholm, Sweden, on April 21, 1949, and was welcomed by a Communist official, one BROR STIM, on behalf of the Stockholm District of the Swedish Communist Party. On that evening, April 21, 1949, ROBESON reportedly sang the Soviet "Song of the Fatherland" at the Stockholm Concert Hall, which brought whistles and cat calls from the audience. This angered ROBESON and he launched into a speech extremely critical of the treatment of the American Negro.

At a press conference following the concert,
ROBESON was reported to have gone much further in his political utterances. He described American democracy as "Hitler's
Fascism of the 1942 model". He attacked the Atlantic Pact
saying, "If the Nordic countries adhere to it, the Americans
would fight to the last Scandinavian."

According to the official newspaper of the CP in Sweden, "NY Dag", for April 22, 1949, ROBESON stated("'I do not hesitate one second to state clearly and unmistakably

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I belong to the American Resistance Movement which fights against American Imperialism just as the Resistance Movement fought against HITLER and Fascism. If American war mongers fancy they could win millions of American Negroes for war against those countries (the Soviet Union and the People's Damocracies), then they might understand that this will never be the case. Why should the Negroes over fight against the only nation in the world where racial discrimination is prohibited and where the people live freely? Never: I can assure you they will never fight against the Soviet) Union or the People's Democracies."

On April 27, 1949, "NY Dag" announced that so many people had sought tickets for ROBESON's concert that he had promised to sing at the May Day demonstration of the Stockholm Communists.

These records reflected that on April 30, 1949. at his "MY Dag" Concert, ROBESON was showered with flowers from some thirty Communist labor organizations and personally assisted in the collection of funds. Later, it was learned that autographed photographs of ROBESON were being offered as prizes in a fund raising competition of the Swedish Communist Youth Organization.

ROBESON errived in Praha, Czechoslovakia, on May 24, 1949 and on May 29, 1949, sang at the Zimni Stadium, where he addressed the audience in Russian. While in Praha, ROBESON was decorated by the Cheirman of the International Students Union with the Honorable Gold Badge of the Union.

The newspaper "Obrana Lidu", issue of May 29, 1949, quoted ROBESON as saying "'Don't forget that I come from the hard-fighting progressive purple in the United States who are fighting a reactionary Government."

These records reflect that in June, 1949, ROBESON's activities in Moscow, Russia, included a recoption given by the Union of Soviet Writers, presentation of the first concert at Chaikovski Hall and delivery of an address at the Academy of Sciences to commemorate the Russian author PUSHKIN.

The International Students' Union is mentioned in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Bublications, dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., page 64, as follows:

"1. Cited as an international Communist-front

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organization.
(Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 378, on the Communist 'Pence' Offensive, April 25, 1951, original date, April 1, 1951, p. 19.)

The "Daily Worker", issue of July 3, 1949, Section 2, page 6, column 1, contained an article entitled, "I'm Looking For Full Freedom", which, according to the article, was the abridged text of an address by the subject to a Welcome Home Rally, held in New York City, June 19, 1949, under the auspices of the CAA. The article, in part, quoted ROBESON as follows: "This explains my feelings toward the Soviet Union, where in 1944, I for the first time walked the earth in complete human dignity.... Now those people of the Soviet Union...were in great part Communists. They were the first to die for our freedom, and for the freedom of all mankind. So, I'm not afraid of Communists; no, far from that. I will defend them as they defended us, the Negro people. And I stand firm and immovable by the side of that great leader who has given his whole life to the struggle of the American working class - BILL FOSTER...."

The "Daily Worker", issue of June 19, 1953, page 2, column 1, in an article entitled, "FOSTER Wires Clemency Plea to EISENHOWER", WILLIAM Z. FOSTER is described as National Chairman of the Communist Party.

The "New York Post and Home News" newspaper, issue of July 18, 1949, contained an article entitled, "Slip of the Tongue Hints ROBESON's a Red". This article stated in part, "Speaking yesterday at the closing session of a Bill of Rights Conference at the Henry Hudson Hotel, the singer said, 'We Negro, we progressives, we Communists, we little people...." The article continued, "The words 'we Communists' were apparently a slip of the tongue, for ROBESON later felt it necessary to issue a statement explaining that he merely meant 'all of us are being denied our civil rights, and our unity behind the Bill of Rights was what our great conference was about, and what my remarks were about."

the past, advised in Tuly, 1949, that a Bill of Rights Conference was held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City,



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the weekend of July 16, 17, 1949, and was called because of the "grave danger" to basic American freedoms of free speech, free press, and free petition by enemies of democracy and civil liberties.

LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ, former member of the CP and former Editor of the "Daily Worker", in his book "Men Without Paces", pages 289-290, described the Bill of Rights Congress held in New York July 16-17, 1949, as the "biggest Red-Front gathering since the Congress of Intellectuals held at the Walderf-Astoria, in March of the same year." BUDENZ related that the "main feature of the affair was the presence of seven of the eleven members of the 'Politbore' on trial at that time, three of the others being then in jail on contempt charges."

It is to be noted that eleven CP leaders were convicted for violation of the Smith Act of 1940 on October 14, 27 1949, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York City.

on advised that on August 6, 1949, a rally was held by the Communist Party of Harlem at the corner of 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. Stated that the guest speaker at this rally was PAUL ROBESON, who stated that he felt proud fighting again on the streets of Harlem for the re-election of BEN DAVIS and demanding freedom for HENRY WINSTON. ROBESON blamed the redbaiters and Wall Street for trying to promote a third world war, against the USSR.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., has been previously described.

HENRY WINSTON was convicted for violation of the Smith Act of 1940 on October 14, 1949, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York City, and on July 2, 1951, became a fugitive upon the issuance of a bench warrant in the same court. WINSTON surrendered himself to the custody of the United States Marshal, New York City, on March 5, 1956.

The September 21, 1949, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper contained an article entitled, "ROBESON Heard for 19 Minutes At Trial of Reds", which



article statud that PAUL ROBESCN appeared on September 20, 1949. as a defemso witness at the nine month-old Communist trial and testified for mineteen minutes before Judge HAROLD The article stated in part, "Learning that Mr. R. MEDINA. 908990N had not been called as a character witness for the eleven Party leaders on trial, Judge MEDINA barred most of his testimony and declared that Mr. ROBESON had no knowledge of the facts that are relevant here in this case." According to the erticle, ROBESON called a press conference efter his appearance et which he proised the Communist Party as the defunder of the Nagroes.

The "Morning Proiheit", dated October 10, 1949, page 6, columns 1 and 2, contained a report on the PAUL ROBESON concort in Claveland, Ohio, on October 7, 1949. In part, this article quoted ROBRSON as saying, "Yes, I am proud to walk with end fight with the heroic 12 Communist leaders who are the victims of a black conspiracy by the same forces who are responsible for the system of lynching, racism end Jim Crow. Folly Square is now the symbol of the fight for liborty and peace by all the oppressed.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", mintioned previously, reflects the following on the "Morning Freiheit":

*1. A 'Communist Yiddish deily '. (Attornay General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, Soptember 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

2. The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propagation in this country for almost a quarter of a contury." (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)

3. The official Communist newspaper published in the Yiddish tongue. For many years, M. J. Olgin was editor of Freheit. Olgin was one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party in the United States for 20 years. (California Committee on Un-American Activities. Report, 1948, p. 242.)

4. 'On' of the daily papers published by the Communist Party. (Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activi ties, Report, 1938, p. 331.)"



CONX

The "Daily Worker", issue of December 23, 1949, page 2, column 5, contained an article entitled, "Negro Leaders Greet STALIK", which article listed PAUL ROBESON among persons who cabled greetings to Promier STALIN of the USSR on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

On

advised that on April 12, 1950, PAUL ROBESON was among the principal speakers at a Freedom Rally sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC) held at Manhattan Center, New York City. According to ROBESON commented that "As for me, I will see that I die in Alabama, Georgia or Mississippi before I am sent to die overseas. I will stand side by side with the Communists of this USA."

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

on advised that on July 3, 1950, the Harlem Region of the Communist Party held a street rally at 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. PAUL ROBESON was the main speaker and, according to blamed the war in Korea on Well Street and its imperialistic plan to grab all of the small nations and their resources.

On Emergency Defense Conference held a rally for the defense of Smith Act victims on March 16, 1952, at City Center, 135 West 55th Street, New York City. Stated that PAUL ROBESON was in attendance and spoke to the conference stating that they must fight for the Communist Party because it is the vanguard of the working class and part of a movement which is sweeping all over the world.

The Citizens Emergency Defense Conference has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

0n

advised that on April 17, 1952, a



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meeting had been held at the Yugoslav-American Home, New York City, to welcome delegates who attended the Inter-Continental Peace Conference, Montevidee, Uruguay.

stated that PAUL ROBESON attended and in his speech, compared the oppression of Chinese and Indians in South America to the oppression of the Negroes in the United States and Africa, stating that all were slaves. According to ROBESON pointed out that the French Revolution had a world-wide effect and that the Russian Revolution is inevitably having a similar effect. He stated that it is the duty of Americans to encourage this revolution so that it will spread as fast as possible.

The Yugoslav-American Cooperative Home, Inc., has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "New York Journal American" newspaper, issue of October 6, 1952, contained an article entitled, "PAUL ROBESON Greets China Reds 'Peace!". This article stated in part, "The Communist Chinese radio broadcast a message of greeting today from singer PAUL ROBESON to a Communist-sponsored 'Peace' Conference in Peiping. The Communist radio, monitored in Washington, quoted the 'noted American peace partisan' as saying, 'With profound shame and indignation, I join with you....in demanding that the government of the United States stop immediately the unspeakable crime of bacteriological war-fare..."

The "Daily Worker" issue of December 19, 1952, page 3, columns 2-5, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON Wins Stalin Peace Prize, Hailed as Leader of Negro People". This article stated in part, "Moscow, Dec. 21-STALIN Peace Prizes were awarded on Premier JOSEPH STALIN'S 73rd Birthday today to seven persons, including PAUL ROBESON, great American singer and people's leader, who was hailed as 'the standard bearer of the oppressed Negro people.'" This article continued, "The prizes for 'strengehening peace among nations, were established on STALIN'S 70th birthday. They bring the winners awards of 100,000 rubles each (\$25,000 at the official exchange rate of four rubles to the dollar)".

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 11, 1953, page 3, column 3, contained en article entitled, "ROBESON, 5 Others

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Address BEN DAVIS Parole Hearing". This article stated in part, "Washington, Feb. 10-Five men and one woman appeared today at a two-hour Federal Parole Board hearing to ask parole for former City Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. DAVIS, one of the 11 Communist leaders, sentenced to five years in the 1949 Smith Act trial..." The article names PAUL ROBESON as among those appearing at the hearing and described him as a "long-time friend of DAVIS."

The "Daily Worker", issue of September 25, 1953, page 3, column 1, contained an article entitled, "Peace Award Presented to PAUL ROBESON". This article stated that a group of several hundred had recently gathered in the Hotel Theresa, New York City, to present a gold medal to PAUL ROBESON, representing part of the 1952 STALIN Peace Award. The article stated that, in connection with the presentation, ROBESON stated, "I have always been, I am, and I cluays be, a friend of the Soviet Union."

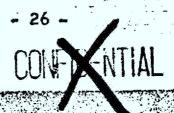
advised that on

lindicated that.

PAUL ROBESON had stated that he had finally received the money he had coming from Russia, namely, \$25,000.00.

In testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee on Mry 4, 1954, at Detroit, Michigan, NELSON DAVIS was identified as a Communist party member during 1949 by HAROLD MIKKELSEN, an admitted CP member from 1947 to 1953, who also testified on behalf of the Government in the Detroit Smith Act trials held in December, 1953.

The "Daily Worker", issue of August 19, 1955, page 3, column 4, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON Says He'd Gladly Join United States - Soviet Cultural Exchange." This article stated that PAUL ROBESON was highly gratified by recent reports from the Soviet Union listing him as one of the American artists whom Soviet Cultural leaders would like to be included in a program of cultural exchange with the United States. The article stated that ROBESON described as "completely unfounded", a wire service dispatch on August 16, 1955, indicating that he did not intend to visit





the Soviet Union again. The article quoted ROBESON as saying, "The fact is, I have specifically requested a passport to permit me to accept an offer to make a film version of Othello in Moscow and can think of no travel abroad that would be more enjoyable than another trip to the Soviet Union."

Communist Party Front Organizations

Unless otherwise noted, the following organizations have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Amorican Poace Crusade (APC)

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 1, 1951, page 2, column 1, contained an article entitled, "65 Notables Call for Great Page Pilgrimage to Capital". This article stated that sixty-five prominent Americans had joined in forming the "American Peace Crusade" and had called for a peace pilgrimage to Washington so that the heads of Government can "learn of the will to peace among all Americans". Initial sponsors of the American Peace Crusade and the Peace Pilgrimage were listed by the article and included PAUL ROBESON.

The "New York Times" newspaper, issue of February 1, 1951, contained an article entitled, "ROBERON, MANN Join New Peace Crusade". This article stated in pert, "A new organization called 'American Peace Crusade, sponsored by a group including THOMAS MANN, the writer, and PAUL ROBERON, singer, arged, yesterday, espeace Pilgrimage to Washington."

PAUL, ROBESON appeared at a Peace Relly of the American Peace Crusade, held at Turner's Arena, Washington, D. C. stated that ROBESON sang several songs and spoke at length extelling the Soviet Union and China.

In advised that at the American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace, held in Chicago, Illinois, June 20 to July 1, 1951, the American Peace Crusado elected PAM, ROBESON as a National Committee Member of the organization.



secording to



On August 16, 1951.

had been jailed under the Smith Act.

for the purpose of furnishing information to the FBI, advised SA that, on that date, PAUL ROBUSON was among the speakers at a Rally of the APC hold at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 West 73rd Street, New York City. This relly was called, a "Stop the Killing - Cease Fire Relly". ROBESON called for a cease fire in Korea and commented briefly on the eleven CP leaders who

, advised that on March 14 and 15. 1953, a conference of the APC was held at the YMCA, 51st and Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. stated that PAUL ROBESON attended the conference and attended all sessions hold over the above two days.

who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 14, 1953, PAUL ROBESON attended a National Policy Meeting of the National Committee of the APC which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on March 14 and 15, 1953.

advised that on June 24, 1954, the subject attended a program of dramatic readings and music sponsored by the APC held at the City Center Casino in New York City.

American Slav Congress

On Documber 5, 1947,

PAUL ROBESON was one or the main speakers at a meeting sponsored by the American Slav Congress, held in the Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh, Ponnsylvania.

On October 7, 1950, the American Slav Congress held a banquet at the Hotel Capitol. Now York City. salvised that PAUL ROBESON was one of the speakers and stated, "I remember when I was in Poland. and Soviet Russia and the other democratic countries and I am going back to Bulgaria, Poland and the Soviet Union You people stood firm in your countries until you got your freedom. I come from people who were brought here in chains



but you come from countries of freedom

American Youth for Democracy (AYD)

deted April 18, 1947, made by PAUL ROBESON relative to attacks then being made on the AYD. This statement in part read, "Yes, I am a national sponsor of the AYD and my son is a member of the AYD. I see the attacks on the American Youth for Democracy as being cut from the same pattern as the red-baiting attacks on such a man as LILIENTHAL."

China Welfare Appeal, Incorporated (CWA)

on November 18, 1950.

a "Conference on Health and Welfare in China",
spensored by the CWA, was held at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel,
New York City.

advised that in connection with this
conference, PAUL ROBESON was listed as a member of the
Executive Committee of the China Welfare Fund of the CWA.

Civil Rights Congress (CRC)

carding was hold at Madison Square Garden, New York City, which was called a rally "for Civil and Human Rights".

Stated that subject, in his speech, commented that there were 70,000 Communists in the United States and there were easily a million potentials. According to ROBESON continued that the Communist vanguard is being recognized in its struggle for freedom and equality.

furnished the same information as that set forth above, regarding the CRC Rally on June 28, 1949. In addition, stated that during ROBESON's speech, he said that he stood at the side of the great leader of the working class and of the Nation, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. ROBESON also commented on the CP leaders then on trial in New York and stated that but for the American Communists and their progressive co-fighters, the world would be at war.



The "Daily Worker", issue of November 3, 1950, page 5, column 3, contained a reprint of a letter from the New York Civil Rights Congress, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York, dated October 20, 1950, addressed to the "Fifth Annual Jewish Labor Bazaar". This letter gives the support of the CRC to the Jewish Labor Bazaar and lists PAUL ROBESON as a National Vice Chairman of the CRC.

"The Worker", issue Decomber 17, 1950, page 4, column 2, contained an article entitled, "CRC Launches Drive for £60,000". This article stated that the CRC has appealed for £60,000.00 to continue its campaign against the Smith and McCarran Acts. The appeal for support of the Fund Campaign contained in this article was issued by several persons, including PAUL ROBESON.

pamphlet issued by the CRC, "Question for a Crucial Hour". This pamphlet contained a letter calling upon the recipient to contribute to the funds of the CRC to eid in the fight of the Communist leaders. Among the signers of the letter appealing for funds was the name PAUL ROBESON.

a rally on June 26, 1951, at Rockland Palace, 155th/and Righth Avenue, New York City, to protest the recent Supreme Court decision relative to the convicted CP leaders.

According to PAUL ROBESON was one of the speakers at this rally and stated that the CRC and all progressive forces must fight hard to reverse the Smith Act and stop the frame up charges by the FBI.

On advised that on advised that on CRC was held at

New York City. Stated that WILLIAM FATTERSON, National Executive Secretary, presented a political report and spoke of comments made by a Judge DELANEY (ph) linking PAUL ROBESON with Communism. reported that PATTERSON said "The linking of ROBESON with Communism should be utilized by us on a wide scale among the Negro people. ROBESON is



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fighting for the Negro people and peace. ROBESON is a Communist. The CP is fighting for the same principles, so, the CP is our Party."

ROBESON attended the Seventh Anniversaty Party of the CRC held at 431 Riverside Drive, New York City. According to ROBESON spoke on the history of the CRC and its Chairman, WILLIAM PATTERSON.

who have furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on August 26, 1954, a combination protest rally and birthday party for WILLIAM L. PATTERSON was held at 2294 Seventh Avenue, New York City. And continued that PAUL ROBESON was among the speakers and culc-gized PATTERSON, describing him as a world-wide leader. ROBESON stated that the Communists who earlier had fought against HITLER, are now fighting for the liberation of the human race. ROBESON described the imprisoned CP leaders as the real patriots of America and called for a fight for their behalf, because "their freedom is our freedom".

advised that on October 3, 1954, a CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT mass meeting was held in Washington park. Chicago, Illinois, under the auspices of the CRC. advised that PAUL ROBESON spoke at the meeting, in the course of which he stated he considered CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT one of the greatest fighters for the working people.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT has been praviously described.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 28, 1955, page 3, column 2, contained an article entitled "PATTERSON, ROBESON, Hit Effort to Cripple Defense Organizations". This article concerned the appearance of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON and PAUL ROBESON before a New York State Joint Legislative Committee, investigating charity rackets, which was held February 25, 1955. In part this article stated that PAUL



ROBESON, who had been subposhed, denounced the Committee for using "MATUSO-like stoolies and informers." ROBESON further stated that he was proud to be associated with the CRC.

a meeting of the CRC was held at New York City



Civil Rights Congress (Cont'd)

On March 15, 1955, made available records of the proceedings before the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Charitable and Philanthropic Agencies and Organizations, held February 23-25, 1955, in the Supreme Court, State of New York, 60 Centre Street, New York City. In his testimony on February 24, 1955, before the Committee, PAUL ROBESON stated that he had been associated with the CRC; that he considered the CRC to be one of the most important organizations fighting for the freedom of the Negro people; that he contributed much of his time to the work of the CRC; that he had been an officer of the CRC; that he was not sure of just what position he held, but believed himself to be a member of the Board of Directors, and that he did not remember any amounts of money collected by the CRC for various causes in the defense of civil rights.

Peekskill Disorders

advised that the Peekskill Disorders of August and September, 1949 in the vicinity of Peekskill, New York, were the outgrowth of concerts given by singer PAUL ROBESON. informant stated that these concerts were held under the auspices of the Harlem Chapter of the CRC.

On August 27, 1949 New York City, advised that a riot had occurred in the evening of that date at a benefit show put on by PAUL ROBESON for the Harlem Chapter of the CRC, and under the auspices of People's Artists, Inc. This concert was held at Lakeland Acres near Peekskill, New York. According to ROBESON started to speak and a brick was thrown by an American of four veteran's groups which were picketing the meeting. Violence then broke out and resulted in injuries to several supporters of ROBESON.





People's Artists, Inc. has been cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, page 392.

The September 1, 1949 issue of the "Daily Worker" page 3, column 1, contained an article entitled, "Harlem Turns Out to Tell Mobsters - - We'll Fight Back." This article stated that 15,000 people met in or near the Golden Gate Ballroom, New York City, and held a torchlight parade to protest and demand "prosecution of the peekskill mobsters who attempted to lynch PAUL RODESON." The article stated that ROBESON announced that he was returning to peckskill with his friends and quoted him as saying, "They'll know where to find me."

date, at a meeting of

Communist Party, members were told that all must attend the
Peckskill gathering on the following sunday, when P.UL ROBESON
Would appear. advised that the meeting was to be held
under the name Westchester Citizen's Committee for Law and
Order, and held at the former Hollow Brook Golf Course,
four miles north of Peckskill, New York.

Further
advised that orders had been given for 1,000 strong male
comrades to be present in the area as a security and patrol
force.

The "paily Worker" issue of September 5, 1949, page 1, column 1, contained an article entitled, "cops id New Peekskill Mob Assault", with sub-title, "cars Stoned, Many Injured, After 25,000 Hear Robeson at concert." This article stated in part, "After most of a 25,000 audience which came to hear PAUL Robeson sing at peekskill departed, a club-wielding, rock-throwing mob, aided by many police and deputios, brutally assaulted hundreds of men, women and children." The article stated that PAUL Robeson was safe in New York after attacks on his car which smashed two windows and dented the car body.





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The "New York Sun" newspaper of December 15, 1949, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON and 27 Sue for \$2,000,000." This article stated that PAUL ROBESON and twenty-seven other plaintiffs filed suit for \$2,000,000 in federal court against: the Veteran's Joint Council, the Associated Veteran's Council, and three officers and agents in Westchester County, New York, for personal injuries and the deprivation of civil rights as a result of the Peekskill disorders in August and September, 1949.

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (CFDFEP)

The "Far East Spotlight", published by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, 111 West 42nd Street, New York City, volume 4, number 2, dated July, 1948, contained a list of the officers of the CFDFEP, which listed PAUL ROBESON as a member of the Executive Committee of instant organization.

"The Worker" of May 8, 1949, section 2, page 4, columns 1 and 2, contained an article entitled, "Truth Also Fights for a Free China." This article discussed the work of the CFDFEP and listed PAUL ROBESON as among members of the Executive Board of the organization.

On advised that as of that date, PAUL ROBESON was a member of the Board of Directors of the CFDFEP.

Committee for the Negro in the Arts

idvised that the Committee for the Negro in the Arts had





planned to stage plays in the "Club Baron" from September 18, 1950 through September 21, 1950. In connection with this, Mr. BARONA furnished a letter addressed to him confirming the use of the club on the above-mentioned nights by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts, which letter listed PAUL ROBESON as a sponsor of the organization.

Council on African Affairs (CAA)

On advised that on June 19, 1949, the CAA held a PAUL ROBESON welcome home rally at the Rockland Palace, New York City.

Tadvised that ROBESON was among the principal speakers and in his speech, stated that he was not afraid of the Communists, and that he would defend them as they had defended the Negro people. ROBESON further stated that he loves and respects Russia because of the dignity that all men receive in the USSR.

On August 13, 1949

Camp Unity and carried out there a program of songs and lectures on his European trip. ROBESON informed camp members of his activity in the CAA and appealed for funds to support the organization. Advised that this day at Camp Unity was known as "PAUL ROBESON Day at Camp Unity."

The "Daily Worker" issue of August 6, 1953, page 8, column 1, describes Camp Unity, Wingdale, New York, as an "adult inter-racial resort."

has been controlled by the Communist Party since its inception in 1929 or 1930.



On advised that he had learned that the name of Camp Unity was changed to Wingdale Lodge, with offices located at 202 West 40th Street, Room 605, New York City.

The "Daily Worker" issue of September 6, 1949, page 1, column 1, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON Demands 'Jail Mobsters Quilty Officials'." This article stated that an Emergency Committee of Prominent Progressives and Labor Leaders had demanded the arrest and trial of all individuals and officials guilty of formenting the Peekskill disorders. Among those listed as participating in this committee was "PAUL ROBESON, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs."

The "Daily Worker" issue of September 22, 1949, page 5, column 4, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON to Tour Cities for African Affairs Council." This article stated that PAUL ROBESON, Chairman of the CAA, would leave New York on September 23, 1949, for a tour of Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Washington and Philadelphia. The article stated that ROBESON was scheduled to speak and sing at meetings in these cities, with arrangements having been made by local sponsoring committees in cooperation with the CAA.

The "Daily Worker" issue of April 27, 1953, page 8, column 3, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON Hits Justice Dept. Gag Attempt." This article, in part, read: "PAUL ROBESON, Chairman of the Council of African Affairs, doclared yesterday that the Justice Department's move to have the council registered under the Mc Carran Act 'represents an attempt to frighten and silence all those Americans, particularly to the Negro people, who are in any way critical of United States policies in Africa."

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"The Worker" dated June 20, 1955, page 2, column 3, contained an article entitled, "African Affairs Council Disselves", with a sub-title, "Directors say others continue Piencering Work, Harassment by Government Hampers activities." This article related that the Executive Board of the Call on June 17, 1955, unanimously voted to disselve the organization and terminated all of its activities. This decision ended eighteen years of the Call in the cause of African freedom and, according to the article, the Executive Board of the council, headed by PAUL ROBESON, indicated that one consideration for this action was the fact that continued government harassment had made further effective work of the Call impossible.

council of Greek-Americans (CGA)

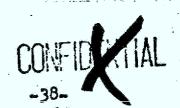
on

1952, the CGA spensored a rally which was held at the Hetel Capitel, New York City. The purpose of this rally was to protest the death sentencing of eight Greek Communist spics rendered on March 1, 1952, by an Athens court-martial.

advised that PAUL ROBESON was among the speakers and in his speech charged that the communists sentenced the previous year were framed. He praised the U.S. and Greek Communist parties and stated that the rulers of the United States are driving the world into Fascism. He praised the North Koreans, Russians and Chinose, stating that they were fighting for peace and freedom.

Frederick Douglas Educational Contor

"The Worker" issue of January 6, 1952, page 8, contained an article regarding the proposed establishment of a "Frederick Douglas Educational Center in Harlom." According to this article, the spensors of the school proposed "that the



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"now school be launched as a Marxist educational and cultural center, based on the needs of the Negro, West Indian and Puerto Rican workers of the Harlem community." This article listed PAUL ROBESON as one of the spensors of the proposed school.

Harlem Trade Union Council (HTUC)

on , who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a pamphlet entitled, "pergo Negro-Labor Unity For peace and Jobs, by PLUL ROBESON." This pamphlet contains the notation that it was published in part by the Harlem Trade Union Council, New York City, in August, 1950. The pamphlet contained the text of an address delivered by ROBESON at a meeting of the National Labor Conference for Negro Rights held in Chicago, Illinois on June 10, 1950.

The "paily worker" issue of September 11, 1950, page 4, column 4, contained an article entitled, "6,000 in Harlem Cheer Peace Call by PAUL ROBESON." This article concerned a rally spensored by the HTUC, at which intervention in Kerea was denounced, PAUL ROBESON'S passport demanded and bail for Communists on trial urged. According to the article, ROBESON spoke and defended the Communists, stating, "They are going to jail today because they spoke loudest for Negro rights."

The "paily Worker" issue of October 23, 1950, page 3, column 3, contained an article entitled, "Harlom Union Parley Maps prive on Jobs for Negroes." This article stated that a Saturday conference of 66 Negro and white unionists and community leaders had been sponsored by the HTUC to plan action in placing Negroes in industrial employment. The article noted that the highlight of the meeting was the participation of PLUL ROBESON. ROBESON informed the conference that he was going to be an organizer from then on and his full major efforts would be in helping the HTUC, continuing his leadership of the CAL and building the newspaper, "Freedom,"





The "Daily Worker" issue of May 7, 1951, page 8, columns 3 and 4, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON to Open Convention of Harlem grade Union Council." This article stated that PAUL ROBESON would open the first constitutional convention of the HTUC during a concert to be held June 1st, according to an announcement by the HTUC on May 6, 1951,

Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS)

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 4, 1950, page 4, column 4, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON Urges Thousands Register at Jefferson School." In part, this article stated, "....PAUL ROBESON yesterday expressed the hope that the remaining ten days of the fall registration period will see thousands enrolling for courses at the Jefferson School. In a statement issued by the officals of the Jefferson School, the great artist and people sleader said: 'Among my many activities during the past few years, I have always cherished highly my association with this magnificient institution."

The "paily Worker" issue of February 2, 1954, page 3, column 1, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON calls Jefferson school prive for Students a 'Must'." This article, in part, stated, "'All who cherish peace and freedom in our land should rally now to build and defend the Jefferson School, declared PAUL ROBESON in a statement issued yesterday..... this drive must succeed. We have learned through the years to be mighty proud of the Jefferson School. "



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Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order (JPFO)

The "Daily People's World" in its issue of April 3, 1950, contained an article which stated in part. "PAUL ROBESON will be brought to Los Angeles by the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order for its 20th anniversary celebration in Embassy Auditorium on May 6."

The "Daily People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

On May 20, 1950.

PAUL ROBESON was the guest of honor at the 20th anniversary celebration of the JPFO and the IWO held at Madison Square Garden, New York City. RCBESON sang and then spoke briefly, "I have gone up and down the land singing for the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order."

The IWO has been previously described.

Labor Youth League (LYL)

On November 24, 1950,

PAUL ROBESON was among the principal speakers at the first national convention of the LYL held in St. Nicholas' Arena, New York City. According to ROBESON, in speaking before the convention, urged peace in Korea and peace and friendship with the youth of Soviet Russia. He pointed out that the job of the LYL was to increase the fear of those who no longer can rule, and that during the convention, they (LYL members) represented the American youth of JEFFERSON, DOUGLAS and LINCOLN.

sang and spoke briefly on February 19, 1954, at the first session of the national convention of the LYL held February 19-22, 1954, in New York City.



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It is noted that

Turnished the same information regarding the LYL national convention as set forth above.

advised that

a reception in honor of PAUL ROBESON

sponsored by the East Bay Youth Committee. Advised that seventy or eighty persons were in attendance and ROBESON, in the course of the meeting commented on various current 1ssues.

With regard to the East Bay Youth Committee, has advised that it was, in reality, the LYL, which organization uses such names in planning for broad attendance at a function.

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF)

November 10, 1949, PAUL ROBESON was a speaker at a dinner sponsored by the NCASF held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. Advised that the main purpose of the dinner was to celebrate the establishment of the Soviet Union 32 years previously and was attended by Soviet United Nations Delegate ANDRI VISHINSKY Turther advised that ROBESON, in his speech at the dinner, spoke of the lynching of Negroes in the United States, the trial of the eleven Communist leaders, and the Peekskill affair. ROBESON stated in part, "I love the Soviet Union because I am a Negro and an American."

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The "Daily Worker" issue of December 18, 1949, page 6, column 1, contained an article entitled, "What Has Russia Done for Negroes", the author of which was set forth as "PAUL RCBESON, Chairman, Council on African Affairs." This article notes that its text is part of a prepared address by PAUL ROBESON at a dinner in New York on November 10, 1949, sponsored by the NCASF. In the article, ROBESON compares the treatment of a Negro in the USSR and in the United States and cites the Soviet Union as an example where all discrimination based on color or nationality has been abolished.

The Daily Worker" issue of January 25, 1950, page 11, column 3, contained an article entitled, "New ROBESON Pamphlet Tells Why Negro Looks to USSR." This article announced a new mass-circulation pamphlet by PAUL ROBESON entitled, "The Negro People and the Soviet Union", which pamphlet contained the text of the speech delivered by ROBESON at a recent benefit of the NCASF. The article pointed out that the distribution goal for this pamphlet was one-half a million copies nationally.

On November 16, 1950, PAUL ROBESON attended a meeting of the NCASF held at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, New York City, in honor of the 33rd anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. Stated that ROBESON, in his speech before the meeting, stated that hundreds of millions of people have set their eyes on the new star rising in the East and the peoples of the world have chosen "as their models of conduct and spiration, the brave people and the stalwart leaders of the USSR, People's China, the North Korean Republic and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe."

On November 15, 1951.

a rally was held by the NCASF at the Riverside
Plaza Hotel, New York City. According to PAUL ROBESON
spoke to the rally and stated that they had a real friend in





the Soviet Union. ROBESON described the founding of the Soviet Republic as a lucky day for all mankind and stated < that he was and had been a loyal friend of the Soviet Union.

Pebruary 8, 1953, the NCASF sponsored a mass meeting at Manhattan Plaza, New York City, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the victory at Stalingrad. Further advised that PAUL ROBESON attended and sang.

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advised that on March 26, 1953, the NCASF sponsored a STALIN memorial meeting held at the Rockland Palace, New York City. Advised that ROBESON attended this meeting and spoke briefly.

advised that on November 12, 1953, the 12th annual rally of the NCASF was held at the Hotel Capitol, New York City. advised that ROBESON was a guest entertainer and in a speech, termed the attacks on the USSR asreally attacks on the people. He stated there was no retreat for HARRY S. TRUMAN until the Smith Act was repealed or until BOB THOMPSON was released.

ROBERT GEORGE THOMPSON was a member of the National Board of the Communist Party, USA, and was indicted on July 20, 1948, for violation of the Smith Act of 1940. He was convicted on October 14, 1949, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, and sentenced on October 21, 1949, to three years imprisonment and fined \$10,000.00. THOMPSON was released on bail on November 3, 1949, and a bench warrant for his arrest was issued by the Southern District of New York, on July 2, 1951. THOMPSON was located at Twain Harte, California, on July 27, 1953. He was found guilty of contempt charges on December 16, 1953, and sentenced to an additional four years.



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November 16, 1954, PAUL ROBESON attended a moeting of the NCASF held at the New Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. Stated that this meeting was held in honor of the 37th anniversary of United States diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union. According to ROBESON in his speech before the meeting, stated that just as LENIN and STALIN realized their dreams for their people, the Negro in America must be liberated into full freedom by 1963. He continued that like the people in the USSR and Red China, the people of the world must live in co-existence for peace.

National Negro Labor Council (NNLC)

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 29, 1951, page 1, column 2, 4 and 5, contained an article entitled, "900 at Nat'l Labor Parloy Map Fight For Negro Rights." This article stated that 900 delegates were meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, to found the National Negro Labor Council and had fashioned a program against Jim Crow. According to the article, PAUL ROPESON addressed an evening session of the meeting and commented briefly on the freedom won by the Chinese, Indians and West Indians.

On advised that on October 27-28, 1951, FAUL ROBLEON was among those in attendance at the Founding Convention of the MMLC held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on those dates.

annual convention of the MILC had been held in Cleveland, Ohio, on November 21-23, 1952. advised that PAUL ROBESON was in attendance and took an active part in the affairs of the





convention. stated that from the activity of the convention, it was evident to him that the NNIC was directed from New York City and the most influential persons in the organization were PAUL ROBESON and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

On advised that on December 4-6, 1953, the national convention of the NNLC was held in Chicago, Illinois. Stated that PAUL ROBESON was the principal speaker at a public meeting held on December 4, 1953, and spoke critically of the EISENHOWER Administration and termed the President's cabinet as a "Cadillac cabinet."

furnished the same information set forth above concerning the national convention of the NNLC held in Chicago, December 4-6, 1953, and the subject's participation in same.

On

advised that PAUL ROBESON attended the national convention of the NNLC held in Chicago, Illinois, on December 4-6, 1953.

advised that in addition to speaking at the first session of the convention on December 4, 1953, in which ROBESON criticized the United States foreign policy in Asia and Europe, he ended his address with an appeal for subscriptions to the publication, "Freedom." Continued that on December 5, 1953, ROBESON took an active part in a cultural panel discussion in connection with the NNLC convention.

advised that the national conference of the NNLC was held in New York City on September 24-26, 1954. Continued that PAUL ROBESON was a delegate to the conference from New York City.





and on respectively, advised that on September 25, 1954, PAUL ROBESON attended the general council meeting of the NNLC held at the Hotel Theresa, New York City.

undated letterhead of the Detroit Chapter of the NNLC, which reflected the name PAUL ROBESON as a member of the Executive Board of the NNLC.

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Peace Information Center (PIC)

On made available a letter dated June 19, 1951, on stationary of the National Committee to Defend D. E. B. DU BOIS and his Associates in the Peace Information Center, which letter listed PAUL ROBESON as one of the two co-Chairmen of the organization.

advised in that D. E. B. DU BOIS, although on friendly terms with the Communist Party for a number of years, did not actually join the Communist Party until about 1944.

United May Day Committee (UNDC)

The "Daily Worker" issue of March 12, 1950, page 3, column 1, contained an article entitled, "May Day Parade to Protest H-Bomb." This article announced the plans for a giant May Day parade to be held in New York City, and called for a conference on March 25, 1950, to discuss plans of the celebration. Among those persons listed by the article as sponsors of the May Day Committee was PAUL RCBZSON.





On |

furnished a pamphlet published by the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day, New York City, which as of April, 1950 listed PAUL ROBESON as one of the sponsors of the organization.

It is noted that the United May Day Committee, in the name of the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day, directed the 1950 May Day parade and celebration in New York.

May Day Parade

"The May Day Parade in New York City is an annual mobilization of Communist strength," as cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 179.

On May 1, 1951, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed PAUL ROBESON participating in a May Day parade celebration on that date in New York City. ROBESON occupied a position on the reviewing stand and spoke on the subject of world peace.

On May 1, 1953, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed PAUL ROBESON participating in a May Day celebration on that date in Union Square, New York City.

On May 1, 1954, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed PAUL ROBESON acting as an entertainer at a May Day rally held in Union Square, New York City, on the aforementioned date.



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advised that on April
29, 1955, the annual May Day rally was held in Union Square,
New York City. Continued that PAUL ROBESON was among
the speakers at this rally and joined others in eulogizing
the working class and in calling for a continued fight against
government legislation nimedat oppressing labor and minority
groups.

The following organizations are described or documented on an individual basis:

Bronx Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners

In Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners was formed in 1952 by Communist Party members in the Bronx, New York. described this committee as the type of Communist group that is formed in a local vicinity for the sole purpose of agitating for ammesty for convicted Communist Party leaders. According to the committee has no membership or formal educational setup and engages in activity only when an amnesty drive is in progress.

On advised that on August 18, 1955, BELLA ALTSHULER, described by the informant as a member of the Communist Party and Secretary of the Bronx Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners, stated that the latter organization was planning a sanquet on September 10, 1955, in the Bronx, New York. ALTSHULER indicated that the money raised at this affair would be divided between the families of political prisoners and political refugees. According to ALTSHULER listed PAUL ROBESON as being a member of the conquet sponsoring committee.



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Citizens Memorial Committee for the Martinsville Seven and JOHN DERRICK

It is noted that the Martinsville Seven were seven Megroes who were convicted of the crime of rape in Martinsville, Virginia, and were sentenced to death and electrocuted in February, 1951.

and have advised that the Communist Party, the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Press gave considerable publicity to the case of the Martinsville Seven in 1951 in efforts to free the convicted Negross.

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 8, 1951, page 5, contained an article announcing a mass memorial meeting for "the recently executed seven framed Negroes of Martinsville, Virginia, and for JOHN DERRICK, 27-year-old veteran slain by New York cops" to be held in Harlem, New York. The article noted that the announcement was made by a newly formed Citizens Memorial Committee for the Martinsville Seven and JOHN DERRICK, and listed PAUL ROBESON as being among the sponsors of the group.

Committee to Defend ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG was indicted on June 20,

alexander Trachtenberg was indicted on June 20, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for violation of the Smith Act of 1940, and was convicted of the violation on January 21, 1953. On October 14, 1954, the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, affirmed the conviction and on January 11, 1955, TRACHTENBERG was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.



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On April 22, 1955, Federal Judge EDWARD J. DIMOCK, United States District Court. Southern District of New York, granted TRACHTENEERG's DUPLON for a new trial on the grounds that HARVEY MATUSOW had lied in testifying at the first trial. On April 23, 1955, TRACHTENBERG was released from the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, and on April 25, 1955, he appeared before a United States Commissioner and signed a bail bond for \$5,000.00.

, made available a letter dated June 5, 1952, from the Committee to Defend ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. The name PAUL ROBESON appeared on this letter as a sponsor of the above-mentioned committee.

Committee to Restore PAUL ROBESON's Passport

advised that

leaflet was prepared and distributed by the Provisional
Committee to Restore PAUL ROBESON's Passport, which leaflet
was entitled, "The Case of PAUL ROBESON's Passport." The
leaflet concerned the State Department's refusal to grant
PAUL ROBESON a passport and contained a coupon soliciting
contributions which bore the following: "Miss MARGARET
MC CADEN, Secretary, Provisional Committee to Restore PAUL
ROBESON's Passport, 2286 Seventh Avenue, New York City."

On advised that MARGARET MC CADEN I was a member of the 14th ward Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland in 1945 or 1946.

The "Daily Worker" issue of September 7, 1954, page 7, column 4, contained an article entitled, "World Demand Rises to Let ROBESON Travel", which article stated that scores of protests and pledges of support were streaming into the Office of the Provisional Committee to Restore PAUL ROBESON's Passport.





On advised that on May 26, 1954, a rally was held by the Committee to Restore PAUL ROBESON's Passport at the Renaissance Ballroom, New York City. According to the program consisted of a dramatization of the events which brought ROBESON into conflict with the State Department over his passport. Continued that a collection was taken up, but the amount was undetermined.

On advised that as of April 26, 1955, the Committee to Restore PAUL ROBESON's Passport still occupied office space at 139 West 126th Street, New York City, but had not been active for approximately ten months.

On advised that as of that date, the Committee to Restore PAUL ROBESON's Passport was located in Suite 6, 139 West 126th Street, New York City, in the same office space occupied by Freedom Associates.

Freedom Associates has been previously described.

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC)

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 8, 1951, page 1, columns 4 and 5, in an article entitled, "150 Notables Form Emergency Civil Liberties Committee", reflected that the formation of the ECLC had been announced on October 7, 1951. This article pointed out that the purposes of the organization would be to mobilize public opinion in support of the traditional American Constitutional guarantees of civil liberties and to render aid to victims of abridgement of these liberties in politics, education and professions.

Writing in "Political Affiars" issue of August 19, 1954, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, convicted Communist Party functionary, referred to the ECLC as one of the "forces carrying on the defense of the Bill of Rights today."





Concerning "Political Affairs", FLYNN, testifying in the case "UNITED STATES vs. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL", on October 20, 1952, stated that "Political Affairs" has been the theoretical organ of the Communist Party since the publication's inception in 1945.

advised that PAUL ROBESON attended a meeting of the ECLC in New York City on April 16, 1955. According to ROBESON was a speaker at the meeting and commented on the shame and loss suffered by people everywhere because of rules governing travel.

"Freedom"

The publication, "Freedom" has been previously described under the employment section of this report.

"The Worker" issue of April 29, 1951, page 5, column 4, contained an advertisement captioned, "Freedom - a Monthly Newspaper: A New Voice in the Struggle for Negro Rights, Follow PAUL ROBESON Each Month in his Column, 'This is My Story'." The advertisement noted that PAUL ROBESON was Chairman of the Editorial Board of "Freedom" and that the newspaper was published by Freedom Associates, 53 West 125th Street, New York City. It was further noted that the Editor of "Freedom" was LOUIS BURNHAM, with GEORGE B. MURPHY as General Manager.

LOUIS BURNHAM and GEORGE MURPHY have been previously described.

"The Worker" issue of February 3, 1952, page 3, column 4, section 1, contained an article entitled, "Flag Ban on ROBESON's Travel to Canada." This article stated in part, "The barring of PAUL ROBESON from entering Canada. . . was denounced Friday by LOUIS BURNHAM, Editor of 'Freedom', of which PAUL ROBESON is publisher."





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concerts in Los Angeles, California, from June 14-21, 1953,

ROBESON stated that he believed the concerts to have been a financial, but not a political success.

On

made available a letter which concerned

ROBESON's tentative schedule of public appearances in July and August, 1954. In setting forth the primary objectives of ROBESON's appearances in each city, this letter listed the following:

- 1. 500 Freedom Associates subscriptions.
- 2. 100 African Council Newsletter subscriptions.
- 3. Organization of passport campaign committees.
- 4. Raise from \$3,000.00 to \$5,000.00 for continuance of work.

The July-August, 1955 issue of "Freedom", volume 5, number 6, page 2, listed PAUL ROBESON as Chairman of the Editorial Board of the newspaper. It further noted that "Freedom" is published monthly by Freedom Associates, 139 West 125th Street, New York City, and further that LOUIS BURNHAM continued as Editor of the paper.

As previously noted under the employment section of this report, "Freedom" suspended publication with the July-August, 1955 issue, but his planning publication on a regular basis in April, 1956.





Los Angeles Negro Labor Council (LANLC)

with regard to the LANLC, advised in March, 1952, that the LANLC is controlled locally by the Los Angeles County Communist Party through the assignment of Communist members to work in the LANLC.

of PAUL ROBESON in Los Angeles, California, from June 14-21, 1953, was to be under the sponsorship of the Los Angeles Citizens Committee. Continued that the Los Angeles Citizens Committee is composed in its entirety by members of the LANLC.

On advised that on PAUL ROBESON attended a meeting of the LANLC held at ROBESON at this meeting, according to stressed the importance of LANLC members concentrating in local churches.



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National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims

Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims was held at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on June 14,1952, at which time the national committee was formed. Stated the purpose of the organization was to promote amnesty for CP leaders who had been indicated or convicted under the Smith Act.

The "Daily Worker" issue of May 16,1952, page 3, column 4 contained an article entitled "49 Notables Sponsor Amnesty Parley." This article stated in part, "A call to organizations and individuals concerned over democratic liberties to participate in a National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims was issued by 49 prominent Americans who have joined as sponsors." The article includes PAUL ROBESON in the list of sponsors.

On advised that PAUL ROBESON was among those persons listed as sponsors of the National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims held June 14, 1952, in New York City.

an amnesty rally sponsored by the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims was held at 105 East Houston Street, New York City. Advised that the subject attended, and in his speech commented on the current discrimination against writers, artists, actors, and other professionals because of their political beliefs.

The National Committee to Win Amnesty For Smith Act Victims has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (NCASP)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications,"prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, May 15, 1951, contains the following concerning the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions:



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"1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Congressional Committee on Un-american Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Feace arranged by the Estional Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report No. 1954, April 26, 1950 (criginally released April 19,1949), p.2.)"

was held at Ridgely Hall, Baltimore, Maryland on May 2, 1948. According to a leaflet was passed out at the mesting which listed the national officers of the MCISP. advised that PAUL ROBLEON was set forth on this list as "Vice-Chairman - Music."

on advised that as of that time, Paul ROBESON was a Vice-Chairman of the NCASP.

"New World Review"

It is noted that the publication "Soviet Russia Today" in March 1951, changed its title to "New World Review."

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," propaged and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, dated May 15, 1951, contains the following comerning the "New World Review":

"1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 167; also cited in Report, June 25, 1742, p. 21.)"

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advised that

indicated that the "New World Review" was organizing a dinner in honor of ESL/NDA and PAUL ROPE SON. This dinner was to be held October 14, 1954, at the City Center Casino, 135 West 55th Street. New York City.

On advised that on October 14.

1954, a dinner in honor of Paul POBES W and his wife
was held under the sponsorship of the New World Review
at the Manhattan Towers Hotel, New York City
advised approximately 450 persons attended the affair,
which in the informant's opinion, appeared to be more
concerned in raising funds for the publication than honoring
the subject.

National Nonpartisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders

The July 18, 1949, issue of the "Daily Worker" page 2, column 1 contained an article entitled "Monpartisan Committee Reing Formed in Defense of the '12'." This article stated in part, "Faul Mobeson, told the 1300 cheering delegates at the historic Bill of Rights Congress in New York yesterday that a nonpartisan committee to defend the rights of the 12 Communist leaders is now in the process of formation." The name PAUL ROBESON was listed in the article as being among persons who had agreed to serve on such a committee.

The "Bill of Rights Congress," mentioned above, has been previously described.

The "Daily Worker" issue of September 18, 1950, page 8, column 3, contained an article entitled "Merge Defense of 12 with CRC Campaign." This article reported that the Nonpartisen Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 had decided to disband and help the CRC in its mass campaign. The article pointed out that the committee was absorbed by the CRC in September, 1950.



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on made evaluable s letter dated September 21, 1949, addressed to atterney General HOWARD J. MC GROTH from the National Monpertisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist leaders. This letter requested that the CF leaders be freed and among those purson whose names are set forth as Algners of the letter is "Faul Robeson, Co-Chairman."

The "Daily worker" issue of October 20, 1949, page 3, column 1, contained as article entitled "IWO leaders Give \$4,000 for Defense." This article in part stated, "Leaders of the International Workers Order on Tuesday prosented \$4,000 for the defense of the 11 Communist leaders to Paul Robeson, Co-Chairman of the Nonpartisan Committee for the Defense of the Rights of the Communist Leaders."

The article ran rted that this money was given to ROBESON and BEN GOLD.

During the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings at San Diego, Californie, on February 24, 1954, STANLEY E. HANCOCK stated he had been a CF member from 1930 or 1931 to 1940. He further stated, "Ben Gold is a charter member of the CF..."

Records United States District Court, Southern District of New York, reflect GOLD was found guilty before a jury on two of three counts of porjury on April 2, 1954. GOLD was charged in this matter with having knowingly filed a falso "Affidavit of Non-Communist Union Officer." GOLD was sentenced on ipril 3, 1954, to one to three years on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 2, 1949, page 2, column 1, contained an article entitled, "485 Lawyers Sign Plea for '11' Counselman." This article concerned protests regarding contempt convictions of lawyers who defended the 11 Communists in New York Vity.

The erticle stated that another brief was submitted urging reasonable bail by "Paul Mobason, Co-Chairman of the National Managerian Committee to Defend the Lights of the 12 Communist Leaders."



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release dated October 3, 1949, from the National Nembertisan Committee to defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders. This release announced a goal of one million signatures to end the trial of the 12 top American Communist leaders and read in part, "The committee, broad in membership, is headed by Paul Robertm, Negro singer...."

People's Artists, Inc.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, dated May 15, 1951, contains the following concorning the People's Artists, Inc.:

"1. Cited as a Communist front.
(California Committee on Un-american activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.)"



On April 25, 1955, the Spring, 1955 issue of "Sing Out" listed P UL ROWESON as a "bentributer." Page 2 of this issue reflected that "Sing Out" is published quarterly by People's Artists, Inc., 124 West 21st Street, New York City.

Provisional Committee for a Democratic Jury System

Information appearing in the "Daily Worker" issue of January 31, 1949, page 2, column 1, and issue of February 9, 1949, page 3, column 4, indicated that the



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Provisional Committee for a Democratic Jury System was formed during the early part of February, 1949.

who has furn shed reliable information in the past, advised that the primary purpose of the Provisional Committee for a Democratic Jury System was to fight against so called rigged jury system in the Southern District of New York and for the dismissal of the indictments against the 12 CP leaders.

Further radvised that the committee was organized in direct line with the trial of the Communist leaders in New York.

on advised that a meeting of the above organization on February 14, 1949, at the Hotel Diplomat, New York City, the persons elected to the Executive Committee were Communists or known Communist sympathizers.

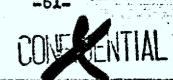
In July, 1949 on unknown individual in the office of the Provisional Committee for a Democratic Jury System was telephonically contacted under pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI. This person advised that the organization's activities had been taken over by the CRC.

On advised that on February 14, 1949, at the meeting of the Provisional Committee for a Democratic Jury System, mentioned above, P.UL ROBESON was among persons elected to the Executive Committee.

Second World Fosse Congress

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, dated May 15, 1951, contains the following concerning the Second World Feace Congress:

*1. Cited as an 'arena in which Communists and their fellow travelers vied with each other in vilifying democratic nations, particularly the United States, and glorifying Communist



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"dictatorship'; and as having been described by British Prime Minister Clement Attlee as a 'bogus forum of peace with the real sim of sabotaging national (British) defense."

(Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 378, on the Communist 'Peace' ffensive, April 25, 1951, original date, April 1, 1951, pp. 36 and 37."

The "Doily Worker" issue of May 31, 1950, page 2, column 3, reflected that PANL ROBESON had departed from London, England, to attend "a meeting today of leaders of the World Partisans for Peace." This article reflected that the meeting was being held to discuss the World Peace Campaign and the planning of the Second World Peace Congress to be held in October.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 24, 1950, page 4, column 4, contained an article entitled "Robeson and Picasso Share Peace Award." This article stated that TAUL ROBESON and FABLO PICASSO "were honored today at the closing session of the World Peace Congress with the International Peace Prize Awarded by the Congress. They will share in the peace prize of \$14,300. Both were honored in the Art Section of the prize, ROBESON for his freedom songs and PAICASSO for his Dove Peace Emblem."

On furnished the same information as set forth above concerning the affair held in the Golden Gate Auditorium on that date.



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On December 14, 1950. Who was in a logical position to furnish reliable information, sivised that an article in the "New Times" issue number 47 was entitled "Second World Peace Congress, Warsaw, November 16 through 22, 1950. This article reported that PAUL ROBERON had been elected to the Presidium as among those to represent the United States.

United Public Workers of America (UPWA)

According to the "Washington-Even'ng Star" newspaper number 47 sdition dated February 16, 1950, page 1, column 1, under the caption "Public Workers Ousted by CIO on Red Charge." It was indicated that the CIO Executive Board expelled the UPWA from the CIO on charges that the union followed the CP line instead of CIO policy.

advised that on at a meeting of UPWA hold at Nashington, D.C., it was reported FAUL ROBESON would participate in a picket line at the White House on August 4, 1949. Further stated that FAUL ROBESON was a life member of the UPWA.

On August 4, 1949, Special Agents of the FBI observed FAUL RUBERON parading in a picket line at the White House, Washington, D.C., the purpose of which was to protest racial segregation and discrimination in the United States Bursau of Engraving and Printing.

World Poace Council (WPC)

The "Guide to Subversive Or, enizations and Publications," propared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Pepresentatives, dated May 15, 1951, contains the following concerning the World Peace Council:

CONCLEASION

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"1. Cited as having been formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsew and which was heralded by the Moscow radio as 'the expression of the determination of the peoples to take into their own hands the struggle for peace."

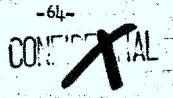
(Congressional Committee on The American Activities, House Report No. 378, on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, original date, April 1, 1951, p. 38.)"

"The Worker" issue of July 1, 1951, page 3, columns 1 and 2, contained an article entitled, "Malik Says People Will Be Key Factor for Peace." This article concerns comments made by JACOB MALIK, Soviet United Nations Delegate to a World Peace Council delegation to the effect that the people's desire for peace would be a decisive factor in obtaining peace. The article pointed out that Paul ROBESON was present as one of two delegates in a group of The persons delegated by the World Peace Council to visit the United Nations.

The "Daily Worker" issue of July 4, 1951.

page 2, columns 4 and 5, contained an erticle entitled
"World Peace Council to Press for UN Hearing." This article
stated in part, "The World Peace Council yesterday
announced it will continue to seek admission to the United
States of its delegation to the United Nations. Faul
Robeson made the announcement on behalf of the council."
This article pointed out that ROBESON was one of the
council's delegatos.

On February 1, 1954 who was in alogical position to furnish reliable information, furnished a copy of the bulletin of the World Council of Peace Number 4 dated December, 1953 which was published by the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace. Page 20 under the appendices of this bulletin "Paul Robeson, singer" was listed as a member of the newly elected jury for the International Peace Prizes of the council.



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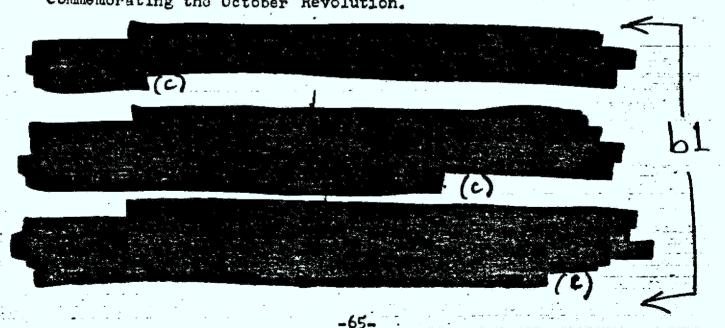
CONTACTS WITH SOVIET AND LATELLITE OFFICIALS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

On March 30, 1950, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that LEKS NDER S. PANYUSHKIN, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, extended an invitation to PAUL ROBESON to come to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. on April 11, 1950.

(c) On

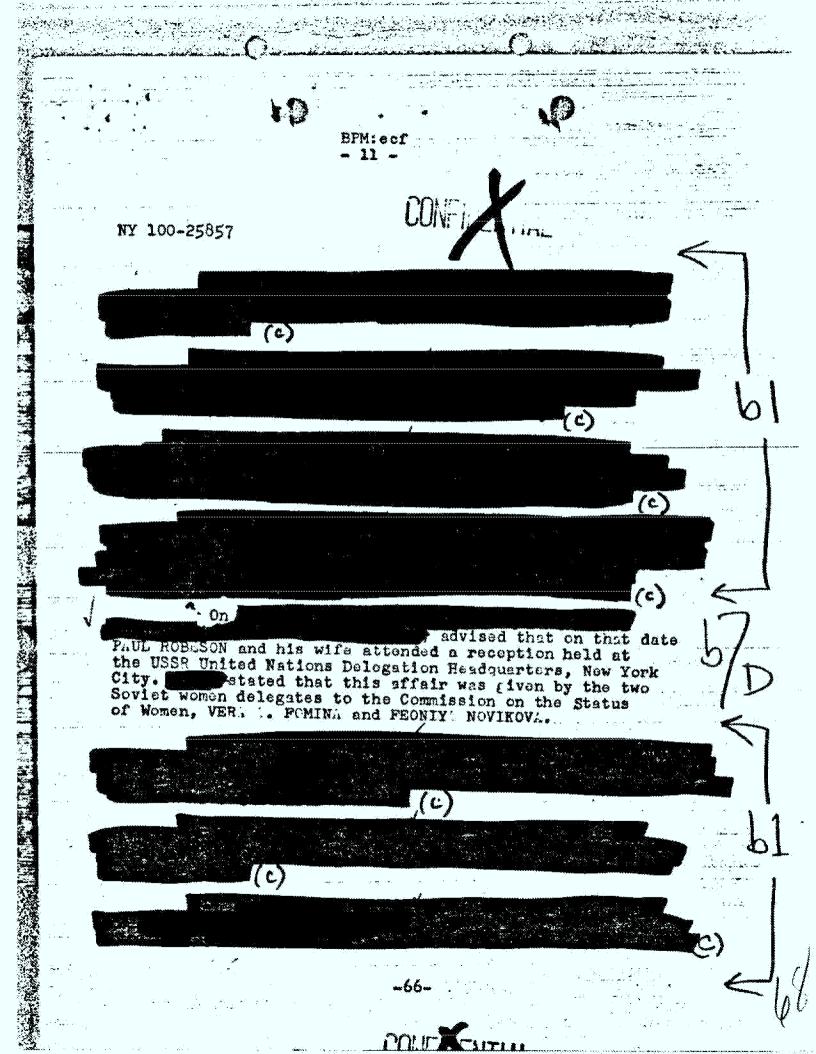
advised that on October 27, FAUL ROBESON ettended a reception held at the Czechoslovakian Embassy, Washington, D.C.

On advised that on November 7, 1952, PAUL ROBESON and his family attended a reception at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., commemorating the October Revolution.



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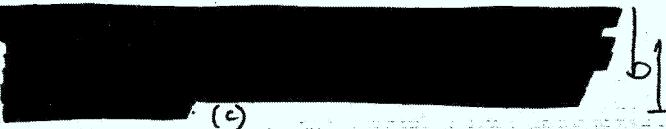
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Miscellaneous Communist Activity

American Labor Party (ALP)

, edvised on that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the ALP a struggle for power among three groups. These were the CF, the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's, the CP emerged as the controlling force within the ALP in the major industrial areas in New York State. Gonerally these were the areas around libeny, Buffalo, Jomestown, Rochestor, Schonectady, Syracuse, Troy, the Hulson River Vollay, Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau, and Westchester Counties, and New York City, with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942 the CP was able to capture the ALP in Bracklyn. knew this situation to continue up until at least 1949. The ALP never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the nonindustrial areas of New York State.

advised on the the CP today, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the LLP, constitutes the force that centrals it.

CONTIAL

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The "Daily worker" issue of nugust 28, 1949, page 2, column 5, contained an article entitled "ALP Election Rally to Hear Robeson, Davis." This article stated in part, "Paul Robeson and Councilmen Benjamin J. Davis, who is running for re-election in the 21st District on the ALP and CP tickets, have been added to the roster of speakers for the kick-off rally of the ALP mayoralty campaign....."

On October 24, 1949, PAUL ROBESON was a speaker at an election rally of the ALF held at Madison Square Garden, New York. According to ROBESON declared that the 12 CP leaders were courageous leaders of the american people and called for their immediate rolesse on bail. He further called upon the Negro people to join in a mass movement to free the Communist leaders.

The "Morning Freiheit" issue of September 25, 1954, page 1, columns 4 and 5, contained an article concerning acceptance speeches of ALP candidates at a meeting held at Manhattan Center, New York City. The article stated that PUL ROBTSON attended and in his speech commented that "these elections are taking place at a time when reaction is rampant in the country and when the dark horses are trying to simply destroy everything noble and honorable in american life." The article stated that ROBESON called upon these present to utilize all their energy in the campaign so that the ALP could receive a tremedous number of votes.

The "Morning Freiheit" has been previously described.

On December 10, 1954, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that as of December 9, 1954, the subject and his wife, ESLANDA, were on the Executive Committee of the ALP.



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On

PLUL ROBESON attended and spoke at a "justice for Sobell meeting" held at

According to ROBESON delivered a fanatical talk on the fight for SOBELL, Negro rights and the rights of labor.

MORTON SOBELL was convicted on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union and was sentenced on April 15, 1951, to 30 years imprisonment. He is currently serving his sentence in the Pederal Penitentiary at Alcatraz, California.

III MISCELL'.NEOUS

on advised that at that time, PLUL ROBLSON was planning to set up a Harlem committee for Freedom and Peace and had to leaders in the community of Harlem calling for a moeting on January 21, 1951, to formulate plans for the organization. Was unable to elaborate on the above.

Progressive party (PP)

The National Committee, CP, US/., in its final text of the "Resolution Growing Out of the Presidental Elections" in "Political Affairs" issue of July, 1953, states in substance that in 1948 the CP helped stimulate the formation of the PP and correctly supported the PP through the 1952 elections. It then states:

"However, the mistake our party made was to confuse this task with the historic task of forming a new mass party of the people. As a consequence, there existed the wrong estimate that the formation of the PP represented semething more than the simple emergence of an important fighting force for peace; that it represented the emergence of a great mass people s party".

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As a result of this reasoning, the resolution concludes that the PP, the CP, and other progressive forces must unite in broad, mass front coalition.



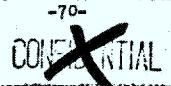
National Convention of the FF was hold July & through 6, 1952, in Chicago, Illineis.
ROBESON, co-chairman of the T, addressed the first session of the convention and spoke primarily on the fight for civil rights for the Negro.

On

advised that during the PP Convention held in July, 1952, Chicago, Illinois, PAUL ROBESON was elected as a National Co-Chairman of the Party.

On advised that in a letter dated July 7, 1954, from the National Headquarters of the PP, 1133 Broadway, New York City, to State Directors, PAUL ROBESON was listed as a Co-Chairman of the PP.

In June, 1949, the records of the New York State
Board of Law Examiners, Albany, New York, reflected
that PAUL LE ROY ROBESON, 233 West 148th Street, New
York City, made application to take the New York Bar
examinations on Merch 4, 1924, but failed to appear
for same.





York State Court of appeals, Albany, New York, advised that his records did not reflect that ROBESON had ever been admitted to the New York State Bar.

Informants familiar with Communist activities in the New York area, all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, all contacted during December, 1955, stated that they had no recent information regarding the subject.

FOREIGN TRIVEL AND STATUS OF PASSPORT

"Who's Who in America" 1954-55 edition contained the following notations relative to travel abroad for PAUL ROBESON:

Concert tour, Europe, 1926-1928 Concert tour, Europe, 1931-1938 Russian tour 1936

In November, 1947 the records of the Passport Division, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C., reflected the following passport history of the subject:

- 1. Passport Number 199094 issed June 28, 1922, for travel in England. A subsequent passport was issued to ROBESON on October 10, 1927, for travel in France, Italy, Spain, and Germany.
- 2. Passport Number 1287 was issued to ROBESON on April 25, 1934, at the American Consulate, London, England, which was renewed in 1936 to extend to April 25, 1938. ROBESON registered at the American Consulate, London, England, on December 10, 1937, stating in his application that he had visited England, the continent of Europe, and Russia since 1928 pursuing his occupation as a concert artist.

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3. Special Passport Number 1354 was issued to RORESON on July 28, 1945, for travel to entertain the Armed Forces. This passport was validated until July 31, 1946, for travel within the ETO.

4. Passport Number 58303 was issued on May 8, 1947, to cover a one month concert trip to Panama, Cuba, and Mexico and was restricted to travel in the Western Hemisphere only. This passport was validated until May 8, 1949.

On June 20, 1949, the records of the Passport ______ Division, United State* Department of State, Washington, D.C., reflected the following comerning subject's European travels in 1949:

April and May, 1949 (various dates), subject in Oslo, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden; and Praha, Czechoslovakia.

On June 8, 1949, subject was reportedly in Moscow, Russia.

The "New York Daily News" newspaper issue of August 4, 1950, contained an article entitled "Rule Robeson Passport NG" This article reported that the State Department had canceled ROBESON's passport to prevent his leaving the country. It was reported that the State Department stamped ROBESON's passport record "null and void," after he refused to surrender it at the Department's request. According to the article this action was taken because the State Department did not consider ROBESON's travel abroad "in the interest of the United States."

The "Daily Worker" issue of December 20, 1950, page 1, column 2, contained an article entitled "ROBESON Sucs Gov't on Fassport Denial." This article reported that PAUL ROBESON had on that data filed suit against the Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON to prevent cancellation of his passport which he needed for his European concert tour.





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On February 3, 1953, Mr. ASHLEY J. NICHOL.S, Assistant Director, Passport Division, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C., advised SA that FAUL ROBESON filed application for Passport on January 30, 1953, at New York, for a proposed three months travel to Russia, England, France, and Scandinavian countries to receive an International Peace Award in Moscow and concerts elsewhere.

On July 19, 1955, Mr. ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS, Assistant Director, Fassport Office, United States
Department of State, Washington, D.C., advised SAL

that PAUL ROBESON and his attorney, LEONARD

BOUDIN, conferred with Miss FRINCES G. KNIGHT, Director
of the Passport Office, on July 18, 1955, relative to
obtaining a passmort for the subject. In the afternoon,
this same date, various State Department officials
conferred with PAUL ROBESON and the question of PAUL
ROBESON's restriction in travelling to Canada was discussed.
The subject and BOUDIN raised this question, inasmuch as
ROBESON desired to travel to Vancouver, British Columbia,
in July, 1955.

NICHOLAS advised that on July 19, 1955, he telephonically contacted FAUL ROSESON's attorney and informed him of the State Department's decision to allow the subject to travel in Canada. NICHOLAS added, however, that no decision has been reached on the matter of issuing a passport to ROBESON for proposed travel abroad.

On advised that he knew LEONARD BOUDIN to be a concealed member of the CP and actively associated with Communists fronts prior to 1945.

On February 16, 1956, Mr. WILLIS H. YOUNG, Acting Director, Fassport Division, United States Department of State, advised that as of that date no passport had been issued to FAUL ROBESON and such action was not contemplated at that time. Mr. YOUNG pointed out that ROBESON suit against the Secretary of State arising out of the refusal of passport facilities to him is pending in the Circut Court Appeals, Washington,



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D.C. District. He stated that a decision from this court will, of course, give final determination regarding the issuance of a passport to ROBESON.

DESCRIFTION

The following physical description of FAUL ROBESON was obtained from the records, Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri; records, Tassport Division, United States Department of State; records, Identification Division, FBI, Washington, D.C.; records of educational institutions set forth herein; the observation of Sh.

and Sa records, records, and from information received from and the latter informant who has furnished reliable information in 1944:

619 167 D

Name Aliases

Sex
Race
ige
Date of Birth
Flace of Birth
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Build
Complexion
Residence

Mducation

TAUL LE ROY ROBESON John Thomas J. Ward Male Negro 57 April 9, 1898 Frinceton, New Jersey 6'22" to 6'3" 245 to 260 pounds -Black, gray attemples Brown Heavy Black 155 West 136th Street New York City (Subject travels constantly) High school Somerville, New Jersey

BA degree Rutgers University June, 1919

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MY 100-25857

LL.B degree Columbia University 1923

LLM degree Columbia University 1925 Concert singer and actor

Occupation Social Security Number FBI Number Military Service

(SATC)
Enlisted October 1, 1918
Honorable discharge

071-12-7669

662 742A

Army Serial Number Marital Status December 14, 1918
5119424
Married

United States Army -

Scers end Marks

LSLANDA GOOLE ROBESON
August 21, 1921 at
Portchester, New York
Small scar over each
eye and eyebrow; torn
cartilage left knee;
birthmark on right side

Characteristics

neck
Poor dresser, usually wears
dark clothes, may wear
glasses on occasion

Fingerprint classification

30 5 Ua 14 I 17 Aa

Immediate relatives Wife

ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON
16 Jumel Terrace
New York City
FAUL ROBESON, Jr.
402 West 128st Street
New York City

Son

-75-





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Daughter-in-law

Brother

MARILYN AULA GREENBERG ROBESON 402 West 128th Street New York City Reverand B. C. ROBESON 155 West 136th Street New York City

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source Date of Activity Or Description of Information

0.3

Date Rec'd. Agent to Whom Furnished

File No. where Located

T-1, Records of Selective Service, Emp. Hartford, Conn.

Birth data, residence, 1942 description Employment, 1942

June, 1949

Unknown

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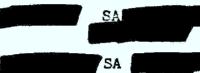
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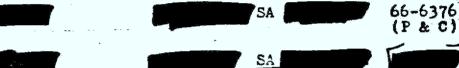
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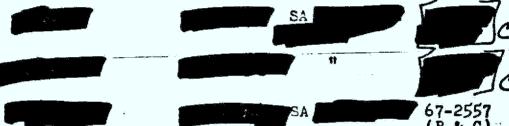
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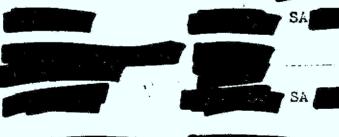


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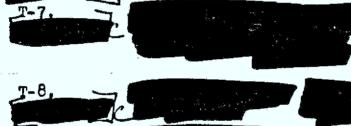
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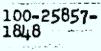


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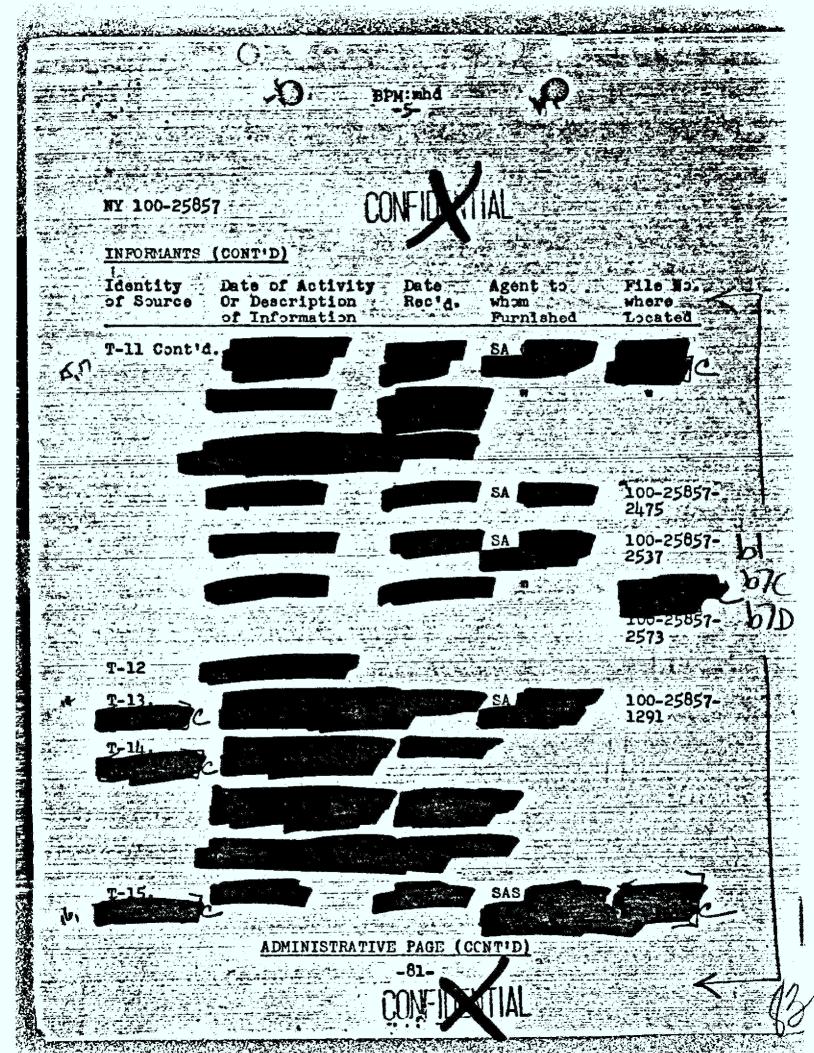
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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

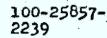
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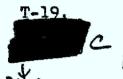




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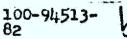


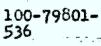










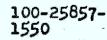




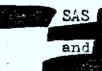














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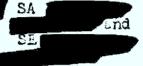
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T-47,			SA SA	100-47142- 593, pl2, 52,93
T-48,			SA	
T-49.				
T-50,			sa and se	100- 21421- 1013
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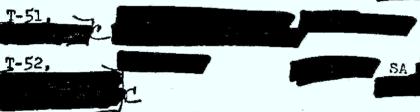
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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

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SA 100-7858**7-**916 **p3** and SA

100-93553-1B-192

T-60.

T-61, US Customs Scrvice,

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100-94580-1B

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

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1	T-71.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		SA	2
	T-72.			SA	CV 66-35- Sub 230- SA, 138
	T-73,			EA	NK 66- 2488-1B1
	T-74.				

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

Informants contacted re subject in Docember, 1955 with negative results.

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	MEN	SA	
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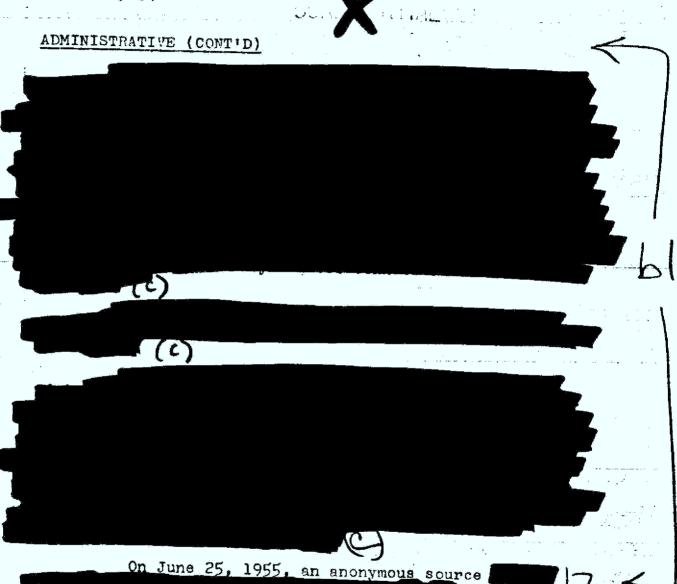


Thermal
Revenue
Service for
their review
and return
to the FBI

On 3/10/47, furnished information which reflected that on that date HENRY WINSTON attended a meeting held in the office of ROY HUDSON. Chairman, District 5, C7, USA. According to WINSTON made several proposals for future larty activity and in part said, "....It is time that a lot of people began to speak out....thus the ball can be started rolling by getting Faul (Robenson) and Howard (Taft?) to publicly join the Party. This will burn up the wires....."

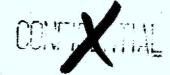
In letter dated 2/28/56, littsburgh advised that a recheck of the original log maintained on former lails to reveal if the name ROBENSON and the name TAFT were furnished in that form by or if they were included in the log as phonetic forms of the names as understood by the employee who received the information from the informant.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)



available to agents of the Detroit Division, a CT
memorandum entitled, "Current Concentration Mass Issues
in the Field of Struggle for Equal Rights for the Negro
Feople." This memorandum was from the National Administrative
Committee, CP, US., and under Section IV, No. 4 listed
the "PAUL ROBESON rassport Case". The memorandum states,
"this case offers possibilities of a campaign of an
offensive character because it centers around a suit
broughtin Federal Court by the great artist and Negro

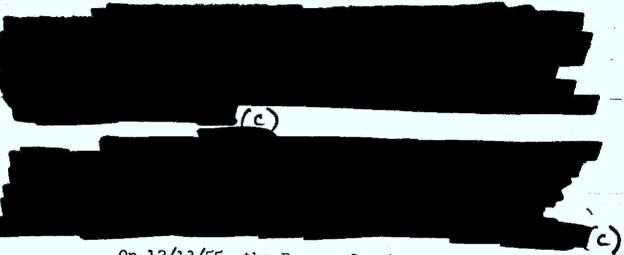
ADMINISTRATIVE AGE (CONTID)



1DMINISTRATIVE (CONT.D)

people's spokesman to force the State Department to 'show cause' why a passport not be issued to him."

The above information is set forth in Detroit letter to the Bureau dated 6/28/55 entitled "CP, USA, NEGRO OU STION; IS-C"; Bufile 100-3-75; DE file 100-2817.



On 12/13/55, the Burcau furnished the Office of Security, Department of State, Washington, D.C., with a resume of this matter, a copy of which was furnished the NY Division. The NY copy contains Bureau instructions that NY informants be alerted to determine

of ROBESON visiting Trinided. In accordance with these instructions, the Bureau is advised that on 12/20/55, the following security informants of the MYO were alerted re above:



ADMINISTR..TIVE PARE (CONTID)

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LDMINISTR TIVE (CONTID)



Subject's testimony before the NY Joint Legislative Committee on Charitable and Jhilanthropic Agencies and Organizations on 2/24/55 at NYC is located in NY file 100-112999-18-1.

to was mide by Sh the nature of which is unknown. The identity of the sgent making the pretext call to mentioned above, on 3/4/53, is not known.

The pretext telephonee call to Columbia
Concerts on 2/24/56, was conducted by Sa

on 11/3/55, was conducted by SA

on 3/8/56, was conducted by Si

The surveillance on 5/1/53, it the May Day Tarade, was conducted by SA of the NYO.

The surveillance of the May Day Forade on 5/1/54, was conducted by Sh and

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTED)

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'DMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

The pretext telephone call to the Irovisional Committee for a Democratic Jury System in July, 1949 was made by SA pretext is not known.

The surveillance relative to UFW. on 8/4/49, was conducted by WFO agents

The fisur on 11/26/51, at Washington, D.C. was conducted by WFO agents

by SAs of the NYO.

by SA The surveillance on 8/13/54, was conducted of the NYO.

ADMINISTRATIVE FAGE (CONT D)

CON-IDEMINE



ADMINISTRATIVE (COPT'D)

(E)

It is pointed out that no information has been received by the NYO to indicate that the subject and his wife are living together at 16 Jumpl Terrace, NYC, after a separation of several years. Subject's residence when not traveling is still considered to be 155 West 136th Street, NYC. The NYO will, of course, note any change and submit an FD 122.

Subject is a key figure and corried on the SI of the NYO. His SI cards are current and accurate.

This case has been re-evaluated in the light of SI criteria and the case still fits these criteria.

LE D

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will follow and report the activities of the subject.

REFERENCES: Summary report of SAI
Report of SA

7/6/49,NY.

ADMINISTR TIVE LAGE

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