

FBIHQ FILE
100-12304

SECTION: 12

PAUL ROBESON, SR.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-202
(8-6-54)

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT
NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE APR 17 1956	PERIOD FOR 12/1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9; 1/3, 25, 30, 31; 2/1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9; 10, 13, 14, 15, 16; 20, 21, 24, 28, 29; 3/5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12; 14, 15, 20, 21; 3, 11, 12/56	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE CHANGED: PAUL LE ROY ROBESON, was; John Thomas, J. Ward		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	
<p>SUMMARY REPORT</p> <p>PAUL ROBESON, in October, 1955, resided at 155 W. 136th St., NYC, and in January, 1956 information was received that ROBESON possibly will live with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. Subject has been self-employed as concert singer and actor since 1923, and was chairman of the council on African Affairs until its dissolution in June, 1955. Subject chairman of Editorial Board of "Freedom". Subject described as member of CP for many years by WANNING JOHNSON before HCUA, 1949, and further described as concealed CP member prior to 1945. In 1952, subject quoted as stating, "I am a Communist". From 1950 to 1956, informants furnished information reflecting CP influence and/or guidance of subject's activities and utilization of subject as source of fund raising. In 1947, and from 1949 to 1955, at various intervals, subject openly expressed sympathy or admiration for the Soviet Union and CP, USA, both in the United States and while on a European tour in 1949. In December, 1952, subject named as winner of Stalin Peace Prize of \$25,000.00. Subject has been active</p>			
<p>AGENCY: NEW YORK REQ. REC'D: 5-11-56 DATE FORW: 5-11-56 HOW FORW: BY</p> <p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>100-12304-360</p> <p>RECORDED 120 INDEXED 120 CONTROL</p> <p>CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/KIM REASON FOR [REDACTED] DATE OF REVIEW 11/12/90</p>			

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in, member, sponsor or officer of American Peace Crusade, American Youth for Democracy, China Welfare Appeal, *Emergency* 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 Victims, Peoples Artists, Inc., and Second World Peace Congress. Subject in contact with Soviet and Satellite officials and establishments, 1950-1955. PAUL ROBESON 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

In June, 1949, [REDACTED] Health Department, Borough Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, advised that all birth records of her agency from 1871 through 1903 had been destroyed by fire thirty years previously.

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. ROBESON, 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, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available records which indicated that PAUL ROBESON was born April 9, 1898, at Princeton, New Jersey.

Marital Status

On July 21, 1949, [REDACTED] 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.

On [REDACTED] 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, [REDACTED] 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, [REDACTED] stated that Mrs. GOODE rarely has any visitors and he never observed her husband, PAUL ROBESON, staying with or visiting her.

On [REDACTED] 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. [REDACTED] stated that ESLANDA ROBESON was a devoted member of the Communist Party, along with her husband, PAUL ROBESON. b7c b7D

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, [REDACTED] 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, [REDACTED] Rutgers University, New Brunswick, 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, [REDACTED] Columbia University, New York City, furnished

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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.

[REDACTED] 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. b7c/b7D

"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 Degree - Rutgers University, 1932

Honorary LHD Degree - Hamilton College, 1940

Honorary LHD Degree - 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".

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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:

<u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Arrested or Received</u>
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, [REDACTED] made available records which indicated 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. b7D

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 address 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, an individual identifying himself as [REDACTED] was contacted by a Special Agent of the FBI under pretext. At that time, [REDACTED] stated that PAUL ROBESON was then in New York City and was staying at the McGEE apartment. b7C

In May, 1951, the records of the Passport Division, United 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 the FBI telephonically contacted [REDACTED], under a pretext. [REDACTED] stated that PAUL ROBESON, at that time, [REDACTED] was in the city.

On February 3, 1953, Mr. ASHLY J. NICHOLAS, Assistant Director, Passport Office, United States Department of State, advised SA [REDACTED] that an application for passport, dated January 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 Passport 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 Street, New York City.

On February 9, 1955, [REDACTED] 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. [REDACTED] stated that the subject and his wife appear to travel a great deal and spend frequent intervals away from the above apartment. [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] on May 31, 1955, as checked by SA [REDACTED] 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 Edgecomb Avenue,
New York, New 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, [REDACTED] 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.

[REDACTED] advised that during the Summer of 1955, while the PATTERSON family was on vacation, their apartment was occupied at various times by PAUL ROBESON. b7D

On September 14, 1955, [REDACTED] 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, [REDACTED] who was in a logical position to furnish reliable information, advised that on [REDACTED] the subject indicated that his residence in New York was 155 West 136th Street, New York City.

On January 11, 1956, [REDACTED] was contacted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] the building at 1 West 126th Street, New York, in which Apartment 3-B is occupied by BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. [REDACTED] stated that, shortly after DAVIS was released from prison, he requested [REDACTED] a larger apartment, and later, [REDACTED] wanted at least seven rooms, inasmuch as he desired to share his apartment with PAUL ROBESON. [REDACTED] 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 Stage Activities

"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 concert 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, [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on June 13, 1952, PAUL ROBESON gave a concert at 188 Belmont Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, which was sponsored by the New Jersey Committee of Freedom Associates. According to [REDACTED] subject, while at this concert, announced that he was planning to return to the concert world and planned to open his own show on Broadway, in September.

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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 November, 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 [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Editorial Board of "Freedom" was composed of CP members and sympathizers. According to [REDACTED] "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 records of [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] 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.

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

On [REDACTED], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED] THELMA DALE of the Council on African Affairs [REDACTED] PAUL ROBESON desired her to leave the newspaper "Freedom" to become full time Executive Assistant in the CAA office.

[REDACTED] ROBESON was spending most of his time in attempting to have his passport restriction lifted. [REDACTED] as of June, 1955, ROBESON was Chairman of the CAA and continued to be Chairman of the Editorial Board of the newspaper "Freedom".

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On [REDACTED] advised that since the announced dissolution of the CAA in June, 1955, there has been no evidence of any rebirth or reorganization of the CAA. [REDACTED] advised that, to the best of his knowledge, PAUL ROBESON is no longer an officer in the now defunct organization. b7D

On November 3, 1955, an unidentified individual at Freedom Associates, 139 West 125th Street, New York City, was telephonically contacted under pretext 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 telephonically contacted under pretext at Freedom Associates, 139 West 125th Street, New York City, by a Special Agent of the FBI. 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, Freedom Associates had printed 70,000 leaflets regarding the EMMETT TILL case in Mississippi. This person stated that BURNHAM was the Editor of "Freedom".

[REDACTED] b1
(c)

Status of Health

On October 13, 1955, [REDACTED] advised that on October 10, 1955, PAUL ROBESON was admitted to the Sydenham Hospital, Manhattan Avenue and 123 Street, New York City, as a private patient. [REDACTED] 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 weeks. [REDACTED] continued that a second operation in the subject's case could occur, depending on the results of the first. b7D

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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 MANNING 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 leaders. JOHNSON stated that ROBESON's Party membership was kept secret from even rank and file Communists.

On [REDACTED] advised that during the late 1930's [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PAUL ROBESON was a concealed member of the CP. [REDACTED] stated that this continued up until 1945, during which time [REDACTED] described ROBESON as a leading member of the CP. [REDACTED] 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.

EUGENE DENNIS, General Secretary of the CP, USA, was one of the eleven 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 STACHEL was also one of the eleven CP leaders convicted as set forth above.

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On [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that on November 16, 1952, PAUL ROBESON visited 2006 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut, following a concert given November 15, 1952, in that city. [REDACTED] 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."

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS has been previously described.

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

On [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] 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 (IWO) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [REDACTED]

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

According to [REDACTED] 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 members of the Communist Party. [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that PAUL ROBESON had contributed his talent to the Progressive Movement and now was "broke".

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT [REDACTED] was Chairman b7D
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.

[REDACTED]
(c)

[REDACTED]
(c) b1

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

[REDACTED]
(c)

[REDACTED]
(c)

[REDACTED]
(c)

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[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (c)
On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised that on January 31, 1954, at a house party following a PAUL ROBESON concert at the Galilee Baptist Church, 148 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, informant learned that GEORGE MURPHY and LOU BURNHAM, formerly known to the informant as CP members, were part of ROBESON's traveling party. In connection with this, [REDACTED] advised that, in 1950, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MURPHY and BURNHAM had been assigned by the CP to give political guidance to PAUL ROBESON. [REDACTED] 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. b7D

On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised that on [REDACTED] a meeting of the [REDACTED] CP was held at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 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. [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised that on [REDACTED] a meeting of the CP, [REDACTED] was held at [REDACTED] At this meeting, according to [REDACTED] 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. [REDACTED] continued that the CP wanted to attempt to infiltrate this conference with a well known delegate, such as PAUL ROBESON. [REDACTED] stated that the matter concerning the possibility of using ROBESON was to be presented to the CP [REDACTED] for approval.

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[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] (c)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON has been previously described.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

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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 Committee 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, Report, 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."

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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, Washington, 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 Russian 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 SELIM, 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 Democracies), then they might understand that this will never be the case. Why should the Negroes ever 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 "NY 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 arrived in Praha, Czechoslovakia, on May 24, 1949 and on May 29, 1949, sang at the Zizni Stadium, where he addressed the audience in Russian. While in Praha, ROBESON was decorated by the Chairman 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 people 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 reception 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 Publications, 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 'Peace' 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.'"

[REDACTED], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July, 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 Faces", 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 Waldorf-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 'Politboro' 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, 1949, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York City.

On [redacted] 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. [redacted] 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 red-baiters and Wall Street for trying to promote a third world war, against the USSR. b7D

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

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article stated that PAUL ROBESON appeared on September 20, 1949, as a defense witness at the nine month-old Communist trial and testified for nineteen minutes before Judge HAROLD R. MEDINA. The article stated in part, "Learning that Mr. ROBESON 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 article, ROBESON called a press conference after his appearance at which he praised the Communist party as the defender of the Negroes.

The "Morning Freiheit", dated October 10, 1949, page 6, columns 1 and 2, contained a report on the PAUL ROBESON concert in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 7, 1949. In part, this article quoted ROBESON as saying, "Yes, I am proud to walk with and 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 and Jim Crow. Foley Square is now the symbol of the fight for liberty and peace by all the oppressed."

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

- "1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily'.
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)
2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(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 Freiheit. 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. 'One of the daily papers published by the Communist Party.
(Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 331.)"

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

On [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] - blamed the war in Korea on Wall Street and its imperialistic plan to grab all of the small nations and their resources.

On [REDACTED] advised that the Citizens 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. [REDACTED] 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.

On [REDACTED] advised that on April 17, 1952, a [REDACTED]

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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, Montevideo, Uruguay. [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] 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. 17D

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 'strengthening 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 an 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 always be, a friend of the Soviet Union."

On [REDACTED] advised that on [REDACTED] indicated that, [REDACTED] had stated that he had finally received the money he had coming from Russia, namely, \$25,000.00. b7D

In testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee on May 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

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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.

✓ American Peace Crusade (APC)

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 1, 1951, page 2, column 1, contained an article entitled, "65 Notables Call for Great Peace 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, "ROBESON, MANN Join New Peace Crusade". This article stated in part, "A new organization called 'American Peace Crusade,' sponsored by a group including THOMAS MANN, the writer, and PAUL ROBESON, singer, urged, yesterday, a 'Peace Pilgrimage' to Washington."

On [REDACTED], advised that on March 15, 1951, PAUL ROBESON appeared at a Peace Rally of the American Peace Crusade, held at Turner's Arena, Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] stated that ROBESON sang several songs and spoke at length extolling the Soviet Union and China.

In [REDACTED] 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 Crusade elected PAUL ROBESON as a National Committee Member of the organization.

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On August 16, 1951, [REDACTED] b7c/b7D

✓ [REDACTED] for the purpose of furnishing information to the FBI, advised SA [REDACTED] that, on that date, PAUL ROBESON was among the speakers at a Rally of the APC held at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 West 73rd Street, New York City. This rally was called, a "Stop the Killing - Cease Fire Rally". According to [REDACTED] ROBESON called for a cease fire in Korea and commented briefly on the eleven CP leaders who had been jailed under the Smith Act. b7c

On [REDACTED], advised that on March 14 and 15, 1953, a conference of the APC was held at the YMCA, 51st and Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] stated that PAUL ROBESON attended the conference and attended all sessions held over the above two days. b7c/b7D

On [REDACTED] 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. b7D

On [REDACTED] 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 December 5, 1947, [REDACTED]

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

On October 7, 1950, [REDACTED] the American Slav Congress held a banquet at the Hotel Capitol, New York City. [REDACTED] advised 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

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but you come from countries of freedom....."

American Youth for Democracy (AYD)

On [REDACTED], furnished a statement dated 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 [REDACTED] a "Conference on Health and Welfare in China", sponsored by the CWA, was held at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, New York City. [REDACTED] 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)

On [REDACTED], advised that on June 28, 1949, a CRC Rally was held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, which was called a rally "for Civil and Human Rights". [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] ROBESON continued that the Communist vanguard is being recognized in its struggle for freedom and equality.

On [REDACTED] furnished the same information as that set forth above, regarding the CRC Rally on June 28, 1949. In addition, [REDACTED] 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.

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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 December 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.

On [redacted] furnished an undated 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 aid in the fight of the Communist leaders. Among the signers of the letter appealing for funds was the name PAUL ROBESON.

On [redacted] advised that the CRC held a rally on June 26, 1951, at Rockland Palace, 155th and Eighth Avenue, New York City, to protest the recent Supreme Court decision relative to the convicted CP leaders. According to [redacted] 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 [redacted] advised that on [redacted], a meeting of the [redacted] CRC was held at [redacted] New York City. [redacted] stated that WILLIAM PATTERSON, National Executive Secretary, presented a political report and spoke of comments made by a Judge DE'LANEY (ph) linking PAUL ROBESON with Communism. [redacted] 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."

On [REDACTED], advised that on May 8, 1953, PAUL ROBESON attended the Seventh Anniversary Party of the CRC held at 431 Riverside Drive, New York City. According to [REDACTED] ROBESON spoke on the history of the CRC and its Chairman, WILLIAM PATTERSON.

On [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] 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. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] continued that PAUL ROBESON was among the speakers and eulogized 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".

On [REDACTED] advised that on October 3, 1954, a CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT mass meeting was held in Washington Park, Chicago, Illinois, under the auspices of the CRC. [REDACTED] 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 previously 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

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

On [redacted] advised that on [redacted]
[redacted] a meeting of [redacted] the CRC was
held at [redacted] New York City [redacted]

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On March 15, 1955, [REDACTED] 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. b7c/b7D

Peekskill Disorders

[REDACTED] 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. The informant stated that these concerts were held under the auspices of the Harlem Chapter of the CRC. b7D

On August 27, 1949, [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] 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. b7c/b7D

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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 ROBESON." The article stated that ROBESON announced that he was returning to Peekskill with his friends and quoted him as saying, "They'll know where to find me."

On [redacted] advised that on that date, at a meeting of [redacted] Communist Party, members were told that all must attend the Peekskill gathering on the following Sunday, when PAUL ROBESON would appear. [redacted] 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 Peekskill, New York. [redacted] 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.

b7D

The "Daily Worker" issue of September 5, 1949, page 1, column 1, contained an article entitled, "Cops Aid 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 deputies, 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 [REDACTED] advised that as of that date, PAUL ROBESON was a member of the Board of Directors of the CFDFEP. b7D

Committee for the Negro in the Arts

On [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D
advised that the Committee for the Negro in the Arts had

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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 [REDACTED] advised that on June 19, 1949, the CAA held a PAUL ROBESON welcome home rally at the Rockland Palace, New York City. [REDACTED] advised 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. b7D

On August 13, 1949, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PAUL ROBESON was the main attraction at 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. [REDACTED] advised that this day at Camp Unity was known as "PAUL ROBESON Day at Camp Unity." b7C b7D

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

On [REDACTED] advised that Camp Unity has been controlled by the Communist Party since its inception in 1929 or 1930. b7D

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On [REDACTED] 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. b7D

The "Daily Worker" issue of September 6, 1949, page 1, column 1, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON Demands 'Jail Mobsters Guilty 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 fomenting 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, declared yesterday that the Justice Department's move to have the council registered under the McCarran 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 Dissolves", with a sub-title, "Directors Say Others Continue Pioneering Work, Harassment by Government Hampers Activities." This article related that the Executive Board of the CAA on June 17, 1955, unanimously voted to dissolve the organization and terminated all of its activities. This decision ended eighteen years of the CAA 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 CAA impossible.

Council of Greek-Americans (CGA)

on [REDACTED], advised that on April 7, 1952, the CGA sponsored a rally which was held at the Hotel Capitol, New York City. The purpose of this rally was to protest the death sentencing of eight Greek communist spies rendered on March 1, 1952, by an Athens court-martial. 70

[REDACTED] 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 Chinese, stating that they were fighting for peace and freedom.

Frederick Douglas Educational Center

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

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"new 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 sponsors of the proposed school.

Harlem Trade Union Council (HTUC)

On [REDACTED], who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a pamphlet entitled, "Forge Negro-Labor Unity For Peace and Jobs, by PAUL 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. b7D

The "Daily 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 sponsored by the HTUC, at which intervention in Korea 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 "Daily Worker" issue of October 23, 1950, page 3, column 3, contained an article entitled, "Harlem Union Parley Maps Drive 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 PAUL 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 CAA and building the newspaper, "Freedom."

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The "Daily Worker" issue of May 7, 1951, page 8, columns 3 and 4, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON to Open Convention of Harlem Trade 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 officials of the Jefferson School, the great artist and people's leader said: 'Among my many activities during the past few years, I have always cherished highly my association with this magnificent institution.'"

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 2, 1954, page 3, column 1, contained an article entitled, "ROBESON calls Jefferson School Drive 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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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~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, [REDACTED] 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. ROBESON 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, [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] 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. b7D

On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised that PAUL ROBESON 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 [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] furnished the same information regarding the LYL national convention as set forth above.

On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] a reception in honor of PAUL ROBESON [REDACTED] was sponsored by the East Bay Youth Committee. [REDACTED] advised that seventy or eighty persons were in attendance and ROBESON, in the course of the meeting commented on various current issues. b7D

With regard to the East Bay Youth Committee, [REDACTED] 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)

On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised that on November 10, 1949, PAUL ROBESON was a speaker at a dinner sponsored by the NCASF held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. [REDACTED] 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. [REDACTED] further 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 ROBESON, 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 [REDACTED] advised that 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. [REDACTED] 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 aspiration, 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."

b7D

On November 15, 1951, [REDACTED] a rally was held by the NCASF at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, New York City. According to [REDACTED] PAUL ROBESON spoke to the rally and stated that they had a real friend in [REDACTED]

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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. 7

On [REDACTED] advised that on February 8, 1953, the NCASF sponsored a mass meeting at Manhattan Plaza, New York City, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the victory at Stalingrad. [REDACTED] further advised that PAUL ROBESON attended and sang. b7D

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

On [REDACTED] advised that on November 12, 1953, the 12th annual rally of the NCASF was held at the Hotel Capitol, New York City. [REDACTED] advised that ROBESON was a guest entertainer and in a speech, termed the attacks on the USSR as really 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. 7

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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On [REDACTED] advised that on November 16, 1954, PAUL ROBESON attended a meeting of the NCASF held at the New Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. [REDACTED] stated that this meeting was held in honor of the 37th anniversary of United States diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union. According to [REDACTED] 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 Parley 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 ROBESON addressed an evening session of the meeting and commented briefly on the freedom won by the Chinese, Indians and West Indians. b7D

On [REDACTED] advised that on October 27-28, 1951, PAUL ROBESON was among those in attendance at the Founding Convention of the NNLC held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on those dates.

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

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

On [REDACTED] advised that on December 4-6, 1953, the national convention of the NNLC was held in Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] 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."

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

[REDACTED] 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." [REDACTED] continued that on December 5, 1953, ROBESON took an active part in a cultural panel discussion in connection with the NNLC convention.

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

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On [redacted] and on [redacted] and [redacted] 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.

On [redacted] made available an 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.

Peace Information Center (PIC)

On [redacted] made available a letter dated June 19, 1951, on stationery 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.

[redacted] advised in [redacted] 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 (UMDC)

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 ROBESON.

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On [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] 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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On [REDACTED] advised that on April 29, 1955, the annual May Day rally was held in Union Square, New York City. [REDACTED] 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 aimed at oppressing labor and minority groups. b7/D

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

Bronx Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners

In [REDACTED] advised that the Bronx Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners was formed in 1952 by Communist Party members in the Bronx, New York. [REDACTED] described this committee as the type of Communist group that is formed in a local vicinity for the sole purpose of agitating for amnesty for convicted Communist Party leaders. According to [REDACTED] the committee has no membership or formal educational setup and engages in activity only when an amnesty drive is in progress. b1 b7/D

On [REDACTED] 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 banquet 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 [REDACTED] ALTSHULER listed PAUL ROBESON as being a member of the banquet sponsoring committee. b1

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Citizens Memorial Committee for the
Martinsville Seven and JOHN DERRICK

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

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] 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 Negroes. b7D

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

[REDACTED] b1 (c) 1

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 TRACHTENBERG's motion 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.

On [REDACTED], 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. b7D

Committee to Restore PAUL ROBESON's Passport

On [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED], a 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." b7c/b7D

On [REDACTED] advised that MARGARET MC CADEN was a member of the 14th ward Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland in 1945 or 1946. b7D

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.

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On [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] the program consisted of a dramatization of the events which brought ROBESON into conflict with the State Department over his passport. [REDACTED] continued that a collection was taken up, but the amount was undetermined. b7D

On [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] 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 Affairs" 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."

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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.

On [REDACTED] advised that PAUL ROBESON attended a meeting of the ECLC in New York City on April 16, 1955. According to [REDACTED] ROBESON was a speaker at the meeting and commented on the shame and loss suffered by people everywhere because of rules governing travel. b7D

"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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On [REDACTED] concerts in Los Angeles, California, from June 14-21, 1953, [REDACTED]

ROBESON stated that he believed the concerts to have been a financial, but not a political success. b7D

On [REDACTED] made available a letter [REDACTED] 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.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Los Angeles Negro Labor Council (LANLC)

With regard to the LANLC, [REDACTED] 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.

On [REDACTED] advised that the appearance of PAUL ROBESON in Los Angeles, California, from June 14-21, 1953, was to be under the sponsorship of the Los Angeles Citizens Committee. [REDACTED] continued that the Los Angeles Citizens Committee is composed in its entirety by members of the LANLC. b7D

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims

On [REDACTED] advised that a National 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. [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] 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.

On [REDACTED] advised that on June 10, 1954, 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. [REDACTED] 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 Peace arranged by the National 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 (originally released April 19, 1949), p.2.)"

On [REDACTED]

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

On [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 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," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, dated May 15, 1951, contains the following concerning 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, 1942, p. 21.)"

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On [redacted] advised that [redacted]

indicated that the "New World Review" was organizing a dinner in honor of ESLANDA and PAUL ROBESON. This dinner was to be held October 14, 1954, at the City Center Casino, 135 West 55th Street, New York City. b7D

On [redacted] advised that on October 14, 1954, a dinner in honor of PAUL ROBESON and his wife was held under the sponsorship of the "New World Review" at the Manhattan Towers Hotel, New York City. [redacted] 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 "Nonpartisan Committee Being Formed in Defense of the '12'." This article stated in part, "Paul Robeson 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 Nonpartisan 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 [REDACTED] made available a letter dated September 21, 1949, addressed to Attorney General HOWARD J. MC GRATH from the National Nonpartisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist leaders. This letter requested that the CP leaders be freed and among those person whose names are set forth as signers of the letter is "Paul Robeson, Co-Chairman."

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 20, 1949, page 3, column 1, contained an article entitled "IWO leaders Give \$4,000 for Defense." This article in part stated, "Leaders of the International Workers Order on Tuesday presented \$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 reported that this money was given to ROBESON and BEN GOLD.

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

Records United States District Court, Southern District of New York, reflect GOLD was found guilty before a jury on two of three counts of perjury on April 2, 1954. GOLD was charged in this matter with having knowingly filed a false "Affidavit of Non-Communist Union Officer." GOLD was sentenced on April 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 City.

The article stated that another brief was submitted urging reasonable bail by "Paul Robeson, Co-Chairman of the National Nonpartisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders."

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On [REDACTED] made available press release dated October 3, 1949, from the National Nonpartisan 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 Robeson, Negro singer....." b7D

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 concerning the People's Artists, Inc.:

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

[REDACTED] b7D

On April 25, 1955, the Spring, 1955 issue of "Sing Out" listed PAUL ROBESON as a "contributor." 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.

On [redacted] and [redacted] who has furnished 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. [redacted] further advised that the committee was organized in direct line with the trial of the Communist leaders in New York.

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

Second World Peace 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 Peace 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 aim of sabotaging national (British) defense.'

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

The "Daily Worker" issue of May 31, 1950, page 2, column 3, reflected that PAUL 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 PAUL ROBESON and PABLO 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 PICASSO for his Dove Peace Emblem."

On [redacted] advised that on December 11, 1950, delegates of the Second World Peace Congress which had met in Warsaw, Poland, on November 16 through 22, 1950, held a meeting at the Golden Gate Auditorium, New York City. [redacted] stated that PAUL ROBESON was present and welcomed the delegates. It was announced at the meeting that a peace prize had been conferred on ROBESON. b7D

On [redacted] furnished the same information as set forth above concerning the affair held in the Golden Gate Auditorium on that date. b4

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On December 14, 1950, [redacted] who was in a logical position to furnish reliable information, advised 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 ROBESON had been elected to the Presidium as among those to represent the United States. b7D

United Public Workers of America (UPWA)

According to the "Washington Evening Star" newspaper number 47 edition 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.

On [redacted] advised that on [redacted] at a meeting of [redacted] UPWA held at [redacted] Washington, D.C., it was reported PAUL ROBESON would participate in a picket line at the White House on August 4, 1949. [redacted] further stated that PAUL ROBESON was a life member of the UPWA. b7D

On August 4, 1949, Special Agents of the FBI observed PAUL ROBESON 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 Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

World Peace Council (WPC)

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 World Peace Council:

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"1. Cited as having been formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw 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 Un-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 14 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 article 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. Paul Robeson made the announcement on behalf of the council." This article pointed out that ROBESON was one of the council's delegates.

On February 4, 1954, [REDACTED] who was in a logical 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 SATELLITE OFFICIALS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

On March 30, 1950, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that ALEXANDER 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. b7D

[REDACTED] (c) b1

On [REDACTED] advised that on October 27, 1951, PAUL ROBESON attended a reception held at the Czechoslovakian Embassy, Washington, D.C. b7D

[REDACTED] (c) b1

On [REDACTED] 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. b7D

[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c)

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[REDACTED]
(c)

[REDACTED]
(c)

[REDACTED]
(c)

[REDACTED]
(c)

✓ On [REDACTED]

PAUL ROBESON and his wife attended a reception held at the USSR United Nations Delegation Headquarters, New York City. [REDACTED] stated that this affair was given by the two Soviet women delegates to the Commission on the Status of Women, VER. I. POMINA and FEONIY. NOVIKOVA.

[REDACTED]
(c)

[REDACTED]
(c)

[REDACTED]
(c)

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(c)
Miscellaneous Communist Activity

American Labor Party (ALP)

[REDACTED], advised on [REDACTED] that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the ALP a struggle for power among three groups. These were the CP, 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. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, the Hudson River Valley, 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 Brooklyn. [REDACTED] 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.

[REDACTED] advised on [REDACTED] that the CP today, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the ALP, constitutes the force that controls it.

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The "Daily Worker" issue of August 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 Councilman 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 [redacted] advised that on October 24, 1949, PAUL ROBESON was a speaker at an election rally of the ALP held at Madison Square Garden, New York. According to [redacted] ROBESON declared that the 12 CP leaders were courageous leaders of the American people and called for their immediate release 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 PAUL ROBESON 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 those present to utilize all their energy in the campaign so that the ALP could receive a tremendous number of votes.

The "Morning Freiheit" has been previously described.

On December 10, 1954, [redacted] 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 [REDACTED] advised that on [REDACTED] PAUL ROBESON attended and spoke at a "justice for Sobell meeting" held at [REDACTED]

According to [REDACTED] 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 Federal Penitentiary at Alcatraz, California.

III MISCELLANEOUS

On [REDACTED] advised that at that time, PAUL ROBESON was planning to set up a Harlem committee for Freedom and peace and had [REDACTED] to leaders in the community of Harlem calling for a meeting on January 21, 1951, to formulate plans for the organization. [REDACTED] was unable to elaborate on the above.

Progressive party (PP)

The National Committee, CP, USA, in its final text of the "Resolution Growing Out of the Presidential 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 something 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.

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

On [REDACTED] advised that the National Convention of the PP was held July 4 through 6, 1952, in Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] advised that PAUL ROBESON, co-chairman of the [REDACTED], addressed the first session of the convention and spoke primarily on the fight for civil rights for the Negro.

b7D

On [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] 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 March 4, 1924, but failed to appear for same.

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In June, 1949 [REDACTED] New 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. b7c

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 TRAVEL 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 issued 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 ROBESON 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 States Department of State, Washington, D.C., reflected the following concerning 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 Sues Gov't on Passport Denial." This article reported that PAUL ROBESON had on that date 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. NICHOLAS, Assistant Director, Passport Division, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C., advised SA [REDACTED] that PAUL 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. ←
b7c

On July 19, 1955, Mr. ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS, Assistant Director, Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C., advised SA [REDACTED] that PAUL ROBESON and his attorney, LEONARD BOUDIN, conferred with Miss FRANCES G. KNIGHT, Director of the Passport Office, on July 18, 1955, relative to obtaining a passport 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 PAUL ROBESON'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. b7D

On [REDACTED] 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, Passport Division, United States Department of State, advised that as of that date no passport had been issued to PAUL ROBESON and such action was not contemplated at that time. Mr. YOUNG pointed out that ROBESON's suit against the Secretary of State arising out of the refusal of passport facilities to him is pending in the Circuit Court Appeals, Washington, 75

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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.

DESCRIPTION

The following physical description of PAUL ROBESON was obtained from the records, Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri; records, Passport Division, United States Department of State; records, Identification Division, FBI, Washington, D.C.; records of educational institutions set forth herein; the observation of SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED]; records, [REDACTED] and from information received from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] the latter informant who has furnished reliable information in 1944: b7c / b7D

Name	PAUL LE ROY ROBESON
Aliases	John Thomas J. Ward
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	57
Date of Birth	April 9, 1898
Place of Birth	Princeton, New Jersey
Height	6'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6'3"
Weight	245 to 260 pounds
Hair	Black, gray at temples
Eyes	Brown
Build	Heavy
Complexion	Black
Residence	155 West 136th Street New York City (Subject travels constantly)
Education	High school Somerville, New Jersey

BA degree
Rutgers University
June, 1919

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Occupation
Social Security
Number
FBI Number
Military Service

LL.B degree
Columbia University
1923

LLM degree
Columbia University
1925
Concert singer and actor

Army Serial Number
Marital Status

071-12-7669
662 742A
United States Army
(SATC)
Enlisted October 1, 1918
Honorable discharge
December 14, 1918
5119424
Married

Scars and Marks

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

Characteristics

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

Fingerprint
classification

30 5 Ua 14
I 17 As

Immediate relatives
Wife

ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON
16 Jumel Terrace
New York City
PAUL ROBESON, Jr.
402 West 128th Street
New York city

Son

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Daughter-in-law

MARILYN PAULA GREENBERG
ROBESON

402 West 128th Street
New York City

Brother

Reverend 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	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
T-1, Records of Selective Service, Hartford, Conn.	Birth data, residence, 1942 description Employment, 1942	June, 1949	Unknown	100-25857- 612

T-2, [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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X3.
10.
T-3,
[REDACTED]
(By request)

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100-25857- 1127
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T-4, [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100-25857- 2505
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T-5, [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	66-6376- 4284
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	66-6376 (P&C)

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
T-5 Cont'd. [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	62-2557 (P & C)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	66-6376 (P & C)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED] c b1 b7C b7D
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	67-2557 (P & C)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	67-2557 (P & C)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-25857

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
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T-5 Cont'd.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	67-2557 (P & C)
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T-6.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100-25875-2518
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T-7.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SAS and [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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T-8.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100-25857-1527 p2
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100-25857-1848
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	62-8399 (P & C)
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b1
b7C
b7D

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
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T-8 Cont'd.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c b1
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED] c b7c b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	62-8399 (P & C)
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
T-9,	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100-25857-2437
T-10,	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100-25857-2567 p2
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	100-25857-2567 p3
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		
T-11,	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
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T-11 Cont'd.

SA

SA

SA

100-25857-
2475100-25857-
2537100-25857-
2573

T-12

T-13.

SA

100-25857-
1291

T-14.

T-15.

SAS

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
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T-16, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unknown	100-25857-2239
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T-17, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
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T-18, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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T-19, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100-25857-1042 b1
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[REDACTED] 24,	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	105-914 b7c
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	100-94513-82 b7D
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	100-79801-536
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	105-914 (P & C)
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"

T-20, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100-25857-1550
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T-21, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]
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Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
T-21 Cont'd. [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
16 T-22, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
T-23, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
[REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
T-24, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	CG A66-3816
T-25, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unknown	100-25857-1856
T-26, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] c
T-27, [REDACTED] c	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Bureau	PG 66-1281-25

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
T-28, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	Unknown	100-6906-2745 pl. 21,22
T-29, [redacted] c	"	"	"	"
T-30, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	62-9662 (P & C) b1 b7C
T-31, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c b7D
T-32, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
T-33, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
T-34, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	100-25857-754
T-35, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	66-6439

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
T-36, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] and SE [redacted]	100-25857-1142
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Unknown	100-20789-1B6
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] and SE [redacted]	100-95988-1B-12
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	"	100-95988-1B-8
T-37, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
T-38, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
T-39, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
T-40, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
T-41, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
T-42, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
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T-43,

T-44,

T-45,

T-46,

T-47,

T-48,

T-49,

T-50,

SA

SA

SA

SA

SA

SA

and SE

SA

and

SE

100-47142-
593, p12,
52,93

100-
21421-
1013

100-110312-
242

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
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T-50 Cont'd.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED] and SE [REDACTED]	100-6393- 1A-280
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED] and SE [REDACTED]	100-94070- 1534
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T-51,	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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T-52,	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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T-53,	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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"	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	LA 100- 25861-183
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]

T-54,	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unknown	CG 100- 22417
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T-55,	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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T-56,	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
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T-57. [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED]	100- 78587- 916 p3
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T-58. [REDACTED] C	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100-93553- 1B-192
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T-59. [REDACTED] C	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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T-60. [REDACTED] C	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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T-61, US Customs Service, [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100-94580- 1B55 p4
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T-62. [REDACTED] C	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	100- 94580-1B
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(Concealed in view
of position held)

T-63. [REDACTED] C	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
T-64. [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
T-65. [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
T-66. [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	"	"
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	"	"
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	"	100-25857-2375 b1 b7C b7D
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SAS [redacted] and [redacted]	100-25857-2533
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	100-25857-2545
91 T-67. [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	100-25857-2377
T-68. [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
T-69. [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
(By request)				

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Rec'd.	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
T-70, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
T-71, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	[redacted] c
T-72, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	CV 66-35-Sub 230-SA, 138
T-73, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	NK 66-2488-1B1
T-74, [redacted] c	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	
(By request)	[redacted]			

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 December, 1955 with negative results.

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Date of Contact</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Location</u>
[redacted] c	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	Instant report
		" [redacted]	"
		SA [redacted]	"
		" [redacted]	"
		SA [redacted]	"

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ADMINISTRATIVE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Referred
to
Internal

Revenue
Service for
their review
and return
to the FBI

On 3/10/47, [REDACTED] furnished information which reflected that on that date HENRY WINSTON attended a meeting held in the office of ROY HUDSON, Chairman, District 5, CE, USA. According to [REDACTED] WINSTON made several proposals for future Party 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 Paul (Robenson) and Howard (Taft?) to publicly join the Party. This will burn up the wires....."

In letter dated 2/28/56, Pittsburgh advised that a recheck of the original log maintained on former [REDACTED] fails to reveal if the name ROBENSON and the name TAFT were furnished in that form by [REDACTED] 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.

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[REDACTED]

(c)

[REDACTED]

(c)

[REDACTED]

(c)

On June 25, 1955, an anonymous source [REDACTED] made available to agents of the Detroit Division, a CI memorandum entitled, "Current Concentration Mass Issues in the Field of Struggle for Equal Rights for the Negro People." This memorandum was from the National Administrative Committee, CP, U.S., and under Section IV, No. 4 listed the "PAUL ROBESON Passport Case". The memorandum states, "this case offers possibilities of a campaign of an offensive character because it centers around a suit brought in Federal Court by the great artist and Negro

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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 QUESTION; IS-C"; Bufile 100-3-75; DE file 100-2817.

[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] (c)

On 12/13/55, the Bureau 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 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the possibility of ROBESON visiting Trinidad. In accordance with those instructions, the Bureau is advised that on 12/20/55, the following security informants of the NYO were alerted re above:

b7c/b7D

[REDACTED] c

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[REDACTED]

(c)

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

The pretext telephone call on 7/26/50, to [REDACTED], was made by SA [REDACTED] the nature of which is unknown. The identity of the agent making the pretext call to [REDACTED] mentioned above, on 3/4/53, is not known.

The pretext telephone call to Columbia Concerts on 2/24/56, was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

The pretext telephone call to Freedom Associates on 11/3/55, was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

The pretext telephone call to Freedom Associates on 3/8/56, was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

The surveillance on 5/1/53, at the May Day Parade, was conducted by SA [REDACTED] of the NYO.

The surveillance of the May Day Parade on 5/1/54, was conducted by SA [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

The pretext telephone call to the Provisional Committee for a Democratic Jury System in July, 1949 was made by SA [REDACTED], exact date or nature of pretext is not known. b7/c

The surveillance relative to UFWA on 8/4/49, was conducted by WFO agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (c)
The fisur on 11/26/51, at Washington, D.C. was conducted by WFO agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7/c

The surveillance on 3/9/53, at NY was conducted by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the NYO. b7/c

The surveillance on 8/13/54, was conducted by SA [REDACTED] of the NYO. b7/c

[REDACTED] b7/c

[REDACTED] b1

(c)

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[REDACTED] b1

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 Jumel 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 carried 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 those criteria.

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will follow and report the activities of the subject.

REFERENCES: Summary report of SA [REDACTED] 7/6/49, NY. b7c
Report of SA [REDACTED] 1/6/56, NY.

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