FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1265858-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 30
Page 4 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 5 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 6 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 7 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 8 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 9 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 10 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 11 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 12 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 13 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 14 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 15 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 16 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 17 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 18 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 19 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 40 ~ Duplicate;
Page 88 ~ Duplicate;
Page 89 ~ Duplicate;
Page 146 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 170 ~ Duplicate;
Page 176 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 177 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 178 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 179 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 180 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 207 ~ Duplicate;
Page 209 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 269 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 270 ~ b3; b7E;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4-528

105-20110-1, 2, 3, 4, 5

CHANGED TO

[redacted]

b3
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4 bjatnf
#362,129

FEB 19 1962

mt — mbb

SAC, New York

July 14, 1953

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4 bjatnf

WILLIAM WORTHY
SECURITY MATTER - C

G. I. R.

Enclosed for your information are Photostats received from the State Department via Liaison, June 23, 1953, regarding the captioned subject, which are self-explanatory.

A review of Bureau files indicates that the captioned subject may be identical with the case entitled "William Worthy, Jr., Selective Service," Boston origin, Boston file 25-6291, Philadelphia file 25-8119.

In addition, Bureau files reveal a letter from the Washington Field Office dated November 25, 1952, entitled "William D. Worthy, Internal Security - DR" which advised that the Washington Field Office files failed to reveal information identifiable with William D. Worthy but did reveal the following information regarding a William Worthy, Jr., of New York City who is possibly identical with the captioned subject. The referenced Washington Field Office letter listed the activities of William Worthy, Jr., as follows:

(1) Was a participant in the draft-burning demonstration in front of the White House, Washington, D. C., between 1:00 and 2:00 P.M., February 12, 1947.

(2) William Worthy, Jr., 210 East 19th Street, New York 3, New York, was listed as having participated in the District of Columbia project designed to abolish racial discrimination in the nation's capital. This program was carried on by the Interracial Workshop which is sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality and Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2929 Broadway, New York City.

COMM — FBI
JUL 15 1953
MAILED 27

RECEIVED
JUL 14 6 44 PM '53

Enclosure

RECORDED-48

2cc - Boston (W/Enclosure)

2cc - Philadelphia (W/Enclosure)

(Note on Yellow, Page 2)

JAJ:rwk

olson
add
ichols
elmont
legg
lavin
arbo
osen
racy
earty
oht
interrowd
ele. Room
olloman
zoo
iss Gandy

(3) A photograph of the Committee Against Jim Crow in military training and service shown conferring with Carroll Reece, Chairman of the Republican Party National Committee, appeared in the "Pittsburgh Courier," December 13, 1947, and includes one William Worthy, negro.

In view of the interest of the State Department regarding this subject and his alleged criticism of the United States Government abroad, New York, Boston and Philadelphia are instructed to immediately review their indices and contact informants to determine if subject's activities warrant initiating a security investigation under existing Bureau instructions. The results of your inquiries should be incorporated in a report suitable for dissemination. New York origin.

YELLOW ONLY:

Subject not in Security Index; subject is negro; presently residing at Copenhagen, Denmark; has sought permission from the State Department to attend an Asian Socialist conference at Rangoon. Subject has edited several articles in Europe wherein he has been very critical of the United States Government and its policies pertaining to the negro question; an individual believed identical with subject was sentenced in United States District Court, Philadelphia, June 12, 1944, for violation of the Selective Service Act to one day in jail and remanded to a conscientious objector work camp.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 8/26/53

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-39187)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY
SM - C
(OO - New York)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4bjatnf

Rebulet to New York dated 7/14/53.

Enclosed for the information of New York are photostats of the reports of SA JAMES K. HOEFLING dated 4/15/44 and 7/12/44 at Philadelphia in the case entitled "WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., SS," which may be identical with the above-captioned individual.

Subsequent to the submission of these reports, GERALD A. GLEESON, United States Attorney, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, advised 10/13/44 that the indictment against WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., was dismissed 10/3/44 in view of the fact WORTHY was found physically disqualified for service on 9/11/44.

Report of SA HOEFLING dated 4/15/44 reflects WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr., submitted a statement setting forth his reasons for not reporting for Work of National Importance. This three page statement, unsigned, is being retained as PH 25-8199-1A10.

Page six of this report lists 11 items submitted by the subject ostensibly to clarify his position concerning his refusal to submit to Selective Service.

No information is available concerning these items other than set forth in the aforementioned report. The items were returned to WORTHY.

Report of SA W. WINTON WARREN dated 9/27/49 at Atlanta 88-882 and Philadelphia file 88-695 in the case entitled "WILLIE WORTHY, wa., Willie Worthen - FUGITIVE; UFAP (Murder)" reflects as follows:

WILLIE WORTHY described Negro, age 50 in 1938, the father of WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., and the husband of MABLE WORTHY, was indicted 1/7/38 at Atlanta

TCW:MMT
Registered Mail

cc: 2 - New York (Encl. (2)

RECORDED-37 105-20115-8
INDEXED-37 AUG 31 1953

SEP 11 1953

for the murder of one VESTA JOHNSON which occurred 1/2/38. An authorized complaint charging WILLIE WORTHY with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution was filed by SA CHARLES H. EDWARDS before FRANK HOLDEN, USC on 10/22/48. The UFAP complaint was subsequently dismissed.

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., allegedly born 7/7/21 at Boston, Mass., is the son of WILLIAM and MABLE WORTHY and was the subject of a Selective Service complaint in Newark, N. J., in 1/45.

In addition to the above, Philadelphia files reflect the following for WILLIAM WORTHY, possibly identical with the above-captioned individual.

[redacted] of unknown reliability, whose identity should be protected, advised SA JAMES L. REINHARD 1/10/45 that the Philadelphia Committee for the Freedom of India was formed in 10/42 for the purpose of arousing public interest in India and to arouse sentiment favoring Freedom for India. b7D

[redacted] b7D
10/42 to 1/43 during which time one WILLIAM WORTHY was an active member of this organization. This information is located in Philadelphia file 100-16626-31.

[redacted] whose identity should be protected, furnished SA H. M. ANDERSON 10/25/43 a letter received by him 10/14/43 from the Youth Committee for Democracy, 1924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, extending him an invitation to speak at a forum of that organization on 10/23/43. This letter bore the signature WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., Philadelphia Secretary, Youth Committee for Democracy. This item is being maintained as PH 100-19177-1A4 b7D

[redacted] at a meeting of former members of the Young Communist League held at the Musical Fund Hall, 810 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 10/19/43, described the Youth Committee for Democracy as a Trotskyite organization which is anti-war and anti-democratic. This meeting was attended by SAs S. J. PETERSON and HUGH M. ANDERSON. b7D

PH 100-39187 8/26/53
Memo, SAC

An anonymous source has advised LEON WEINER was a member of Branch 24 South, Section 2B of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware in 1943. A film entitled, "Native Land" narrated by PAUL ROBESON was shown at the second session of the "Student's Town Meeting of Philadelphia" sponsored by the Youth Committee for Democracy held 10/23/43 at the Amalgamated Center, 2115 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SA GENE A. SCLARCEL, who attended this session, advised that prior to the showing of this film one WILLIAM WORTHY commented the film was produced under what might be termed Communist auspices and that WORTHY stated the film was completed before 6/22/41 and that every incident in the film was true. This information is located in PH 100-19177-4

Report of SA OSCAR J. KEEP dated 10/1/43 at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COLORED LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, [redacted] with copies to New York reflects WILLIAM WORTHY attended a mass meeting sponsored by that organization in Washington, D. C., on 9/12/46. b3 b7E

On 8/14/53 confidential informants [redacted] of known reliability, advised SA OTIS L. BURTON they have no knowledge of a WILLIAM WORTHY. b7D

- RUC -

FD-73
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON	OCT 8 1953	7-28,30;8-4, 15,20;9-8,9, 30-53	SA JOSEPH F. GALL mjb

TITLE
"CHANGED"
WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.

CHARACTER OF CASE
SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

AGENCY [illegible] ned
REQ. REC'D 10/15/53
REP'T FORW. 10/15/53
BY [illegible]

Subject born 7/7/21 at Boston, Mass. Graduated in 1942 from Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. WORTHY a conscientious objector during World War II. Credit and criminal negative. Resided at 239 Northampton St., Boston, Mass., Unknown to certain Boston security informants. No subversive activity at Bates College, but one professor of opinion subject type of person susceptible to Communism. Description set forth.

- R U C -

G. I. R. -3

DETAILS:

AGENCY FHC
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 10/15/53
HOW FORW.
BY

The title of this case is marked changed to show the addition of "JR." to subject's name as shown in the records of Boston Informant T-10, another Government agency maintaining personnel-type records.

All Informants in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise designated.

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4 bja tmf
ON 10-23-96

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED-12

INDEXED-12

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau
3 New York
2 Boston (100-28533)

OCT 8 1953 INT. SEC. STAT. SECT.

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60637-1

BS 100-28533

I BACKGROUND

A. Birth Data

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State House, Boston, Mass., revealed that the subject was born July 7, 1921 at Boston, Massachusetts.

B. Education

Records of the Office of the Registrar, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, revealed that the subject attended Bates College from September, 1938, to May, 1942 when he received an A.B. Degree, having majored in Sociology and Economics.

These records also revealed subject was graduated from the Boston PublicoLatin High School, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1937.

C. Military Service Record

According to the records of Boston Informant T-10, identified above, subject registered for the military draft on February 16, 1942.

Records of Boston Informant T-11, also a Government agency maintaining personnel-type records, disclosed that as of March 10, 1942, subject, in violation of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, failed to report for a physical examination. He completed form #47, a form applicable to conscientious objectors to military service.

On December 9, 1943, subject, accompanied by an attorney, JOHN G. BROOKS, JR., appeared at this office advising he

Mass

was a conscientious objector. He said he had been ordered to report to a Conscientious Objector Camp at Kane, Pa., on December 8, 1943 but did not intend to report.

On April 4, 1944, Assistant United States Attorney WALTER GAY, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, authorized prosecution of the subject for violation of the Selective Training & Service Act of 1940. On April 5, 1944, subject was arraigned before the United States Commissioner, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and was released on $2,000 bond. He was indicted on April 25, 1944 by Federal Grand Jury at Philadelphia, Pa., and on June 12, 1944, upon a plea of guilty, he was sentenced to one day in prison by Federal Judge J. CULLEN GANEY for failing to report for work of National Importance. The subject stated in Court his willingness to report to a camp for conscientious objectors.

Boston Informant T-11, identified above, advised on June 11, 1945, subject at that time was assigned a 4F Selective Service Classification. The Informant also added that subject had been rejected for military service at New Orleans La., on September 11, 1944.

D. Credit

Personnel of the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, Inc., 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., checked their records, but nothing identifiable with the subject was located.

E. Criminal

Personnel of the Massachusetts Board of Probation, Suffolk County Court House, Boston, Mass., a central repository for all criminal conviction records in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, checked their files, but nothing identifiable with the subject was located.

F. Employment

Boston Informant T-11, identified above, advised in November, 1942, subject was employed by the Youth Committee for Democracy, 112 E. 19th Street, New York, N.Y.

In his application for admission to Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, subject stated that from July, 1937, to August, 1937, he was employed by the John Wyche Company, 86 Hammond St., Roxbury, Mass.

G. Residence

According to the records of Boston Informant T-10, identified above, as of February 16, 1942, subject's home address was listed as 239 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.

II COMMUNIST PARTY OR FRONT GROUP ACTIVITIES

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

Boston Informants T-1, T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5, and T-6 each of whom is familiar with certain aspects of Communist Party activities as well as activity within various front groups in the Greater Boston, Mass. area, advised in July and August, 1953, that subject is unknown to them.

Activity at Bates College

HARRY ROWE, Dean of the Faculty, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, made available an undated memo contained in the subject's file at the college which bears the typewritten signature of the subject. This memo reads as follows:

> "It seems to me that conscription is a cardinal feature of totalitarian countries, and has no place in a free and democratic America. I cannot subscribe to its tenents because it runs counter to all the values I ever learned in my home and church.

"The Quakers and other pacifists have shown repeatedly the efficacy of methods other than violence in overcoming evil. Aside from religious scruples against the wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter in modern warfare is my growing realization of the stupidity and utter futility of trying to defeat ideas we hate by shooting at them.

"Because war contains within itself and always intensifies the very evils it seeks to destroy, I regard it as the greatest of all evils. Therefore, participation in war or in any civilian activity even remotely furthering the prosecution of war is impossible for me under any conditions. I am deeply interested in creating better social patterns for the world of tomorrow, and cannot see how the evil tree of war will bring forth the good fruits of peace.

"I believe that, like the curse of dueling, wars will cease when men refuse to fight.

"William Worthy, Jr.,
Bates College,
Lewiston, Maine.

239 Northampton Street
Boston, Mass."

ROWE advised he could not recall the circumstances under which the foregoing memo became a part of the subject's file. He recalled that on one occasion the subject had made a speech in the campus chapel and that such speech was of a highly controversial nature, but he could not remember the nature of the speech. Dean ROWE could not recall that the subject had ever been involved in any subversive movements on the campus.

ROWE also stated that a letter appears in the subject's file which is dated September 8, 1940, in which the subject had suggested to President GRAY of Bates College that he should have MAYNARD KREUGER, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, and Vice-Presidential nominee of the Socialist Party, appear on the campus in a three-way debate; that is, a debate between a Socialist, Democrat and a Republican. The subject had stated in this letter that he had listened to some of KREUGER's radio talks, had become impressed by his speaking ability and wit, and thereafter had met Mr. KREUGER through a mutual friend.

Professor BROOKS QUIMBY, who said he monitors all debates and speeches by the student body, advised he could not recall the theme of the controversial speech the subject had made while a student at the college. He did recall that he advised the subject not to make the particular speech because of its controversial nature; however, the subject did not heed Professor QUIMBY's advice.

QUIMBY recalled the speech was not of a subversive nature, but he was sure he advised the subject that the negro race would be criticized inasmuch as the subject was a negro. Professor QUIMBY stated he could supply no information of any subversive activity on the part of the subject but said that in his opinion the subject was the type of person most susceptible to Communism.

DR. WILLIAM WORTHY

Boston Informant T-7 advised on December 26, 1942, that Dr. WILLIAM WORTHY, 239 Northampton Street, Boston, Massachusetts, is the father of the subject.

Boston Informant T-8 on March 26, 1947, furnished a letter sent to him by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People - Boston Branch. This letter

is dated "March, 1947" and concerns a membership drive. The letterhead reflects that a Dr. WILLIAM WORTHY was on the Executive Committee of this organization. This letter bears the signature of "FLORENCE LUSCOMB, CO-CH."

Boston Informant T-9 advised on April 28, 1951, that FLORENCE LUSCOMB as of that date was a concealed Communist. The informant described a concealed Communist as one who does not hold himself/herself out as a Communist and would deny membership in the Party.

III DESCRIPTION

A description of the subject as obtained from Boston Informants T-10 & T-11, birth record, and investigation at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, is as follows:

Sex:	Male
Race:	Negro
Age:	32
Birth:	7/7/21 Boston, Mass.
Former residence:	239 Northampton Street Boston, Mass.
Height:	5' 6" - 5' 8"
Weight:	About 160 lbs.
Build:	Stocky
Hair:	Black

BS 100-28533

Eyes: Brown

Complexion: Dark brown

Marital Status: Single

Immediate relatives: DR. ~~WILLIAM~~ Mrs. WORTHY, father
~~Mrs.~~ MABEL RUBY ~~ROSEY~~ Worthy, mother
239 Northampton Street
Boston, Mass.

- R U C -

BS 100-28533

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

	Identity of Source	Date and/or Description of Activity	Date Rec'd.	Agent to Whom Furnished	File where Located
T-1	[redacted]	Negative contact	7-30-53	JOSEPH F. GALL	[redacted]
T-2		Negative contact	7-28-53	FRANCIS X. KANE	instant report
T-3		Negative contact	7-28-53	CARROLL N. GARNETT	[redacted] b7D
T-4		Negative contact	7-28-53	GEORGE A. DIMLER	
T-5		Negative contact	8-20-53		
T-6		Negative contact	8-15-53	CHRISTOPHER H. KOKOLAKIS	[redacted]
T-7	[redacted]	Identity subject's father	12-26-42	PHILIP M. BREED	25-6291-12 b7D
T-8	[redacted]	DR. WILLIAM WORTHY	3-26-47	PHILIP M. BREED	100-1424-236
T-9	[redacted]	Thumbnail FLORENCE LUSCOMB	4-28-51	WM. J. McCARTHY, JR.	100-1843-303

INFORMANTS (Continued)

	Identity of Source	Date and/or Description of Activity	Date Rec'd.	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Where Located
T-10	Selective Service Bd. #1, Lewiston, Me.	Draft Registration Residency & Descriptive Data	4-1-44		25-6291-21
T-11	Selective Service Bd. #22, Suffolk Cty., 108 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.	Physical exam. employment & descriptive data	11-18-42		25-6291-1
		4F Classification	6-11-45		25-6291-31

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Temporary T symbols are assigned to these individuals shown as T-7 and T-8 in this report since such action is deemed advisable.

Investigation at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, was conducted by SA ROBERT M. FRANKLIN.

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to New York dated July 14, 1953. 105-2611-7

SAC, New York (100-114769) November 19, 1953

RECORDED-31

Director, FBI (105-20110)-10

WILLIAM WORTHY
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReBulet dated July 14, 1953, and your letter dated October 21, 1953.

Referenced Bulet set forth information concerning the captioned individual as obtained from the State Department via liaison on June 23, 1953.

In view of the information set forth in the communication from the State Department, it is very doubtful that the services of the subject would be utilized by any of the intelligence agencies. The investigation to date indicates that the subject is an opportunist and a publicity seeker.

In view of the subject's proposed trip to China, you are instructed to immediately submit a report incorporating the subject's activities to date together with the information contained in Philadelphia letter dated August 26, 1953. This report should be suitable for dissemination and should reach the Bureau within twenty days from the receipt of Bulet.

In addition, you should maintain liaison with [redacted] for any additional information concerning the subject's contemplated plans for a trip to China.

b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4bjatof

See Note on Yellow on Page 2.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

52 NOV 24 1953

MAILED 8
NOV 19 1953
COMM-FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW

Subject not on the Security Index. ReBulet enclosed information received from State Department concerning subject while he was residing in Copenhagen, Denmark. Subject, while residing in Denmark, edited several articles in Europe which were critical of the United States Government and its policies pertaining to the Negro question. State advised.

DARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: OCT 21 1953

FROM : SAC, New York (100-114769)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY
SM-C

Rebulet to New York, 7/14/53.

On 10/7/53 one [redacted] telephonically contacted the New York Office. [redacted] advised SA JOHN P. KENNEY that one WILLIAM WORTHY, who may be identical with the subject of captioned case, had informed him that he was a reporter for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and had represented that organization in Korea. WORTHY said that he was able to get information from Communist correspondents more readily because he was a Negro. During his visit in Korea, WORTHY claimed that he became associated with ALLEN WINNINGTON, British Communist Correspondent for the "London Daily Worker". WINNINGTON stated to him, that he would clear channels for WORTHY to visit Peking, China. b7D

[redacted] believes subject is not a radical, and has been disillusioned with Socialism and is now turning towards religion. [redacted] feels that the subject would be trustworthy. b7D

On 10/8/53 [redacted] further advised telephonically that WORTHY departed New York to spend a vacation with his parents in Boston, Massachusetts. It is believed by [redacted] that WORTHY will return to New York from Boston for the purpose of earning funds and making arrangements for his proposed trip to Communist China. WORTHY, according to [redacted] plans to gain admittance into China through the British Foreign Office. b7D

In addition, [redacted] has had an appointment with Father JAMES KELLER, Founder of the Christopher Movement, for the purpose of making a future appointment when WORTHY returns to New York. It is [redacted] intention to have WORTHY meet Father KELLER, for the purpose of observing WORTHY'S reactions and ideas on religion. b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4 bja tnf

1 - Philadelphia (100-39187)
1 - Boston

INDEXED-49

RECORDED-49

AEC:LHS

12 OCT 26 1953

Lt. to State Dept. 11/19/53 JA

In concluding [redacted] stressed that his identity be protected at all times in this matter, for he desires to keep the FBI informed, and states that he can be of greater assistance if his association with WORTHY is not revealed. b7D

The above is called to the attention of the Bureau in consideration of the fact that if WORTHY should prove cooperative, and actually goes to Peking, his services might prove of value to the Bureau, [redacted] b7D
[redacted] or some other agency of the Government. This b3
office contemplates keeping in touch with [redacted] with a view to ascertaining b7E
WORTHY'S attitude and intentions regarding the trip to Peking. The Bureau's views on New York's future course of action are requested.

105-20110

Date: November 19, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY COURIER SERVICE

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4bjatnf
ON 10-23-96

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WILLIAM WORTHY
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to a series of foreign embassy dispatches regarding the captioned subject, copies of which were transmitted to this Bureau via liaison on June 23, 1953.

It was noted that Worthy, a Negro journalist, possesses American Passport Number 416680, issued at Washington, D. C., on April 19, 1951.

Information has been received that Worthy is reportedly contemplating a trip to Communist China. Worthy has allegedly claimed that Allen Winnington, a reported British correspondent for the "London Daily Worker," would aid Worthy in a proposed trip to Peking, China.

Worthy is presently the subject of a security investigation, the results of which will be transmitted to your Department. It would be appreciated if you would furnish this Bureau with any additional information which may come to your attention concerning this individual.

The above is for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside your Department.

See Note on Yellow on Page 2.

JAJ:rmw

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

RECORDED-105-20110-11

EX-126

NOV 20 1953

BY SOL. MSGT.
70 NOV 19
COMM - FBI

58 NOV 25 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-20110)

DATE: DEC 8 1953

FROM LVB SAC, New York (100-114769)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM - C

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4bjatnf
ON 10-23-96

Enclosed herewith are five copies of report of SA THOMAS D. JAMES, dated DEC 8 1953 at New York.

[redacted] was recontacted on 11/19/53 at which time he advised that the subject was a well-known free lance writer who submitted articles to various publications and that recently the subject had sold articles to "World" magazine and the "Afro-American". [redacted] stated that the subject intends to write a profile of PHILIP RANDOLPH for the "New Yorker". b7D

[redacted] stated that "Time" magazine dated 4/12/48, page 21, had a short account concerning PHILIP RANDOLPH and his testimony before the Armed Services Appropriation Committee concerning segregation in the Armed Services. b7D

[redacted] stated that the subject was continuing his efforts to obtain permission to travel to Communist China and Russia. [redacted] also stated that he, [redacted] would do whatever he could to enable the subject to obtain the sponsor for such a trip, so that the subject would obtain some money in addition to expenses for his work, should he travel to Communist China. b7D

The records of G-2 as checked by SA RAYMOND J. KOPP, 8/11/53, reflect that the subject was once arrested on 9/25/47 on a charge of disorderly conduct at Grand Central Station, New York, for picketing the Freedom Train under the title of Committee for the Amnesty of Concientious Objectors."

The report of SA OSCAR J. KEEP, 10/1/43 at Washington, D. C. entitled, "Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen, IS - C," reflect that one WILLIAM WORTHY, not further identified, attended a mass meeting in Washington, D. C. on 9/12/43 sponsored by the captioned organization which was actively lobbying for Fair Employment Practices Commission Legislation.

By letter dated 3/17/52, Atlanta furnished a photostat of a postcard sent to the Governor of Georgia on 10/1/48 by the subject suggesting support for the movement to grant pardons to the 3 INGRAMS who were serving life sentences for "what appeared to be a self-defense homicide." The card also compliments the Governor for his "courageous stands" in the past for justice for Negroes.

Encs. (5)

RECORDED - 78 105-20110-12

INDEXED - 78 25 DEC 10 1953

COPIES DESTROYED
JUL 13 1960 438

INT SEC

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET~~

DEC 28 1953

Atlanta also furnished at the same time a photostat of the post-card from the subject dated 10/1/48 addressed to the State Board of Paroles and Pardons, Atlanta, Georgia which also suggested a pardon for the 3 INGRAMS.

The report of SA FRANK J. SMITH, 3/17/47 at Newark, captioned, "Break with Constription Committee; IS - X", in the case reflected that one WILLIAM WORTHY at a demonstration sponsored by the captioned organization at which Selective Service cards were publically destroyed or sent to the President, announced that he had burned his Selective Service card in Washington.

Concerning the Break with the Constription Committee, [redacted] b7D advised in February, 1947 that the Break with the Conscription Committee staged protests against Conscription Committee throughout the country on 2/12/47 at which time those attending would publically destroy their Selective Service cards.

WILLIAM HABER, United States Post Office, NYC, furnished information in January, 1952 which indicated that the subject was a subscriber to the publication, "Alternative."

The November, 1950 and January, 1951 issues of the "Alternative" reflect that this publication is published by the Committee for Non-Violent Revolution and supported solely by voluntary contributions.

The statement of the purpose of this publication was set forth in the April, 1948 issue which stated in part, "We will not be pro-American any more than we will be pro-Russian or pro-British...." "We may be un-American and anti-Communist but we think we will be expressing the yearnings of millions of persons in the United States, in Russia and all over the world."

The report of SA W. WINTON WARREN, 9/27/49, at Atlanta, captioned, "WILLIE WORTHY, wa: Willie Worthen - FUGITIVE; UFAP (Murder)", reflects that WILLIE WORTHY, described as a Negro, age 50, in 1938, the father of WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. and the husband of MABEL WORTHY was indicted on 1/7/38 at Atlanta for the murder of one VESTA JOHNSON which occurred on 1/2/38. An authorized complaint charging WILLIE WORTHY with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution was filed before United States Commissioner FRANK HOLDEN on 10/22/48 and was subsequently dismissed.

NK 100-38721

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
T-1, Selective Service of 1940		6/11/45		25-0-A-3153D

REFERENCE: Report of SA THOMAS D. JAMES dated 12/8/53 at New York.

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

MXR

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	DEC 8 1953	8/4,6,7,19;10/7, 16;11/19,20,24, 25/53	THOMAS D. JAMES
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.			SECURITY MATTER - C

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY SP4bjalf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X-1

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject resides at 210 East 19th Street, NYC and is a free lance writer and reporter who submits articles to various publications, including "Crisis", the publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Subject has made various attempts to obtain an amended passport for travel to Russia, China, and the Russian Zone of Austria. According to informant subject is described as a Pacifist and Socialist. While abroad subject, in his writing, criticized the United States government.

AGENCY 1 fc sd
REQ. REC'D 2/7/55
REP'T FORW. 2/17/55
BY [illegible]

-P-

AGENCY [illegible]
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW.
HOW FORW.
BY [illegible]

DETAILS:

All informants used in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise stated.

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information furnished by T-1, another government agency [redacted] which indicated that the subject while traveling abroad criticized the United States government and sought to have his passport amended for travel to Russia and China. (S) u

b3
b7E

AGENCY [illegible]
1/7/54

I. BACKGROUND

DE Stoler
[redacted]
60267M
3-22-01 Per OGA ltr. dtd 1-24-01

Education

T-1 furnished information on June 23, 1953 which indicated that the (S) u

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
LVB		ENCLOSURE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5- Bureau (105-20110)
2- Newark
3- New York (100-114769)

COPY IN FILE

105-20110-12
DEC 10 1953
25

RECORDED - 78
INDEXED - 78

EX-110

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

subject had been a student at Askov Hojskole in Denmark. According to this information there are allegedly several Communists on the faculty of this institution.

Employment

T-2, whose reliability is unknown but who is acquainted with the subject, advised on October 7, 1953 and November 19, 1953 that the subject is a reporter for several publications, including the "Crisis", the publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and had represented that organization in Korea. According to the informant the subject is a well-known free lance writer.

T-1 advised that in April, 1953 the subject [redacted]

b3
b7E

Information furnished by T-1 on June 23, 1953 also indicated that [redacted]

On April 4, 1944 subject furnished information to SA JAMES G. HOFFLING at the Philadelphia Office, which reflected that from 1933 to 1944 the subject was listed as a director and member of the Board of the Mid-City Cooperative Association, 428 South 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York checked on August 4, 1953 by SE RICHARD F. O'HARA reflect that in April, 1947 the subject was employed as a secretary by the Workers Defense League, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, and was also connected with the New York Council for Permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, 33 West 60th Street, New York City, as executive secretary.

Concerning the Workers Defense League, the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1938 report on Propoganda Activities, page 678, reflected that "just as the Communist Party has its defense movement, the

International Labor Defense, so has the Socialist Party, the Workers Defense League. The latter organization was formed in May, 1936 by leading members of the Socialist Party . . . . . ."

"The Executive Committee of the League is . . . . . a composition of Socialist and extreme left wingers."

The records of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, New York City Police Department, checked on August 6, 1953 by SA AUGUST J. MICEK reflect that in 1949 the subject was executive secretary of the Committee Against Jim Crow and in 1947 was employed as action director for the Congress of Racial Equality, 2929 Broadway, New York City.

T-16, T-17, T-18, advised in March, 1949 that the membership of the Campaign to Resist Military Segregation, which was also known as the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, and the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, consisted almost entirely of Socialists and Pacifists who are anti-Communist.

Residence

T-2, previously mentioned, advised on October 16, 1953 and November 19, 1953 that the subject's address while in Boston, Massachusetts was 87 Holland Street, Boston 21, Massachusetts, and that his current residence in New York City is 210 East 19th Street.

T-3, another government agency maintaining personnel files, reflect that in January, 1944 the subject resided at 759 North 26th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

T-4 furnished a letter received by him on October 14, 1943 from the Youth Committee for Democracy, 1924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which reflected that WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. was secretary of the Youth Committee for Democracy.

T-5 advised on October 23, 1943 that a film entitled, "Native Land" was shown at the second session of the Students Town Meeting of Philadelphia sponsored by the Youth Committee for Democracy, 2115 South Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SECRET

NY 100-114769

The informant stated that prior to the showing of this film, one WILLIAM WORTHY commented that the film was produced under what might be termed Communist auspices and that WORTHY stated that the film was completed before June 22, 1941 and that every incident in the film was true.

T-6 advised that at a meeting of former members of the Young Communist League held at the Musical Fund Hall, 810 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 19, 1943, the Youth Committee for Democracy was described as a Trostkyite organization which is anti-war and anti-democratic.

On October 2, 1947 the subject voluntarily came to this office and advised SA JOSEPH M. FITZGERALD that he resided at 210 East 19th Street New York City, had taken the position of Action Director for the Congress of Racial Equality and at the Palisades Park, Fort Lee, New Jersey on August 31, 1947 was active in protesting discrimination at the Palisades Park Swimming Pool.

"People's Voice" dated September 13, 1947, page 7, column 1, indicated that on the previous Sunday members of the Committee on Racial Equality were arrested at a demonstration against discrimination at the Palisades Park Swimming Pool in New Jersey. Among those arrested was WILLIAM WORTHY.

T-7 advised on April 25, 1947 that he considered the Committee on Racial Equality to be a Socialist non-Communist group.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "People's Voice:"

"People's Voice

"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 Page 225.)"

SECRET

T-8 furnished information dated February 17, 1950 which indicated that the subject was a subscriber to the "Labor Action."

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "Labor Action:"

"Labor Action

"1. The official organ of the Independent Socialist League, formerly the Workers Party.
(Attorney General J. HOWARD McGRATH, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 29, 1949.)"

T-1 previously mentioned, furnished information [redacted] b3 b7E

This information also indicated that WILLIAM WORTHY was listed [redacted]

T-9 made available a [redacted]

In October, 1952 NORMAN THOMAS, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, 303 Fourth Avenue, New York City, advised SA ROBERT E. LANDWIEN [redacted] b3 b7E

T-1 also furnished a copy of an article [redacted]

NY 100-114769

T-1 also furnished information on June 23, 1953 which indicated that [redacted] b7E

According to this information [redacted] b7E

[redacted] b7E

The information furnished by T-1 indicated that [redacted] b7E

T-2, previously mentioned, advised on October 7, 1953 that the subject had stated that he could get information from Communist correspondents more readily because he was a Negro and that during his visit to Korea, the subject claimed that he became associated with ALLEN WINNINGTON, a British Communist Correspondent for the "London Daily Worker."

According to the informant, WINNINGTON advised the subject that he would clear channels for the subject to visit Peking, China.

The records of the Board of Elections, New York City, checked on August 19, 1953 by SE ANTHONY F. MILLER contained no record for the subject's registration from 210 East 19th Street, New York City, for the years 1948 through 1951.

T-10, T-11, T-12, T-13, T-14, and T-15, who are familiar with phases of Communist Party activities in the New York area, were contacted but could furnish no information concerning the subject.

III. DESCRIPTION

The following description of the subject was obtained from the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation of the New York City Police Department, and from T-2:

Name	WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	July 7, 1921
Place of Birth	Boston, Massachusetts
Height	5' 8"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark brown
Marital Status	Single
Occupation	Free lance writer
Father	Dr. WILLIAM WORTHY
Mother	MABEL RUBY POSEY WORTHY
	239 Northampton Street
	Boston, Massachusetts
Social Security	019-03-5856

-P-

NY 100-114769

SECRET

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
T-1 [redacted]	Background	6/23/53	Bureau	100-114769-1 b3 b7E
	[redacted]	6/23/53	Bureau	100-114769-1
		6/23/53	Bureau	100-114769-1
		6/23/53	Bureau	100-114769-1
		6/23/53	Bureau	100-114769-1
T-2 [redacted]	Background	10/7/53	SA JOHN P. KENNEY	100-114769-8 b7D
(Requested)	Background	10/16/53	SA ANTHONY E. CONSTANTINO	100-114769-12
	Background	11/19/53	SA THOMAS D. JAMES	Instant Report

SECRET

NY 100-114769

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Con't)

INFORMANTS (Con't)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
T-2 (Con't) [redacted] (Requested)	Associated with British Communist Correspondent	10/7/53	SA JOHN P. KENNEY	100-114769-8 b7D
T-3 Selective Service Board #8, Philadelphia, Pa.	Residence	January 1944	SA JAMES K. HOEFLING	Philadelphia 25-8199-10
T-4 [redacted]	Youth Committee for Democracy	10/25/43	SA H. M. ANDERSON	Philadelphia 100-19177-1a4 b7D
T-5 Physical Surveillance, 2115 South St., Philadelphia, Pa.	"Native Land" 10/23/43	10/23/43	SA GENE A. SCLAEGEL	Philadelphia 100-19177-4
T-6 Physical Surveillance, Philadelphia, Pa. 10/19/43	Used for documentation of Youth Committee for Democracy			

SECRET

NY 100-114769

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Con't)

INFORMANTS (Con't)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
T-7 [redacted]	Used to document Committee on Racial Equality			b7D
T-8 [redacted]	Subscriber to "Labor Action"	3/17/50	SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON and SA K. F. BUCKLEY	100-97470-1B87
T-9 [redacted]	Used to document Internation Union of Socialist Youth			
T-10 [redacted]	Negative	8/7/53	SA JOHN W. DOOLEY	Instant Report
T-11 [redacted]	Negative	8/7/53	SA JOHN W. DOOLEY	Instant Report b7D
T-12 [redacted]	Negative	8/7/53	SA JOHN W. DOOLEY	Instant Report
T-13 [redacted]	Negative	8/7/53	SA JOHN W. DOOLEY	Instant Report

SECRET

NY 100-114769

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Con't)

INFORMANTS (Con't)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
T-14 [redacted]	Negative	8/7/53	SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON	Instant Report
T-15 [redacted]	Negative	8/7/53	SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON	Instant Report
T-16 [redacted]	Used to document organization			b7D
T-17 [redacted]	Used to document organization			
T-18 [redacted]	Used to Document organization			

MISCELLANEOUS

This report has been classified ~~secret~~ inasmuch as information furnished by T-1 has been so classified.

LEADS

NEWARK

At Newark, New Jersey

Will furnish available information regarding the subject who was active in picketing Palisades Amusement Park in 1947 and allegedly was the subject of a Selective Service complaint in Newark in 1945.

SECRET

NY 100-114769

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Con't)

LEADS (Con't)

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will maintain contact with [redacted] regarding subject's intentions to travel to Communist China. b7D

REFERENCES: Bulet, 11/19/53
Report of SA JOSEPH F. GALL, 10/8/53, Boston.

SECRET

CF

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4 bjatof
ON 10-23-96

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	1/7/54	12/11,14,21/53	JAMES J. GILLIS maj

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., the subject of complaint, 6/4/45, for not having in possession a Selective Service Card. T-1 advised on 6/11/45 that subject was [redacted] Subject arrested by Cliffside Park, N.J. PD on 8/31/47 for disorderly conduct during a picketing demonstration. No further information regarding subject at Newark Office. b3 b7E

AGENCY RC Ssd
REQ. REC'D 2/7/55 - R U C -
REP'T FORW. 2/7/55
BY

1 ec DR, S/ele

AGENCY RAB, Stat
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 1-20-54
HOW FORW. N/S
BY KLB-ha

DETAILS:

[redacted], Clark Thread Company, 260 Ogden Street, Newark, N.J., advised SA GENE D. WEISIGER on June 4, 1945, that the subject, who had been employed at the Clark Thread Company, claimed to be registered under Order Number 10779, Local Board No. 4, New Orleans, Louisiana, and claimed a 4-F classification because of ulcers. [redacted] stated that he had asked the subject for a Selective Service Card in April, 1945, at which time the subject claimed that he had left his card with his uncle CLAUDE JOHNSON, 137 West 125th Street, New York City. b7D

Newark Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, [redacted] b3 b7E

Lieutenant JOHN BRULEY, Cliffside Park, N.J. Police Department, stated from records that the subject had been arrested on August 31, 1947, on a charge of disorderly conduct during a picketing demonstration against the local amusement park.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED-38
INDEXED-38
EX-126

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5- Bureau (105-20110) (Reg. Mail)
3- New York (100-114769) (Reg. Mail)
2- Newark (100-38721)

JAN 11 1954

COPY IN FILE

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—59255 2

BRULEY added that the subject was among a group of approximately 25 who had been arrested because of their demonstration against discrimination concerning whites and Colored people using the park's swimming pool. BRULEY added that the subject was released on $10 bail furnished by ANABEL HENRY, 952 East 18th Street, Brooklyn, New York. The case was later dropped when the group tried to sue the Cliffside Park, N.J. Police Department. This case was also dismissed later, BRULEY said. He added that the subject at that time had given his address as 201 East 19th Street, New York City; that his occupation was a self-employed writer; and that his age was 26 years.

It is noted that Newark files failed to reflect any further identifiable information regarding the subject.

The following physical description was given by JOHN J. JONES, complainant in the above case in June, 1945:

Name:	WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
Address:	91 North 10th Street Newark, N.J.
Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Eyes:	Brown
Weight:	145
Height:	5' 8"
Characteristics:	Wears glasses
Age:	23 in 1945
Date of Birth:	7/7/21
Place of Birth:	Boston, Massachusetts
Marital Status:	Single
Social Security Number:	019-03-5856

- R U C -

Information received from the Philadelphia Office indicates that the subject was the subject of a Selective Service complaint in Newark, New Jersey in January, 1945.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-20110) DATE: 1/25/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-114769)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4bjatsf

Rerep of SA THOMAS D. JAMES, 1/8/53, at NY.

[redacted] was recontacted by SA JOSEPH T. CURRENCE on 1/18/54, at which time he advised that the subject has an article published in the January issue of the "World" magazine. [redacted] stated that the subject's father, WILLIAM WORTHY, is thought to be dying at his home in Boston, Mass., and that the subject spends a great deal of his time in Boston, and in traveling between NYC and Boston, Mass. b7D

[redacted] stated that the subject continues to reside at 210 E. 19th Street, NYC, when in NY. [redacted] stated that the subject has taken him into his complete confidence and that the subject thinks of [redacted] as a tutor and as someone who can aid him in getting some of his articles published. [redacted] advised that the subject disagrees with the U.S. foreign policy in Indochina, in that he feels the U.S. should give more aid to France and that France is not in fact engaged in an imperialistic war. b7D

[redacted] voluntarily advised that he feels that the subject is interested in going to Russia and Communist China as much as any writer would like to go behind the iron curtain. [redacted] advised that the subject feels that he has a good opportunity to gain a name for himself if in fact he could make this trip, and also feels that because he is a member of the Negro race he would stand a much better chance of getting more information from behind the iron curtain. [redacted] advised that he has heard the subject remark that he does not feel at this time that the Communist threat is as severe as many people believe it to be. b7D

[redacted] stated that beyond any question, the subject is a very intelligent individual, and is a very good writer. He added that the subject naturally is very much interested in the problems which primarily center around the colored race, and that the subject at times seems to have socialistic views, but that he believes the subject has not developed a firm political stand and that he considers the subject a loyal U.S. citizen. [redacted] advised that the subject continues to confide more and more in him, b7D

COPIES DESTROYED
JUL 13 1960

JTC:CMW

RECORDED-14

INDEXED-14

12 JAN 28 1954

and that he is doing all he can to aid the subject in his career as a writer, and at the same time attempt to determine the subject's exact political views.

[redacted] advised that the subject has given up the idea of going to Communist China and to Russia, at least in the foreseeable future, due to the illness of the subject's father, and because the subject is very definitely not in a financial position to undertake this trip on his own, and he has not obtained a sponsor who would finance such a trip for the subject. b7D

[redacted] volunteered that he would be glad to keep the NYO posted on any plans of the subject concerning foreign travel by the subject, and report any information to the NYO expeditiously. b7D

It is to be noted that [redacted] has been extremely cooperative concerning this matter, and that he has furnished information on a confidential basis and requested his identity be protected. b7D

In view of the fact that the subject is in no position to travel abroad for reasons pointed out above, this case is being closed UACB, subject to be reopened upon receipt of information from [redacted] that the subject is again contemplating going abroad. b7D

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-20110) DATE: 3/5/54 (10)

FROM : SAC, New York (100-114769)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4bjatnf

Re NY letter of SA JOSEPH T. CURRENCE, 1/25/54, to Bureau.

[redacted] advised SA JOSEPH T. CURRENCE on 2/25/54 that WORTHY was in Wash., D.C., attempting to get a visa from the Russian and Hungarian Embassies to travel in Hungary and Russia. [redacted] stated that the subject's trip was being sponsored by the Crisis magazine, a publication of the NAACB. [redacted] advised that the subject's father, Dr. WILLIAM WORTHY, Boston, Mass., is no longer considered to be in critical condition and thus, subject is no longer handicapped by personal or financial reasons from making the trip to Russia and Hungary. b7D

[redacted] advised that the subject continues to confide in him and is totally unaware that any information concerning him is being furnished to the FBI. [redacted] stated that while the subject seemingly has certain ideas which he might deem socialistic, the subject is not a Communist. He stated that the subject has told him that he ~~does not~~ believe that the CP is a threat to the national security of the US and, therefore, the security investigations conducted by the FBI are really not warranted to the extent that they are presently being conducted. b7D

For information of the WFO, the subject is a free lance writer who submits articles to various publications including the Crisis. The subject has made various attempts to obtain passports for travel to Russia, China and the Russian zone of Austria.

The following description of the subject was obtained from the records of the Credit Bureau, NYC, the BSSI, NYCPD and from [redacted] (whose identity should be carefully concealed.) b7D

Name	WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr.
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of birth	7/7/21, Boston, Mass.
Height	5' 8"
Weight	160 lbs.
Build	Stocky
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown

COPIES DESTROYED
JUL 13 1960 433

RECORDED 101

INDEXED - 101

105-20110-15

MAR 8 1954

2 - Washington Field

JTC:HTK

Letter to Director
NY 100-114769

Marital status	Single
Occupation	Free lance writer
Immediate Relatives	Father, Dr. WILLIAM WORTHY 239 Northampton St. Boston, Mass. Mother, MABEL RUBY POSY WORTHY 239 Northampton St. Boston, Mass.
Social Security Number	019-03-5856

WFO is requested to place a lookout notice with the State Dept. and have the State Dept. notify them when WORTHY applies for a passport. Information concerning the date subject intends to depart from the US and all data reflected on the passport and application for same, should be furnished to the Bureau and NY. P.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-10-2017 BY: [redacted]
b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 4, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
b3
b7E

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY

[redacted]

On February 24, 1954, at 1:37 P.M., Special Agent ROBERT L. SCHARF observed an unknown negro male and accompanying white female, enter the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. They departed the Embassy at 2:59 P.M. and departed the area in a 1947 Gray Ford, bearing New York License #4C98-77. The male was described as follows: (U) (S)

Age:	About 23
Height:	5' 9"
Weight:	160 pounds
Build:	Slender to medium
Hair:	Black
Complexion:	Light colored negro
Clothing:	Wearing a black top coat, dark suit, and carried a tan brief case.

(U) (S)

The female was described as follows:

Race:	White
Age:	About 21
Height:	5' 5"
Weight:	120 pounds
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Dark blonde
Complexion:	Fair
Clothing:	Wearing a gray suit and gray coat.

(U) (S)

JLS:mss

RECORDED-19 EX-125 105-20110-16

INDEXED-19

MAR 8 1954

2 - New York (RM)
1 - WFO [redacted]
1 - WFO
1 - WFO 105-4649 (HUNGARIAN DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES)
1 - WFO [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

(U) (S)

SEC

COPIES DESTROYED
JUL 13 1960

SECRET

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY Sp4 bjatnf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6

Memorandum to DIRECTOR, FBI
WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

RE: WILLIAM WORTHY
[redacted]

On February 24, 1954, at 3:29 P.M., Special Agent BERNARD L. HUELSKAMP observed a couple, of similar descriptions, departing the same automobile, and entering the Hungarian Legation, Washington, D. C. (S) (U)

On February 24, 1954, [redacted] advised that at 4:06 P.M. there was present in the Hungarian Legation, one WILLIAM WORTHY, who described himself as a newspaper correspondent for the negro newspaper "CRISIS." WORTHY claimed to have just recently returned from Korea and Europe and stated that he would like to go to Russia, China and Hungary and would contact the United States Department of State to determine if travel restrictions could be removed from his Passport #416680 (to enter the above countries). According to the informant, WORTHY did contact the United States Department of State with the above inquiry regarding travel to Russia, China and Hungary, at which time he was advised that it would be best to have the newspaper "CRISIS" submit a letter to the State Department setting forth the reasons for travel, etc. WORTHY was cautioned, however, by the State Department, "we are not presently issuing passports to Communist China at all and to Russia and Hungary only upon firm assurances that visas will be granted." WORTHY complained that the State Department was giving him the "merry-go-round treatment" and he was advised by the State Department that Russia and the Satellites were giving the "merry-go-round treatment" and not the Department of State. WORTHY also commented about objective news reports, reading interests of the negroes and his own Quaker feelings. The contact was terminated with WORTHY stating that he would have the suggested letter submitted, presumably by the newspaper "CRISIS." (S) (U)

b7E

Information from this informant should be paraphrased and carefully reported to protect the informant. (S) (U)

On February 26, 1954, [redacted] advised Special Agent JAMES L. STARTZELL that a "young colored newspaperman from New York, named WORTHY," accompanied by a white woman, who made some comment to the effect that she came from Rhode Island, were in the Hungarian Legation on February 24, 1954. WORTHY alleged to be employed by a New York negro newspaper named "CRISIS" and stated that he wished to visit Hungary and the USSR as a representative of this newspaper. He stated that he had previously visited the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. with regard to his request to go to Russia and had been interviewed by ZUDIN (ALEKSEI A. ZUDIN). According to the informant, WORTHY, while at the Hungarian Legation, did not express any comments indicating that he was a member of the Communist Party or had any personal interest in the present Communist dominated governments in the USSR or (S) (U)

b7D

Memorandum to DIRECTOR, FBI
WFO [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

b3
b7E

RE: WILLIAM WORTHY
[redacted]

Hungary. He made one statement to the effect that he considered himself a newspaperman who merely wanted to report the facts. (S) (U)

[redacted] also advised that on February 26, 1954, [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

(U)
(S)

Information received from [redacted] should be classified as "secret" and very carefully paraphrased to protect the identity of the informant. (S) (U)

b7D

The Washington Field Office indices reflect a reference to one WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. of New York, in the report of Special Agent LORENZO H. D. WILDMAN dated February 14, 1947, at Washington, D. C., in the matter entitled, "FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION, WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE, FRIENDS AND FAMILIES OF THE PACIFIST MOVEMENT, AND BREAK-WITH-CONSCRIPTION COMMITTEE, INTERNAL SECURITY - SELECTIVE SERVICE," copies of which were furnished the New York Division.

The December 13, 1947 issue of the Pittsburgh Courier contains a picture with the following caption, "Want Bias Banned - The Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Training and Service took its fight against bias under UMT Legislation to Washington last week. Here, A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, seated right, confers with CARROLL REECE, seated left, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Standing, left to right, ROBERT A. CARTER, WILLIAM WORTHY, GRANT REYNOLDS and ALBERT BLACK."

Washington Field Office indices also contain a periodic information racial report obtained from [redacted] (whose identity should be protected), for the period July 30 to August 15, 1947, which described the Inter-racial Workshop - Workshop sponsored by Congress of Racial Equality and Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2929 Broadway, New York City, New York, allegedly organized for the purpose of eliminating forms of racial discrimination. One of the participants in a Washington, D.C. project was identified as WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., 210 East 19th Street, New York 3, New York. It is not known if the above-mentioned references to WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. are identical with the subject.

b7D

The New York Division is requested to obtain complete background

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to DIRECTOR, FBI
WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

RE: WILLIAM WORTHY
[redacted]

information concerning the subject and his unidentified female companion, if not already known to that division. The New York Division is being considered Office of Origin in this matter and is aware that this investigation should be aimed at determining if the subject is a candidate for inclusion in the Security Index or for interview and development as a Source of Information.

The Washington Field Office desires copies of any investigation for informational purposes. If any additional information is received on this matter from [redacted] the Bureau and interested divisions will be promptly advised. RUC. (S) (U)

b7D

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

...DARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-20110) DATE: 4/30/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-114769)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

INFORMATION CONTAINED
...IS UNCLASSIFIED
...

b3
b7E

Re Washington Field Office letter to Bureau dated 3/4/54, captioned "WILLIAM WORTHY; [redacted] and New York letter to the Bureau, in captioned matter, dated 3/5/54, copies of which were designated for the Washington Field Office.

Re Washington Field Office letter indicated that on 2/24/54, an individual subsequently identified by [redacted] as one WILLIAM WORTHY of New York City, was seen to enter the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., with an unidentified white female. He later contacted the Hungarian Legation relative to a passport which would enable him to visit Soviet Russia, Hungary and Communist China. (S) (U)

b7D

Relative to the automobile mentioned in referenced Washington Field Office letter, the records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles registration, New York City, reflect that a 1947 green Ford sedan with 1954 license 4C 98-77 is registered to one SAMUEL H. FREIDMAN, 209 East 19th Street, New York City. (S) (U)

The New York file on the subject who appears to be identical with the WILLIAM WORTHY in referenced Washington Field Office letter, reflects the following:

The subject was born 7/7/21, at Boston, Massachusetts, to Doctor WILLIAM WORTHY and MABEL RUBY POSEY, who presently reside at 239 Northampton Street, Boston, Massachusetts. He graduated from Boston Public Latin High School in 1937, and in 1942, graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, receiving an A.B. degree in sociology and economics. He was reportedly a student at Askov Hojskole in Denmark.

RM

2 - Washington Field (RM)

RECORDED - 76

HLP:AOB

12 MAY 3 1954

INDEXED - 76

COPIES DESTROYED
JUL 13 1960 438

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY Spubja tnf
DECLASSIFY ON 25X 1.6

Subject was indicted on 4/25/44, by a Federal Grand Jury at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for violation of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, in that he failed to report for physical examination in Boston, Massachusetts on 3/10/42, as a conscientious objector, and further that he failed to report to a conscientious objector camp at Kane, Pennsylvania, on 12/8/43, as ordered.

On 6/12/44, upon a plea of guilty, he was sentenced to one day in prison. Subject later was classified 4F and was rejected from military duty at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Investigation reflects no Communist activity by subject; however, he has described himself as a Socialist. He has further indicated that he is a writer for "The Crisis" a magazine published by the NAACP in New York City.

The New York Office has been in contact with one [redacted] (confidential), [redacted] b7D [redacted] Referenced New York letter reflects [redacted] has already furnished information to the New York Office relative to subject's contemplated travels, and will further notify the New York Office of any change in the subject's plans.

[redacted] will be recontacted in the near future in an attempt to identify the unidentified female mentioned in referenced Washington Field Office letter, and also establish subject's relationship with SAMUEL H. FREIDMAN, owner of the car driven by the subject during his visit to Washington, D.C. on 2/24/54. (U) b7D

105-20110-19

CHANGED TO

Filed as copy 7
105-20110-18

JUN 14 1954

10-23-96 Spy bjatnf

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	5/14/54	3/29;4/15,21,22, 29;5/3/54	ROBERT D. MARBLE MAD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: NO

Department of State, Passport Office files reviewed. Subject has Passport #416680, issued 4/19/51 at Washington, D.C., and renewed on 2/17/53 at the U.S. Embassy at Djakarta, Indonesia. Information contained in Passport files set out. NW

AGENCY Re ord
REQ. REC'D 2/7/55
REP'T FORW 2/7/55
BY

- RUC -

AGENCY FAC
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 1/7/57
HOW FORW. Hand Delivered
BY

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

The files of the United States Department of State, Passport Office, were reviewed and the following information was obtained: NW

A passport application dated April 21, 1951, at New York City reflects that Passport #416680 was issued on April 19, 1951, to WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., at Washington, D.C. and was renewed on February 17, 1953, at the United States Embassy at Djakarta, Indonesia. Subject's birth date was given as July 7, 1921, at Boston, Massachusetts; permanent residence was given as 210 East 19th Street, New York City, Apartment 2; port of departure, New York City; approximate departure date June 12, 1951; intended stay abroad, three months; proposed NW

b3
b7E

CLASSIFIED BY 60267 MCS/PAF
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
b3-94

1 ENCL.

AGENCY DOC, State Emb
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 6-30-54
HOW FORW. R/S (6-6-54)
BY Tillman

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
1 COPY IN FILE		105-20110-18

b3
b7E

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau (105-20110 (Encl-1)
3 - New York (100-114769)(Encl-1) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (Info) (RM)
2 - Washington Field

RECORDED - 24

INDEXED - 24

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 MCS/PAF ON 3-23-01 Per OGA ltr dtd 1-24-01

COPIES DESTROYED
JUL 13 1960 133

80 JUN 30 1954

PROPERTY OF FBI - This ~~confidential~~ report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

~~SECRET~~

WFO [redacted] SECRET b3 b7E

itinerary Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; purpose of trip to study at the University of Oslo; parents - WILLIAM WORTHY, born February 24, 1878, at Forsyth, Georgia; mother - MABLE R. WORTHY, born November 10, 1981, at Florence, Alabama; parents' address, 87 Howland Street, Boston 21, Massachusetts; b7D marital status, single; identifying witness, [redacted] additional informantion; height, [redacted] hair, [redacted] eyes, [redacted] marks, [redacted] occupation, [redacted]

The following correspondence was also contained in the subject's passport file and is being set out in summary form:

A letter dated September 23, 1952, from the United States Embassy at Rangoon to the Department of State, Washington, D.C., which quotes an article in the September 16, 1952, issue of the "Asian Socialist" to the effect that the subject, "an American Negro Socialist" who was then studying at Copenhagen, Denmark, had expressed a desire to attend the Asian Socialist Conference at Rangoon as an observer. The United States Embassy at Rangoon requested information concerning the subject and his activities.

By letter dated November 6, 1952, the United States Embassy, at Copenhagen, advised the Department of State, Washington, D.C., of the following information concerning the subject:

"He had been a student at Askov Hjskole in Denmark. On the staff of this institute are several Communists. He has occasionally expressed himself publicly on the Negro problem in the United States. The position he has taken is a highly critical one."

The Embassy at Copenhagen also enclosed a copy of the original text of an article on the Negro problem prepared for the Danish Periodical, Frit, Danmark. This article was published in a somewhat abridged form in February, 1952. The Embassy at Copenhagen describes the Frit, Danmark as being a periodical begun by the resistence during the Nazi occupation of Denmark. The Embassy continues that during the post war years, the Frit Danmark has fallen under the complete domination of the Communists in spite of the fact it describes itself as the organ of all persons and organizations of the Resistence Movement.

SECRET

WFO [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

b3
b7E

A copy of the above described article is set forth as follows:

"NEGROES IN AMERICA : FACT AND FANCY

by William Worthy.

"The Economic Professor at Harvard University expressed it succintly. Fifty years ago, he said, white Americans were eating hamburgers and 'hot dogs', and Negroes got the left-over crumbs. Today, with a prosperous war economy, white Americans are eating steak, and Negroes are now getting steak crumbs. This, he said, is the 'racial progress' which we hear so much about from official governmental circles.

"Objectively, of course, if you think only of people's stomachs, it is progress, because steak crumbs do taste better and they are more nutritious. But if you desire to eliminate the social and economic gap between 'superior' whites and 'inferior' Negroes, you would have to strain your eyes to discover any substantial permanent progress.

"When Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, American Ambassador to Denmark, speaks optimistically about the status of Negroes today, she apparently forgets one inescapable and key factor on the American scene. We as negroes in this country (in a country that begins to resemble a garrison state under martial law) are not going to be permitted to expand and solidify our civil rights peacefully and freely. In the New York Times Magazine several Sundays ago, U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Douglas assailed the "perilous national condition, in which only orthodox thinking is tolerated", and asserted that "those who propose new ideas were likely to be persecuted as subversive." He also criticized the "military mind" which is dominant in America today.

"Since racial equality and the right of Negroes to live in decent housing are 'new ideas' of insecure whites (the Danish text says: 'millions of whites who live under unsafe conditions'), who are accustomed to strict segregation, let us study one example of what happened when a Negro acted according to such ideas. On June 8, 1951, Harvey Clark, a Negro veteran,

"tried to move into an apartment house in all-white Cicero, Illinois -- a suburb of Chicago. The Cicero police attacked him, pointed pistols at his lawyer, and threatened them both with death if they did not get out of town.

"Several weeks later a Federal judge issued a court order to force the Cicero officials to protect Clark, his property and his civil rights. Clark moved his furniture into the house, but a white mob wrecked the apartment while thirty policemen stood by and laughed. All the white tenants moved out of the building immediately and the next night 3,000 hoodlums destroyed all twenty apartments in the house. Television cameras had been brought to the scene, and tens of thousands of television owners sitting at home watched the mob in action.

"Then what happened? I can best quote from the New York Herald Tribune of October 31, 1951: 'A grand jury in Cicero indicted the owner of the apartment house, her Negro rental agent and her Negro lawyer for conspiracy to bring down the market price of real estate by permitting a Negro to move into a white neighborhood -- one of the strangest indictments in legal annals.

"'...Not one of the vandals who caused the riot was indicted, nor were the police who at the point of a gun, tried to keep the owner from renting the apartment; nor were any of the police who stood by as the mob surged forward to throw flares into the building and rip out its interior. As far as the Cook County Grand Jury was concerned, the riot was all part of a Negro-Communist plot. The Cicero affair is part of a larger disorder which must be faced by the American public and its officials.' (The Danish text says: 'which the American public and its officials must try to put an end to.')

"Since the very reliable Herald Tribune and the New York Times may be bought by Danes or read in various libraries, including the American Embassy Library itself, I am puzzled when American officials make speeches which omit such headline and alarming news items. They merely invite an embarrassing rebuttal from people who know what is going on. I could cite many more cases: the Josephine Baker incident in New York's 'Stork Club' three months ago; the murder by a Florida sheriff in November 1951 of Samuel Shepherd while handcuffed and while technically under the supposed protection of the U.S. Supreme Court; the dismissal (the Danish text says: 'imprisonment') in Oklahoma of a white librarian for supporting a YWCA interracial program.

WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

"In a political sense the State Department and its ambassadors (the Danish text says: 'officials') are helpless today. They must appease a berserk Congress, the Southern members of which would prefer to lose the world rather than permit Negroes to enjoy equality. In September 1951, a dozen school teachers in England were invited by the State Department to exchange classrooms for a year with a dozen school teachers in Washington. But a 'careless' employee of the Washington school system 'mistakenly' included a Negro teacher (from an all-Negro school) among the dozen Americans. Great was the chagrin of the State Department when the Washington School Board adamantly refused to permit the London teacher to enter the Negro classroom. After all, the 'uncontaminated' children of the Southern senators attend Washington's public schools. Therefore, no exception to the rule of strict segregation could be tolerated because it might be 'the opening wedge'. And the State Department, which 'bravely' encourages people behind the Iron Curtain to risk their lives and revolt, dared not to protect this indecency.

"But to understand what is really happening today in white-Negro relationships, one must distinguish politically between the two Rightist groups which are vying for control of America. The Columbia University sociologist, C. Wright Mills, has invented two terms to describe these groups: 'the sophisticated conservatives' and 'the practical Right'. In the former category are W. Averill Harriman and Defense Mobilizer C.E. Wilson; the editors of TIME, FORTUNE and, possibly, COLLIER'S; Senator Lodge and General Eisenhower; and most of the manipulators of high finance. The latter category is symbolized by the parochial, 19th-century outlook of Senator Taft, Herbert Hoover, Southern politicans, the McCarthy-McCarran cabal, and the average owner of an American factory who hates government controls and battles with labor.

"The sophisticated conservatives regard the entire world as a proper sphere for over-widening profits and, in the interest of internal peace, will toss a few bones to trade unions and to Negroes; they are highly conscious of America's new political role and of the need to buy friends in Asia and Africa; and therefore they want 'sincerely' to end the cruder aspects of racial discrimination. They also want to improve the Negro's buying power and then sell him refrigerators and cars. Discrimination, once profitable, has now become expensive

"for them. Thus the fervent editorials for limited Negro rights in 'internationally-minded' newspapers. But thus also the opposite shrieks from Senator Eastland of Mississippi and from provincial 'free enterprisers' who don't want the Federal Government to force Negroes into their factories even if the war economy needs every last worker. At the moment the 'practical Right' is in the dominant position because of numerical strength and greater 'lung power'; and this would partly explain why the State Department unabashedly underwrites the white-supremacy status quo in colonial areas, and why Senator Connally attacks 'that colored man Nehru for wanting to be the big mogul in Asia.'

"One final word on two of Mrs. Anderson's points: 1) those 'prominent' Negroes; 2) Communist propaganda among Negroes. 1) From the beginning of time every ruling class has picked from oppressed groups a few (easily-bought) individuals and 'integrated' them into the apparatus of oppression. Thus the Negro judges, legislators and diplomats owned 'body and soul' by whites and devoid of even rudimentary integrity (the Danish text says: 'and who seldom possess independence'). With exceptions they resemble the native colored supporters of fake 'representation' in 'rigged' colonial legislatures (the Danish text says: 'in the 'shaved' legislative assemblies in the colonies which are sheer 'make believe'). 2) On November 25, 1951, a New York Times correspondent wrote: 'It cannot be repeated too often that what is mainly wrong with Europe's economy is that it does not 'work' ... No amount of appeals to ideals can fend off totalitarianism, red or white, if they alone seem to the mass of the people to be able to make the system work.' In similar terms I foresee the relationship of Negroes to Communists. Today among Negroes, the Communists are discredited. But if blind American reactionaries continue to persecute these political zealots (the Danish text says: 'continue their persecutions') the situation can change overnight. For then, with a supposedly 'common enemy' the Communist party may appear to Negroes to be the only effective channel of protest. That is why French and Italian workers support the Communist party. In a period of crisis I know of no reason to expect Negro workers to react to desperation in a fundamentally different or more coolly reasoned way.

/s/ William Worthy"

SECRET

WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

This letter continues that the subject had inquired about securing a "gray pass" for transit through the Russian zone of Austria to Vienna in September, 1951. The Embassy also advised that the subject was not known to have engaged in any political activity during his stay in Denmark, but that he was considered politically unreliable by officers of that Embassy who had met him. They also advised that there was no available information concerning the report that the subject was an American Negro Socialist planning to attend the Asian Socialist Conference in Rangoon. The Copenhagen Embassy concluded that they had been informed that Mr. WORTHY left Denmark on June 10, 1952, en route to Norway and there was no record of his having returned to Denmark since that date. They reported that he intended to travel to England and France after his visit to Norway.

A letter dated April 4, 1953, from the United States Embassy at Bangkok to the Department of State, Washington, D.C., advised that the subject had applied at that office for removal of the restriction on his passport on travel to China and the Soviet Union. This letter contined that the subject attended Bate College in Maine and was a student in Sweden from June, 1951, to December, 1952; that he had a history as a pacifist Socialist and anti-Stalinist; and submitted an article written by him on the Rangoon Socialist Conference and an article published in the Singapore Standard February 12, 1953, as evidence of his anti-Stalinism. After leaving Sweden as a student, he traveled in Norway, Finland, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, England, Austria, Switzerland, Egypt, India, Burma (to attend the Asian Socialist Conference at Rangoon), Malaya, Indonesia, and Thailand. He intended to go from Bangkok to Saigon, Hong Kong, Manila, Taipeh, and Tokyo. The letter continued that after discussing this problem with the Ambassador, WORTHY applied at the Russian Legation in Bangkok for a visa and was told to come back in the afternoon. On returning at 3:45 P.M., he was told the Legation was closed for the day. He was unable to return due to his departure from Bangkok and intended to apply again in Hong Kong at the Soviet Consulate General. WORTHY produced letters showing that he represented two Danish newspapers while in Asia, the "Silkeborg Social - Demokraten" and the "C. H. Politiken (Magasinet)". He also claimed to represent the Entre Internacionale de Presse, the information service of the Social International in Paris and "The Crisis", New York Negro newspaper. The letter continued that subject planned

WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

to be in Hong Kong approximately April 20, 1953, and Manila approximately May 1, 1953, and Taipeh approximately May 10, 1953, and Tokyo approximately May 20, 1953, and if permission is granted to remove the restriction from his passport it should be sent to one of these offices since he will not be returning to Bangkok.

A letter dated April 27, 1953, from the United States Embassy in Bangkok to the Department of State enclosed an article published in the "Siam Rath", an independent English language weekly, on April 9, 1953, by the subject. This letter concluded with the statement that "As can seen, the article is not complimentary to the United States."

Letter dated May 1, 1953, from the United States Consulate General in Hong Kong to the Department of State, Washington, D.C., set forth the following:

The subject insisted that the Department of State know of his desire to travel to Communist China and was informed that since the United States government did not recognize Communist China and had no diplomatic relation with that country, it would not be possible for the Department of State to even consider his request. The subject then replied that he appreciated the position of the Consulate General but wanted his request to enter Communist China made known to the Department and receive the authorization to cancel the China restriction from his passport and receive the sanction of the Department of State to travel to Communist China. He further stated that he expected the Consulate General to comply with his wishes as was his due as an American citizen. The Consulate General at Hong Kong transmitted the above letter, copies of correspondence, which are summarized as follows:

An operations memorandum dated February 25, 1953, to the American Consulate General at Hong Kong from the American Embassy at Djakarta, stating that Mr. WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr., bearer of American Passport #416680, issued at Washington on April 19, 1951, and renewed at Djakarta on February 17, 1953, a Negro student and free lance writer, traveled around the world recently arriving at Rangoon where he had attended the Asian Socialist Congress. The letter continued that during Mr. WORTHY's stay in Djakarta he had delivered an address to a students organization concerning the Negro problem in

WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

the United States and the tenor of his remarks was reported in the Indonesian Press in such a way as to be detrimental to the best interests of the United States. "For example, he is reported to have said that Presidents TRUMAN's and EISENHOWER's attitudes towards the Negroes were like that of Prime Minister MALAN." This letter also advised that the subject had informed an Embassy officer that he would soon visit Hong Kong and express interest in traveling into Communist China. A correspondence dated April 22, 1953, recording an interview with the subject by Miss GILDA R. DULY, Passport Officer, American Consulate General, Hong Kong, which interview is set forth as follows:

"Mr. Worthy came in to see me and we had a discussion concerning his plans of travel. I told him that I had heard that he was desirous of going to Communist China. He expressed surprise and said that news seems to travel fast, and could he know where I got this information. I told him that news of this sort always travelled fast. He then told me that he had had a long discussion with Ambassador Stanton in Bangkok and that Ambassador Stanton had sympathized with his motive behind his desire to visit China and Russia; that Ambassador Stanton said that he would write to the Department of State requesting that the restriction concerning Communist China and USSR be cancelled from his passport. I then asked him whether he intended to go to China if the Department would not authorize his travel to these restricted areas and he replied that he had no intention of doing anything contrary to Departmental instruction. I told him that I was much relieved to hear him say that since the last batch of Americans, Applegate, Dixon and Krasner were headache enough for a while. He then said that he could take care of any predicament in which he was involved in any event. He then mentioned that a Mr. Reiner (attached to Embassy in Saigon?) was a personal friend of his that they knew each other during their school days and that Mr. Reiner took a personal interest in his travels and that Reiner was trying to get some money for him to continue his travels...although he isn't broke yet, he would have to cut short his trips to Korea, Formosa, China and Russia. I asked whether he was being sponsored by an organization and he said that it had something to do with his presence in Rangoon attending the Socialist conference. While he was in my office I called Mr. McKillop and inquired whether it was possible to follow up trying to get this money for Mr. Worthy, Worthy said not to bother...It may be noted that he jotted down every name as I said them...We talked for about half an hour and during the course of the conversation, he asked my personal opinion on the Jewish refugee problem in Hong Kong. I told him that I was unaware

WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

"that such problem existed. He then showed me a letter addressed to him from some Jewish organization in New York, I glanced through it and laughed aloud when I read something to the effect that 'we are not in a position to accept your last article but if you get to Hong Kong that no man's land between China and the free world we would be interested in getting the story of the problems of the Jewish refugees there'...(quote are my own recollection the gist of what I read hurriedly) Worthy wanted my personal ideas of this problem and I was highly amused and asked him if he thought that Hong Kong looked like a no man's land...and I could not imagine any problems the Jewish refugees from China coming to Hong Kong could possibly have since most were in transit to other countries. Worthy then asked if any of the Jewish refugees from China lived in 'those horrible huts on the hillside' and it was then that I told him that he had better go out and get his own story, that it would be in the interest of all concerned to get his facts straight about the British colony of Hong Kong, and that in my personal opinion without the extreme cooperation of the British in Hong Kong persons who suffered torture and persecution at the hands of Communists looked on Hong Kong not as a no man's land but as a Haven of refuge. He smiled and told me I sounded pro-British - that I should hold my mind 'open.'

"Worthy is a pleasant soft spoken sort of a person - and if my 'feelings' mean anything at all although he may not be an out and out Communist - he's looking for a 'problem' any problem - and someone is backing him who? He may not be 'dangerous' - but I should think that his tendency to find a problem should be restricted to the U.S.

Also included in the correspondence from Hong Kong dated May 1, 1953, was a letter to Miss DULY dated April 23, 1953, from the subject which letter is set forth as follows:

"April 23, 1953

"Miss Duly, Passport Officer
American Consulate-General
Hong Kong

Dear Miss Duly:

"Earlier today I visited the official New Chinese News Agency (Hsin Hua), 26 Carnarvon Road, Kowloon to inquire about the

WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

"procedure for applying for a visa to enter China. (You will recall that on Monday, when you and I were discussing my application to enter South Korea, that I mentioned my intention of attempting to obtain a visa to China).

"Yesterday on the telephone Mr. Richard Harris, correspondent here for the London Times, suggested to me that, in the absence here of a Chinese Consulate, it might be most direct for me to make inquiries at the New Chinese News Agency about the visa matter.

"When I was in Bangkok, Mr. W. W. Thomas, vice-consul at the American Embassy, said that he would notify the State Department in Washington of my intention to apply for a Russian visa. (The enclosed copy of my letter of April 3, 1953 refers to this matter.) Presumably, if the State Department removed from my passport the restriction against entering Russia, there would then be no objection to my entering China as well. But since one can never predict, logically, the ways of Washington officialdom, I thought it might be wise for me to notify you about my initial effort today to obtain a visa to China. Perhaps you would be kind enough to inform the State Department of this so that they would know that I should also like to have the restriction against entering China removed from my passport.

"I told Mr. Thomas in Bangkok that my itinerary (as of now -- and I don't expect to change it) will be, after Hong Kong, the Philippines, Formosa and Japan. In each country I shall be getting mail at the American Embassy (Manila, Taipei, Tokyo.

"Thank you in advance.

"Sincerely,

"/s/ William Worthy, Jr.
William Worthy, Jr."

The following is a copy of a letter referred to in the above letter written by the subject to the Russian Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand:

SECRET

WFO [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

b3
b7E

"William Worthy, Jr.
c/o Poste Restante
General Post Office
Hong Kong

April 3, 1953 (BANGKOK)

"Russian Embassy
Sathorn Road
Bangkok, Thailand

Dear Sirs:

"I am the person who visited your Embassy this morning and spoke to you about applying for a visa as a journalist to visit Russia. Since I was rushing to the local Immigration Office to obtain my exit permit, I was asked to return at 3:30 P.M. to fill out the forms.

"When I returned at 3:30 P.M., the man at the gate told me that no one was in the consulate. He asked me to return tomorrow. However, this is impossible, inasmuch as I am sailing at 5:00 P.M. today on the S.S. India to Saigon.

"When I reach Hong Kong, I shall visit your consulate or legation there in regard to my visa. Perhaps you will be so kind as to notify them that I shall visit them soon.

"For your information, my American passport now has a restriction forbidding me to journey to Russia. Only the State Department in Washington can remove this restriction, and it usually takes time to have this done. For this reason, I have today informed the American Embassy in Bangkok of my application to you for a visa. Thus, if I am able to obtain the visa, I hope that shortly thereafter I can have the restriction removed.

"Sincerely yours,

"/s/William Worthy, Jr."

~~SECRET~~

WFO [redacted]

~~SECRET~~ b3 b7E

The following correspondence was also transmitted with the letter dated May 1 from Hong Kong:(S) NW

A memorandum from HOWARD L. BOORMAN, Political Section, dated April 23, 1953, in which Mr. BOORMAN submitted his "comments" on the subject.(S) NW

"Mr. Worthy called on me on April 20, 1953 saying that an acquaintance of mine, Mr. Boyd Compton of the Institute of Current World Affairs, in Indonesia had suggested that he talk to me in Hong Kong. Our conversation was brief and innocuous. Mr. Worthy evinced an interest in the labor and cooperative fields in Hong Kong. I suggested that the most desirable procedure would be to contact the appropriate agencies of the Hong Kong government and said that I thought interviews and inspection trips to the marketing cooperatives here could probably be arranged if he desired.(S) NW

"Mr. Worthy also mentioned his interest in going to Peiping to see conditions in Communist China for himself. He inquired whether there had been any relaxation or restrictions on foreign correspondents attempting to go to Communist China since the initiation of the recent 'peace' offensive on the part of the Communist bloc. I replied that I did not think there had been any such relaxation on the part of the Peiping authorities, who appeared to follow a strict political line with regard to western journalists, admitting persons who were known to be Communists and refusing admission to non-Communists. My impression is that if Mr. Worthy really had good connections in the Communist camp, he would certainly not have inquired of an officer of the American Consulate General as to how to go about arranging an entry permit. In short, I have no reason to believe that his inquiries on this subject were prompted by anything other than a certain amount of naivete and, quite possibly, an interest as a journalist in getting to the mainland of China. It would, in fact, be quite a feat if he should be able to pull off the latter trick. He appeared to understand that it would require specific approval from the Department to permit him to enter Communist China legally.(S) NW

"I shall prepare a fuller report later on this subject when we have more information. While Mr. Worthy, as a Negro, does apparently feel strongly on the issue of racial discrimination and thus may make some unfortunate remarks in his travels, I am(S) NW

 ~~SECRET~~

WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

"inclined to the tentative appraisal that he may be more naive than dangerous. I have not heard of his doing anything in Hong Kong which would make us regard him as a clear-cut security risk."

By letter dated June 19, 1953, the American Consulate General at Hong Kong submitted the following report on the activities of American citizen, WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr.:

"The Consulate General transmits the following summary report on Mr. William Worthy, Jr. (bear of American passport 416680 issued at Washington on April 19, 1951 and renewed on February 17, 1953 at Djakarta) who recently spent about a month in Hong Kong. He departed from this colony on June 10, 1953 for Taiwan en route to Japan and Korea before returning to the United States. A soft-spoken 30-year-old Negro, Mr. Worthy is correspondent for The Crisis, a magazine published in New York by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and reportedly represents Socialist newspapers in Brussels and perhaps elsewhere in Europe. He has been connected with a meat packers' union (AFL) in Boston and is believed to be a socialist in politics. This despatch is divided into two sections, the first summarizing the known facts regarding his itinerary in the Far East to date and the second commenting on his political views.

"(1) FACTS

"Mr. Worthy attended the Asian Socialist Conference in Rangoon in January, 1953 as a fraternal delegate representing the International Union of Socialist Youth (see Rangoon's confidential despatch No. 674, March 23, 1953). After this he is known to have traveled through Southeast Asia, visiting the following countries: Indonesia (February), Indo-China (March), and Thailand (April). He arrived in Hong Kong in late April and immediately contacted the Consulate General. His project for proceeding to Communist China was reported in Hong Kong's Despatch No. 2191 of May 1, 1953.

"On May 24 Mr. Worthy traveled from Hong Kong to Manila, returning here from the Philippines on June 3. He then departed Hong Kong for Taiwan on June 10 with the intention of remaining there for a few days and then proceeding to Japan and Korea.

"(2) OPINIONS

"The reporting officer first talked with Mr. Worthy on April 20, when he called at the Consulate General in Hong Kong

WFO [redacted] SECRET b3 b7E

"stating that Mr. Boyd Compton of the Institute of Current World Affairs, whom he had met in Indonesia, had suggested that he talk with me here. During early May, Worthy called several times at the Consulate General to inquire about various matters. Our conversations were brief and innocuous. I have to date heard nothing of a derogatory nature concerning his activities during the period when he was in the colony. He contacted various officials of the Cooperative and Marketing Department of the Hong Kong Government, and apparently had a very good impression of the work being done in that field. Through the local Public Relations Officer, he was able to arrange an interview with Sir Alexander Grantham, Governor of Hong Kong, early in May.

"A young and apparently rather naive American visiting the Far East for the first time, Worthy several times expressed his appreciation of the extraordinary difficulty of many of the political and economic problems in this part of the world. He felt that the problems of Asia would in the long run have to be solved by the Asians themselves and suggested that, in our preoccupation with the attempt to find immediate solutions, we westerners sometimes tended to create more confusion than significant results. He seemed to be quite aware of the general Communist problem and said that, as a socialist, he had written critical articles about Communism in the past. Nor did he seem to be especially doctrinairs in his attitude and once stated that, while he had come to Hong Kong with a critical view of British 'imperialism', he had been forced to alter his opinion substantially when he saw what the British were actually doing here in the field of marketing cooperatives, for example. The information contained in the Department's A-809 of June 1st indicates that he was a conscientious objector during World War II. It would thus be unlikely that he was a Communist during that period since the party line of the CPUSA, it will be recalled, switched sharply from 'The Yanks are not coming' to 'The united front against fascism' when Germany attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941.

"With regard to Worthy's expressed interest in entering Communist China to observe conditions there, it would appear that if he really had good connections in the Communist camp, he would not be likely to come openly to an American consular officer in Hong Kong to inquire about the appropriate procedures for arranging such entrance. (Such veterans of the Daily Worker circuit as Mr. Joseph Starobin, who has recently been writing with a dateline in Viet Minh territory following a considerable swing through Communist China, are clearly able to make arrangements for travel into Communist

Viet Minh

SECRET

WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

"areas in Europe and elsewhere without contacting the American government regarding their itinerary.) Mr. Worthy did in any case appear to understand perfectly well that it would require specific approval from the Department to permit him to enter Communist China.

"It is probable that the basis of many of Mr. Worthy's attitudes is the fact that he is a Negro and that he clearly feels very strongly on the question of racial discrimination both in the United States and elsewhere. This may lead to an approach which, in a sense, tends to analyze all problems in terms of the Negro problem. The resulting blind spot may make him prone to unfortunate remarks regarding the United States during the course of his travels abroad, but this blindness probably should be credited more to immaturity then to intentions which are dangerous politically.

"Julian F. Harrington
American Consul General"

By memorandum dated June 29, 1953, the American Consulate General in Yokohama advised the Department of State that the subject was in Japan and temporarily staying at Tokyo. They advised that the subject was short of funds after his extensive travel in Europe and South East Asia and called at their office to request assistance in returning to the United States as a seaman, and was accordingly directed to the Office of the United States Coast Guard Detail in Yokohama. This memorandum continued that through the efforts of Congressman FINE of New York, the New York office of the Coast Guard had been informed by the Commandant, Washington, to issue a Seaman's Z-Card for Mr. WORTHY as a Messman, and that he would be signed on as a crew member on the first available ship after he indicated that he was ready to travel. The memorandum continued that the subject had received permission through the United Nations Command in Tokyo to visit Korea as a newspaperman and was believed to be in Korea at that time.

A foreign service despatch dated July 9, 1953, advised that on June 30, 1953, the subject appeared at the Embassy in Tokyo to pick up his mail and was informed that he could obtain his Z-Card upon appearance before the Coast Guard Commander in Yokohama. The despatch continued that WORTHY stated that he intended to fly to Korea on July 4, 1953, as a correspondent and hoped to join a ship as Messman in Yokohama within three weeks.

WFO [redacted]

[redacted] b3 b7E

Further correspondence indicated that the subject had signed on the SS Coalinga Hills of New York, as Messman bound for Port Arthur, Texas, to depart on September 4, 1953. As of March, 1954, the final correspondence contained in the subject's file indicated that the Department of State had advised Mr. WORTHY that the restrictions on his travel to Communist China would not be removed and restrictions on his travel in Russia or satellite countries would be removed only if he obtained assurance that visas would be issued to him by those countries.

Records of the Merchant Marines, checked by SE MELVIN L. MONTGOMERY, Washington, D.C., reflect that the subject with Merchant Marine #Z-175318D1 had made two recorded voyages from September 9, 1940, to September 18, 1940, and from September 4, 1953, to October 2, 1953.

Records of the United States Maritime Service, Coast Guard Intelligence, Army Transport Service, and Military Sea Transportation Service, were checked by SE MELVIN L. MONTGOMERY with negative results.

ENCLOSURES:

TO THE BUREAU:

One copy of issue of April 9, 1953, "Siam Rath Review Weekly."

TO NEW YORK DIVISION:

One copy of issue of April 9, 1953, "Siam Rath Review Weekly."

- RUC -

[redacted]

WFO [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

b3
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

This report is being classified ~~secret~~ inasmuch as information contained in the files of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, is classified ~~secret.~~

LEADS

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

One copy of instant report is designated for the information of the Philadelphia Division since subject has previously been investigated at that Division.

NEW YORK DIVISION:

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

It is being left to the discretion of the office of origin as to the advisability of contacting the Philadelphia Division for any additional information - it being noted that reference was made in the passport files that FBI report dated April 15, 1944, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by SA JAMES K. HOEFLING, reflected that the subject was investigated as a Selective Service Act Violator, and report dated July 12, 1944, reflects that the subject was sentenced on June 12, 1944, in United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to one day in prison after he changed his plea to "guilty" and stated he would report to a work camp for conscientious objectors. It is noted that the subject now has a valid passport and can leave the country anytime he so desires.

REFERENCE: New York letter to Bureau and Washington Field dated March 5, 1954.

SIAM RATH REVIEW WEEKLY THURSDAY APRIL 9, 1953

ON BEING A NEGRO: A STATE OF MIND
(ON BEING WHITE: AN ATTITUDE)

By
WILLIAM WORTHY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4 bja tmj

If the peoples of various countries wish to achieve an accurate and balanced understanding of the reactions of Negro Americans to mistreatment, they should always remember that even in the Deep South - even in those places where the structure of racial distinctions is most awesome and most grim - privately among Negroes there is a superstructure of gaiety of tragic-comic joy. So much is this so that many whites, unhappy and miserable with their self-divided existence, marvel at the "good times" which Negroes wring from life. And this has to be so: for without the safety-valve of humour, without the creation of solidarity and spiritual values within a group that has long suffered together, there would be in the USA 15 million weeping and frustrated lunatics.

When you see me laughing,
I'm laughing to keep from crying.

Consider, for example, one of my earliest memories of race. Call the incident, if you like, a touch of celestial irony. Or call it retributive justice. To Negroes it was an occasion for hearty laughter, an opportunity for a day of rejoicing. This is what happened: Early in the 'Thirties' America's billion-dollar advertising business launched a new (and of course transient) fashion. White women were persuaded, by the use of slick and coercive advertising, to make daily use of "sun-tan powder." Overnight it was no longer socially "correct" to have a pale, white face. For a year or so the fad dictated that "smart" women must have a golden-brown tint.

Imagine the nationwide jolt--to Negroes it was a hilarious joke on the "the white folks"--when the fashionable wives of two Southern Congressman (yes, Southern) were denied entry to a swanky restaurant in Washington, and were abruptly told that "We do not serve coloured people". Oh the cruel horror of the episode! Oh the shame and humiliation suffered by those two Southern "belles", who sued the restaurant for "damages"! As a small child at the time, I did not fully understand the pure delight in the faces of my parents when they discussed this "ghastly mistake". Today I recognize that the unending opportunity to laugh at white Americans for just such foibles helps to sustain Negroes in a difficult and painful environment.

105-20110-15

Another racial memory has haunted me since early childhood. After an attack of appendicitis, my sister Helen--then five years old--spent several weeks in Children's Hospital in Boston. She happens to have a complexion so light that in the department store where she works today, nobody is aware that she is a Negro. Nevertheless, the other children in the hospital quickly learned her race because the darker members of our family, including myself, visited her while she was ill. And so the children began to tease her by singing a little rhyme--not vicious, not slanderous, not impudent. It merely signified a recognition by them, at their early and tender age, of a "difference" between them and her--a difference so unreal and yet so basic in American life.

God made Helen,
Made her in the night,
Made her in a hurry
And forgot to paint her white.

Even on Negro children such a caste psychology has its effect. The result, understandably, is to create the self-divisive desire to identify oneself with the "superior" group. "The king's coachman becomes more royal than the king." When I was in kindergarten, my grandmother attended a special dramatic sketch being presented by us thirty or forty children. The theme of the sketch was that, to the accompaniment of ethereal music, graceful fairies--played by the little girls--danced round and round in an idyllic forest. When at last they became weary, the music would stop. Happy and exhilarated in spirit, each little fairy would then kneel at the feet of the boys sitting in a wide circle, and would rest their heads on the laps of the boys. In turn, we boys were then supposed to stroke and smooth the hair of the fairies. The whole sequence was repeated a number of times.

At supper-time that evening, my grandmother reported to the whole family on my role in the sketch. According to her--and I can still hear the laughter of my parents--I was completely indifferent and bored whenever "coloured" fairies knelt at my feet. I stroked their hair mechanically and gazed off into space. But whenever a "white" fairy rested her head on my knee, I looked down upon her with utmost fondness and attentiveness, and very delicately and deftly performed the hair-smoothing ritual.

Hair is an integral part of the complex and incongruous American colour problem. Sociologists who have intensively studied the racial

attitudes of white members of one trade union found that, although Southern white workers can often be persuaded by enlightened union officials to accept the principle of "equal pay for equal work" and would sometimes agree to eat together with their fellow Negro workers in the factory, the same persons violently objected to any effort to admit Negroes to "white" barber shops and beauty parlors. Again, I must add in all honesty, Negroes reflect and echo the prejudices of the socially superior group by referring to the hair of whites as "good" and to our own hair as "bad". We allow ourselves to be twice victimized; by white Americans and by ourselves.

The contradictions of the Negro-white caste system arise frequently in the most unexpected manner. During my first trip to the South in 1944, I was often in the local headquarters of a rather liberal trade union. The treasurer of this local union--the man who had been elected by both the white and Negro members to safeguard their collective funds--happened to be a Negro. The local officers had sincerely tried to adhere to the union's national policy of "no discrimination", and had laboriously educated many of the whites to fight the racially divisive tactics of the textile employers. As a Northerner, however, I had failed to notice one gap in the local union's generally democratic racial practices. By tacit understanding and in conformity with Southern mores, none of the Negro members--not even the popular treasurer--drank at the much-used water fountain in the union hall (much used in that unbearably hot and sticky city on the Mississippi River). You can therefore imagine my surprise, several days before I left for New York, to be quietly told by an officer of the union that some of the white members had protested to him about my use of the "all-white" water fountain.

I think of such incidents whenever powerful white leaders in America, who are anxious to exhibit to the watching world a facade of "national unity" during the cold war, entertain, flatter, smother and finally mute so many Negroes who once showed promise of providing the race with militant, self-respecting leadership. This is the modern version of the very old "royal embrace," which down through the centuries has destroyed the moral worth of so many popular leaders. It is not bribery, to be sure. But it is a form of corruption. For no matter how many honours a Negro may win at home or abroad, no matter how often he walks into the White House and chats with the President, he is still "just a Negro" whenever he is thirsty in the vicinity of a "white" drinking fountain or whenever he wishes to eat in a "white" restaurant or whenever he needs a hotel room or whenever he must go to the barber.

Several years ago, former President Truman appointed William Hastie, a brilliant Negro lawyer, to be a federal judge. Previously, Judge Hastie had been Governor of the Virgin Islands. One day, upon arrival in Washington from New York, I decided to eat in the restaurant in the railroad station before proceeding on my mission. The reason was simple; as recently as two or three years ago, a Negro could eat at only two restaurants in the center of Washington. (One was in the station; the other was in the Methodist Building. Today the number of such democratic restaurants has increased to 20 or 30.) At the moment when I looked around me and saw Governor Hastie--who was in Washington to report to Mr. Truman on official business--the gap between "important Negro leaders" and unimportant me suddenly became meaningless and disappeared. The sight of Governor Hastie eating his lunch there demonstrated that not all of the power and weight of the Government of the United States was enough to blast open the doors of Washington's all-white restaurants. When hungry and in search of a place to buy a meal, William Hastie is as lowly as William Worthy.

Yet it would be false to imply that white Americans maintain a consistent and uniform attitude toward all Negroes. For a variety of reasons--economic, emotional, conscientious, artistic--whites grant "special dispensations" to certain Negroes, or treat one or two Negroes as social equals. At the same time they remain totally unaware of their contradictory behavior. Famous Negro orchestras, for example, have occasionally been welcomed as overnight guests at the most luxurious hotels in the South. One notorious and Negro-hating Southern Congressman always stood ready to demand that the police illegally release from custody his one Negro "friend" who was always getting arrested for illegally selling liquor.

During my four years as a college student I noted that many white girls, although they more or less conformed to the racial mores, were not consistent in coveting--in fact, they sometimes spontaneously rejected--the "protection" from Negro males which the average white male in American wishes to offer to them. The administrators of my college avowedly preferred that the Negro students not attend the school's dances, on the grounds that it was "socially unwise." But two of the Negro fellows happened to be the best dancers at the college. Thus their popularity at dances was great and on Saturday evenings the girls who could get even one dance with either of these fellows considered themselves lucky. And, on the special and traditional occasions when the girls enjoyed the privilege of inviting the fellows to dance, the two

Negroes were swamped with requests. Within the college's dance hall, the happy spontaneity of the white girls combined with the Negroes' great rhythmic sense to soften the hard crust of every-day custom--at least on Saturday evenings!

If I were to summarize my feeling as a Negro during the year I spent in Europe, I would perhaps select that word "spontaneity." The spontaneous wonder ("Can it be so?") in the eyes of countless European children who had never before seen nor heard of a Negro until I walked down their street; spontaneous, and friendly greetings of "Hello, Greenlander" (in Denmark) and "Hello, Indonesian" (in Holland) and "Hello, Tunisian" (in France); the spontaneous curiosity of both adults and children as they tried to discover, by furtive glances, if my legs were also brown ("So, you are the same colour all over!" said one candid Danish lad); the spontaneous expression of bewilderment of the doctor in France who was puzzled to find a white American girl and a Negro hitchhiking together to Paris ("So, there's no more race problem in the USA???" he asked), the spontaneous candor of the Norwegian truck-driver to whom I am indebted for a ride from Oslo to Sarpsborg because of his burning need to ask a Negro for information.

"Is it true," he said to me, "that all Negro babies are born white during July and August, and that they become dark because their mothers leave them out in the sun?"

My initial and unspoken reaction to his wide-eyed question, as I tried hard to suppress my inner laughter, was that "Now I have heard everything!" It was sufficient to answer him by saying that if only this were true, Negro mothers (who dream of a free America for their offspring) could substitute vitamin pills for the accursed and trouble-bearing sunlight. Beginning with the summer of 1953, we would be able to apply to the race problem a physiological, fool-proof and nearly effortless solution.

Regrettably, however, I explained to that fanciful Norseman, the problem really has little causal relationship with physiology or with pigmentation. I told him about the outraged wives of the Southern Congressmen whose "pigmentation" washed off at night with soap and water. I also recalled that two or three years ago a Negro minister donned a Hindu turban, travelled in "white" trains throughout the Southern states, ate in "white" restaurants, and slept in "white" hotels. Obviously his colour and pigmentation had not changed; his character and moral worth as a human

being were the same, the only change was in the attitude of the whites whom he encountered on the trip.

No, I said, the problem exists, first and foremost, in the mental processes of Americans--in the state of mind of inhibited Negroes, in the attitude of guilt-stricken whites. If we are passably wise and thoughtful, and if the outside world will offer compassionate help, the problem's solution will arise out of the anti-exploitation era whose pace is being set in Africa and Asia; out of a conscientious purging of our troubled and alienated souls.

END

FD-4
(5-12-52)

ROUTING SLIP

June 18, , 19 54

Memo To: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-20110)

___	SAC	Title: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
___	ASAC	SECURITY MATTER - C
___	Supervisor	
___	Agent	
___	Steno	
___	Clerk	
___	Chief Clerk	
___	Special Employee	File No. [redacted] b3 b7E

ACTION DESIRED

___ Assign to	___ Open Case
___ Acknowledge	___ Prepare Tickler
___ Bring File	___ Reassign to
___ Call Me	___ Recharge serials
___ See Me	___ Search and Return
___ Correct	___ Send serials
___ Delinquent	to
___ Expedite	___ Submit new charge-out
___ File	___ Submit report by
___ Leads need attention	___ Type
___ Read, Initial and Return	___ Return Serials

___ Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.

Attached, per O-17, are amended first pages of report of Special Agent ROBERT D. MARBLE dated May 14, 1954, at Washington, D. C.

105-20110-18

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-23-96 BY sp1 bja lmf

S.A.C. L. V. LAUGHLIN

Office WFO

(For intra office use return this with notation as to action taken or explanation.)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY: [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/20/54

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
IS-HU
(WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

SODAC, WASHINGTON, D. C.
[redacted]
(S) (WFO 100-16597)
(Bufile [redacted]

(00: NY)

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY Sp4bjatnf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6

b3
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

For the information of the New York office, it was ascertained from [redacted] on 5/12/54 that the subject was in Washington, D.C., and planned to visit the Hungarian Legation, 2437-15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (S) (U)

b7E

[redacted] (U)

b3
b7E

The subject then proceeded to the Senate Office Building to the office of Senator WILLIAM LANGER of North Dakota.

The subject remained in Senator LANGER's office for almost an hour and then proceeded to the office of Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL of Massachusetts, remaining about fifteen minutes.

The subject departed the Senate Office Building at 7:15 P.M. [redacted] (S) (U)

No further action is being taken by this office at this time. RUC.

b7E

RECORDED - 36 105-20110-20

RDM/jsg
2 - New York (RM)
1 - WFO 105-4649 (HUNGDIP) (S) 107 (U)

17 MAY 1954

F86

50 JUN 10 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY [redacted]
b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	6/4/54	5/25/54	JOSEPH T. CURRENCE

TITLE
WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.

CHARACTER OF CASE
SECURITY MATTER - C

AGENCY life asd
REQ. REC'D 2/7/55
REP'T FORW. 2/7/55
BY

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY SP4bjaintf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject resides at 210 E. 19th St. and is a free-lance writer and reporter who submits articles to various publications including "Crisis", the publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. T-1, of unknown reliability but who is acquainted with the subject, advised that the subject recently contacted the Russian and Hungarian Embassies at Washington, D.C., and also contacted the State Department at Washington, D.C. He advised that the subject hoped to obtain a passport and necessary visas to visit Hungary and Russia as a reporter. T-1 stated that the subject has written articles for the "Catholic Worker", the "Commonweal" and the "Editor and Publisher."

b3
b7E

AGENCY Lac Phila, State
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 6-18-54
HOW FORW. L-Lg
BY KLB-Ke

[redacted]

F.H.C.
11/7/57
by Lee
Jrc 23

Lac DR, State

[redacted]

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

Employment and Residence

T-1, of unknown reliability but who is acquainted with the subject, advised on May 25, 1954, that the subject is a free-lance writer whose articles have appeared in several publications and magazines, including "Crisis", the publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the "Catholic Worker", the "Commonweal", and the "Editor and Publisher." T-1 advised that the subject resides at 210 East 19th Street, New York City.

[redacted] EXCEPT [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
105-20110-21
RECORDED-88
8 JUN 7M1954
EX-107
b3
b7E

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau (105-20110) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (Info.) (RM)
2 - Washington Field [redacted]
3 - New York (100-111769)

COPY IN FILE

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—50955-2
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

T-1 advised that the subject is currently interested in doing a series of articles based on information received from interviewing repatriated prisoners of war from the Korean conflict. He stated that these articles will be similar to the one written by the subject which appeared in the April, 1954, issue of the publication "Editor and Publisher." He advised that the subject has received a list of the names of repatriated prisoners of war from the daily news released which have been released by the Public Relations Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. He advised that the subject has composed a list of very searching questions which he will ask these returning prisoners such as, "Do you think the Communists are really interested in racial equality?"

T-1 advised that the subject has received advancements from several magazines in anticipation of his forthcoming articles on repatriated prisoners.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

T-1 advised that the subject is associated with the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization, and recently made a talk before a group of this sort in Boston, Massachusetts.

T-1 stated that the subject advised him that he recently made a trip sometime in February, 1954, to Washington, D. C. He stated that the subject's purpose in making the trip was to obtain a visa from the Russian Embassy and the Hungarian Embassy to travel as a reporter in their respective countries. T-1 advised that to his knowledge the subject has not received permission to travel in these countries but that the Hungarian Embassy has sent the subject literature and an illustrated pamphlet concerning various Hungarian resorts and that the subject feels that he will receive a visa from the Hungarian Embassy.

T-1 advised that the subject told him that he sent a cable to Moscow to expedite his visa to visit Russia and that the subject feels that the State Department and the Russian Embassy are each waiting to see what the other's move will be before granting a passport or visa, as the case may be.

T-1 advised that he could best describe the subject as a non-Communist leftist, naive to the Communist danger in America, and who is ever alert to exploitations and injustices, in any form, and that he suffers from the intellectual's lack of understanding concerning the business world.

T-1 advised that the subject is, in fact, an opportunist and will exploit and take advantage of anyone who he feels will be able to help him in obtaining a reputation as a writer. T-1 stated that the subject would not hesitate to let the Russian or Hungarian Embassies think that he is a Communist or a Communist sympathizer and would not bother to explain to them his political views. T-1 advised that the subject is not a Communist and could at best be described as a socialist with deep religious feelings.

T-1 advised that the subject's father, Dr. WILLIAM WORTHY, who formerly resided in Boston, Massachusetts, died during the week ending May 21, 1954, and that the subject has been quite busy attending to the details of the funeral.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANT:

Identity Of Informant	Date of Activity and/or Description Of Information	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File & Serial Where Located	
T-1 [redacted]	Employment and miscellaneous	5/25/54	SA JOSEPH T. CURRENCE	Instant Report	b7D

MISCELLANEOUS:

T-1 advised that he has told the subject that he, the subject, is too interested in what is wrong in the world and in writing about same and should be more interested in gaining a reputation as a writer and therefore aid the Negro race in that way. He stated it would be better for the subject to obtain these attributes than to attempt to gain equality by reform activities such as picketing and making speeches.

T-1 advised that the subject confides freely in him and has the highest regard for T-1, who is the [redacted] b7D

LEADS:

PHILADELPHIA: (Information)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
(Continued)

LEADS: (Cont'd)

One copy of instant report is designated for the information of the Philadelphia Division since the subject has previously been investigated in that Division.

WASHINGTON FIELD:

At Washington, D. C.

Will review the files of the United States Department of State, Passport Office, to determine the present status of the subject's request for a passport to visit Hungary and Russia.

Will forward any additional information received from [redacted] b7D concerning the subject's proposed trip abroad. (S) (U)

NEW YORK:

At New York, New York

Will recontact T-1, who advised that he will attempt to determine the identity of the woman companion who accompanied the subject to the Hungarian and Russian Embassies.

Will review numerous references concerning SAMUEL H. FRIEDMAN, 209 East 19th Street, New York City, owner of the car which the subject used while in Washington, D. C. It is noted that the subject lives at 210 East 19th Street, New York City.

Will maintain contact with T-1 regarding the subject's intention to travel to Hungary and Russia.

REFERENCE: Washington Field letter to the Bureau,
March 4, 1954.
Report of SA ROBERT D. MARBLE, Washington Field,
May 14, 1954.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-20110) DATE: 6/4/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-114769)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM - C

Re WFO letter to the Bureau dated 3/4/54.

One copy of each of the following reports is being submitted to the Washington Field Office for informational purposes as requested in referenced letter:

Photostat of Philadelphia report dated 4/15/44 by SA JAMES K. HOEFLING.

Photostat of Philadelphia report dated 7/12/44 by SA JAMES K. HOEFLING.

Boston report dated 10/8/54 by SA JAMES J. GALL.

New York report dated 12/8/53 by SA THOMAS D. JAMES.

Newark Report dated 1/7/54 by SA JAMES J. GILLIS.

2 - WFO [redacted] (Encs. 5)

b3
b7E

Reg. Mail

JTC:DC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
IS UNCLASSIFIED
10-23-96 BY Sp4bjatnf

RECORDED - 28 105-20110-22

8 JUN 7 1954

RECORDED - 28

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR (105-20110)

DATE: June 14, 1954

b3 b7E

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C.

Re report of SA ROBERT D. MARBLE AT Washington, D. C., dated May 14, 1954.

The following additional information has been received from [redacted] b7D If the information is subsequently utilized, it must be very carefully paraphrased and should be classified as ~~secret.~~ (S) (U)

The informant advised SA JAMES L. STARTZELL and SA GEORGE C. MOORE, JR. on May 18, 1954, that the captioned subject had again recently visited the Hungarian Legation in Washington, D. C., to inquire about the progress of his application for a Hungarian visa. The informant stated that from comments made to him, he assumes that WORTHY will be issued a Hungarian visa because according to the Counselor Office at the legation, he, WORTHY, has "good references." It was the personal opinion of the informant that WORTHY would also be granted a Soviet visa because he assumed that the Hungarian Legation would not issue a visa unless the Soviets had approved such a procedure and would also grant WORTHY a Soviet visa. (S) (U)

If any additional pertinent information is received from this or any other established informant, the Bureau and New York Office will be promptly advised.

JLS:KAM

2 - New York (100-114769) (RM)
1 - [redacted] (S) (U) b7D
1 - 100-16597 (SODAC) (S) (U)

105-20110-23

RECORDED-89
EX-126
11 JUN 15 1954

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY Sp4 bja tnf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6

35 JUN 30 1954

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY: [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-20110) DATE: June 22, 1954

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

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

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re New York report of SA JOSEPH T. CURRENCE, dated 6/4/54.

Referenced report indicates WFO to review Department of State Passport Files and forward any additional information received from [redacted] The files of the U. S. Department of State Passport Office, as reviewed on 6/18/54, by SE HILBERT ARPS, reflect that there have been no new developments on the subject's case. A stop has been placed in the Passport File of the subject and WFO will advise New York if any new information is received. (S) (U) b7D

[redacted] advised on 6/15/54, and 6/17/54, that [redacted] b7E

According to the informant, WORTHY stated that he was then staying with his sister, Miss RUTH WORTHY (WFO indices negative), 3802 Hays Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., till Saturday, 6/19/54. (S) (U)

[redacted] advised on 6/18/54, that no word had been received from Budapest regarding the subject but the informant was of the opinion that WORTHY's visa will be approved by the Hungarian Government. The informant stated that WORTHY is still contemplating a trip around the world. (S) (U) b7D

New York is aware of Bureau instructions regarding information received from [redacted] (S) (U) b7D

No further action will be taken by WFO at this time.

RUC

RDM:mps
2-New York (100-114769) (RM)

RECORDED-117
INDEXED-117

105-20110-24

EX-112

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY Sp4bjatnf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6

JUL 6

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-20110) DATE: 8/10/54

b3
b7E

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM-C
(OO: New York)

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY Spulbjatnf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6

Re WFO let 6/22/54.

b7D

[redacted] was interviewed by SA JAMES L. STARTZELL on 7/28/54, at which time he furnished the following additional pertinent material; in the event this information is subsequently reported it must be very carefully paraphrased in order to conceal the identity of the informant. (S) (U)

The informant stated that as a result of subject's application for a visa to enter Hungary, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry had recently corresponded with the Hungarian Legation in Washington, D. C., asking that "progressive Americans" be contacted regarding background data on WILLIAM WORTHY. The informant stated that in compliance with these instructions, the Hungarian former Consul General ISTVAN TORMA had contacted WILLIAM L. PATTERSON of the Civil Rights Congress regarding WORTHY. PATTERSON stated that he did not know WORTHY personally, but knew of him by reputation, and that he, WORTHY, "writes good articles." Also in compliance with the request of the Foreign Ministry, Hungarian Second Secretary JANOS BOLDOG discussed WORTHY with PAUL ROBESON, JR. ROBESON advised BOLDOG, according to the informant, that he, too, did not know WORTHY personally, but that WORTHY was known to him to "write good articles and contribute to a good Baltimore paper." (S) (U)

The informant again advised that based on the action taken to date by the Hungarian Foreign Ministry and as a result of the inquiries with PATTERSON and ROBESON, he believed the Hungarian Foreign Ministry would issue an entry visa to WORTHY sometime in the future. According to the informant, WORTHY is traveling at present and has requested the Hungarian Legation to advise his sister in Washington, D. C. of any further word regarding his application. The informant could not then recall his sister's name; however, as reflected in information set out in referenced WFO let, it would appear that the sister is Miss RUTH WORTHY, 3802 Hays Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (S) (U)

Any additional information received from established sources will be promptly brought to the attention of the Bureau and the office of origin.

RECORDED - 87 INDEXED - 87 EX - 107

-RUC-
25

JLS/fms
2 - New York (100-114769) (RM)
1 - WFO [redacted]
1 - WFO 100-27747 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)
1 - WFO 105-2500 (TORMA)

b7D

16 AUG 13 1954

(S) (U)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-20110) DATE: 9/7/54

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-114769)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM-C

Re WFO letter to the Director, cc New York, dated 6/22/54.

[redacted] (conceal source) advised that the subject's sister, Miss RUTH WORTHY, 3208 Hays Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., is believed by him to be a government employee. [redacted] advised that she may have had to give up this job recently in order to take care of her mother who is ill but is not certain of it. [redacted] advised that he had no additional information concerning the subject's sister's employment. b7D

Referenced letter contains information that the subject, when in Washington in June of this year, was staying with his sister, Miss RUTH WORTHY, 3802 Hays Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. This letter also indicates that WFO's indices are negative concerning the subject's sister. It is also noted that the address given by [redacted] is at variance with the address furnished in referenced letter. b7D

The Washington Field Office is requested to review the Civil Service Commission's Central Locator Files to determine if RUTH WORTHY is actually in the employ of the United States Government.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4bjatnf

RECORDED-62 [illegible] - 26

INDEXED-62 11 SEP 9 1954

EX-12

2-WFO [redacted] b3 b7E

CAB:jvb

If employed under 60 10450 refer to [illegible]

11 SEP 17 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-20110) DATE: October 26, 1954

b3
b7E

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4bjatnf

Reference is made to Bureau letter to New York dated September 7, 1954.

Mr. A. R. HUNSBERGER, Release of Information Unit, Central Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., caused a search to be made of his file under the name of RUTH WORTHY which search revealed that RUTH WORTHY, born June 8, 1917, place unknown, had been scheduled to accept a position as Probationary Junior Clerk Typist with the Office of Emergency Management effective December 17, 1941, However, she never entered on duty and her appointment was cancelled by the Civil Service Commission.

SE WALTER J. TOLSON caused a check to be made of the D. C. Credit Bureau under the name of RUTH WORTHY which check revealed that RUTH WORTHY resided at 3802 Hayes Street, Northeast, from August, 1948, and that she had been divorced from JAMES ARTHUR MILES and had resumed her maiden name. She formerly resided at 1719 13th Street, Northwest, for a period of two years and at 1227 Irving Street, Northeast, with her former husband. Her employment was noted as a teacher in the District of Columbia Public School system from June, 1945.

Mr. B. L. BRISTO, Chief Statistician, District of Columbia Public Schools, Frankling School Building, Washington, D. C., upon being contacted, stated that RUTH WORTHY had been employed by the District of Columbia public schools as a temporary teacher on September 2, 1942. She was tendered a probationary appointment in June, 1945, and had been made a permanent teacher on June 8, 1946. Her original appointment had been accepted under the name of Miss RUTH MILES, which name had been changed to RUTH WORTHY on June 2, 1945. Her education revealed a major in history and minor in English.

Her assignments have included classes in history at the Merritt Junior High School and the Miller Junior High School. She is presently assigned to teaching history and government at the Phelps Vocational High School, 24th and Benning Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C. RUC.

HPS:sbm
2-New York (100-114769)(RM)

RECORDED-49 105-20110-27

INDEXED-49

EX-130

27 NOV 12 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY: [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7C

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11/16/54

FROM : SAC, New York [redacted]

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: (U) (S) [WILLIAM BORSEY (ph)]
[redacted]

SECRET

Re WFO air-tel to Bureau, 10/19/54 and NY air-tel to Bureau, 11/5/54.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] b7E

(U) [redacted] (S)

Investigation in NY reflects that telephone number Spring 7 - 6346 is listed to one WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., who resides at 210 E. 19th St., NYC, and is a free-lance writer and reporter. It is believed that BORSEY (ph) believed to be identical with WORTHY. (S)

b3
b7E

(U)

It is to be noted that WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. is the subject of a pending NY SM-C case, NY file 100-114769, Bufile 105-20110, and Washington Field file [redacted] Inasmuch as this case has been handled under the 100 classification by the NYO for the past year or so, NY will continue to handle it under such classification.

NYO is consolidating [redacted] into 100-114769 and all further communications in this matter will be carried under the caption "WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., SM-C."

b3
b7E

EXP PROC

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY SP4bja/tnf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

INDEXED - 105-20110-280
RECORDED -

1954

JMS:PHA

SECRET

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

SECRET

AIRTEL

FBI WASH FIELD 10/19/54

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK DEFERRED

WILLIAM BORSEY (PH.), [redacted] ESP - R (S)

[redacted] ADVISES THAT [redacted]

[redacted] (S) (U)

b3
b7E

RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

LAUGHLIN

SE 8 105-20110-29
32923-1

CFM:JO
105-New
1 cc: WFO [redacted] (S) (U)

b3
b7E

29 OCT 26 1954

AIRTEL

Belmont

CLASSIFIED BY SP4bja/mf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
10-23-96

SECRET

ESP

OCT 28 ... 00 PM

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOV 2 1954

61 NOV 2 1954

AIR TEL
F[illegible] BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI[illegible]

UN[illegible]TES DEPARTMENT OF JUST[illegible]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY: [redacted]

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. R[illegible]n
Mr. Tamm
Mr. S[illegible]
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

- - - - -

NEW YORK, 11/5/54

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

WILLIAM BORSEY (PHN), IS-R. RE WASHINGTON FIELD AIRTEL TO THE BUREAU, OCTOBER, 1954. INVESTIGATION IN NY REFLECTS THAT TELEPHONE NO. SPRING 7-6346 TO BE LISTED TO ONE WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. OF 210 EAST 19TH ST., NYC. WILLIAM BORSEY (PHN) BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. WHO IS LISTED AS A FREE-LANCE WRITER AND REPORTER. INVESTIGATION REFLECTS WORTHY'S PHONE TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED IN JULY, 1954 RESTORED ON 11/4/54. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. IS THE SUBJECT OF A PENDING NY SM-C CASE, NY FILE 100-114769, BUFILE 105-20110, WASHINGTON FIELD FILE [redacted] INASMUCH AS BORSEY (PHN) BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH WORTHY, NYO CONSOLIDATING [redacted] INTO 100-114769. FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS IN THIS MATTER WILL BE CARRIED UNDER CAPTION, "WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., SM-C." BUREAU TO BE ADVISED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER. (S) (U)

b3
b7E

CLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
10-23-96

KELLY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

4 - BUREAU (REGULAR)
(1 - [redacted] (S) (U)
2 - WASHINGTON FIELD (INFO) (REGULAR)
(1 - [redacted] (S) (U)
1 - NY [redacted] (S) (U)

105-20110-30

b3
b7E

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED

SECRET

b3
b7E

JMS:IR (#6)
NY [redacted]

Approved JJK-[illegible] Sent ____ M Per ____
Special Agent in Charge

cc - Mr. Haack

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED-68

105-20110 - 31

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4bja tnf
ON 10-23-96

Date: December 21, 1954

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 - 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to my letter dated November 19, 1953, entitled "William Worthy."

Information has been received from a source of unknown reliability who has furnished reliable information in the past, that Worthy is contemplating a trip around the world and has obtained a visa to visit Russia. The source described Worthy as a Socialist who is extremely anti-Communist. According to the source, Worthy is of the opinion that he may be of some intelligence value to this country if he should travel to Russia, and has stated he intends to contact the Passport Division of your Department prior to his departure, presumably to offer his services.

The above is furnished for your ~~confidential~~ information and should not be disseminated outside of your Department.

2cc - [redacted]

BY COURIER SERVICE

b3
b7E

[redacted]

IDH:bawm
(6)

(See note on yellow, page 2)

CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC.
29 DEC 21
COMM - FBI

DEC 27 1954

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Not in SI. Subject is Negro writer who has written several articles critical of the United States and its policies regarding Negroes. Sentenced 6-12-44 to one day in jail for violation of Selective Service Act.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-20110) DATE: 12/10/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-114769)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM - C

SECRET

Rebulet to NY, 11/19/53; NY let to Bureau, 3/5/54; WFO let to Bureau, 3/4/54; report of SA ROBERT D. MARBLE at WFO, 5/14/54; report of SA JOSEPH T. CURRENCE at NY, 6/4/54 and NY let to Bureau, 11/16/54, all captioned as above.

During the course of an investigation at NY pertaining to a criminal matter, it came to the attention of an agent of this office, that Mr. CHARLES H. CONTI of the Foreign Travel Department of the American Express Company, NYC, possessed information concerning subject of this matter.

On 12/2/54, CHARLES H. CONTI was interviewed by SA WILLIAM F. KUSCH, JR. At this time, CONTI advised that WORTHY had been negotiating with American Express Company, through CONTI, for passage and reservations for a tour abroad. CONTI pointed out that WORTHY had told him that he, WORTHY, was in possession of a visa valid for travel to Russia. (In this behalf, it should be noted that WORTHY has been observed leaving the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. and is known to have been in telephonic contact with NIKOLAI G. DYUKOB of the Russian Embassy there.) (S) (U)

As regards WORTHY's passport, CONTI advised that he has not actually seen WORTHY's passport, but presumes that the subject either is already in possession of one, or intends to obtain one in the near future. CONTI, at the time of this interview, stated that he was writing WORTHY in the near future proposing an itinerary which would cover the points of travel desired by the subject and estimating costs for same.

On 12/4/54, there was received at NY, a carbon copy of CONTI's letter to the subject, which set forth the following airflight proposal:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY Stubja/tnf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

RM

2 - Washington Field [redacted] (RM)

b3
b7E

RECORDED - 93
INDEXED - 93

WFK:CDH

COPIES DESTROYED
JUL 15 1960 438

New York - London - Frankfurt - Istanbul - Cairo
Delhi - Colombo - Singapore - Bangkok - Saigon
Manila - Biak - Sydney - Auckland - Nandi - Honolulu
San Francisco (or Los Angeles) - New York

Frankfurt - Berlin Round trip
Berlin - Moscow Round trip
Cairo - Mairobi - Addis Abeba - Cairo
Singapore - Djakarta - Bandung - Singapore

Approximate total - $2055.80

CONTI advised that he will immediately advise upon receiving word from WORTHY in way of reply.

On 12/9/54, [redacted] was interviewed by SA KUSCH. [redacted] stated that WORTHY does have a visa to visit Russia. [redacted] also advised that while he realizes that visas valid for travel to Russia have been very difficult to obtain, in his opinion, WORTHY got one because of his race, plus the fact that the Russians are relaxing their heretofore stringent restrictions on the issuance of these visas. b7D

[redacted] went on to say that WORTHY has recently completed a tour of the US, the purpose of which was to interview returned former Prisoners of War in Korea. [redacted] advised that a copy of the text of the article which subject has prepared covering these interviews by WORTHY, had just been received by him. [redacted] stated that he would forward this to the NYO immediately, but would desire to have the original returned. Photostats of the aforementioned document will be immediately forwarded to the Bureau, upon receipt by the NYO. b7D

[redacted] stated that in his opinion, the subject is now a "rock solid anti-Communist." He stated that he b7D

Letter to Director
NY 100-114769

would describe subject as a Socialist type individual, similar to the English Labor Government type of Socialist. [redacted] advised that the subject plans to pay for his trip abroad by monies received by him on his articles about the former Prisoners of War and from advances paid to him by newspapers and other publications which desire to receive stories written by him as a result of his proposed trip abroad. [redacted] continued that a newspaper in Erie, Pa., has negotiated to hire him on a full-time basis upon his return from his proposed trip. b7D

[redacted] b7D
should he travel to Russia and according to [redacted] the subject stated that he intends to contact the Russian Desk of the Passport Division of the US State Department, about this, presumably offering his services to that Desk.

[redacted] stated that the subject's father is now dead, and that his mother has recently been committed by the subject to an institution for the insane. b7D

With regard to Bureau letter to NY, 11/19/53, it is felt that the Bureau may desire to re-consider subject's value to one of our intelligence agencies.

WFO is requested to ascertain subject's present status with the Passport Division of the State Department.

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-~~2016~~)

DATE: 12/21/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-114769)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM - C

ReNYlet to Bureau 12/10/54.

On 12/16/54, [redacted] b7D made available two articles written by the subject. These articles are two in a series written about former negro Prisoners of War, Korea, interviewed by the subject.

[redacted] b7D stated that he will forward others as soon as they are received by him.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Washington Field are copy of the first two articles.

RM

Encs. (2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4bja tab

1 - Washington Field [redacted] (RM) (Encs. 2) b3 b7E

2 ENCL

WFK:STS

100-114769-32

EX-11

29 DEC 22 1954

66 DEC 28 1954

ALL INFORM[illegible]UNTAINED ON THE
[redacted]IS U[illegible]IFIED
DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4bjatof

ENCLOSURE

10 - 110 = 32

Enclosures (2) for Bureau (105-20110)
NY 100-114769

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE
ENVELOPE [redacted] IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-96 BY Sp4bja tnl

AIR-TEL

FBI, WASH FIELD 1/10/55

DIRECTOR (105-20110) AND SAC, NEW YORK (100-114769)

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., SM-C. RELET FROM NY TO BUREAU 12/10/54. PASSPORT FILES REFLECT SUBJECT'S PASSPORT NO. 416680 WAS ON 12/31/54 EXTENDED TO ITS FULL VALIDITY, THAT IS, TO 4/19/55 AND WAS ENDORSED TO READ "THAT WHEN APPROPRIATELY VISAED, WAS VALID FOR ONE ROUND TRIP TO THE USSR." SUBJECT'S VALIDATED PASSPORT MAILED TO HIM SAME DATE. PASSPORT FILES DO NOT REVEAL SUBJECT'S DEPARTURE DATE, PURPOSE OF TRIP, OR HIS MODE OF TRAVEL TO THE USSR, HOWEVER, IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT SUBJECT CALL AT THE OFFICE OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, REGARDING HIS TRIP TO THE USSR. ON 1/5/55 THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW WAS ADVISED BY TELEGRAM OF THE VALIDATION OF SUBJECT'S PASSPORT FOR TRAVEL TO THE SOVIET UNION AS WELL AS THE FACT THAT SUBJECT WRITES ARTICLES FOR VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS INCLUDING "CRISIS," PUBLICATION OF NAACP AND INTERESTED IN VIEWS AND POLICIES OF COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS. REPORT FOLLOWS.

LAUGHLIN

KVH:rje
(6)

10-23-96 Sp4bjatmp

b3
b7E

AIR-TEL

RECORDED-12

-33

X-128

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY: [redacted]
b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. W. C. Trowbridge
Tele. Room
Miss Holloman
Miss Gandy

AIR TEL

FBI WASH FIELD 2/3/55 DEFERRED

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-20110) AND SAC NEW YORK (100-114769)

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., SM - C. REMYAIRTEL 1/10/55. [redacted] ADVISED

ON 2/2/55, THAT [redacted]

[redacted] b7E

[redacted] (S) (U)

REPORT FOLLOWS.

KVH:rkp

RECORDED - 70

34

(6)

[redacted] b3 b7E

Mr. Belmont

LAUGHLIN

CLASSIFIED BY: SP4bja/tmf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 10-23-96

AIR TEL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

AIRTEL

FBI, WASH FIELD 2/7/55

DIRECTOR (105-20110) AND SAC, NEW YORK (100-114769)

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., SM-C. REMY AIRTEL 2/3/55. [redacted] b7E

[redacted]

[redacted] REPORT FOLLOWS. P (8)

LAUGHLIN

GCM:rje
(6)
[redacted]

b3
b7E

AIRTEL

CLASSIFIED BY SP4bja/tnf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
10-23-96

Mr. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RECORDED - 25

-35

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-20110) DATE: 2/28/55

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr.
SECURITY MATTER - C

10-23-96 Sp4 bja tnf

Reference is report of SA KARL V. HETHERINGTON dated 2/28/55, at Washington, D. C.

The following information obtained from the files of the Passport Office, Department of State, was not set forth in the details of referenced report due to the nature of the information.

In a memorandum to the Passport Office from the Office of Eastern European Affairs dated 12/29/54, the Passport Office was advised as follows:

> "Although EE (Eastern European Affairs) recognizes that there is a possibility that Mr. WORTHY may be influenced by Communist propaganda if he travels to the Soviet Union, it is believed, on the other hand, that a denial of passport validation to him would result in unfavorable publicity which could be used to advantage by the Communist press. In view of this consideration, and since there is no specifically derogatory security information against Mr. WORTHY, EE recommends that Mr. WORTHY's passport be validated for travel to the USSR."

In addition to the above, information as furnished to the New York Division in the following communications was not included in referenced report inasmuch as WFO is not in possession of any current reports from the New York Division, and the information may already have been included in the reports of the New York Division:

WFO letters dated 6/14/54; 6/22/54, 8/10/54, 9/1/54, 10/26/54, and WFO airtel dated 10/19/54.

Encl. 5 ENC.
KVH:am
(5)

RECORDED - 33

2 - New York (100-114769)(Encl. 3)(RM)

MAR 4 1955

66 MAR 16 1955

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-15-2017 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	2/28/55	12/15,28/54;1/10, 19;2/3,7,8,21/55	KARL V. HETHERINGTON

TITLE: WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr.

CHARACTER OF CASE: SECURITY MATTER - C

~~SECRET~~

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY SP4Ga/lmf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
Per OGA ltr. dtd 1-24-01

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject's Passport No. 416680 was on 12/31/54 extended to its full validity and endorsed to read "that when appropriately visaed, was valid for one round trip to the USSR." T-1 advised on 2/2/55 that [redacted] T-2 advised [redacted] T-3 advised on 2/2/55 [redacted] (U)

b7E

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., were reviewed on January 10, 1955, by SA KARL V. HETHERINGTON and disclosed the following information:

On November 9, 1954, subject directed a letter to Mrs. R. B. SHIPLEY, Director, Passport Office, in which he advised that he had received assurance in writing from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., that the Embassy had received authorization from Moscow to issue a visa to him for travel to the USSR. WORTHY advised that the Soviet Embassy

ACC: F.B.I.
REQ.
DATE FORW.
HOW FORW.
BY

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

105-20110-

RECORDED 33
INDEXED-33

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau (105-20110)
3 - New York (100-114769) (RM)
2 - Washington Field
[redacted]

b3
b7E

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS REPORT IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI, AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—80255-3

b3
b7E

had advised him that a visa would be issued to him upon presentation of his American passport validated for travel to the USSR. According to this letter, subject had applied for such a visa on February 4, 1954. In his letter, subject also advised that he was endeavoring to secure a visa from the Hungarian Legation, but as of the date of his letter he had not yet received any information from the Hungarian Legation regarding his visa.

By letter dated December 1, 1954, subject was advised by the Passport Office that "prompt consideration will be given to the matter of amending your passport for travel to the USSR upon receipt of the passport and the letter from the Soviet Embassy informing you of the approval of your request for a visa."

Subsequently, subject advised the Passport Office that he was having a friend in Washington, D. C., with whom he had left his passport, forward same to the Passport Office. At the time of the review of the subject's passport file, it contained his passport and the envelope in which it was sent was postmarked at Washington, D. C., November 26, 1954. It was noted, however, that the envelope bore the return address of the subject at 87 Howland Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

In a letter dated December 8, 1954, from WORTHY to the Passport Office, he advised that he was enclosing a Photostat of the Russian Embassy letter to him dated October 12, 1954. He also advised that a Mrs. HIEBERT, who had applied for a visa at the same time, was not then free to make the trip. The letter, as mentioned above, which was on the letterhead of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D. C., is set out as follows:

"Mr. WILLIAM WORTHY
210 East 19th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

October 12, 1954

Dear Sir ;

This is to inform you that we have authorization to issue visas for your and Mrs. D. HIEBERT's trip to the USSR.

Visas will be issued upon presentation of your passports validated for travel to the USSR.

WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) I. KUZIN, Chief
Consular Division"

The file reflects that subject's passport was on December 31, 1954, extended to its full validity, that is, to April 19, 1955, and was endorsed to read "that when appropriately visaed was valid for one round trip to the USSR."

By letter dated December 31, 1954, the Passport Office sent subject his passport which had been validated for travel to the Soviet Union. This letter suggested that the subject might desire to call at the Office of Eastern European Affairs, United States Department of State, regarding his trip to the USSR.

On January 5, 1955, the American Embassy in Moscow was advised by telegram that the Department of State had validated the passport of WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr., for one round trip to the Soviet Union. The telegram advised that WORTHY writes articles for various publications including "Crisis", publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and is interested in views and policies of Communist governments.

T-1, of known reliability, advised on February 2, 1955, that the informant had learned that subject had contacted

[redacted] b7E

(U)

T-2, of known reliability, advised on February 3, 1955, that [redacted] b7E

T-2 advised, however, that on February 4, 1955, [redacted] (U)

WFO [redacted]

SECRET

b3
b7E

T-3, of known reliability, advised on February 2, 1955, that [redacted] The informant advised that [redacted] (S) (U)

b7E

-RUC-

WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is being classified "~~Secret~~" inasmuch as information incorporated within and obtained [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
(U) T-1: [redacted]	2/2/55	2/2/55		b7E
T-2: [redacted] (U)	[redacted]	2/3/55	SA THOMAS W. KITCHENS	100-16597-Sub D - Vol. 60 (U)
		2/4/55 (U)	SA RICHARD M. WOOLF	100-16597-Sub D - Vol. 60 (U)
(U) T-3: [redacted]		2/2/55		b7E

REFERENCES

Report of SA JOSEPH T. CURRENCE dated 6/4/54 at New York;
NY letter to the Bureau dated 12/10/54;
WFO airtels dated 1/10/55 and 2/3/55.

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

RECEIVED FROM
MAR 2 - 1955
STATE DEPT RRR

February 24, 1955

TO: EE - Mr. Stoessel
- Mr. Owen

FROM: P - Robinson McIlvaine, Acting Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

105-20110

SUBJECT: Your Memorandum of Conversation, February 4, 1955, with Messrs. William Worthy, Jr. and M. McKay.

SM-C

I just received your memorandum of conversation with Mr. William Worthy, Jr., Negro journalist, who plans to visit the USSR and the Afro-Asian Conference.

INFT. I'll Wy.

I know nothing about Mr. Worthy on a first-hand basis, but I believe that someone should check on the effect of his recent trips abroad. Mrs. Edith Sampson of Chicago, who was at one time one of the U. S. Delegates to the United Nations and is currently a member of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, once told me about coming across his trail in the Scandinavian countries, and that she had a terrible time repairing the damage he had created through constant talk about segregation, and other such topics which provided ready-made ammunition for the Communists.

While I don't discount the fact that there may be some personal jealousy and animosity between Mrs. Sampson and Mr. Worthy, I think you should know that she stated categorically that he should never be allowed a passport.

INDEXED-61

EX-128

NOT RECORDED
7 MAR 4 1955

cc. SY - (2)
OLI - (2)
PD
P - Mr. MacKnight
SOA
FE - Mr. Stogmaier

AF
EE - Mr. Thurston
" - Mr. Crawford
" - Mr. Stevens
EE/USSR Affairs (3)
American Embassy, Moscow
American Embassy, Djakarta

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-23-96 BY SP4bjatnf

FBI
INTERNAL SECURITY
MAR 3 5 38 PM '55
RECEIVED

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

FEB 28 RECD

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 28 1955
OFFICE OF SECURITY
NOT TO BE FILED W/O INITIALS

INT. 4 R.C.

67 MAR 9 1955 F231

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-15-2017 BY [redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-20110) DATE: 3/30/55

b3
b7E

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted]

SECRET

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr.
SM - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re report of SA KARL V. HETHERINGTON dated 2/28/55 at Washington, D. C.

A highly confidential source of known reliability, whose identity may not be disclosed, advised on 3/30/55 that [redacted] (S) (U)

b7E

Source advised that [redacted] The source was unable to furnish any further information concerning the above. (S) RUC. (U)

b7E

HGB:gls
(6)
2 - New York (100-114769) (RM)
1 - WFO [redacted] (S) (U)

b3
b7E

CLASSIFIED BY SP4bja/tmf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
10-23-96

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

105-20110-38

RECORDED - 97

INDEXED - 97

MAR 31 1955

EX-116

1-D

INT. WFO

SECRET

APR 4 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ cc Johnson

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED-57 105-20110 -39

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Date: April 18, 1955

EX-112

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to my memorandum dated December 21, 1954, concerning the captioned individual.

Information has been received that the subject was in contact with an employee of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., indicating that he was leaving for the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia on April 12, 1955. The subject allegedly advised that his address while in Indonesia will be the American Embassy Mail Desk, Djakarta, Indonesia, and that upon arriving in Djakarta, he will cablegram the Visa Office, Foreign Ministry, Moscow, to tell of his arrival. The source was unable to furnish any further information concerning the above. (S) (U)

No investigation is being requested concerning the subject; however, it would be appreciated if you would furnish this Bureau with any subversive information coming to your attention concerning the subject's activities abroad.

The above is for your information and should not be disseminated outside of your Department.

CLASSIFIED BY SP4bjatinf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1-6
10-23-96

BY COURIER SVC.
94 APR 19
COMM - FBI

2cc - [redacted]

BY COURIER SERVICE

b3 b7E

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

WJ:baw

NOTE ON YELLOW: Not on SI. Reports in this case previously furnished State [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

64 APR 19 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

4/14 - 10:00

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-20110) DATE: April 12, 1955

b3
b7E

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.,
SM - C
OO: NEW YORK

Re report of Special Agent KARL V. HETHERINGTON dated February 28, 1955, at Washington, D. C.

A highly confidential source of known reliability whose identity may not be disclosed, advised on April 12, 1955, that [redacted] b7E The source was unable to furnish any further information concerning the above. (S) RUC. (U)

DSG:rkp

(6)

2 - New York (100-114769)(RM) (U)

1 - WFO [redacted] (S)

b3
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

let to State cc 4-11-55 WG

RECORDED-41
EX-126

105-20110-39

APR 13 1955

10-23-96
CLASSIFIED BY SP4bjc/tnf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-20110) DATE: 5/25/55

FROM : SAC, New York (100-114769)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-24-96 BY Sp4 bjatnf

Re NY letter to Bureau 12/10/54, WFO letter and report of SA KARL V. HETHERINGTON dated 2/28/55, and WFO letters dated 3/30/55 and 4/12/55.

On 5/9/55 [redacted] was interviewed by SA WILLIAM F. KUSCH, JR. At that time [redacted] advised that WORTHY left the U.S. for the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia on 4/12/55. [redacted] advised that WORTHY's papers for travel to the USSR were in order at the time of his departure. [redacted] continued that WORTHY, before leaving, had signed a "stringer" contract with CBS, under the terms of which CBS agreed to pay the subject for any newsworthy material received but would not pay his expenses. [redacted] also advised that the status of the subject's actual trip to Russia is somewhat in doubt at the present time because of lack of funds. However WORTHY does not intend to miss the opportunity to visit that country in the event he earns enough money to cover his expenses. b7D

In the opinion of [redacted] WORTHY's political outlook is that of a Socialist or possibly a left-Socialist, but definitely anti-Communist. The writings of the subject to date would tend to support this view point. b7D

Nothing developed to date concerning his activities has revealed any connection on his part with the Communist Party or affiliated groups.

[redacted] has advised that he will advise this office upon the subject's return to this country or upon the receipt of any pertinent information concerning WORTHY. [redacted] stated that the subject is not scheduled to return for several months as he plans to travel all over the world. b7D

A closing report will be submitted in this matter. The Bureau will be advised when WORTHY returns to the U.S.

RM

WFK: EMS

105-[illegible]-40

RECORDED - 30

EX-118

16 MAY 26 1955

1-D

+490

JUN 7 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ cc - Mr. Miniter

68177

100-356137

Date: July 7, 1955

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 - 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

[illegible] Sp4 bjatnf
on 10-24-96

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

[redacted]

b3
b7E

Reference is made to a memorandum dated April 18, 1955, captioned "William Worthy, Jr., Security Matter - C" furnished the Department of State by this Bureau in regard to the departure of William Worthy, Jr., on April 12, 1955, to attend the Asian - African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia.

As a matter of further interest there is enclosed a Photostat of the May 31, 1955, issue of the publication "LCM - Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts" which features on page one an article captioned "Light From the East" by William Worthy, Jr., which is an account of his attendance at the afore-mentioned conference.

A confidential informant of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past stated that on May 28, 1952, the Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions merged with the Massachusetts Liberal Council to form the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts.

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, on page 82 cites

105-20110

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW: William Worthy, Jr., is the subject of Bufile 105-20110.

cc - Bufile 105-20110

MJM:cmh:gmf
(5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

YELLOW DUPLICATE
JUL 8 - 1955
MAILED

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Letter to Lt. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State

the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions as a Communist front organization.

Any additional pertinent data received in this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

cc-Brouse

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

SAC, New York (100-114769) SECRET August 2, 1955

Director, FBI (105-20110)

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM-C

Beurlet July 22, 1955, captioned [redacted] (S) (U)

b3
b7E

For your information the William Worthy mentioned on page 4 as being in Moscow, appears to be the subject of the captioned case whose United States passport was extended in December, 1954, for the purpose of a visit to Russia. (S) (U)

Identify Skedgell and determine significance of his contact with Worthy. (S) (U)

10-24-96
CLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA/tnf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6

(U)

Note on yellow:

Worthy not in SI, is Negro writer who has authored several articles critical of US and its policy re Negroes. Department, State Dept., [redacted] have been advised regarding activities

b3
b7E

cc-Bufile 100-354839 (S) (U)

KLB:ph (5)

COMM — FBI
AUG 2 1955
MAILED 31

SECRET

RECORDED - 81

105-20110-41

EX-108

2 AUG 3 1955

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

64 AUG 9 1955

INCOMING TELEGRAM [redacted] *partment of S* [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4
Action
EUR

Info
RMR
SS
G
SP
C
P
UOP
PPT
SY
OLI
IOP
OCB
CIA

Control: 14641
Rec'd: JUNE 28, 1955
7:58 PM

FROM: MOSCOW

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2330, JUNE 28, MIDNIGHT

DEPARTMENT TELEGRAMS 1094 AND 1111.

IN DISCUSSION TODAY WITH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ON EXCHANGE OF AGRICULTURAL VISITS, WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., ON VISIT HERE AS CORRESPONDENT OF AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS, ASKED WHETHER AMERICAN GROUP CONTAINED ANY NEGRO. HE SUGGESTED THAT IFNOT, HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE HIGHLY DESIRABLE IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH VISIT ESPECIALLY TO SOVIET UNION THAT IF ALL POSSIBLE A NEGRO BE INCLUDED.

IT IS NATURAL THAT SOVIETS WITH WHOM WORTHY HAS HAD CONVERSATIONS AND INTERVIEWS, SUCH AS EDITORS OF PRAVDA, INCLUDING MEMBER OF "AMERICAN DEPARTMENT", SHOOULD SLANT MUCH OF THEIR DISCUSSION WITH HIM ON "RACE PROBLEM" IN UNITED STATES, AND THAT WORTHY HAS BEEN IMPRESSED BY APPARENT KNOWLEDGEABILITY OF SOVIETS HE HAS BEEN PUT IN TOUCH WITH. HOWEVER, I BELIEVE IDEA HAS MERIT AND DESERVES CONSIDERATION.

WALMSLEY

TLS/PAF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY, IF CLASSIFIED, IS PROHIBITED

66 JUL 18 1955
10

105-20110-✓
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 16 1955
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	8/[illegible]1/55	12/9,16/54;5/8,9;7/13,14/55	WILLIAM F. KUSCH vak

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised: that the subject at the present time is in Moscow having left this country for Asian-African conference in Bandung, Indonesia on 4/12/55; subject before leaving U.S. signed a "stringer" contract with CBS but now low on funds having had part of his baggage stolen in Moscow; that the subject recently met NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV in Moscow and hopes to interview him in the near future. T-1 advised subject's political outlook is Anti-Communist but Socialistic and will advise this office when WORTHY returns to the U.S.

-C-

DETAILS: On December 9, 1954, T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the subject had recently obtained a visa valid for travel to Russia. T-1 stated that, in his opinion, while Russian visas have been very difficult to obtain WORTHY obtained one largely because of the fact that the Russians have relaxed their heretofore stringent restrictions on travel to Russia.

T-1 also advised that for some time the subject has been planning a trip to Europe and Asia.

AGENCY F.B.I.
R
DATE 1/7/57
NOW FORM
BY

DECLASSIFIED Sp4.bja.tnf
ON 10-24-96

1cc DR [illegible] 8/19/55 KLB-[illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

2011642

RECORDED - 71
INDEXED - 71

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
4 - Bureau (105-20110)(RM)
3 - New York (100-114769)

AUG 13 1955

12 AUG 4 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS REPORT IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI, AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—59235-3

T-1 went on to say that the subject has recently completed a tour of this country, the purpose of which was to interview returned Negro former prisoners of war from Korea. According to T-1 the subject planned to pay for his trip abroad from money received by him for his articles on former prisoners of war and from advances paid to him by newspapers and other publications which might desire to receive articles and stories written by him as a result of his proposed trip abroad.

According to T-1, WORTHY realizes that he may be of some value to this country and intended to contact the Russian desk of the Passport Division of the United States State Department, presumably offering his services there.

T-1 stated that the subject's father is now dead and his mother has been committed to an institution for the insane.

In the opinion of T-1, the subject is now a "rock-solid Anti-Communist." He stated that he would describe the subject as a Socialist similar to the English Labor Government type of Socialism.

On December 16, 1954, T-1, previously referred to, made available copies of two articles written by the subject about former prisoners of war in Korea. In the opinion of T-1, the articles are not only not slanted but are Anti-Communist in nature.

On May 9, 1955, T-1 advised that WORTHY left the United States for the Asian-African conference in Bandung, Indonesia on April 12, 1955. The informant advised that the subject's papers for travel to Russia were in order at the time of his departure. He stated that before leaving, WORTHY had signed a "stringer" contract with CBS under the terms of which CBS agreed to pay the subject for any news-worthy items received but would not pay WORTHY'S expenses. At this time, the informant advised that the status of the subject's trip to Russia was somewhat in doubt because of the lack of funds.

T-1 also advised that he still thought

the subject's political outlook is that of a Socialist or possibly a "left-Socialist" but definitely Anti-Communist adding that the writings of the subject to date tend to support that view point.

On July 13, 1955, T-1 was again interviewed. T-1 stated, at that time, the subject, as of that time, was in Moscow but is having a difficult time financially having had a suitcase containing photographic equipment stolen there. The informant stated that WORTHY has had a few articles of his published by the "Afro-American" newspaper and other publications but due to his in-experience is being "scooped" by the more experienced newsmen there.

T-1 also advised that the subject had advised him that he, WORTHY, has met NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, First Secretary, Central Committee of the CP and hopes to obtain an interview with KHRUSHCHEV.

T-1 advised that he will advise this office upon the return of WORTHY to the United States or upon the receipt of any information of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

-C-

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANT

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
T-1 [redacted]	Subject's activities	12/ 9/54	SA WILLIAM F. KUSCH, JR.	100-114769-40 b7D
	Two articles written by the subject.	12/16/54	"	100-114769-41
	Subject's activities	5/9/55	"	100-114769-53
	Subject's activities	7/13/55	"	Instant report

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed by a T- symbol in this report. This T- symbol has been utilized because the source must be concealed.

MISCELLANEOUS

This case is being placed in a closed status until such time as WORTHY returns to the United States whereupon the Bureau will be informed. The writings of the subject as furnished to the Bureau definitely tend to establish the view point of [redacted] that his writings are anything but Communist. b7D

It is also noted that nothing concerning his affiliation with the CP or related groups or sympathy towards same has been developed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

MISCELLANEOUS (CONT'D)

Also, in view of the nature of the information developed to date, no further efforts are being made to identify SAMUEL H. FRIEDMAN, owner of the car subject used while in Washington, D.C.

REFERENCES

Report of KARL V. HETHERINGTON, WFO, 2/28/55.
Report of SA JOSEPH T. CURRENCE, NY, 6/4/54.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-16-2017 BY: [redacted]

ardman
lmont
oney

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 71

G.I.R.-6

[For Stott] (S) (U)

EX-12II

July 22, 1955

RE: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.

The captioned individual, born July 7, 1921, at Boston, Massachusetts, a free-lance writer and reporter, left the United States on April 12, 1955, to attend the Asian-African Conference at Bandung, Indonesia. Prior to departure it was reliably reported that Worthy was in contact on numerous occasions with the Soviet and Hungarian Embassies in an attempt to obtain visas to visit those countries. Worthy's United States passport, number 416680, was extended to its full validity on December 31, 1954, and endorsed to read "that when appropriately visaed, was valid for one round trip to the USSR."

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past described Worthy as a Socialist who is extremely anti-Communist.

Information was received in 1953 that Worthy was contemplating a trip to Communist China at that time. Worthy allegedly claimed that Allen Winnington, a reported British correspondent for the "London Daily Worker" would aid Worthy in a proposed trip to Peking, China.

Information was received in 1953 which indicated that Worthy had been a student at Askov Hajskole, Denmark. According to this information there were allegedly several Communists on the faculty of this institution.

On June 12, 1944, upon a plea of guilty, Worthy was sentenced in Federal court to one day in prison for violation of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

On August 31, 1947, Worthy was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct during a picketing demonstration against an amusement park in Clifford Park, New Jersey.

2 cc - Legal Attache
London, England
cc-Foreign Service Desk
Note on yellow: Subject not in SI.

~~SECRET~~ AIR COURIER (S) (U)

WMM:ph (11)

RECORDED COPY FILED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NUMEROUS REFERENC[illegible] 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Worthy William Jr.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~

Supervisor [illegible] Room

~~IS UNCLASSIFIED~~ Searcher

R# DATE 10-24-96 Date [illegible] Initial [illegible]

spebjatnf

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
William D. (Ser)	
I 105-20110	
100-402337-'1	
William G (Ser)	
NI 100-62545-135 p59	
NR 66-2542-8148	
William	
I 25-155980	from 12043 I
micro 26-68703	
I 105-20110-8	I
utd 2-55 date of last SA	
opt. ser. 36 in 105-20110	
~~62-12188-179~~	cancelled
NI 88-4177-2.3.10	
NI [redacted]	b3 b7E
NI 61-3176-880	
NI 100-15877-376 end	
P 317	

NUMEROUS REFEREN[illegible] 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Worthy, William Jr

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 7-5 Searcher Initial SIO

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
Worthy, William	
100-20187-188	p3 Mess Bottom
I 105-20110-17	
I 100-410490-9	

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~[illegible] CLASSIFIED~~
~~10-24-96~~ Sp4bja/tnf

SECRET

Tics - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. J.W.Lewis

SECRET

105-37111

BY COURIER SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED BY 56685LD/KG
ON 2-14-86

Date: December 27, 1955

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn (orig. & 1)
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

232,585
Classified by SP/GSK/JC
Declassify on: OADR
4/21/83

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AMERICANS RESIDING IN THE USSR

b3
b7E

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 14, 1955, captioned "United States Citizens Resident in the USSR." Your memorandum advised you have learned that the correspondents, Mr. William Worthy and Miss Marguerite Higgins, who recently departed from the USSR for the United States, are in possession of information concerning a number of Americans now living in the USSR. (U) para 1 declassified per State Letter, Also portions of para 2 declassified per state letter 7-11-83

In view of the information contained in your memorandum, we expect to interview Mr. Worthy and Miss Higgins to determine whether they have any information concerning cooperation by Americans with Soviet Intelligence. The pertinent results of our interviews will be furnished to you. Since your memorandum indicates those correspondents have information concerning a number of Americans residing in the USSR, some of whom desire to return to the United States, it is suggested you may desire to interview Mr. Worthy and Miss Higgins concerning matters within your jurisdiction. If you should interview them, we will appreciate receiving the pertinent results. (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

105-20110-

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 4 1956

YELLOW DUPLICATE
DEC 28 1955
MAILED

JWL:hpf
(8)

cc - 1 - 105-20110 (William Worthy, Jr.)
1 - 100-373237 (Marguerite Higgins)

NOTE: Cover memo from Belmont to Boardman dated 12-22-55 prepared by JWL:hpf re same caption. Letter classified ~~Secret~~ as it contains info classified ~~Secret~~ by State.

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

60 JAN 5 1956

SECRET

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

...s - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. JWLewis

SAC, New York (orig. & 3) December 27, 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

AMERICANS RESIDING IN THE USSR
[redacted]
(Bufile 105-37111)
WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]
(Bufile 105-20110)
(NY file 100-114760)
(WFO file [redacted]

MARGUERITE HIGGINS, aka.
[redacted] (U)
(Bufile 100-373237)
(NY file 100-101080)
[(WFO file 105-6082)] (U)

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

b3
b7E

DECLASSIFIED ON 2-24-86 5668SLD/mlf/KG
SP4bja/tnf 10-24-96 - 362129
Classified by DPL-QSK-JC
Declassify on: DADR 4-21-83
232585

Enclosed for New York and Washington Field Office is a copy of a letter from the [redacted] Washington, D. C., dated 12-14-55 indicating the correspondents, William Worthy and Marguerite Higgins, recently returned to the United States from the USSR where they developed information concerning a number of Americans residing in the USSR.

Interviews with Worthy and Higgins should be conducted by NY and WFO respectively for the purpose of determining whether the cooperation of Worthy and Higgins was sought by Soviet Intelligence and to arrange for them to advise you if they should be so approached in the future. These interviews should also elicit any data Worthy and Higgins may have concerning cooperation with Soviet Intelligence by Americans residing in the USSR. (U)

These interviews are to be conducted promptly in accordance with existing Bureau instructions relating to interviews with subjects of security investigations. Tact and diplomacy must be utilized in conducting these interviews to secure the cooperation of Worthy and Higgins and to avoid any feeling of resentment on their part.

Results of these interviews are to be submitted promptly under appropriate captions in a form suitable for dissemination.

Enclosure

cc - 4 - Washington Field (Enclosure)

JWL:hpf

105-20110
NOT RECORDED
104 DEC 28 1955

YELLOW DUPLICATE
DEC 27 1955
MAILED

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-37111

(14) NOTE: Cover memo from Belmont to Boardman dated 12-22-55 prepared by JWL:hpf re above caption.

L. V. Boardman 12-22-55

A. H. Belmont

Tics - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. J.W.Lewis

b3
b7E

AMERICANS RESIDING IN THE USSR

[redacted]

[redacted] memorandum dated 12-14-55 reflects William Worthy, correspondent for "Afro-American", and Miss Marguerite Higgins, correspondent for the "New York Herald Tribune," recently left the USSR for the US and were said to have information concerning several Americans residing in the USSR, some of whom want to return to the US but are unable to do so for various reasons. [redacted] wants any info we might develop from those sources concerning Americans in the USSR.

Bufiles reflect William Worthy, Jr., resident of NYC, is free-lance writer and reporter for Negro newspapers who has written numerous articles critical of US policies concerning Negroes. Worthy is reliably reported to be socialistic along the lines of the British Labor Party, but strongly anti-Communist. Investigation of Marguerite Higgins in 1954 because of contact with Soviet Embassy reflected she spoke against conscription at mass meeting sponsored by American Student Union and also associated with persons active in Young Communist League while she was student at University of California in 1940. From 1942 to 1946 Higgins was married to Stanley Williams Moore, who was member of American Student Union in 1937 and in 1948 was chairman of Professional Section of Alameda, Calif., County CP and took Fifth Amendment before House Committee on Un-American Activities in 6-54. During 1943-44 Higgins was in contact with Haakon Chevalier, subject of espionage investigation in NYC. During same period Higgins was roommate of CP member in NYC. Higgins has been reporter for "NY Herald Tribune" since 1942 and won Pulitzer Prize for reporting in 1951. She makes her home in Washington, D.C., with Major Gen. William E. Hall, Asst. Chief of Staff, Reserve Forces, USAF, whom she married 4-24-52. No source interviewed identified Higgins as CP member or engaged in subversive activities. Results of investigation of Higgins were furnished to OSI, USAF, upon receipt.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

not Worthy per serial 46.

1. That Worthy and Higgins be interviewed concerning their recent trips to the USSR to ascertain whether their cooperation was sought by Soviet Intelligence agents and to obtain any info they may have developed concerning cooperation with Soviet Intelligence by other Americans residing in the USSR. A memorandum to NY with cc WFO is enclose

JWL:hpf (6)
Enclosures
105-37111

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-24-96 BY [illegible]

105-20110

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 4 1956
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

cc - 1 - 100-373237 (Marguerite Higgins)
1 - 105-20110 (William Worthy, Jr.)

JAN 5 1956 849

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-37111

2. That we advise [redacted] we will furnish them results of above interviews and suggest [redacted] Werthy and Higgins [redacted]

b3
b7E

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

SECRET

DIRECTOR, FBI 11/25/55

SAC, (WFO [redacted]) (S) (U)

b3
b7E

CHANGED
MISS RUTH WORTHY, was; [illegible]
Mrs. James Arthur Miles,
Ruth Miles
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
[redacted]
(OO:WASHINGTON FIELD)

(S) (U)

CLASSIFIED BY Subj Inf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 10-24-96

ReNYletter to Director 10/12/55, captioned, "UNSUB, wa. Mrs. Worsy Rood (PH), Attempted Contact by Mr. FNU ROOD (PH), Moscow, USSR." (S) (U)

(S) (U)

The title in this matter is being changed from UNSUB; wa. Mrs. Worsy Rood (PH) to reflect the current name of RUTH WORTHY. (S) (U)

A check at the local telephone company reflects Washington, D.C., non-published phone number LUdlow 3-1349, is listed to RUTH WORTHY, 3802 Hayes Street, N.E. (S) (U)

Attention is invited to the case entitled, "WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., SECURITY MATTER - C," (Bufile 105-20110), (New York 100-114769), (Boston 100-28533), (WFO [redacted] wherein it is reflected WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. is a Negro correspondent representing "Crisis," a magazine published in New York by the NAACP, and a free-lance writer. [WORTHY visited the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., for a visa to travel to Russia and other iron curtain countries. It was revealed this trip was sponsored by "Crisis" magazine. WORTHY is described as a Socialist and has been critical, in his writing, of the United States Government. WORTHY also visited the Hungarian Legation in Washington, D.C., for a visa application in June, 1954, and advised at that time he was temporarily staying with his sister, Mrs. RUTH WORTHY, 3802 Hayes Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.] (S) (U)

b3
b7E

RTP:rcs
(5)

1 - New York ([redacted]) (S) (U) (INFO)(RM)
1 - Boston (INFO) (RM)

105-20110-

SECRET

NOT RECORDED
156 DEC 9 1955

ORIGINAL FILED IN

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

65 DEC 9 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

172

WFO [redacted] b3 b7E

A check of the D. C. Credit Bureau records in October, 1954, revealed that RUTH WORTHY resided at 3802 Hayes Street, N.E. from August, 1948, and that she had been divorced from JAMES ARTHUR MILES and had resumed her maiden name. She formerly resided at 1719 13th Street, N.W. for a period of two years and 1227 Irving Street, N.E. with her former husband. Her employment was noted as a teacher in the District of Columbia Public School System from June, 1945. It was further ascertained at this time that RUTH WORTHY had been employed as a temporary teacher in the D. C. School System from September 2, 1942, and had been granted a probationary appointment in June, 1945. She was made permanent on June 8, 1946. The original appointment was accepted in the name, Miss RUTH MILES, which name was changed to RUTH WORTHY on June 2, 1945. As of October, 1954, she was assigned as a teacher at the Phelps Vocational High School, 24th and Benning Road, N.E.

On December 31, 1954, WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.'s passport was endorsed to full validity to read, "That when appropriately visaed, was valid for one round trip to USSR." WORTHY's home address was listed as 210 East 19th Street, New York City.

Reference is made to WFO letter to the Director dated April 12, 1955, captioned, "WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., SECURITY MATTER - C," wherein it was disclosed that a confidential source of known reliability, whose identity may not be disclosed, advised on April 12, 1955, that [redacted] b7E New York was advised of this information. (S) (U)

It was noted that the "Washington Post and Times Herald" of Tuesday, November 8, 1955, carried an article on page nine entitled, "'Be Alert,' ZHUKOV Says At 'Quiet' Soviet Parade," dated November 7, 1955, which reflects that

WFO [redacted]

b3
b7E

Soviet Premier BULGANIN ledd a round of toasts at a celebration to mark the 38th anniversary of the October, 1917, Revolution. The article stated KHRUSHCHEV, MALENKOV, and Deputy Premier A. I. MIKOYAN stood on the sidelines. MIKOYAN spotted WILLIAM WORTHY, Negro correspondent for the Afro-American Press in Boston, introduced him to a Russian girl and said, "Let's see you dance."

No further investigation is being conducted by this office. C.

SECRET

Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. JWLewis
Liaison

105-20110 - 45

BY COURIER SERVICE

RECORDED - 64

CLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA/tnf
4-27-99

Date: January 26, 1956

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn (orig. & 1)
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

b3
b7E

Subject: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]

Reference is made to previous correspondence and reports furnished to you [redacted] concerning the captioned subject, a free-lance writer and reporter, born July 7, 1921, at Boston, Massachusetts. The subject now resides in New York City.

Reference is also made to your memorandum captioned "United States Citizens Resident in the USSR," dated December 14, 1955. You indicated therein that Mr. Worthy had recently resided in Moscow, USSR, for several months and is reported to have gathered data while there concerning numerous United States citizens or former United States citizens now residing in the USSR, many of whom desire to return to the United States but are unable to do so for various reasons. You requested that we furnish you any significant information in that regard which we might develop through Worthy.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised as follows concerning Worthy's recent trip to the USSR:

JWL:hpf
(9)

cc - 1 - 105-37111 (Americans Residing in USSR)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

SECRET

BY COURIER SVC.
8 8 JAN 26
COMM - FBI

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b3
b7E

Letter to Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State

Worthy stated that Soviet intelligence had left him alone and he thought this was due to the fact that the Russians did not like the material he had written while there and also because he was not "black enough" to qualify for the Soviet impression of the typical American Negro. Worthy mentioned that he had been in contact with former American Negroes now living in the USSR and that he is preparing an article or a series of articles which will upon appear in the magazine section of the newspaper "New York Times." Worthy also expressed his intention to go to Washington, D. C., to contact Allan Dulles in connection with Worthy's interest in obtaining the release of someone now behind the Iron Curtain.

In view of the foregoing information, we do not plan to interview Worthy concerning the above-mentioned matters.

[redacted] b3 b7E

cc - 1 - [redacted] BY COURIER SERVICE

[redacted] b3 b7E

NOTE: Cover memo from Belmont to Boardman dated 1-~~26~~-29-56 prepared by JWL:hpf re same caption.

This ltr. classified ~~secret~~ because it contains information classified ~~secret~~ by State. The confidential informant mentioned above is [redacted] b7D who furnishes info on a confidential basis to NYO.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-15-2017 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York (100-11476)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
SM - C

SECRET

CLASSIFIED BY SP4bjaltof 10-24-96
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6

Rebulet 8/2/55, referring to NY letter 8/22/55, captioned "SPIA, IS-R," instructing New York to identify SKEDGELL and the purpose of his contact with the subject in Moscow. (S) (U)

The telephone number from which the call was placed is PLaza 1-2345. This number is listed to the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 485 and 488 Madison Ave., NYC. (S) (U)

A pretext telephonic inquiry at this number by SA WILLIAM F. KUSCH, JR. revealed that ROBERT SKEDGELL is the Executive Producer of Radio News for CBS. (S) (U)

The conversation which transpired between WORTHY and SKEDGELL would appear to be wholly innocuous in view of SKEDGELL's position at CBS and in light of the fact that WORTHY has a "stringer" contract with CBS. (S) (U)

No further action is being taken in this matter at NYO

REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

1 - NY [redacted]

b3
b7E

WFK:bhd

RECORDED-32

INDEXED-42

29 SEP 2 1955

EX-121

INT SEC

SECRET

68 SEP 12 1955

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-20110) DATE: 1/12/56

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-114769)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-25-96 BY Spubjatnl

b3
b7E

Rebulet dated 12/27/55, directing that the subject be interviewed to determine if his cooperation was sought by Soviet Intelligence while abroad, and to elicit any data he may possess concerning cooperation with Soviet Intelligence by Americans residing in the USSR.

The following information concerning WORTHY is being furnished inasmuch as it is felt that this data may effect the Bureau's decision regarding the requested interview of the subject:

As the Bureau is aware, [redacted] (protect identity) [redacted] has been furnishing to the NYO information concerning the subject for the past two years. In February 1954, [redacted] advised that WORTHY informed him that he does not consider Communism to be a threat to the national security of the United States and, therefore, the security investigations conducted by the FBI are not warranted to the extent that they are presently being conducted. b7D

[redacted] in June, 1954, advised that the subject told him that he recently had luncheon with one of the editors of the Daily Worker as a result of this editor having read one of his (WORTHY'S) articles. WORTHY maintained that nothing came of this meeting. During the June interview with [redacted] he stated that WORTHY told him that he disliked the Bureau's asking questions such as; "Does the subject under investigation associate with members of the Negro race?" b7D

On December 12, 1955, SA WILLIAM F. KUSCH interviewed [redacted] at which time [redacted] advised that the subject had returned to the United States and had taken up his old residence at 210 East 19th Street, NYC. [redacted] disclosed that the subject had appeared briefly on CBS television the previous week on a news and variety program. The subject, according to [redacted] returned from the USSR disgusted with the Russians and their way of life. b7D

RECORDED-89 105-20110-4

INDEXED-89

2 Bureau (105-20110) RM
1- NY 100-114769

2 JAN 13 1956

JUR:MPC
(3)

[redacted] was recontacted by SA KUSCH on January 5, 1956, and during this interview, [redacted] stated that he had had a lengthy talk with the subject concerning his experiences abroad. [redacted] said that WORTHY told him that the Russians did not like the material he had written while in the USSR and in this regard [redacted] maintained that the material he has read by the subject could not be construed as being pro-Russian. WORTHY told [redacted] that he thought he had been left alone by Soviet Intelligence because of his writings and the fact that he was not "black enough" to qualify for the Soviet impression of the typical American Negro. [redacted] disclosed that the subject is preparing an article or a series of articles which will soon appear in the magazine section of the "New York Times". b7D

At one point in his talk with WORTHY, [redacted] said that the subject told him that he had contacted former American Negroes living in Russia and in this connection mention was made of the FBI. [redacted] said he gathered the impression that WORTHY thinks of the FBI as being in the same category as the Gestapo and Soviet Intelligence, and stated he is apparently more friendly toward CIA. [redacted] said that the subject is interested in "springing" someone from behind the "iron curtain" and to this end plans to go to Washington, D.C. to see ALLAN DULLES. [redacted] stated that he plans to accompany the subject when he goes to Washington inasmuch as he [redacted] is personally acquainted with DULLES. b7D

WORTHY, as the result of his travels abroad, has been interviewed [redacted] who have characterized him as an individual "looking for a problem" and "an individual who tends to analyze all problems in terms of the Negro problem". It is noted that the Bureau, by letter dated November 19, 1953, termed the subject "an opportunist and publicity seeker". b3 b7E

In view of the subject's expressed animosity toward the FBI, it is felt that possible embarrassment might result to the Bureau should an interview of the subject, a free-lance reporter, be attempted. It is pointed out that the desired

information concerning his activities might be obtained through liaison [redacted] in whom the subject apparently confides. Further, in weighing the benefits, if any, that might accrue from such an interview, it appears these benefits are far overshadowed by the danger of embarrassment should WORTHY use parts of the interview as the basis for a self-serving article to prove that his feelings about the FBI are based on facts. b3 b7D b7E

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: 1-23-56

FROM : A. H. Belmont

Tics - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. JWLewis
Mr. Nichols

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]

b3
b7E

This reconsiders advisability of interviewing subject, a Negro free-lance writer, which New York office feels could result in embarrassment to Bureau. [redacted] memo 12-14-55 advised subject recently returned from Russia where he is said to have obtained information concerning several Americans residing there, some of whom desire to return to the U.S. but are unable to do so. State requested it be furnished any info on this we develop from subject. In accordance with my memo to you dated 12-22-55 captioned [redacted] was advised by letter dated 12-27-55 we expected to interview Worthy for info concerning cooperation by Americans with Soviet intelligence and suggested [redacted] might desire to interview him regarding matters in [redacted] jurisdiction. Bulet 12-27-55 requested NY to interview Worthy to determine whether his cooperation or that of other Americans known to him in USSR had been sought by Soviet intelligence. On 1-5-56 NY interviewed [redacted] concerning subject's recent trip to USSR. [redacted] and has been furnishing info to NYO re subject for past 2 years. According to [redacted] subject said Russians did not like material he wrote while in USSR and subject thought Soviet intelligence had left him alone because of that and because he is not "black enough" to qualify for Soviet impression of the typical American Negro. Subject told [redacted] he had contacted former American Negroes living in Russia. Subject mentioned FBI in that connection and gave [redacted] impression that subject considers FBI to be in same category as the Gestapo and Soviet intelligence. Subject has told [redacted] he does not consider Communism threatens our national security and thinks FBI security investigations are too extensive. Subject told [redacted] he expects to contact Allen Dulles in Washington, D.C., in connection with getting some one released from behind the Iron Curtain. Investigation of subject in connection with his travels abroad has indicated subject is anti-Communist, pacifist, deeply religious, and an opportunistic publicity seeker. His writings are frequently very critical of U.S. Govt. policies, particularly regarding racial discrimination.

b3
b7E
b7D

105-37111

JWL:hpf
(6)
105-20110
Enclosures sent 1-25-56

RECORDED - 69
INDEXED - 69

105-20110-46

cc - 1 - 105-37111 (Americans Residing in USSR)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-24-96 BY Sp4bjatnf

309

5-

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That subject not be interviewed. It was originally desired that subject be interviewed to secure his cooperation to determine if he had information of interest to us. In view of the statement of subject's literary agent and in view of subject's inferred animosity toward the Bureau, it is not likely we could get his cooperation and hence, we should not risk the possibility of embarrassment through an attempted interview. Memo to NY is attached.

2. That State [redacted] *be advised of subject's intended contact with Allen Dulles and that we do not contemplate interviewing subject. A memo to State* [redacted] *is attached.* b3 b7E

Tic[illegible]- Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. JWLewis

SAC, New York (100-114769)(orig. & 1) January 25, 1956

Director, FBI (105-20110)

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]

b3
b7E

Reurlet 1-12-56 and Bulet 12-27-55.

Bureau agrees that in view of subject's animosity toward the Bureau and the data developed concerning his recent visit to the USSR, he should not be interviewed concerning the matters mentioned in relets.

JWL:hpf
(6)

NOTE: Cover memo from Belmont to Boardman dated 1-23-56 prepared by JWL:hpf re same caption.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-24-96 BY Spybjatnf

RECORDED-99 105-20110-47

EX.-107

11 JAN 26 1956

COMM-FBI
JAN 25 1956
MAILED 18

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
1:25 5 11 PM '56

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

JAN 27 1956

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED

AIR TEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 2/2/56

FD-36

Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. F
Mr. M n
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b3
b7E

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR
[redacted]

Re WFO Airtel 1/31/56, wherein is set forth information from MARGUERITE HIGGINS, Washington Correspondent for the New York "Herald-Tribune", concerning a former US Citizen in Russia, who desires to return to the US. HIGGINS advised WFO agents that she could not recall the name of this individual but maintained that upon her return from the USSR she had given this person's name [redacted]

b3
b7E

According to re Airtel HIGGINS stated that WORTHY would be able to furnish this person's name.

The Bureau, by letter dated 1/25/56, stated that WORTHY, because of his expressed animosity toward the Bureau, should not be interviewed. In the event the Bureau is desirous of obtaining the name of the individual mentioned by HIGGINS, it is suggested that this information be obtained through liaison with [redacted]

b3
b7E

By Bulet 2-7-56 (ser 49) Cia was requested to furnish info rather J.W.h.

KELLY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-25-96 BY Sp4 bja tnl

b3
b7E

2-Bureau (105-20110) (RM)
1-Bureau (105-37111)
1-Washington Field [redacted]
1-Washington Field
1-New York [redacted]

RECORDED - 10

105-20110-48

FEB 3 1956

JUR:mep (#17)
(100-114769)
(8)

Mr. Belmont

FEB 3 1956

Approved: [signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-37111

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ kler - Mr. Lewis
Liaison

~~SECRET~~ SECRET

105-20110 BY COURIER SERVICE

EX-118 RECORDED - 64

Date: February 7, 1956

To: [redacted] Subj Inf

b3
b7E

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 4-21-83
232585

Reference is made to our memorandum dated January 25, 1956, to the Department of State, with a copy to you, in captioned matter advising of the subject's intended contact with Mr. Allen Dulles and requesting you to furnish us any pertinent data you may develop through the subject concerning Americans residing in the U.S.S.R. (S) (U)

BY COURIER SVC. 07 FEB 8 COMM - FBI

On January 26, 1956, Special Agents of this Bureau were advised by Miss Marguerite Higgins, Washington correspondent, "New York Herald Tribune," that through William Worthy, Miss Higgins had met an American Negro who holds a position in the Russian Government, has resided in Russia for twenty years and now desires to return to the United States. Miss Higgins was unable to recall the name of this individual but said she had furnished his name to an associate [redacted] upon her recent return from Russia. (S) (U)

b3
b7E

cc - 1 - 105-37111 (Americans in U.S.S.R.)

JWL:nlh
(7)

See note page 2.

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MR. BRANIGAN

63 FEB 15 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

Letter to [redacted] b3 b7E

~~SECRET~~

105-411754

You are requested to furnish us any data in your files or which you may develop through Dillion Herlby, Jr., regarding the above-mentioned unidentified Negro. (S) (U)

cc - 1 - Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SERVICE

NOTE: In accordance with memo from Belmont to Boardman 1-23-56, subject is not being interviewed because he bears animosity toward the Bureau and his cooperation is doubtful.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AIRTEL

FBI WASH FIELD

1/31/56

DIRECTOR (105-20110)

WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr. DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 bja/mf ON 10-25-96

[redacted] b3 b7E

OO: N.Y.

ReBulet to New York dtd 12/27/55, captioned AMERICANS RESIDING IN THE USSR, IS-R, WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., IS-R; MARGUERITE HIGGINS, aka, IS-R, requesting interview with WORTHY and HIGGINS.

On 1/26/56, MARGUERITE HIGGINS, Washington Correspondent, New York Herald Tribune, National Press Building, advised SAS EUGENE D. THOMPSON and RICHARD M. WOOLF that she had knowledge of a former U.S. Citizen residing in Russia who desired to return to the U.S., but she could not recall his name. She said this individual was a contact of WILLIAM WORTHY, whom she met through WORTHY. Miss HIGGINS described this individual as a Negro, who had resided in Russia for 20 years and who currently held a position in the Russian Government. She said WORTHY would be able to furnish this person's name.

Miss HIGGINS further advised that upon her return from the USSR, she had given this person's name to and [redacted] b3 b7E

This info is being furnished NY for info and assistance in interview with WORTHY. RUC.

LAUGHLIN

4 Bureau
(1- 105-37111) (AMERICANS RESIDING IN THE USSR)
2- New York (100-114769) (WORTHY)
3- WFO [redacted] b3 b7E
(1- 105-14233) (AMERICANS RESIDING IN THE USSR)
(1- 105-6082) (HIGGINS)
RMW:amo
(9)

RECORDED - 64 105-20110-49

AIRTEL

Mr. Belmont

3 FEB 15 1956

Declassified by OADR

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-16-2017 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 29, 1956

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE)

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The captioned individual, an American citizen, recently returned from a trip to Russia. His travel has been known to the Bureau. In connection with his trip, Worthy was in contact with [redacted] which also has been known to us.

On 2-28-56 [redacted] advised [redacted] (S) (U)

b3
b7E

ACTION:

The above information is being directed to the attention of the Espionage and Subversive Control Sections.

10-25-96
CLASSIFIED BY Sp4 bjatof
DECLASSIFY ON 25X 1
Per OGA ltr dtd 1-24-01
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
OBLAUTO DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X (1)
DATE 2/2/2010

SJP:fjb
(6)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED - 404 - 2010 - 50

2 MAR 7 1956

50 MAR 22 1956

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~COMPID NIAB~~

ticklers Liaison
Lewis

105-20110

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date : March 15, 1956

To : (original and one) DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4bja tnf
Mr. Dennis A. Flynn ON 10-25-96
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From : John Edger Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]

b3
b7E

Reference is made to our memorandum dated January 25, 1956, in the captioned matter and to your memorandum dated December 14, 1955, captioned "United States Citizens Resident in the USSR."

William Worthy, Jr., recently contacted this Bureau and advised he is a free-lance reporter residing at 210 East 19th Street, New York, New York. He said he had returned to the United States in December, 1955, after a stay in the Soviet Union from June, 1955, through November, 1955, for the purpose of writing stories concerning colored persons residing in Russia and also to perform a broadcasting service for the Columbia Broadcasting System. He indicated his purpose in contacting us was to obtain available information concerning Robert Ross and also indicated he is planning to write a story in the near future for a national publication concerning Negroes in the USSR. Worthy advised that Robert Ross is a Negro who left the United States during the late 1920's and is

RECORDED-37 105-20110

cc - 105-37111 (Americans Residing in the USSR)

EX-125

JWL/eh
(7)

16 MAR 16 1956

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC
59 MAR 16
COMM - FBI

71 MAR 21 1956

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-37111-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State

now employed in the USSR writing plays and lecturing on race problems. According to Worthy, Robert Ross has been "completely taken in" by the Communists. Worthy stated that Ross likes living in Russia and intends to remain there.

The files of this Bureau reflect no information identifiable with the above-mentioned Robert Ross. This is furnished for your information.

cc - 1 - [redacted] BY C ORIER SERVICE

b3
b7E

[redacted]

NOTE: [redacted] has requested we furnish it information we might develop through Worthy concerning Americans in Russia.

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-16-2017 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

tickler Lewis

(original and one)
SAC, New York (100-114769) ~~SECRET~~ March 15, 1956

Director, FBI (105-20110)
105-20110-52

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

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]

b3
b7E

RECORDED-30
EX-121

Reurlet 1-12-56 reflecting information was developed throu h subject's literary agent that subject intended [redacted]

b3
b7E

[redacted]

b3
b7E

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

10-25-96
CLASSIFIED BY Sp4 bjatnf
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
Per OGA Mr. and 1-24-01

On 2-21-56, the subject came to the Bureau and advised a Bureau representative that he had gone to the Soviet Union in June, 1955, remained there through November, and returned to the United States in December, 1955. Worthy stated the purpose of his trip was to write stories concerning colored persons residing in the USSR and to perform a broadcasting service for the Columbia Broadcasting System. He said he is planning to write a story soon for a national publication concerning Negroes in the USSR.

MAILED 11
MAR 15 1956
COMM.-FBI

Worthy indicated that his purpose in contacting the Bureau was to determine whether the Bureau could furnish him any information concerning Robert Ross, an American Negro in Russia. According to Worthy, Robert Ross left the United States during the late 1920's and is now employed writing plays and lecturing on race problems in the USSR. Worthy advised that Ross has been "completely taken in" by the Communists. According to Worthy, Ross likes living in Russia and intends to remain there.

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

JWL/eh
(4)

~~SECRET~~

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAR 22 1956

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 3-6-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-25-96 BY Spitbjatnf

b3
b7E

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

For record purposes, on 2-21-56 above-captioned who is a colored free-lance reporter who has written for Afro-American and currently resides at 210 East 19th Street, New York City (telephone SPring 7-6346), came to the Bureau and was personally interviewed by Wick of my office. Worthy said he had gone to the Soviet Union in June of 1955, remained there through November and returned to the United States in December, 1955. The purpose was to write stories concerning colored persons residing in the Soviet Union and also to perform a broadcasting service for Columbia Broadcasting System.

Worthy asked whether we could give him any information on an individual named Robert Ross, colored, who left the United States in the late 1920's and is now employed in the Soviet Union writing plays and lecturing on race problems. He intends to stay in Russia, likes it and has been "completely taken in" by the Communists, stated Worthy.

b3
b7E
b7D

BACKGROUND ON WORTHY:

We investigated William Worthy under a Security Matter - C classification during 1952 and 1955 rather extensively (105-20110) which case was closed by New York Office in August, 1955. In brief it was determined Worthy's attitude was anti-Communistic but somewhat Socialistic. [redacted] advised 12-14-55 that Worthy returned from Russia with information concerning several American Negroes residing there, some of whom desired to return to the United States but were unable to do so. It was contemplated by the Bureau we would interview Worthy, an effort was made to do so, but on 1-5-56 [redacted] said Worthy regarded the FBI as the same as the Gestapo and Soviet Intelligence, does not consider Communism as a threat to the national security and believed FBI security investigations are too extensive. Under the circumstances it was agreed we would not interview Worthy and he hasn't been interviewed concerning the identity of individuals behind the iron curtain and we are relying upon the [redacted] to furnish us any information in their possession on Worthy pertinent to our investigative responsibility. (105-20110, 49 and 46)

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont

REW:nl
(4)

RECORDED-38
INDEXED-38
EX-128

105-20110-52

16 MAR 20 1956

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson 3-6-56

ACTION TAKEN:

Wick informed Worthy we could not be of assistance to him. He stated that if we believed he could be of help to us or if we developed any information on Ross all we need do is contact him by telephone. He said he is planning to write a story on Negroes in the Soviet Union for a national publication shortly.

No identifiable data was located in Bureau files concerning Robert Ross.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: December 27, 1956

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr.
[redacted]
Bufile 105-20110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-25-96 BY Sp4bja tmb

b3
b7E

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

An article in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" 12/25/56 stated subject, a Negro correspondent for the "Baltimore Afro-American," had recently entered Red China from Hongkong in violation of passport restrictions (date not stated) for a month's tour of the Chinese mainland. A [redacted] spokesman was quoted as saying that the [redacted] deplored Worthy's action because it was against the expressed policy of the United States Government. Worthy's editor in Baltimore was alleged to have said Worthy's major mission in Red China was to interview Americans held prisoner there or those who elected to stay in Red China after being captured during Korean War.

b3
b7E

Subject's Bufile reflects Worthy born 7-7-21, Boston, Massachusetts. Has written numerous articles critical of United States policies concerning Negroes. Sentenced 6-12-44 to one day in jail for violation of Selective Service Act. Subject investigated by FBI under Security Matter - C character 1953-55. Reportedly anti-communist, somewhat socialistic, pacifist, deeply religious and opportunistic publicity seeker. Worthy traveled in Russia for 6 months in 1955. Upon return Bureau considered interviewing him but in view of his inferred animosity toward FBI decided not to risk possibility of embarrassment.

All pertinent information in Bufiles concerning Worthy has previously been made available to the State Department [redacted]

b3
b7E

ACTION:

The above is for your information.

RECORDED - 23

IDH:FLJ:mjt
(8)

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. J. W. Lewis
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Haack

EX-125

105-20110-55

2 DEC 28 1956

67 JAN 8 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12-26-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Assistant Secretary of State Carl McCardle called me. He was very much concerned over the action of William Worthy, Jr., who went into Red China against the orders of the State Department. McCardle thinks there is some communist influence back of this and wondered if I could give him a quick fill-in.

After making a quick check, I told him that copies of our reports had gone to State Department, that we had known of him over a long period of time, that he had been the subject of a draft evasion investigation and had been arrested for failure to report for work of national importance basing it upon his personal religious convictions. I further told McCardle that he attended a Bandung Conference in April of 1955, he also had a passport to the USSR, he had been in the USSR and reportedly had interviewed Khrushchev, that the information was that he was a Socialist at times, he had been anticommunist, there were reports that in 1953 he was contemplating a trip to Red China and allegedly claimed that Allen Winnington, the British correspondent of the London Daily Worker, would aid him, in 1953 he allegedly was a student at some school in Denmark where several communists were on the faculty and on August 31, 1947, he was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct for picketing an amusement park at Clifton, New Jersey.

McCardle was concerned about what to do about Worthy because if they let him get by with this the other 20 correspondents who wanted to go to Red China might then jump the traces and that he was doing a tremendous amount of harm to our Government. I told Carl that he would know best how to handle this situation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-25-96 BY SP4 bjatvf

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:nl
(4)

RECORDED-79 105-20110-56 SEC.

EX-110

10 JAN 2 1957

67 JAN 8 1957

~~SECRET~~

- Mr. deBettencourt
Mr. Forsyth
Mr. Cox
Liaison

GIR

105-20110

BY COURIER SERVICE

(Orig. & 1)

Date: January 7, 1957

DECLASSIFIED BY Spurbjatof
ON 10-25-96

To: Mr. E. E. Minskoff
Chief of Enforcement
Foreign Assets Control
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.;
EDMUND WILLIAM STEVENS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is one Photostat each of five reports concerning Edmund William Stevens. There is also enclosed one Photostat each of six reports and one copy of a seventh report concerning William Worthy, Jr.

Recent newspaper accounts have indicated that Worthy and Stevens are American newspapermen who are in Communist China.

Enclosures - 12
JMdeB:ssp
(8)

RECORDED - 88
EX-108

105-20110-57

6 JAN 8 1957

cc - 61-8297 (Stevens)

NOTE: Recent news accounts have stated that Worthy, Stevens and Phillip Hollington ~~(possibly~~ (believed to be Harrington) are three American newsmen who recently went to Communist China. According to these accounts, State Department has stated it will revoke their passports since State regulations preclude any American entering Communist China on American passport. Worthy, affiliated with "Afro-American" newspaper was investigated by us 1953-1955 on basis of allegations he was procommunist. Investigation developed he was socialist and anticommunist. Investigation [illegible] concerning Stevens reflected he was reported as member of CP in 1930's and a newsman in Russia in 1945 who was procommunist. Our files

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~

BY COURIER SVC.
71 JAN 8
COMM - FBI

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

66 JAN 11 1957

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. E. E. Minskoff

NOTE (Cont'd):

reflect one reference concerning Phillip Harrington whbch may be identical with newsman in China. Field offices have been instructed to obtain additional information concerning Harrington to permit more complete check of our files concerning Harrington. Results of this more complete check of our files will be handled separately. On 1-3-57 Mr. Minskoff, Foreign Assets Control, requested Liaison Agent Daunt to have copies of any reports we may have on these newsmen furnished to him. Reports furnished to Minskoff as enclosures herewith are serials [redacted] b3 b7E

Copies of all these reports have been disseminated to State [redacted] ~~Secret~~ due to classification of enclosures.

Tic: Mr. Nich
Mr. Stewa
Liaison

SECRET

105-20110

BY COURIER SERVICE

RECORDED - 21

105-20110-58

Date: January 15, 1957 (Orig & 1)

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

EX-108

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4 bjatnf
ON 10-24-96

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WILLIAM WORTHY
[redacted]

b3
b7E

A highly confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on January 7, 1957, that the subject had stated that he arrived in Hong Kong on the afternoon of December 24, 1956, and had reached Peking on Tuesday afternoon December 25, 1956. Our source advised the subject met International News Service correspondent Jimmy Yapp in Hong Kong and told him why he, Worthy, was in Hong Kong. Worthy further advised our source that Tony Lewis of "The New York Times" had cabled him a congratulatory message to Peking on his defiance of the State Department. Worthy advised that he had a friend whose name was Jack Shepherd and that Jack Shepherd maintained a bank account with the Netherlands Trading Society, Hong Kong, B. C. C., and he felt that if the First National City Bank was advised that Shepherd had a checking account in that Dutch bank it would make it easier for the First National City Bank to transfer money to Shepherd. Worthy further advised our source that he would probably remain in China until Sunday January 27, 1957, when he planned to travel to Moscow by X (Y)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF [illegible] DATE HP/[illegible] 3-13-29

BY COURIER SVC
83 JAN 16
COMM - FBI

WDS:mh:cfe
(9)

cc - 1 - AAG Tompkins (By O-6 same date)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

64 JAN 22 1957

SECRET

(SEE NOTE PAGE THREE)

Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

jet aircraft. Worthy commented to our source that he could be contacted in care of the Information Department, Foreign Ministry, Peking, China.

A review of the files of this Bureau fails to reflect any information which would be positively identifiable with Jack Shepherd. A review of our files does reflect that one Jack Shepherd, deceased prior to May 1950, was a paid employee of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR). This Jack Shepherd was a lecturer in history at the University of Sydney in Sydney, Australia, 1935-1938 and was a member of the staff of the British Ministry of Information, New Delhi, India, in 1942. This Shepherd has written numerous articles pertaining to China, Australia, Japan, and Asia which were published by the IPR in 1938, 39, and 40. (100-64700-343 p 47, 379 p 3)

In view of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the above information which is furnished to you for information not be further disseminated without permission from this Bureau.

cc - 1 - [redacted] BY COURIER SERVICE

b3
b7E

cc - 1 - Mr. E. E. Minskoff
Chief of Enforcement
Foreign Assets Control
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C. BY COURIER SERVICE

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/8/57

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

AM - REG

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY "Bill" Worthy [redacted] b3 b7E

THIS COMMUNICATION CONTAINS INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM A HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE. IF ANY OF THIS INFORMATION IS TO BE UTILIZED IN A REPORT OR OTHERWISE DISSEMINATED, IT SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED SECRET AND CAREFULLY PARAPHRASED SO AS TO AFFORD FULL PROTECTION TO THE SOURCE INVOLVED.

On 1/7/57, [redacted] made available a letter in English addressed to Mr. PETER WHITE, Room 805, 8 West 40th St., New York 18, N.Y., c/o HAROLD ORAM. This letter carried the return address WILLIAM WORTHY, Room 358, Sin Chao Hotel, Peking, China. The letter was dated 12/28/56. b7E

According to an Associated Press news release from Hong Kong on 12/25/56, WILLIAM WORTHY, a Negro representing the Baltimore Weekly Afro-American, was believed to be the first American newspaperman to defy the State Department travel ban against traveling in Red China. WORTHY left Hong Kong by train destined for Canton, China, on or about 12/24/56.

Photostat copies of instant letter, which is self-explanatory, are being submitted herewith for the information of the Bureau, Baltimore and New York.

1 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (AM)(REG)(ENCL.1)
2 - Baltimore (AM)(REG)(ENCL.1)
2 - New York (AM)(REG)(ENCL.1)
3 - San Francisco
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

FOSTER

SE 46 105-[redacted]-58

RECORDED - 22

7 JAN 16 1957

SGM/ldb
(10)

INDEXED - 22

EX-108

b3 b7D b7E

Mr. Belmont

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp1bjatsf ON 10-25-96

4-2[illegible] Rev. 8-13-56)

Federal Bureau of [illegible]gation
Records Branch

1-10, 1956

- [ ] Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention
- [ ] Return to Stewart 1521
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

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

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Harold Oram
Birthdate & Place
Address

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 RYS

Localities Pitbiah
Searcher

R# _____ Date 1-10 Initials das

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
MF	100-401839	called files RP at 4:20
	40-33625	
	100-401839-4	sum 2-16-54
	100-353992-10	
	100-353992-9 p.21	
	121-16019-32	
	100-351150-33	
	100-344452-83 p.42, 46, 47, 79 p.45	
	40-5109-4	
	61-7559-6337	
	100-17826-347, 377	
b3 b7E	100-342020-5	
	100-164069-3X1	
	123-3127-19 p.16	
	100-23805-8	
	121-2673-196 p.36	
	100-35281-17	

NUMEROUS REFERENCES 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 1-10 Searcher Initial DLS

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
100-132221-4	
100-199153-66 p. 40; 161 p. 27	
[redacted]	
121-16019-26	
100-338078-42	
100-344452-170 p. 19, 20;	
100-342020-19	
[redacted]	
Haraed L.	
b3 b7E 100-401839	
[redacted]	
100-350587-20	
61-7559-2921	
100-370161-54	
[redacted]	
124-7277 8	
100-344378-80	
[redacted]	
100-203581-1478	
[redacted]	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-25-96 BY SP

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Kareem Abdul

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 1-10 Searcher Initial das

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
121-16019-32,26	
100-378789-45	
[redacted]	
100-1852-11.10	
[redacted]	
Kareem L. Inc.	b3 b7E
100-338078-42	
[redacted]	
100-23805-8	
H.	
100-54570-3,2	
46-42631-1	
46-9570-1	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY SP4 bjatmf

4-22 (Rev. 8-13-56)

Federal Bureau of [redacted]igation
Records Branch

1-10, 1956

- [ ] Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention
- [ ] Return to Stewart 1521
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

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

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of NY
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Peter White
Birthdate & Place
Address 8 West 40th St. NYC

Localities

R# _____ Date 1-10 Searcher Initials dar

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	25-234517	
MF	100-401839-7	
	140-3998-4	
	100-355697-18	
	61-1292-946 p.27	
	[redacted]	
b3		
b7E	94-8-51-368	
	[redacted]	
	Peter A.	
	[redacted]	
	Peter Edward	
	25-344533	
	Peter H.	
	[redacted]	
	Peter John	
	[redacted]	
	Peter 2.	
	[redacted]	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-25-96 BY SP4 [illegible]

NUMEROUS REFERENCE 4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
Poker 2.	
94-43468-10	
P.	
14-657	
100-16-7-16 p. 82	
100-307757-9	
100-215189-10	
Approx 25 refs on Pete.	
not listed	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-25-96 BY Sp4bjatcf

4-22 (Rev. 8-13-56)

Federal Bureau of I[illegible]ation
Records Branch

1-11-57, ~~1956~~

- [ ] Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [x] Attention Price
- [x] Return to Stewart 1521

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

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

Type of Search Requested:

- [x] Restricted to Locality of Hong Kong + Japan
- [x] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Jack Shepherd
Birthdate & Place
Address
Localities

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-25-96 BY Sp4bjatnf

R# _____ Date 1-11 Searcher Initials [illegible]

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

P.I. 100-64700-379 p 16;
P.I. 1215 p 4987, 5209, 5236, 5268;
615 p 238, 318, 624, 1516;
343 p 47, 55, 73;
271 p 106, 200, 239, 380, 421, 422, 465, 467, 1041, 1527, 1529, 1553, 1719, 1744, 1788, 2057, 2160, 2912, 3383, 3424;
1214 p 4861;
1201 p 238.

reflects Shepherd dead prior to 50

all P.I.

S1 P.I. [redacted] b3 b7E

all P.I. are not derogatory
Jack Shepherd is a Prof. in Sidney, Australia and has written several articles published by Institute of Pacific Relations 1938-40.
P.I. possibly identical.

ENCLOSURES 1
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, SF
FILE No. [redacted]

b3
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE ENVELOPE
[redacted] IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY Spy bjatal

ENCLOSURE

105-20110-58

VIA AIR MAIL
CORREO AEREO

To:

Mr. Peter White
room 805
8 West 40th St.
New York 18, N.Y.
U. S. A.

c/o Harold Oram

PAR AVION

105-20110-58

From:

William Worthy
room 358
Sin Chao Hotel
Peking

VIA AIR MAIL

Room 358
Sin Chao Hotel
Peking, China

Friday morn, Dec. 28th

Dear Peter,

As you no doubt know from the papers, I crossed into China from Hong Kong Monday afternoon and reached Peking Tuesday afternoon after an overnight stop in Canton. In Hong Kong I accidentally bumped into the INS correspondent, Jimmy Yapp, whom I knew there 3 years ago. He of course wanted to know what I was doing in Hong Kong; I had no choice but to tell him even though I preferred to break the story myself from inside China through a press cable to CBS and the Afro-American. So I presume he filed a story as soon as I crossed the frontier. Anyway, several hours after reaching Peking I got a cable from Nieman Fellow Tony Lewis of the New York Times congratulating me for defying the State Dept. He must have gotten the story from INS because I had told only one of the Nieman Fellows -- Reddy of the Times of India -- that I was making this trip. I slipped quietly away from Harvard without a word.

Am in a great hurry, but wanted to ask if you would cable to Jack Shepherd all sums over $25 until further notice. His bank is the Netherlands Trading Society, Hong Kong -- which might make it easier and cheaper for First Nat'l City to transfer money since all banks have coded systems on cables in order to save wordage. Jack has a checking account in that Dutch bank. I saw him and arranged everything.

Feel free to write any time. I'll probably be in China until Sunday, Jan. 27th when I'll take the jet to Moscow (11-hour flight, I believe, compared to the old 30 hours). On anything really important, such as an urgent cable or important letter, it might just be wiser to address me c/o the Information Dept., Foreign Ministry, Peking. Thus if I have left Peking for other cities, the message would be sure to catch up with me. Here at the hotel not all the staff reads or speaks English, and someone might tell (wrongly) the Postoffice or cable office that I'd left the country.

As Dan Schorr told me just before I left New York (he got his information from correspondents in Moscow who've been here) the Chinese government people I deal with are real gentlemen. They're as different from those cold Russian bureaucrats in the Soviet Press Dept. as night is from day.

Sincerely,

P

105-2010-58

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/17/57

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

AM-REG

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY

b3
b7E

THIS COMMUNICATION CONTAINS INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM A HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE. IF ANY OF THIS INFORMATION IS TO BE UTILIZED IN A REPORT OR OTHERWISE DISSEMINATED, IT SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED SECRET AND CAREFULLY PARAPHRASED SO AS TO AFFORD FULL PROTECTION TO THE SOURCE INVOLVED.

On 1/15/57, made available two letters in English, the first being addressed to Miss MYRTLE WORTHY, 87 Holland Street, Boston 21, Mass. This letter carried the return address WILLIAM WORTHY, Room 358, Sin Chao Hotel, Peking. The second letter was addressed to Mr. TONY LEWIS, 1572 Massachusetts Ave., Apt. 32, Cambridge, Mass. b7E

Both of these letters are believed to have been written by WILLIAM WORTHY, a Negro representing the Baltimore Weekly Afro-American who was reported to be the first American newspaperman to defy the State Department travel ban against traveling in Red China. WORTHY left Hong Kong by train, destined for Canton, China on or about 12/24/56.

Photostat copies of instant letters, which are self-explanatory, are being submitted for the information of the Bureau and Boston.

ENCLOSURE

FOSTER

RECORDED - 84

105-20110

105-20110-59

EX-117

8 JAN 18 1957

(3) - Bureau (AM-REG)(ENCLS.2)
2 - Boston (AM-REG)(ENCLS.2)
3 - San Francisco
1 -
1 -
1 -

b3
b7D
b7E

SGM/ldb
(8)

Mr. Belmont

RSP/SEC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

51 JAN 25 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-25-96 BY SP4 bja/tm

~~SECRET~~

Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

NOTE:

William Worthy is a Negro Correspondent of the "Baltimore Weekly Afro-American" newspaper and is believed to be the first American newspaperman to defy the State Department travel band against traveling in Red China. Worthy left Hong Kong by train destined for Canton, China, on or about 12/24/56, according to an Associated Press news release from Hong Kong on 12/25/56. Subject's Bufile reflects Worthy born 7-7-21, Boston, Massachusetts. Has written numerous articles critical of United States policies concerning Negroes. Sentenced 6-12-44 to one day in jail for violation of Selective Service Act. Subject investigated by FBI under Security Matter - C character 1953-55. Reportedly anti-communist, somewhat socialistic, pacifist, deeply religious and opportunistic publicity seeker. Worthy traveled in Russia for 6 months in 1955. Upon return Bureau considered interviewing him but in view of his inferred animosity toward FBI decided not to risk possibility of embarrassment. The recipient of the letter in which Worthy furnished the above information was Peter White, Room 805, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York, c/o Harold Oram. A review of Bufiles reflects that Harold Oram is the Public Missions Counsel for the Embassy of Viet-Nam and that Peter White is employed by Oram. Oram's firm has registered with the Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, 100-401839-7 & 8. Classified "~~Secret~~" due to the sensitive nature of the informant. ~~(S)~~ (U)

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURES 1
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, SF
FILE No. [redacted]

b3
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE ENVELOPE
[redacted] IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY SP4bjatmf

ENCLOSURE

105-20110-59

From: William Worthy
room 358
Sin Chao Hotel
Peking

PAR AVION

NORTHWEST *Orient* **AIRLINES**

In flight

Short Route to the Orient

空航
PAR AVION

AIR MAIL

Miss Myrtle Worthy
87 Howland Street
Boston 21, Massachusetts
U.S.A.

AIR MAIL

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PAR AVION

AIR MAIL

Form No. PF-14 Rev. 9-54

NORTHWEST Orient AIRLINES

Short Route to the Orient

NORTHWEST Orient AIRLINES In Flight

best mail & cable address:

c/o Information Department
Foreign Ministry
Peking, China

Jan. 5th, 1957 – Saturday

Dear Myrtle,

Just for the record I wish you'd note how many days this takes to reach you. I'm mailing it tonight (Saturday) here in my hotel (Sin Chao Hotel Peking).

As I explained to you before I left Boston, my best mail & cable address is above inasmuch as I expect to travel outside the capital. Not many on the hotel staff can read English, and mail to the hotel might therefore get sidetracked.

Hope you heard my first CBS broadcast last Saturday -- another "first" (first since 1949 or 1950 by an American). I hope to do more as soon as some technical problems on the Shanghai-Oakland radio circuit can be ironed out.

Please don't forget:

1. The Boston Symphony Concert at Sanders Theatre, Harvard, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22. Use both of our season tickets.
2. To keep the utility bills paid up.
3. To see that the December 17th mortgage payment is paid (it depends on you + Bobby).

Am keeping busy and won't try to write. I'll be back for second semester at Harvard. Love, Wm.

105-20110-59

From: William Worthy
room 358
Sin Chao Hotel
Peking, China

SPEEDED TO YOU
VIA AIR MAIL
REPLY BY AIR MAIL

VIA AIR MAIL

Short Route to the Orie

To:

Mr. Tony Lewis
1672 Massachusetts Avenue
apartment 32
Cambridge, Massachusetts
U. S. A.

AIR MAIL

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Form No. PF-14 Rev. 9-54

NORTHWEST Orient AIRLINES

NORTHWEST Orient AIRLINES /In flight

Wednesday, Jan. 2nd - Peking

(room 358, Sin Chao Hotel)

Dear Tony,

Your kind and thoughtful cable reached me last Tuesday (Christmas night) on my first evening in Peking. I presume that you'd seen the INS dispatch earlier on Monday -- which incidentally was a beautiful example of the best-laid plans ...etc. It had been planned that the story would break in a news broadcast from New York after I'd cabled my arrival from inside China. But during my three hours in Hong Kong, while with the local CBS man on the ferry from the Hong Kong side to the Kowloon side of the colony, who should I bump into but the INS correspondent whom I knew in Hong Kong 3 years ago. He of course wanted to know what I was doing; I had no alternative but to tell him, and he saw me off on the train to the border and then immediately filed a story!

Anyway, it has been such a busy week that this is my first opportunity to acknowledge and thank you for the message. I came prepared for any consequences; I more or less expected Dulles to back down once his bluff was called; I also figured that State would be hard put to bother a Negro, so another unexpected development was the arrival of the two guys from Look; but in the end I think Dulles and company are going to be made to look like monkeys. Two days ago I messaged the Civil Liberties Union through the radionewsdesk not to knock themselves out at the moment trying to get my passport back since the policy of reboking passports is likely to keep NBC and everyone else out of here, and 'tis nice not to have to be scrambling around Peking with competition in mind. I'd worked everything out carefully with the new attorney for the ACLU, Rowland Watts, who is a close personal friend.

Am booked to fly the jetplane to Moscow, then home. Will be seeing you. Regaards to all, Bill

Start Route to the Orient

~~SECRET~~

Liaison

RECORDED - 23

EX-117 105-2018-61

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: January 23, 1957

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey (Orig & 1)
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4bja/tmf
ON 10-26-96

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WILLIAM WORTHY
[redacted]

b3
b7E

Reference is made to my memorandum dated January 15, 1957, classified "~~Secret~~." (U)

A highly confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that after Worthy's departure from Peking, China, for Moscow, Worthy will have a forty-eight-hour transit visa in Moscow. According to this source, Worthy expects to stay in Moscow during this period of time as a guest of Dan Schorr, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, in Room 490, Metropole Hotel, Moscow. It was reported by this source that Worthy will apparently then make a trip to Hungary where he will stop in Budapest en route to the United States. This source was also able to learn that Worthy desires to conceal the time and means of his return to the United States in order to retain possession of his passport. From information furnished by this source, it appears that Worthy desires to return to Harvard University in order to attend the beginning of the second semester of school which starts on February 4, 1957. (S) (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF March DATE 3-13-78

JMD:sao
(8)

BY COURIER SVC.
9 2 JAN 23
COMM - FBI

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

58 JAN 31 1957

Classified by 2901
Exempt from GDS, category 2 & 3
Date of declassification Indefinite
3/13/78

SECRET

Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

Our files do not reflect that this Bureau has conducted an investigation of Daniel L. Schorr, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent.

The above is furnished to you for information, and in view of the sensitive nature of our source, it is not to be further disseminated without permission from this Bureau. No use of this information should be made which would compromise our source.

cc - 1 - [redacted] (BY COURIER SERVICE)

b3
b7E

cc - 1 - Mr. E. E. Hinskoff (BY COURIER SERVICE)
Chief of Enforcement
Foreign Assets Control
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" due to the sensitive nature of the informant. Worthy is a negro correspondent of "Afro-American" newspaper, and is first American newsman to defy State Department travel ban to Red China. We have previously advised recipients of this letter of Worthy's arrival in Hong Kong on 12-24-56, and in Peking on 12-25-56. News articles indicated State was consulting with Treasury Department to freeze Worthy's funds in U. S. under Trading with the Enemy Act. This latter Act under jurisdiction of Foreign Assets Control.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 1/17/57

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

AM - REG

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY [redacted]

Bill Worthy

THIS COMMUNICATION CONTAINS INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM A HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE. IF ANY OF THIS INFORMATION IS TO BE UTILIZED IN A REPORT OR OTHERWISE DISSEMINATED, IT SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED SECRET AND CAREFULLY PARAPHRASED SO AS TO AFFORD FULL PROTECTION TO THE SOURCE INVOLVED.

On 1/15/57, [redacted] made available two letters in English, the first being addressed to Mr. PETER WHITE, Room 805, 8 West 40th St., New York, N.Y., c/o HAROLD ORAM. This letter carried the return address Room 358, Sin Chao Hotel, Peking, China. The second letter was addressed to Mr. KENNETH BRODNEY, 234 East 17th St., New York 3, N.Y., USA. This letter carried the return address BILL WORTHY, c/o Information Department, Foreign Ministry, Peking, China. b7E

Both of these letters are believed to have been written by WILLIAM WORTHY, a Negro representing the Baltimore Weekly Afro-American, who was reported to be the first American newspaperman to defy the State Department travel ban against traveling in Red China. WORTHY is reported to have left Hong Kong by train, destined for Canton, China, on or about 12/24/56.

It will be noted from the contents of these letters that WORTHY expects to leave Peking for Moscow by way of jet plane on 1/27/57, where he will have a 48-hour transit visa. WORTHY expects to stay in

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (AM-REG)(ENCLS.2)
2 - New York (AM-REG)(ENCLS.2)
3 - San Francisco
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

105-20110-6

b3 b7D b7E

RECORDED - 23 8 JAN 18 1957
INDEXED - 23

Mr. Belmont

SGM/ldb
(8)

Classified by 2909
Exempt from GDS Category 2-3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 [illegible] ON 10-25-98

APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF [illegible] DATE [illegible]

Room 490, Metropole Hotel, where he will be a guest of a DAN SCHORR. WORTHY apparently will then make a trip to Hungary where he will stop in Budapest en route to the United States. (U)

It will be noted that WORTHY wishes to conceal the exact time and means of his return to the United States in order to retain "physical possession of my revoked passport." (U)

Photostat copies of instant letters, which are self-explanatory, are being submitted herewith for the information of the Bureau and New York. (U)

FOSTER

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

_____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC'D-TELETYPE UNIT
F B I
JAN 10 4 55 PM '57

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE ENVELOPE
IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY Sp4bjatal

ENCLOSURES 1
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, SF
FILE No. [redacted]

b3
b7E

ENCLOSURE

105-2010-61

Bill Worthy
c/o Information Department
Foreign Ministry
Peking, China

PAR AVION

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Kenneth Brodney
243 East 17th Street
New York 3, New York
U.S.A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-28-99 BY SP4bjs/lnf

Wed., Jan. 2, 1957

room 358
Sin Chao Hotel
Peking, China

Dear Peter,

Many thanks for your cablegram which came yesterday re Jimmy Wechsler. I immediately acknowledged it to Wechsler, cabling him collect thru CBS London since there is no collect privilege to the USA from here.

I presume that the two last words of your cable -- namely, "PRYOR OK" -- means that the certfied check I gave to the superintendent for my January, Feb. and March rent cleared thru the ~~bank~~ bank. In cabling Pete Fischer of CBS Radio Press Information and asking him to contact you on this I was not at all sure that even a certified check would be safe if my bank account should be frozen. I hope you made absolutely sure on this point because this trip would have come at an awful price if I should lose that inexpensive apartment through inadvertent non-payment of rent. Mrs. Pryor's telephone number in apartment 1 at 210 East 19th St. is GRamercy 3-2387. If there is the slightest doubt about the rent, I'd appreciate very much your giving her $28.75 for the January rent.

As of now, I'm booked to fly the jetplane ~~to~~ Moscow on Sunday, Jan. 27 where I'll stay two days. Dan Schorr invited me to share his hotel suite at the Metropole. I've also applied for a 48-hour transit visa thru Hungary so as to stop in Budapest en route home. It appears that I'll get it. Second semester at Harvard begins Monday, Feb. 4, and I expect to be in Cambridge by then.

Until at least January ~~15~~ 16 please send me news clippings of anything bearing on my passport case, etc. It might be safest to address the envelopes to me c/o the Information Dept., Foreign Ministry, Peking -- just in case I am away from Peking.

Say from January 17 to 22 please address me as follows:

William Worthy
c/o Daniel Schorr
CBS News correspondent
room 490 -- Metropole Hotel
Moscow, USSR

I told the Civil Liberties Union two days ago, in a cable via the radionewsdesk, not to knock themselves out trying to get my passport back right now, since the policy of revoking passports will likely keep NBC and all other competititon away from here.

Again thanks for all your help.

Regards,

Bill

Peter,

Do try to get Wechsler to cable the money to Shepherd in Hong Kong since I'll need it for the expensive jet flight to Moscow.

copy of collect cable sent Jan. 1

presscolumbia london

appreciate relay newyorkpost their expense stop for james wechsler retel collect privilege available to England but not America stop suggest you clear with CCCBBBSSS my filing desired five stories to you via columbia london collect stop

possible alternative collect to Sy Freidin Vienna but might take several days to arrange with PTT Peking (Minister of Posts & Telecommunications, or Post, Telephone & Telegraph) and with Information Department Foreign Ministry stop believe legally safe for you to cable payment to aye British friend Jack Shepherd care his Hongkong bank the Netherlands Trading Society for forwarding to me in pounds sterling stop advise room 358 Sin Chao Hotel Peking worthy

105-20110-61

c/o Info Dept.
Foreign Ministry, Peking
Sat., Jan. 5th

Dear Ken,

Presumably (from the brief cabled acknowledgement I got) Pete Fischer of CBS Radio Press Info contacted you and passed along what I'd told him in my cable: namely, that the Info Dept. here said that the best thing for you to do is to apply and then they could consider a visa. Since I gather there is no formal procedure for applications, either a cable or letter would do. Once I know you've applied I can drop some reminders.

Of course the revocation of our 3 passports leads me to think that no one who may be needing his passport for foreign travel will be inclined to risk a revocation. In any event, let me know. I'm booked to leave here Jan. 27th on the jet to Moscow, where I'll have a 48-hour transit visa and will be staying in Dan Schorr's suite (room 490) in the Metropole. I've also applied for a several-day transit visa into Hungary, and it appears that I'll get it. I'm due back at Harvard by Feb. 4th and plan to try hard to make it on time. Just how I come into the USA I'm not sure at the moment. In any event I don't plan to advertise my movements while homeward bound in the hope of being able to retain physical possession of my revoked passport.

I could give you my hotel address here (which CBS has), but it's best to write to me as above since I hope to get out of the capital and travel. The Information Dept. will know my whereabouts, and the hotel staff mostly doesn't read English.

Presume you know I made one broadcast from here to San Francisco last Saturday. I hope others are coming up as soon as some technical problems on the Shanghai-Oakland circuit are ironed out.

Also thru Pete Fischer I asked the Civil Liberties Union not to knock itself out for the moment getting my passport back since the effect of the revocation is to keep out NBC et al. (which I'm sure are furious. NBC cabled Ed Stevens here two days ago and asked him to broadcast for them, but LOOK vetoed it today.)

In a terrible rush. There has been a tremdound quantity of adminsitartive work on collect facilities (via Hong Kong and London ; none direct to USA), on circuits, etc. A lot of the headaches stem from slow replies from New York and apparently a great reluctance on the part of RCA to resume voicecircuit contact. RCA is the circuit monitor at Frisco.

Many thanks for all your tips and suggestions before I left. John has been most helpful.

regards,

Bill

Hope you've saved clippings for me. I'm largely isolated here and know only about the Newspaper Guild & Civil Liberties Union coming to our defense. None of us has had one word about press comment or press treatment.

Secret

105-20110-61

From:

room 358
Sin Chao Hotel
Peking, China

VIA AIR MAIL

To:

Mr. Peter White
room 805
8 West 40th St.
New York 18, N.Y.

c/o Harold Oram

105-20110-61

Letter to SAC, New York

Worthy was advised that the Bureau could be of no assistance to him in this matter.

Bufiles reflect no data identifiable with the above-mentioned Robert Ross. This is furnished for your information.

NOTE: Investigation of subject as SM-C case in 1952 and 1955 reflected subject to be anti-Communist but somewhat socialistic. Consideration was given to interviewing subject to obtain his cooperation in furnishing information concerning his most recent trip to Russia until it was learned [redacted] subject regards FBI same as Gestapo and Soviet intelligence. b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY Sp4 bjatml

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

F B I

Date: 1/26/57

Transmit the following message via AIR-TEL Secret

AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [redacted]

b3
b7E

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

WILLIAM WORTHY
[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY Spybjatnf
ON 10-25-96

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM A HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE. IF ANY OF THIS INFORMATION IS TO BE UTILIZED IN A REPORT OR OTHERWISE DISSEMINATED, IT SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED SECRET AND CAREFULLY PARAPHRASED SO AS TO AFFORD FULL PROTECTION TO THE SOURCE INVOLVED.

On 1/25/57, [redacted] advised that one letter was addressed to Mr. KENNETH BRODNEY, 243 East 17th St., New York 3, New York, from BILL WORTHY, in care of SCHORR, Room 490, Metropole Hotel, Moscow, USSR, and another addressed to Dr. LUDWIG SCHWARZSCHILD, 514 West End Avenue, New York, New York, from WILLIAM WORTHY, in care of British Embassy, Peking, China. (U) b7E

The letter to BRODNEY was dated January 19, from Shanghai, and was addressed to: (U)

"Dear Ken, ... (U)

"Presume you got my cable. T'would take pages to tell the problems of starting work in country cut off from the states for seven years without any ties. Have not had a free moment and of course have gotten way behind. Had to rush here to Shanghai for the jail interviewing -- presume you know about it either from my broadcasts or from the two stories I filed urgent press to the Post. (U)

Mr. Belmont

3 - Bureau (AM - RM)
1 - New York (AM - RM) (Info)
1 - Boston (AM - RM) (Info)
1 - Baltimore (AM - RM) (Info)
3 - San Francisco [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]

RECORDED - 49
EX-175
JAN 28 1957

b3
b7D
b7E

PJH:il
(9)

AIR-TEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

_____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

PAGE TWO

"Was disturbed to get a letter today via Hong Kong from PETER WHITE indicating a 'Big' check had bounced. It's been years since that has happened to me, even with all my travelling and complicated money arrangements. Would appreciate it if you'd ask PETER to rush me a note to Moscow -- in care of DAN, Room 490, Metropole -- in time to reach me there by Jan. 29, or otherwise in care of American Embassy Mail Desk, Budapest, Hungary. It looks like I'll be there Jan. 30-31-Feb. 1. (Have already told JOHN DAY that the visa seems to be forthcoming in case he wants to pick me up from there.) What I want to know from PETER is (1) which check? (2) if my bank account was frozen (either my joint one with him or my Boston one); (3) if it was frozen, did my Jan-Feb-March rent check that I gave Mrs. PRYOR just before I left clear, and if not if PETER covered at least my January and February rent. (S) (U)

"CBS cabled me $500 (via Hong King) for this Shanghai trip, but I'm still going to take the Post money in order to get to Moscow ($320 is the fare,, a good portion of which I have.) Was dismayed to learn from this same note of PETER's that the Post plans to pay me on my return. After their strong editorials they ought to be willing to go further than that. All they need do is cable it to JACK SHEPHERD in care of Netherlands Trading Society, Hong King, and he will relate it promptly to me. My name doesn't have to appear on the remittance at all. (S) (U)

"I more or less expect to be back in the states -- probably Boston the first stop, briefly -- by Monday, Feb. 4th, but please don't give it any publicity. I dread the thought of any conceivable press siege at the airport. In addition, if I slip in quietly I may be able to get by those moronic immigration people and retain physical possession of my passport -- which may be half the legal battle later. But if a lot of reporters are on hand, they will serve to alert the immigration (S) (U)

AIR-TEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

_____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

PAGE THREE

people. I'm sure of winning back my passport eventually but would rather make it as simple and as inexpensive as possible. The verbal revocation from Washington means nothing effective until some official gets his hands on it. (S) (U)

"Presume you were good enough to call NANA for me as per my cablegram. Is it true, as PETER reports, that UP wants some stuff now also? (S) (U)

"Regards

/s/ "BILL"

Also within this letter was a pencilled notation as follows: "PETER's home on Long Island, Smithtown 2-2049." (S) (U)

The second letter which was addressed to Dr. SCHWARZSCHILD was dated 1/27/57, from Shanghai, China. Contents of this letter is as follows: (S) (U)

"Dear Dr. SCHWARZSCHILD:

3 "I wonder if I could have an evening appointment about Monday or Tuesday, February 4 or 5. I'll be getting back probably over that week end and expect to be in New York a couple of days before returning to Harvard for second semester. I'll phone upon arrival.

4 "Yesterday I interviewed one of the ten American prisoners in the Shanghai jail, and two Sundays ago interviewed CHOU En Lai. Only one major request is outstanding: to visit the coastal areas opposite Formosa, Quemoy and Matsu. Have done three broadcasts home so far.

(S) (U)

"Sincerely,

/s/ "WILLIAM WORTHY"

AIR-TEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

_____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

PAGE FOUR

This information is submitted to the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this communication for information.

FOSTER

AIR-TEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

R I

Tics: Mr. DeBettencourt
Liaison

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4bja tnf
ON 10-25-96

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: January 29, 1957

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey (Orig. and 1)
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

11-1

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]

b3
b7E

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that Worthy may return to the United States at New York, New York via Moscow on February 5, 1957. This source was also able to learn that Worthy may have in his possession photographic film, possibly undeveloped, taken by another individual in China.

BY COURIER SVC.
02 JAN 30
COMM - FBI

According to our source, one of the pictures on the film is reported to be of Worthy and CHOU En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China.

For the information of the Bureau of Customs, William Worthy, Jr., is an American correspondent who recently went to Communist China. It has been reported in the press that Worthy's passport has been revoked by the Department of State.

RECORDED - 28 105-20110-63

In view of the highly sensitive nature of the source of this information, no further dissemination of the above information should be made without prior permission from this Bureau. Further, no use should be made of the above information which would compromise our source.

6 JAN 31 1957

JMD:tw
(8)

cc AAG Tompkins (By routins slip 0-6, same date)

SECRET

See note, page 2.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tolsen
Crowd
Room
Ingram

~~SECRET~~

Mr. E. Tonlin Bailey

cc - 1 - [redacted] BY COURIER SERVICE b3 b7E

cc - 1 - Mr. Chester A. Emerick BY COURIER SERVICE
Deputy Commissioner, Investigations
Bureau of Customs
Room 7048
Internal Revenue Service Building
Washington 25, D. C.

NOTE: Classified "~~Secret~~" due to highly sensitive nature of the source. The source obtained a letter addressed to John Morris, New York, New York, from Marc Riboud, Peiking, China. Riboud is apparently a photographer who advised Morris in the letter he is sending films to Morris and the second parcel of such films might be brought by Worthy. Riboud asked Morris whether Worthy would have trouble with U.S. Customs regarding these films in view of his difficulties with State Department. Our files do not reflect any identifiable references to Riboud. It is not known whether he is also an American citizen in Communist China. Bufiles contain about 1,000 references to John Morris and J. Morris. By separate communication NY Office is being requested to identify Morris and advise Bureau.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Tics: Mr. Nichols
Mr. Bartlett
Mr. deBettencourt
Liaison

105-20110

BY COURIER SERVICE

RECORDED - 49

105-20110-62

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4bjatnf
ON 10-25-96

EX-175

Date: January 29, 1957 (Orig & 1)

To: Mr. Scott McLeod
Administrator
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Class
DATE AP/mn 5-13-78

b3
b7E

Subject: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]

William Worthy, Jr., is an American correspondent who, according to newspaper reports, recently went to Communist China. Information has been received from a highly confidential source that Worthy was to have left Communist China by jet plane for Moscow, where he would be for forty-eight hours in care of Dan Schorr, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in Moscow. (S)

This will confirm the following oral information furnished by Special Agent O. H. Bartlett of this Bureau to Mr. J. P. McDonnell of the Department of State on January 28, 1957. This same highly confidential source has now advised that after departing from Moscow Worthy intends to go to Budapest, Hungary, where he can be reached in care of the American Embassy Mail Desk. According to our source, Worthy may be in Budapest January 30, 31, and February 1, 1957. (S)

This source furnished information that Worthy will possibly return to the United States by February 4, 1957, possibly during the preceding weekend. This source believes that Worthy's first stop in this country may be (S)

BY COURIER SVC.
02 JAN 30
COMM. FBI

cc - 1 - New York (Info)
cc - 1 - Boston (Info)

cc - AAG Tompkins (O=6, same date)

JMD:
(13)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Nichols
Ardman
Mont
on
ons
en
mm
se
terrowd
le. Room
loman
dy

66 FEB 6 1957

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Scott McLeod

at Boston, Massachusetts (S) (U)

Our source also advised that while in Communist China, Worthy interviewed CHOU En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China. (S) (U)

The above information is furnished for your information and, in view of the highly sensitive nature of our source, no further dissemination should be made of it without permission from this Bureau. Further,

cc - 1 - [redacted] BY COURIER SERVICE

b3
b7E

cc - 1 - Mr. E. E. Minskoff BY COURIER SERVICE
Chief of Enforcement
Foreign Assets Control
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

cc - 1 - Mr. Chester A. Emerick BY COURIER SERVICE
Deputy Commissioner, Investigations
Bureau of Customs
Room 7048
Internal Revenue Service Building
Washington 25, D. C.

NOTE: Classified ~~Secret~~ due to highly sensitive nature of our source. (U)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 1/28/57

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY
[redacted]

THIS COMMUNICATION CONTAINS INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM A HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE. IF ANY OF THIS INFORMATION IS TO BE UTILIZED IN A REPORT OR OTHERWISE DISSEMINATED, IT SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED SECRET AND CAREFULLY PARAPHRASED SO AS TO AFFORD FULL PROTECTION TO THE SOURCE INVOLVED.

On 1/21/57, [redacted] made available a letter in English addressed to Mrs. LOYD W. LEDBETTER, 1112 S.W. 37th St., Oklahoma City 9, Oklahoma, USA. This letter carried the return address WILLIAM WORTHY, c/o British Embassy, Peking, China. b7E

The writer of this letter is believed to be identical with the WILLIAM WORTHY of the Baltimore Afro-American. He is a Negro newspaperman who defied the State Department ban against traveling in Red China, having departed from Hong Kong for Canton, China, on or about 12/24/56. Information has been received that WORTHY's passport has been ordered picked up by the State Department.

It will be noted that the addressee has apparently requested WORTHY to make inquiry concerning the whereabouts of her son.

Photostat copies of instant letter, which is self-explanatory, are being submitted herewith for the information of the Bureau and Oklahoma City.

2 - Bureau (REG)(ENCL.1)
2 - Oklahoma City (REG)(ENCL.1)
3 - San Francisco
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

b3 b7D b7E

64

SGM/ldb
(7)

RECORDED-41

INDEXED-41

58 FEB 7 1957

10-25-96 Sp4bja taf

ENCLOSURES 1

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SF

FILE No. [redacted]

b3
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE ENVELOPE
[redacted] IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY Sp4bja1nf

105-20110-64

ENCLOSURE

FOLD HERE

FOLD HERE

中華郵政總局發行

From:
William Beatty
c/o British Embassy
Peking, China

國際航空郵簡
AIR LETTER

To:
Mrs. Loyd H. Ledbetter
1112 S.W. 37th Street
Oklahoma City 9, Oklahoma
U. S. A.

PAR AVION

如郵簡內裝有附件即由水陸路寄發
IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-28-99 BY SP6JA/tnf

William Worthy
c/o British Embassy
Peking, China
January 13, 1957

Dear Mrs. Ledbetter,

I have received both your cablegram and your letter, forwarded by Mr. Mackay, and also the photograph of your son.

I have checked with persons in Peking who are familiar with the proper channels for handling such matters, and I have sent formal inquiries to the North Korean Embassy and to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Upon my return from Shanghai to Peking I shall endeavor to see some responsible official at both places, but from what I am told by those who know of many heartbreaking cases one should not be optimistic about receiving anything information-wise which is even remotely definite.

I leave China for home on January 27. If you have any suggestions for ways of inquiring other than those I've mentioned, you could cable me c/o the British Embassy which officially looks after American interests in China.

By February 4th I am due back at Harvard University where I'm on leave for a year of study. Once home you may write to me

C-24 Adams House
Cambridge 38, Mass.
telephone: KIrkland 7-0047.

You may rest assured that I'll do whatever is possible. Incidentally I am not the "Sgt. Worthy from Baltimore" whom your son knew.

Sincerely,

William Worthy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 1/28/57

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY
[redacted]

THIS COMMUNICATION CONTAINS INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM A HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE. IF ANY OF THIS INFORMATION IS TO BE UTILIZED IN A REPORT OR OTHERWISE DISSEMINATED, IT SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED SECRET AND CAREFULLY PARAPHRASED SO AS TO AFFORD FULL PROTECTION TO THE SOURCE INVOLVED.

On 1/21/57, [redacted] made available three letters in English described as follows: the first letter was addressed to Mr. C. W. MAC KAY, Editor, Afro-American, 628 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore 1, Md., USA, and carried the return address WILLIAM WORTHY, Room 358, Sin Chiao Hotel, Peking, China, and was dated 1/1/57. The second letter carried the same addressee as that above and bore the return address WILLIAM WORTHY, c/o British Embassy, Peking, China, and was captioned "An Interview With Premier CHOU En-lai." The third letter was addressed to Mrs. GEORGIA PRYOR, Superintendent, Apt. 1, 210 E. 19th St., New York 3, N.Y., and carried the return address WILLIAM WORTHY, Jr., c/o British Embassy, Peking. b7E

The writer of the above letters is believed to be identical with the WILLIAM WORTHY of the Baltimore Afro-American. He is a Negro newspaperman who defied the State Department ban against traveling in Red China, having departed from Hong Kong for Canton, China, on or about 12/24/56. Information has been received that WORTHY's passport has been ordered picked up by the State Department.

Photostat copies of instant letters, which are self-explanatory, are being submitted herewith for the information of the Bureau, Baltimore and New York.

2 - Bureau (REG)(ENCL.1) b3
2 - Baltimore (REG)(ENCL.1) b7D
2 - New York (REG)(ENCL.1) b7E
3 - San Francisco
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

RECORDED
INDEXED - 23

SGM/ldb
(9)

1957

7 1957

DATE 10-25-96 SP4bjatnf

EX-125

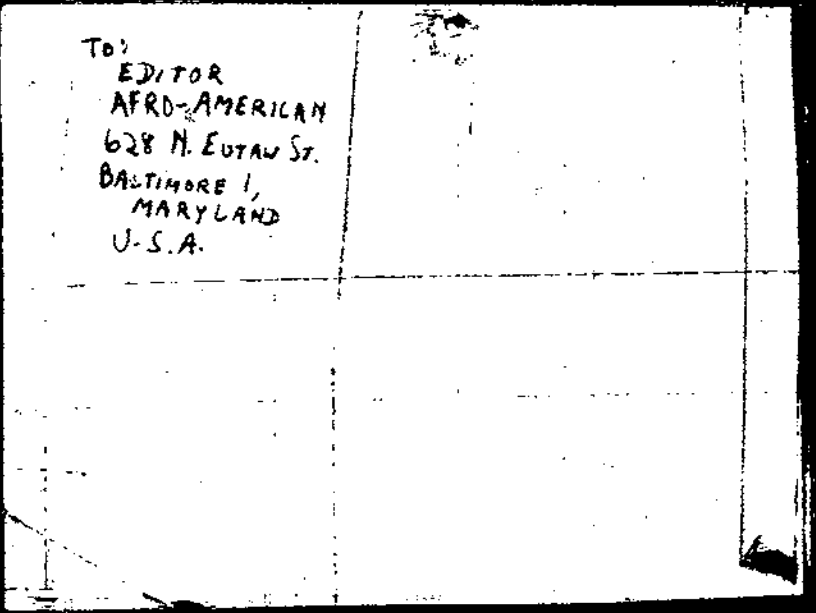
ENCLOSURES 3
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, SF
FILE No. [redacted]

b3
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED on this envelope
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/25/96 BY SP-4 bja/tnf

ENCLOSURE

105-20110-65


TO:
EDITOR
AFRO-AMERICAN
628 N. EUTAW ST.
BALTIMORE 1,
MARYLAND
U.S.A.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

William Worthy
210 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

POWs: A YEAR LATER (a series on the road back to life in the USA for former Negro prisoners of war in Korea)

"THE LORD WILL MAKE A WAY SOMEHOW"

By William Worthy

(CHICAGO) -- When a tired, 37-year-old independent trucker coaxes a balky '38 International ~~along the streets of~~ Chicago's South Side, few would suspect him of being a spiritual successor to ~~Roger Williams and other~~ stalwarts, who brooked no compromise with conscience. The battle he led was waged in North Korea; his smashing victory over the Chinese Communists assured all POWs of the right to worship as they pleased. To cap it all, the Chinese wound up providing facilities for his Sunday services and then wanted to tell the outside world of their "tolerance." But when a Pravda photographer barged in one Sunday morning to get some propaganda shots of the men praying, Roosevelt Williams abruptly adjourned the service, and the Chinese had to bar all cameras from the improvised church.

Roosevelt Williams -- unharmed throughout, unpunished throughout, and, from all reports, unfrightened throughout -- was of course not alone in this triumph of moral jujitsu. Among those working along with him was Alfonzo S. Johnson of Cleveland, who became the butt of the Communists' frustration. They maintained that the white man in America had given Negroes the Bible while taking all their money, and charged that Johnson was allied with the capitalists and warmongers. In the early days of the war Johnson's punishment for holding religious services was to stand outdoors all night in 40-below-zero weather.

Yet, for all the fervor of his belief, Johnson was, ~~implicitly~~ a disciple. It is always Roosevelt Williams, the former sergeant, of whom the repatriated prisoners first speak when they bring up the topic

- m o r e -

of prayer and worship and Bible study in the camps. It is "Rev", they will tell you, whom the Communists feared most. The dignity and faith of this non-intellectual man communicated itself to his ~~former~~ khakied parishioners. The dignity and nobility of the man comes through in his brutal hard work of hauling.

He let me photograph him outside the house he lives in as he tried to fix the frayed wiring in his truck. Aside from remarking that business is dull he made no complaint about finances. Resigned, if the stamp of his face says anything, to a constant grind and struggle for survival, he carries on for his wife and child with the same self-worked-out integrity that undermined the Communists' discipline. Never a chaplain, never a college student, he farmed in Arkansas until 1946 and later attended a little-known Baptist school in Chicago.

Rev. Roosevelt Williams -- on Sundays he is assistant pastor of New Bethel Baptist Church -- has an inkling of why the Communists left him alone. "Maybe," he says, "I built a hedge around myself." He believes, as do the other POWs, that the Chinese respected him although they violently disagreed. Once they threatened to confine him if they caught him teaching the Scripture to any more men. But when he went right on givin~ lessons, they did exactly nothing. He had a New Testament when he was captured; they never took it away. In camp, he was not "one of the boys;" ~~neither~~, I suspect, was he pious or sanctimonious.

There were times when he didn't know how his unorthodox answers would sit with his interrogators. Soon after his capture on February 12, 1951 he was asked routinely to what organization in the States he belonged. "The church of God," he replied. "When was it founded?" "It's been existing since the beginning of the world." "Who is its head?" "God, the father of all men."

- m o r e -

That set of questions duly put, the word-for-word answers methodically written down, the ~~Chinese~~ who had been assigned to get this ~~vicious~~ information from all prisoners, took off. Rev. Williams tells with a smile that no Communist underling ever lingered to pursue a line of thought, or took the initiative to see if his Chinese leg was being pulled by a race with 300 years' experience of pulling white legs. "Rev" came to realize that the Chinese didn't understand Biblical English very well, and he spoke to them often, as he does to everyone, in his own poetic parables.

I asked Mr. Williams if he found it difficult to feel true Christian charity and compassion toward the Chinese in the camps.

"No," he answered in his slow, methodical manner, "and I'll tell you why. We were born in America, we're used to America, we know American ways. If someone else is born in China, he knows Chinese ways, and he thinks those ways are right. He, like us, has a right to be patriotic. So I had nothing against the Chinese, man to man. I do think," he added without a trace of rancor, "they could have shared more food."

"Rev" offers one explanation for the decision of the Communists to relent and permit religious services. They found, he believes, that centuries-encrusted traditions are hardy plants in the most hostile climate and that it was a touchy matter to fight the prisoners' customs while at the same time attempting political indoctrination. Called by the ultimate necessity to backtrack, the camp officials tried to save face by implying that their ban on religion had been misunderstood: really, they had no objection if <u>others</u> believed in God.

With due weight to the fact that, deprived of religious freedom, the men were dragging their feet in the propaganda courses, the other

fact remains that for many months most of the POWs were scared to flout a direct order. In the opinion of other repatriates, Roosevelt Williams is far too modest in explaining the Communist about-face. To them it appears that a man like "Rev" was more than the camp officials could deal with. From early in the war a few of the POWs had been holding church services in secret; "Rev" was captured and openly preached the Gospel. His defiance was contagious; the more intrepid began flocking to him. Unaccustomed to passive resistance, the Chinese found themselves in the middle of a phenomenon they couldn't exactly stop, no matter how much punishment they meted out. Finally, in Alfonzo Johnson's words, they realized that they had been whipped by defenseless men. The spiritual "hedge" around the sergeant from Chicago did more than safeguard just him; for one hour a week it united a group of homesick GIs who had been bribed, beaten, cowed and fragmentized into a hundred warring cliques.

When religious freedom in the camp was finally won, it produced a side effect. Though the Chinese had segregated the POWs by race in living quarters, "Rev" preached consistently to unsegregated congregations -- an opportunity not available to him in Chicago. Baptist to the core, he was tactful enough to select texts from the Bible that did not offend any of the Protestants, Catholics or Jews at his services. Dealing with "just ordinary GIs," he proved to them, he feels, that character is destiny, that they could rise above themselves, and that most men are better than they seem.

Besides preaching and helping out "Rev" on the reading of the Scripture on Sundays, corporal Alfonzo Johnson led "The Five POW Gospel Singers." Their favorite spiritual was The Lord Will Make A Way Somehow. Very

quickly the Chinese caught on to what American slaveowners seldom realized: that a group reduced to weakness can camouflage protest and incubate the spirit of rebellion in song and humor. They banned several spirituals, Johnson told me.

Privately, the Chinese assured Johnson that Negroes were just like them. They told him: "Your people in the USA have always been oppressed because of your color. There is nothing the white man can do without your labor, and you should try to appreciate what they are trying to teach you. The white man doesn't like us either because our skins were yellow."

Attuned to the raw wounds of other colored peoples, Johnson was distressed that fuel to stoke these long-smoldering resentments was to be found right there in the camps. Some of the white POWs invariably referred to the Chinese as "those yellow, slant-eyed so-and-sos." Inevitably they were overheard by the Chinese. "After all," Johnson said in explaining why he never used such language, "they couldn't help about their color or their eyes. I know that if it had been left up to my mother she'd have made me a pretty baby."

Johnson retains a warm place in his heart for the Chinese in the camp retinue who were lowly. Some of them would take him aside and ask about prayers and religion and the suspect spirituals. "One even had me teach him the Lord's Prayer," Johnson remarked. A born proselytizer who would like to enter Cleveland Bible College, he was happy to discover that despite every effort to "invade and possess the human mind," a closed-off government can never God-proof all its subjects. He harbors no doubts about the future of Communism: anything without a spiritual basis cannot stand, he says.

- m o r e -

Although tall, heavy-set Alfonzo Johnson appears to match the devout qualities of moderately built Roosevelt Williams, Johnson somehow registers as a more worldly personage and a less universal spirit than the imperturbable "Rev" who, in the hungry days of cracked corn and rice, trusted the Lord to provide. In conversing, Johnson returns more often to such earthy issues as race relations and the fate of Negro workers in a white-controlled job market. Jobless himself in a "labor surplus" area, he is anxious about the future. He became particularly wrought up when he confirmed for me that out of an estimated 250-300 colored repatriates, as many as 20 or 25 died within a few months -- some from illnesses Korean and American, several from accidents "under the influence," one innocently in a barroom brawl, the rest from unreported causes.

Like a good many others upon return home, he bought a new upper-priced car and drove far and wide to pay visits to buddies from Korea. After the early exchanges of visits many of these inarticulate veterans have kept in touch by mail to an extent that at least surprised me.

Johnson at 32 is today an outpatient at Cleveland's VA Hospital, a self-acknowledged burden on his mother, financially unable to get married, nervous to the point of being jumpy -- too nervous, he feels, to go to the Bible school at this time. Driving a small bawling niece from his mother's living room, he remarked, "That almost makes me scream."

"Sometimes in traffic I get nervous too," he continued. "Then when you're broke all the time, you know how you feel. Payments overdue on the car, and you don't know where the money's coming from."

-30-30-30-30-

2 photos of Roosevelt Williams available

William Worthy
210 East 19th Street, New York 3, New York

105-20110-32

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

William Worthy
210 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

POWs: A YEAR LATER (a series on the road back to life in the USA for former Negro prisoners of war in Korea)

A CHRISTMAS UNLIKE MOTHER'S

by William Worthy

(DETROIT) -- A much-trumpeted party that the Chinese People's Volunteers threw one Christmas for the prisoners of war in North Korea may help explain why so few colored POWs threw in their lot with communism. From the days of slavery on, the celebration of Christmas in rural Dixieland, where most of the colored GIs grew up, has traditionally been a bountiful, week-long, work-free occasion.

I heard all about the meager Korean Noel at an Army supply depot here in the center of Detroit. An unsmiling repatriate, Sfc. Edward Hewlett, in acid tones etched the highlights of the "festivities". Long in advance of December 25 the Chinese camp officials had built up great expectations by promising that Santa Claus would come and bring everyone "a bag of goodies." On the big day the jail-like formation was at the camp theatre where the guards called the roll off. An American Santa, selected for his size, entered with a giant sack and went up on stage. Sfc. Hewlett and three other GIs were designated by the Communists to help Santa issue the gifts.

As each man's name was called, he was supposed to go up and get his bag. Each bag, it developed, contained about two pieces of candy, four or five peanuts and one cookie.

"There were actually tears in my eyes," Hewlett recalls, "to see grown men pass by and get a bag of almost nothing. It hurt my pride to see fellows supposed to be grateful. The Communists really know how to make you lose your integrity."

An orderly and disciplined man who carries responsibility without any strain, Sfc. Hewlett at 25 gives the impression of hiding in the Army after his ordeal in Korea, much as he says he hid from his captors to the degree permitted by the camp's system of surveillance. Serious in mien, pleasant but not at all loquacious, he speaks as cryptically about his present recreation duties in Army Special Services as he does about his divorce, his 5-year-old daughter and his plans to remarry.

Having attended Wayne University for one year in pre-Korea days, he was automatically included in the "select" group of prisoners assigned to attend "monitor school" in the month before the

- m o r e -

camp-wide propaganda lectures began. He describes the curriculum as a course in "turn-about pictures" of what was actually so. The first lesson was on the American people themselves, the Constitution, the monopolies, the decisive dollar. Subsequent lessons dealt with Hollywood movies, including one on Jesse James. James was one of the noblest men ever to live in the USA, the students learned. The railroads in his day were stealing all the land, including the land belonging to Jesse's mother, and all he was trying to do was to get back, by force, what had been taken illegally.

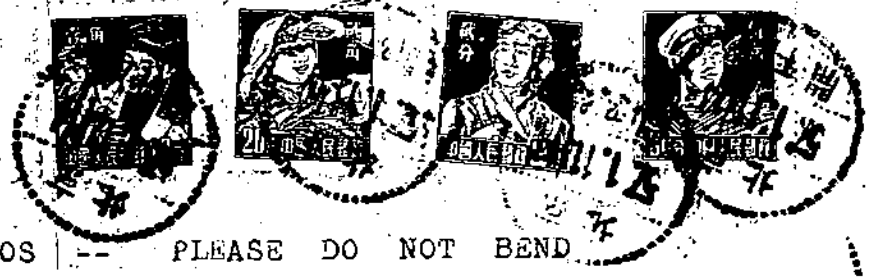
As an alumnus of the monitor school Hewlett had the distasteful public task of writing down and reporting the answers that his squad gave to the lecturers' questions. At first the POWs were told by the lecturers what to answer to such questions as: "Is a third world war inevitable?" or "What can <u>you</u> do to win peace?"

Initially the Communists were satisfied with parrot-like echoes of the lecturers' words. But later on the captors insisted that their captives "argue" before arriving at the appropriate, pre-determined answers. Night classes were ordered for those prosaic GIs who failed to back up their answers "real strong" and who couldn't think up some verbal seasoning of their own to add. Those who crossed the fine line of sham argument and <u>genuinely</u> debated the questions were also required to attend the night classes.

Being unafraid, even under Communist auspices, to examine unfamiliar ideas, Hewlett borrowed from the camp library such books as "The Profits of Religion," "King Coal" and "The Cry for Justice." But his answers to the special Communist questions reserved for Negro POWs were conservative and sprang from his own thought processes. "How do you go along with Paul Robeson's ideas?" he was asked. "Do you think he's doing a good job for you and your people?"

Hewlett's reply did not weigh the merits or demerits of Robeson's views. He simply said that, having failed to rally political support, a great artist had made himself flamboyantly unpopular at home and was performing a discordant disservice to the cause of equal rights. The Chinese in turn contended that Robeson's ideas were "progressive but free-lance," that he had no ties to any party, and that if he were permitted to travel abroad, he would be able to see more and develop his ideas.

In some ways, Hewlett observed, the Chinese seemed more interested in developments inside the USA than do many Americans. Seemingly



PAR AVION

AIR MAIL

VIA AIR MAIL

PHOTOS -- PLEASE DO NOT BEND

To:

Mr. C. W. Mackay, Editor
Afro-American
628 N. Eutaw St.
Baltimore 1, Maryland
U. S. A.

From:

William Worthy
room 358
Sin Chiao Hotel
Peking, China

PHOTOS -- PLEASE DO NOT BEND

PAR AVION -- AIR MAIL

航空
PAR AVION

收信人地址: To:

Mr. C. W. Mackay, Editor
Afro-American
620 N. Eutaw St.
Baltimore 1, Maryland
U.S.A.

收信人姓名:

寄信人地址姓名:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-28-99 BY SP4bja/tmf

From:
William Worsby
c/o British Embassy
Peking, China

北京市邮局·京1号 66·V·1·售价：每份一分

From:

William Worthy
c/o British Embassy
Peking, China

北京市邮局 京1号 56·V·1 售价：每個一分

re the enclosed photo and negative:

Samuel D. Hawkins will soon return home to Oklahoma City from China. Because he refused repatriation after the Korean truce in 1953 and because he was a so-called "progressive" in the prisoner-of-war camp, he was dishonorably discharged from the U.S. Army.

La Rance Sullivan (colored) from Ventura, California is now working in Wu Han (100 miles from Shanghai) as an auto mechanic. My information is that he and the other two colored POWs in China intend "eventually" to return home.

William Worthy
c/o British Embassy
Peking, China
January 10, 1957

Dear Mrs. Pryor:

Just a note to say hello and wish you a Happy New Year.

Perhaps you have heard some of my shortwave news broadcasts from here to CBS News (WCBS -- 880 on the dial, or CBS-TV perhaps also).

I'll be leaving here soon to return home via Europe. I am due back at Harvard University by February 4th, so this is just a quick trip.

If by any chance before I get back any problems about my apartment should arise, I would appreciate it if you would telephone either

my cousin, Ernestine Worthy, Jersey City -
her new telephone: SWarthmore 8-7521
7521

or

Kenneth Brodney -- 243 East 17th St. -- OR. 4-7364

or

Peter White -- room 805 - 8 West 40th St. - LA.4-2520.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

William Worthy

摺疊
FOLD HERE

摺疊
FOLD HERE

交通部郵政總局發行

AIR LETTER

To:
Mrs. Georgia Pryor, superintendent
apartment 1
210 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York
U. S. A.

PAR AVION

如郵簡內裝有附件即由水陸路寄發
IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

AIR LETTER

From:
William Worthy Jr.
c/o British Embassy
Peking

William Worthy
c/o British Embassy, Peking, China

AN INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI
By William Worthy

(PEKING, CHINA) -- On being asked if he considered President Eisenhower a man of peace, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai tonight replied:

"Hitherto we looked on him in that way, but the new Eisenhower Doctrine in the Near and Middle East appears to contradict that impression."

This unrehearsed, off-the-cuff answer to a question not previously submitted came at the end of a thirty-minute interview as I was standing up and saying goodbye to the Number One "public relations" figure of the Chinese Communist regime. The interview had lasted twice as long as Mr. Chou had promised me, and we were standing at the door of what presumably is his official residence with his interpreter, Chen Wai, and the head of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, Madame Kung Pen. Chen Wai is a 1949 graduate of Swarthmore College outside Philadelphia. He is only one of many American-trained persons in the government here.

I say "presumably his official residence" because no one I have met here is sure about the places where any of the official hierarchy lives, and beyond the fact that Chou's wife puts in an unostentatious appearance at occasional receptions it is not known if he has anyx children. In any event the house was very plain and simple and is located within the large compound where most of the offices of the State Council are clustered.

My other questions had been submitted in advance, and although the Premier speaks English more than passably well and understands English even better, he sat next to me with several pages of neat Chinese characters on his lap -- a translation of my questions by his staff. The personal secretary, Pu Shan, who goes with the Premier in his foreign travels is a Harvard University alumnus and is completely bilingual.

As we sat in what would correspond to an American livingroom Mr. Chou charged that the new Eisenhower Doctrine demonstrates that the United States is bent on increasing tension in the Middle East as well as in the Far East.

- m o r e -

I first asked the Chinese premier what conditions the United States Government would have to satisfy in order to bring about the immediate release of the ten American prisoners being held in Chinese jails. Mr. Chou replied that it is not a matter of conditions but a matter of American implementation of the September 30, 1955 Sino-American agreement at Geneva on the issue of prisoners.

China, he declared, has released 34 out of 44 American prisoners since the Asian-African Conference at Bandung. On the other hand, he continued, only one Chinese prisoner in American jails has been freed up to the end of 1956. China, said the premier, "does not even know the overall total of Chinese prisoners in America." Mr. Chou added that thousands of Chinese students in the United States find it difficult to return to Mainland China because of what he called legal obstacles placed in their path by Washington.

What the Communists call the "liberation of Taiwan" is, Mr. Chou declared in a change of subject, a Chinese domestic affair. He proclaimed the right of the Chinese Government to use any method or any measure to bring the island under Peking's control. He reiterated his refusal to consider the "two Chinas" suggestion which is sometimes put forth as a solution to the Formosa (Taiwan) problem. Communist China, he said, will absolutely not sit in the United Nations together with a representative of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"Any method or any measure -- the same thing" was one of Mr. Chou's several translations of his own words. Chen Wai, the interpreter, had translated what the Premier said as "any form." Chou interrupted and corrected him, as he did on a couple of other occasions to make sure that I got his precise meaning.

Between his Southeast Asia tour, which he interrupted in order to meet with the Russian leaders, and his departure for Moscow Premier Chou En-lai had less than four days to spend at his desk here in Peking. The fact that he squeezed in two separate interviews for this reporter and for the

reporter-photographer team from LOOK magazine is a measure of the importance the government here attaches to visits by American correspondents. I asked him to comment on a United Press dispatch out of Washington quoting State Department officials as having said that the visits to China by three American newsmen jeopardized the release of American prisoners.

Both the words and the tone of voice of Mr. Chou's denial were emphatic. The visit of American journalists to China, he asserted, "and the question of American prisoners are two entirely different things. They have no relation whatsoever."

In reply to one of my earlier questions the Chinese premier declared:

"The fact that the United States Government revoked the passports of the three American journalists in China shows that the United States Government hasn't taken into account the desire of the American people to improve relations between China and the United States and to have contacts with the Chinese people. On China's part, we are willing to give all facilities to meet this desire."

A footnote on my session with the cool, calm, self-confident Chinese premier: I almost missed seeing him and through no fault of my own was over two hours late for the interview.

Before leaving my hotel for the Cable Office several hours before I breathlessly sat down with Mr. Chou, instinct had told me to inform the hotel telephone operator where I would be -- and I did. I have had enough experience in Moscow, Warsaw and Prague to know that Communist governments do many things on a crash basis. Appointments, press conferences, interviews, invitations to cultural events and annual demonstrations are often arranged at the eleventh hour, and this, I knew, was the eleventh hour for any possible interview with Mr. Chou before his flight to Moscow.

- m o r e -

When the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry received sudden orders to deliver me immediately if not sooner to Mr. Chou En-lai, the staff was unable to locate me. For some unknown reason -- possibly a misunderstanding of the kind that language barriers create -- the hotel telephone operator did not reveal my whereabouts to the frantic Foreign Office aides. For nearly two hours a feverish search went on for me all over Peking, and just when Mr. Chou's time or patience was running out, I was located at the Cable Office.

- end -

Mr. Mackay:

I'm mailing you a copy from Peking, and a Reuters man who expects to leave for Hong Kong tomorrow will mail you a copy from there. The latter will probably reach you first; mail here tends to be very slow, incoming and outgoing.

A French photographer here took 3 or 4 photos of Chou and myself at the Peking Airport as Chou was leaving for Moscow. He says that the film will beach his New York office from Paris by about January 21. Should you wish any glossies, you may contact:

John Morris
Magnum Photos
15 West 47th St.
New York.

regards,
Bill

362129
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-28-99 BY SP4bja/tnf

105-20110-65

William Worthy
room 358
Sin Chiao Hotel
Peking, China
January 10, 1957

Mr. C. W. Mackay, Editor
Afro-American
628 N. Eutaw Street
Baltimore 1, Md.

Dear Mr. Mackay:

You'll find enclosed the first of a series. I'll try my best to keep a steady flow to Baltimore. There has been a tremendous amount of administrative work in connection with just getting organized here. The one difference you sense here from Moscow is that there a large part of the purpose is obstructionism whereas here it's just form, protocol and, on several occasions, language barrier.

The LOOK photographer took a number of photos for me and let me borrow one of his cameras to take others. Both he and the Reuters correspondent (a Britisher stationed here permanently) expect to be leaving the country in a few days. I figure it will be speedier to have the LOOK man ship you the roll of film from Paris or the Reuters man from Hong Kong, so I'm holding off mailing it directly from here.

One of my first tasks was to go to People's University and interview one of the colored POWs, William White. (The other two are quite far away from Peking, but White gave me some data on both.) White promised me some good photos, alone and in groups, of himself, and I'm still waiting for them. If they don't come in the next day or two I'll send you my report on him anyway. I got your cable.

Just two days ago papers arrived here from Hong Kong from late December, and I read the press dispatches from the States about the two LOOK men and myself. Also, I got some Reuters clippings at the same time from London Times (Dec. 27 and 30) in which you're mentioned. I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for standing behind me. I feel that, by contrast, the white news agencies look extremely weak and docile.

Sincerely,

Bill

enclosures

William Worthy
c/o British Embassy maildesk
Peking, China

by William Worthy

(Peking, China) -- Turtles think turtle thoughts, and colored Americans, wherever they may be, view events in terms of color.

This I know from self-examination of my own mental workings. I also know it from the dozens of conversations I've had with colored compatriots in different parts of the world. Even in countries where race is long known to be irrelevant, colored visitors from the States find themselves peering at institutions and social relations in a one-track effort to determine whether life there would mean an end to the haunting self-consciousness of dark pigmentation.

Were freedom from color discrimination the only consideration in the pursuit of human happiness China of 1957, which has deported or jailed the white topdogs of yesterday, could be a mecca for half the population of Mississippi and all of the residents of Harlem.

Ever since arriving here from Hong Kong I have tried to fit the anti-Western communist pattern of this country into the brpader Afro-Asian revolt against white supremacy. Two previous trips to non-communist Asia, coverage of the Montgomery bus boycott, and a trip last summer to Africa have provided me with a perspective and frame of referance for evaluating what I have found here. However much one loathes dictatorship it is not enough to look at communist China and merely see an ever more regimented society that frankly labels us Americans as Enemy No. 1. If we are to understand the harsh changes and the propaganda hostility which former missionaries find so bewildering we must recall the humiliations of the "Chinese not allowed" signs which one short decade ago the now-expelled missionaries failed to raise their voices against.

- m o r e -

Given the white man's pride of race, the foreign troops on Chinese soil and the arrogance of carving out foreign "concessions"; given the incredible corruption and mismanagement of the Chiang Kai-shek regime when it ruled and plundered the Mainland; given an economic breakdown and uncontrolled inflation when not a wheel could turn unless a bribe was paid, a Chinese revolution was inevitable. ¶ The tragedy of course is that the revolution got rid of Chiang and semi-colonialism only to usher in the communists. The tragedy is that no Gandhi, no Nkrumah, no Martin Luther King was around to preach forgiveness toward the Powers that had looted China and to keep alive a sense of human dignity when the accent was on change and material progress at any price.

Authoritarian temptations to cut corners and suppress freedom would face any Chinese government that tackled the problems of meeting the needs of a population that increases by one million mouths each month. The communist regime does not regard such temptations as Satan's bait because dictatorship is part of its official ideology. Yesterday at American-built Tsing Hua University, for example, I heard an instructor lecture to a class of budding technicians on what he called the impracticality of "unrestricted democracy." The theme of the lecture was that democracy without bounds or limits "as known in the West" would sabotage and decrease production and that that would be of no benefit to the workers themselves.

Facts, figures and statistics on how the workers and peasants are doing in this "People's Republic" will follow this introductory article. In the context of color it is appropriate to quote a fellow correspondent with whom I was discussing the attitudes of a goodly number of Asian diplomats accredited to Peking. I was expressing surprise at how little

criticism ~~even~~ the anti-communist Asians here level, even in private conversations, at the police-state methods which the Chinese government ~~has~~ has used to improve living conditions and industrialize the country.

My colleague, I fear, came out with an all-too-correct analysis with which a newcomer soon agrees.

"The violent American policy toward communist China," he said, "has caused other Asians to defend her because she's Asian."

A moment's thought is a reminder that many of the men who help frame American foreign policy are Southerners who brought their color prejudices to Washington with them. In my interview with Chou En-lai at his residence he again demanded -- not begged -- that Secretary of State Dulles meet with him on a basis of equality. From the vantage-point of this newly proud and newly self-confident capital one wonders anew about the roots of our China policy which the diplomatic colony here in Peking regards as fantastic and self-defeating. Is it possible that this policy ~~reflects~~ stems in part from a sense of outrage that a hitherto passive nation of "little yellow men" should stand up to the West and insist on full respect? Is it possible that the Communists will really "bury" the West, as Khrushchev recently threatened in Moscow, because ~~the~~ America, the leader of the West, still expects "Uncle Tom" reactions and hat-in-hand servility from Nehru, Mao Tse-tung and the rest of the world of color?

e e n d -

GIR 1

Office M[illegible]m · UNITED [illegible]OVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 2/6/57

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [redacted] b3 b7E

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WORTHY
[redacted]

THIS COMMUNICATION CONTAINS INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM A [illegible] SOURCE. [illegible] OF THIS INFORMATION IS [illegible] IN A REPORT OF [illegible] CONSIDERATED, [illegible] SECRET AND CAREFULLY PARAPHRASED SO AS TO [illegible] PROTECTION TO THE SOURCE INVOLVED.

On 1/31/57, [redacted] made available eight postcards addressed to the following persons, respectively: (1) The POLLEN family, 20 Logan Avenue, Medford, Mass., USA; (2) Mrs. ANNA PARRIS and ROSE SCANDRETT, 87 Howland Street, Boston 21, Mass.; (3) The Nieman Fellows and Curator (& able assistant), 44 Holyoke House, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; (4) Mr. ROBERT BACON, 87 Howland Street, Boston 21, Mass.; (5) Mrs. CORA MAC KEREOU, 81 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.; (6) Mr. DANIEL WEISBERG, 485 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.; (7) Mrs. DALLAS [illegible], Secretary, Adams House, C Entry, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass.; and (8) Dr. and Mrs. WILLIAM PRICE and family, 47 Hutchings Street, Boston 21, Mass. b7E

All of the above postcards were signed WILLIAM, BILL or BILL WORTHY and were believed to have been written by WILLIAM WORTHY of the Baltimore Afro-American. He is a Negro newspaperman who defied the State Department ban against traveling in Red China, having departed from Hong Kong for Canton, China, on or about 12/24/56. Information has been received that WORTHY's passport has been ordered picked up by the State Department.

Photostat copies of the above cards are being submitted herewith for the information of the Bureau and Boston.

2 - Bureau (REG)(ENCLS.8)
2 - Boston (REG)(ENCLS.8)
3 - San Francisco
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

RECORDED - 8
INDEXED - 8 105-20110-66

FEB 11 1957

b3
b7D
b7E

SGM/lab
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-25-96 BY SP4 bjatif
#363129

FEB 25 1957

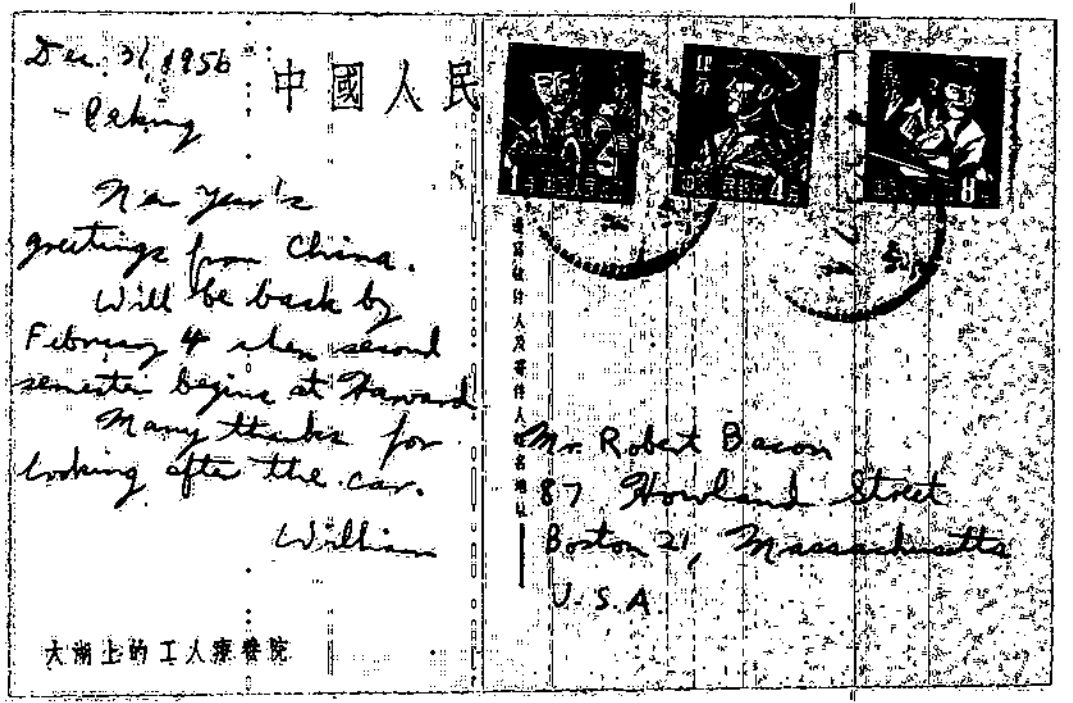
ENCLOSURES 8
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, SF
FILE No.

b3
b7E

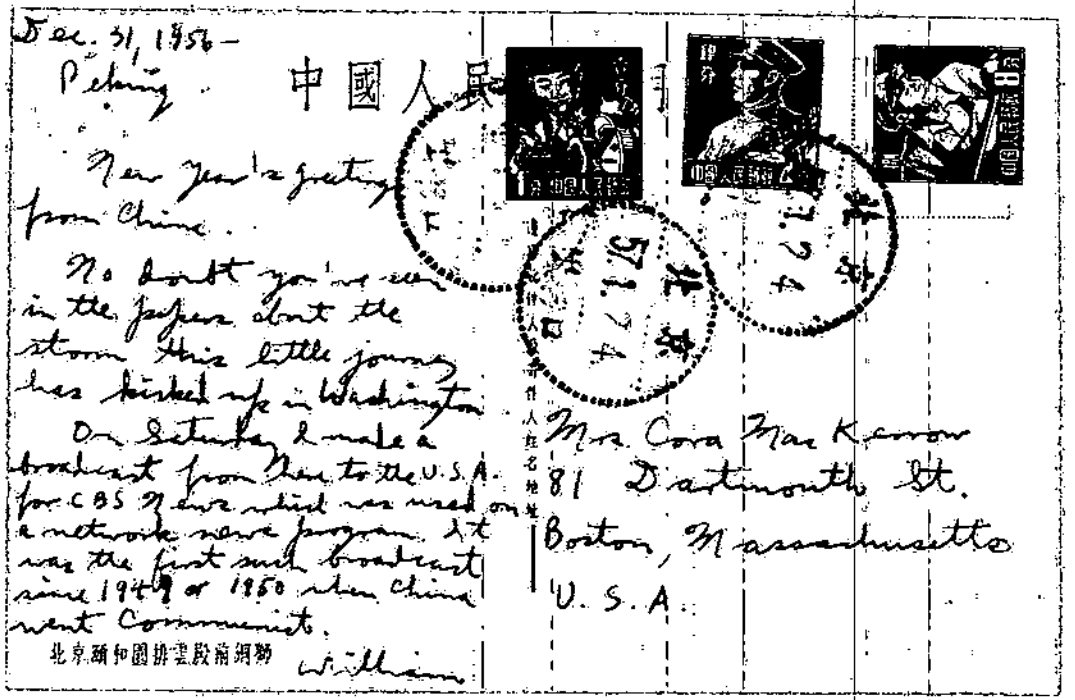
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE ENVELOPE
IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY Spubjatof

ENCLOSURE

105-201[illegible]-66


Dec. 31, 1956
-Peking
New year's
greetings from China.
Will be back by
February 4 when second
semester begins at Harvard.
Many thanks for
looking after the car.
William
中國人民
Mr. Robert Bacon
87 Howland Street
Boston 21, Massachusetts
U.S.A.
大湖上的工人療養院

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY SP4 bja-baf



Dec. 31, 1956 –

Peking

中國人民

New Year's greetings from China.

No doubt you've seen in the papers about the storm this little journey has kicked up in Washington.

On Saturday I made a broadcast from here to the U.S.A. for CBS News which was used on a network news program. It was the first such broadcast since 1949 or 1950 when China went Communist.

北京頤和園排雲殿前銅勢

William

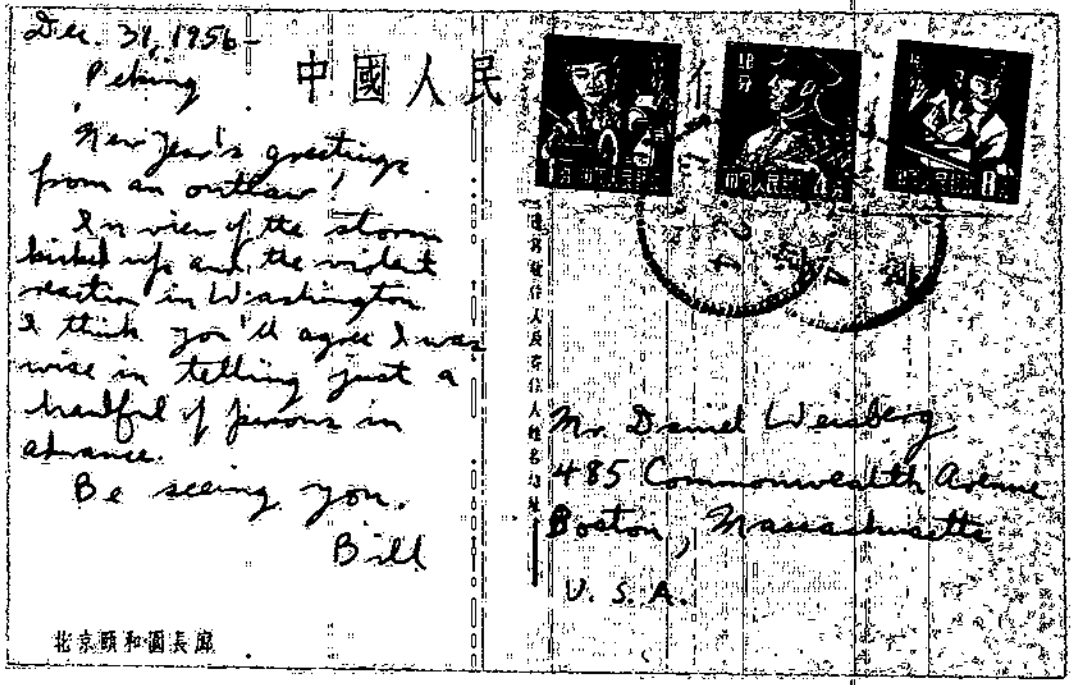
北京 57.1.74

北京 57.1.74

北京 57.1.74

Mrs. Cora MacKerrow
81 Dartmouth St.
Boston, Massachusetts
U.S.A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY Sp4bjatnr



Dec. 31, 1956

Peking

中國人民

New Year's greetings from an outlaw!

In view of the storm kicked up at the widest election in Washington I think you'll agree I was wise in telling just a handful of persons in advance.

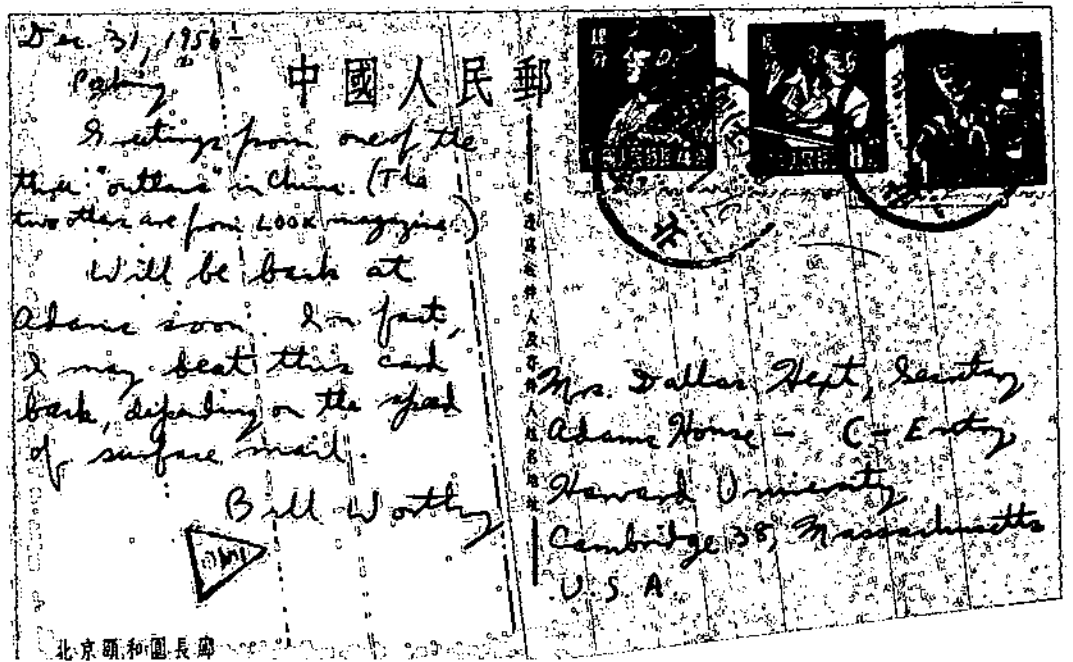
Be seeing you.

Bill

北京頤和園長廊

Mr. Daniel Weinberg
485 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts
U. S. A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY sp4 bja lnf



Dec. 31, 1956 –

Peking

Greetings from one of the three "outlaws" in China. (The two others are from LOOK magazine.)

Will be back at Adams soon. In fact, I may beat this card back, depending on the speed of surface mail.

Bill Worthy

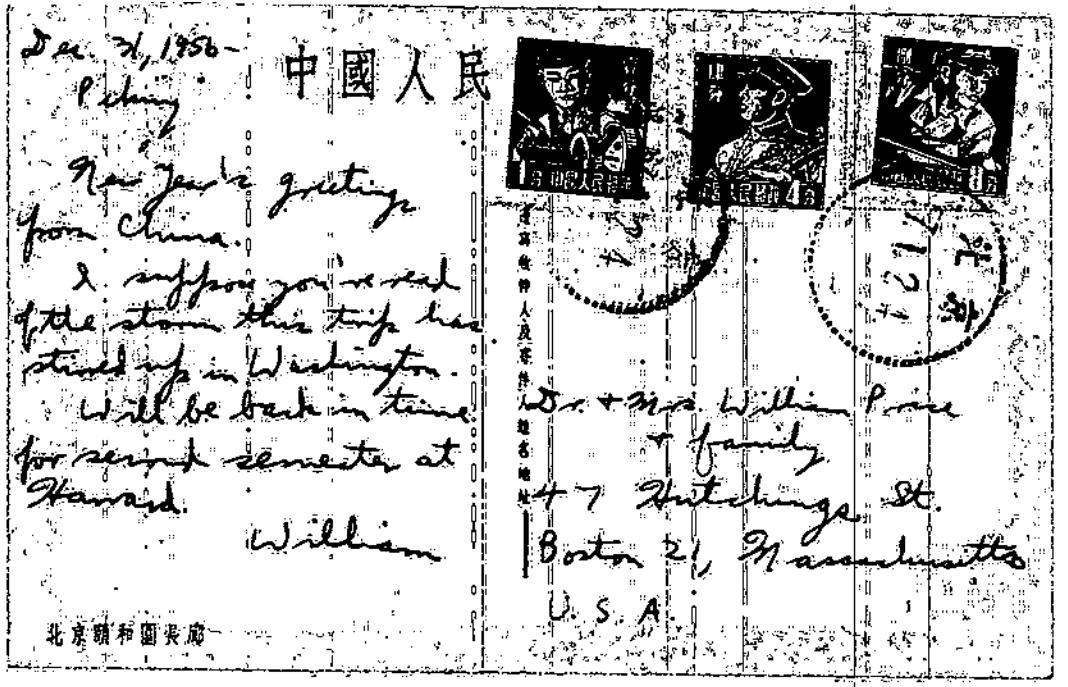
中國人民郵

右邊區各件人及寄件人姓名地址

Mrs. Dallas Hext, Secretary
Adams House – C-Entry
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts
U.S.A.

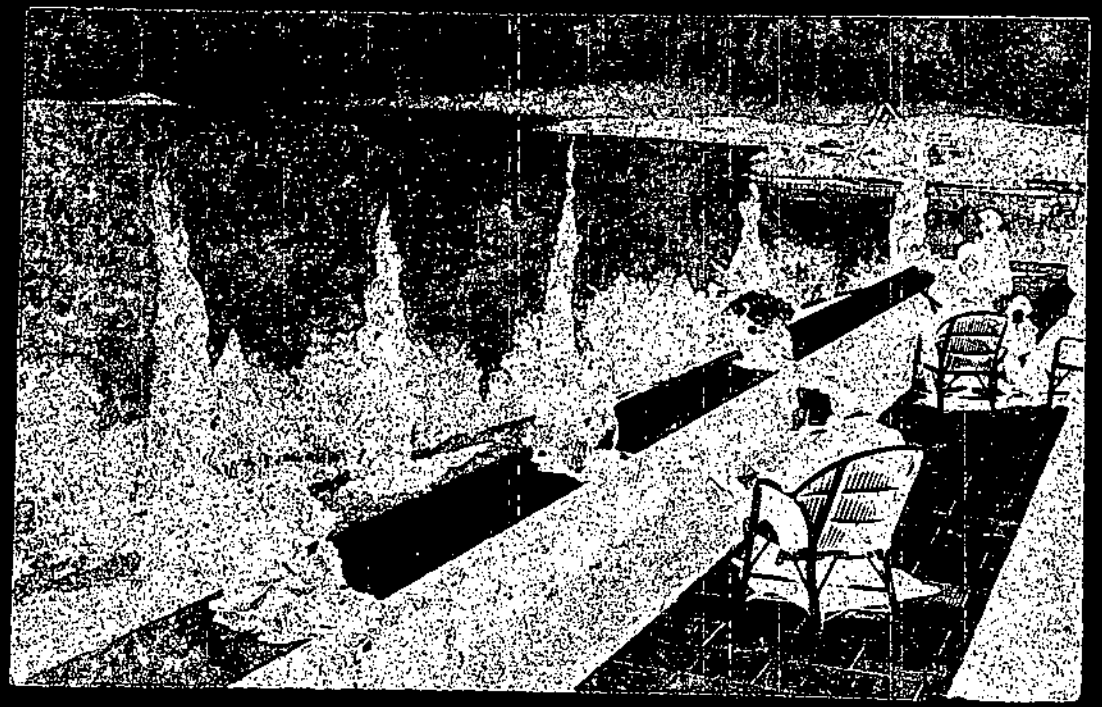
北京頤和園長廊

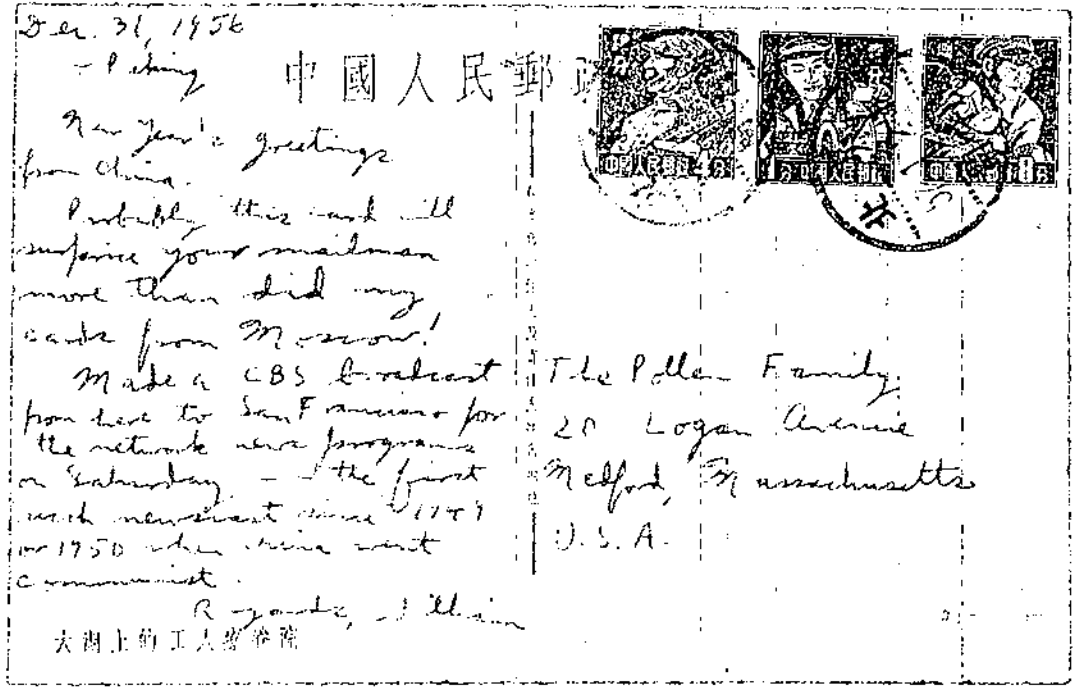
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY Spy bja tnf


Dec. 21, 1956
Peking
New Year's greetings
from China.
I suppose you've read
of the storm this trip has
stirred up in Washington.
Will be back in time
for second semester at
Harvard.
William
中國人民
Dr. + Mrs. William Price
+ family
47 Hutchings St.
Boston 21, Massachusetts
U.S.A.
北京曉和園賀卡

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY Sp4 bja tnf

105-20110-66





Dec. 31, 1956
Peking

中國人民郵政

New Year's greetings from China.

Probably this card will surprise your mailman more than did my cards from Moscow!

Made a CBS broadcast from here to San Francisco for the network news programs on Saturday — the first such newscast since 1949 or 1950 when China went communist.

Regards, William

大湖上的工人書卷院

The Pollen Family
20 Logan Avenue
Medford, Massachusetts
U.S.A.

Dec. 31, 1956 - Peking

中國人民

New Year's greetings from one of the three artisans in China.

Will soon be heading back.

Bill

The Nieman Fellows + Curator (+ able assistant)
74 Holyoke House
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts
U. S. A.

ALL INFORM... ...ONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCL...SSIFIED
DATE 10-26-96 BY Sp4 bja tof

Dec. 31, 1956 -

Peking, China 中國人民

This card may reach you after I'm already back home! I expect to be back in time to start second semester on Feb. 4th.

Hope you had a pleasant Christmas. I reached the border on X mas Eve and this capital city on X mas itself. Broadcast to CBS on Saturday from here.

William

北京勤和園排雲殿前銅勞

Misses Anna Parris & Rose Scandrett
87 Howland St
Boston 21, Massachusetts
U.S.A

ALL INFOR[illegible] CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-25-96 BY Sp4 bja tad

105-2911-166

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1265858-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 7
Page 80 ~ Duplicate;
Page 84 ~ Duplicate;
Page 90 ~ Duplicate;
Page 131 ~ Duplicate;
Page 132 ~ Duplicate;
Page 139 ~ Duplicate;
Page 172 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

DR. LINUS PAULING, the noted scientist, is among those calling for picket lines to protest Anti-Defamation League's "democratic legacy" award to Pres. Kennedy while he refuses to stop federal prosecution of Negro journalist William Worthy. Charged with returning to his native U.S. from Cuba without a passport, Worthy's real "crime" was fair reporting of what he saw in Cuba. In New York pickets will protest the undeserved award to Kennedy from noon till 2 p.m., Jan. 15, at ADL office, Madison Ave. and 53rd St. Simultaneous demonstrations will take place in eight other cities. Joining in the call for this protest are James Baldwin, Ossie Davis, Ruby Dee, Dorothy Day, David Dellinger, Lorraine Hansberry, Conrad Lynn and Ava Helen Pauling.

In Chicago the demonstration will be held Jan. 15 at 343 S. Dearborn.

NOT RECORDED
184 JAN 21 19

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

Date January 14, 1963
The Militant
Page 8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

16 Pickets Arrested During D.C. Protest

WASHINGTON, D. C. — On the evening of Jan. 31 police arrested 16 persons who were among a group of 40 protesting the awarding of the "Democratic Legacy" Award to President Kennedy. The pickets were in the vicinity of the Sheraton-Park Hotel, where the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith was presenting the award.

The police would not allow the pickets to protest at the hotel, and moved them two blocks away. After an hour of picketing on a dark corner, the demonstrators began to shout "Free William Worthy!" At this point the police arrested ten men, four women, and two girls who were booked and released on bail.

At the picket line the Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee handed out a leaflet which said "While the ADL's one thousand guests enjoy a $100-a-plate 'dinner with the president,' black American citizens in Mississippi and other southern states live under a reign of terror similar to the Nazi terror against Jews."

The pickets were specifically protesting Kennedy's prosecution of Negro reporter William Worthy, who was convicted for the "crime" of returning to his country "without a passport." His real "crime" has been his honest reporting of U.S. colonialism abroad and of the achievements of the Cuban Revolution especially in eliminating racial discrimination.

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

Date February 11, 19

The Militant
Page 8

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
184 FEB 27 1963

60 FEB 27 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

REC-40

WILLIAM WORTHY CASE CITED

Kennedy award protested

A CALL FOR nation-wide demonstrations this month by "liberty-loving Americans, colored and white, Jewish and Christian" to protest a "democratic legacy" award to President Kennedy was issued in New York Jan. 6 by a group of prominent citizens. The protest stems from the William Worthy "illegal re-entry" case.

Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel laureaute in chemistry, and author James Baldwin are among signers of a statement urging the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith to withdraw its award from the President "unless the Department of Justice drops the scandalous harassment of Mr. Worthy." Worthy, U.S.-born correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, was convicted of re-entering the U.S. without a passport after a trip to Havana. He is appealing a three-month sentence.

The Anti-Defamation League plans to confer the award on Kennedy at a banquet Jan. 31 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington. The protest group called for a demonstration outside the hotel at 5:30 p.m. Jan. 31, and simultaneous demononstrations Jan. 15 outside ADL and B'nai B'rith offices across the country. In New York, the Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee will demonstrate outside the ADL office at 515 Madison Ave. between noon and 2 p.m. Jan. 15.

The statement of protest declared, "The Worthy case has become a classic in man's endless struggle to write freely, to speak freely, to travel freely and to know the truth about the world around him."

Signers included Ossie Davis, actor; Ruby Dee, actress; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; David Dellinger, editor of Liberation magazine; Lorraine Hansberry, playwright; Conrad J. Lynn, civil rights attorney, and Mrs. Pauling.

LINUS

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 1/10/63
"National Guardian"
Page 3

105-20110

REC-40 105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
184 JAN 23 1963

ST-102

51 JAN 29 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Columnist Tells Off Prosecutor

By Ed Beecher

Richard Starnes, columnist for the conservative *Scripps-Howard* newspaper chain, wrote on Nov. 27 in defense of William Worthy's right to visit Cuba without a passport. J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice, attacked Starnes' stand in a letter printed in the Dec. 12 *Washington News*.

Yeagley's main argument was that "freedom of the press bears certain restrictions and that a newsman's freedom to travel may be subject to reasonable limitations imposed by the Secretary of State in the national interest," and that Worthy had "deliberately violated travel restrictions" of the McCarran Act.

Yeagley, however, didn't answer a single point raised in Starnes' column and demagogically evaded the facts of the case. The columnist had advanced arguments based on the fundamental constitutional rights of freedom of the press and of the right to travel.

Worthy, a native-born American and a star reporter for the Baltimore *Afro-American*, was arrested and convicted for returning to the U.S. without a passport. He is the first person ever to be tried on this charge. Thus, his conviction, unless overturned by a higher court, sets an ominous precedent for civil liberties.

In his original article Starnes had charged that "all the power of the government was being used to imprison an American reporter who has the temerity to write things contrary to the popular orthodoxy" and that Worthy was "convicted and sentenced to prison because of what he wrote about Cuba, not because of any technical violation of the law." He backed up this charge by pointing out that Worthy was not arrested when he returned from Cuba but six months later, after his series on Cuba had been printed.

"Many people, including hundreds of refugee Cubans and dozens of boozy American tourists enter the country without passport," he wrote. Moreover, while Worthy was indicted, other "authorized" and "approved" writers and newspapermen were given passports to go to Cuba and China.

In a column of rebuttal to Assistant Attorney General Yeagley's letter, Starnes wrote on Dec. 12: "It is true the court held that a newsman's freedom to travel may be subject to reasonable limitations imposed by the Secretary of State in the national interests. This is at the heart of the Worthy case. The Government held it was contrary to the national interest to travel in mainland China just as it has, in effect, held in respect to Cuba. But the Government has also held it is permissible for other journalists to travel in Communist China."

Conscientious

It is significant that a nationally syndicated columnist takes up Worthy's case. No one has ever accused Starnes of being a liberal or leftist. But apparently he is a conscientious enough reporter to resent invasion of newspapermen's freedom to report — and to travel to get a story. He says, "I have, for example, tried solving the riddle of Communist China from Hong Kong, and it cannot be done. No more can Cuba be covered from Miami or Guantanamo."

Moreover, he has the courage to take the rest of the U.S. press to task for its neglect of this key case. As he said at the close of his Nov. 27 column, "With few exceptions American newspapers have sedulously avoided coming to grips with the mischievous and potentially destructive implications of this case. An ordinarily skeptical observer must conclude that it is either the hue of Worthy's skin or of his opinions (or possibly both) that has muted the majestic indignation of the free press in this instance."

File 5 - Pro

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

Date December 31, 1962
The Militant
Page 7

105-20110

NOT RECORDED
184 JAN 11 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

REC-42

Bay Area Tour

7 Meetings Hear Worthy on His Case

By Harold Verb

SAN FRANCISCO — William Worthy, the *Afro-American* foreign correspondent, who is appealing his recent conviction for having re-entered the U.S. after a trip to Cuba, addressed seven meetings in this area during his visit of Dec. 6-11.

Interest in his views and in his case was also manifested by a number of interviews by news media including NBC-TV and CBS radio. Both KDIA, the largest radio station serving the Negro community, and KPFA-FM carried hour-long interviews with the noted and persecuted journalist.

Worthy addressed a meeting of 700 sponsored by the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Sharing the platform with him were Dr. Carlton Goodlett, publisher of the *Sun Reporter*, and Marjorie Morray, secretary of the Bay Area Medical Aid to Cuba Committee. Though unable to be present, actor Sterling Hayden sent the meeting an inspiring message. Addressing his words to Worthy, he stated: "If only a fraction of the people in this land of silent people had your raw courage this would be a far different land: a better land — and the entire world would benefit immeasurably thereby."

The Negro journalist, whose trips to China and Cuba have made him the journalistic storm center of the fight for the right to travel and report freely, had as his subject: "The William Worthy Case: Truth Needs No Passport."

His theme was the reactionary role being played by the U.S. in a revolutionary world as he traced the course of official American policy during the cold war. Of the recent Cuban crisis, he said that colored people all over the globe had resented Kennedy's "unilateral white action to destroy our world."

Worthy also spoke to a number of student meetings during his six-day stopover in this area. His subject was "The Free Press and the Cold War." He spoke under the following auspices: at San Francisco State College, the Journalism Department and the College Lecture Series; at the University of California, the Afro-American Historical Society, two journalism societies, and the Student Fair Play for Cuba Committee; at San Jose State College, TASC (a student political party); at Oakland, the Afro-American Association.

He told the student audiences that "fraudulent journalism had kept the American people in the dark about the most important event now taking place in the world — the anti-colonial revolution. "Misleading news," he said, "is worse than none at all." He emphasized that the United States was on the wrong side of this century's anti-colonial revolutions and warned of the inevitable disaster ahead for the American people unless there were fundamental changes in Washington's foreign policy.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-102-21-
105-43816-A

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

b3
b7E

Date December 24, 1962
The Militant
Page 8

Place cc:
(Verb)

105-20110

EX-116 REC-42

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
184 JAN 7 1963

JAN 7 1963

F20
50 JAN 9 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

Tolson ___ b6
Belmont ___ b7C
Mohr ___
Casper ___
Callahan ___
Conrad ___
DeLoach ___
Evans ___
Gale ___
Rosen ___
Sullivan ___
Tavel ___
Trotter ___
Tele Room ___
Holmes ___
Gandy ___

World of William Worthy: that's the way colonialism crumbles . . .

By CARL BLOICE

SAN FRANCISCO — One of the nation's foremost Negro journalists, witness to important events in the struggles of the Negro people and a first hand witness to developments in colonial and newly liberated colored nations, recently gave people on the West Coast his view of the world.

William Worthy has certain distinctions as a newsman which undoubtedly contribute to and result from his view of the world situation. He is one of three newsmen who currently have proceedings against them because of "security" legislation bearing the signature of the late Senator Pat McCarran.

He is one of a few American newsmen who has ever seen the People's Republic of China.

PATRICE LUMUMBA
A fatal error . . .

CAST IN NEW ROLE

Soft-spoken and congenial, Worthy is outspoken and frank; and he carefully backs up most of his assertions with the verse and chapter of his source material. His manner of speaking indicates a man new to the political spotlight.

That he is, for while his material is nothing new to him, making speeches, explaining his case, giving leadership, and sitting on the answer side of the press conference is. His conviction under the McCarran Act, a proceeding that began last April, transformed him overnight into an important voice in the Negro community — or, a more important voice as the maker of news than he had been as the chronicler of news.

Born in Boston, Worthy holds a degree in Sociology from Bates College. He was a Nieman Fellow in Journalism at Harvard and the recipient of a Ford Foundation grant for African Studies. In 1955 he served as correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System in Moscow. He is now foreign correspondent for The Baltimore Afro-American.

On Aug. 8 he was found guilty of re-entering the U. S. from Cuba "without bearing a valid passport." His passport had been taken from him in 1957 after defying a State Department ban on travel to China. He was sentenced to three months in jail. The case is on appeal.

In an interview he gave The People's World before departing from the Bay Area, Worthy outlined the manner in which he sees the world.

"The Cuban situation," he said, "has been a major blow to the crumbling colonial structure. For us it has had both an internal and external effect. The success of the Cuban revolution is not only a help to other colonial peoples but also a help to persons engaged in the fight against internal colonialism which we call the race problem."

Asked what the major effect of the recent Cuban crisis has been, he said, "The people of

105-20110

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
184 JAN 11 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald ___
The Washington Daily News ___
The Evening Star ___
New York Herald Tribune ___
New York Journal-American ___
New York Mirror ___
New York Daily News ___
New York Post ___
The New York Times ___
The Worker ___
The New Leader ___
The Wall Street Journal ___
The National Observer ___
Date 12/22/62
People's World P. 9

JAN 14 1963

Asia, Latin America and Africa who have gained national independence after incredible suffering and hardships now realize, without doubt, that the colonialists are not giving up hope of forcing them into neo-colonial bondage."

At this point Worthy quoted from a letter from Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah to Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba, before the latter was slain. Nkrumah wrote, said Worthy, "The only imperialist or colonialist I trust is a dead one."

"A Cuba or a Congo has this choice," Worthy explained, "either resubmit to colonial domination or risk seeing the colonialists launch a war which may escalate into a nuclear conflict."

Worthy said that Lumumba invited trouble into his country when he invited the United Nations in. By refusing to allow the United Nations to station personnel in Cuba "Fidel wouldn't let Cuba be turned into another Congo."

FIDEL CASTRO
. . . *a prudent caution.*

Asked if he felt leaders in newly independent countries worried about the danger of a small conflict escalating into a world war, he replied, "The more astute leaders are aware of the dangers."

Worthy said he greatly fears that the very near future might see Moise Tshombe of Katanga province made premier of the Congo. "The Europeans in Southern Africa are determined to maintain colonialism in that area," he added.

QUOTES A KENNEDY

At this point Worthy read from a speech by now U. S. Senator elect Edward (Ted) Kennedy of Massachusetts following a trip the President's brother took to Africa. He told of Kennedy saying, "The leaders of independent Africa regard Tshombe, Mobutu (head of Congolese army) and Kassavubu (former premier) as creatures of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)."

Worthy had a word for the United States peace movement. "They had better start paying more attention to the problems of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. It is important that we protest against war, but these things are the main danger to peace.

"The people in the metropolitan areas of imperialist countries must protest the actions of their governments in Africa, Asia and Latin America."

A STRATEGIC SPOT

He interjected, "If there is any group strategically placed to oppose the policy of the U. S. it is the Negro-American."

After using the term "imperialist" in a speech the night before the interview Worthy had explained "for the benefit of members of the working press who might be listening" that he does not "consider the term the exclusive property of members of the Communist party or people in the Socialist bloc."

"It's a good descriptive term and I think we should use it," he said.

Worthy went to great lengths and with visible enthusiasm to explain the work of the Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee in New York. The group, formed during the Cuban crisis, would, he said, strive to disseminate the views he expressed in the national Negro community.

Smiling, he told how at the height of the Cuban crisis a delegation from the committee called at the U. S. mission to the UN and aked to see Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. He said they were rudely told neither Stevenson nor anyone else could see them.

At this point a spokesman for the delegation told the man at the door, "We are going to see the leaders of all African delegations. We will tell them that Afro-Americans were turned away from their own embassy."

Worthy said officials "suddenly appeared."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

THE WILLIAM WORTHY CASE
"TRUTH NEEDS NO PASSPORT"
Hear Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, publisher, S.F. SUN-REPORTER; Prof. Paul A. Baran, author of "The Political Economy of Growth"; Sterling Hayden, actor & writer.

A N D

WILLIAM WORTHY, writer, renowned foreign correspondent, Europe, Africa, Asia, China, Cuba — Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN reporter — 11 weeks in Cuba, in defiance of travel ban. Fri. Dec. 7, 8 p.m., California Hall, Polk & Turk Streets. Don. $1, students 50c. Auspices: Fair Play for Cuba Committee Box 2615, San Francisco 26, Calif.

File 5 [illegible]

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date November 29, 1962
National Guardian
Page 11

105-20110

778

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
149 DEC 5 1962

60 DEC 5 19

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Tribute to Worthy

Bill Worthy knows much more about Cuba than I do — I'm just a part-time reporter. I'm a college professor most of the time and a reporter sometimes in the summer. Bill Worthy is a professional. How come he's going to jail and I'm standing here talking to you? Why?

Is it because he's colored? Because he's a Negro and I'm white? And don't think it doesn't make a difference — when you come back into Miami — what your color is.

I've read Bill Worthy's accounts of how he was treated at the Miami airport. I came back and had no trouble. But when a Negro comes back to Miami, he gets a going-over! I wish I had the account here. They kept him six hours in customs. He couldn't even go to the toilet. He wanted to go eat breakfast — "Sit down, nigger!"

. . . And really, if Bill Worthy's in jail, I'm a little ashamed to be outside. This is a man I respect a lot, a good honest reporter. But they won't give him a passport, won't let him out of the country.

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

Date November 19, 1962
The Militant
Page 3

105 - [illegible]
NOT RECORDED
149 DEC 5 1962

1 36
60 DEC 6 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

EC-38

Dick Gregory Hits Worthy Sentence

NEW YORK—Comedian Dick Gregory joined white and Negro leaders in protesting the conviction of journalist William Worthy, sentenced to jail for visting Cuba without "permission" of the U. S. State Department.

Gregory was scheduled to walk the picket line in front of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel with other leaders protesting the granting of an award to U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy for allegedly "advancing human freedom."

In the opinion of the picketers, Attorney General Kennedy "failed on many occasions to act promptly, strongly and decisively to safeguard and extend human freedom."

Cites Harassment

They listed among these failures "the current harassment of William Worthy, Boston-born newsman. Mr. Kennedy's Justice Department is conducting a ludicrous vendetta against him for the 'crime' of coming home (from Cuba) without a passport."

The Americans for the Right to Travel Committee said that "Mr. Worthy is being persecuted, not for committing a technical violation of the 1952 McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act, but rather, for having reported the news as he sees it, without regard to the American official line."

The pickets expressed "strong disapproval" of the American Jewish Congress' choice of Attorney General Kennedy and "Mr. Kennedy's inadequate record in defending constitutional safeguards."

AJC AWARD

Kennedy was slated to receive the Stephen S. Wise Award from the AJC at ceremonies in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Scheduled to walk the picket line with Gregory were Rev. Milton A. Galamison, Siloam Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn; Richard Parrish, national treasurer, Negro American Labor Council; Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee, stars of the play, "Purlie Victorious"; John O. Killens, author of "Youngblood" and scenarist for the film, "Odds Against Tomorrow"; Atty. Conrad J. Lynn, civil rights attorney, and Daniel H. Watts, chairman, Liberation Committee for Africa.

5-M

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date November 15, 1962
Muhammad Speaks
Page 3

EX-118

128

DEC 4 1962 REC-38 105-6 2110-L

NOT RECORDED
149 NOV 20 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Fight for Right to Travel Gains Widespread Support

by Mac Daniels

Twenty well-known Negro leaders spoke at a rally in Harlem Sept. 15 in defense of William Worthy. Worthy, a foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, was indicted April 24 on a charge of having "unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly entered the United States [from Cuba] without bearing a valid passport." Speakers at the rally included Paul Zuber of the Englewood, N.J., movement, James Farmer of CORE, Percy Sutton of the NAACP, Alex Prempeh of the Black Nationalists and Daniel Watts of the Liberation Committee for Africa.

The spirited audience of some 750 people cheered when Worthy said that the revolution had wiped out racial discrimination in Cuba. Two days after the rally, Worthy was given a sentence of three months in jail and nine months' probation. The conviction is being appealed.

William Worthy

In another action in defense of Worthy, a group of young people from New York traveled beyond the three mile limit in a rented boat on Oct. 12. They then returned to the U.S. Immigration Service Building in Manhattan where their demand to be arrested for having returned wthout a passport was rejected.

This action focused attention on the extreme range and vagueness of the power given the government through section 1185 (b) of the McCarran Immigration and Nationalties Act.

Passports may be lifted arbitrarily by the State Department, and Presidential decree or other means may be used to deny American citizens the right to travel to certain countries. As Worthy has pointed out, the consequence of such travel control as the ban on travel to Cuba is thought control.

"I know why I was indicted," says Worthy. "The illegal re-entry charge is a mere cover. I was indicted because I have reported the many positive achievements of the Cuban revolution, including the rapid elimination of all racial barriers." Worthy has also reported on the Chinese revolution and the colonial revolution in Africa.

In a cablegram to Attorney General Kennedy, Bertrand Russell, the noted British philosopher, has stated, "Restrictions on William Worthy and his indictment under the McCarran Act evidence disappearance of your civil liberties and disgrace America in the eyes of reasonable men. I urge you to quash the indictment."

A brochure on the Worthy case is available for ten cents from the Committee for the Freedom of William Worthy, Suite 301, 217 W. 125 St., N.Y. 27, N.Y. The committee, headed by A. Philip Randolph and AME Bishop D. Ward Nichols, also solicits contributions to make the facts of the case known.

NOT RECORDED
NOV 27 1962

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

Date November, 1962
The Young Socialist
Page 2

8 3 NOV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

SOME OF THE DEMONSTRATORS who picketed Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York on Oct. 28. The line, called by Americans for the Right to Travel, protested the Justice Department's persecution of journalist William Worthy.

Picket R. F. Kennedy in N.Y. On Behalf of William Worthy

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 — A spirited picketline of some 200 persons marched in front of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel today to protest the presentation of an award by the American Jewish Committee to Attorney General Robert Kennedy "for advancing human freedom."

The picketline was called by Americans for the Right to Travel, a committee which has been active on behalf of William Worthy, foreign correspondent for the Baltimore *Afro-American* who is under a three-month federal sentence for the "crime" of coming home to his native land without a passport.

Many of the guests attending the $100-a-plate banquet knew nothing of the Attorney General's indictment and persecution of the Boston-born newsman, and stopped to question the pickets.

Placards carried by the protesters bore such slogans as "Free Travel to Cuba"; "Free William Worthy"; "Kennedy Is Not Worthy — He Tramples Bill of Rights"; and "Kennedy Lies — Worthy Tells the Truth."

Many of the pickets had come from the peace demonstration held at the UN earlier in the day, where the Waldorf protest had been announced from the speakers' stand by Bayard Rustin.

The Kennedy pickets did not disband at the close of their protest but marched in a body to Grand Central Station eight blocks away. This was a measure of self-protection against anti-Castro hoodlums who earlier had attacked some isolated peace demonstrators on their way home from the meeting at the UN.

105-20110

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

Date November 5, 1962
The Militant
Page 8

105-20110-4
NOT RECORDED
149 NOV 15 1962

56 NOV 16 1962

. . . Test Law in Worthy Case

(Continued from Page 1)

In July, in urging Attorney General Robert Kennedy to drop the prosecution of the *Afro-American* foreign correspondent, 15 lawyers, judges and law professors declared: "Section 1185 is so badly drawn, inconsistent and indefinite as to be invalid as a criminal statute. If any American were to sail or fish outside the territorial water and return into such water, each such trip would be a criminal violation."

At the Immigration Service office, the group was ushered into

William Worthy

the office of Frank W. Wroblewski, acting district director. He twice declined to make any arrests.

James Peck, editor of *CORE-lator*, organ of the Congress of Racial Equality, acted as spokesman for the group. On two occasions he told the Immigration officials: "We wanted to give you the opportunity of taking us into custody or letting us go free." Wroblewski replied: "That's very commendable. Gentlemen, I must inform you [pause] we have no further business with you."

Later, Peck stated to reporters: "Our boat project today puts the prosecution of Mr. Worthy in the ridiculous light that it should be." In May, 1961, at the Birmingham, Ala., bus station Peck was savagely beaten as a Freedom Rider.

Price Chatham, another Freedom Rider who participated in the Freedom Sail, said the Immigration officials seemed very much worried that the test group would stage a sit-in demonstration. Others in the group included: Freedom Rider Edward Bromberg; Marvin Siegel, member of the executive committee of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants; and William Moore of Binghamton, N.Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC /

b6
b7C

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

Freedom Sail Tests Law in Worthy Case

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 — An all-white group of Freedom Riders and civil libertarians cruised Friday "illegally" out of New York-New Jersey territorial waters, past the Statue of Liberty and beyond the three-mile international limit.

The ad hoc group then "illegally" re-entered the United States "without bearing valid passports." The Columbus Day "Freedom Sail" was designed to challenge the conviction of Boston-born Negro newsman, William Worthy, for "illegally" coming home without a passport.

The test group of U.S. citizens rented a boat in Atlantic Highlands, N.J., and terminated their sail at the Municipal Float in lower Manhattan. They then walked to the U.S. Immigration Service at 20 West Broadway and "surrendered" themselves for arrest for having technically violated Section 1185(b) of the 1952 McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act.

(Continued on Page 3)

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

Date Oct. 22, 1962

The Militant
Page 1 and 3

105-20110

NOT RECORDED
139 NOV 1 1962

51 NOV 5 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

McCARRAN ACT DANGERS CITED

Brochure on Worthy case issued

WORTHY PAMPHLET COVER
The drawing tells the story

A BROCHURE has been published outlining the government's efforts to jail Boston-born reporter William Worthy on the unprecedented charge of re-entering this country illegally under the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act. Single copies at 10 cents, 20 for $1 are available from the Committee for the Freedom of William Worthy, Suite 301, 217 W. 125th St., New York 27, N.Y.

Worthy is free in bail pending an appeal of a conviction Aug. 8 in Miami Federal Court. He was sentenced Sept. 17 to three months in jail, to be followed by nine months on probation.

The charge against Worthy, correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, arose out of a trip he made to Cuba in October, 1961. Six months after his return, Worthy was indicted on the charge that he had re-entered the U.S. illegally since he did not have a passport validated for travel to Cuba. Worthy's passport had been canceled by the State Department following a 1957 trip to China.

WHY THE INDICTMENT: In the brochure, Worthy points out other possible applications of the law if his conviction stands. Suppose, Worthy says, an anti-bomb student visiting London joins a peace demonstration and the State Department cancels his passport. The student has the choice of staying abroad indefinitely or coming home to face charges of "illegal re-entry."

Worthy adds: "I know why I was indicted . . . I was indicted because I have reported the many positive achievements of the Cuban revolution, including the rapid elimination of all racial barriers. My paper, the Baltimore Afro-American, has a not insignificant . . . circulation of 148,000, and, in today's world, a very strategic Negro readership that is interested in colonial and racial issues abroad."

NO MYSTERY: Worthy has had considerable support from Negro leaders, Negro newspapers and some of the general press. His most recent defender is Richard Starnes, columnist for the Scripps-Howard New York World-Telegram.

Starnes wrote: "There is no mystery about it. Worthy has been sentenced to prison because he is a vigorous reporter who refuses to concede that the government has the right to forbid him access to certain quarters of the world . . .

"The issue is simply the question of whether the government has the right to license foreign correspondents to do their work . . . If it can happen to William Worthy it can happen to the whitest and most orthodox journalist in the trade. It is a long step toward the day when the government can decide what may or may not be reported from abroad."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date Oct. 22, 1962
National Guardian
Page 4

53 OCT 26 1962
78

NOT RECORDED
149 [illegible] 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

Prosecution of Worthy meets rising resistance

NEW YORK — Editorial comment in The New Republic and a gathering on a Harlem street corner are evidence of growing support for Negro journalist William Worthy, convicted under the passport provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act.

A glimpse of mass support for Worthy in the Negro community was provided by a Sept. 25 street rally in Harlem attended by over 750 persons.

The meeting, which lasted almost five hours, heard clergymen, attorneys, newsmen and civil rights leaders denounce Worthy's conviction for "illegal entry" into the country.

Worthy was sentenced on Sept. 17 to three months in Federal prison plus one year probation. The conviction is being appealed.

A correspondent for The Baltimore Afro-American, Worthy was convicted on Aug. 8 for re-entering this country without a valid passport following a news trip to Cuba. His passport was revoked in 1957 after a visit to the People's Republic of China on an assignment for the Afro-American, CBS News and The New York Post.

Following Worthy's indictment protests from prominent Negro leaders were addressed to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in addition to demonstrations at Kennedy's office and the United Nations. A telegram to Kennedy from A. Philip Randolph, James Farmer, Percy Sutton and James Forman stated in part, "Besides the transparent unconstitutionality of the 1952 McCarran Act provision on which the indictment is based, this harassment of a Negro newsman has already subjected the U.S. government and people to widespread ridicule at home and abroad . . ."

105-20110 A.
NOT RECORDED
184 OCT 22 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 10/13/62
People's World P.5

105-20110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADG

b6
b7C

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

NEWSMAN WILLIAM WORTHY (left), whose conviction on "violating" the McCarran Immigration Act has stirred a storm of protest across the country, discusses his case and the rapid growth of the Muslim Movement on New York's radio station WWRL with Leon Lewis (center), moderator of the show, and Muslim Minister Malcolm X. Labor leader, A. Phillip Randolph, has called upon American Negroes to protest the Worthy case to President Kennedy. The Afro-American reporter is appealing the five-year sentence and $5,000 fine. Negro and white leaders protesting the treatment of Worthy have labeled the conviction a "cruel miscarriage of justice." Worthy's "crime" was returning home without a passport.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date Sept. 30, 1962

Muhammad Speaks
Page 4

105-20110

105-20110-

NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 4 1962

56 OCT 4 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Telly Reporter Cites Passport Peril

THE CONVICTION of William Worthy, Baltimore Afro-American reporter, for allegedly entering the U.S. illegally from Cuba, was condemned last Friday by Richard Starnes, Scripps-Howard columnist.

"If the Worthy conviction stands," Starnes asked in the New York World-Telegram, "what assurance has any reporter that the same censorship for the mobilization will not be applied to him?"

Starnes found it "disheartening" that Worthy's conviction "has, in general, been met by a profound silence in the very organs of public opinion which should have been most concerned."

"There is no mystery," Starnes says, "why the government chose to prosecute" Worthy. He was "sentenced to prison because he is a vigorous reporter who refuses to concede that the government has the right to forbid him access to certain quarters of the world."

Starnes recalls that Worthy visited People's China in 1956, "in defiance of a State Department ban on travel there." The State Department refused to renew his passport, a decision which was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Worthy visited Cuba last year without a passport, but was arrested for re-entering the U.S. on the strength of his birth certificate and smallpox vaccination certificate, under the Immigration Act of 1952. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and is now appealing.

Starnes points out that, in contrast, many refugees from Cuba have been admitted to the U.S. without any papers and have not been prosecuted. Starnes approves the admission of the Cuban refugees but cites the case to show that the Department of Justice "had the option of prosecuting or not prosecuting Worthy" despite the existence of the Immigration law.

Starnes says his own passport expires in a year or so.

Pointing out that he is an "occasional foreign correspondent and an occasional mild critic of the Administration," he asks:

"If the government decides that further travel by me is inimical to the national interest, what recourse have I . . . I can commit a technical violation of the law, which is what Worthy did, and I can (at the option of the President's minister of justice) be prosecuted and sent to prison for it."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker PW Midweek
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The Guardian Observer
Date 9/25/62

NOT RECORDED
140 OCT 5 1962

OCT 5 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

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

United Harlem Rallies to Worthy

By Leroy McRae
SWP Candidate for Attorney General of N. Y.

William Worthy, foreign correspondent for the Baltimore *Afro-American*, was sentenced Sept. 17 in the Miami, Fla., federal district court to three months in prison and nine additional months on probation. At the trial last month Worthy was convicted of reentering the U.S., his native land, from Cuba without a passport. For visiting China as a journalist in defiance of the State Department travel ban, Worthy's passport was revoked in 1956.

Worthy posted a $1,000 appeal bond with the Florida court and the Workers Defense League announced that it will carry an appeal up to the Supreme Court, if necessary, on grounds that "citizens have the right to travel at their own risk without government prohibition."

At a spirited open-air rally in New York City's Harlem the Saturday before Worthy's sentencing, a crowd of some 750 heard 20 leaders of the Negro community speak in his defense. These included Paul Zuber, attorney for the Englewood, N.J., movement; James Farmer, national director of CORE; Percy Sutton, president of the N.Y. NAACP branch; Allan Morrison, N.Y. editor of *Jet* and *Ebony;* Alex Prempeh of the Black Nationalists; Daniel Watts, chairman of the Liberation Committee for Africa; and Richard Parrish, treasurer of the Negro American Labor Council. Parrish served as chairman of the rally. Supporters included Black Muslim leader Malcolm X, AME Bishop D. Ward Nichols, Rev. Milton Galamison, Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee.

At one point in the meeting, when donations for the defense were being given, police stopped the collectors. Worthy took the microphone and said: "You want to know where the enemy is? There it is in uniform. The FBI has tried to stop this rally. Uncle Toms have tried to stop it. But the police can't push us around up here like they do in Albany, Ga." The collection continued and the police retreated.

In his speech, Worthy drew cheers when he declared the revolution had wiped out racial discrimination in Cuba and pointed across the street to the Hotel Theresa where Fidel Castro had stayed in 1960. He said he was being persecuted because he told the truth about Cuba. He said this was the time for militancy and unity among black people and that he would fight his case from coast to coast.

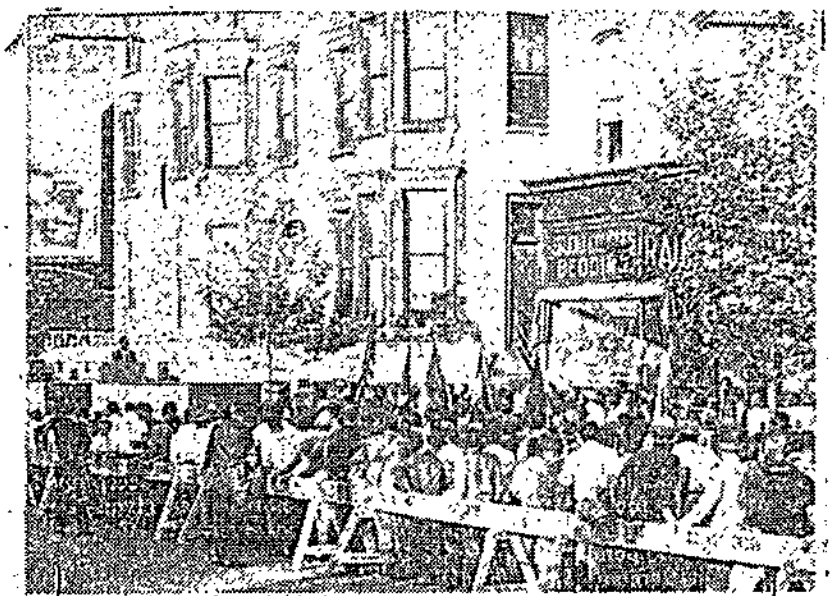
The Committee for the Freedom of William Worthy, which is in need of funds, may be reached at Suite 301, 217 W. 125 St., New York City.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date Sept. 24, 1962

105-20110-
NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 4 1962
56 OCT 4 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C



Part of the crowd at the Sept. 15 Harlem unity rally for William Worthy. The rally lasted from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. at Harlem's key intersection.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

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

REPORTER TO APPEAL IN PASSPORT CASE

William Worthy gets 3 months

WILLIAM WORTHY, correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, was sentenced on Sept. 17 in Federal Court, Miami, to three months in a Federal prison and a year's probation. Worthy was convicted on Aug. 8 of re-entering the U.S. without a passport validated for travel to Cuba.

Worthy posted a $1,000 appeal bond. Bond was reduced from $5,000 by Judge Emett Choate. Worthy had said after his conviction: "The right of the people to know is paramount . . . Travel control is thought control and intellectual control . . . I hope that my fight on appeal to reverse this unjust conviction will help to open up the boundaries of the world to American citizens and the boundaries of our timid minds to the contemporary reality of change and revolution."

The charge against Worthy was protested by Negro leaders, judges and law professors and by such figures as Bertrand Russell.

In pronouncing sentence Judge Choate said: "Freedom of the press is only one of the freedoms."

NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 2 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date Sept. 24, 1962
National Guardian
Page 4

53 OCT 38

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

REC-1

Since When Should Reporting Be Licensed?

By RICHARD STARNES

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., a foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, has just been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for the crime of illegally re-entering the United States from Cuba.

It is past our competence to argue the law in the case, altho it should be observed that convicting a native-born citizen of the United States of violating the law by entering the United States illegally seems to be a novel and very likely mischievous concept.

But apart from the extraordinary law that has been employed in U. S. vs. Worthy, there are aspects of the case which urgently require consideration. It is disheartening that the reporter's conviction has, in general, been met by a profound silence in the very organs of public opinion which should have been most concerned.

QUITE CLEAR

It is clear from examination of the background of the case that Mr. Worthy's conviction was not, in fact, due to his technical violation of the Immigration Act of 1952. Many refugees from Communist Cuba have landed in the United States without the proper licenses from our government, and they have not been prosecuted.

This is as it should be, of course, and is cited only to show that the Department of Justice had the option of prosecuting or not prosecuting Mr. Worthy. The real question is why the government chose to prosecute him.

There is no mystery about it. Mr. Worthy has been sentenced to prison because he is a vigorous reporter who refuses to concede that the government has the right to forbid him access to certain quarters of the world. In 1956 he spent 41 days in Communist China in defiance of a State Department ban on travel there. The following year the United States refused to renew his passport, on the ground that he might not abide by the restrictions it contained. He appealed the passport case, but lost when the Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling that the President had the right to forbid travel that might endanger the public interest.

VISITED CUBA

Last summer, Mr. Worthy visited Cuba. He had no passport but was re-admitted to the United States on the strength of his birth certificate and a smallpox vaccination certificate. In April he was indicted in Miami for violation of the Immigration Act of 1952. This is believed to be the first time criminal charges have been brought against a native-born citizen for re-entering the country.

The case has been clouded by two factors. One is the question of race, an issue which almost instantly deprives people of their reason. Mr. Worthy is a Negro and works for a Negro publication. Some Negro leaders have petitioned the government in Mr. Worthy's behalf. Another element that has obscured the true import of the case is the fact that Mr. Worthy's dispatches from Cuba are said to have been more favorable than not to the Castro regime.

Neither factor is of any consequence. The heart of the case has nothing to do with the color of Mr. Worthy's skin or the hue of his opinions. The issue is simply the question of whether the government has the right to license foreign correspondents to do their work.

CRITIC, TOO

I am an occasional foreign correspondent, and an occasional critic of the works of the Administration. If the Worthy conviction stands, what assurance has any reporter that the same censorship by immobilization will not be applied to him?

My passport expires a year or so hence. If the government decides that further travel by me is inimical to the national interest, what recourse have I? I can commit a technical violation of the law, which is what Mr. Worthy did, and I can (at the option of the President's minister of justice) be prosecuted and sent to prison for it.

If it can happen to William Worthy it can happen to the whitest and most orthodox journalist in the trade. It is a long step toward the day when the government can decide what may or may not be reported from abroad.

54 OCT 4 1962

NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 1 1962

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Worthy Will Appeal

3-Month Sentence Handed Reporter for Cuba Jaunt

By STUART AUERBACH
Herald Staff Writer

A newspaper reporter sentenced Monday to three months in jail by a Federal Court judge for reentering the United States illegally from Cuba will appeal.

District Judge Emett C. Choate reduced to $1,000 the bail of William C. Worthy, reporter for the Negro newspaper, the Baltimore Afro-American, pending his appeal.

"We expect that this case will be appealed all the way to the Supreme Court," commented Assistant U.S. District Attorney Daniel S. Pearson.

Worthy, 40, was found guilty Aug. 8 of returning to the United States without a passport by way of Cuba. His passport was revoked after he defied a State Department ban and visited Red China in 1956.

Besides the three-month prison sentence, Judge Choate ordered that Worthy serve one year of probation after he gets out of jail.

In court Monday, defense attorney Howard Dixon accused the U.S. government of being a party to the crime because "they played a cat and mouse game with Mr. Worthy."

Replied Judge Choate: "I think the defendant played a cat and mouse game with the government. He violated the law in an effort to make himself unique. "Freedom of the press is only one of the freedoms."

In New York City's Harlem, 150 Negroes demonstrated Saturday night in protest to Worthy's conviction.

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

13A

The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

Date: 9/18/62
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:
WILLIAM WORTHY Jr.
Character: [redacted]
Classification: [redacted] b3 b7E
Submitting Office Miami

105-20110-A*
NOT RECORDED
176 SEP 24 1962

F24
57 SEP 25 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Newsman Gets Prison Term

William Worthy Jr., 48-year-old Negro newspaperman, was sentenced to 3 months in federal prison today for slipping in and out of Cuba without a U.S. passport.

The correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American was found guilty Aug. 8 by Miami Federal Judge Emett Choate. Worthy was charged specifically with entering the U.S. without a passport.

NEW TRIAL DENIED

Defense Counsel Howard Dixon today moved, before sentencing, for a new trial, but Judge Choate told him it would be denied. Dixon said he would appeal.

Worthy's passport was lifted by the State Department in 1957 after he had made an unauthorized trip to Red China.

He was arrested at Miami International Airport last Oct. 10, when he disembarked from a Havana plane.

ILLNESS CLAIMED

Worthy claimed in his defense that he had been stricken with an attack of ulcers while en route to Mexico and was forced to go to Havana as the closest place for medical treatment.

By lifting Worthy's passport, then charging him with entering the country without it, the government made itself a party to the crime, his attorney remarked today. "The government played a cat and mouse game, permitting him to enter, then seizing him," said Dixon. "On the contrary," retorted Judge Choate, "the defendant played a cat and mouse game with government. It was a flagrant violation of the law."

As a newsman, continued Choate, Worthy tried to make himself unique by visiting a country where other newsmen were barred — and he did this to make money.

ACCEPTS SENTENCE

"Freedom of the press is one the greatest freedoms," Judge Choate added, "but it is not freedom to break the law."

After telling the judge that he did not think he had violated the law, Worthy accepted his sentence stoically.

Judge Choate reduced his bond from $5,000 to $1,000 and released him pending his appeal.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

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

1C

The MIAMI NEWS

Miami, Florida

Date: 9/17/62
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:
WILLIAM WORTHY Jr.
Character:
Classification:
Submitting Office: Miami

b3
b7E

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
176

57 F24

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Harlem rally for Worthy

THE COMMITTEE for the Freedom of William Worthy will hold a street rally from 3 to 8 p.m. Sept. 15, at Seventh Ave. and 125th Street, in support of the foreign correspondent of the Baltimore Afro-American who is being prosecuted by the Justice Department on charges of "illegal entry" into the U.S. Worthy was arrested on his return after a trip to Cuba.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date Sept. 17, 1962
National Guardian
Page 10

105-20110-4
NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 24 1962

F24
56 SEP 25 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Randolph Calls For Protest To Kennedy: Worthy Case

NEW YORK — A. Phillip Randolph, Dean of American labor leaders this week appealed to Negroes throughout the United States to protest to President Kennedy against the unjust conviction of newspaperman William Worthy for the so-called "crime" of returning home without a Passport.

Worthy was found "guilty" of violating the McCarran Immigration Act in Miami recently and faces a 5-year sentence and a $5,000 fine.

Protests against the Worthy conviction have come from the nation's top Negro and white leaders who brand it as a cruel miscarriage of justice and have demanded its renunciation.

Let Kennedy Know

"Both before sentencing and during the protracted appeals, the Negro community must let President Kennedy know that this unwarranted prosecution places a serious blot upon the civil rights record of his Administration. The attack on Mr. Worthy is an attack on all of us" Randolph said. "Consequently, we must react, individually and collectively, with uncompromising force and vigor. If this conviction should stand, any of us could tomorrow be denied the right to visit Africa, Asia or Latin America to see for ourselves what is happening, and to return home and tell our neighbors what we learned. Even the Negro clergy could be forbidden to travel abroad on church business," he pointed out.

Vindictive

"Those of your readers interested in supporting Mr. Worthy's defense may protest direct-

A. PHILLLIP RANDOLPH

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date Sept. 15, 1962
Muhammad Speaks
Page 19

105-20110-A
F24
NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 24 1962

5 C SEP 25 1962

105-20110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

COMMITTEE FOR THE FREEDOM OF WILLIAM WORTHY

217 West 125 Street, New York 27, N.Y., Room 301

PETITION TO:

Honorable John F. Kennedy
President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

William Worthy, world famous Afro-American newsman, was convicted August 8th in Miami, Florida for the crime of entering his own country of birth without a valid passport. This violates his constitutional rights to travel and report news across the world. This is the first case of its kind in American history. We protest his conviction as citizens of the United States and as Afro-Americans.

Name	Address	Telephone

(When filled, petition should be returned to the Committee At the Above Address)

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date Sept. 15, 1962
Muhammad Speaks
Page 19

105-20113-14
NOT RECORDED
175 SEP 24 1962

54 SEP 24 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Harlem Rally Planned On Worthy Case

A mass outdoor meeting in Harlem on Sept. 15 has been called by the Committee for the Freedom of William Worthy. Worthy is the noted Negro foreign correspondent who was convicted in Miami Aug. 8 of re-entering the U.S. from Cuba without a passport. He is the first American ever to be tried on such a charge and his case is a test of the constitutional right to travel.

Worthy is appealing and sentencing has been deferred. Maximum penalty is five years imprisonment and $5,000 fine. He attributes his prosecution by the federal government to his outspokeness in defense of the Cuban Revolution and his criticisms of the FBI for its lethargy in civil-rights cases.

Co-chairmen of the rally are AFL-CIO Vice President A. Philip Randolph and Bishop D. Ward Nichols. Speakers will include James Farmer, executive director of CORE, civil-rights attorney Paul Zuber, and Attorney William Raines, "locality mayor of Harlem."

The meeting will be held at 7th Ave. and 125th St. from 3 to 8 p.m., Saturday, Sept. 15.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date September 10, 1962
The Militant
Page 1

105-20110
105-20110-4
NOT RECORDED
197 SEP 24 1962

F24
56 SEP 26 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Worthy enlists support in fight on prison term

NEW YORK — A call was issued here last week for nationwide mass support to Negro journalist William Worthy in his fight to avoid being the first person ever jailed under the passport provision of the 1952 Walter-McCarran Immigration Act.

Speaking at a meeting here August 23, after Worthy's conviction in a U.S. district court, A. Phillip Randolph, Negro trade union leader and AFL-CIO vice-president, said:

WENT TO CUBA

"Although disappointed with this unwarranted decision, colored Americans will continue to maintain a constant interest in Mr. Worthy's appeal and will join him in efforts to challenge questionable aspects of the Immigration Act which places in jeopardy the elementary rights of citizens to seek domicile and security in their own country.

"Colored opinion throughout the nation indicates increasing support of Mr. Worthy because colored citizens, after 400 years of living, working and fighting for the United States, have no intention of accepting the notion that an Afro-American reporter can travel in Red China, Hungary and Cuba without penalty, and then must face criminal charges, prison and fines in America for returning to his native land."

Worthy, foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, was convicted Aug. 8 after returning to this country from Cuba. He was charged with "illegal entry" because he did not possess a valid passport. His passport was taken from him in 1957 following an "unauthorized" trip to China.

In a statement after his conviction, Worthy said the United States had arrived at a point of "intellectual isolation." He added:

". . . we, once an inspiring revolutionary people, now tremble hysterically in our garrison state over a dot on the map 90 miles off our shore.

VICTORY POSSIBLE

". . . Whatever punishment comes my way, I hope that my fight, on appeal, to reverse this unjust conviction will help to open up the boundaries of the world to American citizens and the boundaries of our timid minds to the contemporary reality of change and revolution."

At the Aug. 23 meeting here, Worthy declared: "If the opinion of colored Americans is mobilized on this case there can be victory."

105-20110

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 9/1/62
People's World P. 12

105-20110 A
NOT RECORDED
176 SEP 17 1962

F229
6 3 SEP 17 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

...DICT ASSAILED BY REPORTER

William Worthy to appeal 'illegal entry' conviction

WILLIAM WORTHY, correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, was convicted on Aug. 8 in Miami Federal Court of illegally entering this country. Judge Emett C. Choate deferred sentencing. Maximum sentence is five years in prison and $5,000 fine.

Worthy said after his conviction: "I am proud of having established a record for going where the news breaks and for surmounting man-made handicaps to get first-hand reports. . . . The right of the people to know is paramount. In final reckoning it ranks even higher than do pious, abstract concepts of free speech and a free press. . . . Travel control is thought control and intellectual control. . . . I hope that my fight on appeal to reverse this unjust conviction will help to open up the boundaries of the world to American citizens and the boundaries of our timid minds to the contemporary reality of change and revolution."

The charge against Worthy under the McCarran Immigration Act of 1952 arose out of a visit Worthy made to Cuba in October, 1961. Worthy said he had debarked in Havana during a return trip from Vera Cruz, Mexico, due to ill health. After he reached Miami, the government charged that he had entered the U.S. illegally since he did not have a passport validated for travel to Cuba.

Worthy's passport had been canceled by the U.S. State Department, following a 1957 trip to China. Worthy sued in vain for return of his passport. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the case.

Protests over the illegal entry indictment included a wire from Bertrand Russell to Attorney General Kennedy urging the charge be quashed; picketing of an address by the Attorney General to the American Negro Publishers Association and an appeal by 15 judges and law school professors that the prosecution be discontinued. Four Negro leaders, AFL-CIO vice president A. Philip Randolph; James Farmer, director, Congress of Racial Equality; Percy Sutton, New York Branch NAACP President, and James Forman, of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee protested the prosecution. A delegation of Negro leaders led by Richard Parrish of the Negro American Labor Council and Clifford W. Mackay, editor of the Afro-American, visited the Justice Department to ask the prosecution be dropped. Worthy's sister, Alice, conducted a hunger strike.

WILLIAM WORTHY
'Right to know is paramount'

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

NOT RECORDED
140 AUG 22 1962

The Washington Post and
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date August 20, 1962
National Guardian
Page 6.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

Worthy Appeals Conviction In Freedom-to-Travel Case

William Worthy, noted Negro journalist, was convicted of the crime of re-entering the United States, his native land, without a passport after a two-hour trial in Miami on Aug. 8.

Defense attorneys William C. Kunstler of the Workers Defense League in New York and Howard W. Dixon of Miami had waived a jury trial in view of Miami's notorious anti-Castro and anti-Negro prejudice. Observers could see, however, that there was only one Negro in the panel from which a jury would have been chosen.

The trial's shortness was because Worthy does not deny the fact on which the precedent-setting charge is based, namely, that he re-entered the U.S. from Cuba without a passport.

Immediately after Judge Emmett C. Choate pronounced the verdict of guilty, Worthy's attorneys announced an appeal. Sentencing was deferred, probably until mid-September, and the defendant was continued in the $5,000 bail set earlier.

"If at any time in the past five years I had been willing to go along with a State Department deal on passport renewal," the veteran newsman declared after the trial, "I would not stand convicted now of coming home to the land of my birth 'without bearing a valid passport.'" His statement continued:

"In 1957, when two other newsmen and I challenged the ban on travel to China, the State Department first threatened us with fines and imprisonment under the 1917 Trading With the Enemy Act. Subsequently, the Department withdrew that bluff and then offered us new passports if we would sign oaths promising not to return to China. This is a matter of court record, in 'Worthy vs. Dulles' and 'Worthy vs. Herter.'

"The *Look* magazine correspondent-photographer team, Edmund Stevens and Philip Harrington, who were in China simultaneously with me, signed that oath. On grounds of principle I refused. Even today I do not regret my refusal to take a degrading, humiliating and repressive oath. Most of the great historical victories

(Continued on Page 3)

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

Date August 27, 1962
The Militant
Page 1 and 2

105-20110

NOT RECORDED
141 SEP 6 1962

SEP

. . Worthy Appeals Conviction

(Continued from Page 1)

for the principles of human liberty have been won for all men at a considerable price to a few . . .

"In 1956, I entered the Union of South Africa without a visa to get an important news story. Via shortwave facilities in Pretoria I managed to broadcast that story to the American people over the CBS Radio Network. I consciously risked a jail sentence in an unspeakable police state. In 1955, when I remained five months in the Soviet Union on a two-month visa, U.S. Ambassador Charles Bohlen remarked jokingly but half seriously to me: 'I'll write a good stiff note of protest, Bill, when they lock you up in Lubianka Prison.'

"I am proud of my Freedom of Information Awards from the Boston Press Club, the Capital Press Club and the Lincoln University School of Journalism. The three awards honor successful efforts to surmount man-made barriers to the flow of news from China and elsewhere. I am also proud that, despite improper pressures from an Assistant Secretary of State and others, the *Baltimore Afro-American* has consistently supported me in this pursuit of news. The right of people to know is paramount . . . . What men know, the extent to which they are perceptively informed eventually determines their behavior, their speech and their demand for selective reading.

"Travel control is thought control and intellectual control. Free men, thinking men, concerned men want none of it. Except possibly for Spain, Portugal and the Latin American dictatorships, I know of no western government that bars its citizens from countries officially deemed hostile at any given moment. To this low point of intellectual isolation we have come in the past cold-war decade — we, once an inspiring revolutionary people, now trembling in our garrison state, with hysteria and misinformation, over a dot on the map 90 miles off our shores.

"In a cabled dispatch from Havana, published in the October 15, 1960 issue of the *Baltimore Afro-American*, I scooped the entire U.S. press on CIA preparations for the invasion of Cuba. Subsequently, I repeatedly ridiculed the fantasy, nurtured by our press and government, that the Cuban people would rise up and embrace an invading force. Our law enforcement agencies promptly set out to 'get' and silence me. After long and exhaustive efforts the 'illegal re-entry' indictment was the best they could come up with.

"Civil-rights leader A. Philip Randolph has declared: 'In singling out Mr. Worthy and no one else for prosecution under Section 1185 (b) of the 1952 McCarran Act, the federal government is affronting the entire Negro community.'

"I was raised in a rebel home near the site of the Boston Tea Party. In that home arrest and imprisonment have never connoted disgrace. Whatever punishment may come my way, I hope that my fight, on appeal, to reverse this unjust conviction will help to open up the boundaries of the world to American citizens and the boundaries of our timid minds to the contemporary reality of change and revolution."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Wm. Worthy Will Appeal

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., Negro newsman, was last Wednesday convicted by a federal Judge at Miami, on charges of "entering the country without a valid passport" on last October 10. There was no jury.

Worthy faces a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $5,000 fine. Federal Judge Emmett C. Choate deferred sentencing pending a probationary report. Worthy was indicted on April 24, under an untested section of the 1952 McCarran Act. He will file for a new trial.

Worthy did not take the stand but in a statement issued prior to the trial he said that enroute to Mexico he became painfully ill and had to get off at Havana for treatment. William N. Kunstler, New York civil rights attorney is counsel for Worthy.

Worthy is foreign correspondent of the Baltimore-Afro-American largest Negro newspaper. His indictment has been widely protested.

The Afro-American blasted the indictment as a violation of "freedom of the press as pledged by the founding fathers in the First Amendment."

Just a few days ago fifteen outstanding lawyers, among them former Judge Waties Waring and Judge Dorothy Kenyon petitioned Attorney General Robert Kennedy to drop the prosecution of Worthy.

Earlier Randolph joined James Farmer, national director, Congress of Racial Equality to urge Attorney General Kennedy to "halt the unconstitutional prosecution" of Worthy. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP; also protested the indictment of Worthy.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker P.2 (Midweek)
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 8-14-62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-1 (Rev. 3-2-62)

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

bm
S/1

Over Protests Gov't Tries Wm. Worthy

AUG. 8 — Disregarding protests from Negro leaders, civil-liberties spokesmen and law professors, the federal government yesterday began its trial of *Afro-American* foreign, correspondent William Worthy on a charge of having re-entered the United States, his native land, from Cuba "without a valid passport."

Though the trial in the U.S. District Court in Miami formally opened yesterday, Judge Emett C. Choate adjourned it almost at once till later in the week because of the court's crowded docket. Paul C. Vincent of the U.S. Department of Justice informed the court that there would be seven prosecution witnesses. Attorney Howard W. Dixon stated that the defense would present only one witness.

Fifteen prominent judges, attorneys and law professors on Aug. 2 called upon Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to discontinue the prosecution of Worthy, the first American ever indicted for re-entering his own country. They questioned the constitutionality of the McCarran Immigration Act under which he is being tried, saying: "The whole theory of citizenship and domicile is the place to which one can return, unimpeded,

(Continued on Page 4)

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date August 13, 1962
The Militant
Page 1 and 4

NOT RECORDED
140 AUG 1962

105 20

F226

54 AUG 23 1962

...Wm. Worthy Trial Starts

(Continued from Page 1)

from wherever he may be." The four-page legal petition, submitted to the Attorney General, was drawn up by Prof. Harrop Freeman of Cornell Law School.

AFL-CIO Vice President A. Philip Randolph convened a meeting of Negro leaders July 31 in the office of his union, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, to consider the Worthy case. It resolved to back the Negro newsman and a committee was formed.

In support of the legal petition, a delegation headed by Richard Parrish, treasurer of the Negro American Labor Council, and Clifford Mackay, editor of the nation's largest Negro paper, the *Afro-American* newspapers of Baltimore, went to the Justice Department in Washington.

An explanation of Attorney General Kennedy's disregard of the protests and his determination to try Worthy may be found in a statement made by the Negro journalist to the *New York Post* (Aug. 1). "I feel this whole business," he said, "stems from the articles I wrote and the lectures I made upon my return from Cuba." In addition to crediting the Castro government with many achievements, Worthy was outspoken in criticism of J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI in connection with the Monroe, N.C., "kidnap" case.

Though given little or no space in the U.S. press, the Worthy case has been featured by papers abroad — particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Among protests sent to Attorney General Kennedy is the following from British philosopher Bertrand Russell:

"Restrictions on William Worthy and his indictment under the McCarran Act evidence disappearance of your civil liberties and disgrace America in the eyes of reasonable men. I urge you to quash the indictment."

William Worthy

August 13, 1962
The Militant
Page 1 and 4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Support for Worthy

PARSIPPANY, N.J.

I fear that it is still too easy for the progressives in this country to sit back in well fed comfort and be critical. Perhaps we, who in theory support the struggles of the anti-colonial, humanist forces, will only be moved to act when our own freedoms become subject to immediate jeopardy.

Today, William Worthy is in jeopardy. He is under indictment for illegally re-entering his own country without a valid passport and is threatened with five years' imprisonment. Because he has challenged our government's arbitrary travel restrictions and has served as eyes and ears for many Americans, it would seem evident that this reporter deserves not only our gratitude but our support in defending himself from the "justice" being meted out by our Jusitce Department.

Readers of the GUARDIAN were aware that a demonstration was planned in Baltimore June 22 to picket Robert Kennedy. Yet all of New York was represented by 23 persons, even though free transportation was provided! Let each of us ask the question: How would we feel were we in a similar plight and so few rallied to our support?

Anyone who has not done so should immediately write to the Attorney General to protest the indictment of Worthy and urge that it be set aside.

B. B.

Worthy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 7/26/62
National Guardian
Page 2

105-20110
105-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
176 JUL 19 1962

286
54 JUL 19 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

Rally To Back Worthy Facing U.S. Persecution

BOSTON—Negro leaders throughout the nation are rallying to the support of top newspaper correspondent William Worthy, who faces trial in Miami, Fla., on the federal charge that he entered the country "without a valid passport."

Dean of labor leaders A. Philip Randolph, who has personally appealed to Negro judges, lawyers, ministers, educators, trade unionists and civil rights leaders, blasted the federal indictment of Worthy, Negro newsman on the staff of the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper, as a "vindictive and discriminatory prosecution" that is "a threat to all of us and to the principles of liberty that we hold dear."

In cold anger, he observed that "in singling out Mr. Worthy and no one else for the prosecution, the federal government is affronting the entire Negro community."

Sister On Fast

Meanwhile, friends are becoming concerned over the health of Worthy's sister, Miss Alice Myrtle Worthy, who is fasting in protest of his federal prosecution. She has been existing on black coffee, water and juices since July 11.

Randolph pointedly noted the trial is scheduled for the "racially and politically hostile atmosphere of Miami."

In reference to the case, Rowland Watts, legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union and board member of the Workers Defense League, bluntly asserted: "The charge—and the McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act, of 1952, upon which it is based. —approaches the point of constitutional absurdity."

Worthy re-entered the country

From Havana To Miami

when he flew from Havana to Miami. He presenaed his smallpox vaccination certificate and a copy of his birth certificate to U.S. immigration, costumes and health inspectors.

He has not had a passport since 1957, following what the government called his "unauthorized" trip to Red China. He said the government did this because he "refused to sign an oath promising in the future to abide by 'geographical restrictions decreed by the state department."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date August, 1962
Muhammad Speaks
Page 6

NOT RECORDED
140 AUG 23 1962

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

The Right to Travel

William Worthy, a correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, was indicted by a grand jury in Miami on April 24, charged with entering the United States from Cuba "without a valid passport." Under this charge, he faces a possible sentence of five years in prison or a fine of $5,000.

Worthy is the first U.S. citizen to be indicted under the McCarran Immigration and Nationalization Act for this offense. (None of the numerous white citizens who have returned to the U.S. from Cuba has as yet been indicted.)

The reason is that this courageous journalist happens to have the bad habit of conscientiously seeking the truth and reporting it honestly, a habit which in this country is bound to lead to difficulties. Worthy had visited Cuba and wrote several articles for the Afro-American from Cuba.

This, of course, came into direct conflict with the interests of the Kennedy regime which has imposed a ban on travel to Revolutionary Cuba by U.S. citizens.

The outrageous persecution of Worthy is obviously designed to punish him for his reporting of the Cuban Revolution and to intimidate other Americans who may be tempted to defy the State Department's edict and visit Cuba to see for themselves. Worthy's support of the Cuban Revolution and his recent criticisms of the sacrosanct FBI director J. Edgar Hoover have also drawn the wrath of the authorities.

The Young Socialist regards this case as a blatant attack upon freedom of the press and the right to travel. As Worthy stated at the convention of the Negro Publishers' Association, where he spoke a day after Atty. General Kennedy addressed the gathering, "Travel control is thought control, and intelligence control, and no one knows and appreciates that more than do the policymakers who, without precedent in America's peacetime history, are now routinely telling citizens where they can and cannot go."

The right to travel is a fundamental right which all must defend. If the government succeeds in its present persecution of Worthy, the liberties of all of us will have suffered a serious blow.

Alabama Papers

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
176 JUL 27 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date Summer, 1962
"The Young Socialist"
Page 2

55 JUL 30 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

The Worthy case

NEW YORK N.Y.

Following are excerpts of a letter I sent to Attorney General Robert Kennedy:

A courageous Negro woman may die because of the action of the Justice Department in persecuting William Worthy, correspondent for the Afro-American. The journnalist's sister, Myrtle A. Worthy of Boston, began a hunger strike on July 11 and has notified you that she will not eat until the ridiculous charges against her brother are dropped.

As a Freedom Rider, I went without food for 24 days in Jackson City Jail and Parchman Penitentiary. I am well qualified, I think, to judge the seriousness of Myrtle Worthy's action and the effects on her health as well as the danger of mortality.

Are you prepared to let a Negro woman die, Mr. Kennedy, in order to close William Worthy's mouth? He is being charged with "entering the U.S. from Cuba without a valid passport" and is being forced to stand trial next month in Florida, where bigotry runs rampant and where he can never expect to receive anything remotely resembling a fair trial.

Price, Chairman

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 7/30/62
"National Guardian"
Page 2

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 24 1962

105-20110

53 AUG 27 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Here is a letter I have sent to Attorney General Robert Kennedy:

I hope that your department will give up all-thought of prosecuting William Worthy. We need to have men who will go into China and elsewhere to tell us what is going on in countries that we stupidly shut off from ourselves. How are we going to have an intelligent public opinion in this country unless we have first-hand information about all the world? Worthy should be honored for what he has done instead of being punished for it.

Henry S. Huntington

105-20110-A-

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 7/30/62
"National Guardian"
Page 2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Woman Vows to Continue Protest Hunger Strike

A Roxbury woman protesting the "persecution" of her journalist brother by the U.S. Dept. of Justice began the

MYRTLE WORTHY
Waging hunger strike

ninth day of her hunger strike this morning.

Miss Myrtle A. Worthy of 87 Howland st., has written Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy she will continue her fast until the "outrageous" indictment against her brother, William Worthy Jr., was dropped.

Her brother, a foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, was indicted by a Federal grand jury in Miami Apr. 25 on charges of returning from Castro's Cuba without a passport after a two-and-a-half month 1961 visit.

Miss Worthy said yesterday she has lost eight pounds in eight days on her self-imposed diet of black coffee, water, and friut juices.

Her brother, out on bail and visiting her, said he was "as surprised as anyone else" when he learned of her action.

T. Coleman
WANNALL

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city & state)

7 BOSTON Globe, Boston Mass.

BOSTON HERALD, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON TRAVELER, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

RECORD-AMERICAN, Boston, Mass.

Date: 7-19-62
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Victor O. Jones
Title: Myrtle A. Worthy

Character: SM-C
or
Classification: 100-
Submitting Office: BOSTON

105-231[illegible]-A-

F224

51 AUG 1 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Employed by the fire prevention bureau for about five years, she said she will continue to report for work as long as she is physically able.

Miss Worthy has charged that racial tensions in the South and anti-Castro feeling in Miami endanger both her brother's physical well-being and his prospects for a fair trial.

Her letter to Mr. Kennedy demanded: "Knowing the hostile atmosphere in Miami, why are you so dead set against a change of venue to New York or Washington? And knowing the situation, why do you refuse to provide my brother with the protection of FBI men or U.S. marshals?"

She said she has received no reply.

Worthy, when he and his lawyer sought to get Federal protection, was told it was "a problem for local officials."

Worthy wrote press dispatches sympathetic to the Castro regime when he was in Cuba without a passport.

Backed Castro

The State Department had refused to renew it after he entered Communist China in 1956 in defiance of a United States ban on such travel.

Last October he supported Castro in a debate in Boston with Yale professor Armando Chardiet.

Miss Worthy, asked if her brother had experienced any incidents provoked by Southern segregationists or anti-Castro refugees, said, "no he hasn't up to now, knock on wood."

She was outspoken in her criticism of the Justice Dept. The whole thing is far-fetched, she said, adding that the Justice Dept. was "out to get" her brother.

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Demand Att'y Gen. Kennedy Protect Worthy at Fla. Trial

Concern is mounting for the safety of William Worthy, *Afro-American* foreign correspondent, whom Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy insists on bringing to trial in Miami, Florida, the hotbed of Cuban counter-revolutionaries. Worthy's sympathetic reporting of the accomplishments of the Cuban revolution have made him especially hated by the anti-Castro forces who, by acts of violence, condoned by local police, have silenced all pro-Castro voices in the Florida city.

Daniel H. Watts, secretary of the Americans Right to Travel Committee, an ad hoc group protesting the prosecution of Worthy for having returned to this, his native, country from Cuba "without a valid passport," has called upon Negro leaders to hold Attorney General Kennedy "personally responsible if any bodily harm befalls the newsman" in Miami during his trial there which begins Aug. 7.

Watts said: "The indictment of Mr. Worthy, a prize-winning and world famous journalist, is shot through with the most open conceivable racism. . . . Secondly, to the great distress of the White House and State Department, Mr. Worthy has reported for the past two years that Afro-Cubans are fervent and delighted supporters of the Castro revolution because of the elimination of all racist barriers in Cuba and the leveling of age-old economic privileges. The best supporting evidence of Mr. Worthy's dispatches is that practically none of the Cubans who have emigrated to the U.S. since the revolution are colored."

Negro leaders including AFL-CIO Vice President A. Philip Randolph and James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality earlier protested the indictment of Worthy. On June 20, NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins wired Attorney General Kennedy:

"National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is disturbed over the scheduled prosecution of William Worthy under a provision of the 1952 McCarran Act. We support the request of Mr. Worthy's attorneys for a change of venue. Our attorneys have searched diligently but thus far have found no record of any other person having been prosecuted in the precise circumstances alleged in the case of Mr. Worthy."

100-420110-1-

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 7/16/62
"The Militant"
Page 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADG

b6
b7C

Pickets before U.S. Mission to United Nations protest on behalf of foreign correspondent William Worthy and the right to travel. Worthy's sympathetic reporting of Cuban revolution and exposure of FBI's inactivity against Southern racists brought retaliation in form of trumped-up passport case.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Pickets Tell Att'y General: "Free William Worthy!"

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had to cross a picket line in Baltimore June 22 to keep a speaking engagement before the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association.

When Kennedy and his entourage arrived at Morgan State College where the publishers were holding their annual conference, he found a solid picket line, chanting "Free William Worthy." Numerous picket signs protested the Justice Department's prosecution of the prominent Negro journalist for having returned to this country from Cuba "without a valid passport."

Unable to ignore the picket line, Kennedy referred to it in his speech but tried to balance matters by declaring "not since the Emancipation Proclamation has so much been happening in the field of civil rights."

The Baltimore picket line and a similar one the next day in New York before the U.S. Mission to the United Nations were sponsored by the Americans Right to Travel Committee, an ad hoc group on the Worthy case, with headquarters at 244 E. 46 St., New York 17, N. Y.

Adverse Ruling

The picketing came on the heels of a ruling by a federal court in Miami denying Worthy a change of venue to New York or Washington, D.C. The previous week defense attorney William M. Kunstler had documented before the court the physical danger which would be incurred by Worthy in Miami. That city is filled with counter-revolutionary Cubans notorious for their violent political acts. As one of the few American reporters who has honestly and sympathetically reported the Cuban Revolution and its current accomplishments, Worthy is particularly hated by them.

The morning following Kennedy's appearance before the Negro publishers' conference, Worthy addressed the gathering. In addition to his brief remarks, he had a lengthier statement distributed to the delegates.

Worthy declared, according to the *Baltimore Evening Sun* (June 23): "Travel control is thought control and intellectual control, and no one knows and appreciates that more than do the policymakers who, without precedent in America's peacetime history, are now routinely telling citizens where they can and cannot go."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 7-12-62

Page 1

NOT RECORDED
149 JUL 12 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

Publishers Invite to Worthy Sharp Slap at Att'y General

In a direct and unmistakable ap at Attorney General Robert . Kennedy, the Negro Newspaper ublishers Association (NNPA) as invited foreign correspondent 'illiam Worthy to addresss its nnual meeting on Saturday ornıng, June 23, in Baltmore.

The President's brother will peak at the same conference on ie previous evening, Friday, ane 22.

The Attorney General is re-ponsible for the criminal indict-ent of Worthy for returning to s country of birth last October) "without a valid passport." hen Robert Kennedy appears at ie conference to speak, he will e "greeted" by Negro and white ckets protesting the novel in-ctment as an attempted inter-rence with freedom of the press id as an act of racial discrimina-on against a Negro newsman. one of the numerous white citi-ens who have come home "with-it a valid passport" has ever en indicted.

William Worthy, correspondent r the Baltimore *Afro-American*, eaded "not guilty" in Miami on iday, June 15, in United States strict Court. On April 24 Worthy d been indicted in Miami for -entering his native land from ıba last October 10. The news-an lost his passport in 1957 as result of his trip to China in fiance of a State Department ıvel ban.

Following Worthy's arraignment iday before Judge David W. rer, defense attorney William M. anstler of New York argued in half of a motion to transfer e case from Miami to either ashington or New York.

Kunstler contended that Worthy uld not obtain a fair trial in ami because of the presence of ban counter-revolutionaries and e hostile atmosphere generated their presence, and political tivities. The lawyer also main-ned that Worthy's life would be danger if he were forced to nd trial in Miami.

An government prosecutor told e court that the trial should be ld in Miami because the "crime" n-entry was committed at ami International Airport when orthy flew there from Havana

William Worthy

aboard a regular daily flight of Pan American World Airways.

Judge Dyer reserved decision in order to study the laws and ascertain if he has the legal authority to transfer the case out of

(Continued from Page 1)

Miami. He asked the local prosecutor to find out why Mrs. Alta Beattie, whom the Department of Justice in Washington has assigned to handle the prosecution, wants to travel down to Miami for the trial. The judge pointed out that the trial could be held in Mrs. Beattie's home city of Washington at greater convenience to herself and also to the defendant, who lives in New York.

Mrs. Beattie, apparently so confident that the judge would rule immediately against Worthy, had not bothered to journey to Miami for Friday's arraignment. Two days earlier her superior, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, had rejected a written request by Worthy and his attorney for protection in Miami by FBI agents or federal marshals.

The Department of Justice maintained that the protection of the defendant and his attorney from violence in Miami was a matter for the local city and county authorities, even though many of the local police there are known to double as well-paid bodyguards for Batistianos and other wealthy counter-revolutionaries.

It has been learned that one invited guest of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association has informed his colleagues by letter that he will not attend the June 22 meeting because he will not cross the picket line protesting Worthy's prosecution. Other publishers have privately urged Louis Martin, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to intervene with the Attorney General in an effort to persuade him to drop the unconstitutional prosecution.

Within the publishers' association, militant members are exerting mounting pressure to withdraw and cancel the months-old invitation to Robert Kennedy. If the invitation is withdrawn, the worldwide embarrassment to the Kennedy administration would be great, and the political consequences among Negro voters would be serious.

The invitation extended to Worthy this past week is especially significant because the Negro publishers tend to be quite conservative, and usually seek to remain on friendly terms with every incumbent administration in Washington, whether Democratic or Republican. As owners of profit-making businesses, they share many of the political and economic views of white publishers who, of course, are much wealthier and wield enormously greater political power, locally and nationally.

But the indictment of Worthy on a flimsy charge is such an obvious attempt at intimidation that the Negro publishers are demonstrating considerable solidarity and are rallying to his support. For the past two years the globe-trotting newsman has vexed Washington by telling his readers that "just 90 miles off our shores" lies the island of Cuba where racial equality became overnight a living reality.

Even propertied Negroes who do not like the economic reforms of the Cuban revolution feel attracted to Premier Fidel Castro for having established a model to which civil-rights fighters in the United States can aspire.

Supporters of the Negro cause in other countries are organizing protests to coincide with the June 21-23 conference of publishers in Baltimore. Demonstrations will take place outside U.S. embassies and consulates, and delegations will visit U.S. diplomats, especially in Africa and Asia where Worthy has traveled extensively on three round-the-world assignments for the *Afro-American* newspapers.

NOT RECORDED
149 JUL 9 1962

hington Post and
mes Herald
hington Daily News
ning Star
k Herald Tribune
k Journal-American
k Mirror
k Daily News
k Post
York Times
ker
w Leader
ll Street Journal
ional Observer

54 JUL 10 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

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

BALTIMORE-NEW YORK

Protest Indictment of
WILLIAM WORTHY

In Baltimore, Friday, June 22, 8 p.m. (picket Atty. Gen. Kennedy, scheduled to address Negro Newspaper Pub. Assoc.) In New York, Sat., June 23, 1:30 p.m. (picket Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to UN, at U.S. Mission to UN, First Av. at 45th St.) Chartered round-trip buses for Balt. leave N.Y.C. at 1:30 p.m., Phil. at 3:30, p.m., Wash. at 5:30 p.m., For infor., call N.Y. YU 6-5939; Phil. GR 7-7455; Wash. ME 8-6467. Send reservations or contributions to: Americans Right to Travel Committee, 244 E. 46th St., N.Y. 17, att: D. H. Watts.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date [illegible]
National Guardian
Page 11

20115

NOT RECORDED
128 JUL [illegible] 1962

256

55 JUL [illegible] 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Robert Kennedy faces pickets in Worthy case

ATTORNEY GENERAL Robert Kennedy was scheduled to be picketed at 8 p.m. June 22 at his address to the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at Morgan State College, Baltimore. The picketing was to protest indictment of William Worthy on charges of returning to the U.S. from Cuba "without a valid passport."

Buses for Baltimore were to leave New York at 1:30 p.m., Philadelphia at 3:30 p.m. and Washington at 5:30 p.m. For information call: New York, YU 6-5939; Philadelphia, GR 7-7455, and Washington, ME 8-6467 or 483-4474.

A picket line was planned for June 23 at 1:30 p.m. at the U.S. Mission to the U.N., First Ave. at 45th St., New York. Both picket lines are sponsored by Americans Right to Travel Committee, 244 E. 46 St., N.Y.C.

Worthy, arraigned at Federal District Court in Miami on June 15, pleaded not guilty.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

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

NOT RECORDED
128 JUL 5 1962

55 JUL 9 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Robert Kennedy To Be Picketed

BALTIMORE — U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy will be picketed here Friday at 8 p.m. when he addresses the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at Morgan State College refectory. The pickets will protest the indictment of William Worthy, correspondent for the Afro-American newspapers, on the charge of having re-entered the U.S. without a passport after a trip to Cuba. Worthy presented a birth certificate on his return.

A call for the picketing has been issued by the American Right to Travel Committee, an ad-hoc non-political group formed for Worthy's defense.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 27 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker P. 7 (Midweek)
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 6-19-62

383
60 JUN 28 1962

Mullins

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Right-to-Travel Pickets to Greet Robert Kennedy

Robert F. Kennedy

Preparations are proceeding apace to protest the indictment of *Afro-American* correspondent William Worthy for coming home to the United States, his native country, "without a valid passport."

This outrageous prosecution of Worthy, who had been to Cuba, will be protested by a picket line in Baltimore Friday evening, June 22, 8 p.m., when Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy addresses the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at the Morgan State College refectory.

The protest action against Attorney General Kennedy — who had to okay the indictment of Worthy in the first place and retains the power to quash it — is being organized by an ad hoc body called the Americans Right to Travel Committee. In announcing the action, the committee stressed that the picket line will be held rain or shine. It also called for contributions to cover bus fares of Freedom Riders, students and unemployed who wish to picket on Worthy's behalf.

The committee has chartered round-trip buses which will carry pickets from New York City, Philadelphia and Washington to reinforce Baltimoreans angered by

(Continued on Page 3)

... To Picket Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

the attempted new restriction on the freedom of travel.

Buses from New York will leave June 22 at 1:30 p.m., from Philadelphia at 3:30 p.m. and from Washington, D.C., at 5:30 p.m.

Those wishing further information or reservations should phone YUkon 6-5939 in New York, GReenwood 7-7455 in Philadelphia, and MEtropolitan 8-6467 or 483-4474 in Washington.

Written inquiries and contributions should be sent to: Americans Right to Travel Committee; Daniel H. Watts, Secretary; 244 East 46th St., New York 17, N.Y.

On Saturday, June 23, the day following the Baltimore picket line, the committee is organizing another picket line at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York City. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson will be the target of this picket line which will shape up at 1:30 p.m. at First Ave. and E. 45th St. Dorothy Day, publisher of the *Catholic Worker*, whose current issue carries an article by Worthy about his case, will be one of the pickets.

Millions

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 1-18 [illegible]
The Militant
[illegible]

EX 100

REC-31

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 28 1962

284

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Uphold The Right To Travel!

Protest the Indictment of

WILLIAM WORTHY

for coming home "without a valid passport"

IN BALTIMORE — *Rain or Shine*

Fri., June 22 8 P.M.

Picket Attorney Gen. Kennedy, who is scheduled to address the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at Morgan State College Refectory.

IN NEW YORK — *Rain or Shine*

Sat., June 23 1:30 P.M.

Picket Adlai Stevenson, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, at the U.S. Mission to the U.N., 1st Av. at 45th St.

Chartered round-trip buses for Baltimore leave N.Y. at 1:30 p.m., Phila. at 3:30, and Washington at 5:30 p.m.

For information, call: (N.Y. YU 6-5939)
(Philadelphia GR 7-7455); (Washington ME 8-6467 or 483-4474)

Send Bus Reservations or Contributions, to—

Americans Right To Travel Committee

Sec: Daniel H. Watts 244 E. 46th St., N.Y. 17

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 6/28/62

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 28 1962

60 JUN 29 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

Hit Indictment of William Worthy

CHICAGO — The African-American Heritage Association urged President Kennedy last week to dismiss the indictment against William Worthy, Negro journalist, for having visited Cuba.

Worthy returned to the U.S. from Havana, Cuba last October 10 aboard a Pan-American World Airways plane. U.S. Immigration officials admitted him when he presented a smallpox vaccination certificate and a copy of his birth certificate. Worthy was born in the U.S. Six and one-half months later the Department of Justice obtained a criminal indictment from a grand jury in Miami under the McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. His attorney, William M. Kunstler, has moved in federal district court in New York for a change in venue from Miami to New York and for dismissal of the indictment.

The Heritage group secured an opinion from the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper publisher. The editor of the paper C. W. MacKay, declared: "(1) No one has been able to impeach Mr. Worthy's character or integrity or dedication to democratic principles; (2) Mr. Worthy has demonstrated his scholastic awareness and historical understanding by the depth of his writing and radio work . . . by his selection as Nieman Fellow at Harvard and his anthropological study fellowship at Brandeis; (3) the present indictment is ridiculous in that never before has the United States placed a premium on or made it a crime for a native-born to return home; (4) we view this indictment and arrest of Mr. Worthy as further harassment because of his repeated charges . . . that the FBI falsified information in its desperate attempt to arrest Robert Williams" of Monroe, N. C.

Ismael Flory, director of organization of AAHA, urged all citizens to write to President Kennedy urging that he use his influence to have the indictment against Worthy dismissed.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 21 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker P. 4
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 6-17-62

57 JUN 22 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

UPHOLD THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL!

Protest the Indictment of WILLIAM WORTHY

for coming home "without a valid passport"

BALTIMORE — Fri. Eve., June 22, 8 P. M. — Rain or Shine

PICKET ATTY. GEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

who is scheduled to address the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association that evening at MORGAN STATE COLLEGE REFECTORY

CONTRIBUTIONS URGENTLY NEEDED

Please send a contribution to help cover the bus fares of Freedom Riders, Monroe Freedom Fighters, unemployed and others who wish to join this important demonstration.

CHARTERED ROUND-TRIP BUSES

From New York: 1:30 p.m. From Philadelphia: 3:30 p.m.
From Washington: 5:30 p.m.

AMERICANS RIGHT TO TRAVEL COMMITTEE
Secretary: Daniel H. Watts (An ad hoc committee)
244 East 46th St., New York 17, N.Y. YU 6-5939

☐ COUNT ON ME to picket in Balitmore
☐ ENCLOSED IS $..... toward the bus costs

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... Zone ..... State .....
TELEPHONE (S) .....

Make Checks Payable to Americans Right To Travel Committee

JUL 2 1962

REC-21

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1962

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

105-20110

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

WILLIAM WORTHY
Indictment upheld

ROBERT KENNEDY TARGET

Pickets to protest attack on Worthy

THE LIBERATION COMMITTEE for Africa is mobilizing rights groups to picket Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy at a talk in Baltimore June 29, as a protest against the Justice Dept. indictment of William Worthy, U.S.-born Negro newsman, on charges of entering the U.S. without a valid passport.

The President's brother is scheduled to address a conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at Morgan State College. The picketers will call on the attorney general to square his professed allegiance to a free press and full civil rights with what they term his harassment of Worthy, a correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, for reporting on the Cuban revolution and for exposing FBI indifference to racist attacks and police brutality against Negroes.

The Liberation Committee (244 E. 46th St., N.Y. 17—Phone: YU 6-5934) is calling on supporters in Africa, Asia and Latin America to organize simultaneous protest demonstrations at U.S. embassies and consulates abroad and at U.S. Information Service reading rooms.

At a hearing in New York on May 21, U.S. Commissioner Bishopp approved a warrant calling for Worthy's removal from New York to Miami.

Worthy flew from Havana to Miami last Oct. 10 on a regular airliner, and was admitted by Immigration officials on presentation of a smallpox vaccination certificate and a copy of his birth certificate. Six and a half months later the Justice Dept. obtained the indictment.

NOT RECORDED
140 JUL 7 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 6-4-62
National Guardian
Page 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACG

b6
b7C

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

Long Red Line a 'Worthy Activity'

CAPITAL REPORT: BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A Baltimore newsman, formerly on the payroll of CBS news and Time Magazine, is now under Federal indictment.

He is William Worthy, Jr., who returned recently from Cuba. Worthy, who also defied State Department orders in 1956 when he ducked behind the Bamboo Curtain, was charged with entering the United States from Cuba without a valid passport. Worthy's attorney, William M. Kunstler, came up with $5,000 and the Baltimore Afro-American reporter is out on bail.

Kunstler has an interesting background. He has been active in the fight to free Morton Sobell, convicted with the atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. He is a wheelhorse, too, in the campaign to abolish the "witch-hunting" House Un-American Activities Committee, and was a sponsor of a rally for that cause at St. Nicholas Arena, New York, on April 21 of last year.

WORTHY HAS BEEN a consistent supporter of left-wing causes since he visited Hungary and Red China five years ago. The January 29, 1957 issue of the "Afro-American" carried an article datelined Peking, China, which indicated that Worthy had just visited with Chou En-lai, then Foreign Minister. The American reporter called for immediate recognition of Chou's government.

Upon his return to the U.S., Worthy appeared on CBS-TV to tell of his China visit, and reported that Red China encouraged culture, luxury and individualism.

In recent years, Worthy has turned from China to Cuba. He was active in the Castro-financed Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Only this January, Worthy spoke at New Mexico Western College; where the local newspaper headlined a story on his talk, "Pro-Castro Lecturer Parrots Red Line in Speech at NMWC."

Worthy spoke favorably of Castro and his revolution, criticized American firms in Cuba, alleging that they had bled the country and caused widespread poverty. He told students that the American press is incapable of writing truth of revolutions today.

The article quotes Worthy as saying, "We should not kid ourselves. Cuba will be the example to follow by other nations wishing to eliminate dictatorship."

WORTHY IS a cohort of Robert F. Williams who defected to Cuba while sought by the FBI on kidnaping charges. After the defection of Williams, Worthy said:

"We have near perfection an underground railway between the United States and Cuba which will allow political refugees to get out of the United States on twelve hours notice."

Worthy describes Williams as the coming leader of American Negroes. He talks of a "Negro revolution" with Williams, who now broadcasts for Castro over Radio Havana, at the helm.

Worthy's indictment on April 24 was by no means his first brush with the law. A check of Philadelphia court records shows that he was indicted on April 25, 1944 by a Federal grand jury for failure to report to a conscientious objectors' camp. The government dropped its indictment October 3, 1944 because it learned that Worthy was eligible for a 4-F exemption on medical grounds.

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
China, Cuba okay with him.

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

MAY 31 1962

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 6 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Worthy Against Trying Passport Case in Florida

NEW YORK, May 21 — After two postponements, U.S. Commissioner Earle N. Bishopp today held a hearing here on the April 24 indictment in Miami of newsman William Worthy.

The hearing was twice adjourned on April 26 and May 4 because federal authorities in Miami had failed to send New York a certified copy of the indictment.

Worthy, foreign correspondent of the *Baltimore Afro-American*, largest Negro newspaper with a circulation of 148,000, flew last Oct. 10 from Havana to Miami aboard a regular daily Pan American flight. U.S. Immigration officials at Miami International Airport admitted him when he presented a smallpox vaccination certificate and a copy of his birth certificate.

Six and a half months later, the Department of Justice sought and obtained a criminal indictment from a Miami grand jury under the McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. The single-count indictment charged that the Boston-born correspondent "did unlawfully, willfully and knowingly enter the U.S. without bearing a valid passport, the said defendant then and there having arrived from the Republic of Cuba . . ."

Commissioner Bishopp today approved the warrant issued by the federal district court in Florida calling for Worthy's removal from New York to Miami. A date for arraignment, at which the defendant enters a plea, will be set later.

Later this week Attorney Kunstler will file in federal district court here two motions calling for a change of venue from Miami to New York and for dismissal of the indictment as being insufficient in law.

Meanwhile, civil-liberties and civil-rights forces, which have vigorously demonstrated against racial discrimination in restaurants along U.S. Route 40 in Maryland, are mobilizing to picket Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy next month in protest against the indictment of Worthy.

The President's brother is scheduled to address the annual conference of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at Morgan State College in Baltimore on June 22.

The pickets will demand that the Attorney General square his professed allegiance to a free press and to civil rights with the harassment of a Negro newsman for having reported the positive achievements of the Cuban Revolution and for having exposed the FBI's indifference to racist attacks

(Continued on Page 3)

.. Wm. Worthy's Case

(Continued from Page 1)

and police brutality against Negroes.

Attorney General Kennedy's answers to such questions about his department's indictment of Worthy for re-entering his own country should prove highly educational both for the pickets and the students of Morgan State as well as for the Negro Newspaper Publishers — that is if he does not discover that "circumstances" prevent his scheduled appearance.

One member of Congress has stated privately that the indictment of Worthy is "wholly spurious" and, until it is dropped, will embarrass the Kennedy administration all over the world.

NOT RECORDED
140 JUN 7 1962

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

Page 1

57 JUN 8 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Order Worthy To Face Trial

WILLIAM WORTHY, foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, who has been charged with entering the U.S. from Cuba "without a valid United States passport", was remanded on Monday for trial to the U.S. District Court in Miami by U.S. Commissioner Earle N. Bishopp of the federal district court here.

Worth was paroled in the custody of his attorney, William Kuntsler, pending arrangement for bail.

Kuntsler, New York civil rights attorney, told The Worker he would move for a change of venue because of the atmosphere of racial predjudice in Miami.

Worthy was indicted in U.S. District Court in Miami on April 24. He faces five years in jail or a $5,000 fine.

Worthy had no passport when he returned. He had only a copy of his birtle certificate to prove his U.S. citizenship.

The ACLU has been seeking since 1957 to get a new passport for Worthy after his passport was taken from him for making a trip to China not authorized by the State Department.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker P. 16
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 5-27-62

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1962

50 JUN 5 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Authorities Stall In Worthy Case

NEW YORK — There appears to be an unusual delay by federal authorities in making a copy of his indictment available to William Worthy, foreign correspondent of the *Afro-American*.

A federal grand jury in Miami indicted Worthy April 24 for "entering the United States without a valid U.S. passport." Worthy, a native-born American, had returned from Cuba Oct. 10 by Pan American Airways.

On April 26 Worthy surrendered himself to U.S. Commissioner E. N. Bishopp in New York and was released in $5,000 bail. The case was adjourned to May 4 since the commissioner had not received a certified copy of the indictment. However, on May 4, the case was again adjourned on the same grounds to May 14 or 21.

Rowland Watts, National Legal Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, declared: "It is highly irregular, ten days after the indictment was handed down and a week after the posting of bond, for the U.S. Commissioner not to have received the certified copy. This suggests that perhaps the Department of Justice is giving a second look to the absurd charge that a native-born citizen can be subjected to criminal penalities for returning to his native land."

Worthy's case is being handled by attorney William M. Kunstler on behalf of the Workers Defense League. Norman Thomas, a founder of the WDL and its honorary chairman, said he "welcomed the opportunity, in supporting the defense of William Worthy, to attack the constitutionality, and certainly the morality, of the law under which Mr. Worthy has been indicted. It is a long step toward totalitarian control when a government assumes the right to control the travel of its citizens by such drastic penalties as the law provides."

Under the McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, Worthy faces a sentence of five years, a $5,000 fine, or both, if convicted of "illegally" re-entering the land of his birth, Vera Roney, WDL national secretary, pointed out.

NOT RECORDED
184 MAY 21 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 5-14-62
The Militant
Page 1

MAY 22 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Liberties Unit Backing Newsman Indicted by U.S. in Passport Case

Challenges Criminal Charge Against Citizen's Re-entry as Violation of Freedom

By PETER KIHSS

A civil liberties group is challenging what it believes to be the first criminal charges brought by the Government against a native-born citizen of re-entering the country.

The case is that of William Worthy Jr., foreign correspondent for The Baltimore Afro-American. He has been indicted for returning from Cuba without a United States passport. Under the Immigration Act of 1952, a conviction for such an illegality could bring a fine of up to $5,000 or five years' imprisonment, or both.

Norman Thomas, honorary chairman, and Vera Rony, executive secretary, said yesterday that the Workers Defense League was supporting Mr. Worthy's case because it believed "a fundamental human and constitutional right is involved—the right of American citizens to travel throughout the world on their own responsibility without the loss of their rights as citizens."

Will Ask Dismissal

William M. Kunstler, representing the league as Mr. Worthy's defense counsel, said the newsman was indicted April 24 in Miami, Fla., and surrendered voluntarily here April 25. He was freed in $5,000 bail.

A hearing has been tentatively set for Monday before United States Commissioner Earle N. Bishopp at the Federal Court House.

Mr. Kunstler said he would move to dismiss the indictment as a violation of constitutional freedoms, or to change the place of trial from Miami to New York because of tensions caused by the presence of many Cuban refugees in Miami.

© The New York Times

William Worthy Jr.

Mr. Worthy, 39 years old, was born in Boston. He was graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, Me., with a bachelor's degree in sociology. He was a Nieman fellow in journalism at Harvard University in 1956 and 1957, and a Ford Foundation fellow in African studies in 1959 and 1960.

He went to Moscow in 1955 as a correspondent for The Afro-American and the Columbia Broadcasting System. The following year he was briefly detained in South Africa for having attempted to enter that

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. TIMES

EDITION LATE CITY

DATED 5/11/62

PAGE 14

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

EDITOR: JOHN B. OAKES

RE: ~~AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES~~ UNION [redacted]

b3
b7E

BUFILE 61-190

57 MAY 31 1962

country after being refused a visa.

In December, 1956, he entered Communist China in defiance of a United States ban on such travel, and spent forty-one days there. The State Department, in April, 1957, refused to renew his passport on the ground that he might not abide by geographical restrictions.

The American Civil Liberties Union supported his appeal then. In December, 1959, the United States Supreme Court refused to interfere with a lower-court decision that Congress had authorized travel restrictions by the President and that the President's foreign-policy powers authorized him to prevent travel that might endanger the national interest.

Mr. Kunstler said Mr. Worthy started for Mexico by ship last July 24 from New York, but had become ill and gone ashore in Havana instead. He returned to Miami from Havana by plane last Oct. 10, presenting a birth certificate and smallpox-vaccination certificate to immigration authorities.

Since Jan. 16, 1961, thirteen days after the Eisenhower Administration severed diplomatic relations with the Cuban regime of Premier Fidel Castro, the State Department has required citizens desiring to visit Cuba to obtain passports specifically endorsed for such travel.

Mr. Worthy's dispatches were generally favorable to the Castro regime, Mr. Kunstler said.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

Worthy Arrested After Cuba Trip

William Worthy, foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, largest Negro newspaper in the U.S., last week voluntarily surrendered to the U.S. Marshall in N.Y.

Worthy, who went to Cuba with only his birth certificate to prove his citizenship, had been indicted on charges of entering the U.S. from Cuba on Oct. 10, 1961 "without a valid passport."

The American Civil Liberties Union furnished the $5,000 bail. The Workers Defense League at 119 E. 19th St. is furnishing the legal defense.

Worthy will fight against being removed to Miami, Fla., for trial, as called for in the indictment.

Worthy is the first U.S. citizen to be indicted under the 1952 McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act for having returned "illegally" without a passport.

105-20110

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 9 1962

60 MAY 9 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker 5/6/62 p. 5
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

Negro newsman Worthy to test free press issue

NEW YORK — William Worthy, foreign correspondent for the largest Negro newspaper in the United States, will be the first American to stand trial under the 1952 McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act for his travels to Cuba.

His case will be a major test for freedom of the press — it involves a challenge to politically-motivated restrictions by the government upon the right of correspondents to travel for news-gathering purposes.

Worthy surrendered to U. S. Marshals in New York on April 26 after a warrant was issued for his arrest. A Federal grand jury in Miami had indicted him on April 24 on charges of entering the country "without a valid United States passport."

The indictment came after the newsman returned to the U. S. from Cuba carrying only a birth certificate proving his citizenship. His passport was taken from him by federal agents in 1957 after he traveled to China on a trip "not authorized" by the State Department. Under present Federal laws it is illegal to travel to Cuba without a passport. It is also illegal to use a passport to travel to Cuba — unless it is done with express State Dept. approval. And in Worthy's case, the government charges, it is illegal to return to this country from Cuba without a passport.

Worthy, a correspondent for The Baltimore Afro-American, has done extensive reporting on Cuba since the revolution there.

Worthy is being defended by American Civil Liberties Union attorney William Kunstler. Kunstler has filed a motion to transfer the case from Miami to New York. Hearing was set for May 4.

105-[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 14 1962

MAY 15 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 5-5-62
People's World P. 12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

New York

Benefit Symposium to
Aid the Monroe Defendants
MUSLIM MINISTER MALCOLM X
JAMES FARMER, Natl. Dir., CORE
BAYARD RUSTIN, Exec. Sec., War
Resisters League
WILLIAM WORTHY, foreign corresp.,
Baltimore Afro-American
to discuss
"THE CHALLENGE OF RACISM"
Tues., May 1, 8:30 p.m., Palm Gardens,
308 W. 52 St. (near 8 Av.) Sponsored by:
Ossie Davis, Ruby Dee, A. J. Muste, Dave
Dellinger, Price Chatham. — Suggested
cont. at door: $1.

The Washington Post and
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 4/30/62

60 MAY 8 1962

MAY 4 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Writer Indicted For Cuban Trip

MIAMI, April 25 (UPI) — A Negro journalist who lost his U. S. passport for visits to Hungary and Red China, was indicted yesterday for making an illegal trip to Cuba.

A Federal grand jury returned a criminal indictment against William Worthy Jr., 48, a former Nieman fellow. A warrant was issued for his arrest late yesterday and authorities said it was believed he was in the New York area.

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

199 APR 30 1962

33 APR 30 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM WORTHY speaks on "The Cuban Revolution—Wave of the Future." Thurs., Dec. 28, 8 p.m., New Century Aud., 124 S. 12 St. Don. $1. Auspices: Fair Play for Cuba Comm.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 12-22-61
[illegible]
Pg. 11

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 11 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

In The Ozarks:

Our Crusade For Freedom

By Maxine Curtis

A Howell County writer's views on the world's most urgent problem today

Recently I was commenting on the Pro- Castro speech spoken by William Worthy, Negro newsman, at an SMS student assembly. A few hours after Worthy had spoken to the students at SMS Dr. Fern Stukenbroeker of the Federal Bureau of Investigation spoke on the campus to the teachers who had assembled for the Teachers Convention. Dr. Stukenbroeker urged the teachers to provide our young people with "a working knowledge of Communism--the enemy who is seeking to destroy us..." Worthy's viewpoint, as an educated American and obviously leaning toward Communism, is deserving of our attention. We should ask ourselves "why" he feels as he does. Dr. Stukenbroeker says a "working knowledge of the enemy is vital and that teachers have a vital responsibility of helping students articulate for freedom." Dr. Stukenbroeker is stationed in Washington D. C. and is an expert in the interpretation of communism and its creeping dangers to the American and the free world's way of life.

"Thinking Americans know that communism is challenging our very existence as a free nation. "Can we as Americans meet the challenge of communists? Are we training our young people to detect the errors of the communist way?" The answers to these questions hold the answer to national survival, and the answer must rest, to a large extent, with the educational system of America. With the teachers of our youth.

"Our youth should know the strategy, the philosophy, the tactics, the falsity of communism. Science, math, languages history, all are important and necessary, but in today's world a new dimension is needed--that is a working knowledge of the enemy that is seeking to destroy us! Knowledge of communism is absolutely necessary to equip our youth to live intelligently in today's world, to enable them to make the right decisions, to protect them from the many temptations of communist propaganda, false promises, lies and fronts. By diagnosing the errors of communism our youth will be deepened in their own heritage of freedom, and obtain a more adequate understanding of their own government.

b3
b7E

105-20110-A

NOV 14 1961

WEST PLAINS DAILY QUILL
WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI
OCTOBER 24, 1961
FRANK D. MARTIN, Editor & Publisher
KANSAS CITY DIVISION

SEARCH
SERIAL

229

~~64 NOV 15 1961~~ 784
NOV 22 1961 BB

"The battle of freedom versus slavery will be won or lost in the classrooms of the world and it is a battle primarily of ideas, of competing ways of life, of ideological concepts. The communists realize this and play it to an advantage by an educational system that is the most comprehensive, all-embracing and "fiendishly purposeful" indoctrination system in history. Under communism, education is a weapon of the state, designed to produce more efficient communists. The teacher is a mere instrument to mold communists. Our young people should be given the knowledge, the information, to detect the errors of this ideology. They must have an education for survival. The high school student should have an adequate understanding of the strategy and tactics of communism. Our high school students should be expected to know about dialectical materialism, the communist concepts of the class struggle, and democratic centralism. They should be taught to appreciate our marvelous free-enterprise system. There is much accurate and revealing information concerning communism and this should be put to work in the fight against the enemy. Too long have the communists thrived on our apathy, indifference and lack of knowledge. The best defense against communism is truth!

"An effective working knowledge of communism--both theory and practice--leads to an appreciation of the contrast between dictatorship and freedom under law. The students will learn, for example, that the basic purpose of communist institutions is to make the individual a creature of the state, while in America the institutions of home, school, church community all combine to make him a more effective citizen, a person able to develop his own creative talents.

"Here in America we have the privilege of free speech, free press, the right of free elections, the right to worship God as we please-- all rights which are denied under communism. The young person will learn that in a democracy there are responsibilities as well as rights. He will learn that freedom must be won a new by each generation.

"Yes, we can defeat communism and protect our youth within the democratic framwork of society. The answer is a strong faith in God and our religious principles, and in education."

Maxine Curtis

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-21-2017 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

BS-8 Revised (6-17-59)

Castro Regime In No Danger, Says Newsman

The Castro regime is in Cuba to stay in the opinion of a former radio and newspaper correspondent who spent considerable time in that country.

The correspondent, William Worthy, said the United States is being "disastrously misled' in reports from Havana, adding that there is "no question that the Cuban Revolution will triumph."

He and Prof. Herminio Portel Vila, formerly of the University of Havana, debated the "Cuban Revolution" before 125 people last night in the Charles St. Meeting House.

Prof. Portel, who said Castro was a student of his in 1947 and 1948, characterized the Cuban premier as a "thoroughly bad student" and a "petty gangster" during his college days.

The Cuban educator further described Dr. Castro as a "vainglorious . . . paranoid" who is constantly "looking for the limelight."

Worthy sharply criticized the reporting from Cuba in the American press, saying, "We are not getting the truth about Cuba."

Dr. Portel, noting that 1961 in Cuba was supposed to be "the year of education," branded it instead the "year of the shooting wall."

He stated that Maj Ernesto Guevara, Cuba's economic czar, is a representative of the Communist International who "rules Cuba through the two Castros" (Fidel and his brother, Raul).

The debate was sponsored by the Boston Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Leach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

NAT. INT. SEC.

___ Boston American, Boston, Mass.
_x_ Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.
___ Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.
___ Boston Traveler, Boston, Mass.
___ Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
___ Daily Record, Boston, Mass.

Date: 3/25/61
Edition: Home Evening
Author:
Editor: Victor O. Jones
Title:

Class. or Character:
Page: 13
Bufile No.
Submitting Office: Boston

63 APR 4 1961

NOT RECORDED
15 APR 6 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UPI-183

(SUPREME COURT)

BOSTON--REPORTER WILLIAM WORTHY JR. SAID TONIGHT HE WAS "SURPRISED AND DISILLUSIONED" THAT THE U.S. SUPREME COURT DID NOT DEAL "FORTHRIGHTLY" WITH THE ISSUE OF ALLOWING AMERICANS TO TRAVEL TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

"ONCE AGAIN THE WATCHING WORLD STANDS WITNESS TO FURTHER EROSION OF COURAGE IN AMERICA AND DEEPER INROADS BY THE GOVERNMENT ON INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM," WORTHY SAID IN A STATEMENT.

"NOTHING IS EVER SETTLED UNTIL IT IS SETTLED RIGHT. NOTHING WILL BE SOLVED BY REFUSING TO REVIEW THIS USURPED POWER OF THE STE DEPARTMENT.

"THIS ISSUE WILL RISE AGAIN TO PLAGUE THE COURTS, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND OUR CLAIMS TO BEING A FREE SOCIETY."

12/7--EG821P

62 DEC 11 1959

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-19 (Rev. 1-28-59)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Appeals Court Upholds U.S. Right to Bar Travel

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The United States Court of Appeals here yesterday upheld the power of the Secretary of State to bar travel to certain areas, like Red China, which he considers potential trouble spots.

A three-judge panel agreed that the State Department's action declaring certain countries off-limit to American travelers was a valid exercise of the President's power to conduct foreign affairs and had been authorized by Congress.

The decision struck down the appeal of William Worthy, Jr., reporter for the Afro-American newspapers, who was refused a passport because he had entered Red China in 1956 and would not promise not to go again. The court said the fact that Worthy was a reporter gave him no special privilege to go. The case is expected to be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Last year the Supreme Court ruled that the Secretary had no statutory power to refuse a person a passport because of his beliefs or associations. The Court of Appeals ruled that Worthy's case was entirely different, that his beliefs were not involved and that he could get a passport by agreeing to abide by restrictions imposed on all travelers.

Danger Noted

Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman wrote the Worthy decision. He was joined by Judge Wilbur K. Miller and retired Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Burton.

Prettyman wrote that while travel is a right, it can be restricted like any other right, including freedom of the press, in the interest of the rights and liberty of others.

The State Department argued that it was necessary to have power to bar travel to some areas because the presence of American citizens might endanger them or relations between the countries, and might "impede the execution of foreign policy." The court ruled these reasons "ample" to support its action.

"The liberty of everyone... is involved in the maintenance of order," wrote Prettyman, "and is threatened when disorder brings either the necessity or the opportunity for force . . . The capacity of incidents arising from the conduct of individuals to ignite conflagration is well known."

Turmoil Possible

"In foreign affairs, especially in the intimate posture of today's world of jets, radio and atomic power, an individual's yen to go and inquire may be circumscribed. A blustering inquisitor avowing his own freedom to go and do as he pleases can throw the whole international neighborhood into turmoil."

Prettyman said the executive branch undoubtedly could curtail travel as part of its power over foreign affairs. "To hold the contrary would be to hold that the protection of the peace against American-caused incidents in foreign countries is outside the realm of foreign affairs."

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

RECORDED
59 JUN 16 1959

60 JUN 16 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1

Court Upholds Ban on China Travel

The U. S. Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the State Department's right to ban travel by Americans to Red China and other communist countries.

It ruled 3-0 that the department was within its rights in refusing to renew the passport of newsman William Worthy, Jr., who defied the ban several years ago and went to Red China and Hungary.

"To order the Secretary of State to do something because we believe it would be better for our foreign relations than his plan, would be a gross usurpation of Executive powers," Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman wrote.

"Judgment on what course of action will best promote our foreign relations has been entrusted to the President, not to the courts, journalists, scholars or even 'public opinion.'"

Mr. Worthy, a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American who also wanted to cover China for CBS and the New York Post, argued that the refusal is an abridgement of freedom of the press and that he has a "constitutional right" to travel, which may be abridged "only when there are overriding considerations of the public safety."

Retired Supreme Court Justice Harold Burton and Circuit Judge Wilbur K. Miller agreed with Judge Prettyman.

The court commented: "Liberty itself is inherently a restricted thing. . . . Some actions, neither harmful nor potentially dangerous, must be restricted simply for the sake of good order in the community."

"History establishes that either the behavior or the presence of an individual citizen in a foreign country can bring into clash, peaceful or violent, the powers of his own government, and those of the foreign power," Judge Prettyman wrote.

NON UNIVERSAL

"In foreign affairs, especially in the intimate posture of today's world of jets, radio and atomic power, an individual's uninhibited yen to go and to inquire may be circumscribed.

"A blustering inquisitor avowing his own freedom to go and do as he pleases can throw the whole international neighborhood into a turmoil.

"Worthy's avowed intent is to seek 'especially stories that involve the risk of war.'

"Worthy errs when he assumes that the Secretary (of State) has forbidden him to travel at all or that the action is 'tantamount to imprisoning him,'" the opinion said, pointing out that only certain designated areas are barred to him. "He is in no sense imprisoned, except in the same rhetorical sense, altho in less degree, that man is imprisoned because he is earth-bound."

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

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 16 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. (Title III, p. 11.1)

By order dated August 26, 1959, the time for filing petition for certiorari was extended to October 4, 1959.

This is an extract of August, 1959 monthly report of the [redacted] Department. It may be filed if it contains new information or destroyed if it duplicates data already received or is of no value.

b3
b7E

57 OCT 15 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AND

UPI-68
(WORTHY)

THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS TODAY UPHELD DENIAL OF A PASSPORT TO WILLIAM WORTHY JR., BALTIMORE NEWSPAPERMAN WHO REFUSED TO ABIDE BY A STATE DEPARTMENT BAN ON TRAVEL TO COMMUNIST CHINA AND OTHER IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES.

THE APPEALS COURT AFFIRMED A JUDGMENT BY DISTRICT COURT HERE THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAD THE POWER AND RIGHT TO DENY WORTHY A PASSPORT RENEWAL.

"MERELY BECAUSE A NEWSMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL, DOES NOT MEN HE CAN GO ANYWHERE HE WISHES," THE THREE-JUDGE APPEALS COURT HELD.

WORTHY WAS ACCREDITED BY THE AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, THE NEW YORK POST AND THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM WHEN HE APPLIED IN 1957 FOR A RENEWAL OF A PASSPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN 1955.

THE 1955 PASSPORT CONTAINED A RESTRICTION AGAINST TRAVEL TO HUNGARY AND TO FIVE RED-CONTROLLED AREAS WITH WHICH THE U.S. DOES NOT HAVE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. WORTHY NEVERTHELESS TRAVELED BOTH TO COMMUNIST CHINA AND HUNGARY.

THE NEGRO NEWSMAN ARGUED THAT THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL IS A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT; THAT THE SECRETARY LACKS LEGAL AUTHORITY TO DENAY A PASSPORT TO BAR SUCH TRAVEL. THE REFUSAL, HE SAID, ALSO WAS AN ABRIDGEMENT OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ARGUED IN TURN THAT THE RESTRICTED AREAS ARE POTENTIAL OR "ACTUAL TROUBLE SPOTS" WHERE AMERICAN CITIZENS MIGHT BE IN DANGER. IT ALSO CONTENDED THAT PRESENCE OF U.S. CITIZENS IN THESE AREAS WITH OFFICIAL APPROVAL WOULD ENDANGER THE CONDUCT OF FOREIGN POLICY.

THE APPEALS COURT CONCLUDED THAT THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL "LIKE EVERY OTHER FORM OF LIBERTY, IS IN OUR CONCEPT OF AN ORDERED SOCIETY, SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS UNDER SOME CIRCUMSTANCES AND FOR SOME REASON."

THE COURT SAID IT BELIEVES THE DESIGNATION OF A FOREIGN AREA AS A POTENTIAL TROUBLE SPOT IS A "FOREIGN AFFAIR." THUS, IT SAID, THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS THE RIGHT TO DESIGNATE AREAS WHERE CITIZENS MAY TRAVEL.

"WE THINK THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN AREAS OF THE WORLD AS FORBIDDEN TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS FALLS WITHIN THE POWER TO CONDUCT FOREIGN AFFAIRS," THE OPINION SAID.

6/9--GE1155A

105-20117-A
NOT RECORDED
99 JUN 17 1959

67 JUN 17 1959 384

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UPI -34
(TRAVEL)

THE U.S COURT OF APPEALS TODAY WAS STUDYING THE REQUEST OF NEWSMAN WILLIAM WORTHY JR. THAT IT RULE THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS NO RIGHT TO BAN TRAVEL TO RED CHINA.

WORTHY DEFIED THE TRAVEL BAN AND WENT TO CHINA AND HUNGARY IN 1956 AND 1957 TO REPORT FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM AND THE NEW YORK POST. THE STATE DEPARTMENT LATER REFUSED TO RENEW HIS PASSPORT.

A SUIT FOR RENEWAL OF THE PASSPORT WAS TURNED DOWN BY A FEDERAL JUDGE. WORTHY APPEALED THE DECISION.

IN COURT ARGUMENTS YESTERDAY HIS LAWYER, WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER OF NEW YORK CITY CITED LAST YEAR'S SUPREME COURT DECISION WHICH SAID CONGRESS HAD NOT AUTHORIZED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO DENY FREEDOM TO TRAVEL BECAUSE OF A PERSON'S POLITICAL BELIEFS. THAT CASE INVOLVED ARTIST ROCKWELL KENT.

BUT JUSTICE DEPARTMENT LAWYER F. KIRK MADRIX TOLD THE COURT WORTHY'S CASE WAS "COMPLETELY DIFFERENT." WORTHY'S BELIEFS ARE NOT INVOLVED, HE SAID, AND THE TRAVEL BAN APPLIES TO ALL CITIZENS EQUALLY.

MADRIX SAID THE BAN WAS A FOREIGN POLICY DECISION WITH WHICH THE COURTS SHOULD NOT INTERFERE. HE SAID IT WAS BASED ON A DECISION TO BOYCOTT RED CHINA AND ON FEAR THAT CHINA WOULD HOLD VISITING AMERICANS AS HOSTAGES.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S BRIEF SAID "THERE IS NO RIGHT TO GATHER INFORMATION IN PLACES OR IN A MANNER WHICH INTRUDES UPON A GREATER NATIONAL INTEREST."

KUNSTLER ARGUED THAT THAT THE BAN VIOLATED FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND WORTHY'S FREEDOM TO EARN A LIVING.

3/21--JR1038A

105-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
117 MAR 25 1959

57 MAR 26 1959

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-19 (Rev. 7-18-58)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

B-1

Newsman Asks Court to Order Passport Issued

Newsman William Worthy, jr., yesterday asked the United States Court of Appeals here to reverse a lower court's ruling that the State Department does not have to issue him a passport.

The appeal was made in a legal brief filed in behalf of Mr. Worthy, a foreign correspondent for Baltimore's Afro-American, who visited Red China and Hungary in 1956-7 despite a State Department ban on travel to those countries. He has since been seeking renewal of the passport over opposition of the State Department, which claims that his trips to the two countries were "prejudicial to the interests of the United States."

A District judge recently ruled that refusal of the State Department to renew the passport was a proper exercise of the power of the Government's executive branch in the conduct on foreign relations.

But a brief filed yesterday by Attorneys William M. Kunstler and Walter E. Dillon, jr., of the American Civil Liberties Union, claimed that "in reality, travel control is thought control." It said prohibiting travel by Americans to certain other countries amounts to "a restriction upon their leberty."

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 1/30/53

fdl

53 JAN 8 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Central Research Section

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Court of Appeals to Get Brief Today Asking End of Red-China Travel Ban

By James Clayton
Staff Reporter

The United States Court of Appeals here will be asked to throw out the State Department's bar on travel to Red China as an abridgement of the citizen's liberty of movement.

The argument was advanced to the appellate court in a brief made public by attorneys William M. Kunstler and Walter E. Dillion Jr. and the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of newsman William Worthy Jr. The brief will be filed today.

Worthy, a foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, has been denied a renewal of his passport until he agrees not to visit Red China. His effort to get the courts to force the State Department to issue the passport was rejected by the District Court and is now on appeal.

Constitution Cited

His attorneys are arguing that the right to travel is a right protected by the Constitution. "The educational value of travel and the opportunities it affords for the exchange of ideas and experiences justifies its characterization as an exercise of First Amendment rights," they contend.

Therefore, they argue, whether or not the issuance of passports is a part of foreign policy, as the District Court ruled, the Secretary of State does not have unbridled discretion in his determination that certain geographical areas are out-of-bounds.

The brief denies, however, that passports are linked definitely with foreign policy. It contends that the passport is part of the Government's relations with its own citizens rather than with other governments.

"Stifles Criticism"

The issuance of passports is now being used by the State Department, attorneys claim, "to stifle criticism or promote espousal of a particular foreign policy which is subject to sudden and frequent change at the whim or caprice of one official. It is China today which is off limits—tomorrow it may be Argentina, France or Indonesia.

Even if there are circumstances under which the liberty of travel may be curtailed, the brief says, these can arise only when a substantial threat to the national security is involved. Worthy's proposed travel abroad constitutes no such threat, the attorneys say.

Worthy got into trouble with the State Department two years ago when he broke the travel restrictions stamped on his passport and went to Red China. He has been unable to get his passport renewed since.

The Supreme Court has never ruled on the Constitutional status of the right to travel. It has, however, in recent decisions cut back sharply efforts of the State Department to restrict movement of American citizens abroad for political reasons.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 1-29-58

file re Wm Worthy

100-0110
NOT RECORDED
17 JAN 2 1959

6 C JAN 6 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

ACLU Asks Rogers If State Dept. Broke Law in Monitoring Cables

The American Civil Liberties Union asked the Justice Dept. today if the State Dept. was violating the law by monitoring private messages of American citizens to foreign countries.

Patrick Murphy Malin, ACLU executive director, raised the question with Attorney General Rogers in connection with the efforts of William Worthy, a Baltimore Afro-American correspondent, to gain a new passport.

Worthy, who did special correspondence for The Post on trip to Red China, is fighting before the U. S. Court of Appeals for the passport denied him by the State Dept.

Malin said that Aug. 12, at a deposition session, a Justice Dept. attorney asked Worthy about a cablegram he had sent to Chinese Intourist officials at Canton.

"We assume this information," Malin stated, "could only have been obtained by monitoring a private communication."

Questioning whether "this example illustrates a general pattern of the State Dept. with respect to private messages sent abroad," Malin pointed out that Section 605 of the 1934 Federal Communications Act declares illegal any effort "to intercept any communication and divulge or publish . . . such intercepted communication to any person."

POST
7th. BLUE FINAL

24

RE: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
[redacted]

b3
b7E

BUFILE 61-190

NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 4 1958

57 DEC 5 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC
0-19 (Rev. 7-1-58)

b6
b7C

Central Research Section

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Court Upholds State Dept. Power to Refuse Passports

By James Clayton
Staff Reporter

The power of the President and the Secretary of State to curtail the travel of American citizens overseas was upheld yesterday by District Judge Edward M. Curran.

Curran ruled that the State Department was justified in refusing a passport to William Worthy Jr., a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American, on the grounds that he is likely to break the travel restrictions stamped on all passports. Worthy has already been to Red China once in violation of the restrictions and won't promise not to go again.

"The President may properly restrict travel to geographical areas when necessitated by foreign policy considerations," Curran said in a ruling from the bench.

Worthy's attorney, William M. Kunstler of New York City, had argued that the Supreme Court stripped the State Department of any power to refuse passports in its decision last year in the cases of Walter Briehl and Rockwell Kent.

In those cases the Court said that passports could not be denied to American citizens because of their beliefs or associations. Justice Department Attorney F. Kirk Maddrix told Judge Curran that the principle does not apply to Worthy because his beliefs are not involved.

Worthy was denied renewal of his passport last year shortly after he returned from a trip to Red China, Russia, and Hungary. His trip was in open defiance of a State Department ban against travel in China or Hungary.

Worthy has insisted that the refusal of the State Department to give him a passport is an abridgement of the freedoom of the press guaranteed by the First Amendment. The refusal, he said, has barred the press from obtaining news about Red China and the other proscribed areas.

Maddrix replied that freedom of the press is not involved in the case because there is no barrier imposed on the press which is not also imposed upon everyone else. Worthy, he said, "can get his news anywhere in the world. Just (so he doesn't) go to Red China."

If Worthy will promise not to go there, Maddrix told Judge Curran, "he'll get his passport."

Kunstler said Curran's ruling will be appealed.

Wash. Post and Times Herald 10-9
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 10/3/58

NR 170 OCT 3 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Uphold Passport Ban For Red China Visitor

Washington, Oct. 2 (NEWS Bureau).—Federal Judge Edward M. Curran today upheld the State Department's refusal to grant a passport for travel to Red China by William Worthy Jr., who went there without permission last year.

Curran said the President and Secretary of State have the power to ban travel by Americans to Communist and other countries when it is "necessitated by foreign policy considerations."

William Worthy Jr.
He would not promise

Attorney's Plea Overruled

He disagreed with a contention by Worthy's attorney, William M. Kunstler of New York City, that the State Department's power to restrict travel was denied by the Supreme Court ruling last June in the case of artist Rockwell Kent, which held that the right to travel cannot be taken away because of a person's belief or associations.

Justice Department Attorney F. Kirk Maddrix said the Supreme Court ruling did not apply to this case because Worthy's beliefs were not involved.

Worthy went to both Red China and Hungary as a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American in 1956-57 without a State Department okay. The department then refused to renew his passport.

Maddrix said Worthy's passport was not denied because he went to China but because he wouldn't promise not to go again.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date: 1958

105-[redacted]-A-
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 8 1958

52 OCT 9 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UP1-92

(PASSPORT)

A FEDERAL JUDGE UPHELD THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S BAN ON TRAVEL TO RED CHINA TODAY IN REFUSING TO ORDER A PASSPORT FOR NEWSMAN WILLIAM WORTHY JR., WHO VIOLATED THE TRAVEL RESTRICTION LAST YEAR.

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD M. CURRAN SAID THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE CAN BAN TRAVEL BY AMERICANS TO CHINA AND OTHER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES AS PART OF THEIR FOREIGN RELATIONS POWER.

WORTHY WENT TO RED CHINA AND HUNGARY, BOTH ON THE BANNED LIST, IN LATE 1956 AND EARLY 1957 TO REPORT FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN. THE STATE DEPARTMENT THEN REFUSED TO RENEW HIS PASSPORT, AND HE BROUGHT SUIT.

HIS LAWYER, WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER, OF NEW YORK, CONTENDED THAT THE SUPREME COURT'S RULING LAST JUNE IN THE PASSPORT CASE OF ARTIST ROCKWELL KENT REMOVED ANY POWER TO RESTRICT TRAVEL. THE COURT SAID THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL CANNOT BE TAKEN AWAY BECAUSE OF A PERSON'S BELIEFS OR ASSOCIATIONS.

KUNSTLER ALSO ARGUED THAT THE TRAVEL BAN VIOLATES FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY F. KIRK MADDRIX SAID THE SUPREME COURT RULING DID NOT APPLY TO THIS CASE BECAUSE WORTHY'S BELIEFS WERE NOT INVOLVED.

HE SAID THE FOREIGN POLICY DECISION TO BREAK OFF TRADE AND RELATIONS WITH RED CHINA AND TO PREVENT MORE AMERICANS BEING HELD HOSTAGE "IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE RIGHTS OF ONE MAN."

MADDRIX SAID WORTHY "CAN GET HIS NEWS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD. JUST DON'T GO TO RED CHINA."

HE SAID THE PASSPORT WAS NOT DENIED BECAUSE WORTHY WENT TO CHINA BUT BECAUSE HE HAS REFUSED TO ASSURE THE DEPARTMENT HE WOULDN'T GO AGAIN.

"TOMORROW IF HE WILL GO DOWN TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND SAY 'I WILL ABIDE BY THE RESTRICTIONS' HE'LL GET HIS PASSPORT," MADDRIX SAID.

"IF SECRETARY DULLES CAN SAY TOMORROW 'I'M CLOSING OFF ALGERIA OR FRANCE OR BERMUDA' I THINK THAT'S AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL POWER," KUNSTLER RETORTED.

CURRAN HELD THAT "THE PRESIDENT MAY PROPERLY RESTRICT TRAVEL TO GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS WHEN NECESSITATED BY FOREIGN POLICY CONSIDERATIONS."

KUNSTLER SAID HE WOULD APPEAL THE RULING.

10/2--JR112P

105 20110-A
NC
184

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

A-13

THE WASHINGTON POST *and* TIMES HERALD
Monday, June 23, 1958 A 13

ACLU to Seek Passport for Worthy

United Press International

The American Civil Liberties Union announced yesterday that it would ask the Federal Court today to order the State Department to grant a passport to newsman William Worthy Jr., who traveled to Communist countries against Department orders.

The organization said it would base its request on the Supreme Court's ruling Monday that the right to travel is part of a United States citizen's liberty and cannot be denied without due process of law.

The high court also ruled in the cases of artist Rockwell Kent and psychiatrist David Briehl that the Department could not withhold passports from persons who refused to sign non-Communist affidavits.

The Civil Liberties Union also wrote Secretary of State John Foster Dulles asking him to reverse his previous stand and grant a passport to Worthy.

Dulles has refused to renew Worthy's passport since the reporter went to Communist China and Hungary in 1956 and 1957 in violation of a State Department ban on travel to the two countries.

Wash. Post and Times Herald A-13
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 6/23/58

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 27 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-19 (Rev. 9-30-57)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holman

Anna Louise Strong and William Worthy

Courts Get Suits for Passports

Seventy-two-year-old Nebraska-born Anna Louise Strong, who lived in Russia for many years before the Soviet Union deported her in 1949, filed suit here yesterday seeking a U. S. passport.

Another suit for a passport was filed yesterday by newspaperman William Worthy Jr. The State Department refused to renew his passport after he went to Red China and Hungary to report for the Baltimore Afro-American, the New York Post and CBS.

Both suits challenge the State Department's authority to interfere with the "right to travel."

Mr. Worthy specifically challenges its authority to limit the travel to certain countries. The department bans travel by Americans to Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and communist parts of China, Korea and Viet Nam.

Miss Strong was denied a passport on grounds that she has "supported the communist movement," and is likely to continue to.

She went to Russia in 1927, married a Soviet official, taught Leon Trotsky English and, in 1930, founded the English language Moscow News.

Russia deported her in 1949 on charges of espionage. The post-Stalin government has apologized and cleared her of the charges. She lives in Los Angeles.

Her lawyer, Joseph Forer, said she wants to go to Russia and other countries to report for the New York weekly National Guardian. Mr. Worthy's suit is sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The "right to travel" issue is to be argued in the Supreme Court today in test passport cases of artist Rockwell Kent, psychiatrist David Brichl and physicist Weldon Dayton.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Herald
News

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 15 1958

316

66 APR 16 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-19 (Rev. 10-29-57)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Worthy Files Suit Here To Get Back Passport

William Worthy, Jr., American newsman who violated the State Department's restrictions on travel to Communist China and Hungary, filed suit in District Court yesterday in an effort to get back his passport.

The complaint charged the State Department's refusal to renew his passport after trips to Communist China and Hungary between December, 1956, and February, 1957, was "arbitrary" and in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Worthy, a correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American and special correspondent in Communist China for the New York Post and the Columbia Broadcasting System, went there in 1956 and came back by way of Hungary last year.

Secretary of State Dulles refused to review his passport on grounds his activities abroad would be "prejudicial to the orderly conduct of foreign relations of the United States."

The complaint said this denial had interfered with Mr. Worthy's professional activities, since he needs the document to go to "most countries in which he would normally travel" as a journalist.

The complaint added, "So long as he is prevented from traveling outside the United States (he is) in effect a prisoner in his own country."

Ban Is Relaxed

Secretary Dulles last August relaxed the ban on travel to Communist China enough to permit 24 representatives of American news-gathering organizations to go there on a six-month trial basis.

However, the Chinese Communists have since insisted that entry of American newsmen to their country would be dependent on permission of the United States for the entry of Chinese newsmen to this country. Secretary Dulles has refused to go along with this.

The complaint was filed by William M. Kunstler, a New York attorney appointed by the American Civil Liberties Union in an effort to test the constitutionality of the travel ban.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date APR 16 1958

316

66 APR 16 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
U-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UP157

(PASSPORTS)

NEWSMAN WILLIAM WORTHY JR. FILED SUIT TODAY ASKING THE FEDERAL COURTS TO STRIP THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF MOST OF ITS POWER TO DENY PASSPORTS.

HE NAMED SECRETARY DULLES AS DEFENDANT IN THE SUIT, WHICH IS BEING SUPPORTED BY THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.

DULLES HAS REFUSED TO RENEW WORTHY'S PASSPORT SINCE THE REPORTER WENT TO COMMUNIST CHINA AND HUNGARY IN 1956 AND 1957 IN VIOLATION OF A STATE DEPARTMENT BAN ON TRAVEL BY AMERICANS IN THOSE COUNTRIES. HE REPORTED FOR CBS NEWS, THE NEW YORK POST AND THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN.

HE IS ASKING THE COURT TO REQUIRE THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO RENEW HIS PASSPORT.

THE SUIT CALLS FOR JUDGMENT THAT STATE DEPARTMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS ARE ILLEGAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL. IT ALSO ASKS THE COURT TO HOLD THAT WORTHY, AS A CITIZEN, HAS "A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO A PASSPORT."

WORTHY'S SUIT WAS FILED BY NEW YORK LAWYER WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER, APPOINTED BY THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.

THE "RIGHT TO TRAVEL" ISSUE IS UP FOR ARGUMENT IN THE SUPREME COURT THIS WEEK IN THE CASES OF ARTIST ROCKWELL KENT AND PSYCHIATRIST DAVID BRIEHL, WHO WERE DENIED PASSPORTS WHEN THEY REFUSED TO SIGN NON-COMMUNIST AFFIDAVITS, AND IN THE CASE OF PHYSICIST WELDON DAYTON, WHO WAS REFUSED A PASSPORT ON CHARGES OF ASSOCIATING WITH PERSONS SUSPECTED OF BEING SPIES.

4/9--TS241P

NOT RECORDED
44 MAY 8 1958

F-64

53 MAY 2 1958

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

China-Touring Newsman Files Suit for Passport

William Worthy Jr., the journalist whose application for passport renewal has been denied because he visited Red China, will take his case to court tomorrow.

William M. Kunstler, a New York lawyer appointed by the American Civil Liberties Union, will file suit in United States District Court in Washington to force the State Department to grant a new passport. The A. C. L. U. made public copies of the complaint yesterday. Secretary of State Dulles is named as defendant.

The suit contends that Mr. Worthy had the right to visit Red China in 1956 and Hungary in 1957 in pursuit of his profession as a foreign correspondent. It further argues that State Department regulations limiting the travel rights of American citizens have no legal basis either in the Constitution or the Passport Act of 1926.

Under assignment from the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Baltimore "Afro-American," and "The New York Post," Mr. Worthy entered Communist China in December, 1956. After touring the country for six weeks, he returned to the United States, stopping in Hungary on the way.

The following March his application for passport renewal was denied. At a later appeal hearing, Passport Office officials charged that Mr. Worthy's actions had been detrimental to American policy.

BAUM GARDNER

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date

191 APR 11 1958

85 APR 15 1958 F107

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Worthy Rejects Passport Restricting Travel Limits

The American Civil Liberties Union disclosed yesterday that newsman William Worthy, Jr. had turned down an apparent State Department proposal that his passport be renewed if he would abide by the government's restrictions on travel abroad.

The ACLU, which is backing Worthy's case as a major test of the State Department's control over American citizens' travel abroad, released a letter from William M. Kuntsler, ACLU cooperating attorney, to the Board of Passport Appeals. An appeal from the State Department's rejection of Worthy's application for renewal of the passport is pending before the Board, which is the final review group before the issue can be taken to the Federal courts.

Writing to John W. Sipes, counsel to the Passport Appeals Board, Kuntsler said that "Mr. Worthy has instructed me to inform you that he cannot in good conscience answer the . . . question" raised by the Board. The Board has asked if Worthy, under oath, would state that he would live up to geographical restrictions placed on his passport if it were renewed. At present the State Department bans travel to People's China, Hungary and North Korea.

ACLU executive director Patrick M. Malin declared that the ACLU would oppose the State Department's geographic restrictions on the use of passports, except when such restrictions apply to countries with which the U. S. is at war.

Malin said the ACLU will support current tests of these restrictions growing out of the cases of American students who visited China last summer.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker pg. 3
The Worker
New Leader

Date 12/30/57

61 JAN 7 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

0-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UP98

(PASSPORT)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DENIED TODAY IT OFFERED REPORTER WILLIAM WORTHY JR. A NEW PASSPORT IF HE WOULD PROMISE TO ABIDE BY RESTRICTIONS AGAINST TRAVEL TO COMMUNIST-DOMINATED COUNTRIES AMERICANS ARE FORBIDDEN TO VISIT.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS CANCELLED WORTHY'S OLD PASSPORT BECAUSE HE VIOLATED STATE DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS LAST YEAR BY GOING TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

WORTHY, A REPORTER FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, HAS APPEALED TO THE DEPARTMENT'S BOARD OF PASSPORT APPEALS IN AN EFFORT TO GET A NEW PASSPORT. HE CONTENDS PASSPORT TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

ATTORNEY WILLIAM H. KUNTSLER SAID YESTERDAY THE STATE DEPARTMENT APPARENTLY HAD OFFERED TO ISSUE A NEW PASSPORT TO WORTHY IF HE WOULD PROMISE NOT TO VIOLATE ITS TERMS. BUT STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN JOSEPH W. REAP DENIED THIS.

REAP SAID WORTHY WAS GIVEN A HEARING BY THE BOARD DEC. 10. AT THAT TIME, REAP SAID, THE REPORTER WAS ASKED THROUGH AN ATTORNEY TO SUBMIT A STATEMENT SAYING "HE WOULD ABIDE BY RESTRICTIONS PLACED IN HIS PASSPORT."

"BUT THERE WAS NO ASSURANCE THAT HE WOULD BE GIVEN A PASSPORT," REAP SAID. REAP SAID WORTHY'S ATTORNEY INFORMED THE DEPARTMENT LAST WEEK THAT WORTHY WOULD NOT SIGN THE STATEMENT. AS A RESULT, REAP SAID, THE CASE IS STILL UNDER STUDY BY THE DEPARTMENT.

KUNTSLER, AN ATTORNEY FOR THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, HAD OBJECTED IN A LETTER TO THE APPEALS BOARD TO WORTHY'S BEING ASKED TO ABIDE BY TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS IN ANY NEW PASSPORT.

12/30--GD212P

115-2[illegible]-A

RECORDED
JAN 7 1958

61 JAN 7 1958

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-19 (Rev. 9-7-5[illegible])

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

WILLIAM WORTHY FILES APPEAL

William Worthy, Jr., has filed a petition with The State Department's Board of Passport Appeals urging reversal of the Department's rejection of his passport renewal application. The petition was filed by William M. Kunstler, cooperating attorney of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The appeal to the Board of Passport Appeals is the final administrative step legally required before the issue can be brought to the federal courts. The ACLU has said that if the Board upholds the State Department decision, a suit would be brought promptly in the Federal District Court in Washington.

Worthy had last winter defied a State Department ban on travel to China and Hungary. He visited those countries while fulfilling a newspaper assignment for the Baltimore Afro-American.

NOT RECORDED
141 OCT 9 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker Pg. 5
The Worker
New Leader

Date 10-7-57

5 7 9
7 OCT 9 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UP46
(RELEASE AT 7 P.M. EDT)
(WORTHY)

NEW YORK--REPORTER WILLIAM WORTHY JR. ATTACKED THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S TRAVEL REGULATIONS, WHICH BAR HIS PASSPORT RENEWAL, AS INTERFERENCE WITH "THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

WORTHY, WHO DEFIED A STATEMENT BAN TO VISIT RED CHINA NEARLY A YEAR AGO, MADE THE CHARGE IN PETITIONING THE DEPARTMENT'S BOARD OF PASSPORT APPEALS TO REVERSE THE REJECTION OF HIS PASSPORT RENEWAL.

THE PETITION WAS FILED WITH THE BOARD BY AN ATTORNEY FOR THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. THE ACLU SAID AT WOULD SEEK COURT ACTION IF THIS FINAL APPEAL FAILED.

WORTHY, A REPORTER FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, SAID IN THE PETITION THAT HE HAD A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO TRAVEL TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES. HE ALSO CHARGED THAT NO ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT AGAINST OTHER PERSONS WHO DEFIED TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS.

THE PETITION SAID THAT SEN. GEORGE MALONE (R-NEV.) "OPENLY VIOLATED THE DEPARTMENT'S BAN AGAINST TRAVELING IN BULGARIA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1955 WITHOUT ANY APPARENT ADVERSE EFFECT."

10/4--GE1026A

NOT RECORDED
141 OCT 9 1957

9 OCT 9 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC
0-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BAUMGARDNER

UP24
(PASSPORTS)
WILLIAM WORTHY JR., BALTIMORE NEWSMAN WHO TRAVELLED TO RED CHINA IN VIOLATION OF U.S. REGULATIONS, HAS 30 DAYS TO APPEAL A STATE DEPARTMENT DECISION AGAINST RENEWAL OF HIS PASSPORT, OFFICIALS SAID.
WORTHY'S CASE IS BEING WATCHED CLOSELY BECAUSE OF THE PROBABLE FLOOD OF SIMILAR CASES EXPECTED TO HIT THE DEPARTMENT WHEN 42 AMERICAN STUDENTS RETURN FROM RED CHINA.
WORTHY WENT TO RED CHINA LAST YEAR FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER IN DEFIANCE OF STATE DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS BARRING AMERICAN TRAVEL TO RED CHINA.
THE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IT HAD REACHED A "FINAL DECISION" NOT TO RENEW WORTHY'S PASSPORT. THE DEPARTMENT SAID WORTHY HAD VIOLATED PASSPORT REGULATIONS AND HAD ASSERTED HE WOULD "VIOLATE THOSE REGULATIONS IN THE FUTURE."
UNDER THE DEPARTMENT'S APPEALS PROCEDURE WORTHY MAY APPEAR BEFORE THE APPEALS BOARD COMPOSED OF THREE CAREER DIPLOMATS. IF THE APPEALS BOARD UPHOLDS THE STATE DEPARTMENT WORTHY CAN STILL CARRY HIS FIGHT TO THE COURTS.
IN NEW YORK WORTHY'S ATTORNEY, WILLIAM KUNSTLER, SAID AN APPEAL WILL BE FILED AND CARRIED TO THE FEDERAL COURTS IF NECESSARY.
9/19--JR957A

NOT RECORDED
141 SEP 23 1957

2 SEP 23 1957 7 11

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BAUMGARDNER

UP112
ADD AMERICANS (UP85)
WORTHY'S ATTORNEY, WILLIAM KUNSTLER, SAID IN NEW YORK THAT WORTHY WILL APPEAL TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S BOARD OF PASSPORT APPEALS. KUNSTLER SAID THE APPEAL WOULD BE CARRIED TO THE FEDERAL COURTS IF THE BOARD TURNS IT DOWN.
THE ATTORNEY EMPHASIZED THAT WORTHY DID NOT ACTUALLY USE HIS PASSPORT IN RED CHINA, SINCE THE CHINESE DID NOT ASK HIM FOR IT. HE ALSO DENIED A STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT THAT WORTHY PLANNED TO VIOLATE REGULATIONS IN THE FUTURE IF HIS PASSPORT WERE RENEWED.
9/18--GE322P

NOT RECORDED
141 SEP 23 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
U-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

OLQP85

(AMERICANS)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY NOTIFIED BALTIMORE NEWSMAN WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. THAT IT HAS REACHED A "FINAL DECISION" NOT TO RENEW HIS PASSPORT.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT THE SAME TIME ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL SEIZE THE PASSPORTS OF ALL AMERICAN STUDENTS WHO, LIKE WORTHY, TRAVELED TO RED CHINA AGAINST STATE DEPARTMENT WISHES.

EARLIER TODAY, THE DEPARTMENT REPORTED THAT IT HAS GIVEN SHELBY TUCKER, JR. OF PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS., 60 DAYS TO APPEAL AN ORDER TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES OR TURN IN HIS PASSPORT. TUCKER WAS ONE OF 43 AMERICAN STUDENTS WHO DEFIED THE DEPARTMENT TO ACCEPT A COMMUNIST CHINESE INVITATION TO VISIT CHINA.

WORTHY, A REPORTER FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER, WAS ONE OF THREE AMERICANS WHO TRAVELED TO RED CHINA LAST DECEMBER IN DEFIANCE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT BAN ON AMERICAN TRAVEL THERE. HIS APPLICATION FOR A RENEWAL OF HIS PASSPORT WAS TURNED DOWN TENTATIVELY SEVERAL MONTHS AGO BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PASSPORT DIVISION.

"THE DEPARTMENT TODAY NOTIFIED WILLIAM WORTHY AND HIS ATTORNEYS THAT IT HAS REACHED A FINAL DECISION IN REFUSING TO RENEW THE PASSPORT TO MR. WORTHY," THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID.

WORTHY AND HIS ATTORNEYS WERE INFORMED, HOWEVER, THAT THE DECISION CAN BE APPEALED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S BOARD OF PASSPORT APPEALS.

STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER LINCOLN WHITE SAID THE "PRIMARY REASON" FOR REFUSING RENEWAL OF WORTHY'S PASSPORT WAS HIS "REPEATED ASSURANCES THAT IF HE WERE ISSUED ANOTHER PASSPORT HE WOULD GO WHERE HE CHOOSES."

WHITE SAID WORTHY WAS "GUILTY OF VIOLATING PASSPORT REGULATIONS" IN GOING TO RED CHINA IN THE FIRST PLACE. HE SAID WORTHY HAD SERVED NOTICE THAT IF HIS PASSPORT IS RENEWED "HE WILL VIOLATE THOSE REGULATIONS IN THE FUTURE."

WORTHY IS BEING NOTIFIED OF THE DEPARTMENT'S DECISION BY LETTER. HIS ATTORNEYS, KUNSTLER AND KUNSTLER OF NEW YORK CITY, WERE NOTIFIED OF THE ACTION BY TELEPHONE.

AS FOR THE STUDENTS, WHITE SAID AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC OUTPOSTS HAVE RECEIVED STANDING INSTRUCTIONS TO HAND THE AMERICANS A FORM LETTER AS THEY RETURN FROM THE RED CHINA TRIP.

AS THE AMERICANS COME OUT OF RED CHINA, WHITE SAID, THEIR PASSPORTS WILL BE MARKED VALID FOR RETURN ONLY TO THE UNITED STATES.

141 SEP 23 1957

9/18--TD128P

2 SEP 23 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

WILL SUE IF DULLES KEEPS STALLING IN WORTHY CASE

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has been informed that unless he reaches a prompt decision on the passport renewal application of newspaper reporter William Worthy, Jr., an American Civil Liberties attorney will seek a court order directing him to do so.

The ACLU yesterday released a letter sent to the Secretary of State Sept. 11 by William M. Kunstler, attorney assigned to handle Worthy's appeal. The letter criticized the "inordinate" delay in deciding Worthy's case and said that the absence of a final administrative decision "can only be construed as an . . . attempt . . . to prevent this matter from being adjudicated by the courts."

Worthy, a foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, visited China last winter despite a State Department ban on travel to that country. Worthy applied for renewal of his passport on March 4 but was turned down by the Passport Office on the grounds that his travel to China "was contrary to known and existing foreign policy and otherwise prejudicial to the best interests of the U.S." and that he would "not abide by the geographical limitations of general applicability which may be placed on the passport."

An appeal from the Passport Office's decision was taken, and an informal hearing held in June. On June 14 the press reported that the Passport Office had recommended denial of the passport, but that the recommendation would be reviewed by Roderic L. O'Connor, chief of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

In the Sept. 11 letter Kunstler said that he had written the Secretary of State on Aug. 7, pointing out that "your long delay in deciding Mr. Worthy's appeal . . . was causing him great hardship in view of the fact that he makes his living as a foreign correspondent.

"It is now more than four months since the informal hearing in this matter, more than three months since all briefs were filed with you, and almost three months since the Passport Office recommended that the Department of State reject my client's appeal.

"I know that you are fully aware that Mr. Worthy cannot resort to the courts without exhausing his administrative remedies . . . Therefore, unless you reach a decision in the very near future, I shall be forced to apply for a court decree ordering you to do so."

NOT RECORDED
141 SEP 20 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker Pg 7
The Worker
New Leader

Date 9-16-57

62 SEP 23 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Worthy Case May Go to Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (INS).—The American Civil Liberties Union threatened today to seek a court order to force action on the passport renewal request of a newsman who made an "unauthorized" trip to Red China.

Secretary of State Dulles was told by the ACLU that the court test will be sought "unless he reaches a prompt decision" on the application of William Worthy, the reporter.

WORTHY, a foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, is appealing the State Department's rejection of his request for a passport renewal last March 4.

He was turned down because he visited Communist China last Winter despite a State Department ban on such travel because the U.S. does not recognize the Red regime.

The ACLU made public a letter to Dulles from its attorney, William M. Kunstler, charging "inordinate" delay in passing on Worthy's appeal, on which a hearing was held last June.

KUNSTLER TOLD Dulles the lack of a final decision "can only be construed as an attempt to prevent this matter from being adjudicated by the courts" because Worthy cannot seek judicial action until he exhausts administrative remedies.

The lawyer said: "Therefore, unless you reach a decision in the very near future, I shall be forced to apply for a court decree ordering you to do so."

GRAHAM

NOT RECORDED
141 SEP 20 1957

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror 20
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 16 1957

68 SEP 23 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Plan Reporter Passport Action

The American Civil Liberties Union made public yesterday a letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in which it informed him that legal action will be taken if there is not immediate action on the application of William Worthy jr., foreign correspondent for "The Baltimore Afro-American," for renewal of his passport.

Mr. Worthy visited Communist China last winter in spite of a State Department ban on travel to that country. His application on March 4 for renewal of his passport was rejected on the grounds that his travel to Communist China "was contrary to known and existing foreign policy and otherwise prejudicial to the best interests of the United States."

NOT RECORDED
138 SEP 19 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date

SEP 20 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADG

b6
b7C

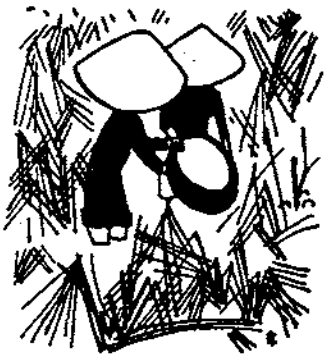
Taken from Sept., 1957, issue of
"The Progressive" magazine

JMdeB

file in 105-[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C



Communism: Chinese Flavor

by WILLIAM WORTHY

A NOTION I felt in my bones within 24 hours of reaching Peking was confirmed for me weeks later by an English-speaking Chinese who referred to the extensive internal bamboo-curtain grapevine.

"We understand," he remarked, "that we're freer than the Russians."

Although the people's midsummer night's dream of open, unbridled dissent was brief and transient, I came away from forbidden China with the conviction that the Chinese people still have somewhat more play in their straitjackets than do their Communist comrades in the Soviet Union. The wags here have been busy coining gags about the unexpected flourishing of ideological "weeds" ever since last February when Chairman Mao Tse-tung encouraged popular criticism and conceded that "contradictions" could and did exist between the people engaged in physical labor on the one hand and pencil-pushing Communist Party and government careerists on the other. But officialdom promptly screwed the lid back on when students, intellectuals, and other dissenters declined to confine their criticism to operations of the bureaucracy, but broadened their attack to challenge the Communist system itself.

Mao's slogan, "let a hundred flowers bloom, let diverse schools of thought contend," was never meant to be a license to question Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. In a secret speech that leaked to the outside world, Mao Tse-tung told the Party faithful that liquidations and methods of terror are a thing of the past. But the abject confessions of bold critics who "went too far" this spring and early summer indicates that the non-conformists are not betting their lives on the government's permanent abstention from terror.

One great advantage I enjoyed in venturing onto the Dulles-embargoed mainland was the fact that I had spent five months in Russia in 1955 before, during, and right after the "spirit of Geneva." I readily recall my first rudderless days in Moscow when, with no frame of reference or prior experience on Communist homeground, I found myself immersed in the strange Soviet social norms. Under those unfamiliar circumstances, despite considerable earlier travels in Europe and Asia, it took time to get the "feel" of a system so carefully shrouded in secrecy and sorcery. Since I had only 41 days to spend in China it was a time-saver to be able to spot the telltale totalitarian hallmarks as soon as I crossed the border at Hong Kong. From that moment on, the evidence piled up that this system was indeed Communism—but with an unmistakable Chinese national flavor.

Chairman Mao and his Party machine have had only eight years—three of them war years when the regime felt its very existence threatened externally—to embroider their doctrines into the ancient fabric of Chinese life and traditions. Three features seemingly inherent in the functioning of Communist regimes—severe rigidity, wooden mentality, and glaring privileges for the elite—are less pronounced in the new China. As a consequence, the acid humor of a current Polish witticism applies ,with somewhat less force to Peking than to the Kremlin, but of course it does apply to some degree:

> "Communism is a system which takes from the Stone Age its technical level, from slavery its organization, from feudalism its hierarchy, from capitalism its exploitation, and from socialism its name."

Some of the palpable differences between Moscow-style "socialism" and the more flexible Peking brand were symbolized for me when I was whisked into the State Council compound one Sunday evening with greater dispatch than cars are cleared for entry at either the White House or Kremlin. There, at the simple and unpretentious prime minister's residence where Chou En-lai lives with his childless wife, Chou devoted half an hour to answering, in Chinese, eight pre-submitted questions and to wondering out loud if the Eisenhower Doctrine destroyed the President's reputation as a man of peace. Urbane, sophisticated, and charming, Chou had waited for an hour while his anxious subordinates tracked me down at the cable office for the hastily called interview. The frantic search all over Peking had confirmed my hunch that I was not being "tailed" continuously, if at all. Chou's patience was an index of the importance he attached to an American newsman reporting his government's views.

Despite his stock propaganda responses, meticulously translated with Chou occasionally correcting his interpreter's English, the prime minister convinced me that he is out to

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., one of the three American newsmen to penetrate into Communist China, is presently engaged in a legal battle with the State Department for renewal of his passport, which the Department refused to renew in reprisal for Mr. Worthy's unauthorized journey to the forbidden land. Mr. Worthy has traveled extensively in Europe, Africa, and Asia for the Afro-American News and the Columbia Broadcasting System. He is lecturing widely throughout the country this year in addition to studying history and literature as a Nieman Fellow at Harvard.

"sell" a regime too basically sensible to borrow from Moscow a hopelessly rigid, buck-passing bureaucracy; too self-confident and practical to impose obnoxious censorship on foreign newsmen; too prudent to ignore the value of domestic safety valves and too carefully attuned to world opinion to bridle automatically at critical comments by visitors like myself; too intelligent and familiar with other cultures to copy the insular Russians in institutionalized suspiciousness of foreigners as foreigners; and far too civilized and sensitive to strut and preen on the world propaganda stage with ludicrous chauvinistic mishmash.

The modesty of the Chinese leaders, as well as their hard work, long hours, and incorruptibility—this combination of qualities has made a profound impression on fellow Asians who have seen this new government at work. With respect and admiration, an Indian diplomat remarked to me that Mao, Chou, and their colleagues have no bank accounts in Peking or in Geneva.

Everyone I met who knows first hand the two major Communist powers has found China more pleasant, more gracious, and more human. It takes only a short time to observe that the Chinese are running their own show and that Peking has no intention of jeopardizing its stature in Asia and her own internal development by permitting the kind of inept Kremlin dictation that made inevitable the desperate explosion in Hungary. Nothing in China remotely reminded me of the satellite subservience I observed in Poland and Czechoslovakia in 1955 and in Hungary en route home from Peking.

All over China the unobtrusive, stick-to-themselves Russian diplomats and technical experts know their place and stay in it. I was told by one person in a position to know that the average Chinese has no opinion pro or con "our Russian brothers" for the simple reason that he rarely sees or has any association with any of them.

■

The Peking government is of course almost wholly dependent on Soviet aid. But though an economic ward and military dependent of the Soviet Union, China has been busy exerting spiritual blackmail and subtle political pressure on the hard-pressed Russians, especially since the upheaval in Hungary when Moscow desperately needed a good word from almost anyone. Whenever Peking sees fit to speak of the Soviet Union as "the center of socialism" and to urge on Tito and the satellites the need for the Communist bloc to hang together, *Pravda* and *Izvestia* eagerly seize upon this welcome verbal support. The suspicion grows, however, that the support is wholly verbal and that Mao is actually undercutting the Kremlin's hegemony in Poland, Hungary, and East Germany. A New York *Times* dispatch out of Warsaw reports that Chou En-lai recently advised the voluble and emotional Poles to pipe down publicly on their "national Communist" line, pay proper homage to Moscow, but quietly do what they wished.

It may have been an effort at blackmail when, in June, the Chinese minister of finance, Li Hsin-nien, released for the first time the *not* very impressive figures on dwindling Soviet loans to China. He implied that, as of now, Peking is not expecting Khrushchev and Bulganin to "share their last crust of bread" by adding to the total of $2.5 billion which has been loaned to China since 1949. If this inference from Li's budget speech is correct and if Moscow, worried by China's role in the "socialist" constellation, plans to let Mao shift for himself, it is likely that China's self-admitted economic woes will worsen under the less ambitious Second Five-Year Plan that goes into effect in 1958. It is noteworthy in this connection, however, that any assessment of current China must include the observation that enormous gains have been made and are being made in the economic life of that nation despite the great dislocations resulting from widespread socialization of industry (98.7 per cent of 1956 production came from state owned enterprises, cooperatives, or joint state-private industry) and collectivization of agriculture (92 per cent of peasant households are on collective farms; 90 per cent of Red China's land is worked collectively).

Conceivably, the forthcoming prospect of progressively stringent belt-tightening could lead conclusion-jumping Americans to count on the early collapse of the Chinese Communist regime. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in his San Francisco speech in June spoke optimistically of Communism's "passing phase" in China. His assistant secretary for the Far East, Walter Robertson, has made it clear he wants to keep American newsmen out of China in order to hasten the passing of the Red regime and speed the glorious day when Chiang Kai-shek will return to the mainland. Only persons with fanatical devotion to Chiang can follow Mr. Robertson's reasoning or grasp the supposed "facts" on which it is based. I have tried, before audiences all over the country, to put in perspective the recent Peking-datelined stories on extensive internal unrest by recalling several surprising phenomena I observed in China. If these phenomena indicate anything, they bespeak a certain minimum stability and a not-to-be-discounted efficiency in a government that in 1949 inherited nearly complete chaos. What astonished me were: 1) The volume, variety, reasonable prices, and fairly good quality of consumer goods, coupled with a currency remarkably stable ever since the Communists whipped the runaway inflation so notorious under Chiang Kai-shek. The statement on volume is *relative*, not intended to deny or minimze shortages of some items and rationing of others. 2) The

healthy or adequately fed appearance of just about everyone I saw in those urban centers I visited. I am not forgetting Peking's own early summer statement that 15 million persons, presumably in rural areas cut off by floods and other natural disasters, face famine conditions this year. 3) The absence of ragged and homeless men, women, and children wherever I went.

Without having consciously harbored preconceptions, I realized after entering China that I had expected to find the same shoddy quality and the same acute shortages of the commonest consumer items so familiar in the braggart mother country that had been "building socialism" for 40 long years. For five months I saw in largely bare Russian stores literally nothing I cared to carry home to relatives and friends—especially with their out-of-line price tags. In Peking and Shanghai shops, by contrast, I would have readily bought a number of attractive gifts were it not that U.S. customs officials would have confiscated everything on my arrival home. One Sunday in Peking, en route to tape-record a church service, I had no difficulty buying an adapter plug for a Norwegian-made recorder. But in Moscow just two years ago Marguerite Higgins had to become an ox in the parlor and cast aspersions on "socialist construction" and "Soviet man" before someone scurried around and located a simple, triple-pronged, screw-in light plug.

In addition to the Soviet yardstick of long queues, sleaziness, and inflated prices, I had in the back of my mind still another yardstick—my previously existing acquaintance with starvation-level Asian living standards. In 1952 my introduction to the Far East was the rude shock of stepping off a ship at Bombay and being immediately besieged by uncounted beggars, young and old, whose open sores and pitiful physical condition attested to their genuine need of alms. In subsequent travels it was always more of the same throughout Southeast Asia. In Calcutta, where I once became deathly ill after chancing a glass of "pasteurized" milk, one Indian still dies every hour and a half from smallpox. Cholera epidemics periodically break out even in India's metropolitan

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

It May Fall Down—Sometime

communities, despite herioc public health measures by the Nehru government.

In equally backward China I would scarcely have been bowled over had I encountered beggars and epidemics and desperately ill persons lining the always crowded streets. But during my six-weeks visit I saw only one person with a hand out for money—a woman with a child in Shanghai. About the same time several Britishers in Peking told me they spotted for the first time about a dozen beggars—possibly professionals back in business on the side street of the capital. Presumably they were gambling on lenient treatment, if caught, because of the year-old internal relaxation and liberalization. Now that "small strikes" are being tolerated and peasants have quit collective farms without being jailed, lone wolves have begun pressing a little more boldly for greater elbow room. Not even in the most regimented society are the basic urges and requirements of human nature ever totally suppressed. Like the Russians who survived Stalin's mad whims and like Negroes walking on eggs amidst the pathological subtleties of a Jim Crow nation, the Chinese since 1949 have learned to pick their way through the shifting sands of orthodoxy and hearsay. "Often the government doesn't inform us that a policy has changed. We just sense when it's safe to do something," one Chinese told me.

Although Draconian laws and zealous Communist police effectively eliminated begging simultaneously with an improved economy, no statutory penalty or police-state measures could have reduced the age-old contagious diseases to the vanishing point. The nationwide immunization program instituted by the Communists after 1949 has been a substantial down payment on their "time for a change" revolutionary promises. In retrospect, at least to a foreigner, just the educational program leading up to the mass inoculations itself seems impossible of achievement, given a superstitious and illiterate country bleeding and disrupted after decades of occupation, civil war, and moral breakdown. Nevertheless, the job was done, in the face of a staggering shortage of doctors. Pitifully inadequate medical teams moved quietly over the countryside, following the armies and administrators that established effective centralized government and following the cadres of propagandists who employed visual aids. Displaying typical Communist versatility in converting liabilities into programmatic advantage, the Chinese government cynically and brilliantly scared the people, through the "germ warfare" fiction, into accepting and trusting the strangers armed with hypodermic syringes. One disillusioned woman, an original supporter of the Communists, told me of her dismay and sorrow when her fellow Chinese, educated and illiterate alike, rallied behind the government during the Korean War. The controlled press, she recalled, avidly publicized General MacArthur's invasion threats and his racist dissertations on the Chinese "hordes."

■

What this woman said fitted in with an answer to a question I put to a perceptive Westerner stationed in Peking. I was asking why the Indian Embassy staff, as well as other Asian diplomats accredited to China, are friendly to the point of fawning on the Chinese leaders and why, as non-Communists, they have little to say that is critical of Peking's political crimes.

"Because they're Asian," was the

immediate retort. "American policy toward China is so vitriolic that they feel constrained to defend the Chinese on racial grounds."

In citing the many advantages that would accompany American recognition of China the Indians say that normalization of relations would constrain the Chiang Kai-shek evangelists in the Pentagon, State Department, and Central Intelligence Agency to curtail our highly provocative air force flights along the China coast and our agent-dropping, arms-parachuting operations over the mainland. The Chinese were not so ungentlemanly as to throw these indefensible policies in my face, but in discussing American forces on Formosa and the offshore islands, Chou En-lai did ask me pointedly how far Long Island was from the New York coastline.

In fairness to the non-Communist Asian diplomats in Peking I should report that some of them, in private, ridicule the "thought-remodeling" programs and find them repulsive. In my first flush of gratification at Chinese flexibility one Indian cautioned me that everything in Mao's domain, no less than everything in Khrushchev's, was tied to ideology and that nothing would make sense if I forgot that basic fact. Still another Asian attaché provided full and accurate information on the Hungarian revolution to a troubled Chinese intellectual who knocked on his door, at great risk, in the middle of the night. The attaché risked being declared *persona non grata* since it is taken for granted in Peking that servants must eavesdrop and report to the police on all conversations overheard and on all visitors seen entering the household.

■

Once or twice in China while pursuing personal affairs and not my trade, I had occasion to see that the Chinese and Soviet bureaucracies, despite the many differences I have cited, are birds of a feather on matters of simple, spontaneous untruthfulness. Two years ago in Moscow I spent the first six weeks tirelessly challenging the veracity of lower-rung, steelheaded officials who baldly told me that Radio Moscow had no facilities for newscasts to the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York. When I finally buttonholed Khrushchev and got him to flash go-ahead signals down the chain of command, the same "no facilities" men didn't even bother to blush as they shifted gears and pledged full cooperation. "I'm only doing my duty," one of them replied ever so sweetly when I gave him perfunctory thanks.

A comparable lie told me by the Bank of China was equally obvious and inept. Three days before my departure homeward, a cabled remittance of money from New York via Hong Kong left me with more Chinese currency than I was going to need. Through my Peking Intourist interpreter, Mr. Yen, who, incidentally, accompanied me only when requested and by no means inhibited my freedom of movement, I asked the Bank officials across the counter if I could have roughly $40 in British pounds. Unlike the different Communist currencies, British pounds, I knew, would be negotiable wherever I stopped en route home.

"We have no British pounds; you may have rubles," I was told.

Had it not been bank closing time on the eve of the three-day Chinese New Year holiday, I would immediately have been suspicious.

"Well," I told Mr. Yen, "ask if I can have it in Swiss francs."

The response was equally swift and surprising: "We have no Swiss francs."

If the bank officer had simply said, for example, that it was contrary to policy to issue me pounds or francs, I would have had nothing more to say. But, given their conditioned conspiratorial reflexes, Communists everywhere often do things the hard way. I could not let them get away with this would-be deception, even though I felt sorry for the Intourist man caught squarely in the middle.

"Tell them I frankly don't believe them," I instructed Mr. Yen. "It's inconceivable that the Bank of China has no Swiss francs on hand."

Five minutes later, after a huddled conversation among the officials, I was pocketing the non-existent francs.

Outside the bank I asked my embarrassed interpreter: "Why did they tell me such a blatant lie?"

He wouldn't commit himself; citizens of the Communist paradise rarely do.

"You'll have to take that up with the Bank of China," he advised me.

Along Legation Street, in our side-by-side pedicabs returning to my hotel, conversation lagged. Since a cordial understanding between us had been one fruit of long days and busy nights together, I was sorry that the relationship floundered on a lie that for a Westerner was pointless but for the Communist system was characteristic, normal, and standard operating procedure.

SPECIAL STUDENT RATES for Classroom Use

A Detroit teacher writes: "The Progressive is more valuable reading for my students than any textbook."

The Progressive is available to students and teachers at the low rate of only 50c per student per semester when ten or more copies are sent in a bundle to one address. Adult study groups may also take advantage of this special school rate.

This semester's subscriptions will include The Progressive's special issue on the complex Middle East, invaluable to any student concerned with contemporary world affairs.

School Department

The Progressive Madison, Wisconsin

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ACLU URGES STATE DEPT. SPEED RULING ON WORTHY

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday called for an end to "administrative inaction" by the State Department in the William Worthy passport case, and demanded a prompt decision by Secretary of State Dulles. In a letter to Dulles, ACLU attorney William M. Kunstler pointed out that more than three months have elapsed since the Department held a hearing on its refusal to renew the passport of the Baltimore Afro-American correspondent who defied a State Department ban on travel to China.

On June 14 the press reported that the Passport Office had recommended denial of Worthy's passport but that this recommendation would be reviewed by Roderic L. O'Connor, chief of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

"It is necessary," said the ACLU letter, "for Mr. Worthy to appeal to your Department's Board of Passport Appeals before he can ask for relief in the Courts. Therefore, administrative inaction on your part can only result in protracted delay which will cause substantial harm to Mr. Worthy."

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker pg. 2
The Worker
New Leader

Date 8-13-57

NOT RECORDED
141 AUG 1 1957

63 AUG 19 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BRANIGAN

UP91

(WORTHY)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PASSPORT DIVISION HAS RECOMMENDED AGAINST RENEWING THE PASSPORT OF WILLIAM WORTHY JR., BALTIMORE NEWSMAN WHO WENT TO RED CHINA DESPITE AN ADMINISTRATION BAN ON TRAVEL THERE.

A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE DIVISION MADE THE RECOMMENDATION YESTERDAY. IT IS SUBJECT TO CONSIDERATION BY RODERIC L. O'CONNOR, CHIEF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS.

IF O'CONNOR SUPPORTS THE RECOMMENDATION, WORTHY WILL BE INFORMED OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT ACTION BY LETTER. IT WILL ADVISE HIM THAT HE MAY APPEAL TO A SPECIAL STATE DEPARTMENT HEARING BOARD.

WORTHY'S PASSPORT EXPIRED MARCH 4. HE SOUGHT RENEWAL APRIL 29.

WORTHY WAS ONE OF THREE AMERICANS WHO WENT TO RED CHINA LAST DECEMBER, DEFYING THE STATE DEPARTMENT BAN. EDMOND STEVENS AND PHILIP HARRINGTON OF LOOK MAGAZINE ALSO MADE TRIPS TO RED CHINA.

WORTHY, A REPORTER FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN IS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM HIS NEWSPAPER WHILE HE STUDIES UNDER A NIEMAN FELLOWSHIP AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

HIS ATTORNEYS HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY WILL FIGHT IN THE COURTS IF NECESSARY TO GET A PASSPORT FOR HIM.

6/13--JE1255P

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UP53
(RELEASE AT 7 P.M. EDT)
(WORTHY)

NEW YORK--THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION CALLED UPON THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PASSPORT OFFICE TO REVERSE ITS DECISION AGAINST RENEWING NEWSMAN WILLIAM WORTHY'S PASSPORT.

IN A MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE OFFICE, THE ACLU CHARGED THAT SECRETARY DULLES' REFUSAL TO PERMIT AMERICAN REPORTERS TO TRAVEL TO UNAUTHORIZED COUNTRIES WAS "ARBITRARY, UNREASONABLE, AND UNWISE AND VIOLATES TWO FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL."

WORTHY LOST HIS PASSPORT WHEN HE DEFIED A STATE DEPARTMENT BAN AND ENTERED COMMUNIST CHINA AND HUNGARY. HE IS EMPLOYED BY THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN.

6/3--GE1055A

file 105-24010

NOTE RECORDED
JUN 1957

63 JUN 6 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC
0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

'Runaround' For P. W.'s Kin Charged

Reporter Assails State Dept. Policy

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—William Worthy jr., an American newsman who recently visited Red China, accused the State Department today of giving the "runaround" to aid-seeking families of American prisoners held by Chinese Communists.

Mr. Worthy's charge, made before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, brought an immediate and heated reply from Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson. He demanded that Mr. Worthy be put under oath and asked to repeat his "smears." Mr. Robertson said he experienced a "moral and spiritual chill" in listening to the newsman "smear" the reputation of "outstanding Americans."

Mr. Worthy, now a Nelman fellow at Harvard University, toured Communist China for forty-one days as a reporter for "The Baltimore Afro-American" despite a State Department ban.

Feuds Over Passport

Mr. Worthy, a Negro, has been feuding with the State Department over his passport, which expired after he returned to the United States. He had volunteered to testify under oath before Mr. Robertson leveled his demand.

The subcommittee is studying United States efforts to free Americans still held by the Chinese Communists.

In earlier testimony, the government reported failure in its long effort to get the Communists to account for 450 American Korean War prisoners. It said the men must be presumed dead.

But Defense and State Department spokesmen said they will continue to press the Reds for an accounting in hopes that some of the G. I.s may still be alive, although Mr. Robertson said earlier that "there isn't any evidence that any" of the missing 450 prisoners are alive.

No Information

Stephen S. Jackson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, agreed. While it ispossible some of the men are alive, he said, the Defense Department has no "positive information or intelligence from any source that such is the case."

The subcommittee also heard U. Alexis Johnson, American Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and chief United States negotiator for the return or accounting of the missing men.

Mr. Johnson said he has held sixty-seven meetings with the Communists at Geneva, Switzerland, since August, 1955, and on "numerous occasions" brought up the prisoner question.

"Their answer has consistently been that they have no prisoners of ours," the diplomat said.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date MAY 2 8 1957

NOT RECORDED
44 JUN 3 1957

60 JUN 3 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UP122
ADD 4 PRISONERS (UP82)
AN AMERICAN NEGRO NEWSPAPERMAN WHO RECENTLY SPENT 41 DAYS IN COMMUNIST CHINA TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT GAVE "THE RUN-AROUND" TO THE FAMILIES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS HELD BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WALTER ROBERTSON PROMPTLY DEMANDED THAT THE SUBCOMMITTEE PUT WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., UNDER OATH AND ASK HIM TO REPEAT HIS "SMEARS."
WORTHY, NOW A NIEMAN FELLOW AT HAVARD COLLEGE, TOURED COMMUNIST CHINA AS A REPORTER FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN DESPITE A STATE DEPARTMENT BAN.
WORTHY VOLUNTEERED TO TESTIFY UNDER OATH BEFORE ROBERTSON DEMANDED HE DO SO. WORTHY ALSO VOLUNTEERED TO SEAR UNDER OATH THAT HE HAD NEVER BEEN A COMMUNIST.
ROBERTSON SAID HE EXPERIENCED A "MORAL AND SPIRITUAL CHILL" IN LISTENING TO WORTHY "SMEAR" THE REPUTATIONS OF "OUTSTANDING AMERICANS."
WORTHY CITED MRS. RUTH REDMOND OF YONKERS, N.Y., MOTHER OF HUGH REDMOND, AN AMERICAN CIVILIAN HELD PRISONER BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, AS ONE OF THOSE GIVEN A "RUN-AROUND" BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT WHEN SHE SOUGHT AID IN GETTING HER SON RELEASED.
ROBERTSON SAID WORTHY'S TESTIMONY WAS FALSE AND "GROSSLY MISREPRESENTED" MRS. REDMOND. HE SAID MRS. REDMOND. HE SAID MRS. REDMOND HAD DEEPLY THANKED HIM FOR HIS AID AND ADVICE.
ROBERTSON SAID THAT FARM FROM GIVING THE FAMILIES OF SUCH PRISONERS THE "RUN-AROUND," HE HAD "ENCOURAGED" THEIR EFFORTS TO AROUSE WORLD MORAL OPINION AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA AND THUS HELP FORCE THE RELEASE OF THEIR RELATIVES.
ROBERTSON ALSO SAID THAT THE MOTHER OF RICHARD VECTEAU OF LYNN, MASS., ANOTHER CIVILIAN HELD PRISONER BY RED CHINA, HAD TOLD HIM THAT WORTHY TRIED TO TALK HER INTO MAKING "DEROGATORY" STATEMENTS ABOUT THE STATE DEPARTMENT. THIS, ROBERTSON SAID, MRS. VECTEAU REFUSED TO DO AND SHE "REPUDIATED" STATEMENTS BY WORTHY THAT SHE WAS UNHAPPY WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S CONCERN FOR ~~HER BOY.~~
5/27--RH&GE304P

NOT RECORDED
167 MAY 31 1957

file 105-20110

5-De

BAUMGARDNER

13 JUN 3 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
(0-18 (11-22-55)

b6
b7C

NIXONS GUESTS OF NEWSMEN—Vice President and Mrs. Nixon examine a plaque awarded by the Capital Press Club to the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., leader in the Montgomery (Ala.) bus desegregation fight. Samuel Hoskins, managing editor of the Washington Afro-American (left), made the presentation to Eugene Davidson, president of the District Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Mr. King's asbence.—Star Staff Photo.

(article continued on next page)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

N. Y. Journal American
N. Y. Times
Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star ✓
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 5/26/57

INDEXED - 67

NOT RECORDED
167 MAY 31

55 JUN 6 1957 EX 105

file 105-[redacted] 20110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC
C0-19 (11-22-55)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Dignity, Equality Vital, Nixon Tells Negro Press

Racial inequality rather than economic exploitation has caused the downfall of colonialism, Vice President Nixon told the Capital Press Club here last night.

"The only mistake we can make abroad," he told the Negro press group at its 14th annual dinner in the Willard Hotel, "is to fail to treat people in all walks of life with dignity and as equals."

Mr. Nixon prefaced his remarks with impressions of his recent goodwill tour to the Republic of Ghana and other African lands.

Mrs. Nixon Lauded

His companion on that trip, Mrs. Nixon, came in for special recognition from the club. The Vice President's wife received the club's "international relations award" for "the increased humanity she has infused into international relations as the charming companion of her illustrious husband in his world-wide travels on important missions for our country."

Representative Bolton, Republican of Ohio, also a member of the African tour party, lauded the Vice President and said she hopes that the people of the United States can realize that Africans must learn how to bring about freedom by their own methods.

"If they want anything from us, let them ask us. Let us not try to tell them," Mrs. Bolton said.

Speaking of the newly formed Republic, Mrs. Bolton said she hopes those in authority there "will serve rather than be masters, because the future not only of Ghana, but of all of Africa lies in their hands."

Recollecting her African tour, the Ohio legislator said the Ghanas frequently asked her about such American situations as the bus desegregation difficulty in Montgomery, Ala.

"We Are On The Road"

"My answer was that we are not perfect yet," she said, "but we are on the road. It is hard to wipe out traditions where they lie deep in many areas."

Other awards made last night by the press club were:

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader in the Montgomery bus desegragation fight. In Rev. King's absence, the award was received on his behalf by Eugene Davidson, president of the District chapter of the NAACP.

Miss Jeanne Rogers, reporter of the Washington Post and Times Herald for her coverage of Washington public school integration.

William Worthy, Afro-American Newspapers, for defying the State Department band against American newsmen entering Communist China.

Receives Scholarship

Jeannette De Haven, 17-year-old Dunbar High School senior, received a scholarship for college journalism for her promise in the field.

Capital Press Club members who received special trophies were Samuel Hoskins, managing editor of the Washington Afro-American, for newswriting; Ernest Goodman, director of public relations of Howard University, for public relations; and Maurice Sorrell, of the Afro-American, photography.

4 Prisoners Flee, Kidnap Their Guard

PARCHMAN, Miss., May 25 (AP).—Four prisoners kidnaped their guard today and fled Mississippi State Penitentiary in the guards automobile.

Supt. Bill Harpole said the four are dangerous.

The first the prison officials knew of the break came when the guard, Clinton Williamson, telephoned from Glen Allan, 70 miles southwest of Parchman, that he had been kidnaped by the convicts.

Supt. Harpole said the four men overpowered the guard in a prison field, threatening him with knives, bundled him into his own automobile and sped away. Near Glen Allan they tied him and left.

N. Y. Journal American
N. Y. Times
Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-19 (Rev. 9-

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Worthy Begins Passport Plea

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

William Worthy Jr., foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, yesterday challenged the State Department's right to insist that United States passports be required for off-limit countries.

Worthy

Worthy underwent a 5½ hour hearing behind closed doors in an effort to get the State Department's passport Office to renew the passport it "temporarily denied" him March 29.

Worthy, 35, and soft-spoken, was one of three American journalists to visit Red China last December despite a State Department rule forbidding such travel.

Travel in China Cited

In denying the renewal of his passport, Passport Office Director Frances G. Knight declared: "This action is predicated upon your recent travel to and within Communist China which was contrary to known and existing United States foreign policy and was otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the United States."

Miss Knight also said Worthy had violated travel restrictions in Communist Hungary during his return trip home.

Worthy's two American Civil Liberties Union attorneys, William M. Kunstler and Rowland Watts, told reporters at the end of yesterday's hearing that the Passport Office spent a good part of the five and one-half hours trying to get Worthy to agree that he would not travel to off-limit Iron Curtain countries in the future should his passport be renewed.

The attorneys said Worthy had not used his passport in either Red China or Hungary—it wasn't asked for. And they said Worthy promised not to use his passport in countries where it shouldn't be used. But they said he gave no assurance that he wouldn't visit those countries without reliance upon his passport.

Explained Kunstler: "While State has the right to restrict passport use it does not have the right to restrict travel of Americans abroad in peacetime."

First Amendment Noted

"Those bans violate the freedom to travel as an individual and as a member of the press. The State Department has no right in a peaceful world today to tie in news coverage with foreign policy. This is an invasion of the First Amendment guarantee."

Kunstler's foreign policy remarks were directed at Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' ban on American newsmen going to Red China.

Dulles regards American news coverage as a bargaining point the Red Chinese are anxious to gain. Recently, however, the Secretary proposed a "selective experiment" in which a few news representatives would be permitted to look behind the Bamboo Curtain.

When queried about Worthy's challenge of passport use, passport officials said yesterday that passports are required to leave and enter the United States but their use in foreign countries depends upon the rules of the host country.

The officials also said that Worthy's hearing was held behind closed doors because this was the Passport Office's normal procedure for protecting an applicant's personal business.

Worthy and his attorneys made a motion for an open hearing yesterday but said they were turned down.

Taking part in yesterday's hearing were Robert D. Johnson, who presented the case against Worthy, and Ashley J. Nicholas, chief of the Passport Office's legal division.

The legal division hearing, the original record of the case, is expected to be presented to State's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs within a month. The matter then goes on to other State offices.

Of the two other newsmen to travel to Red China, Philip Harrington, of Look magazine, has allowed his passport to expire; and Edmund Stevens, also of Look, is still in Moscow.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date APR 30 1957

62 MAY 6 1957

NOT RECORDED
MAY 3 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

0-19 (11-22-55)

b6
b7C

A-7

Hearing Held on Renewal Of Reporter's Passport

Baltimore newsman William Worthy today began his informal hearing before the State Department's Passport Division to protest the "tentative" rejection of his request for a renewal of his passport.

The two hours and 45 minutes morning session was taken up with State Department officials' questions about his activities from the time he received his invitation to visit Red China. Mr. Worthy was one of three American newsmen who last December accepted Red China's invitation in defiance of a State Department ban on travel there.

After his passport expired March 4, the State Department refused his request for a two-year extension. The department ruled tentatively his travel would not be in the national interest.

The Baltimore Afro-American correspondent was accompanied to the hearings by Rowland Watts, staff counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, and William M. Kunstler, an ACLU attorney assigned to the case.

No Early Decision Seen

No State Department decision is expected quickly. Mr. Worthy's attorneys have been granted a week to study the transcript of today's hearings and to file written statements or affidavits.

Mr. Kunstler told newsmen he planned to base his plea before State Department passport officials this afternoon on two points: That Mr. Worthy did not use his passport to gain entry into China and that refusal to grant him a renewal violates freedom of the press as guaranteed by the Constitution's First Amendment as well as his own individual right to travel.

Mr. Worthy and his counsel answered all but a couple of questions put to them this morning, Mr. Kunstler said. Those to which they objected involved Mr. Worthy's confidential legal relationships before he went to Red China.

There were no inquiries into Mr. Worthy's past, Mr. Kunstler reported. There had been reports that Mr. Worthy once sought to escape military service in World War II.

The Baltimore reporter says he was a conscientious objector but later was rejected for military service on physical grounds.

Will Appeal If He Loses

If the State Department Passport Division sticks by its "tentative" refusal to renew Mr. Worthy's passport, he intends to take his case to the Passport Board of Appeals.

If the Government decision is upheld there Mr. Kunstler says the case will be taken to the Federal District Court in Washington.

The Baltimore Afro-American is reported ready to send Mr. Worthy to Tanganyika, a British protectorate in East Africa, if a renewal of his passport can be arranged.

Mr. Worthy is presently living in Cambridge, Mass., where he is a Nieman Fellow, studying at Harvard.

The Civil Liberties Union looks on its help for Mr. Worthy as a first step in its campaign "to curb the State Department's power to direct when and where American newsmen may go in the pursuance of their news-gathering duties."

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

N. Y. Journal American
N. Y. Times
Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star A-7
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader
Date APR

NOT RECORDED
44 MAY 2 1957

63 MAY 3 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UP124
(WORTHY)
NEWSMAN WILLIAM WORTHY, DENIED A NEW PASSPORT BECAUSE HE DEFIED A GOVERNMENT BAN AND VISITED COMMUNIST CHINA, TRIED TO PERSUADE THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY TO REVERSE ITSELF.

WORTHY, AN EMPLOYE OF THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, BASED HIS ARGUMENTS ON TWO MAIN POINTS:

--HE DID NOT USE HIS OLD PASSPORT TO CROSS INTO RED CHINA FROM HONG KONG.

--REFUSAL TO GRANT HIM A NEW ONE "VIOLATES FREEDOM OF THE PRESS . . . AND HIS OWN INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS TO TRAVEL" ABROAD.

WORTHY AND HIS ATTORNEYS BEGAN PRESENTING THEIR CASE THIS MORNING IN A CLOSED SESSION BEFORE OFFICIALS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT PASSPORT OFFICE. MOST OF THE FIRST SESSION WAS DEVOTED TO QUESTIONING WORTHY ABOUT HIS TRAVELS TO COMMUNIST CHINA, HUNGARY AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

ALTHOUGH CHINESE COMMUNIST AUTHORITIES ASKED TO SEE HIS PASSPORT, WORTHY SAID, THEY DID NOT ATTACH A VISA FOR HIS TRAVEL BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID IT IS STANDARD PRACTICE BY THE CHINESE REDS NOT TO PLACE A VISA ON THE PASSPORT OF A PERSON WHOSE COUNTRY IS NOT RECOGNIZED BY RED CHINA.

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER, A NEW YORK ATTORNEY ASSIGNED TO THE CASE BY THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, SAID OFFICIALS AGREED TO GIVE HIM A WEEK TO STUDY THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE CURRENT HEARINGS AND TO FILE ADDITIONAL WRITTEN STATEMENTS IF WARRANTED.

4/29--RH253P

5-W/2

252

53 MAY 2 1957

NOT RECORDED
44 MAY 2 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Civil Liberties Group Backs Worthy in Passport Fight

By William Galbraith
United Press

The American Civil Liberties Union said yesterday it would appeal to the courts if the State Department stood firm on its refusal to renew the passport of newsman William Worthy.

Worthy, a correspondent for the Baltimore Afro - American will go before the State Department's Passport Division Monday in a new effort to get his passport. The Civil Liberties Union has pledged him its full support and has provided two attorneys to accompany him to the hearing.

The Department denied Worthy's application for a new passport after he and two other United States newsmen visited Red China last year despite the United States ban on travel to that country.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said recently he was willing for a limited number of newsmen to go to Red China as a "selective experiment" provided such an arrangement could be worked out with news media executives.

A number of news executives have said, however, that admission of just a "limited number" of newsmen would not be generally satisfactory.

Accompanying Worthy to the State Department hearing will be attorneys Rowland Watts and William M. Kunstler of the Civil Liberties Union.

Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the organization, said in a statement that the hearing was the "first step in our effort to curb the State Department's power to direct when and where American newsmen may go in the pursuance of their news-gathering duties."

"While we would be delighted to see the Department's original decision reversed at this first level," he said, "we are ready to press the case before the Passport Appeals Board and the courts, if necessary."

Malin said the two ACLU attorneys would focus on the "precise civil liberties issues of freedom of travel for all individuals and the right of newspapers to have their reporters visit foreign countries freely."

Two other newsmen, Edmund Stevens and Phillip Harrington, both of Look Magazine, defied the Red China travel ban along with Worthy.

Stevens is now at his regular Moscow post. The Department said his passport has been stamped valid only for return directly to the United States when he leaves Moscow. Harrington is back in this country. His passport has expired.

Worthy applied for a new passport on his return and was turned down by the Department April 1. The Department ruled that he had acted in a manner "prejudicial to the interests of the United States" by going to Red China.

It also said it believed he would "not abide by geographical limitations" which might be placed on any new passport.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

B-7

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 4/28/57

NOT RECORDED
MAY 3 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BAUM GARDNER

UP70
(RELEASE AT 7 P.M. EST)
(NEWSMEN)

THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION SAID IT WILL APPEAL TO THE COURTS IF THE STATE DEPARTMENT STANDS FIRM ON ITS REFUSAL TO RENEW THE PASSPORT OF NEWSMAN WILLIAM WORTHY.

WORTHY, A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN WILL GO BEFORE THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PASSPORT DIVISION MONDAY IN A NEW EFFORT TO GET HIS PASSPORT. THE CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION HAS PLEDGED HIM ITS FULL SUPPORT AND HAS PROVIDED TWO ATTORNEYS TO ACCOMPANY HIM TO THE HEARING.

THE DEPARTMENT DENIED WORTHY'S APPLICATION FOR A NEW PASSPORT AFTER HE AND TWO OTHER U.S. NEWSMEN VISITED RED CHINA LAST YEAR DESPITE THE U.S. BAN ON TRAVEL TO THAT COUNTRY.

SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN FOSTER DULLES SAID RECENTLY HE WAS WILLING FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NEWSMEN TO GO TO RED CHINA AS A "SELECTIVE EXPERIMENT" PROVIDED SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT COULD BE WORKED OUT WITH NEWS MEDIA EXECUTIVES.

A NUMBER OF NEWS EXECUTIVES HAVE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT ADMISSION OF JUST A "LIMITED NUMBER" OF NEWSMEN WOULD NOT BE GENERALLY SATISFACTORY.

ACCOMPANYING WORTHY TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT HEARING WILL BE ATTORNEYS ROWLAND WATTS AND WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER OF THE CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.

PATRICK MURPHY MALIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ORGANIZATION, SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THE HEARING WAS THE "FIRST STEP IN OUR EFFORT TO CURB THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S POWER TO DIRECT WHEN AND WHERE AMERICAN NEWSMEN MAY GO IN THE PURSUANCE OF THEIR NEWS-GATHERING DUTIES."

"WHILE WE WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO SEE THE DEPARTMENT'S ORIGINAL DECISION REVERSED AT THIS FIRST LEVEL," HE SAID, "WE ARE READY TO PRESS THE CASE BEFORE THE PASSPORT APPEALS BOARD AND THE COURTS, IF NECESSARY."

MALIN SAID THE TWO ACLU ATTORNEYS WOULD FOCUS ON THE "PRECISE CIVIL LIBERTIES ISSUES OF FREEDOM OF TRAVEL FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS AND THE RIGHT OF NEWSPAPERS TO HAVE THEIR REPORTS VISIT FOREIGN COUNTRIES FREELY."

4/27--GD1255P

NOT RECORDED
44 MAY 6 1959

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UP71

(RELEASE AT 7 P.M. EST)

ADD 1 NEWSMEN

TWO OTHER NEWSMEN, EDMUND STEVENS AND PHILLIP HARRINGTON, BOTH OF LOOK MAGAZINE, DEFIED THE RED CHINA TRAVEL BAN ALONG WITH WORTHY.

STEVENS IS NOW AT HIS REGULAR MOSCOW POST. THE DEPARTMENT SAID HIS PASSPORT HAS BEEN STAMPED VALID ONLY FOR RETURN DIRECTLY TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN HE LEAVES MOSCOW. HARRINGTON IS BACK IN THIS COUNTRY. HIS PASSPORT HAS EXPIRED.

WORTHY APPLIED FOR A NEW PASSPORT ON HIS RETURN AND WAS TURNED DOWN BY THE DEPARTMENT APRIL 1. THE DEPARTMENT RULED THAT HE HAD ACTED IN A MANNER "PREJUDICIAL TO THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES" BY GOING TO RED CHINA.

IT ALSO SAID IT BELIEVED HE WOULD "NOT ABIDE BY GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITATIONS" WHICH MIGHT BE PLACED ON ANY NEW PASSPORT.

DURING THE COURSE OF SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON THE SUBJECT, UNITED PRESS PRESIDENT FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW OPPOSED THE IDEA OF ADMITTING JUST A SELECT FEW NEWSMEN TO REPORT DEVELOPMENTS IN COMMUNIST CHINA.

HE SAID THAT "ARTIFICUAL LIMITATION OF THE SIZE OF THE PRESS CORPS PERMITTED TO ENTER COMMUNIST CHINA WOULD DEFEAT ITS OWN PURPOSE."

THE ACLU AGREED WITH THIS STAND. IN HIS STATEMENT, MALIN SAID "WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT A RESTRICTED NUMBER OF REPORTERS IS THE WAY TO DEAL WITH THIS ISSUE. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS MEANS THAT ALL THE PRESS MUST BE FREE TO REPORT THE NEWS WHERE IT FINDS IT."

EDITOR & PUBLISHER MAGAZINE SAID IN ITS CURRENT ISSUE THAT SUCH A LIMITATION "IS COMPLETELY UNNECESSARY" BECAUSE NOT MORE THAN A HALF DOZEN U.S. NEWS ORGANIZATIONS EITHEAR WANT OR CAN AFFORD A PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE IN RED CHINA.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID, HOWEVER, THAT SINCE DULLES' STATEMENT, A NUMBER OF NEWSMEN HAVE WRITTEN AND TELEPHONED THE DEPARTMENT INQUIRING ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF GOING TO RED CHINA IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

4/27--GD101P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BAG GARDINER

UP136.
(WORTHY)
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.--BALTIMORE NEWSMAN WILLIAM WORTHY, WHOSE PASSPORT WAS NOT RENEWED BECAUSE HE WENT TO RED CHINA IN DEFIANCE OF A STATE DEPARTMENT BAN, SAID TODAY AN INFORMAL HEARING ON HIS BID TO REGAIN A PASSPORT WOULD BE HELD APRIL 29 IN WASHINGTON.
WORTHY, A NIEMAN FELLOW AT HARVARD AND WRITER FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, SAID HIS ATTORNEY HAD NOTIFIED HIM THE HEARING HAD BEEN SCHEDULED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PASSPORT DIVISION.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT DENIED WORTHY'S APPLICATION TO RENEW HIS PASSPORT MARCH 29. IT EXPIRED MARCH 4.
4/19--FP817P

NOT RECORDED
138 AUG 24 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BRANIGAN

de Bellefonds tpc

WP95
(NEWSMEN)

A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ORDERED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO FIND OUT IF A "WILLIAM WORTHY" WHO PLEADED GUILTY TO A DRAFT VIOLATION IN 1944 IS THE SAME MAN, NOW A REPORTER FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, WHOSE PASSPORT THE DEPARTMENT HAS TENTATIVELY REFUSED TO RENEW.

THE INSTRUCTIONS CAME FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS SUBCOMMITTEE AFTER ROBERT F. CARTWRIGHT, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF SECURITY AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS, TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE IT WAS "MY UNDERSTANDING" THAT THE CASE AROSE IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1944.

CARTWRIGHT SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAS NOT ESTABLISHED WHETHER THE DEFENDANT WAS THE SAME WORTHY.

HE SAID THE COURT DOCKET "CONTAINS THE RECORD THAT IN 1944 ONE WILLIAM WORTHY PLEADED GUILTY TO A CHARGE" OF VIOLATING SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATIONS BY REFUSING TO REPORT TO A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR'S CAMP. CARTWRIGHT SAID "WORTHY" PLEADED GUILTY, SERVED ONE DAY IN CONFINEMENT, AND THEN REPORTED TO THE CAMP.

WORTHY, A NEGRO REPORTER, TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE LAST WEEK THAT HE WAS CLASSIFIED 4-F IN THE DRAFT BECAUSE OF A DUODENAL ULCER. SEN. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY (D-WYO.) BROUGHT OUT, HOWEVER, THAT HE WAS NOT UNDER OATH AT THE TIME.

CARTWRIGHT SAID HE HAD NOT HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO CHECK THE IDENTITY IN THE CASE BUT AGREED TO FURNISH THE SUBCOMMITTEE A COMPLETE REPORT.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS GROUP IS ONE OF TWO SENATE COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING THE DEPARTMENT'S REFUSAL TO LET NEWSMEN GO TO RED CHINA AND ALSO THE QUESTION OF PASSPORT RESTRICTIONS GENERALLY.

WORTHY WAS TENTATIVELY DENIED A PASSPORT RENEWAL AFTER HE REFUSED TO TURN IN HIS PASSPORT FOR VISITING RED CHINA. CARTWRIGHT TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE THERE WERE NO QUESTIONS OF LOYALTY OR SECURITY INVOLVED IN THE CASE.

EARLIER, O'MAHONEY STRONGLY CRITICIZED DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS WHICH, HE SAID, PERMIT FIVE PEOPLE INTHE DEPARTMENT TO EXERCISE VIRTUALLY ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY OVER PASSPORTS.

HE SAID THE DEPARTMENT COULD EXERCISE AUTHORITY WHICH THE FIFTH AMENDMENT SPECIFICALLY DENIES TO CONGRESS -- POWER TO ABRIDGE THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

BUT SEN. ARTHUR V. WATKINS (R-UTAH) SAID HE FELT THE FIFTH AMENDMENT APPLIED MORE TO THE RIGHT TO WRITE FREELY.

4/4--JE118P

105-20110-A

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1957

62 ... 199 16 1957

file - 5 - tpc

105-20110 William Worthy

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UP99
ADD 1 NEWSMEN
ANOTHER SCHEDULED WITNESS WAS ROBERT F. HURLEIGH, PRESIDENT OF THE RADIO-TELEVISION CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION.
HURLEIGH, HEAD OF MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM'S WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, "URGENTLY REQUESTED" THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO LIFT THE BAN ON TRAVEL BY NEWSMEN TO RED CHINA. HE ALSO PRESENTED A TELEGRAM TO THAT EFFECT WHICH THE ASSOCIATION SENT TO SECRETARY DULLES MARCH 7.
O'MAHONEY ARGUED THT THERE IS NOTHING IN PRESENT LAW TO "RESTRICT NEWSPAPERMEN FROM GOING ABROAD" WHEN THERE IS "NO CHARGE OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY" INVOLVED AND WHEN THEY HAVE GOOD RECORDS OTHERWISE.
BUT CARTWRIGHT, WHOSE BUREAU INCLUDES THE DEPARTMENT'S PASSPORT OFFICE, SAID THE LAW GIVES THE SECRETARY OF STATE AUTHORITY TO SET UP PASSPORT REGULATIONS IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST.
HE ALSO SAID EXCEPTIONS TO RESTRICTIONS ARE FREQUENTLY MADE FOR NEWSMEN. CARTWRIGHT CITED THE RECENT MIDDLE EAST CRISIS WHEN, HE SAID, "EVERY ACCREDITED NEWSPAPERMAN WHO WANTED TO GO" WAS GIVEN PASSPORT CLEARANCE DESPITE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL BY U.S. CITIZENS GENERALLY TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN THE AREA.
4/4--JE129P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC
0-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BRANIGAN

UP167
ADD 2 NEWSMEN (UP99)
A NEGRO EDITOR SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT "INTIMATED" THAT WORTHY "COULD BE PROSECUTED UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT" IF HE WAS NOT RECALLED FROM RED CHINA.

CLIFF W. MACKAY OF BALTIMORE, EDITOR OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE THAT OFFICIALS TOLD HIM HE SHOULD RECALL WORTHY FROM COMMUNIST CHINA DURING A CONFERENCE AT THE DEPARTMENT.

HE SAID HE REFUSED.

MACKAY SAID THE PRESSURE WAS APPLIED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WALTER S. ROBERTSON AND DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER LINCOLN WHITE. HE SAID ROBERTSON AND WHITE URGED HIM TO RECALL WORTHY BUT HE REFUSED BECAUSE "WE THOUGHT THE GOVERNMENT HAS NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE" WITH A REPORTER'S RIGHT TO TRAVEL TO GATHER NEWS.

MACKAY SAID HE WAS ASKED BY HIS PUBLISHER TO ATTEND A CONFERENCE AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST AND WAS GIVEN FULL AUTHORITY TO ACT FOR THE NEGRO NEWSPAPERS. HE SAID HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR WORTHY'S ASSIGNMENT TO CHINA.

"THE GIST OF THE CONFERENCE WAS THAT I WAS SUPPOSED TO RECALL (WORTHY) FROM CHINA," MACKAY SAID, BUT "I TOLD THEM I COULDN'T IN GOOD CONSCIENCE ASK (WORTHY) TO RETURN."

4/4--N454P

Feb - 5 pc

105-20110 William Worthy

MAR 16 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UP170
ADD 3 NEWSMEN
MACKAY ALSO SAID THAT ROBERSON TOLD HIM THAT PUBLISHER GARDNER COWLES OF LOOK MAGAZINE HAD "ALREADY AGREED TO WITHDRAW TWO MEN WHO HAD GONE THERE TO REPRESENT LOOK."

THE LOOK PAIR, REPORTER EDMUND STEVENS AND A PHOTOGRAPHER, HAVE PUBLISHED A LONG ILLUSTRATED REPORT OF THEIR FINDINGS IN THE MAGAZINE.

MACKAY SAID THERE WAS NO SUGGESTION THAT HE COULD BE PROSECUTED HIMSELF FOR SENDING WORTHY TO CHINA BUT IT WAS "INTIMATED" THAT WORTHY COULD FACE PROSECUTION FOR GOIN.

AT DIFFERENT TIMES DURING THE DAYLONG HEARING, SENS. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY (D-WYO.) AND ROMAN L. HRUSKA (R-NEB.) RAISED THE POSSIBILITY OF CONGRESS PASSING LEGISLATION TO SPECIFICALLY PERMIT NEWSMEN TO VISIT ANY COUNTRY AT THEIR OWN RISK WITHOUT A PASSPORT.

STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES SAID THEY DID NOT HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO COMMENT ON THE IDEA.

MCKAY WAS FOLLOWED BY ROBERT F. HURLEIGH, PRESIDENT OF THE RADIO-TELEEVISION CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION, AND CHARLES E. ROTKIN, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAGAZINE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

BOTH STRONGLY OPPOSED THE BAN.

ROTKIN SAID IT IS "A VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS" AND IS "HURTING AMERICA CULTURALLY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS ECONOMICALLY." HE SAID THE MAGAZINE LENSMEN WERE "DEEPLY CONCERNED" OVER THE "ATTEMPT TO RESTRICT THE TRAVEL OF PROPERLY ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENTS."

4/4--N500P

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BAUMGARDNER

UP103
(WORTHY)
CHICAGO--NEWSMAN WILLIAM WORTHY CHARGED TODAY THAT A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL TAMPERED WITH HIS MAIL. HE SAID HE WOULD DEMAND AN EXPLANATION.

WORTHY, AN EMPLOYE OF THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN WHO VISITED RED CHINA IN DEFIANCE OF U.S. POLICY, SAID HIS DEMAND WOULD BE PRESENTED AT A HEARING ON THE DEPARTMENT'S TENTATIVE REFUSAL TO RENEW HIS PASSPORT.

HE SAID THE REFUSAL "EXEMPLIFIES WHAT HAS BEEN TERMED 'MR. DULLES ART OF THE PLANNED MISTAKES'...THE KIND OF MISTAKE AN OFFICIAL MAKES WHEN CARRIED AWAY BY AN ANGRY AND VINDICTIVE MOOD."

WORTHY SAID HIS MAIL WAS OPENED BY THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

"EARLY IN FEBRUARY, WHEN I WAS FIRST ASKED TO SURRENDER MY PASSPORT WHILE PASSING THROUGH HUNGARY, AMERICAN MINISTER E. T. WAILES 'OPENED IN ERROR' AN AIRMAIL REGISTERED LETTER CLEARLY ADDRESSED TO ME BY MR. JAMES WECHSLER, EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK POST," WORTHY SAID.

WAILES SINCE HAS LEFT HUNGARY AND IS PRESUMABLY NOW AT WASHINGTON, WORTHY SAID.

"I SHALL INSIST THAT HE BE PRESENT (AT THE HEARING) TO TESTIFY ABOUT THIS INTOLERABLE INVASION OF THE PRIVACY OF THE MAILS," HE SAID.

4/2--WO223P

105-20110-A

NOT RECORDED
191 APR 5 1957

JAN 5 1959

~~CY APR 5 1957~~

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Newsman Vows Fight For Passport; Defied Curb On Red China Travel

William D. Worthy, Baltimore newsman who has been refused a new passport, said in Chicago that he'll "fight the decision to the bitter end."

The State Department disclosed the travel ban Monday, basing its action on grounds that giving him a passport would be "prejudicial to the interests of the United States."

Worthy, 35, a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American, was one of three American newsmen who defied a State Department ban and entered Red China late last year.

Worthy, who will speak Thursday before the Illinois Section of the American Civil Liberties Union, 19 S. LaSalle, said: "I definitely feel I did nothing wrong."

"This shows the arbitrary way in which the State Department works," he said. "I feel freedom of movement is one of our basic American freedoms.

"A passport is a useful instrument for identification purposes when traveling in the modern world. But it shouldn't be used to put arbitrary, capricious restrictions on travelers by tight-lipped officials in Washington who have no statutory authority to do so."

In a letter to Worthy informing him of the rejection of his application, the State Department said his recent statements gave "reason to believe that you will not abide by geographical limitations" which might be placed on any new passport.

To this Worthy replied: "I have no intention of signing away my freedom of movement and, with it, part of my American freedom."

Worthy said the American Civil Liberties Union will handle his appeal. He can appeal the ruling to the department's Board of Passport Appeals before it becomes final, the department informed him.

Worthy is staying at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Homer Jack, 2026 Orrington, Evanston. The Rev. Mr. Jack is an Unitarian minister and an official of the Civil Liberties Union.

[redacted]
Date APR 2 - 1957
Page 12 Col. 1

NOT RECORDED
138 APR 10 1957

59 APR 12 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

At Chicago's Union Station, Baltimore newspaper reporter William Worthy displays identification card he used on his travels in Red China. (Sun-Times Photo)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

5-11

b6
b7C

U.S. Denies New Passport To Ban-Defying Reporter

United Press

The State Department yesterday tentatively refused to renew the passport of an American newsman who visited Communist China despite United States restrictions on travel in that country.

The Department, in a letter to William Worthy, a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American, said recent statements he had made gave "reason to believe that you will not abide by geographical limitations which might be placed on any new passport."

Worthy and Edmund Stevens and Phillip Harrington, both of Look Magazine, all entered Red China despite the ban. Worthy and Harrington returned to the United States but Stevens returned to his regular assignment in Moscow.

Stevens' passport has been stamped valid only for return directly to the United States when he leaves Moscow, the State Department said. Harrington's passport has expired.

In its letter to Worthy, the Department said he is entitled to present any "relevant information" before the tentative rejection becomes final. He has the right to appear at an informal hearing in the Passport Office.

Worthy also has the right to appeal to the Board of Passport Appeals if the Department decision remains adverse. As a final move he can take the matter to court. Worthy has indicated he will go to court if necessary.

This is a clipping from
page A-4 of the
The WASH. Post + Times Herald
( ) Daily Worker
( ) The Worker
( ) New Leader

Date 4-2-57
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

FIVE

RECORDED
4C APR 8

59 APR 10 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

No Passport To Reporter In China Row

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1 (AP).—The State Department today tentatively refused to renew the passport of an American newsman who visited Communist China despite United States restrictions on travel in that country.

The department, in a letter to William Worthy, a reporter for "The Baltimore Afro-American," said recent statements he had made gave "reason to believe that you will not abide by geographical limitations" which might be placed on any new passport.

Mr. Worthy told the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights last week he wanted his passport renewed and "I want it now." He old the group that the State Department had put pressure on his editor to order him home. Mr. Worthy added that "a very reliable source" told him the department also had put pressure on the Columbia Broadcasting System to prevent his broadcasting from China.

Three Entered China

Mr. Worthy and Edmund Stevens and Philip Harrington, both of "Look" magazine, all entered Red China despite the ban. Messrs. Worthy and Harrington returned to the United States but Mr. Stevens returned to his regular assignment in Moscow.

Mr. Stevens' passoptr has been stamped valid only for return directly to the United States when he leaves Moscow, the State Department said. Mr. Harrington's passport has expired.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date APR 2 1957

INDEXED-51

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 8 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

SAUMGARDNER

INDEXED

UP149
(WORTHY)
BALTIMORE--EDITOR CLIFFORD W. MACKAY OF THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN CHARACTERIZED AS A "SMEAR" THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S REFUSAL TO RENEW THE PASSPORT OF CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM WORTHY.
WORTHY LAST YEAR DEFIED THE BAN ON TRAVEL INTO RED CHINA. THE STATE DEPARTMENT, CONSEQUENTLY, REFUSED TO RENEW HIS PASSPORT ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE MIGHT NOT OBSERVE GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITATIONS PLACED ON ANY NEW PASSPORT.
MACKAY, WHOSE PAPER EMPLOYS WORTHY, INTERPRETED THE ACTION DIFFERENTLY. HE CHARGED IT WAS AN IMPLICATION THAT "MR. WORTHY IS A SUBVERSIVE PERSON." BUT, HE CONTIUNED, "THEY DON'T HAVE A SCINTILLA OF EVIDENCE TO BACK UP SUCH AN ACCUSATION.
"THE VERY FACT THAT HE NEVER HAD DIFFICULTY OBTAINING PASSPORTS TO MAKE THREE TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD WOULD MAKE THIS ACCUSATIONS RATHER LATE," MACKAY SAID.
MACKAY CHARGED THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION "HAD ALL THE EARMARKS OF A SMEAR" PREPARED AS PRELUDE TO WORTHY'S TESTIMONY THURSDAY BEFORE A WASHINGTON COMMITTEE STUDYING FREEDOM OF TRAVEL FOR NEWSMEN.
4/1--W0446P

de Bettencourt

INDEXED: 17

NOT RECORDED
198 APR 3 1957

53 APR 4 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
U-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BRANIGAN

UP97
(NEWSMEN)
THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED IT IS TENTATIVELY REFUSING TO RENEW THE PASSPORT OF NEWSMAN WILLIAM WORTHY WHO RECENTLY VISITED RED CHINA IN DEFIANCE OF U.S. POLICY.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID IN A LETTER TO WORTHY THAT RECENT STATEMENTS OF HIS GIVE "REASON TO BELIEVE THAT YOU WILL NOT ABIDE BY GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITATIONS" WHICH MIGHT BE PLACED ON ANY NEW PASSPORT.

(STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER LINCOLN WHITE SAID PASSPORT REGULATIONS PERMIT DENIAL OF PASSPORTS WHEN THEIR ISSUANCE MIGHT BE PREJUDICIAL TO CONDUCT OF U.S. FOREIGN RELATIONS OR PREJUDICIAL TO THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES.

WORTHY, REPORTER OF THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, AND EDMUND STEVENS AND PHILLIP HARRINGTON OF LOOK MAGAZINE ALL WENT TO RED CHINA IN DEFIANCE OF THE U.S. BAN ON TRAVEL TO THAT COMMUNIST NATION.

WORTHY AND HARRINGTON ARE BACK IN THE UNITED STATES NOW. STEVENS IS AT HIS REGULAR POST IN MOSCOW FOR LOOK.

WHITE SAID STEVENS' PASSPORT HAS BEEN STAMPED VALID ONLY FOR RETURN DIRECTLY TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN HE IS READY TO LEAVE MOSCOW. HARRINGTON'S PASSPORT HAS EXPIRED.

WORTHY HAS INDICATED HE WILL GO TO COURT TO TRY TO FORCE THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO GIVE HIM A PASSPORT.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER, SIGNED BY DIRECTOR FRANCES G. KNIGHT OF THE PASSPORT OFFICE, NOTED A STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING WORTHY'S APPLICATION BY C.W. MACKAY, EDITOR OF AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. MACKAY SAID THERE IS NO PLAN TO ASSIGN WORTHY ABROAD NOW, BUT THAT THE NEWSPAPER WANTED HIM TO HAVE A VALID PASSPORT AT ALL TIMES IN CASE HE SHOULD BE NEEDED IMMEDIATELY FOR NEWS COVERAGE ANYWHERE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

THE DEPARTMENT TOLD WORTHY HE IS ENTITLED TO PRESENT ANY "RELEVANT INFORMATION" BEFORE THE TENTATIVE REJECTION BECOMES FINAL AND THAT HE HAS THE RIGHT TO APPEAR WITH AN ATTORNEY AT AN INFORMAL HEARING IN THE PASSPORT OFFICE.

4/1--RH209P

NOT RECORDED
138 APR 2 1957

193
53 APR 3 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

105-20118 5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

5-11 b6 b7C

U.S. Reporters in Red China Called Aid to Freeing Americans

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

Congress was told yesterday that on-the-spot coverage of Red China by American newsmen might very well pressure the Communists into releasing their American prisoners.

In testifying before the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, William Worthy Jr., foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, was himself giving the fruits of on-the-spot coverage.

Worthy, 35, was one of three American journalists to visit Red China at the turn of the year. Since his return, the State Department has indefinitely deferred an application for renewing his passport.

Differs With Dulles

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has taken a stand completely opposite to Worthy's testimony yesterday. Dulles has contended that Red China is holding American prisoners in a "blackmail" attempt to gain American press coverage. He said at his Tuesday press conference, however, that State is reconsidering the situation.

Yesterday, Worthy indicated the State Department was dragging its feet in prisoner care, not only for the eight known civilians being held in Red China, but also for some 450 military persons, "missing in action" since the Korean War and suspected to be still alive.

Worthy said families of prisoners, "without exception," have told him they think "not enough is being done in regard to publicity for these men. He said the parents of Richard G. Fecteau, who live in Wynn, Mass., had to wait two years to get the State Department to allow them to send food parcels to their son's prison.

"You cannot but be a little angry at the many crocodile tears that are being shed in Washington over the fare of these prisoners when a simple little request like this takes two years to get through," Worthy declared.

Worthy, currently a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University, told the Subcommittee he was one of 24 American newsmen invited to visit Red China last August.

No Reds on List

"Not one Communist or Communist sympathizer was on that list," Worthy declared.

And he assured Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) that he had no pink tints to hide in his own background.

"If you want to ask me the $64 question, I'll be glad to answer it," Worthy offered.

Despite State Department discouragement, Worthy said he and his superiors felt good news coverage impelled him to accept the Communists' invitation to visit Red China. He crossed the border on Christmas Eve.

Worthy said State's displeasure was immediate. Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson and Press Officer Lincoln White called in his editor "to prevail upon him to recall me." Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy tried to have CBS shelve his broadcasts.

And, for an added filip, Worthy said E. T. Walles, American Minister to Hungary, marked one of his personal letters "opened in error" while Worthy was passing through Budapest.

Worthy said the State Department persistently tried to make him surrender his passport and now, in delaying its renewal, is in the position of denying him, a foreign correspondent, his livelihood.

Senator O'Mahoney declared: "If Congress should pass a law to deny newspapermen the right to enter any country in the world in the search for news it would be invalid under the First (Freedom of the Press) Amendment to the Constitution . . . I know of no provision in the Constitution which grants the Executive Branch of the Government the power to do what Congress is forbidden to do."

Wiggins Testifies

J. R. Wiggins, executive editor of The Washington Post, testified on behalf of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The Society is on record for urging Secretary Dulles to lift the ban on newsmen covering Red China and for separating the prisoner issue from the journalist issue.

Wiggins conceded that the State Department, charged with protecting American citizens abroad, might have its headaches if anything happened to newsmen traveling through unfriendly countries.

"It is not possible for an American citizen, by any unilateral statement he may make on his own, to separate himself from his government," the editor declared.

But Wiggins added: "There are risks involved on both sides . . . The people of the United States have a right to know through their own reporters about conditions in Red China."

Edward J. Ennis of New York, general counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, urged Congress to enact statutes protecting passport privileges for all citizens, journalist or otherwise.

"It is an anachronism that in this age of increasing international travel a Secretary of State should claim almost autocratic power to deny a passport to anyone whom he believes to be going abroad for a purpose not considered in the best interests of the United States . . ."

NOT RECORDED
138 APR 23 1957

This is a clipping from page A-2 of the WASH. POST + TIMES HERALD
( ) Daily Worker
( ) The Worker
( ) New Leader

Date 3-30-57
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

EJVE

52 APR 23 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BRANIGAN

UP125

ADD 1 PRISONERS (UP121)

WORTHY SAID HE UNDERSTOOD "FROM A REPUTABLE SOURCE" THAT DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT MURPHY HAD EXERTED "VERY STRONG, PERSISTENT PRESSURE" ON COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP IT FROM CARRYING BROADCASTS OF HIMSELF FROM RED CHINA. BUT CBS CARRIED THE BROADCASTS, WORTHY SAID.

"I HAVE SEEN THE WAYS AND MEANS USED BY TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENTS TO CONTROL AND RESTRICT THEIR NEWSMEN AND TO RULE THEIR PEOPLE," WORTHY TESTIFIED. "NEITHER AS A NEWSMAN NOR AS A CITIZEN DO I WANT TO SEE EVEN THE SEEDS OF SUCH CONTROLS PLANTED IN THIS COUNTRY. "IN THAT LIGHT...I WANT MY PASSPOART--AND I WANT IT NOW."

HE SAID THAT HIS GOING TO RED CHINA SA A REPORTER AGAINST STATE DEPARTMENT WISHES "OBVIOUSLY" WAS THE ONLY REASON HIS PASSPORT HAD NOT BEEN RENEWED. HE SAID THERE COULD BE "NO OTHER REASON WHATSOEVER."

SPOKESMEN FOR NEWSPAPER EDITORS, THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION AND THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD ATTACKED THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR BARRING U.S. NEWSMEN FROM RED CHINA.

O'MAHONEY AND SAM J. ERVIN JR., ALSO A SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBER, INDICATED THEY MIGHT SPONSOR NEW LEGISLATION TO TAKE AWAY FROM SECRETARY DULLES HIS "ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY" ON ISSUING PASSPORTS. THE SENATORS SAID THERE APPEARED TO BE A NEED FOR A LAW SETTING UP UNIFORM STANDAARDS AND REGULATIONS ON ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS.

J.R. WIGGINS, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON POST AND TIMES HERALD, SAID DEVELOPMENTS IN RED CHINA "ARE OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE TO THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD AND TO THE POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES."

"AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT RED CHINA SHOULD BE BASED ON FACTS ACQUIRED THROUGH CHANNELS OF INFORMATION UPON WHICH AMERICAN CITIZENS GENERALLY RELY," HE SAID.

EDWARD J. ENNIS, NEW YORK, GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, SAID DENIAL OF PASSPORTS FOR NEWSMEN TO GO TO RED CHINA INVOLVES "A SERIOUS CURTAILMENT UPON THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND THE RIGHT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC GENERALLY TO OBTAIN DIRECT EYEWITNESS REPORTS OF CONDITIONS" BEHIND THE BAMBOO CURTAIN.

3/29--GD219P

NOT RECORDED
138 APR 2 1957

55 APR 3 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UP228

(WORTHY)

WILLIAM WORTHY, A JOURNALIST WHO DEFIED STATE DEPARTMENT RESTRICTIONS TO VISIT RED CHINA RECENTLY, WILL TESTIFY MARCH 29 BEFORE A SENATE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE IS HEADED BY SEN. THOMAS C. HENNINGS JR. (D-MO.), WHO IN ANNOUNCING WORTHY'S APPEARANCE, ALSO SHARPLY CRITICIZED THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S CONTINUED BAN ON NEWSMEN VISITING THE COMMUNIST COUNTRY.

HENNINGS LAST WEEK INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE CALLING FOR CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT TO URGE THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO REVERSE ITS POLICY AND GRANT WORTHY A NEW PASSPORT.

SO FAR, HOWEVER, THE DEPARTMENT HAS FAILED TO ACT, ALTHOUGH WORTHY'S PASSPORT EXPIRED LAST MONTH. WORTHY IS A NEWSMAN WITH THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN.

3/21--N1055P

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Hill Gets Passport Plea

A7

Associated Press

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.) yesterday introduced a resolution to put Congress on record as favoring the granting of a new passport to William Worthy.

Worthy, a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American, defied a State Department ban and went to Red China last year.

His passport has since expired. He has an application for renewal pending. The Department says it has not yet acted on this.

Hennings said he understands Secretary of State John Foster Dulles "is retaliating against Worthy by refusing to grant a new passport to him."

"The resolution which I am introducing," Hennings said, "would make it the sense of Congress that Mr. Dulles should reverse himself—as he has done in so many matters—and grant the passport."

The Missourian said he considers the case one with wide ramifications. Hennings said he considers the ban on trips to Communist China by American newsmen a "narrow and illogical policy."

BLAND

NOT RECORDED
138 MAR 15 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald A7
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date ~~MAR 1~~ 1957

67 MAR 15 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Worthy Passport Case Gets 'Soft Pedal' by U. S.

The State Department is playing the William Worthy passport case pianissimo.

Mr. Worthy, a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American, defied a United States ban on travel to Red China and went to Peiping on a newsgathering trip. Yesterday, in New York he filed application for renewal of his passport which expires March 4.

The odds are he will not get it for a long time, if ever.

But Government officials are determined not to oblige him by announcing any formal action. They hope to avoid making his case a cause celebre.

They have said they are taking his application under advisement. It is likely to remain in that status indefinitely.

Old Passport Invalidated

Mr. Worthy's passport was declared invalid except for one-way travel back to the United States after he went to Red China. The State Department took the same action against a Look magazine reporter-photographer team.

The Baltimore newsman refused to surrender his passport either abroad or here. The State Department cautioned its officials against "wrestling him for it," on the theory that this would create less of a fuss among fuming American newspaper publishers who are critical of the ban on newsmen's trips to Communist China.

Passport regulations mention two reasons for withholding them from American citizens—suspicion that the applicant supports the Communist movement, or a judgement that the applicant is "likely to violate laws of the United States."

Mr. Worthy has not been charged with violating any United States law.

Case May Go to Court

Officials believe he intends to take his case to the courts eventually. They expect the principal issue to be the "right to travel" and the power of the Secretary of State to grant or withhold passports.

The Supreme Court has ruled the Secretary should not use this power in "capricious" manner, but has not challenged the power itself.

---

inimum of the Six plus Scan-inavia and U. K.

Such countries as Greece, Tur-ey, Portugal, Ireland and Ice-a n d, primarily agricultural conomies, may not accept Brit-in's insistance that agriculture e exempted. These countries ave said the free trade area ould open their borders to anufactured goods from the st of Europe but permit other ountries to maintain tariff alls against agricultural ex-orts from the little countries.

Britain has three answers to hese complaints:

1. No country is really willing to free agricultural goods from protective barriers of some sort, so why not just skip farm products?

2. The whole purpose of economic integration is to give industry a wider market. Farmers would not benefit from an all-European market.

3. Britain must be free to give preference to farm imports from the Commonwealth. She cannot let tariff-free European foodstuffs undercut the price of Commonwealth imports in Britain.

Behind the scenes Britain has another, harsher rebuttal argument: Europe needs Britain more than she needs all those little farming countries put together. Europe will have to accept Britain on her own terms for agriculture.

News from other industrial capitals of Europe indicates Britain's terms will on the whole be accepted. But at the same time it is assumed here and on the Continent that Britain's terms are negotiable to some extent and that also, once the free trade area is operating, natural momentum will carry the members to ever closer and broader economic integration.

said the two plans could be joined. The customs union of the Six could be one unit within the free trade. There would be no tariff against European goods; the Six would have a common tariff against non-European imports and the other European countries would set their own.

Britain then officially indorsed what really was her own plan. The OEEC, which just met in Paris, was urged to request all its members who wanted to get in on the free trade area to start negotiating the details.

The group accepted the British proposal and ordered working committees, representing all member nations to draw up a detailed plan for a free trade area by the end of July. The actual treaty is expected to be ready for ratification by the Parliaments concerned by the end of the year.

British officials have said privately they expect most of the 17 OEEC nations (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom) to join. Britain would like to start with a

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 2-7-57

52 MAR 5 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BAUMGARDNER

UP78
(NEWSMAN)
NEW YORK--WILLIAM WORTHY, BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN REPORTER WHO RECENTLY VISITED COMMUNIST CHINA IN DEFIANCE OF A STATE DEPARTMENT BAN ON TRAVEL THERE, PLANNED TO APPLY FOR RENEWAL OF HIS PASSPORT TODAY.

~~WORTHY SAID HE WOULD GO~~

WORTHY SAID HE WOULD GO TO THE PASSPORT OFFICE HERE THIS AFTERNOON AND ASK FOR "IMMEDIATE" RENEWAL OF HIS PASSPORT WHICH EXPIRES MARCH 4. THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED IN JANUARY THAT WORTHY AND TWO OTHER AMERICAN NEWSMEN WHO VISITED RED CHINA HAD JEOPARDIZED RENEWAL OF THEIR PASSPORTS.

THE NEGRO REPORTER REFUSED TO SURRENDER HIS PASSPORT TO IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS WHEN HE RETURNED HERE FEB. 10. HE SAID HE "OBVIOUSLY HAD NO INTENTION OF LEAVING THE COUNTRY IN THE NEAR FUTURE" BECAUSE HE WILL BE AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY ON A NIEMAN FELLOWSHIP UNTIL JUNE.

"I HAVEN'T HAD ANY WORD FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT OR IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES SINCE," WORTHY SAID. "SO I'M GOING TO FILE FOR A RENEWAL AND SEE WHAT HAPPENS."

THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL MAKE A TEST CASE OF WORTHY'S APPLICATION IF IT IS TURNED DOWN.

2/25--EG1158A

NOT RECORDED
138 FEB 27 1957

57 FEB 28 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Passport Showdown Near For Baltimore Newsman

William Worthy—the Baltimore newsman who sneaked hind the Bamboo Curtain—appears headed for a showdown arch 4 in his fight to retain a U. S. passport.

Yesterday Worthy told 300 at-nding services at the Com-unity Church of Boston in the oston Conservatory that he ans to apply for renewal of his ssport when it expires next onth.

In recent weeks Worthy, who turned to the U. S. only a eek ago, has ignored demands surrender the passport as nalty for defying a govern-ent ban on entering Red China.

He told his audience yester-y, "I'll surrender my passport arch 4, if necessary, because e Civil Liberties Union has ad-sed I wouldn't have a legal g to stand on."

Worthy's talk was billed as 'reedom of the Press and the old War—A Report from Red ina," but his remarks largely ere confined to denouncing the . S. State Department and re-ishing his published news ories.

At the outset, he said "I want understood that I have not the ghtest sympathy for the ideol-ies of the Communist oc . . ," but State Department position "forces me to walk a nife-edge path to remain intel-ctually free."

"You have to know Commu-sm first hand to dislike the stem with intellectual fervor . . and U. S. newsmen have e right to visit any country the world," he said.

He called the ban on travel to ed China "the tell-tale seeds f totalitarianism. Restrictions n movement are the first step oward totalitarianism.

Worthy, speaking of his 41-day isit in China, said "I had the lessed freedom to say what I vanted. . . I could slander, lie . . there was freedom from the ensorship imposed in Russia.

Worthy said the only diffi-ulty encountered in sending out ews to the United States from China was in making arrange-nents for cabling stories.

"I ran into frustrating diffi-culties on cables, but in most cases this can be blamed on the seven or eight year break be-tween the United States and China," he said.

He said the Communists per-mitted him to visit only one American citizen imprisoned in Chinese jails. He identified the prisoner as Paul Macklinson of Baltimore, a missionary who Worthy said "told me he didn't know if he wanted to return to the United States when his prison term is up."

He described the missionary as "brain washed" and said "I was not permitted to ask any ques-tions about charges against the prisoner or treatment by the captors."

Worthy, a Nieman Fellow at Harvard, is a correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nassens
Mr. Bowen
Mr. Miller
Mr. Mc Guire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BAUMGARDNER
BRANIGAN

Newspaper	:	BOSTON HERALD
Date	:	2/18/57
Edition	:	Late City
Author or	:	
Editor	:	
Title	:	WILLIAM WORTHY
Class. or	:	[redacted]
Character	:	
Page	:	16

b3
b7E

NOT RECORDED
138 FEB 2[illegible] 1957

50 FEB 28 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Blackmail & Principle

The dispute between the nation's press and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles over his refusal to let American newsmen go to Red China flared up anew. Going beyond his original argument—an unconvincing one—that the U.S. would not be able to protect reporters behind the Bamboo Curtain, Dulles last week entered a new explanation that first confused and then angered editors across the nation.

"As you know, of course, the Chinese Communist government has for some time been trying to get reporters, preferably those it picked, to come into Communist China," Dulles told his press conference, "and it has repeatedly tried to use the illegal detention of Americans in Communist China as a means of pressure to accomplish its ends . . . That kind of blackmail I don't propose to satisfy."

Separate Issue. Newsmen not only did not know about the Red Chinese maneuver, but neither, apparently, did President Eisenhower. "This is a new thought that has come in," said Ike next day at his press conference. Newsmen could squeeze no details out of the State Department; this increased their irritation. "I'm not in favor of a blackmail proposition, either," said J. Edward Murray, managing editor of the Los Angeles *Mirror-News*. "Dulles is not wrong to refuse to bargain on the basis of the prisoners' release. But it's a separate issue entirely."

What galled pressmen most, beyond their inability to go after the news in a vital part of the world, was the inference, however unintentional, to be drawn from Dulles' ban: a seeming fear that American reporters who went to China could be led astray. The New York *Times*, four of whose staffers were among the 18 U.S. newsmen invited by the Chinese last August, complained that the Government appeared to believe that the correspondents "would write what the Chinese Reds wanted, and would help the Communists."

With his new statement, some felt, Dulles had invited pressure from Americans who, though uninterested in the spat between Dulles and the press, think that a lifting of the ban is a cheap enough way of rescuing ten U.S. citizens from Red imprisonment. Put that way, the trade sounded fine to the New York *Post*, most vocal of Dulles' critics: "In one single diplomatic coup we would liberate the Americans . . . and open the way for free press coverage of a decisive world area."

Bricks Added. In the six months since the dispute began, the press had done little more than fling hot words and editorial darts at the State Department, but last week it began adding some bricks. Two U.S. newsmen who have defied the ban—Edmund Stevens of *Look* and William Worthy Jr. of the Baltimore *Afro-American*—made ready to invoke open hearings to fight the State Department's move to revoke their passports. Said Worthy, back in the U.S. after 41 days in Red China: "I want to embarrass the hell out of the State Department." The American Newspaper Publishers Association formally entered into the issue by sending to the President and the Congress a weighty resolution protesting curbs on "travel in any country with which the U.S. is not at war."

MAILED-01
NOT RECORDED
46 APR 8 1957

This is a clipping from page 47 of the
Time
( ) Daily Worker
( ) The Worker
( ) New Leader

Date 2-19-57
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-19 (11-22-55)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

BRANIGAN

Today in National Affairs

Newsmen's Right to Flout Passport Rules Questioned

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Many officials here are frankly disturbed about the attitude of those few newspapers which are upholding the three American newsmen who defied a restriction imposed by the government here and entered Communist China when their passports were not validated for that purpose.

To defy the government's passport rules on the ground that the press has a right to do as it pleases in foreign travel, even though other citizens are restricted from doing so, is something of a surprise to officials who have always believed all citizens must be dealt with equally. These officials are confident that, if the issue could somehow be submitted to the American people, public opinion would never uphold the view of those who are refusing to go along with the policies of their own government in a delicate matter of international policy involving an enemy government.

Lawrence

Supreme Court Ruling

As one official put it, the spokesmen for the viewpoint that the omission of visas on American passports can be disregarded in the interest of news gathering pose the question of whether the press is above any requirement to support patriotically the government here by adhering to the regulations covering foreign travel.

The Supreme Court of the United States, which lays down what is sometimes called the "law of the land," has expressed itself on this very point on several occasions. It said in one case:

"The fact that the publisher handles news while others handle food does not . . . afford the publisher a peculiar constitutional sanctuary in which he can with impunity violate laws regulating his business practices.

"Nor is a publisher who engages in business practices made unlawful . . . entitled to a partial immunity by reason of the 'clear and present danger' doctrine which courts have used to protect freedom to speak, to print, and to worship. . . . Formulated as it was to protect liberty of thought and of expression, it would degrade the 'clear and present danger' doctrine to fashion from it a shield for business publishers who engage in business practices condemned by the . . . act."

No Special Immunity

In another case the Supreme Court, in its opinion, said:

"The publisher of a newspaper has no special immunity from the application of general laws. He has no special privilege to invade the rights and liberties of others. He must answer for libel. He may be punished for contempt of court. He is subject to anti-trust laws. Like others he must pay equitable and nondiscriminatory taxes on his business."

The argument has been advanced by certain members of the press that, while the Department of State has a right to prohibit some citizens from entering Red China—such as business men who would engage in transactions prohibited by the laws of Congress—news gathering stands in a different category and really isn't "business." The Department of State said in its formal statement on the subject:

105-2[illegible]10

N. Y. Journal American
N. Y. Times
Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date FEB 11 1957

"If an American reporter entered Communist China on a United States passport, that would violate the restriction of the document on travel in one of the three countries—Bulgaria, Albania and Red China."

Many business men want to travel in China to engage in trade, which now is embargoed. The Congress has acted on the theory that Red China and the United Nations—including this country, which is the military agent for the U. N. in Korea—are still in a state of war in Korea, where Communist China's armies face American troops every day on the armistice line. It is not customary for the State Department to issue passports for travel to countries with which a state of war exists. It is true that the Congress was not specifically asked by President Truman in 1950 to declare war or to ratify a state of war in Korea, but the subsequent appropriations made by Congress for military purposes and the sanction given to military measures which the United States carried out in accordance with directives from the Security Council of the U. N. testify to the actual state of war.

In the background, of course, is the policy question. The newsmen invited to China are not permitted by the Red China government to go where they please or interview whom they please. They are fed propaganda and, with the best intentions in the world, they can only reflect what they see, or what they are told. Newsmen from other countries who have entered Red China in recent months have come out with nothing but what the Red Chinese let them learn. Hence, the Red Chinese get their propaganda distributed, and the world doesn't get the whole truth.

Related to the dispute is a persistent drive in various quarters here and abroad to compel recognition of the Red China government and its admission to the U. N. Yet Chou En-lai, Red China's foreign minister, has never withdrawn his bitter attacks on the U. N. made at Geneva in 1954 when he refused to agree to allow a U. N. commission to consider terms of peace in Korea as provided by the armistice itself. Red China has repeatedly declined to give up American prisoners still held in violation of the Korean armistice. There has been a hint from Red China that these prisoners might be bartered if the newsmen came in, but the Washington government rightly refuses to be a party to such an attempt at blackmail.

© 1957, N. Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC
0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

b6
b7C

Passport in His Pocket, Worthy Says 'I'll Keep It'

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—William Worthy, one of three United States newsmen who went to Red China despite a State Department ban, said today he still has the passport United States authorities tried to take away from him.

The 35-year-old reporter, a Negro, discussed the passport after arriving here by plane from Boston.

"I have it right here in my pocket and it's going to stay here," Worthy said.

He added, however, that the American Civil Liberties Union is handling the legal aspects of his case "and if they advise me to forfeit it, I will certainly conform with their request."

During his 41-day tour of Red China, he said, there was no censorship of his news stories.

He is an employe of the Baltimore Afro-American and served as a special correspondent for the New York Post and made some broadcasts for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Worthy and Edmund Stevens and Philip Harrington, reporter and photographer respectively for Look magazine, traveled to China from Moscow. The three men defied a United States government order that newsmen must remain away from Communist China as long as Americans were imprisoned there.

Look magazine has asked a hearing on the State Department's move to revoke Stevens' passport. Stevens is in Moscow. Harrington returned to New York several days ago. No action has been taken against him.

Associated Press
WILLIAM WORTHY
. . . keeps passport

The case of the three has been championed by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and Editor & Publisher, newspaper trade weekly.

Worthy left to go to Red China during the Christmas vacation from his studies at Harvard. He is studying there as a Nieman fellow. He said he expects to stay at his Manhattan apartment for two or three days and then return to Harvard.

In Boston, Worthy said Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai told him in an interview he does not think President Eisenhower is a "man of peace." In answer to a question, Worthy said, the Premier replied: "Eisenhower a man of peace? His Middle East Doctrine seems to refute that."

Worthy also quoted Chou as saying:

"The fact that the United States Government revoked the passports of the three United States newsmen who visited (Red) China shows the United States has not taken into consideration the desire of the American people to improve relations with the Chinese people."

Worthy said he found the attitude of the man-in-the-street in Red China is: "We like the American people but we don't agree with their Government."

"I had no way of fathoming whether they believe, themselves, what they say," Worthy said.

He said there seemed to be a practice, from Chou En-lai down to the man-in-the-street, to give stock, non-committal answers to most questions.

Worthy said the American Legation in Budapest tried to invalidate his passport last week so it would be good only for his return to the United States. Before he left Budapest, Worthy said, the Civil Liberties Union cabled him that it was ready to take up the case for him, and the newsman agreed.

NOT RECORDED
138 FEB 26 1957

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Wash. Post and Times Herald page 4-4
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 2-11-57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACG

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Worthy Still Clinging to His Passport

William Worthy, Neiman Fellow at Harvard and Baltimore Afro - American correspondent who visited Red China in defiance of a State Department ban, still has the passport U. S. authorities tried to take from him, he said here yesterday.

The 35-year-old reporter, one of three American newsmen who went to China, re-entered the United States on a plane that landed him at the Boston airport early yesterday. Shortly afterward, he flew on to New York.

(Continued on Page Five)

(Continued from First Page)

He told reporters at the airport that Chou En-lai, Red Chinese premier, declared in an interview he did not think President Eisenhower is "a man of peace." Worthy quoted the Chinese leader as saying, "Eisenhower a man of peace? His Middle East doctrine seems to refute that."

The newsman said his trip to Red China left him with the impression the Communist regime there is going to last for a long time and that "superficially, the Red Chinese seem content with their lot."

He asserted that several days ago in Budapest his passport was formally demanded by Vice Consul Richard R. Selby, Jr. "I have it right here in my pocket and it's going to stay there," Worthy declared. He said he refused to yield it in Budapest, from where he had gone by train to Vienna to board a plane.

In a television interview later in New York, Worthy said that when he arrived in Boston an immigration official had skimmed through the battered passport and returned it to him. "The official did not stamp it Admitted," as has been done in the past.

Worthy said the American Civil Liberties Union is handling the legal aspects of his case, "and if they advise me to forfeit it (the passport), I will certainly comply with their request."

NO CENSORSHIP

The American Newspaper Publishers Association and Editor & Publisher, newspaper trade weekly, have championed the case of Worthy and the other two travelers to China, Edmund Stevens, reporter, and Philip Harrington, photographer, both of Look Magazine.

During his 41-day tour of Red China, Worthy said, there was no censorship of his new stories. He was permitted to go anywhere he wanted except to places classified as military areas. He had a guide only when he wanted one.

He said that in his interview with Chou En-lai, the premier told him, "The fact that the United States government revoked the passports of the three U. S. newsmen who visited China shows the United States has not taken into consideration the desire of the American people to improve relations with the Chinese people."

The attitude of the man-in-the-street in Red China, the reporter said, is "We like the American people, but we don't agree with their government."

"I had no way of fathoming whether they believe, themselves, what they say," he added. He said there seemed to be a practice, from Chou En-lai down to ordinary people, to give stock, non-committal answers to most questions.

Although there are no signs of great numbers of Russians living in Red China or working with its government, "A visitor can't help but get the feeling that spokesmen for the Russian government are working behind the scenes," he said.

PROUD OF PROGRESS

"All the heavy building equipment is of Russian make. Even the gasoline trucks that fuel the planes at the Red Chinese airports are of Russian make."

Red Chinese soldiers were "very much in evidence" drilling and training on the streets of the cities, he continued, "but there were no Russian soldiers to be seen."

He said the Red Chinese are proud of what they term their progress and point to big construction projects, both residential and industrial, throughout the country.

BRANIGAN
For 1 yr
de BETTY

Newspaper : BOSTON HERALD
Date : 2/11/57
Edition : Late City
Author or :
Editor :
Title : WILLIAM WORTHY

Class. or :
Character : [redacted]
Page : 1,5

b3
b7E

NOT RECORDED
46 FEB 26 1957

William

E179
57 FEB 2[illegible] 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-19 (11-22-55)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reporter Refuses to Yield Passport Used in China

BUDAPEST, Feb. 7 (AP) American newsman William Worthy, who entered Red China in defiance of State Department orders, refused tonight to give up his passport.

The Negro correspondent for the Afro-American newspaper of Baltimore refused to hand over his passport to the U. S. Consul in Budapest, Richard Selby, who said he had been directed by the State Department to validate it only for return to the United States.

Worthy arrived in Budapest today from Moscow. He was one of three American newsmen who had their passports revoked last Sept. 28 because they went to Red China in defiance of a State Department veto.

Selby met Worthy in the lobby of the Hotel Duna. After the newsman refused to give up his passport, Selby asked him to read a section of the passport regulations which entitles a person to present his case in person before a member of the passport office in the event of a complaint.

The consul then offered Worthy four choices: To hand over the passport immediately for it to be stamped for validation only for return to the United States; to hand it over with an oral protest against the procedure; to ask for a hearing by passport officials in Budapest or in Washington, or to refuse to have any contact with Selby during his stay in Budapest.

"I am forcing the issue by coming here to the hotel to make a point of seeing you," Selby told Worthy. "I shall await your call at the Legation tomorrow and if you do not call I shall come here to see you again."

Worthy said at first he was undecided, but later he said:

"To hell with the restrictions. I wanted to come to Budapest in line of duty. Aside from the Red China thing I believe they would have let me come. "This time I intend to make a stand for it."

He said that when he passed through Moscow on his way to Budapest he made no application to have his passport, which expires March 2, validated for Hungary.

N. Y. Journal American
N. Y. Times
Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

FEB 8 1957
Date

NOT RECORDED
46 FEB 26 1957

57 FEB 27 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC
0-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy
BLANDFORD
BRANIGAN

UPSS
(NEWSMAN)
NEW YORK--THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION SAID IT WILL TAKE COURT ACTION IF NECESSARY TO REGAIN THE PASSPORT OF REPORTER WILLIAM WORTHY AND PROTECT THE "AMERICAN PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO RECEIVE NEWS FROM REPORTERS WHO ARE WILLING TO FACE POSSIBLE PHYSICAL DANGER TO DO THEIR JOBS."

THE ACLU SAID THAT IT HAD ADVISED WORTHY BY CABLE YESTERDAY TO REFUSE THE DEMAND OF THE U.S. EMBASSY AT BUDAPEST THAT HE TURN OVER HIS PASSPORT TO IT COULD BEINVALIDATED FOR ANY TRAVEL EXCEPT TO THE UNITED STATES. A SPOKESMAN SAID IT HAD ACTED ON THE BASIS OF A REPORT FROM BUDAPEST THAT WORTHY SAID HE WOULD CONSULT THE ACLU ON FURTHER ACTION.

THEY SAID THEY TOLD HIM TO TURN OVER THE PASSPORT "ONLY WHEN HE WAS READY TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES OR WHEN REQUIRED FOR FURTHER TRAVEL BETWEEN COUNTRIES." THE ACLU SAID THOSE WOULD BE ROUTINE OCCASIONS RATHER THAN ACCESSION TO A DEMAND FOR SURRENDER OF THE DOCUMENT.

"IF THE GOVERNMENT SEIZES THE PASSPORT, HE WILL START AN IMMEDIATE LEGAL SUIT TO RECOVER IT WITHOUT RESTRICTION AS TO PLACE OF TRAVEL AND TO PREVENT ANY OTHER PUNISHMENT," PATRIC MURPHY MALIN, ACLU EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SAID.

MALIN SAID THE ACLU WILL ALSO SEEK TO MAKE ITS POSITION KNOWN AT ANY HEARING INVOLVING THE PASSPORT OF LOOK MAGAZINE CORRESPONDENT EDMUND STEVENS. HE SAID THE ORGANIZATION ANTICIPATES, HOWEVER, THAT THE ISSUE WILL HAVE TO BE SETTLED IN THE COURTS.

2/8--WO1255P

for Mr. Tolson

1/105-20111--A

NOT RECORDED
46 FEB 13 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Left Harvard for Visit

Boston Newsman Ends Forbidden Trip to China

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP)—The third American newsman to defy the State Department's ban on travel in Red China has returned to Moscow.

William Worthy of the Baltimore Afro-American declined to make any comment on his arrival by plane from Peiping. He was expected to spend several days in the Soviet capital before leaving for home.

The other two newsmen, correspondent Edmund Stevens and photographer Phil Harrington of Look Magazine, returned in late January.

The State Department had announced in December the passports of all three would be revoked. Stevens was a former correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor and contributes occasional articles to the paper now.

However, the American Embassy reportedly was instructed to question the three men, but not to take any action on their passports. Harrington went on to New York. Stevens met last Tuesday with U.S. Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen.

(AP Wirephoto)
WILLIAM WORTHY

Son of Late Hub Doctor

William Worthy Jr., correspondent of the Baltimore Afro-American weekly newsmagazine, is a Nieman Fellow at Harvard and the son of a deceased Boston physican.

His father, Dr. William Worthy, in 1945 declined appointment by then Gov. Maurice Tobin as a trustee of the Walter E. Fernald State School, because of the "outstanding service" of Dr. Norbet A. Wilhelm, who had been serving in the position. Gov. Tobin then reappointed Dr. Wilhelm.

Young Worthy left Harvard late last year where he was studying under the Nieman Foundation's program for newspapermen to make the trip to China. He is a graduate of Bates College.

He joined the Afro-American staff after writing for Crisis magazine and doing publicity work for the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters.

A specialist in foreign affairs, he covered the Asian-African conference at Bandung and several years ago broadcast news reports direct from Moscow.

In 1955, at a Kremlin reception, he was singled out by a top Communist because he was a Negro and introduced to a Russian girl and told to dance.

On one occasion, top-level Soviet officials personally extended his visa when military police had escorted him to the border.

Last Summer, during a tour of Africa, Worthy was shot at in Algiers when the French presumably "mistook him for an Arab."

He was arrested several times while working in Southern states for violating bus segregation rules.

Worthy has said that he had a letter to the Communist government of China saying he would visit China by Christmas time, and received a cable of approval last Dec. 16.

He boarded a train for Communist China from Hong Kong immediately upon arriving there from the United States last Dec. 24.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BAUM GARDNER

105-1
NOT RECORDED
138 FEB 26 1957

Newspaper: BOSTON GLOBE
Date : 2-4-57
Edition : SPORTS NEWS
Author or Editor :
Title :
Class. or Character:
Page : 14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-19 (11-22-55)

b6
b7C

Chinese Reds Soon to Free Baltimorean

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—William Worthy, American reporter who went to Red China despite State Department objections, indicated in an interview today that the Rev. Paul Mackenson of Baltimore may be released from prison on March 7.

Worthy reported by telephone to Guy Searles, CBS newsman in Hongkong, that he was allowed to interview the Lutheran minister in an unheated prison office in a Shanghai jail.

The Rev. Mr. Mackenson "is not sure if he will return to the United States when he is released from prison on March 7, or if he will try to stay in China," CBS quoted Worthy as saying.

Worthy is a Negro reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American.

He said the interview took place in the presence of a deputy jail superintendent and an interpreter. He said he was not allowed to ask about the clergyman's arrest and experiences in prison.

The reporter was not allowed to see the six other American prisoners in Shanghai. He was told they were being held in a house in the jail compound where they are allowed to listen to radio broadcasts and do not have to follow the prison routine.

Roman Catholic sources reported last August that this house was a two-story, five-room building and that three Catholic missionaries, besides the Lutheran minister, were living there. They were listed as the Rev. John Paul Wagner of Pittsburgh, Joseph Patrick McCormack of New York City, and John Alexander Houle of Glendale, Calif.

Mr. Mackensen has been in prison five years. He is one of the 10 Americans still being held in Red China.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

INDEXED-86

BRANIGAN

191 JAN. 23 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACG)

b6
b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1-17, 1957

- [ ] Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [x] Return to de Betten Court 1521
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

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

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations
- [ ] Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Paul Mackensen
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 1-17 Searcher Initials [illegible]

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	100-408[illegible]	
NY	100-36[illegible]	
	Paul [illegible]	
ND	100-36[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
NR	100-242[illegible]	
ND	26-940[illegible]	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
0-20 b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

de B[illegible]

UP99
(PRISONER)
NEW YORK--AN AMERICAN NEGRO NEWSMAN, REPORTING FROM SHANGHAI, RELAYED THROUGH A CBS CORRESPONDENT IN HONGKONG TODAY THE FIRST INTERVIEW GRANTED A WESTERN CORRESPONDENT WITH AN AMERICAN PRISONER IN RED CHINA.

CBS CORRESPONDENT GUY SEARLS SAID THAT WILLIAM WORTHY, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, REPORTED FROM SHANGHAI HE HAD INTERVIEWED CAPTIVE LUTHERAN MINISTER PAUL MACKENSEN.

MACKENSEN TOLD WORTHY HE WAS UNDECIDED WHETHER HE WANTED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES OR STAY IN RED CHINA. HIS SENTENCE IS SCHEDULED TO BE COMPLETED MARCH 7.

ACCORDING TO SEARLS REPORT, MACKENSEN, WHO IS THE SON OF REV. PAUL J. MACKENSEN, OF BALTIMORE, ALSO TOLD WORTHY HE FEELS RELIGION IN RED CHINA IS STRONGER THAN BEFORE. HE FAILED TO EXPAND ON THE STATEMENT.

1/16--E156P

BRANIGAN

file 5-[illegible]

191 JAN 23 1957

F219
50 JAN 23 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC
0-19 (11-22-55)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Roach
Brennan
W.C. [illegible]

Chinese Wall

A P 10

The three American newsmen who have gone to Communist China to report about that forbidden land are affording a necessary challenge to a silly regulation. Whether they were wise in violating State Department passport restrictions remains to be demonstrated; they have opened themselves to possible disciplinary action as well as to impounding of their funds in this country. It would of course be preferable if the State Department would voluntarily change the policy which forbids American reporters to travel to an important area of the world. But plainly the Administration was not going to budge.

There is no question that the Administration has general authority under the law to control passports and in certain circumstances to block funds. The courts have ruled that this authority may not be used capriciously in the issuance or withholding of passports from individuals. Whether the denial of access to a country for reporting purposes is capricious still must be tested. In any event an injunction process probably would require several years. Although the newsmen may be technically in the wrong in taking matters into their own hands and in forfeiting governmental protection, they are abundantly right on ground of principle. The State Department would be well advised to consider the matter in its larger aspects if the United States is not to become a laughing stock.

This newspaper agrees fully with the Administration that the remaining American prisoners in China must be released before there can be any accommodation with China. But that is not the point. Administration policy has been denying to American readers news from American reporters about the most populous country in the world—news which Americans need to form intelligent judgments. This amounts to censorship.

If mere reporting from foreign countries constituted moral approval of the governments concerned, many areas of the world would be on the prohibited list. American writers are no more likely to be seduced by Communist blandishments in Peiping than they have been in Moscow. Indeed, some of the accounts from China by Canadian and British reporters have been highly critical. Chou En-lai's comments over Edward R. Murrow's program on Sunday (recorded in Burma) demonstrated a continuing rigidity in Chinese policy. The point is that Americans ought to know from their own sources what is going on; and the State Department, which acts as if it were afraid of the facts, could also do with some direct reporting. It is time to tear down this Great Wall of China.

5-File
WTF

N. Y. Journal American
N. Y. Times
Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date

67 JAN 10 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

0-20 b6 b7C

[R 1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

MR. BROHIGAN

(WORTHY)
NEW YORK -- ONE OF THE THREE AMERICAN NEWSMEN WHO DEFIED A U.S. GOVERNMENT RULING AGAINST VISITING CHINA MADE A NEWSBROADCAST FROM PEIPING TODAY, THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM REPORTED.
CBS SAID IT HAD MONITORED IN SAN FRANCISCO A BROADCAST BY WILLIAM WORTHY, NEGRO REPORTER FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN. THE NETWORK SAID THE BROADCAST WAS THE FIRST MADE FROM CHINA BY AN AMERICAN NEWSMAN SINCE 1949 OR 1950.
WORTHY WAS QUOTED AS SAYING: "A SMALL WESTERN DIPLOMATIC COLONY IN PEIPING IS AWAITING THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF PRIME MINISTER CHOU EN-LAI FOR POSSIBLE FURTHER WORD ON THE FATE AND WHEREABOUTS OF THE 10 AMERICANS STILL IMPRISONED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.
"WHILE NO WORD HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED OF MR. CHOU'S RETURN TO PEIPING, IT'S BELIEVED HERE THAT HE WILL FLY HOME ABOUT JAN. 4 IN ORDER TO CLEAR HIS DESK BEFORE DEPARTING FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW AND WARSAW.
"FOR THE PAST SIX WEEKS OF THE PREMIER'S TRAVELS THROUGH ASIA, HE HAS DROPPED HINTS THAT AT LEAST SOME OF THE PRISONERS WOULD EARN EARLY PAROLE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR. EVEN WITHOUT SUCH TIME OFF, THE SENTENCES OF THREE OF THE 10 -- A LUTHERAN MISSIONARY, A FRANCISCAN PRIEST AND A JESUIT PRIEST -- ARE DUE TO BE UP IN MARCH, APRIL AND JUNE OF THE NEW YEAR.
"SO FAR AS CAN BE LEARNED HERE THE GENERAL CHARGE OF ALL 10 CASES HAS BEEN ESPIONAGE." (THE BROADCAST BECAME INDISTINCT AT THIS POINT).
12/29--GD1134A

Rochford

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

0-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

(NEWSMEN)
NEW YORK--THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION REQUESTED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WITHDRAW ITS PLAN TO "REVOKE" THE PASSPORTS OF THREE AMERICAN NEWSMEN WHO ENTERED COMMUNIST CHINA ILLEGALLY.
IN A TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES ACLU PRESIDENT PATRICK MURPHY MALIN SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT DOES N O T HAVE THE RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE "TRAVEL OF AMERICAN NEWSMEN AND THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO RECEIVE THEIR STORIES."
MALIN SAID THAT IF THE STATE DEPARTMENT DOES N O T RESCIND ITS ANNOUNCEMENT THE ACLU WILL OFFER ITS LEGAL AID TO THE REPORTERS "IN THE HOPE THAT OUR COURTS WILL RULE THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT MAY N O T INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHT OF TRAVEL OF AMERICAN NEWSMEN AND THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO RECEIVE THEIR STORIES."
12/28--RH352P

TOP
DATED
FROM
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

133

61

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

0-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

(WORTHY)
NEW YORK -- ONE OF THE THREE AMERICAN NEWSMEN WHO DEFIED A U.S. GOVERNMENT RULING AGAINST VISITING CHINA MADE A NEWSBROADCAST FROM PEIPING TODAY, THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM REPORTED.
CBS SAID IT HAD MONITORED IN SAN FRANCISCO A BROADCAST BY WILLIAM WORTHY, NEGRO REPORTER FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN. THE NETWORK SAID THE BROADCAST WAS THE FIRST MADE FROM CHINA BY AN AMERICAN NEWSMAN SINCE 1949 OR 1950.
WORTHY WAS QUOTED AS SAYING: "A SMALL WESTERN DIPLOMATIC COLONY IN PEIPING IS AWAITING THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF PRIME MINISTER CHOU EN-LAI FOR POSSIBLE FURTHER WORD ON THE FATE AND WHEREABOUTS OF THE 10 AMERICANS STILL IMPRISONED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.
"WHILE NO WORD HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED OF MR. CHOU'S RETURN TO PEIPING, IT'S BELIEVED HERE THAT HE WILL FLY HOME ABOUT JAN. 4 IN ORDER TO CLEAR HIS DESK BEFORE DEPARTING FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW AND WARSAW.
"FOR THE PAST SIX WEEKS OF THE PREMIER'S TRAVELS THROUGH ASIA, HE HAS DROPPED HINTS THAT AT LEAST SOME OF THE PRISONERS WOULD EARN EARLY PAROLE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR. EVEN WITHOUT SUCH TIME OFF, THE SENTENCES OF THREE OF THE 10 -- A LUTHERAN MISSIONARY, A FRANCISCAN PRIEST AND A JESUIT PRIEST -- ARE DUE TO BE UP IN MARCH, APRIL AND JUNE OF THE NEW YEAR.
"SO FAR AS CAN BE LEARNED HERE THE GENERAL CHARGE OF ALL 10 CASES HAS BEEN ESPIONAGE." (THE BROADCAST BECAME INDISTINCT AT THIS POINT).
12/29--GD1134A

TOP CLIPPING
DATED
FROM
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
0-20 b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

MR. BRANIGAN

(NEWSMEN)

THE U.S. TODAY THREATENED STIFF DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST THREE AMERICAN NEWSMEN WHO SLIPPED INTO COMMUNIST CHINA ILLEGALLY.

12/28--NS40P

61 JAN 17 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 1 NEWSMEN

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IN A FORMAL STATEMENT "THEIR CASES ARE BEING CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN VIEW OF THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT."

IT ALSO SAID PASSPORTS ISSUED TO THE TRIO "WILL BE MADE VALID ONLY FOR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES."

THE THREE NEWSMEN ARE WILLIAM WORTHY, NEGRO CORRESPONDENT FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, AND EDMUND STEVENS AND PHILLIP HOLLINGTON, BOTH OF LOOK MAGAZINE.

12/28--N645P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

AND 2 NEWSMEN
HOLLINGTON IS A PHOTOGRAPHER.
STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER LINCOLN WHITE WHO READ THE STATEMENT TO REPORTERS, REFERRED ALL QUESTIONS ABOUT POSSIBLE PENALTIES TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, THE TREASURYH CAN BLOCK BANKING AND OTHER FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE CORRESPONDENTS IN THIS COUNTRY. WHILE SUCH ACCOUNTS ARE BLOCKED, FOR EXAMPLE, THEIR WIVES COULD NOT DRAW ON THEM.
EMPLOYERS OF THE THREE MEN ALSO WOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO REFER THE NEWSMEN'S WAGES OR EXPENSE MONEY TO BANKS WHERE THE NEWSMEN HAVE ACCOUNTS. THE ACCOUNTS WOULD BE RELEASED WHEN THE NEWSMEN LEAVE RED CHINA.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THE THREE NEWSMEN WENT INTO RED CHINA ALTHOUGH THEIR PASSPORTS "WERE SPECIFICALLY MARKED NOT VALID FOR TRAVEL TO COMMUNIST CHINA."
12/28--WS59P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C 0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

(NEWSMEN)

THE U.S. TODAY THREATENED STIFF DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST THREE AMERICAN NEWSMEN WHO SLIPPED INTO COMMUNIST CHINA ILLEGALLY.

12/28--N640P

TOP [illegible]
DATE [illegible]
FROM [illegible]
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

138 JA[illegible] 57

61 [illegible] 57

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD 1 NEWSMEN

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IN A FORMAL STATEMENT "THEIR CASES ARE BEING CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN VIEW OF THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT."

IT ALSO SAID PASSPORTS ISSUED TO THE TRIO "WILL BE MADE VALID ONLY FOR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES."

THE THREE NEWSMEN ARE WILLIAM WORTHY, NEGRO CORRESPONDENT FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, AND EDMUND STEVENS AND PHILLIP HOLLINGTON, BOTH OF LOOK MAGAZINE.

12/28--N645P

(PIPELINE)

THE FPC CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION OF A 1,516 MILE PIPELINE TO CARRY NATURAL GAS FROM TEXAS AND LOUISIANA TO FLORIDA.

THE ORDER PERMITS COASTAL TRANSMISSION CORP. AND HOUSTON TEXAS GAS AND OIL CORP., BOTH OF HOUSTON, TEX., TO BUILD AND OPERATE THE PIPELINE PROVIDING THEY MAKE CHANGES IN THEIR TARIFFS AND FINANCING PLANS TO ELIMINATE "OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES."

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE COMPANIES SAID THEY WILL COMPANY WITH THE CONDITIONS.

THE COMMISSION AUTHORIZED THE PROJECT BY A 3-2 VOTE WITH COMMISSIONERS WILLIAM R. CONNOLE AND ARTHUR KLINE DISSENTING. THE MINORITY MAINTAINED THAT CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE MAJORITY WOULD RAISE THE PRICE OF THE PIPED-IN GAS "BEYOND ECONOMICAL TOLERANCE."

THE AUTHORIZATION REVERSED AN FPC STAFF RECOMMENDATION THAT THE APPLICATION BE DENIED.

12/28--N647P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C 0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease

12/28--N529P

ADD 2 NEWSMEN
HOLLINGTON IS A PHOTOGRAPHER.
STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER LINCOLN WHITE WHO READ THE STATEMENT TO REPORTERS, REFERRED ALL QUESTIONS ABOUT POSSIBLE PENALTIES TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, THE TREASURYH CAN BLOCK RANKING AND OTHER FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE CORRESPONDENTS IN THIS COUNTRY. WHILE SUCH ACCOUNTS ARE BLOCKED, FOR EXAMPLE, THEIR WIVES COULD NOT DRAW ON THEM.
EMPLOYERS OF THE THREE MEN ALSO WOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO REFER THE NEWSMEN'S WAGES OR EXPENSE MONEY TO BANKS WHERE THE NEWSMEN HAVE ACCOUNTS. THE ACCOUNTS WOULD BE RELEASED WHEN THE NEWSMEN LEAVE RED CHINA.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THE THREE NEWSMEN WENT INTO RED CHINA ALTHOUGH THEIR PASSPORTS "WERE SPECIFICALLY MARKED NOT VALID FOR TRAVEL TO COMMUNIST CHINA."

12/28--N559P

5-

(AID)
MADRID--A GROUP OF PROMINENT AMERICANS INVESTIGATING THE U.S. FOREIGN AID PROGRAM ON BEHALF OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER CONFERRED WITH SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO MARTIN ARTAJO TODAY ON THE POSSIBILITY OF INCREASED AID TO SPAIN.
NO STATEMENT WAS ISSUED AFTER THE MEETING BUT INFORMED SOURCES SAID ARTAJO REITERATED HIS COUNTRY'S DESIRE TO MAINTAIN ITS PRESENT CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND RECEIVE A GENEROUS SHARE OF U.S. AID DURING THE COMING FISCAL YEAR.

12/28--N706P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Correspondent For Afro Goes To Peking

HONG KONG, Dec. 26.—William Worthy, the American reporter who defied the State Department's ban on Americans going to Communist China, left Canton for Peking on Christmas Day, a report from Canton said today.

Worthy, who represents the Baltimore weekly, "Afro - American," went to China through Hong Kong last Monday.

While in Hong Kong, Worthy told newsmen he was willing to make himself a test case of the State Department ruling that U.S. correspondents could not accept Chinese visas.

Look Magazine's New York office said it would neither confirm nor deny the presence of any staff personnel in China. A spokesman said Edmund Stevens is Moscow correspondent for Look. The spokesman said there was no Phillip Hollington on the Look staff but said the magazine employs a Phillip Harrington "who travels a minimum of 15,000 miles a year."

"Look never tells where any of its correspondents are," the spokesman said.

de Bethincourt

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker 2
The Worker
New Leader

Date 12/28/56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ( )
Mr. Nichols ( )
Mr. Boardman ( )
Mr. Belmont ( )
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Parsons ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tamm ( )
Mr. Trotter ( )
Mr. Holloman ( )
Miss Gandy ( )

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
Prepare Reply ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

China Travel Ban Defied By Newsman

HONG KONG— (AP) —U.S. Consul General Everett F. Drumright said Tuesday the State Department will "have to deal later" with a Baltimore newsman who defied an American ban on travel to Communist China.

Drumright said William Worthy, a Negro representing the Baltimore weekly Afro-American, "did not even have the courtesy to drop around and say hello" before crossing the border from this British crown colony Monday.

Worthy, believed to be the first American newsman to defy the ban, arrived here by plane from Japan and immediately went by train to Canton, the major city of South China.

Wearing a heavy fur coat and carrying three pieces of luggage, he told reporters at the depot he had been granted a one-month visa to tour China. He said he planned to return to the United States via Moscow.

The State Department earlier had warned that violators of the passport regulations would be liable to five years' imprisonment and a fine. All U.S. passports are invalid for travel to Red China, which still holds 10 Americans although it pledged last year to free all from jail.

Worthy said he had the support of the American Civil Liberties Union and the trip might be termed a test of the law if charges were filed.

NOT RECORDED
28 JAN [illegible] 57

MIAMI HERALD
Miami, Florida
December 26, 1956

71 JAN 4 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

A U. S. REPORTER ENTERS RED CHINA

Crosses Border in Defiance of Washington Ban—Editor Scores Capital's Position

HONG KONG, Dec. 24 (AP)—William Worthy, an American newspaper man, entered Communist China today for a one-month visit.

Mr. Worthy is believed to be the first United States newsman to defy the United States Government's ban on travel to Communist China.

He said he had assurances of support in any legal action against him by United States authorities on his return. He added he had signed documents waiving all claims against the United States Government in the event of personal injury, loss of property or detention in China.

Mr. Worthy, a Negro, represents the weekly newspaper Afro-American of Baltimore. He was handed his visa by Communist guards at the Lowu border bridge.

Mr. Worthy, 38 years old and a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University this year, was born in Boston.

With Paper's Consent

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24 (AP)—C. W. Mackay, editor of the Afro-American, said Mr. Worthy had crossed the border with the full knowledge and consent of the newspaper.

"Our position is that the State Department had no right to deny a man the right to travel if he had a passport," Mr. Mackay said.

Mr. Mackay said the Afro-American expected Mr. Worthy to interview American prisoners in China, as well as Americans who refused to return to the United States after their capture during the Korean War.

Mr. Worthy also is expected to report on his other observations of conditions on the mainland, Mr. Mackay added. The editor said he knew of no definite arrangements for a "guide" for Mr. Worthy; but he did not think the reporter would be allowed "to wanted around alone."

Mr. Mackay said Mr. Worthy had just returned from a six-week tour of Africa when he left Baltimore last Monday for China. Mr. Worthy spent six weeks in Moscow for the newspaper last year and made a radio broadcast from the Soviet capital.

IN CHINA: William Worthy, special correspondent for The Baltimore Afro-American. He entered Communist China from Hong Kong.

U. S. Deplores Visit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—The State Department said today it "deplores" the visit to Communist China as "against the expressed policy of the United States."

A spokesman said whatever action, if any, might be taken against the newsman would be determined after reports were received from United States diplomats in Hong Kong.

The State Department, with President Eisenhower's approval, has long refused to issue passports to American reporters who wanted to visit Communist China. It has taken this stand because the Peiping regime has delayed carrying out a Sept. 10, 1955, pledge to free all Americans now in Red Chinese jails. Ten Americans are reported still held by Communist authorities despite repeated American pleas that they be released.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Miss Gandy
MAIL ROOM

11-3384

34

DEC 28 1956

105-26110-A
NOT RECORDED
226
JAN 8 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-19 (11-22-55)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MR. BRANIGAN

Reporter Defies China-Visit Ban

By Wilmot Hercher
Associated Press

An American reporter went into Red China yesterday, evoking this comment from a State Department spokesman here:

"The Department deplores his action because it is against the expressed policy of the United States Government."

William Worthy, a Negro correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, crossed the Communist border at Hongkong for a month's tour of the Chinese mainland.

His editor in Baltimore said Worthy's major mission is to interview Americans who are held prisoner in Red China or who elected to stay there after being captured during the Korean War. But Worthy is also expected to furnish a first hand report on conditions among the Chinese Communists, the editor, C. W. Mackay, said.

With the concurrence of President Eisenhower, the State Department has refused to issue passports to American newsmen for visits to Red China. It has taken this stand mainly because the Peiping regime has delayed in carrying out a Sept. 10, 1955, pledge to free all Americans held against their will. Ten Americans are reported still in Red China jails.

Another reason for the ban is that the United States does not recognize the Communist government and, having no diplomatic representatives in Peiping, is not in a position to protect Americans in the country.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date DEC 25 1956

52 JAN 7 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

To Await Reports

Joseph Reap, a State Department press officer, said whatever action, if any, may be taken against Worthy will be determined after reports are received from United States diplomatic officers in Hongkong, a British crown colony.

In Hongkong, Worthy said he had assurances of support in any legal action against him by American authorities on his return from Red China. He added he had signed documents waiving all claims against the American Government in the event of personal injury, loss of property or detention in China.

Worthy was handed his Red Chinese visa by Communist guards at the Lowu border bridge.

Mackay said in Baltimore that Worthy was expected to go directly to Peiping. He said he knew of no definite arrangements for a Communist "guide" but that he did not think his reporter would be allowed "to wander around alone."

Mackay said Worthy crossed the border with the full knowledge and consent of the Afro-American, which publishes semi-weekly editions in Baltimore and Washington and weekly editions for distribution in Richmond, Philadelphia, New Jersey and on a national basis.

Paper's Position Stated

"Our position is that the State Department has no right to deny a man the right to travel if he had a passport," Mackay said. "I understand 20 other correspondents have been refused permission to go to China. We don't believe the State Department has the authority to do this."

The State Department reaffirmed its ban on Red Chinese tours Aug. 7 after Peiping invited about a dozen American reporters to visit the mainland.

Associated Press

WILLIAM WORTHY
. . . enters Red China

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

0-20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ADD WORTHY, HONG KONG (847A)
(IN WASHINGTON, A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE DEPARTMENT WOULD MAKE "NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT" ON THE MATTER).
12/24--GE1043A

(WORTHY)
BALTIMORE--WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. IS A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN. HE ALSO IS A NIEMAN FELLOW AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY NOW ON HIS CHRISTMAS VACATION.

W. C. MACKAY, EDITOR OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN, SAID TODAY THE NEWSPAPER HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET WORTHY A VISA TO ENTER RED CHINA FOR SEVERAL MONTHS AND THAT A 30-DAY VISA FINALLY CAME THROUGH AROUND DEC. 1.

HE LEFT THIS COUNTRY FOR RED CHINA DEC. 17.

MACKAY SAID THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE VISIT TO RED CHINA WAS TO INTERVIEW THE THREE NEGRO AMERICAN TURNCOATS FROM THE KOREAN WAR STILL REMAINING IN RED CHINA.

WORTHY HAS HAD WIDE OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE AS A REPORTER FOR THE AFRO-AMERICAN. HE LAST YEAR MADE WHAT MACKAY SAID WAS SUPPOSED TO BE THE FIRST BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW TO THE UNITED STATES BY AN AMERICAN IN 11 YEARS.

WORTHY COVERED THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE FOR THE AFRO-AMERICAN AND SHORTLY BEFORE ENTERING HARVARD THIS FALL RETURNED FROM A SIX-WEEK TOUR OF KENYA, NIGERIA AND THE GOLD COAST. HE WAS UNABLE TO ENTER SOUTH AFRICA.

WORTHY IS THE SON OF A BOSTON PHYSICIAN, DR. WILLIAM WORTHY, SR.
12/24--GE1046A

NOT R
138 DE 1957

905
61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

0-20 b6 b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd

(WORTHY)

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EXPRESSED CONCERN TODAY THAT AMERICAN NEWS MAN WILLIAM WORTHY'S VISIT TO COMMUNIST CHINA MAY "JEOPARDIZE" THE RELEASE OF AMERICANS BEING HELD PRISONER THERE.

WORTHY ENTERED RED CHINA TODAY IN DEFIANCE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S BAN ON TRAVEL TO COMMUNIST CHINA BY AMERICANS. HE IS A NEGRO EMPLOYED BY THE WEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE "AFRO-AMERICAN" OF BALTIMORE, MD.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICIAL REACTION WAS RESTRICTED TO A BRIEF STATEMENT FROM PRESS OFFICER JOSEPH REAP.

"WE DEPLORE IT," REAP SAID. "IT'S CONTRARY TO EXPRESSED POLICY."

BUT OTHER AMERICAN OFFICIALS, WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID THEY FEARED THAT WORTHY'S VISIT TO RED CHINA CONCEIVABLY COULD AFFECT THE RELEASE OF AMERICANS HELD PRISONER THERE.

WHEN THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT SEVERAL MONTHS AGO INVITED AMERICAN NEWSMEN TO VISIT RED CHINA, THEY SAID, THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE IT CLEAR THAT ITS BAN AGAINST SUCH TRAVEL BY AMERICANS WOULD NOT BE LIFTED SO LONG AS AMERICANS WERE BEING HELD "AS POLITICAL HOSTAGES" IN COMMUNIST CHINA.

OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT IF AMERICAN NEWSMEN ARE GOING TO DEFY THE BAN AGAINST VISITNG RED CHINA IT WILL LOSE ITS EFFECT AS A LEVER FOR PERSUADING COMMUNIST CHINA TO RELEASE ITS AMERICAN PRISONERS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DECLINED COMMENT WHEN ASKED IF REPRISALS MIGHT BE TAKEN AGAINST WORTHY. REAP ACKNOLWEDGED, HOWEVER, THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAS LEGAL AUTHORITY TO REVOKE HIS PASSPORT.

REAP CALLED ATTENTION TO A PRESS RELEASE ISSUED AUG. 7 REITERATING ITS POLICY AGAINST TRAVEL BY AMERICANS IN COMMUNIST CHINA. THE STATEMENT NOTED COMMUNIST CHINA'S INVITATION TO U.S. NEWSMEN.

IT SAID THE UNITED TATES "WELCOMES THE FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AS BETWEEN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IRRESPECTIVE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DIFFERENCES." BUT IT ADDED THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAD CREATED A "SPECIAL IMPEDIMENT" BY ADOPTING THE PRACTICE OF TAKING AMERICAN CITIZENS INTO CAPATIVITY AND HOLDING THEM IN EFFECT AS POLITICAL HOSTAGES."

12/24--JE111P

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

0-20

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

MR. BRANIGAN

(WORTHY)

BALTIMORE--WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. IS A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN. HE ALSO IS A NIEMAN FELLOW AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY NOW ON HIS CHRISTMAS VACATION.

N. C. MACKAY, EDITOR OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN, SAID TODAY THE NEWSPAPER HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET WORTHY A VISA TO ENTER RED CHINA FOR SEVERAL MONTHS AND THAT A 30-DAY VISA FINALLY CAME THROUGH AROUND DEC. 1.

HE LEFT THIS COUNTRY FOR RED CHINA DEC. 17.

MACKAY SAID THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE VISIT TO RED CHINA WAS TO INTERVIEW THE THREE NEGRO AMERICAN TURNCOATS FROM THE KOREAN WAR STILL REMAINING IN RED CHINA.

WORTHY HAS HAD WIDE OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE AS A REPORTER FOR THE AFRO-AMERICAN. HE LAST YEAR MADE WHAT MACKAY SAID WAS SUPPOSED TO BE THE FIRST BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW TO THE UNITED STATES BY AN AMERICAN IN 11 YEARS.

WORTHY COVERED THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE FOR THE AFRO-AMERICAN AND SHORTLY BEFORE ENTERING HARVARD THIS FALL RETURNED FROM A SIX-WEEK TOUR OF KENYA, NIGERIA AND THE GOLD COAST. HE WAS UNABLE TO ENTER SOUTH AFRICA.

WORTHY IS THE SON OF A BOSTON PHYSICIAN, DR. WILLIAM WORTHY, SR.

12/24--GE1046A

file 5- Helpes
H. L. Edwards
Conpeley
Hanahan

52 JAN 7 1957

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

File 105-20110

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

An American Negro Visits Moscow

WILLIAM WORTHY, a Negro reporter, is now in the Soviet Union and writing a story each week from there for the Baltimore Afro-American. His stories carry a man-on-the-street view of the Soviet Union, a view that is badly needed in these times when halting steps are being made toward a free exchange of ideas, cultures, and goods between the U. S. and the USSR. By reporting factually what he is seeing and experiencing, Worthy is contributing toward the coming of a new day when cold wars and H-Bomb jitters will be replaced by friendship and friendly competition between all peoples. Just what has Worthy found among these people to whom most of our commentators have referred to as "the men in the Kremlin?"

Worthy's first article on July 23 dealt with the little things a tourist notices—the expense of living, women street cleaners, the absence of cops and secret service men except at formal diplomatic affairs. ("I have had no feeling of being watched or spied upon.") As for the women street cleaners, Worthy saw not what some other American writers have seen, but remarked on the fact that the women "put the mechanically cleaned streets of New York to shame." He saw more about the equality of women than the use of women street cleaners, however; there was also the woman administrator at the National Hotel who was "quite proud that her sex has the opportunity to hold such positions."

ATTENDING A CHURCH service in Patriarch's Cathedral, along with "over 5,000 worshippers," Worthy saw the similarity between these worshippers and "simple, reverent Baptist peasant farmers in some unsophisticated jim crow church in the heart of Dixie." And he thought: "They and not their rulers . . . suffer most grievously when a Napoleon or a Hitler or arm-rattling militarists are seized by an age-old obsession to invade this vast land and to subdue these humble unconquerable folk." And Worthy was glad his visit came at a time "when President Eisenhower has squelched the Pentagon fire - eaters and when peace and coexistence seem uppermost in both American and Russian minds."

Worthy next visited Pravda, organ of the Soviet Communist Party. In a half-day the reporter learned: that the Central Committee did not dictate every editorial of Pravda any more than Clement Attlee dictated the London Herald's editorials; readers ask that their names not be used; ("We respect their wishes," said Editor Dmitri Shepilov) that there is a contract between the management of Pravda and the trade unions, etc., etc. Shepilov toasted the American reporter, drinking to the "liquidation of the Iron Curtain on both sides, and proposing:

"Let's write truths about countries and do everything to improve relations. For a lot depends on us journalists."

WORTHY RAN into two American Negroes in Moscow—Robert Robinson, an electrical engineer, who went to the Soviet Union in 1930, and Robert Ross, a former Chicago mail carrier, who went at about the same time. Robinson has served a term in the Moscow Soviet City Council and now works in the Moscow Ball Bearing Plant. Ross is an actor who also lectures for the Society for the Development of Political, Technical and Scientific Knowledge.

We have read charges that "men in the Kremlin" practice race prejudice. And just this week, the Chicago Defender, a Negro weekly, said something about the "Russian belief that Negroes are a backward people." Worthy's dispatches belie this. Robinson and Ross are not backward in the eyes of the Russians. Why are they in the Soviet Union? Worthy essays an answer:

"For better or for worse, a minority among us (Negroes) wearied of grins and scuffling feet and made a break. Long before desegregation became an acceptable word they burned their bridges behind them."

The two men's l[illegible] cow are descri[illegible]ail. Robinson is still as[illegible]or, and Ross has married. At one point in Worthy's visit with Ross, the former Chicagoan took him to a porch and pointed to neighboring houses where lived generals, marshalls and members of the Supreme Soviet. Ross then told Worthy: "From that you can conclude whether or not in the States I could live as well and in such an environment."

Worthy, after visiting these two Negroes in Moscow recalls the 1930's and the "compromises w[illegible] with the very inequities which a glasshouse judiciary, to the tune of thunder out of Asia, now denounces."

Worthy is not only giving his readers a refreshing glimpse of the USSR, he is holding the mirror up to America, trying to make her more fit for world friendship.

105-20110-A INDEXED - 23
NOT RECORDED
38 AUG 30 1955

This is a clipping from page 5 of the

( ) Daily Worker
( ) The Worker
( ) New Leader

Date AUG 23 1955

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

FIVE

141

68 SEP 6 1955

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1265858-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page 58 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

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

b6
b7C

Working victor in passport fight

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25 — The passport of William Worthy, jr., Negro correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, has been re-issued after more than eleven years of denial of his freedom of travel.

The passport was revoked when Worthy visited Hungary and China in 1956-57. The State Department called this "willful disregard of the U.S. travel ban."

He has since applied for a new passport every year, only to be turned down when he refused to sign an oath that he would not violate geographical restrictions.

A three-man federal court in New Orleans recently ruled in his suit for the passport, declaring unconstitutional the provisions of the 1950 Internal Security (McCarran) Act relating to limitations of Travel for political reasons.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World 12-11
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

Date 12-20-65

RECORDED
1968

54 DEC 9 - 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Worthy finally issued passport

William Worthy, Jr., Negro correspondent for the *Baltimore Afro-American* has finally received his passport. He's been waiting for it since 1957 and received it in the mail early last week.

Worthy ran afoul of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act when he violated a State Dept. ban on travel to Red China when he visited Red China and Hungary in 1956-57 in what the State Department, called a "willful disregard of the official United States Travel ban." Because of this he was denied a new passport when his expired in 1957.

In Worthy's behalf the American Civil Liberties Union contended he was being subjected to banishment without any charge of a substantial criminal offense, without a formal statement and depriving him of his "right to knowledge."

According to the 48-year-old newsman he had periodically reapplied for his passport but was always turned down because he wouldn't sign a State Department oath stating he would obey their geographical passport restrictions.

The globe-trotting journalist, who is working on a book with Floyd McKissick, said that he received his passport because the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals based in New Orleans reviewed his long-standing court case in which he sued the U.S. Government for re-issuance of his lifted passport. According to Worthy, Chief Judge Elbert P. Tuttle, Circuit Judge Griffin B. Bell and Circuit Judge Warren L. Jones unanimously ruled in his favor "thus knocking out a whole section of the McCarran Immigration Nationality Act of 1954." "These three judges," he said, "just declared this unconstitutional. It's now a new law of the land as the Justice Department did not appeal that decision to the Supreme Court."

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
September 21, 1968
Page 22

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

William Worthy and the Revolution

"Dissent is not altogether an unpleasant chore for me . . .

"The American Negro is dead . . . and risen as a black man of the world, soul brother to non-whites everywhere. Don't look now, honky, but some of his best friends are Viet Cong . . . because whites see Black Power detached from its international context, they tend to view the incidence of Negro draft refusal as merely a political draft evasion.

"If Negroes are right, then there are more significant motives behind the refusal to serve, namely identification wtih the 'enemy' . . .

"There is a wealth of evidence to suggest that what began as a domestice civil rights movement has turned of late into a global drive, at the center of which are the now-allied struggles of the National Liberation Front and the American negro . . .

"The moderates and responsbles', individually and collectively, they would never be caught dead at a Castro conference. Very soon they will have to choose sides, and most of them will go white . . .

"The media will not report more than a fraction of what's being said in radical and Black Power circles, buttons have become a means of communicating in the face of de facto censorship.

"The left-wing press will continue serving much the same function until a national Black-Power organ emerges. Militant Negroes have come to learn that in the leftist weeklies and journals, they will regularly read about developing foreign and domestic crises months or sometimes years before the word appears in the mass media . . .

"Negroes are now . . . the greatest uncontrolled threat to America's counter-revolutionary foreign policy. As a prime instrument for executing that policy, the C.I.A. and the military must seek to remove any 'unruly' elements that shatter the domestic 'consensus' . . .

"In no previous twelve- or fifteen-month period has the black freedom movement seen the establishment of so many international links at the leadership level . . . the resurgence of the internationally aware Negro dates back neither to Carmichael's summer trip to Cuba nor to Martin Luther King's declaration against the war in Viet Nam last April, but to two closely related events in February, 1963. Edward Kennedy, just back from a semiofficial tour of Africa . . . reported that the independent leaders of Africa regarded Moise Tshombe, Joseph D. Mobutu, and Joseph Kasavubu as 'creatures of the American C.I.A.' Secondly, evidence was accumulating that the deposed Congolese premier, Patrice Lumumba, had already been tortured and killed. Official confirmation of his death came a few days after the Kennedy speech, and soon the Negro community came to believe that the three 'C.I.A. creatures' had a heavy hand in the murder. . .

"Because of racial integration of the Armed Forces, any widespread disobedience by a sizable minority could bring the war in Viet Nam to a sudden halt. When and if that happens, there will be millions of ~~surprised~~ faces around the world, and most of them will be white."

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

Page 5

The Monmouth Oracle

Date: 5-2-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: WILLIAM WORTHY

Character:
or
Classification: 157-190
Submitting Office: SI

[X] Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
47 JUN 12 1968

54 JUN 21 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

William Worthy, Jr.

William Worthy, Jr. is an American who uniquely typifies the American case for "rugged individualism." An outstanding journalist, Worthy has in the search for information visited, though illegally, North Vietnam, Communist China, and Cuba.

A former fellow in Journalism at Harvard, Worthy is the co-author with Floyd McKissock of the forthcoming book Black Power and the World Revolution. A firm opponent of the "Uncle Tomism" that has typified Negro-white relations in the past, Worthy is an outspoken critic of the war in Vietnam and racial gradualism at home (see the quotations of Worthy to be found on this page.)

Worthy will address the Black Power Conference at 7:30 p.m. in the College Gymnasium, May 8. His address will be followed by a question and answer period in the Gym.

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

Page 5

The Monmouth Oracle

Date: 5-2-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: William Worthy, Jr.

Character:
or
Classification: 157-190
Submitting Office: SI

☒ Being Investigated

54 JUN 1 2 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

WILLIAM WORTHY, *lecturer and journalist, who will appear May 8 at 7:30 p.m. in the College Gymnasium as the second speaker in the Black Power Conference.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Denial Of Passport To Cuba Is Upheld

WASHINGTON

The State Department has authority to close off certain countries to U. S. citizens, the Supreme Court ruled this week. The decision, supporting the denial of a passport to Louis Zemel to visit Cuba, was written by Chief Justice Warren.

Three dissenters, Justices Black, Goldberg and Douglas, argued that restrictions on travel were improper in this case since only Congress may enact laws curtailing the liberty of citizens.

Whether the decision would apply directly to the case involving William Worthy Jr., Baltimore Afro-American writer who has been traveling without a passport the last eight years, was open to legal conjecture. The Court failed to comment specifically on the question of State Department restriction on a newsman's travel to countries declared off-limits for national reasons.

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 17 1965

69 MAY 18 1965

Editor and Publisher
New York, New York
May 8, 1965
Page 15

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

WHILE WORTHY TRAVELS

Supreme Court Hears Key Passport Issues

By Mark Swann

WASHINGTON

A passport case which was argued last week before the Supreme Court may affect the status of William Worthy, Negro free-lance correspondent whose passport was revoked in 1957 after he violated a State Department ban on travel in Red China.

Mr. Worthy, who is in southeast Asia with no passport, is trying to go to Red China again, according to Clifford Mackay, managing editor of the *Baltimore Afro-American*. He said it was "problematical that Peking would let him in."

Whether or not Mr. Worthy succeeds in entering Red China, he will be in Jakarta for the Afro-Asian Islamic Conference, which begins Feb. 20.

The passport case, Zemel vs Rusk, brings up the issue of whether the State Department has the constitutional right to restrict the travel of an American citizen.

Case Involves Cuba

In March 1962 Louis Zemel, a student, applied to the State Department for a tourist pass to Cuba.

Although the U.S. broke diplomatic relations with Cuba in January of 1961, accredited newsmen and certain businessmen have been allowed to visit the island with a specially validated passport. Mr. Zemel was denied such validation on the ground that his travel there was not in the best interests of the U.S. He lost in District Court and appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

"If the decision is reversed, Worthy must be given back his passport," said Lawrence Speiser, a spokesman for American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Worthy's passport renewal was tentatively denied in 1957 because he refused to promise to stay out of Red China.

State Department officials, however, were not in accord on the effect of a reversal in the Zemel decision. One said that Mr. Worthy could probably plead that the State Department, having denied his passport illegally, should take the responsibility for his present situation. Another State Department source said he could not see how a reversal of the Zemel decision could affect Worthy's status.

For his travel right now in Asia, all Mr. Worthy has is an affidavit saying he is a native-born U.S. citizen. Mr. Mackay explained that "the New York lawyers had fixed this up."

Complications Noted

Assuming that the Zemel case either does not affect Mr. Worthy or else is not decided by the time he returns, sources are not agreed what will happen to him. One State Department official said Mr. Worthy may not be prosecuted at all. Mr. Speiser of the ACLU said the State Department might indict him for leaving his country without a valid passport.

105-20110-1
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 2 1965

XEROX Copy to AAG Yeagley - Attn. Vincent
by routing slip for NY/Baltimore/Boston
✓ info ___ action
date 2/19/65
by RAM/St

Editor and Publisher
New York, New York
February 6, 1965
Page 15

105-20110 FILE

56 MAR 3 1965

Another source in the State Department said Mr. Worthy would be prosecuted, probably on the same criminal charge that was brought against him when he travelled to Cuba in 1962. He was indicted in Miami for entering the country without a valid passport. He appealed and two years later the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans reversed the decision, saying: "The government cannot say to its citizen, standing beyond its borders, that his re-entry into the land of his allegiance is a criminal offense."

Mr. Mackay said officials at the Justice Department think the law prohibiting a citizen from entering the U.S. without a valid passport, may be unconstitutional. In any case, the State Department has not yet appealed the decision of the New Orleans court.

Several issues are raised by the case of newsman Worthy. The specific issue is whether the State Department has the authority and constitutional right to delimit travel to citizens; in other words, whether the passport is a legal tool of U.S. foreign policy or whether the passport is the legal right of every American citizen.

First Amendment Issue

A larger issue is that of the freedom of the press, expressed in the First Amendment. Secretary of State Dulles formulated his stand on the issue in 1957. He said freedom of the press could best be understood as the freedom to print news, not the freedom to gather it.

The State Department's policy has changed since Worthy entered Red China in 1956. Since 1959 bona fide newsmen (not just citizens) may apply to Peking for visas. If they are granted these visas, they have only to contact the State Department and special permission will be given to visit. Only two American newsmen have succeeding in obtaining these visas. More than 40 have obtained tentative State Department permission.

In 1957, an exchange plan was proposed by Peking to Secretary of State Dulles. For every American reporter allowed into Red China, there would be a Red Chinese reporter allowed into the U.S. This exchange was at that time unacceptable to the State Department.

Today, however, some State Department officials say such an exchange would be acceptable. Richard Phillips, State Department spokesman, said no applications for visas had been made by any accredited newsmen from Red China, but if one did apply, there was a good chance that he would be allowed in.

Problems in Exchange

Other officials say there are problems in such an exchange, although every such application would be considered on its individual merits. It was emphasized that if a *bona fide* newsman from Red China applied for a U.S. visa, he would obtain it. But officials said there was a strong possibility that such men would be agitators and propagandists as well as newsmen. Other countries, it was explained, have had difficulties with agitators posing as Chinese newsmen.

Many congressmen have been critical of the State Department's policy. When Vice President Hubert Humphrey was a Senator in 1957, he made some statements on the State Department's attitude toward the three newsmen who illegally entered China, one of whom was Mr. Worthy. He said freedom of press requires freedom of inquiry. Another comment was, "If the Chinese are willing to accept them, it seems incredibly short-sighted for us to deny them the opportunity to crack the bamboo curtain."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Room
nes
dy

C 51

Breaks Passport Barrier Again

William Worthy Goes to N. Vietnam

NOV. 23 — William Worthy, Jr., the prominent Negro reporter, is on his way to visit North Vietnam and guerrilla-controlled areas of South Vietnam. He is traveling without a passport, because the government revoked it after he visited China in 1957.

Worthy arrived in Cambodia Nov. 21 enroute to North Vietnam which has given him permission to enter. "I have consistently maintained that all citizens have the right to go to any country that will admit them," Worthy said, "and that newsmen, in particular, should not be prohibited by the United States government from traveling wherever news is breaking."

On April 16, Worthy had applied again for a passport, saying he wished to go to Africa, Europe and Asia "to see and report the news." He was turned down on May 8 because of his forbidden journey to China in 1957, and also because he visited Cuba in 1961. The State Department has banned travel to Cuba by Americans with the exception of certain newsmen cleared by the State Department. North Vietnam is also on the State Department's list of prohibited countries.

When Worthy returned from Cuba in 1961, he was charged with entering the United States, his native country, without a passport. A federal jury in Miami convicted him on this charge but it was reversed on Feb. 20 by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which ruled that returning to the U.S. cannot be made a crime.

Length of Stay

Worthy says that he plans to stay in Vietnam from four to six weeks. He has received advance funds from two leading magazines for stories. "The news in Vietnam is obviously a matter of life and death for the American people and possibly all mankind, and we can ill afford to be ill-informed about such matters," he said.

In a cablegram to the *New York Times*, Worthy said he flew from Boston to Montreal on Nov. 19, then from Montreal to Paris. From Paris he flew to Pnompenh, Cambodia. He said he planned to fly to Hanoi, capital of North Vietnam, on Nov. 24.

Worthy should arrive in Hanoi in time to cover the International Solidarity Conference scheduled to be held there to protest U.S. military attacks against the Vietnamese people.

William Worthy

11-1

Post and
ald
Daily News
ar
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date November 30, 1964
"The Militant"

Feb 5 Gn
NAT. Ref
Rec. Ref

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
167 DEC 30 1964

29
105-20110

68 JAN 4 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

NNE BRADEN AND WILLIAM WORTHY ASSAY RESULTS 10 YEARS

The course of the Negro

AFTER COURT DECISION

rights movement

By Anne Braden

LOOKING BACK over the decade since the Supreme Court decision against chool segregation, I am not one who is specially impressed by the amount of rogress we have made. Not if we measre progress in terms of concrete and eaningful changes in our segregated ociety.

Most of what is usually painted as hange is only cruel tokenism; even in order cities like Louisville we are in danr of simply moving from the legal segegation of the South to the de facto egregation of the North. I am inclined agree with Bayard Rustin, who rently told a conference of the Student onviolent Coordinating Committee:

"We must face the fact that there is ot one place where we have made a genne breakthrough. Hundreds of people ve gone to jail, hundreds have been aten and faced police dogs and cattle ods and fire hoses. Yet there are more egro children in segregated schools this ar than last, more people living in segated housing, and more Negroes unployed."

Where we do see progress in the past years, however, is in the growth of e civil rights forces themselves into true mass movement reaching up from e grass roots of every part of this coun. I date this development from the beming of the Montgomery bus protest, cause it was at that moment that Neoes took their destiny in their own nds, snatched the timetable from white erals, and let the world know through ect action that they were going to be e.

NCE THEN this movement has proced a procession of remade people—f-sacrificing local leaders, scores of known heroes ready to give their lives the morality of their cause and for hope of a better world for their chiln. And, simultaneously, it has begun put some li into our society. Starting adoxically . . it did in the depths of silent 195., it rescued the country the deat y paralysis of McCarthy- and made protest a part of our way life again.

To me, the big question today remains what it has always been: whether this struggle is going to degenerate into a battle of black against white or whether it can truly become a struggle, as the SNCC workers used to put it (and some still do), of "people against injustice."

There are some discouraging trends—such as the tendency of some white people to back away where the freedom movement has turned to more radical action, as it is being forced to do more and more. But there are hopeful signs too.

I believe, for one thing, that the development in the level of thought among white Americans is far ahead of overt changes in the segregated pattern. Much has been made in the press lately of the so-called "white blacklash" to the civil rights movement, especially as dramatized by the votes garnered in Northern primaries by Alabama's Gov. George Wallace. These are racist votes and are dangerous. But those doing the voting are no more racist than they always were; what was latent is simply coming to the surface, and in a sense is easier to cope with on that level. What many observers don't see is that this is simply one side of a polarization process, and that many white people who were once opposed or neutral are now supporting integration—or are ready to, if they get inspired leadership.

I BASE THIS BELIEF on s. . events as the recent ones in Nashville, Tenn. There civil-rights demonstrators used many of the tactics—such as civil disobedience—that experts tell us alienate white people. Yet there has been more open white support for the integration movement this year in Nashville than ever before.

I base my belief too on door-to-door interviews in my own city of Louisville, where some of us have been working to keep a changing neighborhood integrated. All of our interviewing teams have been astounded at the lack of overt expressions of anti-Negro prejudice. We don't conclude from this that all prejudice has disappeared, but we do think it is no longer the "thing to do" to have prejudice, and that's a big change.

One of the most hopeful developments is the recent upsurge of liberal and radical groups on predominantly white Southern campuses, which has taken place just in the past year. These are students who have matured since 1960 when civil rights boiled to the front pages and

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date May 28 64
National Guardian
pg. 4

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
16 JUN 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-388367-A

100-388367

Records 100-3-116

into the street; they are quite different from the college generation of four years ago.

ANOTHER ENCOURAGING development is the fact that the more farseeing in the Southern movement have started talking (just within the last year) of trying to reach the poor white Southerner and organize him, in alliance with the civil-rights movement, around a program for the general welfare. Nobody has any illusions that this will be an easy task, and everybody is aware of the past efforts that failed from Reconstruction through the Populist Movement to the 1930s. But they know too that the civil-rights movement today offers the disinherited white man a source of strength that he may need more than he needs his prejudices. And they know, too, that unless such a united movement develops we may be headed for some form of race war that no one can possibly win.

All of this indicates to me that 1964 finds us at a crucial crossroads. We could be on the eve of some of the real breakthroughs we have failed to make in the last decade—or if the civil-rights movement fails to seize on the opportunities now presented, we could be on the verge of serious trouble.

ONE OF THE BIG DANGERS now is the revived red-baiting of civil-rights organizations. This is, of course, a sign of desperation on the part of those who want to keep things as they are, but if civil rights groups give into it, the results could be tragic.

Those who cry subversive at civil-rights organizations are really trying to eliminate militants from the movement. They succeeded in this way in debilitating what was then the civil-rights movement in the late '40s.

I don't think the same thing is going to work this time, but much depends on whether the organizations let themselves be divided or stampeded into internal witch hunts.

By William Worthy

AT THIS LATE DATE it is hardly necessary to itemize the chronic denials of justice to Negroes in the South. Pick any day in any ghetto or backwoods area in any city or town in any of the Southern states, and one could speak endlessly about the infringements of civil rights and civil liberties.

The fact that Southern whites detest Attorney General Robert Kennedy for his avowed defense of civil rights is only one of many signs of the "controlled insanity" that grips that region and the nation as a whole. In terms of improving a ghastly situation, it would be more fruitful to explore what can be done, regionally or nationally or internationally.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) hopes that the presence in Mississippi this summer of 1,000 to 2,000 Northern white students will arouse enough attention and concern in their home communities to force massive federal intervention in behalf of voter registration drives, integrated public facilities and other liberal goals.

In itself, this won't work, I fear. If all that happened in 1963 in Birmingham and elsewhere did not compel the dispatching of federal troops and marshals, I see no reason why the abuse or even the murder of Northern students in Mississippi will produce a different federal reaction. To the inordinately ambitious human iceberg who is currently "our" Attorney General, white lives are just as expendable as black lives—if that's what it takes to appease the South.

THE REAL SCANDAL is that the established Negro leadership is not going to put any real heat on the White House or Justice Department or the FBI. The leading civil rights organizations, financed and manipulated by white liberals loyal to the Democratic Party, are not going to call on Negroes to take political reprisals against the incumbent President, even though he, like his predecessors, is not upholding constitutional liberties.

I don't expect to live to see the day when Roy Wilkins, Martin Luther King Jr. and James Farmer will state publicly that Robert Kennedy is unfit as a Vice Presidential candidate, despite the failure of his onlooking FBI agents to stop countless beatings of demonstrators by arresting the guilty ones. During the Birmingham demonstrations, in the spring of 1963, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), a former law school dean, condemned the Kennedys for not utilizing laws already on the books to halt Police Commissioner Bull Connor and his storm-troopers.

I think I know the type of action projects that would force some degree of federal intervention in the South in behalf of human rights. The purpose would be to focus attention on those vast and unused powers of the Executive branch and to expose the crocodile tears emanating from the White House and Justice Department whenever some publicized Southern atrocity takes place.

I PROPOSE SIT-INS at the office of the Attorney General in Washington, and at 24 Central Park South in Manhattan, where the Kennedy family has an apartment, and at his home outside Washington in McLean, Va., where he had James Baldwin come to breakfast a year ago at the height of the Birmingham demonstrations, and at his summer home in Hyannis Port, Mass. I propose the formation of a Negro "truth squad" to follow him around to every public appearance, anywhere in the country, to rise and question him about the situation in the South, just as the uninhibited woman suffragettes used to rise and question the male politicians of their day.

Simultaneously, there should be sit-ins at the office of that sacred cow, J. Edgar Hoover, and at local and regional FBI offices, exposing the phony role of that federal police agency in cases of civil rights violations.

There should also be indefinite sit-ins at the Washington headquarters of the Democratic National Committee and at the Democratic state committees in key states such as New York. By this attention, millions of Americans could be educated quickly to the shell game that the party of Eastland and Wallace plays in civil rights.

To create global embarrassment and to generate world pressures, there should be sit-ins at the office of the Secretary of State and at Adlai Stevenson's U.S. Mission to the United Nations. And some of the Negro expatriates in Paris and Accra and Rome and other world capitals should stage sit-ins at U.S. embassies.

TO MANY OF OUR white "friends" these suggestions will be unacceptable. Our answer: Bye, bye friends. In fact, I foresee the time fast approaching when sit-ins will be needed at the white folks' favorite civil rights organization to force the leaders to break out of the age-old curse of the "aristocratic embrace"; to take on the executive branch of the federal government, and to force the implementation of the Bill of Rights in all the places where it is ignored: in Mississippi, in Alabama, and in the back rooms of the 28th Police Precinct in West 123rd St. in Harlem.

For when it comes to encouragement or toleration of routine sadism on the part of the cops, one would need a magnifying glass to detect any vital moral distinction between a Michael Murphy, police commissioner in the supposedly enlightened metropolis of New York and Birmingham's former police commissioner Connor, who still serves his party and constituents as Democratic National Committeeman from Alabama.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

A LESSON AT THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING IN WASHINGTON
Mrs. Nettie Hunt explains the '54 school decision to daughter Nikie

---

Anne Braden, *editor of the* Southern Patriot, *is author of* The Wall Between. *She is a resident of Louisville, Ky., and a militant Southern-born fighter for full rights for the Negroes in the South. Her most recent work is the pamphlet* HUAC—Bulwark of Segregation.

William Worthy, newspaperman, radio commentator and an outspoken Negro advocate of political action, incurred the wrath of the State Department (and loss of his passport) for reportorial visits to China and Cuba. A frequent contributor to the GUARDIAN, he is a correspondent for the Afro-American *of Baltimore and Washington.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACG

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Del...
Mr. Mohr
Mr. C...
Mr. C...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room.
Miss Holmes
Miss Ca...

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Negro Raps FBI Chief

Criticizes Claim That Reds Infiltrate Civil Rights Drive

William Worthy, a Baltimore Afro-American Reporter, who has had his troubles with the State Department, yesterday lashed out at another government agency—the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Worthy told 50 persons at a Montclair NAACP civil liberties meeting, he didn't like FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's recent comments before a congressional committee that there is evidence of Communist infiltration in the civil rights movement.

"By linking the civil rights movement with Communists there is the thought that this is enough to destroy the civil rights drive."

Zeroing in on a favorite target, the State Department, Worthy, who has been denied passports to Cuba and China, said the government is able to prevent the public from getting any information other than the "official government line" by preventing newsmen from visiting those countries.

Worthy suggested that 100 Negro youth leaders be allowed to visit China and Cuba. He said there would be "an enormous impact on the development of the civil rights movement."

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

24
NEWARK EVENING NEWS
NEWARK, NJ

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
126 DEC 14 1964

Date: 5/18/64
Edition: CITY-COUNTY
Author:
Editor: WILLIAM R. CLARK
Title:

Character: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
or
Classification: [redacted]
Submitting Office: NEWARK, NJ

b3
b7E

☐ Being Investigated

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529

100-442529

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

b6
b7C

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

ACTION FOLLOWS COURT VICTORY

New passport sought by Worthy

WILLIAM WORTHY, correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, filed an application for a new passport April 16 at the U.S. Passport office in New York. The State Department had denied a passport to Worthy since his return in February, 1957, from China, where he reported for his paper, CBS News and the New York Post.

The Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Feb. 20 reversed Worthy's conviction and three-month prison sentence for re-entering the U.S. from Cuba without a passport. The Justice Department has decided not to appeal that unanimous decision to the Supreme Court.

In the wake of Worthy's victory, a bill making it a crime to enter countries declared off limits to U.S. citizens has attracted attention. The bill (H.R. 9045) is pending in the House Judiciary Committee. At present, Americans are barred from five nations by decree, and the government's failure to convict Worthy for returning to his own country without a valid passport has resulted in speculation that the Justice Department may now press for the pending bill.

On April 7 attorneys for Mrs. Helen Travis argued in federal court, Los Angeles, that a State Department ban on travel to Cuba is invalid, and an "attempt to censor a citizen's right to travel." Mrs. Travis, Los Angeles housewife, is on trial on charges of visiting Cuba twice in 1962 without a valid passport.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Sheridan said Mrs. Travis deliberately violated the ban, and added that such a citizen "could trigger an international incident." Judge Avery Crary asked for the filing of written briefs.

And on March 2, Benjamin Steinberg, an American conductor who has lived in Cuba since 1958, filed suit through attorneys in New York for a passport refused to him by the State Department. In 1958 Steinberg, with his wife and daughter, had accepted an invitation to take the posts of conductor of the Cuban National Symphony Orchestra and the National Ballet Orchestra. He discovered after arriving in Havana that apparently because of HUAC witch hunters, his passport was limited to his stay in Cuba. Last year, Steinberg traveled to the USSR as an invited symphony conductor with Swiss travel documents issued by the Swiss Embassy in Havana, which acts on behalf of the U.S. there, and was told by U.S. authorities in Moscow that they would grant him a passport valid only for return to the U.S. because of a pending McCarran Act investigation against him (the McCarran Act bars Communists from applying for passports). The U.S. Embassy denied him a hearing. Steinberg subsequently returned to his family and job in Cuba, but wants the passport to return to the U.S. and to travel in Europe and Latin America.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 4/25/64
National Guardian

NOT RECORDED
16 MAY 18 1964

F 6 MAY 1 0 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC /

b6
b7C

Worthy Re-applies For U.S. Passport

By Rick Friedman

A new round in the William Worthy vs. the United States Government Passport Controversy started April 16.

Mr. Worthy, accompanied by his lawyer, William M. Kunstler, walked into the U.S. Passport Office, Rockefeller Center, to re-apply for a passport lifted from him seven years and two months ago. It was the first time Mr. Worthy had been in the office since then.

Almost unnoticed by a late-morning crowd of persons engaged in their own passport problems, Mr. Worthy was handled in quick, routine fashion. He was politely passed on from a clerk at the information desk to Matthew Earle, supervisor of ajudicators. The only indication that Mr. Worthy got any VIP treatment was that Mr. Earle handled the five minute transaction himself at a closed window in the back corner of the passport office.

Mr. Worthy paid his $10 application fee, showed his identification—A U.S. Department of Defense accreditation for Korea, dated June, 1953—and was told that all passport requests are sent to Washington for final review. Mr. Earle said it would take about a week before Mr. Worthy would get the word as to whether or not he again had a U.S. passport.

The 42-year-old newsman said he planned to take off in the next month or so for Europe, the Far East and Africa, regardless of whether he got the passport or not. He added that he hasn't made any specific plans for visiting Communist China again but wouldn't rule it out now.

Mr. Worthy said he sent press releases to the two wire services, New York City newspapers, television networks and news magazines, advising them that he would re-apply for his passport April 16. The only newspeople who showed up were a reporter from the American Broadcasting Company, a reporter and photographer from Associated Press, and a reporter from E&P. Mr. Worthy commented that the small press turnout said it was typical of the little support news media has given him in what he considered his fight for the reporter's right to travel where he pleases.

In 1957, the Boston-born Negro correspondent ran afoul of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act which restricts travel abroad by American citizens.

He defied the ban in 1956 when he spent 41 days in Red China, representing the *Baltimore* (Md.) *Afro-American*, *CBS News* and the *New York Post*. When his passport expired in 1957, he was denied a new one on the grounds he had used his passports to travel in forbidden countries.

Mr. Worthy went to Cuba three times in 1960-61 without his passport and despite the travel ban to that country. When he re-entered the United States in 1961, he presented a birth certificate as proof of citizenship.

In April, 1962, a Federal Grand jury in Florida, his point of re-entry indicted him for entering the country without a passport. In August, 1962, he

105-20114-1
NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 12 1964

Editor and Publisher
New York, New York
April 25, 1964
Page 102

was convicted and sentenced to three months in prison.

Decision Reversed

Mr. Worthy appealed the decision and on Feb. 20, 1964, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, overruled the conviction, stating:

"The Government cannot say to a citizen, standing beyond its border, that his re-entry into the land of his allegiance is a criminal offense." (E&P, Feb. 29, 1964, page 12.)

The Circuit Court leaned toward the argument that the American Civil Liberties Union made in behalf of Mr. Worthy: A citizen cannot choose between banishment or expatriation on the one hand or crossing the border on the other hand and facing criminal punishment (E&P, Nov. 2, page 10).

Following the Circuit Court's ruling, the State Department said it would not alter the situation in respect to the application by U.S. newsmen to visit Red China. Negotiations for an exchange have been stalemated for several years because of Peking's demand that the Chinese be admitted as a group.

In his move to regain a passport, Mr. Worthy said the 7½ years of litigation over it has had "some nuisance value because I haven't been able to travel legally."

Mr. Worthy attached as a supplementary statement to his passport application, Part I, Section G (regarding non-membership, both past and present in any Communist organization):

"As a matter of principle I object to any political test oath. But I am signing this affidavit, under protest, because it is currently being tested by others in the courts."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

A14 Associated Press

Seeks Passport

William Worthy, 42, correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper, is shown in New York yesterday as he applied for renewal of his passport. Worthy lost his passport in 1956 for defying a State Department ban on travel to Communist China. A previous effort to regain it, in 1957, was denied.

105-20110

The Washington Post and Times Herald A14
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 22 1964

68 APR 23 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Worthy Sees Justice Dep't As 'Poor Loser,' 'Cry-Baby'

William Worthy, correspondent for the Baltimore *Afro-American*, whose conviction for returning to his native U.S. from Cuba without a passport was reversed by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, issued a statement April 2, welcoming the decision of the Justice Department not to appeal the ruling. The well-known journalist also took note, however, of a report that the Justice Department was considering prosecuting him for *leaving* the U.S. without a passport.

William Worthy

"After a prosecution that lasted almost two years," Worthy stated, "I am of course gratified that this unprecedented action by the government has now come to a whimpering conclusion . . .

"However, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy appears to be a poor loser . . . . Certain cry-baby officials in Washington would like to change their whimper of defeat into a snarl. If the government of the United States chooses anew to make itself ridiculous, I will again be forced to fight and win in the court of public opinion.

"In the long run, travel bans and arbitrary restrictions on passports are untenable. Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. As soon as the State Department bows to the inevitable and drops all efforts to inhibit the free movement of U.S. citizens, this country will present a more mature and less frenzied image to the world."

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 4/16/64

"Militant"

105-70110

[redacted] 1964

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 21 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Gov't Still Out To Get Worthy

The Justice Department will not seek Supreme Court review of the decision reversing Negro newsman William Worthy's conviction for re-entering the U.S. without a passport. However, a Department spokesman said March 31 that further prosecution of Worthy, this time under a clause in the travel laws supposedly making it a crime to leave the country for a prohibited destination without a passport, is under study.

Worthy went to Cuba in 1961 after his passport had been revoked following an earlier trip to China.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date April 8, 1964
"Militant"

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 9 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Cuba's Communism Discussed

By Richard A. Hannaway

"Cuba today is a Soviet colony — a terrible indictment of the betrayal of the Cuban people," the first president of Cuba under Fidel Castro told a Law School Forum audience March 13.

"When I met Fidel Castro in the Sierra Maestra and he asked me to be the presidential candidate of his movement, Dr. Manuel Urrutia said, "I was completely fooled. He succeeded in hiding his Communism even from his closest friends."

"But a few months after I became president, I began to speak publicly from the presidential palace against the inroads that Communists were making into the government. On July 17, 1959, Castro went on television before the whole nation and calumnized me for these speeches."

"Today, in Cuba, all power is in the hands of a small group. There is no freedom or equality. Communism in Cuba has resulted in a system of monopolistic capitalism and has given rise to a new managerial class, which I call Fidel Castro and Company, Inc., and which exercises power more absolute than that of the dictator it overthrew."

Dr. Urrutia explained that such a result was inevitable under Communism. It is impossible, he said, for all the people to own the means of production in any real sense of the word "own." When the means of production are expropriated, labor must also be expropriated as merely another means of production. Since the Communist economy is a planned economy, the worker cannot remain free or the planning will break down. "When Communism expropriates the means of production," Dr. Urrutia said, "you get the worst type of slavery the world has ever seen."

Although the Communist system, as it operates in Cuba, may place the legal title to goods in all the people, the real incidents of ownership belong to a small class who "speak the last word on the use and enjoyment of all means of economic production, without the consent of the worker."

Dr. Urrutia was joined on the panel by Mr. Ernesto Blanco, a Cuban exile now an Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at M.I.T., and William Worthy, a reporter for the *Baltimore Afro-American.*

Mr. Blanco said that the thing which works most against the free world in its relations with Cuba is the ignorance of the methods of Communism. A close friend had asked him recently, "Why don't the Cuban people revolt if most of them disapprove of Castro?" Such a question, Mr. Blanco said, "shows how difficult — almost impossible — it is for one who lives in the United States to conceive of the oppression in a police state."

Mr. Blanco had particularly severe words for newspapermen who visited countries like Cuba to find out "the truth" and get an "objective appraisal" of the situation. "Such excursions show an amazing degree of naivete," he said. "No citizen of one police state would dream of making such a trip to another police state. He would know better."

He cited an example from his own experience, while he was still living in Cuba. An American reporter asked him for an interview. He granted it, saying in response to the reporter's question, that an interpreter would not be necessary. The following day the reporter appeared with a government interpreter. Later Mr. Blanco saw the results of the interview published as the view of a prominent Cuban intellectual. "Of course, it is absurd to imagine that what I said to that reporter represented my real views. I knew that the interpreter would report everything I said; and I knew what would happen if I said the wrong thing."

Warren

2010

NOT RECORDED
184 APR 14 1963

HARVARD LAW RECORD
Cambridge, Mass.
March 26, 1964
Page 5

68 APR 16 1964

Mr. Worthy, who has made several trips to Cuba recently, brought to the discussion a considerably different view of the situation. "I would urge all of you," he began, "to go and see for yourself what is going on inside Cuba. My real concern," he said, "is not what a few Communists could do to the United States; but what the fear of Communism causes us to do to ourselves." As an example, he cited the case of the Cuban Hurricane Relief Committee which had been prevented by the Government from sending powdered milk to Cuba after the disastrous hurricane there. "I shudder at the future of a country so inhuman."

Mr. Worthy went on to say that unreasoning fear of Communism and Cuba was corrupting the United States in many other ways. He mentioned specifically the corruption of the press. "Exiles," he said, "because of their hatred, are the least objective analysts of what is going on in their country. Yet the press duly repeats whatever they say no matter how wild or impossible it may be." Mr. Worthy said much of the truth about Cuba was repressed in the news, such as the truth that the people are well fed and there is some free education for all. One could not find mention in the press, he said, of the fact that thousands of Cubans had returned to Cuba since 1959. He pointed out the paradox in press statements about Cuba which simultaneously warn of its menace and predict its imminent collapse. "A country about to fall apart hardly constitutes a great menace," he said.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

THE NEGRO PRESS

William Worthy's employer comments on case

"ALL AMERICANS who believe freedom of travel is just as firmly rooted in the Constitution as freedom of speech or freedom of religion will hail the reaffirmation of this right last week by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal," said The Baltimore Afro-American last week.

The decision came in the case of William Worthy, foreign correspondent for the paper, who had been sentenced to three months in prison for returning from Cuba without a valid passport.

The paper continued, "Although the court addressed itself strictly to the constitutional question, the conviction itself set a low mark for the Department of Justice.

". . . The belief has become more than suspicion that Mr. Worthy was singled out for only one reason.

"He was a newsman of color, who dared to send back dispatches to this newspaper from Cuba disclosing for the first time how a freedom fighter, Robert Williams of Monroe, N. C., had outwitted the great FBI in obtaining asylum in the land of Castro.

"Worthy's stories did grave damage to the invincible image J. Edgar Hoover's agency likes to put up to public view— and for that some means had to be found to punish him.

"But in seeking his imprisonment for returning home the Department of Justice almost succeeded in punishing Worthy but only at the expense of the majesty of the United States Constitution and government.

". . . REPORTS THAT the Justice Department refuses to accept as final this clear statement of a fundamental Constitutional principle is (sic) disappointing to say the least.

". . . This show of vindictiveness would further support the belief the department is not so much interested in Worthy's prosecution as it is his persecution.

"Meanwhile, Mr. Worthy deserves the nationwide and grateful applause for serving as the vehicle through which the basic freedom of press and travel have once again been reaffirmed and strengthened."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

REPLY
SHERRITT
MULLINS

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 2 1964

57 APR 2 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

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

b6
b7C

Trials of a Black Journalist

Worthy Wins in Cuba Travel Case

NEW ORLEANS — Negro newsman William Worthy won his three-year fight against a Federal conviction growing out of his travels to "restricted" areas.

The Worthy case, which saw prominent Negro leaders and publications throw their support behind the famous correspondent who had traveled to China as well as to Cuba, may have struck a telling blow against freedom-to-travel curbs instigated by the State Department.

The three-man decision declared unconstitutional the Federal law that prohibits a citizen from leaving or entering the United States without a passport.

Worthy, a correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, went to Cuba in July, 1961, and returned to the United States in October of the same year. A Federal Grand Jury in Miami indicted him for unlawfully entering the country without a valid passport.

LATER, a Federal district judge convicted him as charged in a trial without a jury. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and nine months' probation.

Worthy's appeal of this decision was backed by prominent Americans from coast to coast. The A. Philip Randolph-led Committee for the Freedom of William Worthy pointed out that "numerous white citizens not bearing passports have left the United States and returned" without being indicted.

WORTHY contended he was indicted because "I have reported the many positive achievements of the Cuban revolution, including the rapid elimination of all racial barriers . . ."

An opinion written by Circuit Judge Warren L. Jones said the Appeals Court panel "did not think a citizen, absent from his country, can have his fundamental right to have ingress thereto subject to criminal penalty."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 3 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____

STATE DEPT. SEEKS OK ON DECISION

Worthy passport case still alive

Special to the Guardian

WASHINGTON

AFTER ALMOST TWO years of prosecuting Afro-American correspondent William Worthy for "illegal reentry" into his native land, the Justice Department appears ready to call it quits.

But another government agency is reported pushing for further legal action. The State Department wants the Solicitor General to petition the U.S. Supreme Court to review the unanimous decision of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, clearing Worthy.

Before the 60-day limit on appeals expires, the conflict may have to be resolved by President Johnson.

The Circuit Court Feb. 20 reversed Worthy's conviction and declared unconstitutional the section of the McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act which requires a citizen to have a specially validated passport when returning home, during war or a national emergency, from Cuba, China and other countries off-limits to Americans. By a series of presidential proclamations the U.S. has been in a continuous state of emergency since 1941.

One explanation for the conflicting views of the two government departments is the opposition by some high State Department officials to various passport restrictions, including area travel bans. The legal consensus is that the Supreme Court is likely to affirm the Circuit Court's decision, thus making it the law of the land.

It is understood that Undersecretary of State Averell Harriman is leading the fight within the department for a broadening of travel rights. American diplomats abroad are frequently embarrassed by criticism of U.S. passport regulations, most of which don't exist in other countries.

Unless and until the Supreme Court is asked to review the Worthy case, the Fifth Circuit's decision will remain the law only in that circuit, which covers most of the Southern states. At least in theory, the Justice Department would still have power to prosecute students who are planning another "unauthorized" trip to Cuba next summer, provided they re-entered the country at a point outside the South.

Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 3-12-64
National Guardian
p. 7-4

5 [illegible] 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

A Salute to William Worthy

William Worthy's court victory over his federal persecutors certainly warrants him a salute from every partisan of social progress. If the government doesn't appeal the decision, or if it does and the Supreme Court upholds him, then a big gain will have been registered in restoring freedom of travel.

When the Justice Department indicted Worthy it clearly did so because he had gone to Cuba in defiance of the travel ban and on his return, insisted on telling the truth about the great progress of the Cuban revolution. But, for one reason or another, the G-Men decided to skirt a court test of the travel ban at that point and indicted him instead on the seemingly incredible grounds of returning to his native land without a passport.

Yet there has been a law on the books that makes it a crime to so travel. In ruling for Worthy, the appeals court clearly, and correctly, declared that this law is unconstitutional.

But the fight to completely restore freedom of travel is not yet fully won. This was indicated with the opinion of the U.S. district court in New Haven in the Cuba-travel-ban test brought by Louis Zemel. There the court blatantly held that "internal security" and "foreign affairs" are "intertwined." Or — to put it more plainly — that an administration may bar citizens from visiting countries in its disfavor simply by invoking the fraudulent claim of "national security."

If the Worthy ruling does stand it should certainly help considerably in ending such practices. Meanwhile, Worthy has, we think, also reaffirmed something else of importance — namely that you can "fight city hall" even if "city hall" is the federal government. By insisting on excercising his constitutional rights despite the threat of jail Worthy has added to everyone's freedom.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date March 19, 1964

105-20110

MAR 17 1964

NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 17 1964

105-20110-[redacted] Militant

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

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

A NOTABLE CIVIL LIBERTIES VICTORY

Worthy's Conviction Upset

By M. L. Stafford

William Worthy, well-known correspondent for the Baltimore *Afro-American*, scored a notable victory for freedom of travel Feb. 20 when a three-judge federal appeals court in New Orleans threw out his conviction for going to Cuba and returning without a passport. The appeals court declared unconstitutional the federal law which prohibits a citizen from leaving or entering the country without a valid passport.

William Worthy

Worthy was convicted of this charge in August 1962 and was sentenced to three months in jail plus nine months on probation.

His conviction was based on the fact that he had gone to Cuba in July 1961 and returned in October of that year without a passport. Worthy was without a passport as a result of his earlier defiance of State Department efforts to curb the right to travel. In 1955 he challenged the ban on travel to China and Hungary by visiting these countries. When he sought to renew his passport in 1957 he refused to sign a commitment agreeing to abide by the restrictions on travel to Soviet-bloc countries and was denied a new passport. He did not succeed in court efforts to win reversal of this ruling.

In fighting his present conviction, Worthy won an encouraging amount of support from civil liberties quarters. His case was handled by the Workers Defense League, with Roland Watts former legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, as counsel. He was represented on appeal by the noted lawyer William Kunstler, now in Monroe, N.C., representing John Lowry.

The American Civil Liberties Union filed a "friend of the court" brief in Worthy's appeal. The widely read Scripps Howard columnist Richard Starnes wrote several columns assailing the prosecution of Worthy and the danger to civil liberties it represented.

The government has not yet disclosed whether or not it will appeal the Worthy decision to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, in a statement on the appeals court ruling, the Negro journalist said:

"The rest of the world will be greatly heartened if President Johnson gracefully drops this absurd and unprecedented criminal prosecution. He, Mr. Rusk and Attorney General Kennedy should proclaim that the American people, including newsmen, are free

(Continued on Page 4)

. . . Worthy Case

(Continued from Page 1)

to go where they wish, in order to see for themselves what is happening in countries momentarily out of favor with Washington."

FEB. 21 — Almost simultaneously with Worthy's victory came a setback in the fight for the right to travel. A U.S. district court in New Haven rejected the argument by Louis Zemel who was attempting to sue Secretary of State Rusk for abridging his rights by denying him a passport to travel to Cuba. In upholding the State Department, Judge T. Emmett Clarie wrote:

"So many phases of internal security are intertwined with foreign affairs in the administration of passport control that the two become inseparable." Thus he endorsed the State Department's regulation of passports for reasons of foreign policy. The students who traveled to Cuba last summer were indicted under the same rationalization.

The Worthy decision would require "the quashing, in whole or in part, of the indictment of the students," according to Clark Foreman, director of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee which is defending them.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department let it be known that it is now studying the appeals court decision on Worthy and has not yet decided whether or not it will appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 16 1964

105-20110
72 MAR 18 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
Date March 10 1964
"Militant"
NATIONAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

Gurley Flynn greets judgment for Worthy

NEW YORK — The U. S. Court of Appeals decision in the case of William Worthy, Negro journalist and lecturer, was termed last week as "one of the most important in some time," by The N. Y. Times, Feb. 24.

It was viewed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, chairman of the Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis committee, as a decision that may have far-reaching effects on a number of pending passport cases.

Worthy was arrested when he returned from a trip to Cuba in 1961 without a passport. His conviction and three months sentence were set aside by the Appeals Court in New Orleans Feb. 20.

The opinion handed down, however, did uphold the government's power to require passports for specified restricted world areas and possible penalty for leaving the country without a passport.

Its decision upsetting the Worthy conviction dealt with the "inherent concept" that a "citizen, when absent from the country to which he owes allegiance, has a right to return . . ."

Miss Flynn in New York said the decision should have a direct bearing on the case of the "four young New Yorkers indicted, on the charge of conspiring to organize a trip of 59 students to Cuba last summer."

While the specifics in the Worthy case are somewhat different from other pending passport cases, the decision is viewed as helping to re-establish the concept of a passport "as a convenience for travel, not permission to travel," Miss Flynn said. She expressed the hope "this decision means we will win our case."

Miss Flynn and Dr. Herbert Aptheker have an appeal pending in the U. S. Supreme Court against Justice Dept. revocation of their passports.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 2/27/64

105-20110

NOT RECORDED
123 MAR 10 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
[illegible]
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C

CONVICTION REVERSED

Worthy wins in passport case

WILLIAM WORTHY, correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, won his appeal Feb. 20 from a conviction for entering his own country without a valid passport. Three judges of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans unanimously declared unconstitutional a provision of the McCarran Immigration Act on which a lower court had based the conviction. . . The sweeping decision, expected to be upheld if the government appeals to the Supreme Court, said the court did "not think that a citizen, absent from his country, can have his fundamental right to have free ingress thereto subject to criminal penalty if he does not have a passport."

Worthy was convicted in August, 1962, of having returned to the U.S. from Cuba in October, 1961, without a valid passport. The State Department declined to renew his passport in 1957 because he refused to swear he would not travel to countries on its proscribed list (as of now, Albania, China, Cuba, North Korea and North Vietnam). He had visited China and Hungary (then proscribed) in 1956-57. Clark Foreman, director of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, said the decision would require "the quashing, in whole or part, of the indictment of the students who went to Cuba last summer."

Worthy's comment: "It remains to be seen if, on the public's right to travel, the Johnson Administration will be more enlightened than its three predecessors . . . (Johnson), Mr. Rusk and Attorney General Kennedy should proclaim that the American people, including newsmen, are free to go where they wish, in order to see for themselves what is happening in countries momentarily out of favor in Washington."

In a 2-1 split decision Feb. 21, however, a three judge District Court panel in New Haven, Conn., turned down a suit against Secretary of State Dean Rusk by Louis Zemel of Middlefield, Conn. Zemel had contended that his constitutional rights were abridged when Rusk refused to validate his passport for a March, 1963, proposed trip to Cuba.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 2-24-64

Guardian
pg. 7

105-100-3011

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Worthy's Passport Victory Is Greeted by Gurley Flynn

By DOUG ARCHER

A DECISION by the US Court of Appeals in Louisiana last week, throwing out a lower court's conviction of William Worthy, Negro journalist, was called "wonderful," by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, chairman of the Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis Committee.

Miss Flynn said that the Appeals Court decision, reversing a lower court's decision to convict Worthy for violating the passport law by going to Cuba and returning without a passport "should help four young New Yorkers indicted on a charge of conspiring to organize a trip of 59 students to Cuba this past summer."

Worthy was first involved in a passport dispute in 1955 after traveling to Hungary and the Chinese People's Republic despite restrictions on his passport. When he applied for renewal, the State Department demanded the correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American sign a commitment agreeing to abide by their restrictions banning travel to Communist nations. Worthy declined to sign the commitment and the State Department refused to renew the passport.

Worthy went to Cuba in July, 1961. When he returned to NY in October, a Federal grand jury indicted him at Miami for unlawfully entering the country without a valid passport.

Last week's decision by the Appeals court, declared unconstitutional the Federal law that prohibits a citizen from leaving or entering the U.S. without a valid passport.

"A passport is a convenience for travel and not permission to travel," said Miss Flynn. "I hope that this decision means that we will win our case," she said.

Despite a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court, in 1958, which defined the right to travel "as part of the liberty of which citizens cannot be deprived without due process of law under the Fifth Amendment," and "freedom of motion across frontiers in either direction, and inside frontiers as well was a part of our heritage," the passports of Miss Flynn, Dr. Herbert Aptheker and others have been revoked under a provision of the McCarran Act.

An appeal from this decision is now pending in the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker P.W. Midweek
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 2/25/63

file 5- Milton
Peter

105-20110 | 105-20110-#

NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 4 1964

53 MAR 6 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Victory For Communism

Communism has won another round in the Federal courts.

This time an appeals court in New Orleans has thrown out the conviction of WILLIAM W. WORTHY Jr. for violating Federal passport law. The Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruling holds that denying re-entry into this country of a citizen without a passport is unconstitutional.

Chalk it up as a victory for the Communist Party, U.S.A., for the Kremlin, and for that matter, for FIDEL CASTRO.

WORTHY is a Negro newsman who wrote for the pro-communist Fair Play for Cuba Committee's bulletins, who claimed CASTRO was not a Communist, and who made visits to Castro Cuba to proclaim it a free land and to decry the United States, the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He is the only American citizen indicted for re-entering the United States without a valid passport, although there have been others, namely a large group of Castro sympathizers who traveled to Cuba after being forbidden to do so by the State Department.

WORTHY, in addition, was convicted in the early 1940s as a draft dodger, and in the 1950s he traveled to Red China without a passport and in violation of Federal prohibition against such travel. During a brief period in the mid-'50s when he regained his passport, WORTHY went to the Soviet Union as a correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

In effect, the appellate court ruling destroys the Federal Government's capacity for regulating travel by subversive American citizens, even when they are denied passports.

The State Department has never been enthusiastic about enforcing such law, but it has been anxiously sought by both the Justice Department and its immigration section.

Now the law has had its teeth pulled. Communism will rejoice.

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

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

page 6

The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 2-23-64
Edition: Final
Author: Guy Northrop, Jr.
Editor: Ahlgren, Frank
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Memphis

NOT RECORDED
126 MAR 12 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Court Clears Cuba Visitor

Choate Decision Here On Worthy Overturned

In a precedent-setting action, a federal appeals court has thrown out the 1962 Miami conviction of newspaperman William Worthy Jr., found guilty of illegally entering this country from Cuba.

The ruling by the 5th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans has the effect of now making it possible for a U. S. citizen to leave and reenter the country without a valid passport.

In reversing the guilty verdict of Miami Federal Judge Emett C. Choate, the three-judge appellate panel yesterday delivered the opinion that:

"The government cannot say to its citizen, standing beyond its border, that his re-entry into the land of his allegiance is a criminal offense."

Worthy, 41, was convicted Aug. 8, 1962, and sentenced to three months imprisonment and nine months probation. He remained free in appeal bond and asked the appeals court to decide the constitutionality of Judge Choate's decision.

A Baltimore reporter, Worthy visited Cuba in 1961, contending his landing there was accidental. He claimed he became ill on ship and had to go ashore.

However, a doctor aboard the vessel testified Worthy never approached him for treatment for his alleged ailment, an ulcer.

After his return to this country in June 1961, Worthy embarked on a lecture tour blasting the State Department, and the regime of former Cuban President Fulgencio Batista.

WILLIAM WORTHY JR.
Baltimore Reporter

Mr. [redacted]
[redacted]
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

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

1-A

MIAMI NEWS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

(BEING FOLLOWED)

Date: 2/21/64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: WILLIAM WORTHY

Character:
or
Classification: MM [redacted]
Submitting Office: MIAMI, FLA.

b3
b7E

NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 0 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

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

b6
b7C

Court Voids Travel Ban in McCarran Act

By STAN KOVEN

A federal appeals court last night struck down the U. S. passport law prohibiting entry or departure of citizens without a passport.

The decision, involving the illegal entry conviction of William Worthy Jr., a reporter, was handed down unanimously in New Orleans by the three-judge Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. It struck directly at the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, under which Worthy was convicted.

"I'll be damned!" Worthy exclaimedw hen informed of the ruling today by The New York Post. "It looks like the court has had the guts to uphold a fundamental right."

The ruling reversed Worthy's 1962 conviction following his return to this country from an 11-week trip to Cuba. Worthy, a correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, had gone to Cuba on a reporting assignment in defiance of State Dept. travel bans.

The ban originally was imposed on travel to Soviet Russia, China and Eastern Europe after the passage of the 1952 McCarran Act. The State Dept. extended the ban to Cuba after diplomatic relations were severed.

Worthy's passport was lifted after a 1957 trip to China. At that time, Secretary of State Dulles saidWorthy's "activities abroad . . . would be prejudicial to the orderly conduct of the foreign relations of the U. S."

In last night's opinion, written by U. S. Circuit Judge Warren L. Jones, the court rejected the idea "that a citizen, absent from his country, can have his fundamental right to have free ingress (entry) thereto subject to criminal penalty if he does not have a passport."

Worthy, in a telephone interview from his New York apartment, said he would consult soon with his attorney, William Kunstler of the Workers Defense League, to take steps to regain his passport.

"I've been without a passport now for exactly seven years this month," Worthy explained. "I want very much to go to a number of places, including Africa."

He said he has been prevented from traveling abroad because of legal entanglements concerned with his appeal. Convicted in Miami District Court in 1962, he was sentenced to three months and anadditional nine months' probation. He was free on $1,000 bond.

Worthy's cocounsel, Howard W. Dixon, told The Post from Miami that the ruling "seems pretty damaging to the State Dept.'s passport control."

Although there was no immediate announcement of an appeal by federal authorities to the Supreme Court, Worthy said he assumed the decision would be appealed. The appeals court ruling, he said, "could be the definitive decision on knocking out 12 years of peacetime nonsense."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post 4
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date [illegible] 1964

105-24116
NOT RECORDED
197 [illegible]

68 FEB 27 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Audience Told Militant Black Nationalism on Rise

Negro Journalist Cites 'Current of Freedom in World'

By DAN WYANT
Of the Register-Guard

"Black Nationalism" is on the march—and whites had better accept it.

That warning was voiced Monday by Negro journalist William Worthy, founder of an all-Negro third party which he hopes will become a militant force on the American political scene.

"I don't know of any people who resist reality as vigorously and many times as arrogantly — as American whites," he declared.

Worthy, who talked before an audience of about 100 on the University of Oregon campus Monday afternoon, said the same current of freedom sweeping through Africa, Asia and Latin American countries such as Cuba and Panama is "flowing through the black community of America."

"If you recognize that fact," he told his predominantly white audience, "you won't be taken by surprise in the years to come."

Worthy, who has defied the State Department to travel to Red China and Cuba, spoke before a meeting sponsored by the campus Political Science Club. Correspondent for the Baltimore, Md., "Afro-American," Worthy is a former Neiman Fellow at Harvard and spent 1959 and 1960 in Africa for Ford Foundation studies.

Worthy said he proposed the Freedom Now Party last June, for Negroes only, after reaching the conclusion there is no effective role open to people of his race in either the Democratic or Republican Party.

"Only a person who is pathologically naive can believe that either the Democrats or Republicans are going to cope with the problem and really shake the status quo," he declared.

For now at least, he added, the party must be for blacks only because Negroes have found they cannot trust whites.

This has been proven, he contended, in the Negroes' experience with existing civil rights groups.

"Whenever whites have gotten into civil rights," he said, "the overall effect has been a dilution of the program . . . and eventually domination by the whites."

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

Register Guard
Eugene, Oregon

Case in closed status.

Date: January 21, 1964
Edition:
Author: DAN WYANT
Editor: ALTON F. BAKER, JR
Title: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR

Character: [redacted] SM-C
or OO: NY
Classification:
Submitting Office: PORTLAND

b3
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b3
b7E

105-20112-A
NOT RECORDED
128 FEB 12 1964

68 FEB 13 1964

He said a case in point is last summer's Freedom March on Washington."

He noted civil rights groups began "pulling their fangs" shortly after a meeting in New York City where a secret $750,000 fund was distributed among the civil rights groups from various American foundations and other contributors.

"The original plan," he said, "was for an unruly group of Negroes to march to Washington to demand—not beg—their rights."

Worthy conceded that civil rights groups such as C.O.R.E. (Congress for Racial Equality) may do some scattered good for Negro advancement. But he added:

"Picketing a mid-city tea room to win Negroes the right to drink a cup of tea or eat a sandwich there is not enough."

The Negro journalist said both major American political parties have adopted the same "monolithic" foreign relations program that usually sides with the oppressor against the oppressed.

"America is active all over the world with guns and dollars — and getting weaker every day," he declared. "We're the most friendless country on the face of the earth."

Worthy said the new Freedom Now party will work for basic changes in our foreign policy as well as in the domestic fields of poverty, unemployment, poor housing, education and discrimination.

"Do you know it's a fact," he asked his audience, "that lots of Negro youth laid off by automation have no realistic prospect of ever working again in this country?"

Worthy said after the meeting that committees for the Freedom Now party are active in at least a dozen major American cities. Local, state and congressional candidates will be supported next fall in some cases, he said, with hope for a full-scale effort by 1966.

Negroes now make up 30 to 40 per cent of some of the big city populations, he noted —or even more than half of the population in Washington, D. C.

Negro candidates can win under these conditions, he said with the Democrats and Republicans splitting the white vote.

JOURNALIST WILLIAM WORTHY
Founder of All-Negro Third Party

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

To: Airmail

Date 1/23/64

[X] Director
Att. (105-20110)

FILE #

[ ] SAC
[ ] ASAC
[ ] Supv.
[ ] Agent
[ ] SE
[ ] CC
[ ] Steno
[ ] Clerk

Title WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]
SM - C

b3
b7E

ACTION DESIRED

- [ ] Acknowledge
- [ ] Assign.....Reassign.....
- [ ] Bring file
- [ ] Call me
- [ ] Correct
- [ ] Deadline.....
- [ ] Deadline passed
- [ ] Delinquent
- [ ] Discontinue
- [ ] Expedite
- [ ] File
- [ ] For information
- [ ] Initial & return
- [ ] Leads need attention
- [ ] Open Case
- [ ] Prepare lead cards
- [ ] Prepare tickler
- [ ] Recharge serials
- [ ] Return assignment card
- [ ] Return file
- [ ] Return serials
- [ ] Search and return
- [ ] See me
- [ ] Send Serials.....
  to .....
- [ ] Submit new charge-out
- [ ] Submit report by .....
- [ ] Type
- [ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

WANTED

SAC JOHN H. WILLIAMS

_____ See reverse side

Office PORTLAND

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Worthy Wants Third Party In U.S.

Noted Journalist Talks on Negroes

By JUDY WEGNER
Emerald Staff Writer

"Despite a desire for civil rights to America, it is as incomprehensible to starve a person into conformity as it is to torture him. The basic element of the Negro 'Freedom Now' party could be the re-orientation of twisted American thinking," stated foreign correspondent William Worthy in a discussion Monday.

Worthy, correspondent for the Boston "Afro-American," was referring to the establishment of a third American party which "must cope with our social system which has no future at present." Worthy called for formation of the party in June, 1963.

Explaining that white men were not yet welcomed in the party, Worthy said, "In this era of black nationalism, whites must take a seat in the back of the bus." He added that Negroes do not occupy a specific status, and thus must be independent in action.

"Americans need a historical understanding, in an integration-conscious year, of why Negroes are starting something seemingly opposing segregation," Worthy stated. He described the poorly paid, exploited Negro who does menial tasks for the white man as returning home relieved each day, voicing the sentiment "Oh sweet relief from faces that are white," (from poet Langston Hughes).

"This is the cry of Negroes in America and it is resented and resisted by the white man. Realistically, however, there is an inevitable interdependency between Negroes and whites," Worthy remarked.

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

1 Emerald
Eugene, Oregon

Case presently in closed status.

Date: January 21, 1964
Edition:
Author: Judy Wegner
Editor: Everette Dennis
Title: WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.

Character: [redacted] SM-C; b3
or TGP b7E
Classification:
Submitting Office: PORTLAND

NOT RECORDED
149 FEB 6 1964

Integration Is Fad

Worthy described integration as a Northern fad, yet as remote as ever from Northerners. To support his statement, he quoted from the New York Times several teenagers' complaints that they were sent by parents to learn about integration, but were not allowed to bring such ideas home.

Worthy said he could see only cynicism, weakness and inadequacy in the accomplishments in foreign affairs of late President John F. Kennedy and new President Lyndon B. Johnson. He saw a worthless labor movement, with no action among the unemployed. "The new party must publish articles of poverty. Laid-off employees have no realistic plans for a comeback," he added.

The traditional Democratic and Republican parties are inadequate in today's world, commented Worthy. "We are the most friendly nation on the face of the earth, and we won't have friends again until we come to grips with the situation."

The Freedom Now party plans to challenge U.S. policies in Cuba, Viet Nam and Africa. As an independent, outspoken party, it will "challenge the monolithic line of American foreign policy."

Other Groups

Commenting on the work of other integrationist groups, Worthy remarked that, while they are influential, they tend to separate domestic and foreign policy.

Drawing an analogy between a foreign situation and the American liberation struggle from an article by an Australian correspondent, Worthy quoted "The visitors came in sans shoes, bearing machine guns on poles. The vanquished left in tanks." He explained that his party, beginning with a few intellectuals and crude materials, would eventually overcome the opposition.

After six months of close observation, Worthy stated that he has scaled down hopes for his party. Faced with a shortage of trained people, the party will run candidates in only a few states, and will concentrate on educational improvements elsewhere.

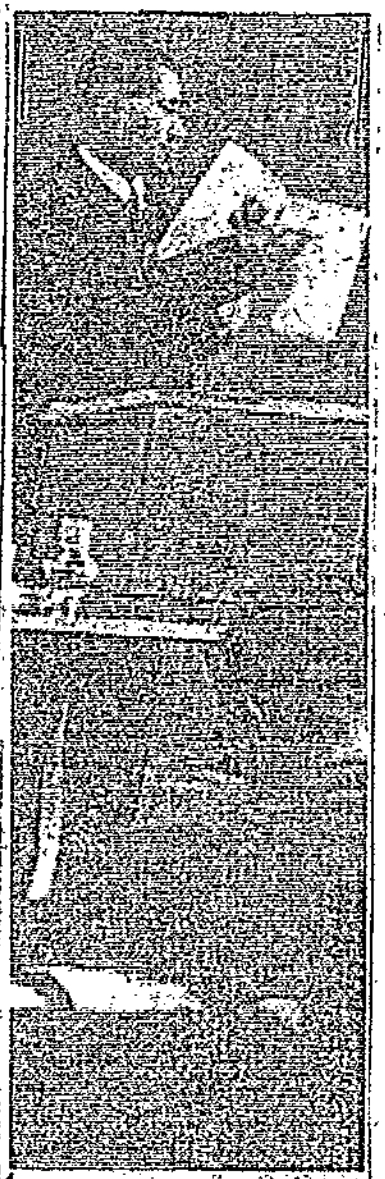
Whites may eventually be admitted to the Freedom Now party, according to Worthy. He said he anticipates alteration in the original structure of the movement to meet changing needs of a non-static future.

No Plans Now

At the present time there are no plans to admit other minority groups, such as Mexicans, Puerto Ricans or Orientals, because they have not recently voiced their discontent, Worthy remarked. He stressed, however, that all remain brothers in discrimination and exploitation.

Questioning the place of the Negro in American society, Worthy used as an example the incidents leading to his indictment in 1962 for entering the U.S. without a valid passport. He stated that people in power fear one dissenting voice explaining that he was not indicted until six months after he returned to Miami.

"It was significant, from their late action on indictment, that they wanted to see what I would do immediately after returning. Another curious fact is that the New Republic has reported that many travelers return to the U.S. without valid passports, and are not indicted," Worthy commented.



WILLIAM WORTHY spoke twice Monday in the Dads' Room of the SU. See page 5 for additional pictures.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Richard Starnes Reports

U.S. Versus Worthy: A Preview of 1984?

WASHINGTON. — The sinister silence over the case of U. S. versus Worthy continues.

The Worthy case is an Orwellian outrage. It is a coarse attempt by President Kennedy's sibling minister of justice to control the content of American newspapers.

This is not the first such attempt (and heaven knows it is not likely to be the last); but it is the most dreadful and ruinous one of which we have any record. For the first time in the history of the republic, the government is trying to imprison a reporter for what he has written.

This is shocking, of course, shocking even in the light of the sorry record Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy has compiled for trying to intimidate reporters whose writing reflected the conviction that perhaps the nation would have survived even if the Kennedys had remained in the whisky business. But what is most disturbing is the remarkable indifference with which most of the American press (with some notable and courageous exceptions) has met the case.

WILLIAM WORTHY
. . . appeals sentence

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

22 Philadelphia Daily News
Phila., Pa.

Date: 10/28/63
Edition: 8 Star Final
Author:
Editor: J. RAY HUNT
Title: WILLIAM WORTHY
[redacted]
Character:
or
Classification: PH 100-40173
Submitting Office: Phila.

b3
b7E

68 NOV 5 1963

RECORDED
NOV 4 1963

THE FACTS in the Worthy case are not disputed. William Worthy, a Negro reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American, was convicted under an iniquitous section of the McCarran Act that makes it a felony for an American citizen to reenter the U. S. from abroad unless he has a valid passport.

This particular section of the act (which is a fitting memorial to the dismal senator from Nevada who spawned it) has no effect unless the U. S. is in a state of national emergency. President Truman proclaimed such a condition in 1950, as a consequence of the Korean War. We remain in it, although there is no longer any national emergency, solely because of the wide additional powers it gives the government.

Worthy lost his passport (and with it his right to earn a living as a foreign correspondent) because he offended the State Department by traveling to mainland China in 1952.

THE State Department claims the right to decide which American citizens may go to China and which may not. My passport, for example, is endorsed for travel to China. Worthy's passport was not. This means that some nameless bureaucrat in the State Department has decided that newspaper readers may safely read my dispatches from China, but must not read Worthy's.

The State Department, having agreed to permit me to go to China, refused to permit me to go to North Vietnam. I am unsure what it is in North Vietnam the government doesn't want me to see, but had I been able to obtain a visa, I would surely have gone (and would still). I do not admit the right of some simpering functionnaire to license me to work at my trade, which is precisely the issue involved in the Worthy case.

Lacking a passport, Worthy went to Cuba. He was readmitted to this country on the strength of a birth certificate. Six months later (after his left-leaning dispatches on Cuba had been printed) he was indicted for the crime of returning to the land of his birth.

HE WAS convicted and sentenced to three months in prison. An appeal was argued last week before the U. S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

In an amicus curiae brief filed in Worthy's behalf, the American Civil Liberties Union argued that his conviction was unconstitutional because: It sought to enforce banishment, a form of punishment abandoned by civilized nations since the time of the Magna Carta; the national emergency under which the law operates is plainy phony and no longer justifiable; and the law is an unwarranted interference with the constitutional right of free travel.

All these points are unassailable, to be sure. But the ominous horror of the Worthy case lies in the fact that the reporter is under prison sentence simply because he wrote news dispatches contrary to the popular orthodoxy. If his conviction stands, 1984 will be here.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro Reporter's Case Under Study

ATLANTA — (UPI) — A federal court of appeals Thursday took under advisement the case of William Worthy, a Negro newsmen who was convicted of illegal entry into the United States during the Cuban crisis.

Worthy's passport had been lifted by the State Department after he violated a travel ban to Red China.

William Kunstler, an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, asked a three-judge panel of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, to overturn Worthy's conviction by a federal district court in Florida on ground that the conviction violated the reporter's constitutional rights.

Worthy was sentenced Sept. 7, 1962, to three months' imprisonment followed by nine months' probation. He is still free on bond.

Kunstler argued that no evidence shows that Worthy traveled in Cuba during a period of national emergency declared in 1961 by then President Eisenhower. He agreed, however, to confer with Worthy as to an agreement that the travel actually was during that period.

Robert Keuch, an attorney for the internal security division of the Justice Department, argued that Worthy knew he was traveling to Cuba against regulations.

Worthy, whose latest employment has been with The Baltimore Afro-American, said in an earlier argument that he was charged by the U.S. government because "I have reported the many positive achievements of the Cuban revolution, including the rapid elimination of all racial barriers" in Cuba.

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

12-C

MIAMI HERALD

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Date: 10/25/63
Edition:
Author: (BEING FOLLOWED)
Editor:
Title: WILLIAM WORTHY

b3
b7E

Character: [redacted]
or
Classification: [redacted]
Submitting Office: MIAMI, FLA.

NOT RECORDED
141 OCT 31 1963

6 4 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

A Call to Action by William Worthy

It Is in Our Power to Change the World

[The following is from a speech made in Cleveland by William Worthy, journalist and civil rights leader, during the course of his recent national speaking tour.]

When historians review this period of great flux and uncertain strivings for a better world, they will probably list as a turning point the present developing sentiment for Negroes to select their own candidates in the 1964 national elections.

Based on my own travels abroad, I for one find it difficult to overestimate the tremendous potential significance of this sentiment. The prospect of Negroes striking out in meaningful independent fashion to *remove* their chains, instead of relying on the corrupt and dishonest two-party system just to *alleviate the pressure* of the chains, is certain to thrill and electrify our brothers in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

If Negroes in the next few months carefully analyze the realities of U.S. politics and issue a clarion call for an effective new political orientation, this broadened struggle will be recognized by the Nkrumahs, the Nassers, the Kenyattas, the Ben Bellas and the Castros as *the* hope for Negro liberation in this country. Their hands abroad will be strengthened in dealing with colonial West, just as our backbone at home will be straightened.

We can more or less know if we are on the right track by the degree to which such a political move shakes up and agitates the national power structure, the local power structures and the politicians facing Negro voters in the see-saw campaign battles next year. The Kennedy brothers, looking even beyond 1964 to "Bobby's" candidacy for the presidency in 1968, will feel constrained to make concessions to Negroes in order to meet some of the movement's immediate demands and to undercut its attraction for voters.

At home, this new movement could be for Negroes what the threat of Russia abroad has meant for the colonial peoples: a real political alternative that compels reluctant, begrudging concessions.

Down South, the ill-paid, self-sacrificing young volunteers from SNCC [Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee], who are daily risking their lives in order to register Negro voters in the worst sections of Mississippi, would gain heart. In fact, just as the sit-ins of 1960 spread like wildfire in communities historically committed to anti-Negro violence, so a new political force might also gain its readiest acceptance in Dixie where the pressures are greatest. To register to vote is fine. But how much more constructive, once registered, to have someone other than Eastland to vote for! In New York and Connecticut, how politically productive it would be to have a choice beyond Senators Keating and Dodd — Eastland's great witch-hunting buddies and his bipartisan Siamese twins on the northern front!

In a brief talk, I would not presume to lay down a new political program. That will have to be hammered out in numerous free discussion groups across the country. The issues must be defined by young militants, on Negro campuses, in Negro caucuses within the discriminatory trade unions, in the ranks of the unemployed, among black intellectuals, within the Muslim movement. Author James Baldwin has pointed out that, whenever a Negro stops accepting the definitions of issues long provided us by the indoctrinating schools, churches and politicians, he becomes a threat to the white power elite.

I would warn those with a sense of history that no significant issue can be evaded. For, in the long run, the consequences would be fatal. The tortured history of man's

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

NOT RECORDED
1[illegible] 30 1963

57 SEP 3 1963

disappointments and disillusionments teaches us that the end is in the beginning. If we get started on the wrong foot, if we are intellectually dishonest in originating a liberation movement, we will end up wrecked, shattered, still enslaved by whites with centuries of experience in dishonesty, manipulation and evasion.

But if we launch ourselves on a 1963 path of man's attainable ideals — freedom, justice and equality for all in a classless, hate-free society — we will have an excellent chance of turning this country from her destructive, suicidal and repressive course.

If this commentary means anything, it means a ringing, unequivocal repudiation of the exploitative and discriminatory economic system that humiliates and plunders us every day of the year. It means a total rejection of our oil imperialism in the Arab world, our dollar and banana diplomacy in Latin America, our Uncle Tom diplomacy and neo-colonialism in Africa, our million-dollar-a-day dirty war in South Vietnam, our involvement through the CIA in the murder of Patrice Lumumba and other freedom fighters. Any program holding hope for our liberation within the U.S. must link our struggle to all of the freedom and independence movements in the economically underdeveloped countries.

Anti-Colonial Line

Kwame Nkrumah told me that in an interview in Accra back in 1956, in vain, he urged the NAACP to come out with an unmistakable anti-colonial line, including criticism of U.S. colonialism. At the UN General Assembly, President Sekou Touré of Guinea was speaking primarily of the colonized peoples abroad when he said:

"Ours is a world of space vehicles; it is also the world of those who urgently need wheelbarrows, hoes and trucks." But he could also have meant to include those displaced sharecroppers and migratory workers who every day arrive, utterly destitute, in New York, Chicago, and other cities from the impoverished Black Belt colony of cotton, peaches, peanuts and deputy sheriffs.

Certain honest mistakes in techniques and approach will be inevitable for a people setting sail on what, *for us*, will be uncharted political seas. But if we study the biographies and autobiographies of the Nkrumahs and the Lumumbas, if we learn from Ghana's Convention People's Party and Algeria's National Liberation Front, there will be charts to give us direction. Experience may be the best teacher, but it is also the costliest teacher. We haven't time, in a world of nuclear brinkmanship, to commit avoidable errors!

Above all, philosophical perspective is mandatory. Anyone engaged in a protracted struggle must always remember the lesson of "successful" dissenting movements of the past. The ironical lesson is that, to the degree that a panicky power structure satisfies immediate demands and slows down a movement's forward momentum, quick and easy successes spell failure over the long haul.

For example, 25 years ago many Negro and white workers put their faith in the then-new CIO. The steel magnates and auto manufacturers, frightened by the sit-down strikes, recognized the unions, granted wage demands, and then won the support of labor's leaders for a no-strike pledge in World War II and for the "postponement" of the Negro equality fight in industry. (One result: the 1943 Detroit race riot.) Ever since, the big business community has progressively weakened the demoralized unions by enacting the Taft-Hartley Act (1947), so-called "right-to-work laws," and the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act (1960).

My point is that new, independent and *serious* electoral activity (barring an economic crash and depression, or a series of race riots and lynchings) cannot realistically anticipate meaningful 1964 victories at the polls, except possibly in a few scattered congressional, legislative or councilmanic districts. 1964 should therefore be regarded as the year for uniting and educating all militant forces in the black community. 1964 should be the year for gaining experience in the wearing day-to-day practicalities of electoral activity. 1964 should be the training ground for a few victories in the 1966 midterm congressional elections and for truly substantial triumphs in 1968.

With the intention of destroying the moral foundations of a challenging new political force, the bi-partisan enemy will send his dark-skinned agents into our camp in 1964 and advise us to trim our program, scale down our demands, and support such-and-such "liberal" candidates, on the tempting grounds that "they can win." But unless the groundwork of a disciplined grass-roots electorate and uncompromising program has been laid, a preoccupation with "winning" would be like building a political house from the top. "Nothing *fails* like success" — easy, cheap success such as Negroes have been winning under "liberals" since the days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

To get anywhere, we must make a clean break with the cold-war liberals, white or black. They offer us an electoral choice between a Democratic Lucifer — cuddled up in the Party bed with the Dixiecrats — and Republican Satan. Both Lucifer and Satan are consciously or unconsciously committed to racism, a class society and, if necessary, nuclear war to perpetuate these values closest to their hearts.

Rev. Albert Cleage Jr. of Central Congregational Church in Detroit remarked recently that, if the Negro vote in a half dozen crucial states should defeat John F. Kennedy for re-election, the next President would adopt quite a different stance toward our demands. I hope Rev. Cleage was suggesting that this be attempted, not by voting for a Rockefeller or a Goldwater or a Nixon, but by running a Negro for president as candidate for a Freedom Now Party in at least those half dozen states. Then, with the whole world looking on expectantly, an independent Negro political movement would, from 1964 to 1968, not just potentially hold, but *actually wield* the balance of power.

Timid leaders won't do things that need to be done. But the rest of us have it in our power to change the nuclear-racist-colonialist course of American history. And thereby we can change the destiny of the entire world.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

Harlem Delegation Stages A Two-Hour Sit-in at UN

NEW YORK — Why does Washington arm, bankroll and trade with South Africa, whose repressive government deals in the rigid separation of races and keeps the black man virtually in chains?

Why does Washington arm Portugal to wage a war of extermination in Angola?

These are two of the highly significant questions asked of United Nations Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson by a delegation from the Harlem Committee for the Expulsion of South Africa.

THE CALLERS, who staged a two-hour sit-in demonstration, carried a banner: "Expel South Africa," and mimeographed handbills predicting that Stevenson would argue in the Council, "with eloquence and hypocrisy", against ousting South Africa; imposing a boycott on South African goods, or against a worldwide oil embargo.

Within two weeks, such an oil embargo could bring the racist government of South Africa to its knees, the handbill said.

Stevenson, head of the U.S. delegation to the UN, met the callers in a small lounge inside the entrance to delegation headquarters.

HE DREW on the record of the United States votes in the UN to show the U.S. delegation had supported independence for African countries, had zealously opposed South African apartheid, and sought reforms.

But the delegation insisted that the U.S. was firm and unbending when it came to attacking Communism but pliant when it came to differing with its Western allies by supporting the independence for Africans. This Stevenson denied.

Among the visitors was William Worthy, who was indicted, convicted and sentenced to three months in jail for returning to the United States from Cuba without a passport. Though America is his native land, Worthy was convicted for "illegal reentry."

Worthy and the others told Stevenson that American Negroes in the battle for

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 17 1963

Re: William Worthy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 9/16/63
Muhammad Speaks
Page 2

60 SEP 17 1963

civil rights made common cause with the aspiring Africans. Unless the Africans' demands are heeded, the group said, Negroes will picket and demonstrate on their behalf. "I would hope not," said Stevenson.

At another point the callers objected that the United States for political reasons had ignored the moral issues. Mr. Stevenson replied: "I will not be lectured to about moral issues."

At the conclusion of the visit, Worthy said his opinion had not been altered by Stevenson's assurance that he shared many of the hopes and aspirations of the visitors.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

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

b6
b7C

Harlem Group Stages UN Sit-In; Hits U.S. Role on South Africa

NEW YORK — The Harlem Committee for the Expulsion of South Africa from the UN staged a two-hour sit-in at the headquarters of the U.S. delegation to the UN July 22. Led by Negro newsman William Worthy, they handed out leaflets predicting that Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the UN, would argue "with eloquence and hypocrisy" against expulsion of the murderous racist South African regime from the international body.

After meeting with the demonstrators, Stevenson expressed displeasure at being characterized as hypocritical.

The sit-downers also protested U.S. arms and dollar aid to the Portugese tyranny for use in holding on to its African colonies by mass extermination measures. Their charge of U.S. support for Portugal was confirmed that same day with the opening of U.S. efforts in the UN to water down a condemnation of Portugese colonialism as demanded by African delegates.

In his hour-long meeting with the demonstrators, Stevenson expressed the hope that American Negroes would help persuade Africans to be less "extreme." He said he shared their hopes and aspirations. Commented Worthy: "Just Stevenson rhetoric."

The U.S. Attorney General's office showed unusual interest in the demonstration. Although it was not announced in advance, federal officials were on hand and tried unsuccessfully to dissuade the Harlemites from sitting in. Heading the reception committee was U.S. Chief Marshall James J. P. McShane who was last in the news as principle federal representative at the University of Mississippi when James Meredith entered there. McShane was buttressed in his UN assignment by a panel truck parked in front with half a dozen deputy marshals in it.

William Worthy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 8/5/63
The Militant
Page 8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

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

b6
b7C

UPI-88
(U.N.)
UNITED NATIONS--NEGROES DEMANDING U.S. SUPPORT FOR A MOVE TO EXPEL SOUTH AFRICA FROM THE UNITED NATIONS BECAUSE OF ITS RACIAL POLICY STAGED A SIT-IN AT U.S. DELEGATION HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

THE DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED INTO THE U.S. MISSION, OPPOSITE THE U.N. BUILDINGS, AS BLACK AFRICA READIED ITS DIPLOMATIC POWER IN A CAMPAIGN TO FORCE SECURITY COUNCIL DISCIPLINE OF PORTUGAL AND SOUTH AFRICA. THE COUNCIL WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET AT 3 P.M.

WILLIAM WORTHY, A NEWSPAPERMAN REPRESENTING THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, LED A GROUP OF SEVEN NEGROES INTO THE LOBBY OF THE MISSION AND ASKED TO SEE U.S. AMBASSADOR ADLAI E. STEVENSON, WHO WAS ATTENDING A STAFF MEETING.

STEVENSON WENT TO THE LOBBY AT 10:30 A.M. AND TALKED WITH WORTHY AND THE OTHERS FOR AN HOUR. WHEN STEVENSON RETURNED TO HIS 10TH FLOOR OFFICE, THE DEMONSTRATORS TOOK SEATS QUIETLY IN THE LOBBY. THEY WOULD NOT SAY HOW LONG THEY INTENDED TO STAY.

PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED BY THE GROUP SAID THE NEGROES REPRESENTED THE HARLEM COMMITTEE FOR EXPULSION OF SOUTHAFRICA FROM THE UNITED NATIONS, WHOSE HEADQUARTERS WERE LISTED AT 315 W. 115TH ST.

A DELEGATION SPOKESMAN SAID THE NEGROES SPOKE CHIEFLY OF U.S. POLICY ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUE, ALTHOUGH ONE OF THEM RAISED THE QUESTION OF AMERICAN ACTIVITY IN VIET NAM. NO FORMAL MOVE FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S EXPULSION--ON GROUNDS OF DISREGARD OF RESOLUTIONS CALLING FOR ABANDONMENT OF ITS RACE POLICIES--HAS BEEN MADE BY THE AFRICAN DELEGATIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

INCREASED SECURITY PRECAUTIONS WERE IN EVIDENCE OUTSIDE THE U.N. BUILDING BEFORE THE COUNCIL SESSION GOT UNDER WAY. A SPOKESMAN SAID THIS WAS TO GUARD AGAINST ANY POSSIBILITY OF ANTI-PORTUGUESE OR ANTI-SOUTH AFRICAN DEMONSTRATIONS. REC-38

7/22--TD108PED

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 25 1963

60 AUG 1 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Negroes Need Own Party Worthy Tells Harlem Rally

URGES POLITICAL ACTION AGAINST RACISM. Civil-rights fighter William Worthy discusses need for independent Negro political movement at Harlem rally.

By William Bundy

NEW YORK — The formation by Negroes of a Freedom Now party to run black candidates in the 1964 elections was suggested by Afro-American newsman William Worthy at a rally in Harlem Square June 1.

Worthy said that across the country now "there are countless good and willing freedom fighters doing things we never hear about. More important and more frustrating, there are many more who want to fight for their freedom, our freedom, but they lack ex-

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

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 18 1963

Date 6-10-63
The Militant
Page 1

5 JUL 19 1963

NEW YORK — Radio station WNEW will feature a documentary report on the Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee rally on Sunday evening, June 9, at 7:30 p.m. The station is 1130 on the AM dial and 102.7 on FM.

perience and training and competent local leadership." An independent Negro political party, said Worthy, would "co-ordinate all these efforts and potential efforts and all these unsung local heroes into one gigantic effective national movement."

Conceding the difficulties of creating such a party and the necessity at first of running only in key areas, he emphasized that the experience even in the beginning would be a great unifying force and training ground. "In electoral activity," said Worthy, "certain next steps are self evident as a campaign proceeds. Petitions to get on the ballot have to be filed. People must be registered. Local as well as national literature has to be prepared. In each community there could and there would be tremendous activity by

(Continued on Page 3)

...Worthy on Political Action

(Continued from Page 1)

persons who now really don't know how to move toward freedom."

Worthy told the crowd of some 800 persons that he was not asking their endorsement of the idea then and there but he wanted them to think it over. "Talk about it at home and with your friends. Study it from all angles. I'd like to see thousands of small study groups in people's homes all over the country, meeting regularly every week or two to kick this and other ideas around, to read a book or a magazine article together, to listen to a tape recording of a speech or important event."

Worthy referred to the recent call by Elijah Muhammad for black people to elect their own candidates in 1964 as a possible "turning point in the history of our times." If such a development got started, he said, it could "shake this country to its boots" by upsetting the white power structure. "With the whole world looking on expectantly," Worthy declared, "an independent Negro political movement would not just potentially, but actually, wield the balance of power." Such a movement, said Worthy, "could change the nuclear-racist-colonialist course of American history, and thereby the destiny of the entire world."

The rally — at the traditional 125th St. and 7th Ave. location — was called by the Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee to protest racial injustice in U.S. legal procedures. Three cases were discussed: The trial of the Black Muslims in Los Angeles, the threatened extradition of Mae Mallory from Ohio to North Carolina on trumped-up charges of kidnaping, and the conviction, now on appeal, of newsman Worthy for entering his native U.S. from Cuba without a passport.

Other Speakers

Speakers included Conrad Lynn, Ora Mobley, Sylvester Leakes, Selma Sparks, Rev. N. S. Dukes, and African Nationalist Luis Micheaux.

Lynn said that while "law is used as an instrument of oppression against black people in this country," direct action can often cut through on behalf of the oppressed. As one small example he told how the speakers' platform — which the city owns — was at first denied to this meeting. Legal measures, said Lynn, could never have gotten the platform in time. However, four persons went to the mayor's office to stage a sit-in, if necessary, and they got the platform.

After the rally over 100 persons marched the five miles to the U.S. Mission to the UN.

The group laid a wreath at the entrance to the mission with an inscription that read: "To the United States Government — For All Black Americans Who Have Died Protecting the Country Which Does Not Protect Them."

In his speech at the rally,

Worthy declared that drastic political changes would have to be made in the U.S. before the problem of the races will be resolved. As an illustration of what a Freedom Now party could do to win such changes, Worthy said: "Imagine that in November, 1960, Fidel Castro, instead of John F. Kennedy, had been elected president of the U.S. On the basis of his clear record of eliminating all racial barriers in Cuba and stopping police brutality, about 95 per cent of the cops in this country, black and white, North and South, would catch the first planes out, to escape prosecution."

"Meanwhile," continued Worthy, "on his first day in office Fidel would have occupied the entire South with federal troops. Without bureaucratic delays, the jails would be emptied of all freedom fighters and other victims of the Jim Crow system. Fidel's new cabinet would decree the immediate desegregation of all public facilities. Henceforth, all persons who continued to discriminate would go to jail or to a humanely operated rehabilitation center in an effort to cure them of their racist insanity."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

LIBERTY FORUM. "The McCarran Act Threatens: Religious Freedom; Civil Rights Stduggle; Labor's Rights Hear: Dr. Willard Uphaus, William Worthy, Frank Donner. April 26, Friday, 7:30 P.M. at Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43 St. Tickets 75c available at Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, 22 E. 17 St., N.Y.C. 3, Rm. 1525, WA 9-6662.

105-2310

[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

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

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Put ccs in 100-25688 re Donner

[redacted] re [redacted]

APR 1 1963

AP 18 1963

NOT RECORDED
149 APR 18 1963

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Worthy Raps U.S. Travel Control

By FRED GARDNER

Accusing the State Department of exerting "censorship by passport," William Worthy, a correspondent under indictment for illegal re-entry after a trip to Cuba, last night told a Dunster House forum that "travel control is thought control."

After urging broader travel rights for newsmen the reporter, who defied a State Department ban by visiting Peking in 1956, excoriated American coverage of revolutions in China, Vietnam and Cuba. "American correspondents," Worthy said, "have been ill-equipped by temperament and training to interpret political movements of a revolutionary nature."

Asked if he saw no contradiction between the two halves of his speech, the Baltimore Afro-American correspondent explained that his lawyers, to win full protection of the First Amendment, were emphasizing the reportorial role of his Cuban trip, but that he hoped for a "decision to defend the travel rights of all U.S. citizens."

Government Harassment

Worthy amused his audience with anecdotes of governmental harassment. Describing his commentary from China, Worthy recalled, "the State Department did not object to the content of the broadcasts, but it was embarrassing to have an American voice coming out of a country that Mr. Dulles thought did not exist."

Laughter also followed Worthy's recollection of how, upon his return from Peking, people had asked: "But don't you realize China is being run from Moscow?"

The trip to China, Worthy felt, was among the reasons he had been "singled-out by the State Department, from the tens, maybe hundreds of Americans who still visit Cuba." Other factors listed by Worthy included: his breaking of the story, in October, 1960, that Cuban leaders expected an invasion; his insistence that Cuba had eliminated discrimination; and his exposure of American Embassy officials' insensitivity to the facts of Cuban Revolution.

50 APR 29 1963

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

1 BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON HERALD
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

1 THE HARVARD CRIMSON
Cambridge, Mass.

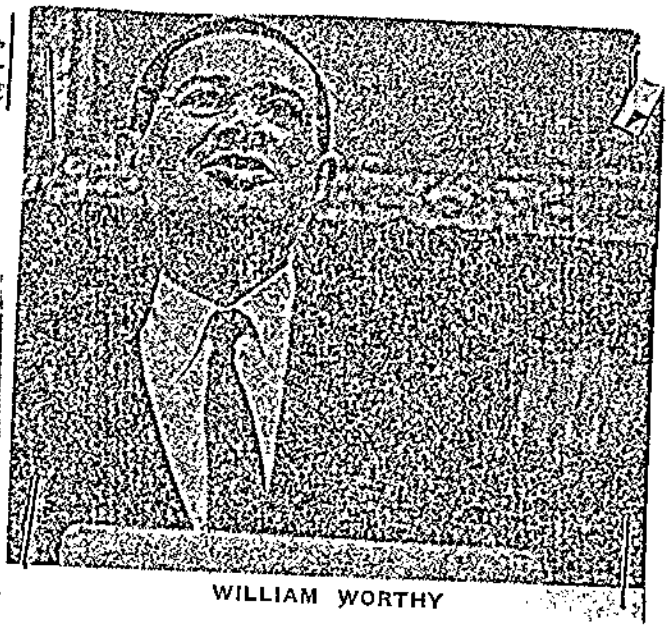
Date: 3/27/63
Edition: Vol. CXXXXI. No.44
Author: Fred Gardner
Editor: Bruce L. Paisner
Title: William Worthy, Jr.

Character:
or
Classification: 105-20110-
Submitting Office: BOSTON

RECORDED
1963

In the question period that ensued, Worthy said that New York Times correspondent Ruby Hart Phillips "didn't leave her room in Havana. English-speaking, upper class Cubans came to her with their troubles." He also ridiculed those newsmen who relied on C.I.A. dispatches and Embassy releases, citing U.P.I.'s Henry Raimont, who one night filed a story at 8:07 p.m. of a bomb which did not explode until 8:15.

Worthy's former employers, the executives of C.B.S. News, came in for their share of criticism. "C.B.S. used a double standard in firing Richard Gibson and Robert Taber," according to Worthy. The two staff members who were released after forming the Fair Play for Cuba Committee "would still be working if they were anti-Castro."



WILLIAM WORTHY

In the question period that ensued, Worthy said that New York Times correspondent Ruby Hart Phillips "didn't leave her room in Havana. English-speaking, upper class Cubans came to her with their troubles." He also ridiculed those newsmen who relied on C.I.A. dispatches and Embassy releases, citing U.P.I.'s Henry Raimont, who one night filed a story at 8:07 p.m. of a bomb which did not explode until 8:15.

Worthy's former employers, the executives of C.B.S. News, came in for their share of criticism. "C.B.S. used a double standard in firing Richard Gibson and Robert Tabor," according to Worthy. The two staff members who were released after forming the Fair Play for Cuba Committee "would still be working if they were anti-Castro."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

Date 4/8/63

To:
[#] Director

BU FILE # 105-20110

Att.

[ ] SAC
[ ] ASAC
[ ] Supv.
[ ] Agent
[ ] SE
[ ] CC
[ ] Steno
[ ] Clerk

Title WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b3
b7E

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge	[ ] Open Case
[ ] Assign.....Reassign.....	[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Bring file	[ ] Prepare tickler
[ ] Call me	[ ] Recharge serials
[ ] Correct	[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Deadline.....	[ ] Return file
[ ] Deadline passed	[ ] Return serials
[ ] Delinquent	[ ] Search and return
[ ] Discontinue	[ ] See me
[ ] Expedite	[ ] Send Serials.....
[ ] File	to .....
[ ] For information	[ ] Submit new charge-out
[ ] Initial & return	[ ] Submit report by .....
[ ] Leads need attention	[ ] Type

[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached, for completion of Bureau and New York files, are three copies of item in 3/27/63 edition of "The Harvard Crimson", undergraduate daily newspaper published at Cambridge, Massachusetts. This edition was erroneously dated 3/21/63 when printed. Its actual date of issue, however, was 3/27/63.

1cc New York (Encl.3)

SAC E. J. POWERS

Office Boston

____ See reverse side

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

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

Jewish-Negro Relationships Get Airing on Public Panel

NEW YORK—Freedom-hungry Negroes have no patience with Uncle Tomism among either Jews or Negroes.

And some Jewish organizations active in the civil rights field have not adjusted themselves to the militancy or the impatience shown by Negro people in the struggle for their full right.

So said Negro newsman William Worthy at a public panel on "New Developments and New Tensions" in Negro-Jewish relations here.

HE WAS BACKED in his statements about Uncle Toms by Rabbi Kurt Flascher (orthodox) one of 10 rabbis jailed for assisting Negroes in the freedom fight in Albany, Ga., who was also a panel participant.

Worthy, who is appealing his conviction for reentering the U.S. without a passport validated for travel to Cuba, described the picket lines organized in front of the offices of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in many cities on January 15 and at the Sheraton Park hotel in Washington, D.C., January 31.

THE PICKETS were protesting the presentation of the Anti-Defamation League's "Democratic legacy award" to President Kennedy. They charged that Worthy's harassment indicated an indifferent attitude by the President toward the constitutional freedom of the press and the right to travel and that Worthy was convicted for what he said about Cuba rather than for any criminal act.

Rabbi Flascher discussed Uncle Toms among the Jewish people and cited the pressure that was applied to rabbis who joined the Albany, Ga., demonstrations by local Jewish leaders who urged the rabbis to return to the North and not make trouble for the Jews of Albany.

THE RABBI stated he entered the fight for Negro rights because of his religion, which holds that all men are created equal and that discrimination is sinful.

Stating "we should jon actively in the fight with the Negro people on picketlines, sit-ins and other actions," Rabbi Flascher criticized "liberal" friends of the Negro who themselves move out of neighborhoods when Negroes or other non-white minorities move in.

Anti-Semitism among Negroes is based on a misunderstanding

Re Worthy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 3-13-63

Muhammad Speaks
Page 5

105-20110

105-20110-A
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 29 1963

62 APR 1 1963

of the conflicts Negroes have with Jews as landlords and employers, asserted Morris U. Schappes, historian, author and editor of Jewish Currents, which sponsored the public dialogue.

THIS MISUNDERSTANDING, said Schappes, is a class issue and not a Jewish one. As landlords or employers, Jews are not immune from the hostilities generally directed against such classes, he declared, but it is harmful to Negroes themselves to interpret these relationships in an anti-Semitic way.

Such an interpretation, Schappes asserted, will "prevent Negroes from making progress" and responsible Negro leadership therefore combats anti-Semitism.

Schappes pointed out that the sources of conflict between Negroes and Jews were therefore two-fold: certain economic relations between some Jews and some Negroes; and a failure within the coalition to keep up with or understand the pace of the Negro people in their fight for civil rights, which gives rise to conflicts between the labor movement and the Negro freedom movement and between Negro groups and Jewish organizations.

HE POINTED ALSO to the fact that Negroes expect more from the Jews than from others in the struggle for civil and human rights because of centuries of prejudice suffered by the Jewish people.

Dr. Charles W. Collins, psychotherapist, said it is important that prejudice remains subjective and is not expressed in discrimination, Jim-Crow or overt racism. He stressed combatting the act of discrimination rather than the feeling of prejudice.

TWO PANELISTS urged Jewish organizations to defend Muslims against arrest and police brutality. Rabbi Flascher indicated that in his opinion Muslim leaders were changing some of their ideas, including what he considered the anti-Semitic ones.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

PICKETS protest Anti-Defamation league's "democratic legacy" award to President Kennedy. One sign reads: Mississippi Under Kennedy Is like Germany Under Hitler.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

0-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

b6
b7C

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

Spreading the Truth

Wide Cleveland Audience Hears Worthy

CLEVELAND, March 11 – Thousands of listeners in this area last week heard provocative discussions of national, international and local implications of the freedom-to-travel issue involved in the current government prosecution of William Worthy.

In a four-day visit here, the noted newsman spoke at two public meetings and a private reception, was interviewed by two television and four radio stations, and by the local strike-born daily newspaper, the *Cleveland Record*.

The Negro community demonstrated its appreciation of the significance of Worthy's challenge of government travel bans. A welcoming committee from the United Negro Executive Council greeted him on arrival and sponsored a meeting at which some 150 people heard him speak on "The Plight of Black America — Where Do We Go From Here?"

Platform Speakers

This subject had been selected by young, grass-roots organizations which had united to sponsor the meeting. On the platform, representing them, were Don Freeman, chairman of the Afro-American Institute; Louis Robinson, president of the Freedom Fighters of Ohio; Jack Johnson, chairman of the Central Civic Club; and Robert Dumas, co-chairman of the East Side Federation of Ordinary People, an organization of unemployed. Ruth Turner, president of Cleveland CORE, also contrib-

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 3-18-63

The Militant
Page 2

NOT RECORDED
149 APR 1 1963

55 APR 2 1963

105-2010

uled to the brief introductory remarks.

Worthy's hard-hitting speech on the plight of black America won numerous ovations. Summing up the "Where Do We Go From Here" part of his talk, the speaker admonished:

1) Stop believing lies of the mass media and government-managed news outlets (about the struggles for liberation and independence abroad and for civil rights at home).

2) Unify nationally all the new, young organizations, the new Negro leadership springing up in communities all over the country in search for solutions of the problems of black America. Develop committees of correspondence.

3) Break with the corrupt, two-party political structure and begin thinking in terms of independent political alternatives.

4) Define the issues, then take them to the street — demonstrate, protest, embarrass the power structure that maintains the intolerable status quo.

The impact of Worthy's visit on the Negro community was immediately evident. Steps have already been taken to form delegations to visit Congressmen in this area to ask their intervention against the government prosecution of Worthy on the spurious and discriminatory charge of "illegal return" to his native land. Communication with civil-rights, action and discussion groups in other Negro communities is being initiated. United action projects in Cleveland are being strengthened and others planned.

Civil Liberties Meeting

But the impact of Worthy's visit was by no means limited to the Negro community. His meeting on "Censorship by Passport" at the Unitarian Society Sunday night was attended by over 200, the largest meeting on a civil-liberties issue held in this area in a long time.

Attorney Jack G. Day, Ohio's "Mr. Civil Liberties," sketched the legal history of freedom to travel and of growing government restrictions on this freedom. Both Worthy and the audience paid tribute to the "devotion to freedom of thought" of Mrs. Valena M. Williams, radio news commentator and interviewer, who chaired the meeting. When he he stated that "my only regret is that she is tucked away here in Cleveland instead of being on a national network," the audience responded with an ovation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

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

b6
b7C

William Worthy to speak at Cleveland meeting

WILLIAM WORTHY, correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, will speak on "Censorship by Passport" at 8:30 p.m. March 10 in the Unitarian Society's Channing Hall, 82nd and Euclid, Cleveland. Worthy was convicted in federal court of entering the U.S. "without a valid passport" when he flew to Miami after a trip to Cuba in 1961. He is appealing the conviction and three-month sentence.

105-20110

105-20110-11
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 14 1963

137

62 MAR 14 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 3-7-63
National Guardian
Page 4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

b6
b7C

0-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

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

Wm. Worthy to Speak At Cleveland Meetings

CLEVELAND — *Afro-American* correspondent William Worthy, who faces a jail term for returning to his native U.S. from Cuba without a passport, will speak at public meetings here March 7 and 10.

On Thursday, March 7, 7:30 p.m., he will speak on "The Plight of Black America — Where Should It Go From Here?" at a public meeting of the United Negro Executive Council of Cleveland at Hubbard Hall, 8324 Cedar Ave. Don Freeman, director of the Afro-American Institute and a member of the council will be chairman.

On Sunday, March 10, 8:30 p.m., Worthy will address a public meeting in the Unitarian Society's Channing Hall, 82nd and Euclid. Sharing the platform will be civil liberties attorney, Jack G. Day and noted radio commentator, Mrs. Valena M. Williams, who will chair the meeting.

105-20110

105-20110-43
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 12 1963

746
MAR 13 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 3-4-63
The Militant
Page 8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

CLEVELAND

"CENSORSHIP BY PASSPORT"—Hear William Worthy, foreign correspondent, Baltimore Afro-American; Attorney Jack B. Daily, labor and civil liberties lawyer; Valena M. Williams, radio commentator. SUN., MARCH 10 8:30 P.M. Unitarian Society 82nd & Euclid. Auspices Cleveland Committee to Defend Worthy's Right to Travel.

105-2010

105-2010-A
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 12 1963

MAR 13 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 2-28-63
"National Guardian"
Page 11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

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

b6
b7C

CIVIL LIBERTIES, CUBA & PEACE
William Worthy Dave Dellinger
Foreign Correspondent, Editorial Bd.,
Baltimore Afro-American Liberation Mag.
Sat., March 2, 8:15 p.m.
(Carnegie Lecture Hall
(entrance opposite Schenly Park)
Ausp: Pittsburgh Comm. for Pub.
Information

File - 5 -

File

105-20110

105-20110-A.

NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 4 1963

53 MAR 5 1963 F43

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 2-21-63
National Guardian
Page 11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Arrest 15 in Washington Picketing in Worthy Case

FIFTEEN PEOPLE were arrested in Washington Thursday while picketing a dinner given by the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai Brith for President Kennedy.

Those arrested were among 70 people, from N. Y., Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore, demonstrating on behalf of William Worthy, journalist, who was convicted by the government on a charge of "illegal entry" into the U.S. after a stay in Cuba. Worthy is appealing.

The picketers had been marching for a few hours several blocks from the Sheraton-Astor, where the dinner was being held. About 30 police closed in, bringing two police dogs, after someone on the picketline shouted, "Free Worthy."

The police cited a Washington law forbidding demonstrations within 500 feet of a foreign embassy. The Israeli ambassador was attending the dinner.

The area alloted fo rthe demonstration was a secluded sidestreet, and leaflets were forbidden. The police had said that any chanting would be considered "not peaceful picketing."

The picketers were permitted to carry signs, one of which readn "Defend the Right of Free Travel."

The line lasted from 6 to 8 p.m.

At the police station, friends of the arrested collected $130 required for bond, and the 15 were released pending trial Feb. 8. Two youths under 18 were released without bond.

The charge was disorderly conduct.

The picket line was sponsored by the Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee.

NOT RECORDED
184 FEB 11 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Times
The New York Post
The World P.8 (Midweek)
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The Daily Worker
Date 2/5/63

54 FEB 12 1963
105 - 20110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

1ST

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

b6
b7C

REC- 38

WORTHY CAUSE. New York supporters of fight to win reversal of travel-ban conviction of newsman William Worthy picket Anti-Defamation League headquarters protesting ADL "democratic legacy" award to President John F. Kennedy.

Defenders of Worthy to Picket Banquet for Kennedy in D.C.

Supporters of the right of Negro journalist William Worthy to travel abroad without being jailed for re-entering the U.S., his native land, "without a valid passport," are preparing to demonstrate in the nation's capital Thursday, Jan. 31. They will picket the Sheraton-Park Hotel where the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is giving President Kennedy its "democratic legacy" award.

Worthy's supporters, including many prominent people as well as the Harlem Anti-Colonial League, which is sponsoring the picket-line, declare that Kennedy is not entitled to any such award. It is Kennedy's administration, with its bitterly anti-Cuba policy and its disregard of Americans' constitutional right to travel, which is responsible for the prosecution and conviction of Worthy for having

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

Date January 28, 1963
The Militant
Page 8

EX-108
REC- 38
NOT RECORDED
184 FEB 4 1963

returned from Cuba without a passport.

Preliminary picketing of the ADL took place simultaneously on Jan. 15 in New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

This picketing took on heroic dimensions in the Midwest which was in the grip of an arctic cold wave. Temperatures in Chicago, Detroit and Minneapolis were sub-zero. Nonetheless, spirited picket lines were maintained for several hours.

Among prominent individuals calling for those demonstrations and for the Washington, D.C., demonstration on Jan. 31 are: James Baldwin, Ossie Davis, Ruby Dee, Dorothy Day, David Dellinger, Lorraine Hansberry, Paul Krassner, Walter and Emily Longstreth, Conrad Lynn, Linus and Ava Helen Pauling, and James Peck.

They urge "liberty-loving Americans, colored and white, Jewish and Christian, to join this demonstration." The Jan. 31 picketline will be at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, 2660 Conn. Ave. NW (near Calvert St.), Washington, D.C., from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. A chartered bus will leave mid-Manhattan for Washington at noon that day, returning around midnight. Cost is $5 per person. For further information telephone SP 7-6346 in New York; VI 3-9631 in Philadelphia, and 669-0468 in Baltimore.

In New York, Jan. 23, picket protesting the persecution of William Worthy paraded before the Americana Hotel here yesterday as Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy addressed a luncheon of the Fund for the Republic. A picket, Mrs. Patricia Murphy Robertson, of the family which publishes the *Afro-American*, the paper for which Worthy works, offered Kennedy a pamphlet on the case. He refused it.

0-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

b6
b7C

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

Guardian photo by Robert Joyce

NEW YORKERS PICKET ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE IN SUPPORT OF WILLIAM WORTHY'S PASSPORT FIGHT

A similar picketline to protest travel bans will greet those attending the ADL's dinner at Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, when President Kennedy receives the "democratic legacy" award. A chartered bus will take pickets from New York to the capital. For information call MA 5-7242.

105-20110-11
NOT RECORDED
184 JAN 31 1963

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

Date January 24, 1963
National Guardian
Page 9

137 105-20110

54 FEB 1 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY ADC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ACC

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

b6
b7C

REC-67

Struggle Over Vital Travel Rights

Negro's Passport Fight Knocks On JFK's Door

Urge B'nai B'rith Halt Kennedy Honor Unless Newsman Is Cleared

REC-67
NOT RECORDED
181 JAN 28 1963

NEW YORK — When the federal government tried and convicted a Negro newsman because he visited Cuba without State Department sanction it started storm winds that are now blasting at the White House door.

This was apparent last week as prominent Americans, including Nobel Prize-winning Dr. Linus Pauling and author James Baldwin, joined a nationwide citizens' committee to protest a "democratic legacy" adward to President Kennedy by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

William Worthy, internationally known newsman sentenced to three months in the highly publicized "illegal reentry" case, told Muhammad Speaks last week that protests from the Negro community prevented him from receiving much stiffer term.

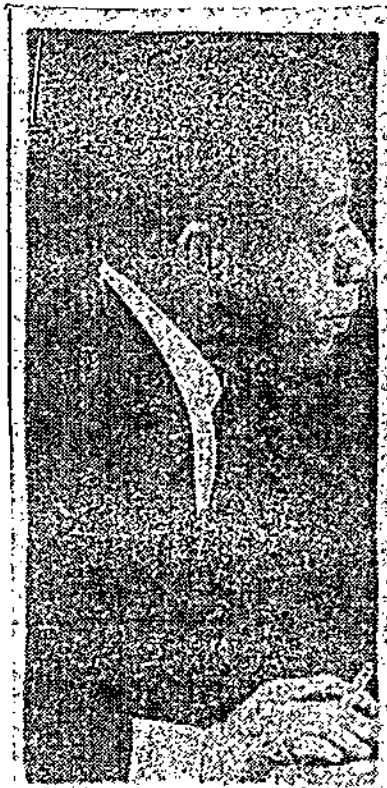
The militant newsman, who many say was convicted be-

Ruby Dee

cause of what he said about Cuba and not for any technical violation of the law, has publicly contrasted the lack of discrimination in Cuba with America's pattern of white supremacy.

He rapped the Kennedy Administration's civil rights record, saying, "The administration has done only what it has been forced to do by the struggles of the Negro. I did nothing more."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date January 31, 1963
Muhammad Speaks
Page 5



James Baldwin

KENNEDY, however, has been named by the Anti-Defamation League to receive a "democratic legacy" award Jan. 31, at a $100-a-plate banquet at the Sheraton Park hotel, Washington, D.C. It is this award, that Americans, "Negro and white, Jewish and Christian," are urging B'nai B'rith to withdraw from the President.

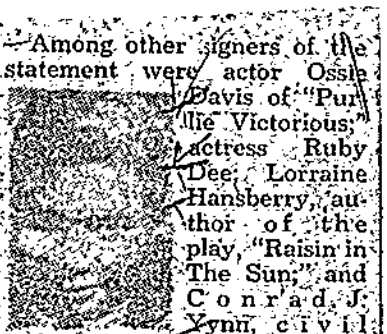
Civic leaders are calling for a demonstration outside the hotel from which speech will be CBS, and have simultaneous the President's televised over appealed for rain-or-shine demonstration's outside AntiDefamation League and B'nai B'rith offices across the country on Tuesday afternoon, January 15.

The statement by the leaders declared:

"**WE OBJECT** strenuously to the League's selection of President Kennedy so long as the Administration continues its 'illegal re-entry' prosecution of Negro newsman William Worthy. . . .

". . . The fact that President Eisenhower as well as President Truman received the same award suggests that the Anti-Defamation League mechanically bestows this honor on the White House incumbent regardless of personal commitment to strengthening the democratic legacy. . ."

Among other signers of the statement were actor Ossie Davis of "Purlie Victorious;" actress Ruby Dee, Lorraine Hansberry, author of the play, "Raisin in The Sun;" and Conrad J. Lynn, civil rights attorney.



Ossie Davis

ANTI-DEFAMATION League offices to be picketed January 15, include those in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Philadelphia. Other picket committees are being formed in additional cities.

Worthy, who has just completed a coast-to-coast lecture tour, is appealing his three-month sentence to the Fifth U.S. Court of Appeals. His sentence is stayed, pending the appeals.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC
0-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

REC-67

b6
b7C

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

James Baldwin on Radio Show Blasts Persecution of Worthy

NEW YORK — Opposition to the Kennedy administration's persecution of newsman William Worthy was strongly urged by James Baldwin over the Barry Gray radio show Jan. 11. The distinguished novelist called on his listeners to support the picket-line protest against the Anti-Defamation League's "democratic legacy" award to President Kennedy.

The protest action springs from the federal conviction of Worthy for "illegal entry" into the U.S., of which he is a citizen by birth. The trial resulted from a trip Worthy made to Cuba and came after he toured the U.S. reporting on the accomplishments of the Cuban Revolution.

Baldwin, in an exhange with Gray, declared: "It isn't conceivable that a native-born citizen can re-enter his own country illegally. We must not allow the persecution of William Worthy to become a precedent.

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

Also participating in the panel discussion was Vera Rony, national secretary of the Workers Defense League which is handling Worthy's legal defense. She told how the *Afro-American* correspondent had lost his passport in 1957 for making an "unauthorized" trip to China. This loss of passport laid the basis for the 1962 indictment for returning to the U.S. from Cuba without a passport.

Baldwin spotlighted the oppression of Negroes in this country and dealt vividly with the failure of most whites to comprehend the mood and thinking of Negroes.

John F. Kennedy

"I don't want to be accepted by you whites," he told Gray. "I just want to live here. But you also ought to be aware that I might prefer Havana to Miami."

Meanwhile, the growing radicalization of Negroes was described by Worthy at a meeting the same evening of the Harlem Anti-Colonial Committee. He said that on a just-concluded national lecture tour he had found this radicalization developing at a "startling" rate. A further encouraging sign he said, is that in many areas local leaderships are developing which are not only responding to the new militancy but are helping to crystallize it.

For example, in Oakland, Calif., he said, the Afro-American Association headed by attorney Donald Warden can mobilize 500 people for a civil-rights demonstration on short notice.

The African independence struggle is having a deep impact

U.S. Mobilizing Blaps Fidelity Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date January 21, 1963
The Militant
Page 2

REC-67
105-20110-17
NOT RECORDED
131 JAN 28 1963
56 JAN 31 1963

137

105-20110

here, Worthy reported. "More and more you hear people saying that the lesson of Africa is that people don't get their freedom until they start shooting. It is totally irrelevant whether you endorse or disagree with this sentiment. The hard fact is that it has become a part of the thinking of a significant section of the colored community."

At the same meeting, Washington's role in the Congo was scored by Daniel Watts, chairman of the Liberation Committee for Africa. He said that the U.S. backed moves to oust Tshombe because he had lined up with British and Belgian interests as against the interests of U.S. capital.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted] ADC

b6
b7C

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

Fighting Newsman Appraises Africa, Kennedy And Cuba

Newsman William Worthy, appealing a 3-month jail sentence given because he visited Cuba without the blessings of the U. S. State Department declared that the protests from the Negro community prevented him from receiving a much stiffer sentence.

The internationally known newsman, who insists that the right to travel free from government restrictions is a part of America's traditional "freedom," paused in Chicago enroute home from a coast-to-coast lecture tour.

Of Cuba, Worthy said simply that "there is a country 90 miles off our shores that has abolished racial discrimination rather quickly — and our government does not want this fact publicized."

A VETERAN CORRESPONDENT for one of the oldest Negro newspapers, the Baltimore Afro-American, Worthy tartly reviewed the Kennedy's administration two-year record on civil rights by saying "The administration has done only what it has been forced to do by the struggles of the Negro. It did nothing more."

The 42-year-old writer, said to be the most provocative and outspoken since the late Lincoln Stephens, quoted an American Civil Liberties Union official as saying: "Bobby and Jack Kennedy wouldn't know a civil liberty if it hit them in the face."

"Perhaps my greatest desire to regain my passport privileges is to travel again to give our people a truthful interpretation of news and events throughout the world," he said.

WORTHY APPRAISED the new African countries as "building different kinds of societies for the most part not based upon human exploitation and discrimination."

105-2-110-A
NOT RECORDED
184 JAN 28 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date January 15, 1963
Muhammad Speaks
Page 14

105-20110

File 5

53 JAN 30 1963

"This will inevitably have an effect on peoples who are living under systems based on racial exploitation and discrimination.

The journalist who was perhaps the first American to travel to "see for himself" what the government of mainland China was accomplishing, said that "the presence of the new African nations has had a restraining effect on the elements in the West who would like nothing better than to plunge into Cuba or the Congo."

ON DOMESTIC ISSUES Worthy was enthusiastic about the vote-registration drive in the South conducted by the Rev. Martin Luther King, but asked "Who will they have to vote for when they're registered — the Eastlands?"

"I believe Negroes must look beyond the existing political framework which is simply designed to perpetrate the status quo," he said.

AMONG NEGRO leaders who have given him full support in his fight to secure freedom to travel without State Department penalties are included — Labor leader A. Phillip Randolph, publisher L. Miller, Bishop D. Ward Nickles of the AME Church, and Dr. Cailton B. Goodlett, of the San Francisco Reporter. White and Negro columnists on most of the nations newspapers have strongly urged that Worthy be freed from the current "punitive" action of the State Department.

WILLIAM WORTHY