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FBIHQ FILE
100-12304

SECTION: 1

PAUL ROBESON, SR.

Federal Bureau of Investig
United States Department of Justice
Seattle, Washington

February 17, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: PAUL ROBESON;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

There are enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau and with copy of this letter to the New York Division, copies of a letter dated at Seattle, Washington, January 16, 1941 received by the Seattle Office from the District Director, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service at Seattle, with reference to PAUL ROBESON, prominent American Negro vocalist, and alleged member of the Communist Party.

Very truly yours,

A. CORNELIUS, JR.,
Special Agent in Charge

EEB:MC

cc New York City
Enc.

ENCL 6

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100-10304-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Bufile 100-12304-1 (Enclosure, dated January 16, 1941)

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3

FBI/DOJ

San Antonio, Texas
March 16, 1942.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
PAUL ROBESON
AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO SAVE REFUGEES
UNITED AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE.

Various reports have been submitted in the past concerning the connections with the Communist Party of PAUL ROBESON the colored singer and the 100% Communist front nature of the AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO SAVE REFUGEES and the UNITED AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE.

A clipping from the N.Y. Times of March 14th is attached which ties up all three by stating that the two organizations named above will give a dinner for PAUL ROBESON at the Biltmore Hotel in New York on March 23rd. The ostensible purpose of the dinner is to raise funds which " will help pay for the transportation of anti-Axis refugees in French concentration camps." In reality- and as shown by past performance - it means for the transportation of Communists to Mexico and other Latin-American countries.

Apparently QUENTIN REYNOLDS has been roped in innocently for this affair because [redacted] I am certain that has no sympathies for the Communists. ERSKINE CALDWELL and MARGARET WEBSTER are of course close to the Communist Party. It is noteworthy that DOROTHY PARKER is going to be chairman of this Communist-inspired affair. This seems to confirm recent rumors in New York that she has returned to the fold after a temporary estrangement

100-12304-2
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MAR 30 1942

4

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DATE 11/26/80 SP5 RSB/MM

to the fold after a temporary estrangement".

The list of sponsors for the dinner as stated in the attached article contains practically only " innocent" names of respectable prominent people. However, attention is called to the fact that this is the third time within five weeks or so that the name of Dr. WALTER [illegible], the conductor, is included among those fronting for Communist sponsored causes. BENNY GOODMAN, the band leader and clarinet player has long been an ardent Communist sympathizer - but strangely only publicly since he has made a lot of money. JOHN [illegible] TOUCHE the writer as stated in previous reports has long been close to the C.P. Some time ago when he married the daughter of Mr. GRIFFIS chairman of Paramount pictures it was pointed out that [illegible] TOUCHE by virtue of his wife's money might be enabled to extend the scope of his Communist activities. A few days ago I noted in on of the columns that his wife is about to divorce him.

[redacted] b7C/b7I

5

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LW:LBB

March 24, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KRAMER

RE: PAUL ROBESON;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

In the Sunday Worker for March 22, 1942, in column 1, page 2, section 2, appears the following comment on the Browder case by Paul Robeson, "distinguished Negro singer:"

"....There can be no more honest evidence of a sincere desire to defeat fascism, along with the sending of tanks and every possible aid to the Soviet Union than the freeing of Earl Browder, so that he may take his rightful place in the vanguard of the cohorts against fascism....."

Respectfully,

Lish Whitson

Lish Whitson

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DATE 11/20/80 SP-5 R5 6/CM

COPY IN FILE

MR-17
9 APR 8 1942 RECORDED

100-12304-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
9 MAR 30 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Bureau file 100-12304-4

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FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investig

United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
April 3, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A.
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Dear Sir:

There is being forwarded with this communication a brown notebook apparently belonging to PAUL ROBESON, Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut, which was turned over to this office by [redacted] Pullman Company, Los Angeles, February 20, 1942. b7C/b7D

It is believed that the book contains Chinese characters and it may be possible that ROBESON is learning this language; however, the book is being transmitted in order that it may be examined in the Bureau's coding section to determine if the letter may have any other significance. This may be returned to the Los Angeles Office after it has served its purpose unless it is of extreme value to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

RBH:hlk
Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/20/00 BY SP-5 RSC CLM 1/7/142

COPIES DESTROYED 6-1-58 1-7-142

1 ENCLO. ENCLOSURE ATTACHED [redacted]

COPY

100-12304-5

RECORDED

5 APR 9 1942

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GCM:rb
XDO-12304-5

May 27, 1942

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles, California

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
District No. 13
Los Angeles Field Division
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 3, 1942 in the above entitled matter with which you transmitted a notebook apparently belonging to Paul Robeson, which book contained numerous Chinese characters. Your letter stated that the same was being transmitted for translation of any significant information, further, that the same should be returned to you after it had served its purpose at the Bureau.

For your information, the Translation Section has informed that the material contained in this notebook is clearly of no significance to anyone other than its owner. In accordance with your request, there is being transmitted herewith the above referred to notebook.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin Enclosure
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
★ MAY 29 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 8

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DATE 11/20/80 BY SP-5 RC Holum

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1942 MAY 29 PM 2 11
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SUMMARY OF CHINESE WRITING IN BROWN NOTEBOOK

The writing in this notebook is evidently the notes of an occidental, probably a university student, who is trying to learn to read the Chinese language. The writing consists for the most part of a vocabulary list of 858 words, for each of which are given the Chinese pronunciation, the English meaning, and an improvised description of how the character is written in Chinese. The book is clearly of significance to no one other than its owner.

COPIES DESTROYED 61-38 A-11

Summarized by:
Herold L. Child
4-24-42 w
100-12304-5

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ENCLOSURE 10
100-12304-5

New York, New York

REG:LEC
100-25357

CONFIDENTIAL September 19, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are the original and one copy of the report of Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] b1

These reports dated August 25, 1942, pertain to a party and banquet given in honor of PAUL ROBESON at Camp Wo-Chi-Ca.

The following literature was obtained by Informant [redacted] at this party and banquet at Camp Wo-Chi-Ca:

One pamphlet entitled "[illegible]o-Chi-Ca"
Two pamphlets entitled "Wo-Chi-Can Comics"

Copies of the above mentioned literature are being retained in the New York investigative file pertaining to this matter, and in addition a leaflet dated August 25, 1942, entitled:

"Dear Friends,

This has been a swell day for me. Thanks for the welcome, the songs, the entertainment and the gifts. Above all, thanks for the spirit, understanding and affection. The future rests well in your hands for you are expressing true democracy. I'm certainly proud to be your

Paul"

On this mimeographed sheet also appears the typewritten word "Fraternally" followed directly by a mimeographed signature of PAUL ROBESON. Informant advised in respect to this last mentioned mimeographed letter that PAUL ROBESON personally presented these mimeographed sheets to the people in attendance. This mimeographed sheet is also being retained in the New York investigative file pertaining to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Enclosures - 5
cc - N.Y. file 61-430

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

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100-12304-6

39

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RSC/pbm 11/20/90
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/20/90

PUBLICATION FILE

CONFIDENTIAL

Tuesday, August 25,

Attended a party and banquet given in honor of Paul Robsen at Camp Wo-Chi-Ca. There were banners on all of the buildings and tents which read "Welcome Paul Robson" and "Paul Robson Freedom's Fighter". When Paul Robson arrived at the camp, the Campers gathered around him and sang a song of welcome specially written for this occasion.

He then was escorted to the Administration Building where there were more cheers for him and presented with a scroll from the children of the camp. During the presentation of the scroll by a young girl, he became so emotional that tears rolled down his cheeks. When the older folks saw this, many of the women were affected likewise.

There was a football game played by the campers in which Paul Robes took part. At the banquet which followed he presented some of the child with medals for their achievments while at camp.

After the banquet, there was a show put on by the children in which they sang songs that were written by Paul Robeson. To show his appreciation, Paul Robson then sang several songs requested by the campers.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Dave Greene, N.Y. Stat secretary of the International Workers Order, Max Bedachet, national executive secretary of the I.W.O., Mrs. Ann Willard, director of the school for Democracy, Sol Vail, Youth Director of the I.W.O., Helen Yrabel,-national secretary of the Youth Division of the I.W.O. Dr. and Mrs. Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Engel , Harold Wilson of the Harlem branch of the Y.M.C.A., Mr. and Mrs. Matt Hall and Charlette Honig.

ENCLOSURE BEING FILED

6/2/42
B.W.I.

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SEP 27 1973

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EX-8

CONFIDENTIAL

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CLASSIFIED BY SP-5 RJC
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/20/90


PAUL MORRISON



JOE LOUIS: FREEDOM FIGHTER

BY DICK MARKOFF

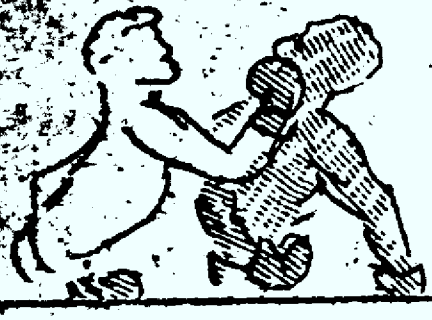
Joseph Louis Barrow, known throughout the world as the world's heavy weight champion, is more than a boxer — he is one of America's leading freedom fighters, in the vanguard of the battle for a better world.

Louis' first bout was between him and a sparring partner. Joe took a terrific beating.

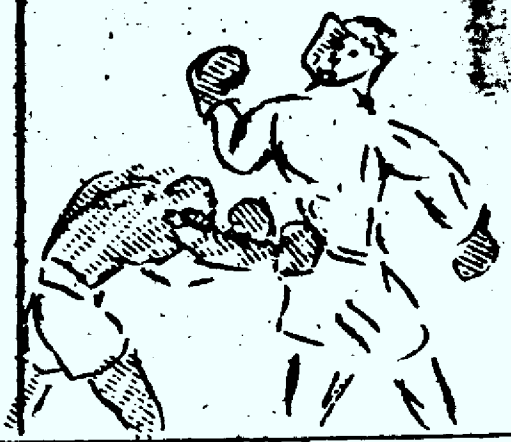
He became interested in boxing and trained himself in order to become a fighter.

His 1st real bout was in the Golden Gloves tournament.

In Joe's first professional fight, he took a beating for the first five rounds.



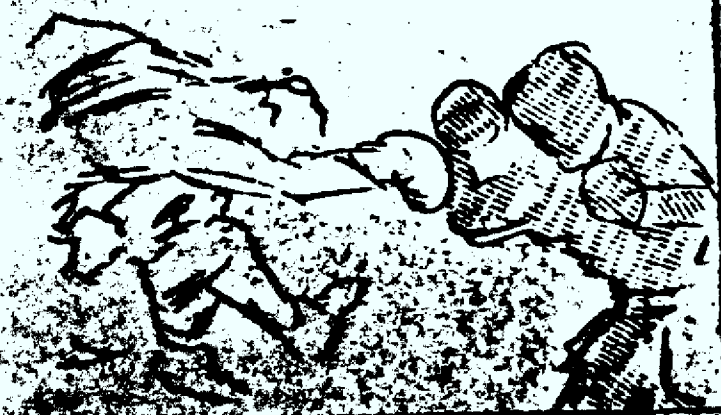
In the sixth round Joe rushed his opponent, swinging with both hands and delivering body blows.



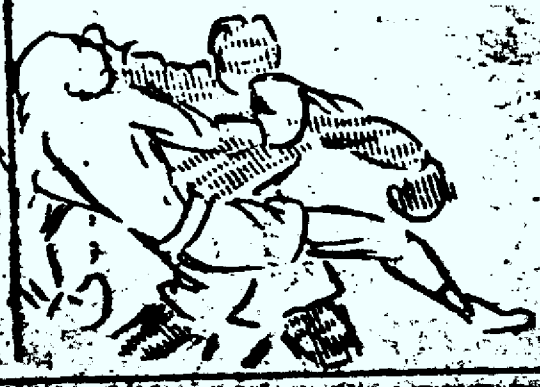
His opponent was caught off guard and was given a knockout.



He fought in many professional bouts, winning all his fights.



He fought against Jimmy Braddock in the championship fight -- winning easily.

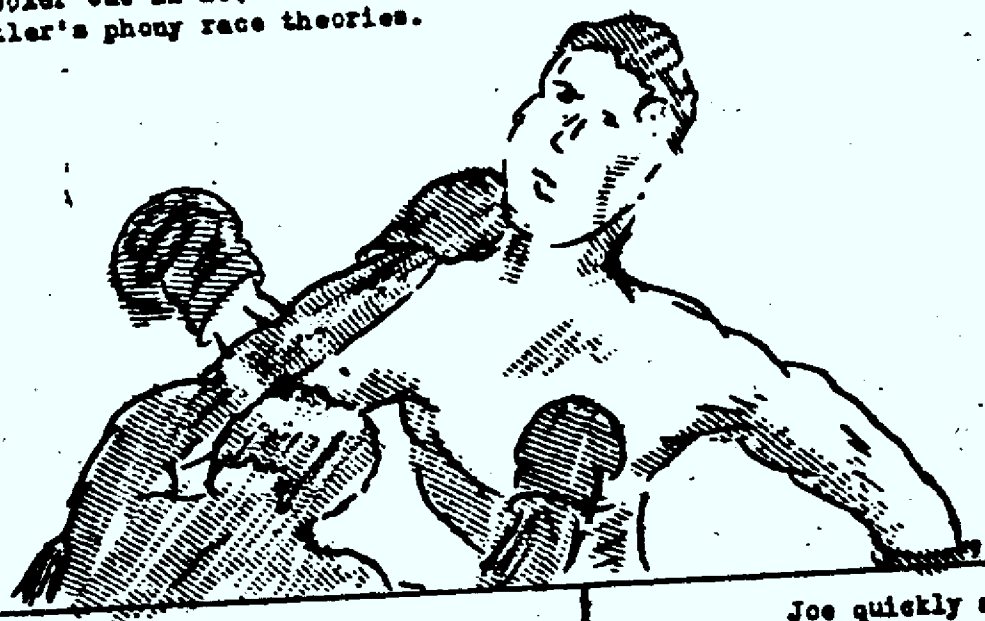


Schmeling studied pictures of Joe's boxing, before their fight.

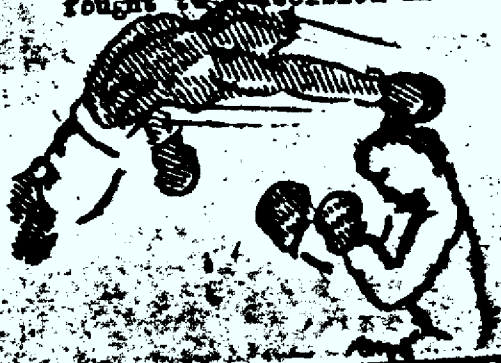
While Schmeling learned Joe's weaknesses from the pictures, Louis trained in the usual way.

pared for every ... of boxing Joe ...

When he won this bout, Schmeling slandered not only Louis, but the whole Negro people. Joe trained again--and in the return bout, he knocked the Nazi boxer out in less than a minute. With his fists, he gave a knockout blow to Hitler's phony race theories.



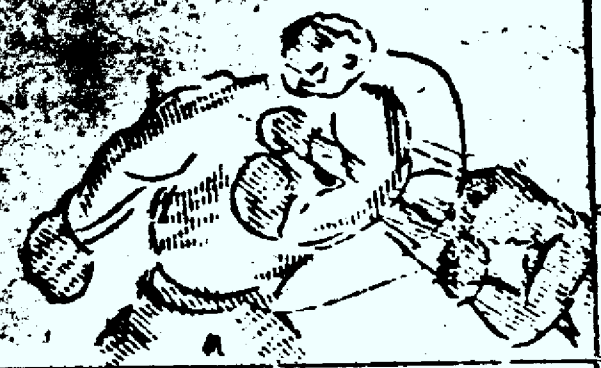
In his next fight--with Godoy--the champion didn't win with a knockout, because the South American's clever style of defensive crouching baffled Louis, who was expert in fast, open boxing. They fought to a decision in favor of Joe.



Joe quickly adapted his ... In their next fight, he easily beat ... proving to his public that their ... combined smashing fists with a quick ...



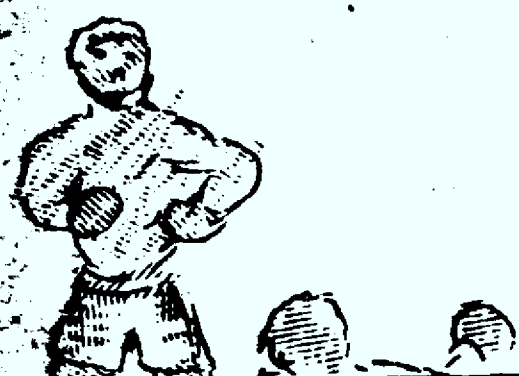
Tony Galento's famous round-house [illegible] against Joe's thundering [illegible].



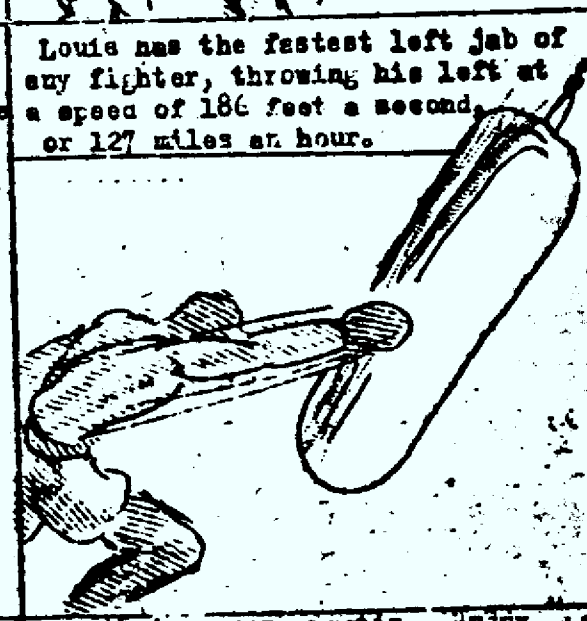
Louis was knocked down in the [illegible] fight, but with the spirit of a true champion got off the floor to deliver the knockout punch to the beerybarrel.



No fighter ever showed more sportsmanship than Joe Louis. In the Corn fight, with Billy the Kid on the floor tripping, Louis could have delivered the knockout, but he let Conn get to his feet again.



Louis has the fastest left jab of any fighter, throwing his left at a speed of 186 feet a second, or 127 miles an hour.



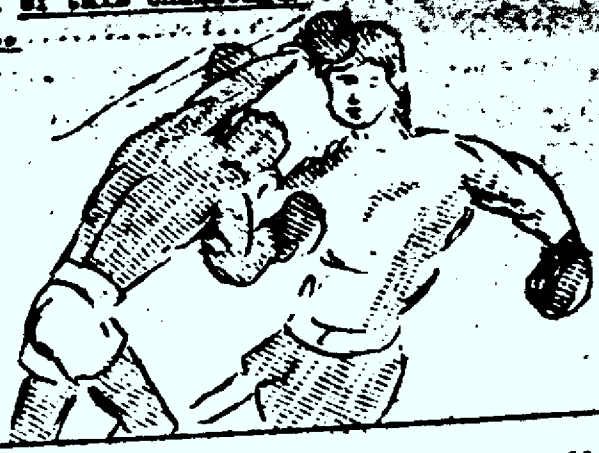
In his first fight with Buddy Baer, Louis was knocked out of the ring, but again went on to win the fight.



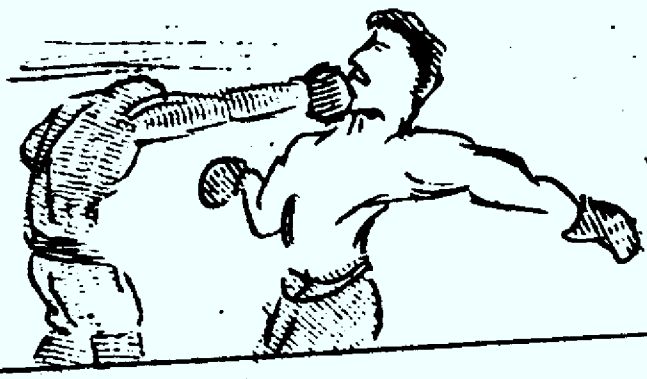
In their second meeting, Buddy Baer proved no match for the wise champion.



Lee Savold's "commie" punch held no fears for Louis, who disposed of this challenger as easily as the others.



Abe Simon, a hulking fighter, also went the way of all flesh that opposed Joe Louis in the ring.



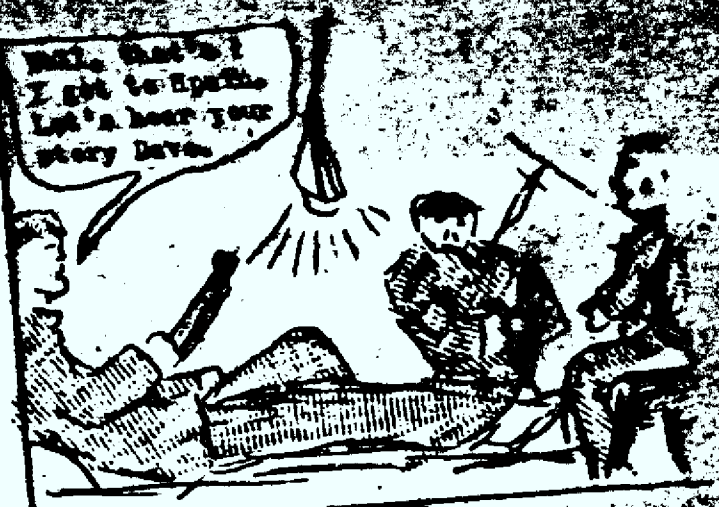
"THERE ARE LOTS OF THINGS WRONG WITH THIS COUNTRY— BUT HITLER WON'T FIX THEM" —

CORP. JOE LOUIS

DAVE DORAN

... wait for ... manoeuvre.

by Dick MARKOFF

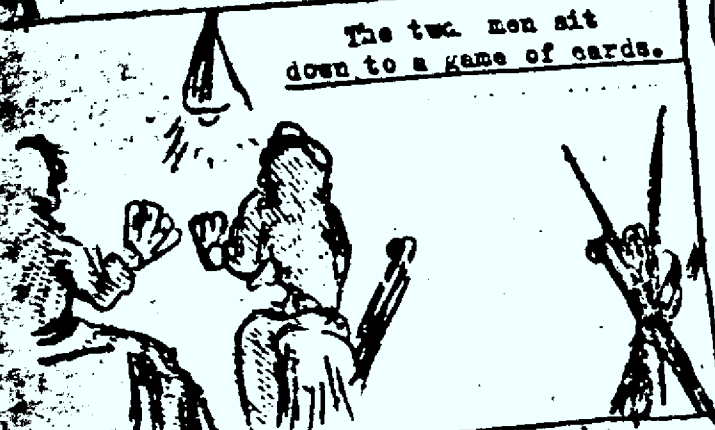


I was living in New York when the war broke out here in Spain. They called it a civil war, but I saw in it a war for all humanity to fight — because Spain today is freedom's testing ground. If Hitler wins in Spain he won't stop till the world is his. On our shoulders, in our rifles, in our determination lies the fate of a world.

When I got to Spain after the trip across the Atlantic, I enlisted in the Spanish Republican army, and was made a political commissar of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion.



The two men sit down to a game of cards.



What's that rumpus outside?

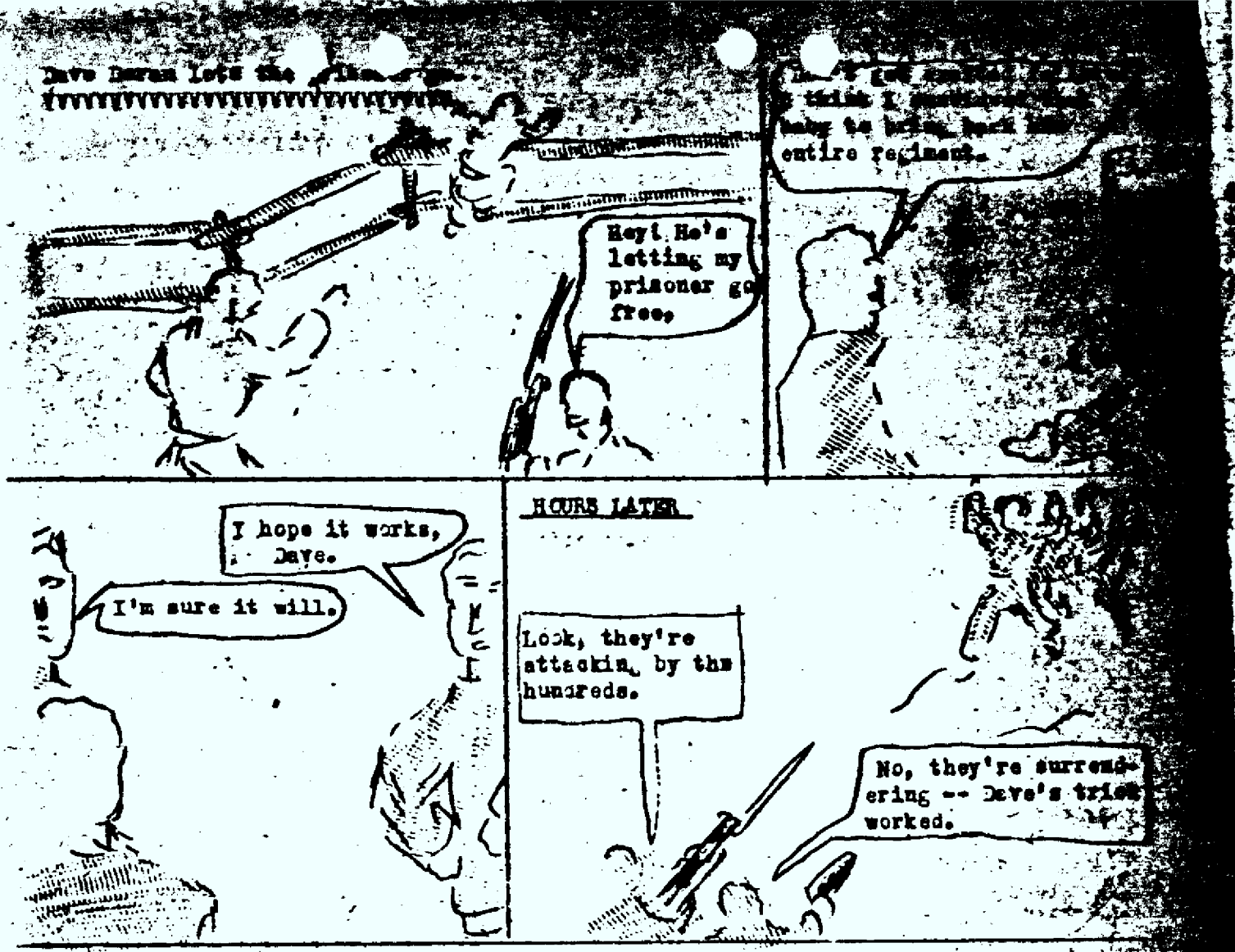


The guards capture a prisoner who they bring back to the post.



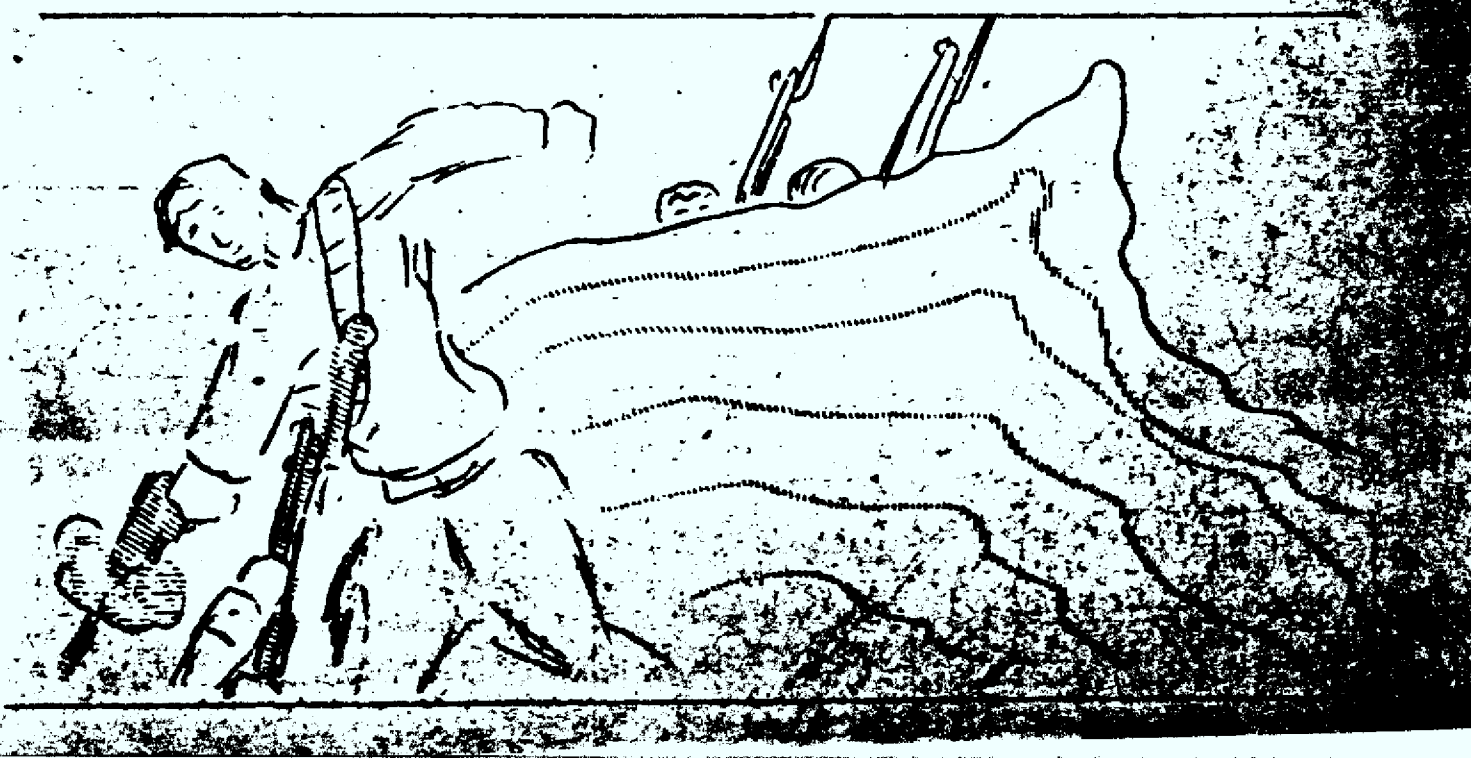
Dave Doran enters, and taking the prisoner aside, talks to him in Spanish.





Dave Doran continues in the fight for the freedom of Spain and the world. One day a bullet ends his life. To Dave Doran — we say Farewell, Beloved Comrade —

THE FIGHT WILL STILL GO ON!



WO-CHI-CA REVIEW

Back Cash back over fourth period

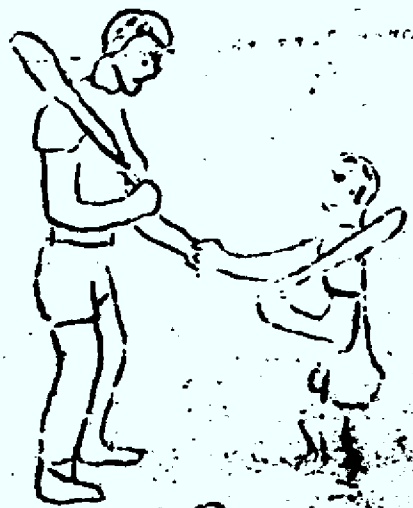


NO-COMMENT NEEDED!



Confused over those maneuver rules.

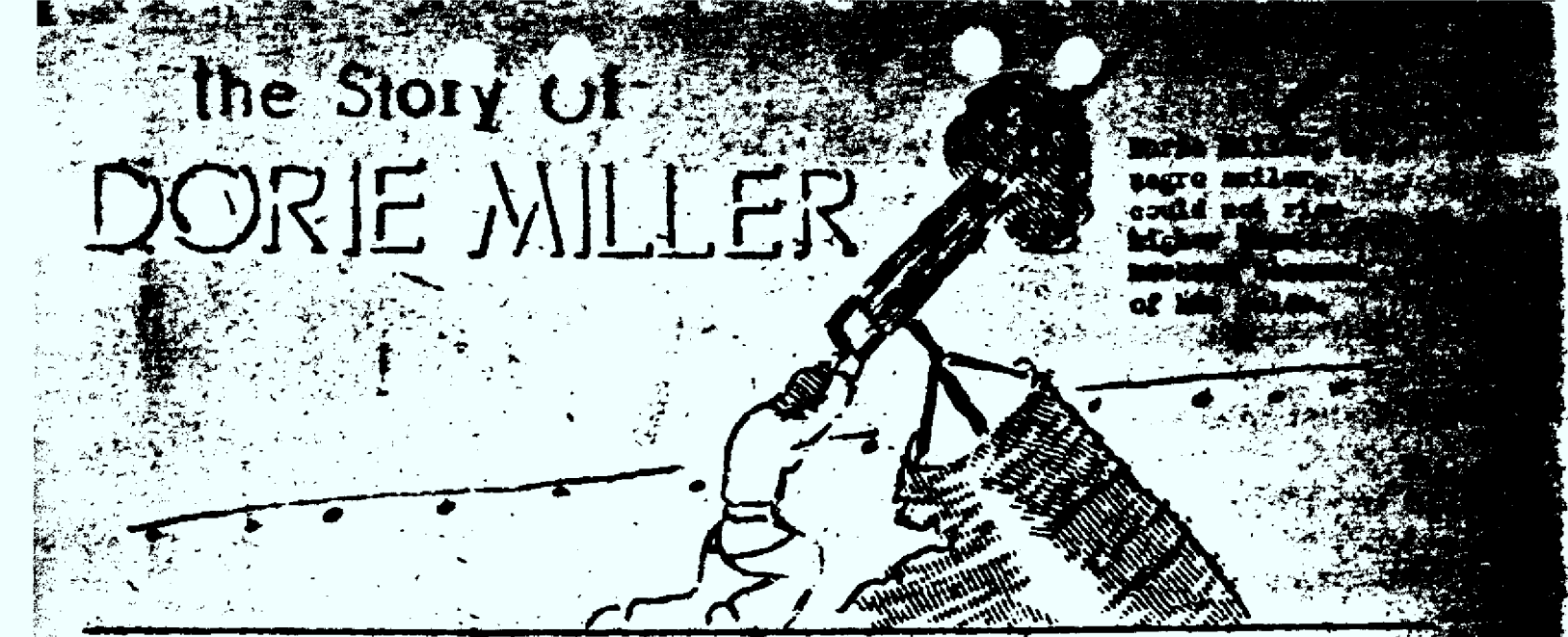
Staff 'moicers' campers twice.





Our new 'waitress' in pants.— ROY

the Story of DORIE MILLER



Dorie is down below in the galley.

I wish I was fighting like the other men.

The ship's hit.

At once he rushed to join the fight.

We're attacked! I've got to help.

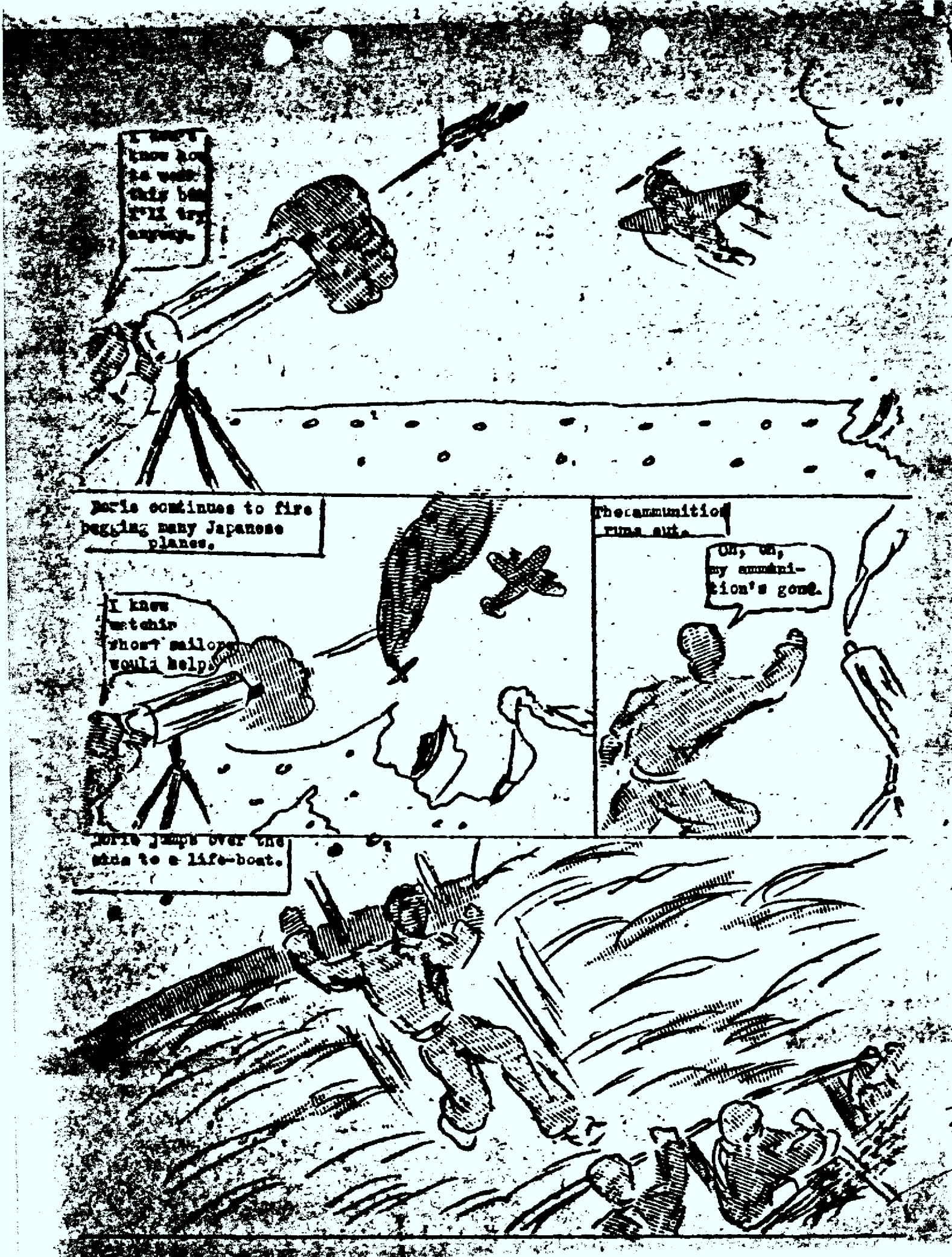
As Dorie reaches the deck.

Get back to the galley. You're only a messman.

Suddenly

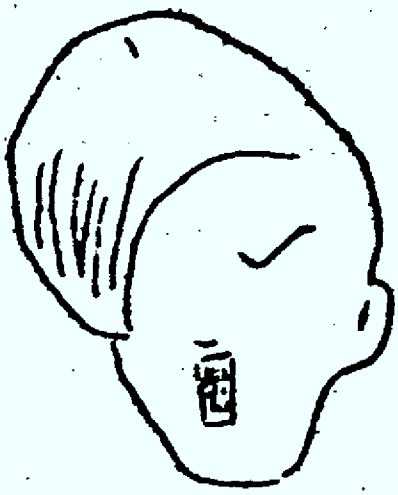
You're hit!

He carries the captain to a safe place.


I don't know how to work this but I'll try anyway.
Doris continues to fire, bagging many Japanese planes.
I knew watchin' those sailors would help.
The ammunition runs out.
Oh, oh, my ammunition's gone.
Doris jumps over the side to a life-boat.


And I give you the congressional medal of honor in recognition of heroic service.
I think that the way to win this war is to have evrybody pitching in — black and white, Let's end Jim Crow wherever it is and we'll wipe the axis off the face of the earth.

WHO READS THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN



Adolf — This wonderful newspaper resembles the Deutscher Beobachter so much, that I find it hard to choose between them at my ersatz breakfast.



[illegible] reads the Journal-American [illegible]



Frankie Hague:— It's the only newspaper that gives a clear picture of events in Jersey City the way I see them.

MORE READERS

Cecily Coughlin



The Journal-American is the only paper that defends the 'Freedom of Sabotage.'



Ever since reading the Journal-American I have been able to do away with at least ⅔rds of my spy service.

DEAR WILLY HEARST-

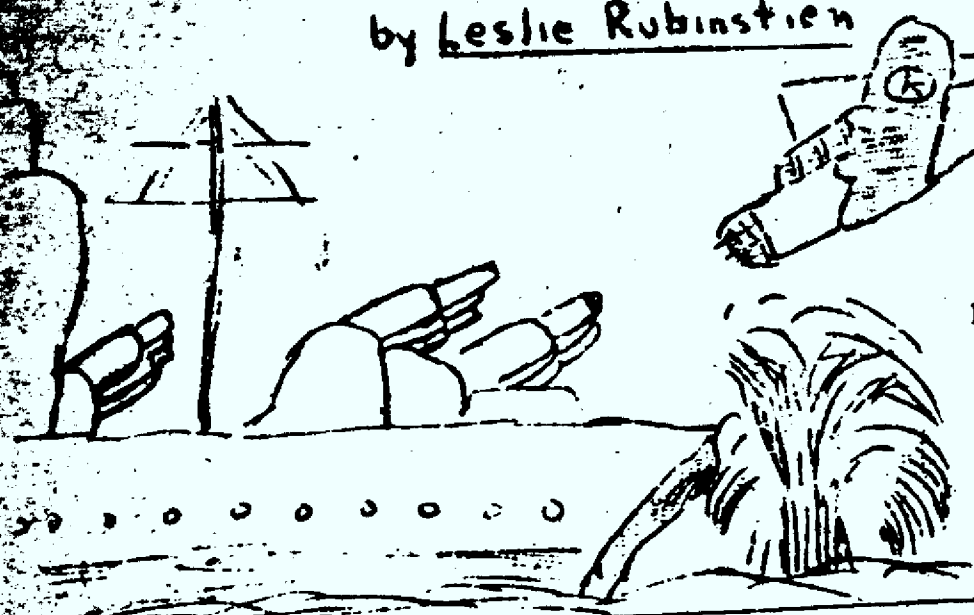
My readers have said all there is to say -- but I want to say that my 50 personal copies a day practically doubles the circulation.



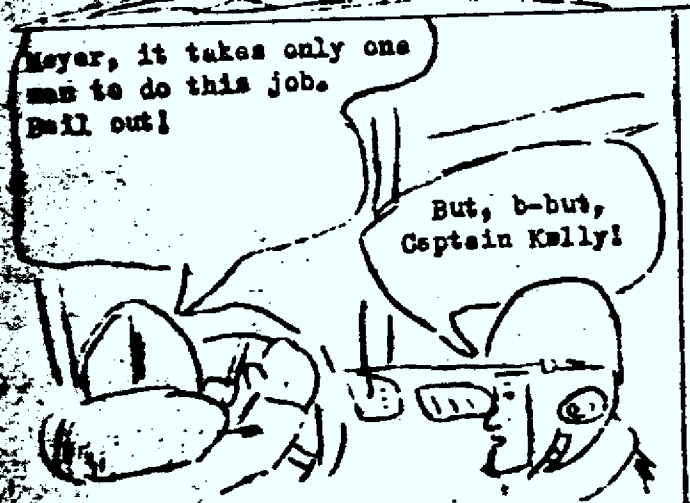
MEYER LEVIN

COLIN KELLY'S BUDDY —

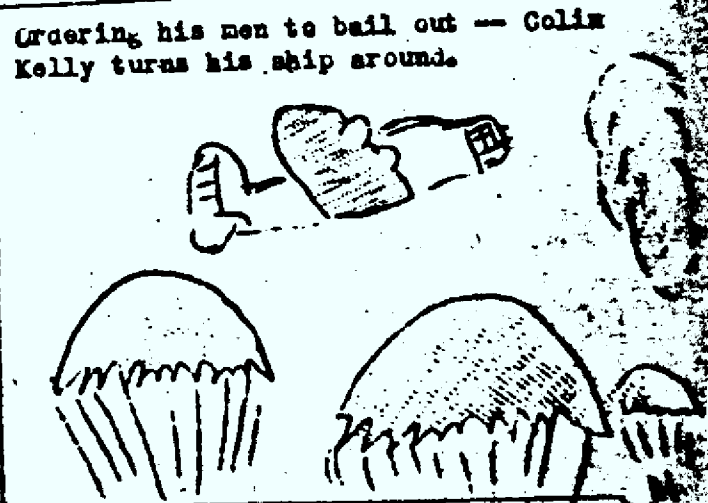
by Leslie Rubinstien



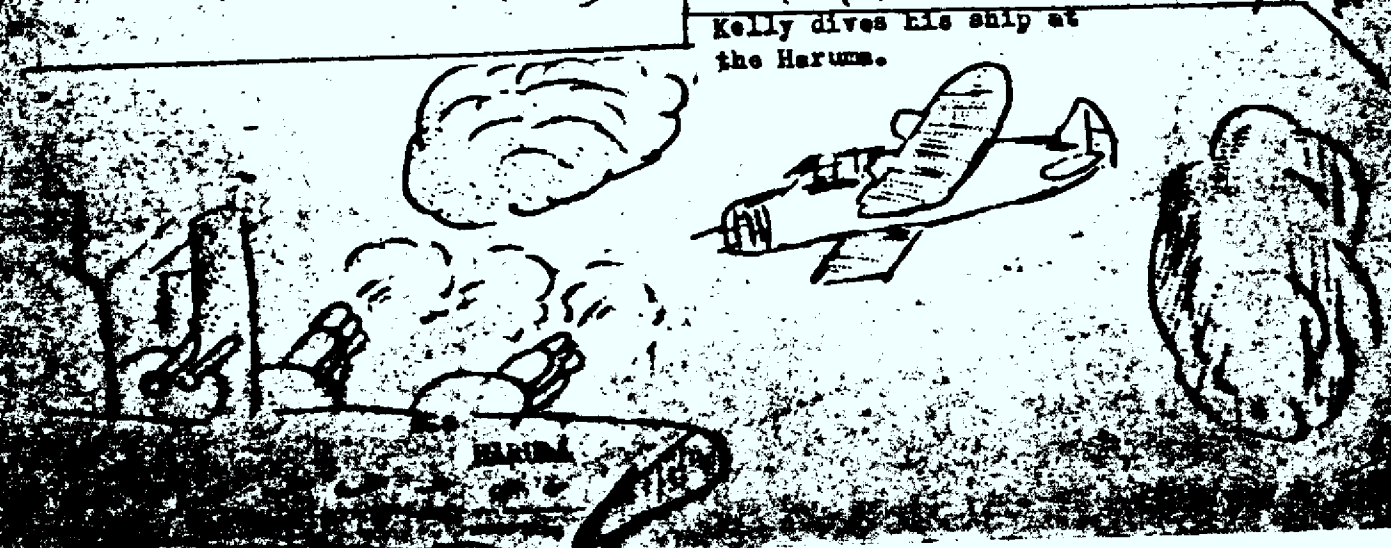
Meyer Levin was the last one to bail out when Colin Kelly made his last great trip. He is, in his own right — a great freedom fighter.



Ordering his men to bail out — Colin Kelly turns his ship around.



Kelly dives his ship at the Haruna.



congressional medal for her husband's heroism.



Diving Joe. Soli Kelly dumps his bombs on [illegible] battleship, but is unable to pull out of [illegible] dive, and is caught in the blast.







Vol. 1- No. 3 AUGUST 25, 1942 CAMP WO-CHI-CA

— THE — WO-KI-MAG

EDITORIAL: THE SECOND FRONT. SERIES OF LETTERS.
---Peggy Mair; Martin Waldman, Lenny Strauss.-----page 2

LETTER FROM THE SOVIET CHILDREN----------page 4

"... do not let the Nazis get you down, brave comrades..." Joan Lipschutz ---page 6

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HOW WE CAN FIGHT, TOO------Frances Murray---page 7

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DEDICATED TO FREEDOM-FIGHTERS

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AUGUST 1942

NEWSPAPER - GUILD - PUBLICATION

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33

WO-CHI-CA'S FREEDOM SONG

Clasped hands, black and white,
Joined together for a common fight.
With voices raised loud and strong,
Singing a new and living song.

We sing of how free children live,
With the end of take, the birth of give;
With to right to teach the truth to all,
To build together for Hitler's fall.

Neither hate nor oppression, to mar the plan,
Our life as a progressive and worthy span;
This is the goal we're striving for--
A better world---forevermore!

K.M.S.

Mae Shubert, of our kitchen staff, wrote this poem, expressing why Wo-Chi-Ca's Freedom Fighters strive for Victory. Mae is the daughter of Al Shubert, who fought for freedom while he was alive by working to make this camp for worker's children a better place to live in.

Today we fight for a better world to live in. Our fight will end much sooner in the Victory of the People's Rights if we OPEN UP THAT SECOND FRONT!

Four of our campers--Lenny Strauss, Whitey Waldman, Terry Chanzis and Peggy Mair--have written a series of imaginary letters which appear on the following pages. In these letters, they have imagined that they were three FREEDOM FIGHTERS--a Belt Line worker, a soldier, and a woman in the French Underground. They have written the letters that these people might write to our President; first--asking for the urgently needed SECOND FRONT; secondly--showing their reactions when the SECOND FRONT WILL BE OPENED. LET'S FIGHT TO MAKE THESE LETTERS COME TRUE!

EXTRA!

DATE: MARCH 17 1943 LOCATION: Not for publication

VICTORY BULLETIN

2nd FRONT IS OPEN!

The people of the world rejoice today at the news that our armies are now fighting for freedom on a SECOND FRONT! THE SECOND FRONT IS OPEN AT LAST! Your daily "Victory Bulletin" brings you the reactions of three Freedom Fighters to this wonderful news, as these reactions are expressed in letters to our President.

V...V...V...V...V...V...V...V...V...V...V...V...V...

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing you this letter from a shell hole in a ger- man forest. I have been fighting all day and this is my first rest period. Despite the fact that I am dirty, tired, and hungry, I have an irresistable urge to continue fighting. That is because I believe in this, the peoples war. This second front was made possible because enough people wanted it, and said they wanted it.

Yesterday we marched through the German city of Dell, capturing it after a long hard battle. Tears came to my eyes, and to those of many other soldiers, as we watched the haggard population stand in the streets looking at us. They were sullen and forlorn, and their glassy eyes, set like broken beads in their expressionless faces, seemed to look right thru us. They were miserable people, for years ground down by fascism. WE ARE GLAD TO BE AMERICAN SOLDIERS, FIGHTING TO FREE THE WORLD FOR ALL MEN.

YOURS FOR VICTORY,

SGT. [illegible]

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

As soon as the ARMY landed every man, woman and child took up arms against the Nazis. I can't express in words the joy a second front brought to our people. Do you know what it means to be saved---to find hope We of the underground had worked night and day since France fell, sabotaging, fighting. And now we are full of new faith and courage. As the soldiers marched thru the streets once more our faces smiled; we cheered and yelled and several people, hungry, tired and disillusioned, ran to join the fighting ranks on the battlefront. The second front has brought us the help and inspiration to culminate the war in 1943.

Now we see clearly the path to victory. No, it is not a path of words alone. We need even more work---more arms, food, clothing. America, you have not failed us. We on the battlefront in Europe will not fail the world; between us and the Russian people Hitler will be crushed like an insect.

Yours for Victory,

[illegible]

Camp Wood, Co.

VICTORY BULLETIN

No. 1 August 2, 1943 Two Cents

DEMAND GROWS FOR 2nd FRONT

Dear Mr. President:

As an American draftee in his second day in the army I think I should write you this letter expressing my feelings. I gave up my printing job, left my relatives and friends, stuck my car in the garage, kissed my girl goodby, and left for camp. But don't get me wrong, I'm glad to be in this man's army; it's really swell. What gets me sore is Hitler and company. I'd love to get a crack at that gang. I'd like to fight on a new battlefront with our Russian allies. Mr. President, I'd like to fight on a second front.

Doubtless you have received many letters urging the opening of a second front. Letters from all kinds and classes of people; letters written with the blood of dead soldiers and civilians; letters praying you, begging you to do what I ask of you: OPEN UP THAT SECOND FRONT NOW, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE! BEFORE MANY MORE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WILL HAVE TO DIE.

Pvt. Martin (Whitey) Wal[illegible]

In the mass hall, on the campus, here-----Mo-Chi-Ca's citizens forces demands heard in London's Trafalgar [illegible]. They, with all the peoples of the [illegible] fight for freedom, demand a Second [illegible]. Today we print three letters addressed [illegible] our President by three freedom fighters.

V..._V..._V..._V..._V..._V..._V...

Dear Mr. President:

I am a belt-line worker in a [illegible] production plant. Today, I make more [illegible] than ever before. The money is not as important as the feeling that I produce [illegible] to fight Fascism. The opening of a Second Front would end the war sooner, and [illegible] wipe out my job. But I fight for a Second Front because in ending this war [illegible] it would bring Victory to the forces of democracy, and bring freedom to [illegible] enslaved peoples.

As a Home-Front soldier, I [illegible] urgently request the immediate opening of the SECOND FRONT!

YOURS FOR VICTORY,

Lucy Stree[illegible]

Free France Supports Second Front

Dear Mr. President:

I live in Paris. My husband was killed at the beginning of war on the Maginot Line. At first, I despaired and was hopeless. But after the Nazis invaded France, and I saw my followmen sacrificing their lives in order that France might be free, I joined a women's unit of the underground movement. Now I am the editor of "La Voix des Femmes," (the Voice of the Women), the newspaper of the women's underground. We have organized strikes and demonstrations for food, fuel and clothing--and [illegible] strong have our united women been, [illegible] Nazis were forced to grant these [illegible] so are our children.

I write this letter to you, [illegible] urging and imploring you [illegible] a Second Front, so that all [illegible] the world may be freed from [illegible] which the Fascists have [illegible] [illegible] will stand ready to [illegible]

From our fallen [illegible]
A message of friendship [illegible]
Have faith: Our fight is the [illegible]

Dear faraway friends:

We are five, two girls and three boys. We are writing [illegible] from the village of Sokolniki, in Moscow Region. You probably [illegible] ver heard of our little village. It was the only one in our district [illegible] escape destruction by fire when the Germans came. Our army drove the in- vaders out, but the Germans worked terrible havoc before they were driven back.

You American children do not know what the Nazi army is like. We have seen them and we know. The Germans occupied our village after a fierce battle. As soon as their troops entered the village they drove us from our airraid shelters. They ordered us into a barn on the outskirts of the village. "Those who don't go are liable to be killed," we were told. We all went.

The barn was crowded with people. It was a small barn, and t ere were many of us. The grown-ups and the boys sat silent, but some of the little girls and the babies cried. It was very cold. We didn't know what was happening outside, but we heard shells bursting quite near.

Suddenly a shell exploded right next to our barn. One girl —the sister of Valya and Nyura Terentyeva, who are writing this let- ter with us, was killed by shrapnel, and several people were wounded. Our school teacher bandaged the wounds, but soon the bullets and shrap- nel began falling so heavily that she did not have time to dress every- body's wounds before new ones were wounded.

A whole day passed and we were not allowed to leave. We sat there without food or water. The little babies cried from thirst and hunger. Another day passed, and another. Two of the babies died of hun- ger. After five days we were released. Our number was reduced by four- teen—twelve people killed by shells and shrapnel, two children dead of thirst and starvation, and twelve persons wounded. We carried out the wounded.

All of us went home, but Vasya Zenkin and his parents had no home to go to—their house and several others, were burned down. The school for deaf mutes was dynamited. This school had been built in our village only a short time before.

We went to our school, but we didn't recognize it. Our school had always been spic and span and very cosy. Now it was a real pigsty. The desks were smashed and the blackboards were broken, the floors were covered with the pages of our textbooks, torn up by the Germans. Other textbooks had been burned in a bonfire, although there was an ample stock of firewood in the school yard.

The German soldiers took whatever they liked, even if they had to drag clothes off a boy in the street. We were afraid to go out on the street in shoes, because those of us who did so usually returned barefoot- ed. German soldiers took away our fur hats, the felt boots which kept us warm in winter, and our overcoats. They liked our brief cases, as the Germans used to stop us on the streets, empty our school books on the ground, and take away our brief cases. They were all sent to Germany. None of us has a brief case any more. They even took some of our toys.

Sometimes the Germans would just destroy whatever they didn't want or couldn't send back to Germany. [illegible] were bonfires in [illegible] Khulev's garden. The Germans burned all the [illegible] they [illegible]

[illegible] following [illegible]

they burned down all the villages near ours. Ours was the only one which escaped. German officers sent three soldiers to set fire to our village before they retreated, but the peasants surrounded them and said, "Don't you dare! Our troops are coming!" The Germans were in a hurry to retreat and we scared them so that they went off to the next village, and ours remained standing, except some of the houses that were burned down earlier. For a long time peasants from the neighboring villages lived with us until they built new houses for themselves.

We have many orphans now, especially around the town of Istra, which is not far from our village. The Germans there killed many men and women who had children. Now these children are all alone. Our government opened a lot of homes for children whose parents were killed by the Germans. There are several homes like that in Moscow Region. The children built them themselves, repaired ruined buildings, made furniture, collected and mended everything, and live there now. People in the cities which are still safe from the Nazis sent toys and books and clothes for the orphans in these homes. Boys and girls, members of our Young Pioneers also helped in this work. Girls sewed clothes for orphans, while boys made toys for them. Toys even came from Uzbekistan, a part of Russia which is far from Moscow—it is a district in Central Asia, near India. Orphans were adopted by people all over the country, too.

We felt terrible about the destruction of Istra. Istra was our favorite town, and we went there often. It was planted with lovely green trees. There is nothing left now, only a few burnt walls and chimneys. Everything else was destroyed.

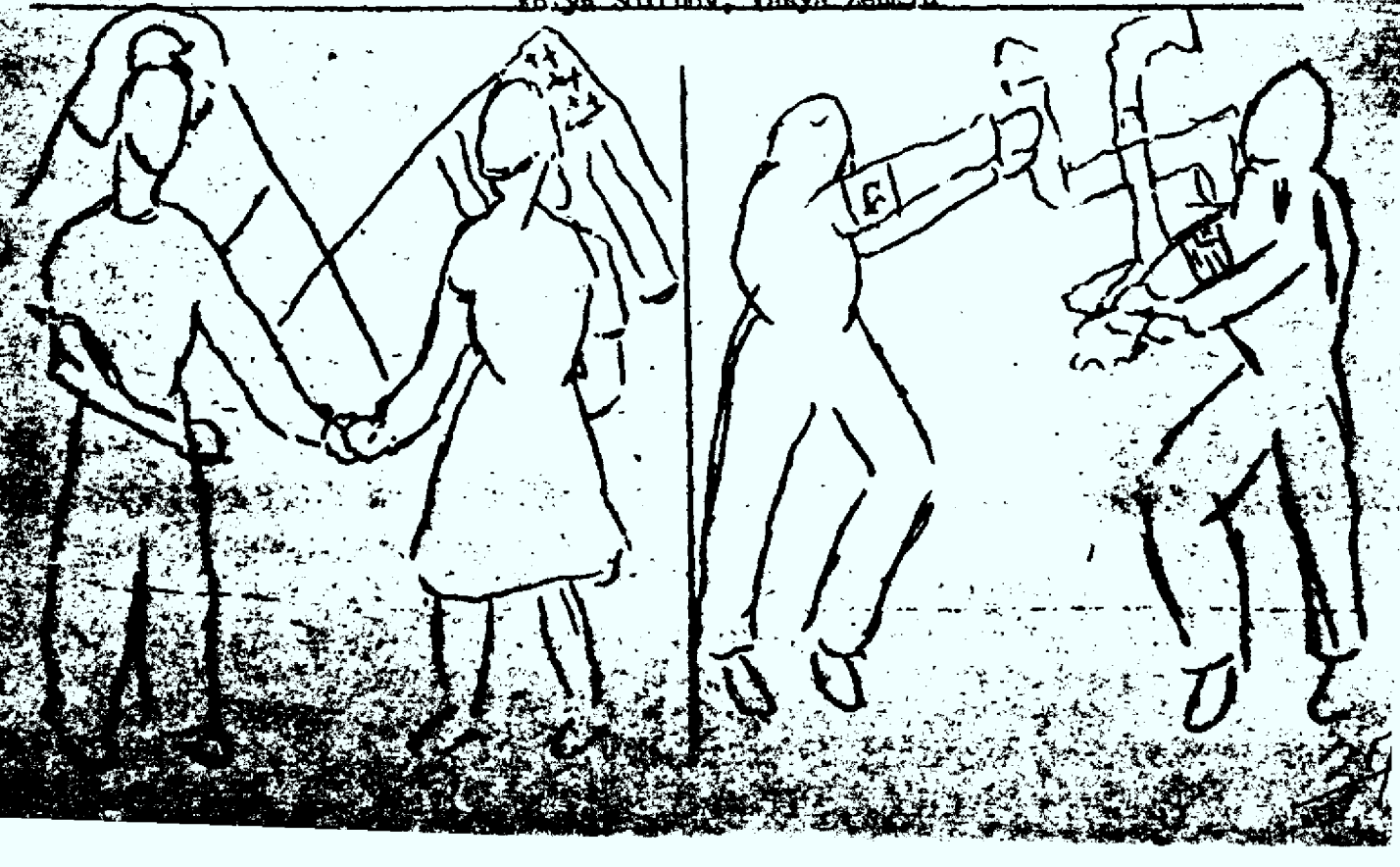
We are helping the grown-ups now. We work on vegetable gardens and in the fields, and have almost repaired the damage that the Germans did.

We will be waiting for your reply. Write us all about yourselves and your towns and cities, which we know only from pictures.

With best wishes,

Your friends,

Nyura Terentyeva, Valya Terentyeva, Vitya Khrulev,
Kolya Smirnov, Nasya Zenkin



"... do not let the Nazis get you down, brave comrades."

To my friends in the Soviet Union:

We, here at camp Wo-Chi-Ca, have received your lovely and encouraging letter. Everyone here knows the splendid job your people are doing to win the war against the fascist tyranny of Hitler. Do you know Isabel Suda? Well, she came here to camp Wo-Chi-Ca and told what the brave children of the whole Soviet Union are doing. The little children here were so overwhelmed when they heard what the children who are the same age as themselves were doing to wipe out the Nazis.

We children of Camp Wo-Chi-Ca cannot do as dangerous jobs as you do because the war is not being fought on our own home front, but we are doing all we can. We know what is expected of us and do many things, such as: knitting for the armed forces of your country, my country, and the rest of our brave allies. We make things to send to our soldiers, such as games, checkerboards, etc. Different, gay things which they can hang on their walls. Also, we write letters to show them we think of them often. And, like myself, we are writing to the children of your country. You can soon expect many more letters.

Yet some people here in America say that we shouldn't help you and that we, America, will have to fight you after this war. But the people who say this are only some old cranks and big politicians; the majority of the people know what they are fighting for and want to do all they can.

I want to tell you something about Camp Wo-Chi-Ca. It is like the Soviet Union, only on a smaller scale. We all live as one here, black and white alike, cooperatively, knowing and understanding each other. Here we don't do things separately, but as a group. We, the children of Wo-Chi-Ca, of America, know that if the war comes to our own shores, we will move together as one group to wipe fascism off the face of the earth.

Soviet children, tell your people America will come to your aid with a second front, and the few old cranks and such can't stop us. When this war is over, and we have won, I hope all the children of the world can be one solid group.

Don't let the Nazis get you down, brave comrades, and your country and my country with our brave allies will fight to the bitter end until we win victory. If that is our aim, we will surely win.

So, it is V for Victory, and, even though the ocean separates us, I am,

Your fellow fighter and friend,
Joanie Lifschutz (age 12)

P. S. I forgot to ask, but I would like very much to hear from you again, so please write to me. My address is:

Joan Lifschutz
[illegible]

He Was the First:—

—Arthur Nadel

In a house somewhere in the United States lives a hero called "Gardenia" Jones. He got this nickname because his first name is Dean. Gardenia joined the air force because he wanted to beat Hitler. When this story begins, the day is December 7, 1941.

Gardenia was in his fighter plane, cruising along, a little north-east of the Hawaiian Islands. Soon he sighted nine Japanese bombers! He radioed his commanding officer and got orders to intercept them. He pressed the button that controls the machine guns, and the guns on his right wing spit fire. One bomber went down. Another bomber entered the range of his machinegun sight.

Again he pressed that button. Another bomber went down. But fate wasn't all in his favor. One of the bombers got a luck shot and blasted his machine guns. Gardenia tried his shell gun, and hoped. This time he got another bomber, but his right wing was machinegunned, badly. The rest of the Japanese bombers fled. Thus the raid on Pearl Harbor could have been almost twice as bad had it not been for the alertness of Gardenia.

Gardenia Jones is a freedom fighter whom we should all know about. We children should try to help in the fight for Victory as much as we can.

How We Can Fight, too:—

—Frances Murray

"Dad!" cried Dick, a young boy, about 12. "The salvage club offers tickets for the parade to the group that collects one hundred or more pounds of scrap."

"Is your gang in on it?" asked Dad.

"Why, certainly. My gang wouldn't miss anything like that. Besides, what's more important is that it is for Victory."

That week Dick's gang worked very hard every day. They went around to houses collecting scrap war material. Finally, after one week, they brought the scrap to the neighborhood salvage committee. Dick's gang had collected 180 pounds of scrap, and they got the tickets to the parade.

Other children in the United States can help the same way: by collecting metal, paper, rubber, dye, tinfoil, and other valuable war materials. Children can also buy war stamps, give to different war relief societies, and write to the President urging him to open a western front.

Everything you do— every piece of scrap you collect, brings Victory one step nearer for the Allies. If we do these things we show that we are truly freedom-fighters.



My Winter Camp

Terry Chanin

My parents decided to send me to camp. They didn't know which camp to choose, and, hearing about Wo-Chi-Ca, they decided to send me there. It was as good or bad as any other, they figured. I didn't want to go to camp. I had heard something about camps, and I thought I wouldn't have a good time at this Wo-Chi-Ca. They wouldn't let me go out or read joke books. Someplace I also heard that Wo-Chi-Ca is an educational camp; who wants education in the summer when we have it all year 'round in school?

But I came to camp. First we were assigned to our counselors and bunk mates. Having decided in advance that I was going to dislike it thoroughly, I must have acted the part, because the girls thought I was snobbish.

.....

I was at camp only a few days when my attitude toward life itself changed entirely. I learned, for the first time, how all people, regardless of race, color, or creed, live together as one large happy family, and gain from this relationship. I learned that Negro and white are equals, and that was something I never knew or had thought about.

Every moment of my time was spent in learning and enjoying wonderful new things—working for Victory and having a swell time doing it.

When the day came for me to leave camp I felt bad. But my counselor told me about an organization which was just like Wo-Chi-Ca. That organization, she said, is called the I.W.O., which stands for International Worker's Order. In fact, I heard some campers say that the I.W.O. was their winter camp.

As soon as I returned to the city I joined a lodge, and I am convinced that this is my winter camp. Just like camp, the I.W.O. consists of people of various nationalities. The I.W.O. is interested in the welfare of the community, cleaning up the slums, doing away with racial discrimination.

Today the I.W.O. is organizing labor for victory. They are starting various first aid classes and are collecting scrap for defense. Everything possible is done to speed up production, open up that second front, and lick Hitler, so that all people may live in brotherhood.

Aside from this there are various social activities, such as folk dancing, square dancing, bugle and drum corps, arts and crafts, etc., for the young people. More and more lodges are being organized throughout the country. There is a lodge in your community, and I'll bet that the I.W.O. will be your winter camp, just as it became mine.

We freedom-fighters on the home front, the youth of America who want to see the end of fascism in 1942, so that we may go to build a better world for ourselves, can really do our part by joining an I.W.O. lodge and get going in our community for Victory.

For further information on the I.W.O. and its activities, see the following Counsellors: Dave, Labe, Edie, Natalie, Meyer, Whitey.

They'll be glad to see you.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

N.Y. FILE NO. 100-25857 RAA

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK CITY	12/8/42	11/17,18,19/42	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PAUL ROBESON	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBESON born April 9, 1898, Princeton, New Jersey. Attended Rutgers College on scholarships, receiving B.A. degree in 1919. Attended Columbia, afterwards receiving LL.B. Member of American Peace Mobilization, Citizens Committee to Free Harry Bridges, and International Labor Defense Committee, 1942, and other similar organizations. Signed petition for BROWDER'S release in 1942. Travelled abroad extensively. Sent his son to school in the USSR, because he thought boy could grow up normally there. Information from confidential informants pertaining to subject set out.

[redacted] b7C b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RJC/cha
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4. 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 11-20-90

DETAILS:

The investigation in this case is predicated upon the fact that it appears that PAUL ROBESON is a member of a number of Communist front organizations.

[redacted] advises that at a dinner which he attended on [redacted] at [redacted] During the conversation which followed, informant advises that the following remarks were made: b7C

ROY HUDSON opened the conversation by stating that ROOSEVELT used the Army to reopen the "struck" plant but did not use his strength to force the employers to give the workers a square deal; that the employers wanted the workers to go back to work on a conditional defeat; also that even though the workers had to retreat, it did not mean an end to the struggle.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT [redacted]

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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1 - Col. S. V. Constant, G-2
2 - New York

CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 10 1942

FBI - NEW YORK

cc Dir. 12/14/42 filed

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE - 0 - 7—8884

Later in the conversation, according to the informant, ROBESON stated that he would sing in the Hollywood Bowl on August 21, 1941, and that the Texas Company had turned over its hour to assist in the selling of defense bonds and had asked him to go on the program. Continuing in his comments, the informant stated that ROBESON in substance said that his manager gave the Texas Company some sort of an excuse, because he, ROBESON'S manager, knew that ROBESON would not go on such a program. ROBESON also stated that Hollywood is just full of Reds and that he can do a lot of good out there.

ROBESON is said to have made the remark that he was working on a Communist moving picture, whereupon HUDSON replied that he had seen a cut of it and thought that the picture was very powerful, with good photography, although the material was fragmentary at this stage. ROBESON remarked that CHARLIE CHAPLIN started his picture and found himself in a period in which it might be termed radical.

Continuing, ROBESON stated that one of the most important things was to get the picture out without adverse publicity. He said that the financial problem is one of the greatest, but that he, ROBESON, was working on that phase of the question at the present time. HUDSON is said to have replied that the picture will be a powerful experiment as there never has been a movie like it before.

From the conversation which followed [redacted] states that ROBESON said that it was their intention to take the picture to Carnegie Hall and present it in conjunction with a concert. The concert would be the "blind." HUDSON is said to have replied that it would have a direct appeal to the labor, as they would be able to witness a gallant struggle for their own rights, and further, even if the picture would not now be a success, it must come out as there has been so much delay, and promises.

[redacted] noted during this conversation that ROBESON stated that the African Methodist Episcopal Church was the "lousiest" organized church in the country; further, that he was going to work with JOE [redacted], and GRANVILLE HICKS, as well as ROCKWELL KENT, were mentioned, it being stated that one of them has a lot of appeal to the masses. b7

The informant advised that ROBESON is said to have a very good contact with the CIO people and will have numerous opportunities to contact MURRAY (probably PHIL MURRAY, President of the CIO). The name of QUILL (President of the Transport Workers Union) was also mentioned in this connection. [redacted] advised that HUDSON told ROBESON that the latter had made a great personal impression on MURRAY.

It was learned from this same confidential source that ROBESON stated at the above-mentioned time that he was going to do many work records through Columbia Broadcasting Company, HUDSON mentioned the WPA folk song collection, which was shelved by the reactionaries when war broke out. HUDSON said he had heard some of the records which were made and observed that ROBESON

should somehow get access to this material. To this ROBESON is said to have replied that he has contacts in the Library of Congress and will try to get this material and adopt it to the cause.

At this point ROBESON told how he sang a simple version of "John Henry" at the Ford meeting. He stated that all the listeners were very much impressed. It is to be noted that HUDSON remarked that "John Henry" will become the battle song of the Party and observed that it will replace the religious angle of the Negro spiritual with the correct appeal for the masses. At this point, according to [redacted] there was much laughing and joking about the "Star Spangled Banner."

Later in the meeting it was suggested by the unidentified Negro that an autobiography be written about PAUL ROBESON setting forth his life of strife for the enlightenment of the Negro race. HUDSON thought that a full-sized book would not be wise inasmuch as it would have to portray the beliefs ROBESON has, and such would probably prove unjust to the cause due to the feeling against the Party. It was agreed that a few articles setting forth the life of ROBESON would suffice at this time.

It was related by [redacted] that at this junction ROBESON told how his father, a minister, died when he, PAUL, was six years old; that they were living in New Jersey at the time, and ROBESON practically became an orphan from the death of his father. He stated that his father was born in North Carolina in 1843 and escaped from slavery at the age of fifteen via the underground system; that he went to Philadelphia, where he married a free Negress. ROBESON said that his mother's family looked down on his father's people as they were a poor Carolina type that scratched out an existence after the Civil War. ROBESON stated, however, that after his father's death the Carolina branch were the people who practically kept him from starving by sending a meager assortment of foodstuffs to him. He explained that this and the Spanish trouble, coupled with the refugee struggle of Austria, influenced his present stand and caused him to see his duty to the struggling poor of his race as well as other races. [redacted] advised that ROBESON remarked something to the effect that "Most people don't realize this, as they think of me as an all-American football player and a great and rich singer." ROBESON also said that it might be a good idea to put this struggle of his life before the Negro people.

According to this source of information, ROBESON is said to have stated that most of that which he is going to do for the masses is ahead and will take place in the next two years.

[redacted] advised that MARION HART, active member of the National Library Committee of the Communist Party, contacted ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and advised that she had a dinner party for PAUL ROBESON on March 23, 1942, at the Commodore Hotel, and that over one thousand people had attended.

[redacted] advised that on the evening of March 23, 1942, at a dinner party given by the Spanish Aid Committee at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, in honor of PAUL ROBESON, Negro singer, ROBESON

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had made the greatest and longest speech of his career. [redacted] states ROBESON had been introduced as the greatest anti-Fascist of today and that ROBESON in turn had stated the keynote of the dinner by stating that "The greatest anti-Fascist, Earl Browder, is in jail." It is to be noted that [redacted] advised that the success of this dinner was indicated by the money contributed at the meeting by those attending, which was in the amount of $10,000.

[redacted] advises [redacted] arrangements had been made for a meeting on April 2, 1942, at 3:30 p.m., at the apartment of HELEN BRYANT, 317 Fourth Street, New York City. The meeting was attended by ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and the following Negroes: MAX YERGAN, JAMES FORD, ROY HUDSON, PAUL ROBESON, and EDWARD I. ARONOW, who are members of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder. The purpose of this meeting, according to [redacted] was to draft a letter in connection with the Free Earl Browder Campaign. ROBESON'S personal stationery was used in sending this letter to approximately three hundred individuals, the majority of whom were located in Washington, D. C. [redacted] advised that the letter was signed by ROBESON and forwarded to friends and admirers of his in the United States and in various public offices. In this connection, [redacted] advised that the names of HARRY HOPKINS and HAROLD ICKES were mentioned.

It was determined from the information furnished by [redacted] that PAUL ROBESON is co-author, along with DR. MAX YERGAN, of a book entitled "The Negro and Justice."

On April 3, 1942, it was determined from [redacted] that LOUIS WEINSTOCK, ROY HUDSON, PAUL ROBESON, JAMES FORD, MAX YERGAN, and EDWARD I. ARONOW actually drafted the letter referred to above, and it was taken to Washington by ARONOW.

[redacted] advised that TRACHTENBERG has related that PAUL ROBESON was desirous of accompanying the delegation that would deliver the letter in Washington, and that inasmuch as ROBESON had been speaking to many Negroes he would be one of the delegates to meet with the Attorney General.

It was learned from [redacted] that MARION HART contacted TRACHTENBERG some time between March 23, 1942, and April 2, 1942, and advised that the dinner held at the Biltmore Hotel in honor of PAUL ROBESON, which was given by the Spanish Aid Committee on March 23, 1942, had been a great success. He stated that she regretted the speech given by ROBESON had not been recorded in some way, inasmuch as this speech was the best and longest that ROBESON had ever given. MARION HART advised, according to [redacted] that she had not seen ROBESON since 1926, but that he had recognized her in spite of this lapse of time, and that she had conversed with him at length, believing that he was a wonderful man. According to [redacted]

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[redacted] MARION HART stated that ROBESON did not leave "Hellman's" (probably LILLIAN HELLMAN) until 1:45 a.m., and that he had then gone to another meeting. TRACHTENBERG inquired as to whether this meeting was with MAX YERGAN, to which MARION HART replied in the affirmative.

On [redacted] it was learned from [redacted] that ANDREE EMERY (she is the wife of HUDSON) made arrangements with individuals, some of whom were MAX UNGER, JAMES FORD, and PAUL ROBESON, as regards a birthday party to be held at 21 West Tenth Street, the home of ROY HUDSON, for PAUL ROBESON and ROY HUDSON on April 8, 1942. [redacted] advised that MAX YERGAN, PAUL ROBESON, AL LANNON, EARL ROBINSON, BEN DAVIS, and JAMES FORD, accompanied by their wives, attended this party.

From [redacted] it was learned that LOUIS WEINSTOCK, Chairman of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, contacted JAMES FORD of the National Headquarters of the Communist Party to advise that one MILTON, who is connected with the Citizens Committee, communicated with him, WEINSTOCK, on April 21, 1942. He advised that a large hall in Washington, D. C., had been reserved for a celebration on May 20, 1942, which was EARL BROWDER'S birthday, and that they had wanted PAUL ROBESON, noted Negro singer, to participate in that rally. JAMES FORD advised that ROBESON was at that time in Nashville, Tennessee, but that he, FORD, would contact ROBESON as soon as the latter returned to New York City to ascertain whether or not ROBESON would be able to participate in the meeting.

The following is included in this report from information submitted by [redacted] as it is believed to be relevant and pertinent to the activities of PAUL ROBESON:

A memorandum dealing with the National Negro Congress bears no identifying heading or other information to show its origin, being dated "Tuesday" and headed "The Proposed National Conference of the Negro Congress." The writer, whose name is not given, sets out the belief that it would be inadvisable and incorrect to convene either in national convention or conference of the National Negro Congress or generally to try to revive or to build it up as a national organization. He points out that while the National Negro Congress played a successful and important role formerly, now it has been unable to adapt itself to conditions and to re-group and strengthen its forces and influence, and that for many reasons it is not the proper organization for uniting and mobilizing today and drawing masses of the Negro people in active support of the national war effort. This writer points out, however, that unlike the American Youth Congress or the American People's Mobilization it is possible for the National Negro Congress unofficially, and through many of its leaders, as individuals, to play a leading role in helping to rally and unify the Negro people and to help to crystallize a powerful mass movement of a national front character with the main objectives of promoting national unity and the national policy. The writer points out that many of the leaders of the National Negro Congress are men of great prestige and great political influence. He suggests that instead of

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working to call a national conference of the National Negro Congress, it would be timely and feasible to initiate a broad national conference of the Negro people and their main organizations for the purpose of mobilizing the Negro people for the national war effort. He suggests that such a conference might best be sponsored by individual leaders, representative spokesmen of national unity among the Negro people. Included in this should be such people as PAUL ROBESON, MAX YERGAN, EARL B. DICKERSON, ROBERT WRIGHT, and others.

[redacted] advised further that on April 23, 1942, JAMES FORD and an unidentified individual, who was recently in Nashville, Tennessee, were informed that PAUL ROBESON spoke on the campus at Nashville and that many fine contacts had been made at Tuskegee, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee.

[redacted] advised that PAUL ROBESON is a member of the following front organizations:

Member of the National Council of the American People's Mobilization

Member and sponsor of the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges

Sponsor of Assembly for Justice to National Minority

On May 2, 1942, it was determined from [redacted] that an unknown individual contacted ANDREE EMERY, at which time he advised he was trying to arrange for a mass meeting for the Russian War Relief to be held on the 27th of May, 1942, but at that time had been unable to get in touch with LITVINOFF. This unknown individual also advised, according to the informant, that at that time he was anxious to see MAX YERGAN concerning PAUL ROBESON, whom he would like to have sing at the meeting above mentioned.

[redacted] furnished the information that PAUL ROBESON was one of the main sponsors of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder and also furnished a short resume of his background as follows:

PAUL ROBESON, singer, member of Chicago Emergency Peace Mobilization, 1940, contributor to the "New Theatre" (Communist Party theatre magazine); visited Soviet Union as an ardent admirer of Communism.

It was ascertained from [redacted] that the problem of India's freedom is one in which the Communist Party is taking an active interest, which fact can be seen from the prominent figures who gathered on September 2, 1942, to discuss this question at the meeting which was called by the Communist Council on African Affairs [redacted] At this meeting it is to be noted that PAUL ROBESON, along with MICHAEL QUILL, CHANNING TOBIAS, and MAX YERGAN, spoke.

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[redacted] advised that at Camp WO-CHI-CA there were present during July of 1942 260 children of members of the Communist Party vacationing at the camp.

[redacted] advised that displayed on a bulletin board on the campus is an honor roll of the boosters of the above-referred-to camp. Some of the names on the honor roll were MAX YERGAN, ANNETTE RUBENSTEIN, and PAUL ROBESON.

[redacted] advised that at a meeting held on Sunday, August 30, 1942, of the New York State Convention of the Communist Party at Manhattan Centre, at 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, an announcement was made requesting that the audience attend two rallies which were to be held during the week of August 30, 1942. One of these rallies, the rally to gain "freedom for India," to be sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, with offices at 1123 Broadway, announced that it would have as its speakers PAUL ROBESON, MAX YERGAN, and MICHAEL QUILL.

On Monday, September 6, 1942, a rally was held at the Central Park Mall under the auspices of the New York State CIO, in cooperation with the USO. At this rally there were approximately seventy-five persons present. Several of the speakers were JOSEPH CURRAN, President of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council; SIDNEY HILLMAN, President of the Amalgamated Workers Union, CIO; and others. After all the speeches had been delivered, PAUL ROBESON sang the song, "Ballads for Americans" and the Russian song, "From Border to Border," which he sang in Russian.

From [redacted] it was ascertained that on August 18, 1942, a MRS. LAURENSON (possibly the wife of JACK LAURENSON, Vice President of MMU) discussed the question of the new seamen's relief organization with an unknown woman at MMU. At this time MRS. LAURENSON stated that the organization would be known as the "National Marine Emergency Relief Organization" and that MISS JULIE STEIN, of Room 317, Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, was doing all the organizing work; further, that MISS STEIN has the personal endorsement of JOSEPH CURRAN, PAUL ROBESON, and others.

It is noted that [redacted] advised that in addition to the above, STEIN related that the proposed organizations would be composed of five union heads, such as CURRAN and SHEIDY, and would have nothing to do with the organization set up by Admiral LAND or individuals other than unionists.

It was ascertained from [redacted] that on August 21, 1942, DAVE GREEN of International Workers Order contacted FERDINAND SMITH and requested the latter to go to the International Workers Order camp for children. It was at this time GREEN also advised that PAUL ROBESON would be at the camp, which is named WO-CHI-CA.

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On [redacted] advised that [redacted] HELEN BRYANT conferred with JOE CURRAN, at which time she stated the Joint Anti-Fascist Committee would give dinners at the Hotel Astor on October 20 and 27, 1942. On this date it was stated that the Committee desired to secure PAUL ROBESON as a speaker.

[redacted] relates that a cablegram dated April 3, 1941, to the Inner-Continental News, from World News, 57 Walter House, Strand, London, urgently requested May Day messages of two hundred words each from ROBERT MINOR, PAUL ROBESON, and other people of prominence in the Western Hemisphere. It stated that the message should reach London not later than April 8 and should be regarded as one of great importance.

From [redacted] it was also learned that "The Negro and Justice--A Plea for Earl Browder" is a pamphlet written by Dr. MAX YERGAN and PAUL ROBESON, published by the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, 1133 Broadway, New York, in November, 1941. This pamphlet contains the speeches delivered by ROBESON and YERGAN at a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on September 29, 1941, under the auspices of the Citizens Committee to Free Browder.

[redacted] has submitted information in regard to the motion picture, "Native Land." From this source it was learned that this motion picture is receiving copious reviews in the New York press. It advises that "Native Land" is obviously a Communist project. It is produced by the Frontier Films, which is a Communist instrumentality; it is directed by PAUL STRAND (Communist) and LEO HURWITZ, who has many Communist connections. The commentary is written by DAVID WOLFF, is spoken by PAUL ROBESON and an avowed Communist, and the music is by MARC BLITZSTEIN, Communist song writer. It is noted that this picture, which was filmed over the last three years, purportedly includes scenes that portray violations of civil liberties in the United States. The informant advises that the picture deals with the struggle of the American pioneers with Fascism, the struggle of labor unions against company spies, and the gallant fight against HITLER.

[redacted] advised that on July 2, 1941, the American Council on Soviet Relations held a rally in Madison Square Garden, at which time approximately eight thousand people attended. Several individuals spoke, among those being CORLISS LAMONT, SERGEI TOURNAKOFF, a former Czarist cavalry officer, CHARLES KUNTZ, President of ICOR, and PAUL ROBESON, who spoke briefly on the needs for aiding the Soviet Union, in addition to singing several songs.

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that the informant was in receipt of information from Vancouver, British Columbia, stating that PAUL ROBESON, prominent American Negro singer, who recently appeared in Vancouver, is reputedly a member of the Communist Party, and that it is stated that at that time he had two sons in the Soviet Union studying under the auspices of the Soviet Government. This source also advised that the first person

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to telephone ROBESON when the latter was in Vancouver under the auspices of the Hilkar Attractions was one HAROLD PRITCHETT, who, according to the informant, was refused a visa by the American Consulate at Vancouver upon the ground that he had failed to show that he was not a Communist, [redacted] According to this source, later PAUL ROBESON was visited by representatives of the Civil Liberties League, which organization, [redacted] is said to include in its membership wives of well-known Canadian Communists and is alleged to be Communistically controlled.

An examination of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 14, 1942, at New York City, entitled "CONGRESS OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP," at pages 22 and 23 reveals the following information pertinent to subject:

At the mass rally "Salute to our Russian Ally" held at Madison Square Garden on Sunday afternoon, November 8, 1942, with PAUL ROBESON representing the entertainment field, PAUL ROBESON was dramatically introduced to the crowd, when all the lights were extinguished and it was stated that the next person to be heard would be "the voice of the anti-Fascist." At this time, spotlights were directed on the stage, bringing ROBESON into view. He stated, "I am an anti-Fascist. I am an American. I am a Negro." ROBESON proceeded to read a letter which had been written by a twenty-seven year old Red Army soldier who stated he was continually marching westward for freedom. ROBESON stated he did not know the fate of the soldier who wrote this letter, but the mere fact that he had written the letter made him "my friend and yours." ROBESON then sang two songs, namely, "His Motherland" and "From Border to Border," each of which was sung partly in English and partly in Russian. It is noted that the ovation given to ROBESON at the time of his introduction and at the conclusion of his musical offering was perhaps the most voluminous of the afternoon.

From this report it is also ascertained that ROBESON stated that the response to the Congress had been even greater than was expected. He said that every place he appeared in the United States and had mentioned friendship with Russia and had sung the "Red Army Song," the audience had literally "broken it up." ROBESON stated that the work of this Congress must continue; that this was only the beginning. He called on everyone to do his work today by assisting the next speaker, whom he introduced, who was THOMAS L. HARRIS, long associated with the American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union and the American Council on Soviet Relations, as well as a faculty member in 1942 at the School for Democracy.

The following is an extract from Who's Who in America, volume 20, for the year 1938-39:

Paul Robeson, born Princeton, New Jersey, April 9, 1898; A.B. Rutgers College, 1919; LL.B. Columbia, 1923; married ESLANDA CARDOZO GOODE, August 17, 1921. Concert tour, Europe, 1926-28; concert tour of Europe, 1931,38;

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Russia, 1936. Star of feature part in motion pictures "Emperor Jones," "Showboat," "King Solomon's Mines," and others. Member of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Psi Alpha, and Sigma Tau Delta. Picked by Walter Kamp as all-American in 1918. Home: 19 Buckingham Street, London, England; Address: Metropolitan Bureau, 113 West 57th Street, New York City.

The following is an extract from Current Biography, dated 1941, found on pages 716 and 717:

When Robeson left Columbia he was taken into the office of Louis W. Stotesbury, a Rutgers man and a prominent New York lawyer. He has made films for British as well as American producers, having for a long time made his home in England because he found less race prejudice there than in the United States.

The racial problem is one that Robeson has studied thoroughly. It was racial discrimination as much as his own acting ability that caused him to give up his career as a lawyer. He sent his son (in 1921 he married Eslanda Cardozo Goode) to school in the USSR because he thought the boy could grow up normally there, and in January, 1941, Robeson, with four other Negroes and five whites, was suing a San Francisco restaurant, because, they asserted, they had been refused admission. Robeson also frequently speaks out on political issues in which he feels his race is deeply involved. In the Summer of 1940 he was opposing conscription, speaking for peace—later, urging all Negroes in the industry to join the United Automobile Workers of America in their Ford organizing drive. Even later, speaking and singing at benefits for aid to Britain, China, and the Soviet Union, he has been called irradical.

From Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, a party was given on August 25, 1942, in honor of PAUL ROBESON, at Camp WO-CHI-CA. There were banners on all of the buildings and tents which read "WELCOME PAUL ROBESON" and "PAUL ROBESON'S FREEDOMS FIGHTER." He then was escorted to the administration building, where there were more cheers for him, and he was presented with a scroll from the children of the camp. During the presentation of the scroll by a young girl, he became so emotional that tears rolled down his cheeks. When the older folks saw this, many of the women were affected likewise. There was a football game played by the campers in which PAUL ROBESON took part. At the banquet which followed, he presented some of the children with medals for their achievements while at camp. After the banquet, there was a show put on by the children in which they sang songs that were written by PAUL ROBESON. To show his appreciation, PAUL ROBESON then sang several songs requested by the campers. Among the guests present were MR. and MRS. DAVE GREEN, New York State Secretary of the International Workers Order, MAX BEDACHT, National Executive Secretary of the IWO, MRS. ANN WILLARD, Director of the School for Democracy, SOL VAIL, Youth Director of the IWO, HELEN VRABEL, National Secretary of the Youth Division of the IWO, and DR. and MRS. KAUFMAN, MR. and MRS. ROBERT ENGEL, HAROLD WILSON of the Harlem Branch of the YMCA, MR. and MRS. MATT HALL, and CHARLES HONIG.

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The indices of the New York Field Division indicate that PAUL ROBESON, whose address is 565 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City, is a member of or connected with the following organizations or movements:

1. The American Peace Mobilization, National Council, 1940
2. The American Rescue Ship Mission, sponsor, 1941
3. The Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, member and sponsor, 1941
4. Committee for the Release of International Volunteers in Spanish and French Prison Camps, endorser, 1941
5. Negro Committee to Aid Spain with the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democrats, sponsor, 1937
6. The American Peace Mobilization for Marcantonio, guest of honor, 1941; also sponsor of the same movement in 1941
7. Assembly for Justice to National Minorities, sponsor, 1941
8. Committee Defending Rights of Communists to be on Ballot, signer, 1941
9. Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democrats, National sponsor, 1938
10. American Committee for Democratic and Intellectual Freedom; signed petition sponsored by above organization to discontinue the Dies Committee, 1941
11. Signed petition sponsored by Citizens Committee to Free Browder, March, 1942
12. United American Spanish Aid Committee, sponsor, 1942
13. International Labor Defense, National Committee, 1942
14. Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, speaker at dinner on October 27, 19

It is noted that there is comment in the following issues of the Daily Worker relative to PAUL ROBESON:

November 4, 1937, on page 7
January 24, 1938, on page 4
January 24, 1938, on page 7
February 4, 1938, on page 1
May 16, 1939, on page 1
December 12, 1939, on page 2

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In the November 4, 1937, issue, at page 7, it is noted that PAUL ROBESON is quoted as saying, "When I step on to a stage in the future, I go on as a representative of the working class. I work with a consciousness of that in my mind. Joining unity theatre means identifying myself with the working class."

In the Daily Worker of May 16, 1939, on page 1, PAUL ROBESON points out that there is no discrimination in Soviet circles and that his son, who attended school in Russia, got a cultural advantage there.

From a highly confidential source it was learned by Special Agent [redacted] on October 21, 1942, that PAUL ROBESON wrote the hereinafter quoted letter dated September 28, 1942, in connection with activities of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade: b7C

"Dear Friend:

In the prisons and concentration camps of Vichy France, hiding out in huts and villages, dodging the Gestapo day and night, are thousands of the staunchest fighters against fascism. The last time I saw many of them they were fighting on the side of Republican Spain against fascism. Today, they live only in the hope of striking another blow at our common enemy. They look to us alone for help.

Hitler fears the inspiring leadership that these outstanding fighters will give to the people of the Continent when the Allies launch a Second Front. He is determined to exterminate them, as witness the present intensified wave of arrests and reprisals. We must be equally determined to rescue them.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee during the past year alone paid passages for more than 200 of these tried, indomitable people. Funds which it provided recently enabled 23 Yugoslavs to escape their jailers in France and to rejoin their brothers in the Yugoslav guerrilla army. Many others who were aided are in the ranks of the British Commandos. Scores more are serving on all fronts, from Britain to the Egyptian desert.

Now the Mexican Government has granted thirty-eight new immigration visas. Sixty more are expected within a few weeks. Boats are still sailing from Lisbon and Casablanca to Vera Cruz. We can and must rescue these people while we have this opportunity!

I have complete confidence in the ability of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee to secure the return of these wonderful people to the anti-Axis fighting fronts. The Committee requires $88,640.00 for transportation and to assist others in France for whom we do not yet have visas.

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These are not ordinary people for whom I appeal. They are men who can and will strengthen the anti-Axis forces in this hemisphere and in Europe. Won't you send your contribution immediately? Won't you send all you can - today?

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Paul Robeson*

- PENDING -

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UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

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THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York City, will, from time to time, continue to report current information on the subject as reflected through confidential sources of information.

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IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants referred to in the report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, dated December 8, 1942, are as follows:

T-1 T-2	New York file 100-4931, entitled COMMUNIST PARTY, USA; INTERNAL SECURITY - C; ESPIONAGE (R)
T-3	New York file 100-26603, entitled COMMUNIST PARTY, USA; DISTRICT NO. 2, NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION; INTERNAL SECURIT
T-4	New York file 100-28715, entitled NATIONAL MARITIME UNION OF AMERICA; INTERNAL SECURITY - C
T-5	New York file 102-1, entitled COMMUNIST PARTY, USA; VOORHIS ACT
T-6	New York file 65-4309, containing Office of Naval Intelligence memorandums
T-7	New York file 100-7518, entitled American Council on Soviet Relations
T-8	New York file 54-144, serial 1568, entitled COMMUNIST PARTY, USA; NEUTRALITY ACT

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EWB:AKR
1/12/43

Date:

To: Mr. Lawrence M. C. Smith
Chief, Special War Policies Unit
War Division

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: PAUL ROBESON
New York, New York

There is being transmitted to the Division of Records under date of January 12, 1943, a copy of the following report containing the pertinent information presently available in the files of this Bureau with respect to the above-captioned individual:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 8, 1942, at New York City, entitled "Paul Robeson, Internal Security - C."

b7C

It is recommended that this person be considered for custodial detention in view of the existing emergency. It will be greatly appreciated if you will advise this Bureau at your earliest convenience as to the decision reached in this case.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
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JAN 12 3 06 PM '43

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
cc - Assistant Attorney General
Wendell Berge P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 14 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/30/80 SRS RJG/clw

62 JAN 30 1943

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan
February 19, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: PAUL ROBESON;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Dear Sir:

Attached to this letter is an article clipped from the Michigan Chronicle under date of February 6, 1943, entitled, "Paul Robeson Reviews History of Negro Race."

It is thought that perhaps this article, which sets forth the result of an interview with ROBESON, may be of some interest to the Office which may be directing an investigation of an internal security nature on ROBESON.

Inasmuch as it is not known by this Office which Field Office is conducting such an investigation, the attached material is being furnished the Bureau.

It may be mentioned that the Michigan Chronicle is a local Negro newspaper of a decided Communistic vent.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

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LEL:NAK
Enclosures (2)

K

100-12304-9

RECORDED & INDEXED

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EX-27

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Paul Robeson Reviews History Of Negro Race

By JEANETTA WELCH

"The history of the American Negro is a great part of the history of America, and I am delighted that a week devoted to the life and achievements of these people is to be celebrated in your city and state. It may well serve as a model for the entire country." These words were spoken by Paul Robeson, the great Negro baritone singer to members of the Citizens' committee who visited him in his suite at the Book Cadillac hotel last Sunday. The committee acquainted Mr. Robeson with its plans to celebrate Negro History week February 7 through February 14. The famed artist appeared here in a concert at the Masonic Temple Friday under the auspices of Nellie Watts.

"The traditions of the Negro in this country are rich in those democratic virtues which Americans hold dear—humanized in the deeds of such American heroes as Crispus Attucks, Sojourner Truth—Frederick Douglass, the 369th, Dorrie Miller—and our heroes on various battle-fronts in this world-wide conflict.

"As you know—all my endeavors have been based upon an intense pride in being a Negro, and in playing a part in the cultural life of my people.

"I have immeasurable belief in their future and in the contribution they can make, if given full opportunities, to building of a truly democratic America."

Mr. Robeson said that he began a fight for the rights of Negroes in England. That instead of 15 million black people being denied full access to opportunities, there were 150 million in Africa. That although he was accorded all the courtesies of an English gentleman, there were those of his group who were denied these privileges. He mentioned having met and discussed race problems with Winston Churchill and Sir Stanford Cripps in person.

When asked about his life in Russia, and whether he intended to live there again, Mr. Robeson said that he never did live in Russia, but visited there many times while living in England. And that while in England he did not encounter as much discrimination as he did in America, yet when he went to Russia, he found no discrimination at all. This made a great impression on him, but he felt no duty to remain in Russia, but to come home again and work for the same kind of freedom he experienced there, to become a reality here.

Mr. Robeson said the thing that impressed him most about the Russian people was that in a single generation they had learned to love and work for their government because it belonged to them. That out of chaos and ignorance they had built colleges and universities, they had freed their women, and they had tolerated no kind of prejudice against any of their people. He said that the Russian people feel a kindred with the Negro people, or any people that are oppressed, for they remember that once they, too, were bitterly enslaved.

Answering the question, if he intended sending his son back to Russia to live, Mr. Robeson answered, "No," that his son is now in the midst of selecting a school to attend here. He is interested in civil engineering, and while he might, if possible attend some graduate engineering school in Russia as they have excellent engineering schools there, yet he feels that his place is here, and that he can make a contribution. When asked what his son thought about the discrimination in America, Mr. Robeson said, that his son thought it "stupid." After having once been among people who lived together amicably regardless of face, creed or color, it was stupid to think that it could not be done here. Mr Robeson said that the main reason for taking his son to Russia, was that he "wanted his boy to feel freedom."

When Paul Robeson was here in 1940 he predicted that one of main theatres of war would waged in North Africa. When as Sunday why he had made that diction at that time even be America had entered the war, Robeson said that it came from knowledge of events that were t happening in England, and fr France, knowledge gained in trav ing in England and Africa. He ca Africa the "breadbasket" of land.

Upon being asked to make ture predictions about the the of this war, without hesitation said, "Africa and South Amer He also said that the futur America is in Africa, and that great question facing America England today is "What are we ing to do about these Col peoples?"

Mr Robeson paid tribute to Negro general, Eboue, head of Free French Group in Sout Africa.

He expressed great pleasur having been to Detroit, and is on his way to Canada then to York to receive the Abraham coln award. This award is g each year by the Abraham Lin high school in Brooklyn, N. Y., outstanding achievements year's candidates were Gov Lehman, Irving Berlin and Robeson with Robeson winnin award.

The Michigan Chronicle
2/6/43
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SEP 28 1973.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/80 BY SP5 RSC/CKM

ENCLOSURE

100-13301-7

59

JCM:mwm
100-12304

April 30, 1943

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: CUSTODIAL DETENTION - C

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a custodial detention card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

ROBESON, PAUL — Native Born — COMMUNIST

565 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York (Res.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/30/80 SP5 RDG/clw

100-12304
NOT RECORDED

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YKP
MAY 14 1977

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Custodial Detention Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
APR 30 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

59 MAY 6 1943

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

60

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, 1435 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

MCC:JAG
100-0

August 26, 1943

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Re: PAUL ROBESON
Security Matter - C

[redacted], advised an agent of this office that recently an unidentified woman related information to her concerning PAUL ROBESON. b7C/b7D

According to the unidentified woman, a colored man who has worked for the woman's husband a number of years told her husband of having been solicited by another Negro in Washington to join the Communist Party. The soliciting member is alleged to have said, by way of attempting to influence the other man, that PAUL ROBESON, the singer, is a leading figure in the Communist Party, and is at the present time actively attempting to influence the Negroes of America to Communism.

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

COPIES DESTROYED 5-1-58 R-18

CC New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/30/80 SP-5 RJG/clm

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-12504-1
24 DIS9
25 AUG 28 1943

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

61

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
510 Trust Company Building
New Haven, 10, Connecticut
October 16, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: Mrs. PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER (C)

Dear Sir:

At present Mr. and Mrs. PAUL ROBESON are residing at Enfield, Connecticut, and it has come to the attention of the New Haven Field Office that Mrs. ROBESON has mailed letters addressed to NIHRU, leader second to MAHATMA GHANDI, in India.

Please advise whether or not the Bureau has any information regarding the activities of Mrs. PAUL ROBESON as regards Communism.

Very truly yours,

Roger F. Gleason

Roger F. Gleason
Special Agent in Charge

JEC:MB
100-8032

COPIES DESTROYED 5-1-58
A-12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/20/80 SP-5 RJG/MM

SE
12
RECORDED 100-12304-10X
INDEXED
35 OCT 18 1943

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Op. 11

62

CEP:DA

~~100-23836~~
100-123044-10X
RECORDED

November 1, 1943

SAC, New Haven

MRS. PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to your letter dated October 16, 1943, requesting a search of the Bureau's files concerning the above captioned individual.

Please be advised that Bureau files contain no information relative to the Communistic activities of Mrs. Robeson.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/20/80 BY SP5 RJC/MM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Howdon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
★ NOV 1 - 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

NOV 1 1943

38 NOV 2 1943

63

L-50a

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

FROM NEW HAVEN 11-8-43 NR 081820 2:38 PM EWT

DIRECTOR

PAUL ROBESON, SECURITY MATTER C. [redacted]

ADVISED THAT PAUL ROBESON, HIS WIFE AND SON WILL BE ENTERTAINED AT THE SOVIET EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, THIS DATE.

RECEIVED: 11-8-43 2:45 PM EWT EFT

INDEXED & FILED 149

cc 100-12304-71

F B I
31 NOV 11 1943

The paper had this Sunday. C

31 NOV 376

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/20/80 BY SP-5 RJV/JCM

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

64

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

510 Trust Company Building
New Haven, 10, Connecticut

100-8602
JHC:LS

November 27, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: PAUL LEROY ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Dear Sir:

Information has been received that PAUL ROBESON, famous negro singer and actor, is now living within the New Haven Field Division at Enfield, Connecticut.

On November 15, 1943 ROBESON made a speech in Boston, Massachusetts, demanding a full investigation of the recent alleged anti-Semitic incidents in Boston.

It is respectfully requested that the Bureau indices be checked for information concerning any Communist activity on the part of PAUL ROBESON, and that the New Haven Field Division be advised of the results of the search as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

ROGER F. GLEASON,
SAC

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-12304-12
F B I
18 NOV 29 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/20/80 BY SP-5 RSB/MM

65

- RWB:AKR

100-12304 RECORDED 100-12304-12

Date: December 4, 1943

To: SAC, NEW HAVEN

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: PAUL LEROY ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to your letter of November 27, 1943, captioned "Paul Leroy Robeson, Security Matter - C," in which you requested information concerning Paul Robeson who, you stated, was now living at Enfield, Connecticut.

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] made at New York City dated December 8, 1942. You will note that New York has been carried as the office of origin in this case and that Robeson's address was given as 565 Edgecombe Avenue, New York, New York. The New York Office should determine whether Robeson has moved from his New York address and also any other information which would indicate that his center of activities may cease to be New York City. Until this is determined the office of origin will remain in New York.

b7C

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

At the present time it is not desired that the New Haven Office conduct any further investigation in this case but merely report any pertinent information which comes to its attention concerning Robeson.

Enclosure

40 DEC 11 1943

cc - New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/20/80 SPS-RJG/Eml

66

General Bureau of Investigat

United States Department of Justice
New York City

CONFIDENTIAL

COB:RMJ
100-25857

December 8, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Confidential Informant [redacted]C whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised the New York Office on December 7, 1943 that he had been in receipt of reliable information to the effect that the subject is to run for Congress on an independent ticket in the 1944 elections. Informat was unable to state what particular Congressional district ROBESON will run in. 61

[redacted]C stated he would keep the New York Field Division apprised of any additional developments in connection with the subject's nomination and campaign for Congress. 61

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy/jm

E. E. CONROY
SAC

COPIES DESTROYED 5-1-57 R-14

cc. New York File 65-10519

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 12-9-43 DATE

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 MAY 14 1977

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-12304-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 R2 6080 11/20/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/20/90

DEC 11 1943

COPY IN FBI

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

55 DEC 14 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

67

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT NH FILE NO. 100-8032 LS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	12/18/43	10/26,27/43 11/19,23,27/43	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, also known as Mrs. Paul Leroy Robeson and Essie Robeson	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject was born on 12/15/1896 at Washington, D.C. The Subject, a colored woman, received a B.S. Degree from Teachers College at Columbia University in 1920 and later worked in the surgical pathological laboratory at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. She married the renown negro actor and singer PAUL ROBESON. She has traveled throughout the world with her husband and son, and while living in England she attended the University College in London, 1933-1935 where she studied anthropology. She also resided in Russia with her husband and son for some time during the 1930's. Since 1941 Subject has resided at Enfield, Conn. She is presently studying part time at the Kennedy School of Missions at the Hartford Seminary Foundation. Subject has visited Africa and India and is personal friend with NEHRU, Indian National Congress leader. Recently she entertained the PANDIT sisters, nieces of NEHRU, at her Enfield, Connecticut home. Informants advise the Subject corresponds with NEHRU and other prominent persons, and that she receives communications from the U.S.S.R. Embassy at Washington, D. C. Subject is vitally interested in the matter of racial discrimination and is opposed to race segregation. She subscribes to and receives the "Daily Worker" and the "Worker". She recently attended a reception at the U.S.S.R. Embassy, Washington, D. C. with her husband and son. Description set forth.

COPIES DESTROYED 5/15/58 P 12

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Roger F. Gleason SE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-12304-14

32DEC 23 1943

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
- (5) Bureau
- 2 Washington Field
- 2 New York
- 1 62 Boston
- 2 New Haven

COPY IN FILE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG/ctw 11/20/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/20/90

RECEIVED DEC 1943 FBI

100-8032

CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS: This investigation is based upon the information furnished by [redacted] who stated that she understood that the Subject corresponded with [redacted], Indian Congress leader, [redacted] She further stated the Subject and her husband, PAUL ROBESON are negroes who are Communists and who are bitter against the white race. She also advised that Subject and her husband have aroused considerable feeling in Enfield, Connecticut as they are the one colored family in Enfield, Conn. with the exception of migrant negro workers in the tobacco fields. [redacted] advised that Subject recently wrote a book which is being published by Harpers concerning her trip through Africa.

Pursuant to the above information on October 26, 1943 the Reporting Agent contacted [redacted] who stated that she knew the Subject personally, and volunteered the following information:

Mrs. PAUL ROBESON's maiden name is ESLANDA GOODE. She married PAUL ROBESON, the famous negro actor-singer, and they have one child, PAUL ROBESON, JR., who attends high school at Springfield, Massachusetts, and is about seventeen years old. Mrs. ROBESON's mother, Mrs. E. GOODE, lives with the ROBESON's at Enfield, Connecticut. The informant stated that Mrs. ROBESON was a fine woman, and that she had recently written a book about her trip through Africa which concerned the problems of the negro race. The informant said that Mrs. ROBESON recently had written a story about negroes in the war, and that this story also concerned race discrimination.

Recently Mrs. ROBESON made a trip South to Georgia, and upon her return [redacted] she had changed her mind considerably concerning the white people in the south. Mrs. ROBESON is very well education, according to the informant, and attended Columbia University. She takes part in the civic affairs at Enfield, Connecticut, which is a small New England town without any industry. Mrs. ROBESON is a member of the Red Cross Motor Corps at Enfield, and the informant stated that she believed her to be a one hundred per cent American. However, the informant advised that Mrs. ROBESON does receive the "Daily Worker" [redacted]

At the present time Mrs. ROBESON is attending classes part time at the Hartford Seminary Foundation. The week prior to the interview with [redacted], Mrs. ROBESON entertained the PANDIT sisters, nieces of the Indian leader NEHRU, at her home at Enfield. These girls are presently attending Wellesley College.

Mrs. ROBESON [redacted] had a brother who was in Russia at the present time operating a show or circus of some sort. The informant stated that Mrs. ROBESON receives letters from India, [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

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b7I

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CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

The ROBESON'S home is a large stucco house about three-fourths of a mile north of the Enfield center, and is referred to as "The Beeches". The informant described Mrs. ROBESON as follows:

Age	43 or 44 years
Complexion	Light Brown
Height	5' 5"
Weight	140 lbs
Eyes	Brown
Features	Negroid, but finer than the average Negro features
Hair	Black, some gray.

The Reporting Agent contacted [redacted] in Hartford, Connecticut. [redacted] the original complaintant, stated that she had nothing to add to the information which she had already submitted and that her informant was [redacted] also of Enfield, Connecticut. [redacted] said that [redacted] was a close friend of hers, but that [redacted] would have nothing to add to the information already submitted.

[redacted] advised that he had not known Mrs. ROBESON very long, but that he did know she was well liked by the students at the Hartford Seminary Foundation and that his impression was that Mrs. ROBESON was one hundred per cent American and not a radical in any sense of the word.

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b7D

A discreet inquiry was made of [redacted] and [redacted] advised [redacted] that he had known both PAUL ROBESON and his wife, ESLANDA very well for quite a few years. He said that as he remembered Mrs. ROBESON graduated from Barnard College at Columbia University, at the age of sixteen, and that she received her Master's Degree from Teacher's College at Columbia University. He said that she was now 47 years old and was very much interested in the racial discrimination problem.

[redacted] stated that Mrs. ROBESON has made anthropology studies in Africa and wrote a book on the subject. At present she is attending the Kennedy School of Missions one or two days a week and is doing research on anthropology. [redacted] said that Mrs. ROBESON was very energetic, well liked and had never discussed politics. Mrs. ROBESON recently went to a conference in the South, which was a conference between nine whites and nine negroes from North and South.

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

Upon her return home, Mrs. ROBESON [redacted] had learned she could not type a person by geographical location. [redacted] said that Mrs. ROBESON after her graduation from Columbia had worked at a research center, which he thought was the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. The informant stated that while living in England with her husband in the 1930's, the Subject studied under world renown anthropologists. [redacted] stated that in his opinion neither the Subject nor her husband would in any way seek to overthrow the Government of the United States nor would they cause any change through force, violence or revolution. He stated that he believed both to be loyal citizens of the United States, and vitally interested in the problem of racial discrimination and the elevation of the Negro race.

On October 27, 1943 [redacted] was contacted at the Connecticut State Motor Vehicle Department in the State Office Building at Hartford. [redacted] advised that ESLANDA G. ROBESON had filed an application for Connecticut State Motor Vehicle operator's license on April 29, 1942, which application revealed the following information:

Name	ESLANDA G. ROBESON
Race	Negro
Height	5' 4½"
Weight	140 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Address	"The Beeches", Thompsonville, Conn.
Occupation	Housewife
Education	College
Date of Birth	12/15/1896
Place of Birth	Washington, D. C.
Residence	State of Connecticut since 1941

b7C
b7D

[redacted] said that at the time of her application, Mrs. ROBESON held New York Operator's license No. 1416100 for the year, 1941. A Connecticut license was issued to her for the year 1942.

On November 19, 1943 Reporting Agent recontacted [redacted] who advised that Mrs. ROBESON and her son Paul had gone to Washington, D. C. for a reception at the Russian Embassy during the first week in November, 1943. Upon her return Mrs. ROBESON described the reception [redacted] and stated that her son PAUL had met the Vice President of the United States, HENRY A. WALLACE, and that the Russian Embassy considered the ROBESONS as representatives of the Soviet Union in the United States.

On October 16, 1943 on page 16 of the "Hartford Courant" there appeared a news article entitled, "Indian Girls Guests At Foundation--Wellesley

CONFIDENTIAL

100-8032

CONFIDENTIAL

"Students and Mrs. PAUL ROBESON Tour Seminary; Honored at Tea". This article stated that the Misses PANDIT, nieces of Nehru, Indian National Congress leader, who are now in the United States attending Wellesley College in Massachusetts, visited Mrs. PAUL ROBESON at Enfield, Connecticut over the week end. During this visit the Pandit sisters went to the Hartford Seminary Foundation with Mrs. ROBESON and accompanied her to classes in which she is enrolled there.

On October 15, 1943 the pictures of the PANDIT sisters appeared in the "Hartford Times", and again the news article accompanying the picture stated that the PANDIT sisters were guests of Mrs. PAUL ROBESON of Enfield.

[redacted]

b1

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

100-8032

b1

[redacted]

In connection with the above reported results [redacted] it should be noted that the following publications are reported as Communistic in character:

"Bread and Butter", 17 Union Square, N. Y. C., Communist controlled.
"Daily Worker" and the "Worker", "New Masses", "The Pilot", a weekly publication of the National Maritime Union.

It should also be noted that the Council on African Affairs, 1123 Broadway is reported as a Communist Front organization whose Chairman is PAUL ROBESON and whose Executive Director is MAX YERGAN.

P E N D I N G

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

100-8032

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE WASHINGFIELD DIVISION,

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will verify the Subject's birth at Washington, D. C. on December 15, 1896 in the name of ESLANDA C. GOODE. If a birth record is found will report full details, including names of parents, etc.

Will check the records of the Passport Division of the State Department for information concerning the Subject's travel abroad, and it should be noticed that she has made numerous trips to all parts of the world. All background information which is available, including personal data, should be reported in detail.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will make a discreet inquiry at Teachers' College Columbia University where the Subject received her B. S. Degree in 1920, and will check the records there for information pertinent to this investigation and for all background information which may be obtained regarding the Subject. In no event should the nature of this inquiry be disclosed.

Will check the marriage records in the City of New York for the record of the Subject's marriage to PAUL LEROY ROBESON. This marriage should have been performed during the early 1920's.

Will make a very discreet inquiry regarding the Subject's work at the Presbyterian Hospital where it is reported she worked in the surgical pathological laboratory after her graduation from Columbia University. This inquiry should be made with the utmost discretion, and all background information available should be obtained if it is possible, but in no event should the nature of this investigation be disclosed.

Will make a discreet inquiry to ascertain if the ROBESON's maintain a New York residence at 555 Edgecomb Avenue.

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

Will check the New York Field Division indices for any information contained therein regarding the Subject.

THE NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Will recontact [redacted] for further information regarding the Subject. b7D

Will also contact Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] regarding the same. b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

15

CONFIDENTIAL

100-8032

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

Confidential Informants, as mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 18, 1943, at New Haven, Connecticut, are as follows:

b7C

[redacted] She requested that her identity be undisclosed.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] He requested that his identity be concealed.

[redacted] He requested that his identity be concealed.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN

FILE NO 100-14994

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1/12/44	12/28,30/43	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, also known as Mrs. Paul Leroy Robeson and Essie Robeson	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ESLANDA C. GOODE born December 15, 1895, at Washington, D. C. Subject has had temporary residence in England on several occasions, has travelled extensively over the European countries, also some travel over South America for professional work.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] b7C dated December 18, 1943, at New Haven, Connecticut.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTS ON 1/15/82

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

The writer personally checked the Vital Statistics Records and they reflected that the subject was born on December 15, 1895, at 2216 13th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; subject's mother's maiden name was ESLANDA CARDOZA and that her mother was born in the State of South Carolina. Her father's name was JOHN J. GOODE, whose occupation was listed as Clerk and whose birthplace was given as Illinois. The subject was the third child born to this union. Dr. H. SKROGSTAD, 915 16th Street, N. W., was present at the birth of the child.

Special Agent [redacted], ascertained through b7C
Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the b7D
Bureau, that the records of the State Department reflected the following information:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		100-12304-15

RECORDED & INDEXED

EX-24

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5 Bureau
3 New Haven (1 G-2, Boston)
2 Washington Field

22 JAN 15 1944

COPY IN FILE

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-3 25dclm
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4
DATE OF REVIEW 11/20/85

7-2014

CONFIDENTIAL

WFO File #100-14994

Emergency Passport Number 225 was issued on August 22, 1925, to ESLANDA ROBESON by the American Consulate General at London, England. In her application for the passport ESLANDA ROBESON stated that she had been included on the passport issued to her husband, PAUL Le ROY ROBESON, Number 106695, on July 29, 1925, and that she now desired the Emergency Passport for travel to France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. The application further reflected that the subject was born in Washington, D. C., on December 15, 1895, that she maintained her legal residence in New York and that she was temporarily residing in London where she had arrived on August 5, 1925. No occupation was shown.

Passport Number 464273 was issued to ROBESON on October 8, 1927, at Washington, D. C., for an intended trip to France, Italy, and Spain for travel. In her passport application, the subject advised that she had resided in England from August, to October of 1925, and in France from October, to December of 1925. She listed her occupation as a chemist.

Passport Number 146587 was issued to ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, on December 3, 1929, who stated in her application that she contemplated making a one-year trip to all countries and specifically, to England, France, and Germany, for the purpose of travel. The subject stated that she had resided in England from May, 1928, to October, 1929. This passport was renewed at London by the American Consulate General on December 28, 1931, upon the application of the subject who advised that she was residing in London with her husband.

Passport Number 1331 was issued on May 8, 1934, to the subject by the American Consulate General at London, England. ESLANDA ROBESON advised that she is still residing in London with her husband and that their intentions to return to the United States were indefinite. This passport was renewed on May 13, 1936, by the American Consulate General at London.

Passport Number 201 was issued to ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON on December 18, 1937, by the American Consulate General at London where the subject stated she had been residing since 1928, with regular trips to the United States. She advised that she desired the passport for travel to England, France, Russia, Belgium, and Spain for business and pleasure, although no occupation was given. The passport was restricted to prohibit travel to Spain. In the passport application the subject advised that her father, JOHN GOODE, was deceased, that her mother, ESLANDA CARDOZA, was at that time residing at the Metropolitan Hotel in Moscow, Russia. She also listed as a reference in the United States, Mr. ROBERT ROCKMORE, 10 East 40th Street, New York City, a lawyer.

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

WFO File #100-14994

On December 30, 1937, the Spanish Embassy requested the Department of State to lift the passport restriction in the subject's passport, advising that she had been invited to accompany her husband on his visit to Spain. In response to the request the Department of State advised the American Embassy to validate the passport to permit travel in Spain and this was done on January 10, 1938.

On August 1, 1940, ROBESON's passport was renewed at New York to permit contemplated travel to Costa Rica and Honduras for the purpose of professional work in anthropology. In her application for the renewal the subject advised that she was residing at 555 Edgecomb Avenue, New York, New York, and that she contemplated departing on the SS Platamo at the port of New York on August 3, 1940.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY

19

:al Bureau of Investigat

United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

CQB:MVW
100-25857

February 3, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: PAUL LEROY ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

As a result of recent inquiries and investigation, it was determined that the subject presently resides at 132 East 38th Street, New York City.

The appropriate changes have been made on the security index cards now maintained in the New York Field Division.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SAC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/80 BY SP-5 RJG/CLW

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

cc: New Haven

RECORDED 100-12304-16
F B I
21 FEB 17 1944

61 MAR 22 1944

180

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT FILE NO. 100-8032 FGM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT	2/10/44	1/27;2/2/44	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, also known as Mrs. Paul LeRoy Robeson; Essie Robeson	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject called for social, economic and actual emancipation of the Negro in a speech at Hartford on December 12, 1943. She cited Russia as a country where discrimination had been abolished. On January 7, 1944, she made a similar speech before the Civitan Club at Hartford, Connecticut. [redacted] b1

[redacted] C

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated December 18, 1943, at New Haven, Connecticut. Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated January 12, 1944, at Washington, D.C. b7C

DETAILS: AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

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On December 12, 1943, Mrs. PAUL ROBESON gave a talk at the Bellevue Square Community Auditorium in Hartford, Connecticut, during which she stated that scientific investigation has proven racial differences to be purely superficial and called for social, economic and "actual" political emancipation for the Negro now, according to a news article appearing in the Hartford COURANT on December 13, 1943. This news item further quoted Mrs. ROBESON as stating "Discrimination against our people is a problem facing democracy as a working ideology and discrimination is another phase of the attempt to keep democratic ideas from being realized." She continued, "For the last 75 years we have been told that education, social freedom and economic equality will be accorded us gradually. We are sick of hearing that. If it was possible to give these things to the minority groups in

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Roger F Gleason SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE 8973

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100-12304-17
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38 FEB 12 1944
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REASON-FCIM II. 1-2.4.2 5a 2
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in Soviet Russia in 25 years, it is possible to allow us these things now." She stated that a concerted program to eradicate racial discrimination by mass education and legislation offers the best means of eliminating the problem, and that just such a program had wiped out discrimination against the minorities in the Soviet Union.

On January 7, 1944, Mrs. ROBESON gave another talk on discrimination before the Civitan Club at the Bond Hotel in Hartford. On January 8, 1944, a news item concerning Mrs. ROBESON'S talk appeared in the Hartford COURANT entitled, "Mrs. ROBESON Makes Plea For Negroes". The newspaper quoted Mrs. ROBESON as saying, "Part of a vast army engaged in a war for freedom, American Negro soldiers stationed in camps in Mississippi are thinking that the South Pacific is a long way to go to fight for that freedom." She also stated that unless the problem of relations is solved soon, "hostilities on the home front will 'break out into open war before long'." The news item stated that Mrs. ROBESON proposed the institution of a code of laws to make discrimination and "name calling" criminal offenses as a scientific way of coping with the situation. She said that although there is a whole religion about it and a political statement in our Constitution, nobody seems to pay any attention to equality and democracy.

The press notice also appeared in the Hartford TIMES on January 7, 1944, regarding the same speech, which news item was entitled "Mrs. ROBESON Raps Racial Barriers".

b1

[redacted] c c c c c c

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92

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100-8032

b1

[redacted]c

[redacted]c

[redacted]c

[redacted]c

In this connection, it should be noted that RITA MANGINI of Thompsonville, Connecticut, is a known member of the Communist Party at Hartford, Connecticut.

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- PENDING -

83

CONFIDENTIAL

100-8032 UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

* AT NEW YORK CITY

* Will make a discreet inquiry at Teachers' College, Columbia University where the subject received her B.S.Degree in 1920, and will check the records there for information pertinent to this investigation and for all background information which may be obtained regarding the subject. In no event should the nature of this inquiry be disclosed.

* Will check the marriage records in the City of New York for the record of the subject's marriage to PAUL LEROY ROBESON. This marriage should have been performed during the early 1920's.

* Will make a very discreet inquiry regarding the subject's work at the Presbyterian Hospital where it is reported she worked in the surgical pathological laboratory after her graduation from Columbia University. This inquiry should be made with the utmost discretion, and all background information available should be obtained if it is possible, but in no event should the nature of this investigation be disclosed.

* Will make a discreet inquiry to ascertain if the ROBESON'S maintain a New York residence at 555 Edgecomb Avenue.

* Will check the New York Field Division indices for any information contained therein regarding the subject.

NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Will contact Confidential Informants [redacted]c and [redacted]c for further information regarding the subject and her activities. b1

- P E N D I N G -

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84

RWB:HEW

SAC, New York

March 8, 1944

J. Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

PAUL ROBESON, INTERNAL SECURITY - C
FREDERICK M. MYERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The Bureau is in receipt of the following information from Cable Censorship:

"To: George Dimitroff, Moscow (USSR) From: Paul Robeson, Frederick Myers, Vice President National Maritime Union Co-Chairmen Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee 55 West 42nd Street, New York.

HISTORIC REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL IN WHICH YOU PROVIDING WORLDS FIRST MAJOR VICTORIES OVER FASCISM WILL BE OBSERVED DECEMBER TWENTYSECOND AT GREAT TENTH ANNIVERSARY RALLY CARNEGIE HALL NEW YORK STOP TRIBUTE WILL BE PAID TO VETERANS OF THAT AND SUBSEQUENT ANTIFASCIST STRUGGLES BY MANY PERSONALITIES INCLUDING LILLIAN HELLMAN CORNEL ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS CORNEL CHARLES TOBIAS OF YMCA NATIONAL BOARD CORNEL LOUIS ADAMIC CORNEL PHILIP MURRAY CORNEL EARL BROWDER STOP ROYAL FIRST AUTHOR CITIZEN TOM PAINE HAS WRITTEN SPECIAL DEDICATION FOR OCCASION STOP PURPOSE OF RALLY TO FURTHER UNITY FOR VICTORY STOP AMERICAN PEOPLE WORLD FAMILY WELCOME MESSAGE TO BE READ AT MEETING FROM YOU AS HERO OF REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL AND FOREMOST CHAMPION WORLD ANTIFASCISM."

It is desired that the above information be incorporated in the next report submitted by your office in the above captioned case. Sufficient copies of this letter are being transmitted for inclusion in the files on Robeson and Myers.

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Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
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Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
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Quinn Tamm
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Gandy

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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100-12304-18
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33 MAR 11 1944

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT NY FILE NO. 100-56680 ep

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK CITY	3/16/44	2/26;3/6,7/44	[redacted] 67C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka. Mrs. Paul Leo Robeson, Essie Robeson	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject was graduated with B.S. degree from Columbia University June 2, 1920. Original application to Columbia was made on September 18, 1913. University records indicate Mrs. ROBESON attended high school in New York City, Columbia, Ohio, Urbana and Chicago, Illinois. She also attended Illinois State University. Mrs. ROBESON attempted unsuccessfully in 1918 to enter Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons. She corresponded with Columbia University from Moscow, Russia in 1937. From April 20, 1917 to September 10, 1920 she was employed as a research worker, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City. Marriage records for the Borough of Manhattan, NYC, were checked with negative results. Subject not believed to be maintaining New York City residence at present time. Subject's name does appear on mailing list of New York Conference of Inalienable Rights.

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- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] at New Haven, Connecticut, December 18, 1943, and February 10, 1944. 67C

DETAILS: The records of Columbia University, New York City, indicate that Mrs. ROBESON made application for admission to Columbia on September 18, 1913, under the name of ESLANDA CARDOZO GOODE and in this application stated she was born in Washington, D.C. in 1895. Her address at this time was 529 Lenox Avenue, New York City and she listed as the person to notify in case of emergency Mrs. E.C. GOODE at this same address. She indicated she had attended the following high schools:

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E.E. Conroy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - New York

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.2 DATE OF REVIEW 11/20/90

MAR 1 1944

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Wadleigh High School, New York City.
East and North High School, Columbia, Ohio.
Lucy Flower Technical High School, Chicago, Ill.
Urbana High School, Urbana, Illinois.

She did not graduate from high school but was accepted at college on condition. This application also indicates that for an indefinite period Mrs. ROBESON did attend Illinois State University.

The major subjects taken while at Columbia by the subject were foods and cookery.

Also in the file on Mrs. ROBESON at Columbia University is a letter from the Hartford Seminary Foundation located at Hartford, Conn. under date November 19, 1943 asking for a transcript of Mrs. ROBESON's record at Columbia. This record also indicated that subject graduated from Columbia University June 2, 1920 and received a B.S. degree.

On January 8, 1943 subject wrote a letter to University stating in substance as follows:

"I am applying for admission to the Yale Graduate School and need a transcript of my record."

On March 30, 1937 a letter was addressed to the subject by Columbia at the National Hotel in Moscow, USSR. This letter concerned the kindergarden Teachers course at Columbia and went on to state "if the friends about whom you inquired are Russian we are also enclosing material concerning the non-quota immigrant student visa". This letter was written by Columbia University in answer to letter received from subject dated March 25, 1937 in which Mrs. ROBESON advised she had four young friends in Russia who were interested in taking this kindergarden course.

The only other information in the file indicates an attempt by the subject to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University which attempt was unsuccessful because subject had a language and science deficiency.

The Presbyterian Hospital records at 628 West 168th Street, New York City reflected that subject was employed there as a research worker in the surgical and pathological laboratory from April 20, 1917 to September 10, 1920. She was given a very good rating and the records indicate she left her employment here to study medicine. At this time she stated her address was 7 West 131 Street and gave her birth place as Washington, D.C., her age as 21 years and described her marital status as single. She listed her nearest relative as Mrs. E.C. GOODE same address.

The marriage records for the Borough of Manhattan, New York were checked by Special Employee [redacted] and were negative for information concerning subject's marriage to PAUL ROBESON. b7C

87

[redacted] advised that subject's name did appear on mailing list of the New York Conference of Inalienable Rights. b7D

Discreet inquiry at 588 Edgecomb Avenue and of the New York telephone directories and address directories does not reflect that subject presently maintains a residence at this address. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that subject's husband owns or has a long time lease on an apartment at this address but that he is not presently residing there. b1

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION:

AT CHAMPAIGN, ILL.:

Will check the records at the University of Illinois for information concerning subject's attendance at this university sometime prior to 1913.

CONFIDENTIAL

89

NY 100-56680

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMANTS

[redacted] mentioned in report of Special Agent [redacted] at New York City dated March 16, 1944 is New York File: 100-12084.

b7D
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

90

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. C. [redacted]
Mr. C. [redacted]
Mr. C. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

FCZ:AJM
100-25857

March 10, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are the original and three copies of a two page log setting forth the results of a conference between [redacted] and [redacted] which took place on [redacted] according to Confidential Informant [redacted]. b7C b7E b1

It is believed that PAUL, MAX, EARL and ROY mentioned in the log may be identified as PAUL ROBESON, DR. MAX YERGAN, EARL BROWDER and ROY HUDSON.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy /jm

E. E. CONROY, SAC

Encls. (4)

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MAY 14 1977

cc. NY 100-26603
NY 100-26011

Let Doc, New York
3-21-44

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100-12304-20

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted] DATE

CONFIDENTIAL

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

JMG:T

[redacted] b1

INCOMING

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] b2

[redacted] b7c

FROM: [redacted]
TO: [redacted]

Hello [redacted] this is [redacted] you know that there is taking place in New York on April 16th a big birthday affair for PAUL, don't you?
No, I do not.

You don't know that?
No.

Well now isn't that terrible. Something is being prepared under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs. They have already rented the Armory because the Garden is not available, the Armory at 34th Street and Park Avenue, and they are already entering to the process of publicity and arrangements about entertainment, and so the thing has been going now for some two weeks. Now you know, remember that some long time ago I told you that we ought to do something like that? b7c
Yeah yeah.

Well I mentioned it to MAX and, EARL knows about the, so its really being done. But my point is this, that I think there ought to be some discussion of this thing between you and ROY and MAX, and possibly myself, for a number of reasons. First, a thing like that can't be successful without the support of, the active participation of all the forces whom we influence.
OK.

And secondly I think that you people should know and should, because they need your help.
OK, swell, well we're certainly going to cooperate to make that a success.

Yeah I know. Now look [redacted] there is a meeting her at MAX'S office Wednesday about 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon where we're going to take up one or two other things, I don't know how possible it is for you and ROY to come.
Tomorrow at 3:00?

Yeah, I think you ought to come.
Well will that be first?

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ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

Yeah, we can make it first, yeah we'll make it first, so that you and ROY can get right away.
OK.

All right?
Yeah.

OK, bye bye.
Hello. We have a meeting at 11:00, do we not?

We have a what?
Do we not have a meeting at 11:00?

Yeah, I'm going now, I'm leaving.
Oh you're leaving? I thought maybe you'd forgotten about it.

No, I've got a half an hour to get there. Yeah, are you going to be there?
Yeah.

Swell. OK.

- END -

CONFIDENTIAL

93

March 21, 1944

EHW:PMC
100-69266
100-12304-20

SAC, New York

RE: COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 10, 1944, entitled "Paul Robeson, Internal Security - C." It is noted that from the information supplied therein the subject organization will possibly sponsor a celebration in honor of Robeson's birthday April 16, 1944. It is desired that you follow this matter and if actual arrangements are made for such a celebration, it be appropriately covered by your Office.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAR 22 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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13 APR 4 - 1944

94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT — FILE NO. 100-8032 LH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	4-6-44	3-31-44	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, a.k.a. Mrs. Paul Leo Robeson, Essie Robeson	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject spoke on problem of discrimination against Negroes at Hartford YWCA on 3/15/44. Informants advise no known Communist activity on part of subject.

- C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 2/10/44 at New Haven. b7C

DETAILS: On March 15, 1944 subject, Mrs. PAUL ROBESON, gave a talk at the YWCA, Hartford, Connecticut, during which she stated:-

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"We are on the move. This is not a threat but a statement of fact." She was referring to the problem of discrimination against the Negroes. Continuing she stated:- "I think this subject is important and urgent, but you will have to solve it because you are the majority. It will be wise to do something now to consider the question of minorities. We are very mad about it and we have made up our minds people are not going to change toward us unless we make them change."

Informants [redacted]C and [redacted]C were contacted for information regarding any Communist activity on the part of subject or for any knowledge of possible membership in the Communist Party. The result of the inquiries were negative. In view of this reported inactivity in Communist circles or affairs in Connecticut, this investigation is being closed. b1

- C L O S E D -

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DATE OF REVIEW 11/20/90

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95

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New Haven, Connecticut** FILE NO. **100-6742**

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Springfield, Illinois	4-7-44	3-28-44	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka Mrs. Paul Lee Robeson, Essie Robeson	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject attended the University of Illinois from September, 1912, to June, 1916. Birthdate reflected as 12-15-95, and birthplace reflected as Washington, D. C.

- R U C -

References: Report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, New York, dated 3-16-44.

Details: [redacted] University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, advised that the records of that institution reflect that the subject attended the University of Illinois from September, 1912, to June, 1916, and received a degree of Liberal Arts and Sciences from the University of Illinois on June 20, 1914. The records further indicated that the subject was born December 15, 1895, at Washington, D. C.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Fred Hellford

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31 APR 10 1944

EX-41

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7-2038

RWL JB

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, New York City

April 19, 1944

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

PAUL ROBESON;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Under date of November 28, 1942, Confidential Informant [redacted] of the Indianapolis Field Office furnished that Office with a report covering a conversation he had with [redacted] at that time. [redacted] told the informant he is himself an active Communist Party member [redacted] and that Paul Robeson was a Communist Party member and that he had joined the Party after a professional tour in England. On this tour Robeson met a man by the name of Harry Pollet (phonetic), who was believed to have converted Robeson to the Party. [redacted] further claimed that upon Robeson's return to the United States he donated his entire earnings from this trip in the amount of $300,000.00 to the Communist Party. [redacted] also told this informant that Robeson and Mother Bloor had later spent three months together in England and that he [redacted] had used Robeson with great success at the time he had been the [redacted]

The informant referred to above is a paid informant who is considered reliable by the Indianapolis Field Office.

It is desired that the foregoing information be incorporated in the next investigative report submitted by your Office.

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100-12304-23

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 21 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-35

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
APR 19 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

[X] Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

[ ] Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

[ ] Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

[ ] Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Above Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
To protect material currently and properly classified.

[ ] For your information: _____

[X] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
Bureau file 100-12304-24 (pages 1 & 2)

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FBI/DOJ

HR:ZLN

[redacted]L

June 10, 1944

100-12304 NOT RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New Haven, Connecticut

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

ROBESON, ESLANDA GOODE — NATIVE BORN — COMMUNIST
with aliases
Mrs. Paul Leroy Robeson
Essie Robeson

"The Beeches"
Thompsonville, Conn. (Res.)

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DATE 11/20/80 BY SP-5 RSG/clm

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YKA
MAY 14 1977

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 10 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

99

CONFIDENTIAL

New York, New York

Bufile
100-26021

November 29, 1944

[redacted]

Director, FBI

Re: [redacted] 67C
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a seven page log reflecting a conference which took place between [redacted] and PAUL ROBESON. This conference took place on November 23, 1944, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] 62

It is believed that some of the individuals referred to in the above log may be identified as follows:

ALTIEL - ALFREDO BATTI, Education Director of the Council on African Affairs.

BOBBY - ROBERT BOCHNER of the law firm of BOCHNER, RICH and ROCKMORE, 20 East 40th Street, New York City.

DIANE - DIANE [illegible], Secretary to MR. YERGAN.

LOUIE - LOUIS [illegible] of San Francisco, California.

PETER - JOSEPH PETER who plays the role of IAGO in OTHELLO.

[redacted] 61

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SAC

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MAY 14 1977

Encs. 4
cc NY File 100-17315
" " 100-25057
" " 100-12377
" " 100-3612

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100-123 04-25
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 6 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 27 1944

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 12-27-44 DATE

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11/23/64
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CONFIDENTIAL X

[redacted] 12

FROM: [redacted]
TO: PAUL ROBESON

[redacted] Hello PAUL.
PR ...(ind.)

[redacted] OK. PAUL I couldn't get through last night and
PR That was my fault, I ...(ind.)

[redacted] Oh. How you feeling?
PR Fine, I feel much better.

[redacted] Didn't you have a double billing today?
PR No no, tomorrow.

[redacted] Oh oh.
PR But I feel very well.

b7C

[redacted] Oh that's fine. We were thinking that you'd very likely have a matinee but its tomorrow, the holiday, you have it.
PR That's right, we have it tomorrow.

[redacted] Uhuh. PAUL, there were a few things I wanted to take up. First, Milwaukee is all clear now isn't it?
PR Yeah.

[redacted] We've notified them today that if they've had the idea that you were taking on something there that they're mistaken. As a matter of fact, I think that was a bit of what they thought was smart business, giving us the impression that you'd agreed so that we would more or less acquiesce in it you see, but all of us felt here that these things of that nature are no longer necessary because everybody knows your attitude, and knows what you stand for, and its become very largely an organizational matter with them.
PR Yeah.

[redacted] I'm going to see, I wanted to tell you about the trip out to the Coast. I'm going to see BOBBY. With regard to San Francisco, there'll be no difficulty whatever in our making the first night benefit. With regard to Los Angeles you view is that we should just let that go through in the regular way.
PR Yeah ...(ind.)

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100-[illegible]304-25

ENCLOSURE

[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] Yeah. And that will certainly be followed, but we can do that, as a matter of fact everything is all set there for doing there what was done here and in Detroit.

P: Well I say, still might be able to use one of the performances

[redacted] But the opening should be a normal thing.

P: Yeah I think so.

[redacted] And take one of the performances a little later.

P: Yeah.

[redacted] With regard to Seattle where you're due on

P: Christmas.

[redacted] Christmas. I was wondering if inasmuch as we never had a meeting in Seattle if we could try to arrange something there. I would undertake it, you'll be there on a Sunday.

P: Well now the Sunday before is a little dangerous, how long are we there, two weeks?

[redacted] You're there January, yeah to January 6th, December 25th to January 6.

P: Does that mean two weeks?

[redacted] Yeah its two weeks.

P: Well it ought to be the Sunday after because I don't know where I'll be the Sunday before.

[redacted] Uhuh, it will be the Sunday that falls in the middle.

P: That's right.

[redacted] We would do that however only on condition that I would go out or DIANE might go out beforehand, or that we'd get somebody up from San Francisco to really make a first-class thing of it, I won't undertake it under any other circumstances. Now with regard to San Francisco again, you're there six weeks.

P: Six weeks.

[redacted] Yeah. When I got there I found the usual thing, that there were a dozen groups that were clamoring

b7C

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P: San Francisco is definitely a place where I can start nothing because I could be so tired out in the six weeks that I'd never finish a tour.

[redacted] Absolutely.

P: So I can't start anything there, because if I do one I'll have to do a billion, other than, very informal get-togethers but no public meetings, no nothing unless they're something to do specifically with the Council or something.

[redacted] Yeah.

P: I just can't start it because I find that's the difficulty, once you do one thing then everybody expects you to do it, and if I'm there for six weeks it will be impossible.

[redacted] PAUL, its that very point that I had in mind.

P: I might be there, and there might be something that we could have the opening night, or maybe the last week I'm there something could be fit in but I certainly won't start anything in the first week because I'd never finish the place.

[redacted] No. I talked with our best friends out there and the thing that took shape, and it was at my insistence, was a big thing that would involve, in which you would have the important part but a short part, to which they'd have to bring people, some friends from Los Angeles perhaps, a few, the Mayor would have to sponsor it, it would be an overall inclusive thing. Now fortunately our friends out there agree fully, there's a slight difference because some have the idea that it should be primarily for political purposes while others feel that it should do both, it should serve the highest political and ...(interr.)

P: ... whole situation here, it should do both, certainly I should think

[redacted] Certainly, and make some money also. It could easily do both, and I have, I stood for the latter, however its got to be ironed out, and I'll be in touch with BILL and HARRY and others in ironing out that so that you'll be free from all details except that one big thing. There's one reservation I had which I thought you would want to consider in some sort of personal way. LOUISE out there has been very unselfish in disregarding the needs of the Russian-American Institute,

b7C

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in disregarding the needs to the extent that they've had nothing and she's thrown herself and given a lot of money to other things. I felt that that could be an exception in the form of a small luncheon.

P: Well anything that I say is private ...(interr.) once I get there that could be done, that could be done. ...(ind.) the house of somebody.

[redacted] Yeah. And PAUL, is it correct that, for instance the Joint-Anti-Fascist Committee and groups of that sort could call on [redacted] and make use of other members of the cast?

P: Surely.

[redacted] I took the liberty of suggesting that.

P: Surely, they will be glad to.

[redacted] And that's what I think they are doing, there's just one final thing. Now don't let this bother you at all if its going to make for any inconvenience. My being away so long and the absence too of the Treasurer in a way has sort of upset our financial arrangements. I think I can take care of this elsewhere but I'm not absolutely sure. If I cannot I'm wondering if, I don't want any lagging in payments of salaries and so forth to the other members of the staff, I'm wondering if you could arrange, if I have to ask you, now I'm not asking it yet because I think I can do it elsewhere, if you could arrange for about 750 or $1,000.

P: Sure MAX, sure.

[redacted] OK.

P: I'll do that anyhow ...(ind.) so I'll take care of that, I'll take care of that next week, I'll telegraph New York, sure, BOB will have that ...(ind.)

[redacted] All right. It will relieve me of what may be an immediate embarrassment, simply because I've had to be away so long you see, and we've got a lot of projects on, I've got two extra people helping ALBERT now and we're printing, publishing a lot of things.

P: No I say definitely we must ...(ind.) because we're coming right into a period when its most important that we are functioning at full speed.

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[redacted] Yeah, and I want to go ahead in just that way.

PS Yes, certainly I'll do that.

[redacted] OK PAUL, will you get in touch with BOBBY?

PS I'll get in touch with BOBBY, I'll send a telegram tomorrow.

[redacted] OK. Now he will be concerned of course to do this in such a way as to obviate any great loss in tax and so forth, I suppose he will have to

PS Well he can figure it out some way, cando it through another fund or something, he can do it.

[redacted] OK, I think that takes care of all of the points I want to take up. PAUL is there anything that you want looked after?

PS No, I would, I'll be, you've got my tour, have you got my hotels?

[redacted] No we haven't got the hotels. I, could ANDY you think

PS I'll have ANDY send them a telegram.

[redacted] Have ANDY do that will you?

PS ...(ind.) in touch with you its all right, I mean, no I'm all right, I feel fine and it happens that, well I just had to do one thing here and I had a good rest and I really feel fine.

[redacted] That's in Cincinnati.

PS And I was, it was the last three or four weeks since Detroit, Cleveland, the ROOSEVELT thing.

[redacted] They worked you to death.

PS They just murdered me the end, a couple of weeks ago.

[redacted] I know it, and its the sort of thing that every other town, for instance today we must have had four telegrams from Minneapolis, you were there

PS ... I refuse to do it, if I get there and they have some kind of a thing that I can drop in on OK, but I just can't do those things there. I'll be there for just a week and you just write everybody that I can't do it, its impossible.

[redacted] That's just what we're doing.

b7C

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[redacted] X

P: I feel now that I was terrifically strained in the, terrific strain during the weeks there you know before the election and in Detroit I must have been somewhere every five minutes.

[redacted] I know you were, we got reports ...(interr.)

P: ... since then and I just caught up the last couple, like today I didn't go out at all and I stayed in the hotel all day and I feel fine, the performance went beautifully and, they must understand at this particular time that the performance is of the essence now especially.

[redacted] Of course everybody here

P: And that its just too exhausting and any little thing I do is

[redacted] It takes that much out of you.

P: ... noon and go somewhere or 4:00 o'clock ...(interr.)

[redacted] One thing leads to another, one thing leads to another, everybody here says

P: ... do one thing, if you have four or five telegrams to do one thing why can't you do all of them, you know.

[redacted] That's it, everybody here recognizes that you're doing the, you're rendering the highest possible service ...(interr.)

P: ... if I feel like going one or two places then I can but it can't be. The Urban League (?) had some kind of meeting there and the Governor wrote me and

[redacted] That's in Milwaukee?

P: The Mayor and every other body in Minneapolis.

[redacted] Yeah. No you can't do it and

P: Of course it was worth it, you know, for the elections ...(ind.)

[redacted] Yeah. Well

P: OK, you keep in touch with me and I'm all right.

[redacted] I'm hoping that I can get down to see PAULY in Philadelphia on Saturday.

P: Oh yeah, try to do that.

b7C

[redacted] X

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[redacted] Gosh, the
P: He's doing swell.

[redacted] Oh the boy's going great guns.
P: Really fine.

[redacted] FRANKIE is up on furlough on
P: Oh fine, how's he?

[redacted] He's fine.
P: Cool.

[redacted] He's got
P: Real flyer by now huh?

[redacted] Oh yeah. He's going back for three more months of bombing training. He's been flying out over the Atlantic and the Gulf, but he's got three more months of special bombing training and then I think he'll be through. You going to get some turkey tomorrow?
P: Oh yeah I'll get turkey. OK [redacted]

[redacted] Right.
P: Love to everybody.

[redacted] Right.
P: My best to [redacted]

[redacted] All right PAUL.
P: All right [redacted]

[redacted] Goodbye.
P: Goodbye.

b7C

- END -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[redacted]
OUTGOING
JJO:JTS

November 23, 1944
1:50 AM

b2

FROM: [redacted]
TO: [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] Hello?
Hello [redacted] I'm sure I got you up.

[redacted] No you didn't.
I called you a little while ago. Well, it must have been an hour and a half ago.

[redacted] Uh huh.
I just talked with PAUL.

[redacted] Yes.
Yeah. I had a long talk with him.

b7C

[redacted] How is he?
He's in good shape. He didn't have the matinee today, it's tomorrow, but he said he stayed in the hotel all day today and didn't go out until the play tonight and he feels fine.

[redacted] Oh good.
I just want you to know that he's ever so glad that we did what we did with regard to Milwaukee.

[redacted] Yes.
Yeah. He had any number of letters from them and - but answered not a single one - certainly s nt no telegrams and he really did not want to do anything there. I made him see that our busine s is to say no to practically everything.

[redacted] Uh huh.
Even with regard to San Francisco.

[redacted] Yes.
Even though he's going to be there six weeks.

[redacted] Uh huh.
His principle is that if he does one thing, it just sort of obliterates him to do a hundred other things.

[redacted] Yeah, that's right.

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ENCLOSURE
100-12304-1 108

And he will be in agreement only with one big inclusive thing and that's the sort of thing that I discussed there with him, and PAUL agrees with me that a few of our friends out there ought to see that used primarily for political purposes.

Yeah.
PAUL says it can be used for that and it must make some money also.

Uh huh.
It's only in that way that it makes sense.

That's right.
He is in perfect agreement with anything that we might contemplate for Seattle.

Uh huh.
As a matter of fact, he urges it because nothing has been done there.

Yeah, he did the last time.
Yeah.

When you were out there.
Yeah, yeah, but it should be that Sunday after Christmas, you see.

Yeah.
And I think we ought to get on to that right away. One thing, one of my main reasons for calling you, he wanted to know if you had a telegram today from some friend of his in Washington.

No.
Somebody in Washington was to wire or write about some matter that PAUL had wired down there about. You didn't get it?

No.
I told him that I didn't think you did get it.

No.
OK. I told him if you did get it, I'd ask you to get him tomorrow.

Uh huh.
But if it hasn't come yet, he says it will not come.

Oh.
But if it had come, he wanted me to call him back tonight.

No, he hasn't had any.

b7C

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[redacted] All right. Well he s nt his best and said that he'd get plenty turkey tomorrow.

[redacted] Oh good.
All right.

[redacted] All right?
Right.

[redacted] Very good.
I'll get you tomorrow.

[redacted] Very good. Right oh.
Good-by.

[redacted] Good-by.

-END-

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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DATE 11-24-80 BY SP5 RG/dm

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, 7, New York

JJS:CC
100-25857

December 28, 1944

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

Director, FBI

RE: PAUL ROBESON;
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Dear Sir:

On December 4, 1944, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that MAX YERGAN, Executive Director of the COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS conferred with ROBERT ROCKMORE, Attorney for PAUL ROBESON, concerning contributions made to the COUNCIL by ROBESON.

YERGAN was advised by ROCKMORE, according to Informant, that ROBESON contributed in 1941, $1,000 to the COUNCIL. In addition to this contribution, ROCKMORE advised YERGAN that ROBESON had contributed in 1941, $500 to the NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS indirectly through a Mrs. BOURD (phonetic).

ROCKMORE further advised YERGAN that these two contributions were taken by ROBESON as a deduction on his 1941 Income Tax Return. The deduction was allowed by the New York Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, but ROCKMORE advised YERGAN that he had been informed confidentially that the deduction was not going to be allowed in Washington, and that in all probability it would cost PAUL ROBESON a $1,000 in taxes and penalties.

ROCKMORE said he had been advised unofficially of the fact that the deduction would not be allowed. He further advised YERGAN that he wanted to fight the decision which would be handed down by the Collector of Internal Revenue at Washington, but that he did not desire to fight this decision if it would embarrass the COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

YERGAN advised ROCKMORE that he did not believe that ROBESON would be entitled to a deduction for the contribution made to the NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS inasmuch as it was not a religious nor educational organization. YERGAN further advised ROCKMORE that the COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS had a letter from the Collector of Internal Revenue which stated that the income of the COUNCIL was exempt from taxation.

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REASON FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-24-80

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 MJR
MAY 24 1977

RECORDED & INDEXED JAN 1 1945

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67D

NY 100-25857 December 28, 1944

[redacted] letter to Director
RE: PAUL ROBESON

YERGAN further advised that the letter had been construed by the Accountants for the COUNCIL that contributions for the COUNCIL were also deductible, but that the matter was now pending and they were expecting an opinion from the lawyers for the COUNCIL. YERGAN went on to advise ROCKMORE that many people had made contributions to the COUNCIL and were deducting these contributions on their Income Tax returns.

ROCKMORE stated that while deductions were not allowable for contributions to organizations engaged for political or propaganda work, that he would contest the decision in an effort to help the cause of the COUNCIL. He further stated that he was fearful that the deduction was disallowed because the people in Washington had their own dossier on the organization.

YERGAN promised ROCKMORE he would send him a copy of the letter which the COUNCIL had received from the Revenue Department in order that he could use it as a basis for his contest in the matter.

On the same date, the Informant advised that MAX YERGAN conferred with his Secretary, DIANNE SOMMERS and requested her to send a copy of the letter which he had discussed with ROCKMORE. DIANNE advised YERGAN that she had not heard from the lawyer employed by the COUNCIL and that the copy of the letter was in his possession. She said that she would obtain the copy and forward it to ROCKMORE immediately.

The foregoing information is being forwarded to the Bureau and it is suggested that the information be transmitted to the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in connection with the PAUL ROBESON matter and also in connection with the situation which now exists with respect to the deductions allowed for contributions to the COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

The Bureau is also requested to forward to the New York Field Division any information which may be in the possession of the Bureau concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
SAC

cc - NY files 100-26011
100-19377

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P·A Features

Volume 1, No. 10, January 6, 1945

Paul Robeson

This biographical sketch of Paul Robeson appeared in the 40th issue of the New York Worker celebrating the 40th anniversary of this great people's artist who appears this week in Vancouver.

BY NAT LOW

THE scene is universal. Whether in Prague or London, York or Madrid, Dublin or Oslo—it is the same. The great throng of people are enthralled by a man who captivates them, inspiring them with a magical charm and loftiness of spirit that defies description.

This man is Paul Robeson, towering symbol of human freedom as has ever trod the earth.

Who is this man, Robeson, whose 46th birthday we so joyously celebrate today.

Where does his greatness spring from? What were the elements which brought into being this genius who has embraced the entire world?

Let us pick up the thread of the story by going back some eight decades.

• • •

IT is the historic year of 1860. A gaunt, tall man named Abraham Lincoln has been elected President of the United States.

A 19-year-old slave, whose father had been brought from Africa in chains, has just escaped from a plantation in Martin County, North Carolina. He has taken upon himself the name of his former master, William Drew Robeson, his "freedom." Later he was taught the trade of a baker. He became one of the leaders of the Negro people in the North and in 1787 helped found the "Free African Society" which was the first beneficial society organized by Negroes in America. Cyrus Bustill, who traced his ancestry directly to a powerful Indian tribe, was a man of great intellect and leadership ability and is mentioned by name in the Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. From this man came ma generations of highly cultured school teachers and scholars, one of whom was a great-granddaughter named Maria Louisa Bustill who was born in Philadelphia on Nov. 5, 1853.

This woman is the mother of Paul Robeson.

• • •

IN THE year 1878 William Drew Robeson married Maria Louisa Bustill in Philadelphia. Louisa Robeson bore her husband eight children, the last of whom was born on April 9, 1898. He was named Paul.



Robeson's Herculean head is an artist's dream and has fascinated such sculptors as Jo Davidson and England's Jacob Epstein.

The Othello beard makes his face even more striking and as you watch him you wonder what Shakespeare would have thought of his Othello come to life.

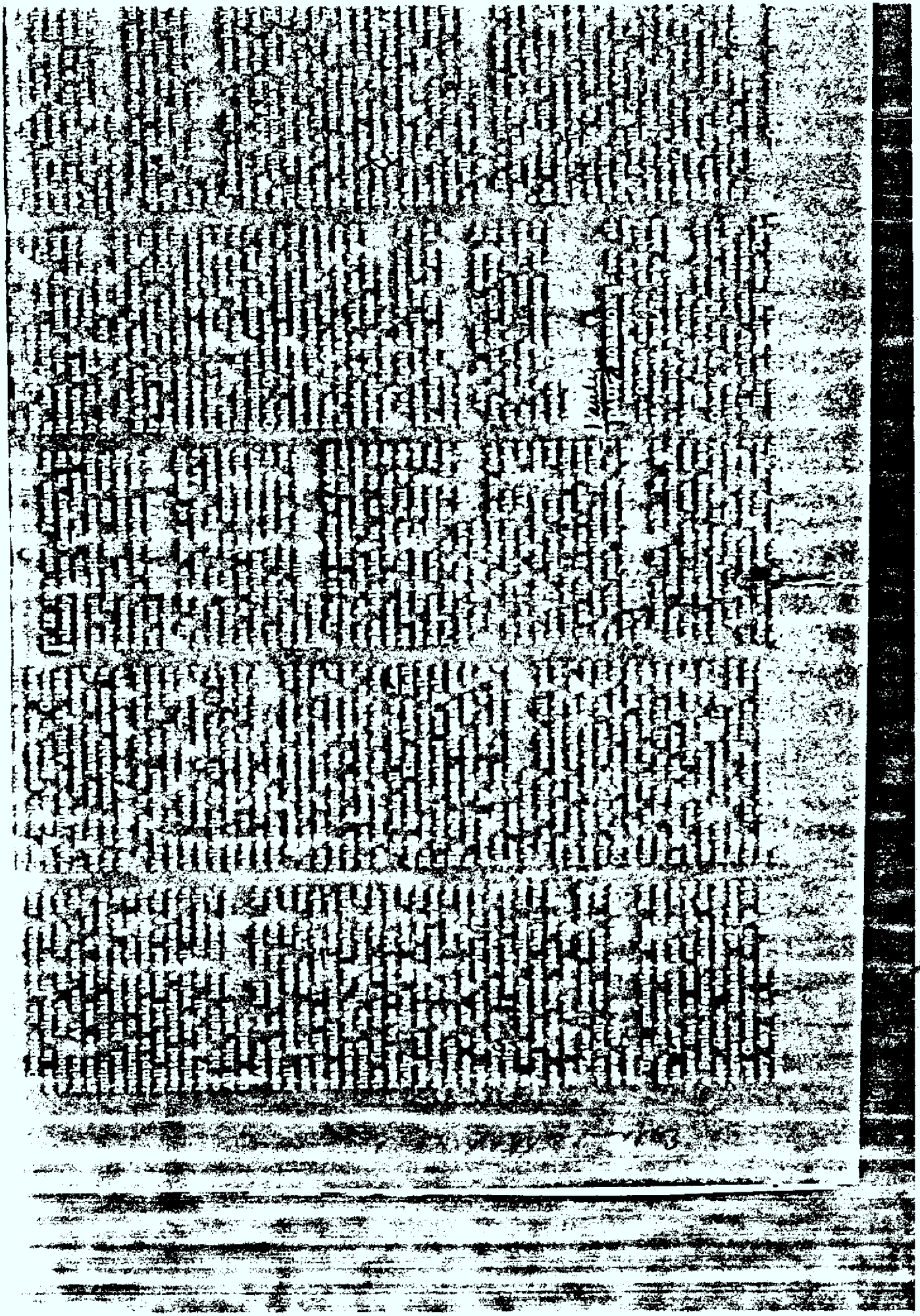
His speech rapidly shifts as he talks of his father, his hymn-singing and he is obviously deeply absorbed.

What a joy it must be to watch the astonishment of the first time 10-year-old son Paul has broken the high school record for the high jump with a leap of 5 feet 8 inches, he breaks out into a happy roar, thundering: "Country, yeah! Look at you! Amazed, eh?" And that's not all. The boy also

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Paul Robeson

Continued from page 11



Continued from Page 13

Book Review

Robeson Paul Bunyan

PEOPLES BOOKSTORE

New Pamphlet and Book

The Worker Magazine Section

The Story of Paul Robeson



By NAT LOW

THE scene is universal. Whether in Prague or London, Vienna or Moscow, New York or Madrid, Dublin or Oslo—it is the same. The great throng of people sits enthralled by a man who captivates them, inspiring them with a magical charm and a loftiness of spirit that defies description.

The man is Paul Robeson, as towering a symbol of human freedom as has ever trod the earth.

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Where does his greatness spring from? What were the elements which brought into being this genius who has embraced the entire world?

Let us pick up the thread of the story by going back some eight decades.

* * *

It is the historic year of 1860. A scant tall

President of the United States.

A 15-year-old slave, whose father had been brought from Africa in chains, has just escaped from a plantation in Martin County, North Carolina. He has taken upon himself the name of his former master, William Drew Robeson, and now begins the grim, terrible trek to the north with the aid of the Underground Railroad. After long bitter weeks of travel by night, he arrives in Pennsylvania where he sets to work on a farm, a free man. In subsequent years he returns to his former plantation three times, on each occasion defying immediate death, to bring to his deeply beloved mother money which he has earned as a free man. Each time he again escapes via the Underground Railroad.

The years pass swiftly and this ex-slave enters, and graduates from, Lincoln University near Philadelphia. Now the boy has grown into a powerfully-built man with an awe-inspiring voice and a dream of freedom for all his people. Towards the end of the 19th century he becomes the minister of the Witherspoon Presbyterian Church which still stands today in Princeton, New Jersey.

This man is the father of Paul Robeson.

* * *

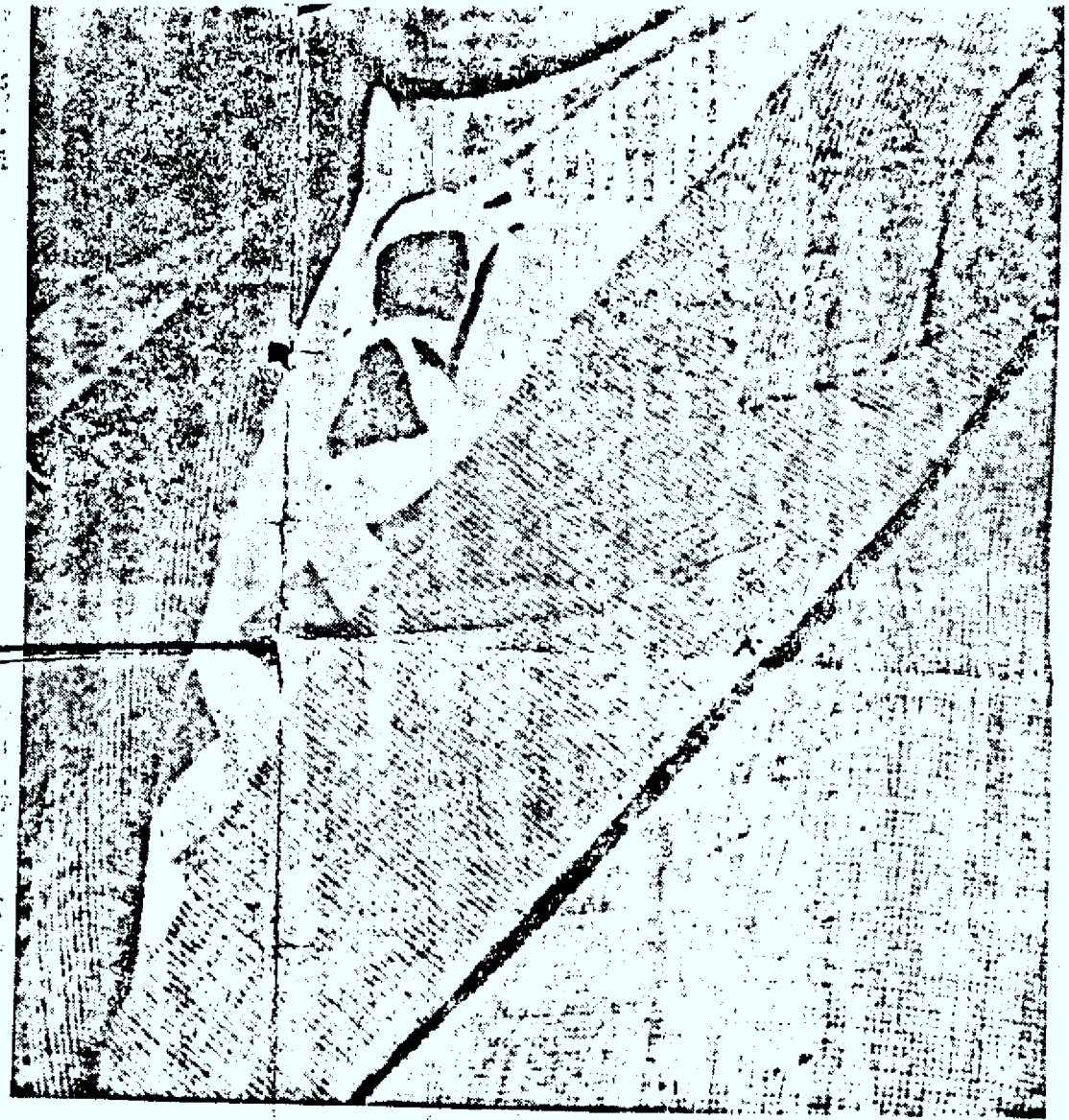
The genesis of Paul Robeson does not end here. It winds through almost all of American history. . . . But let us pick up the thread once again.

* * *

General George Washington's army is huddled around small camp-fires in the unrelenting cold. Men are hungry and weary, yearning desperately for home. But then, from out of the darkness, comes a cheerful, friendly voice: "Come up boys, come and get it." They gather 'round a Negro baker who hands them hot bread, imparting with each slice gracious words of hope and cheer to the "Winter Soldiers."

This man, Cyrus Bustill, was born a slave in New Jersey but had been allowed to purchase his freedom. Later he was taught the trade of

(Continued on Page 2)



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The Story of Paul Robeson

(Continued from Page 1)

a baker. He became one of the leaders of the Negro people in the North and in 1787 helped found the "Free Africa Society" which was the first beneficial society organized by Negroes in America. Cyrus Bustill, who traced his ancestry directly to a powerful Indian tribe, was a man of great intellect and leadership ability and is mentioned by name in the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. From this man came many generations of highly cultured school teachers and scholars, one of whom was a great-granddaughter named Maria Louisa Bustill who was born in Philadelphia on Nov. 8, 1853.

This woman is the mother of Paul Robeson.

• • •

In the year 1878 William Drew Robeson married Maria Louisa Bustill in Philadelphia. Louisa Robeson bore her husband eight children, the last coming in Princeton, N. J., on April 9, 1898 when she was 45 and her husband 56 years of age.

The child was a boy and was named Paul Bustill Robeson.

This, then, is how Paul Robeson came to be.

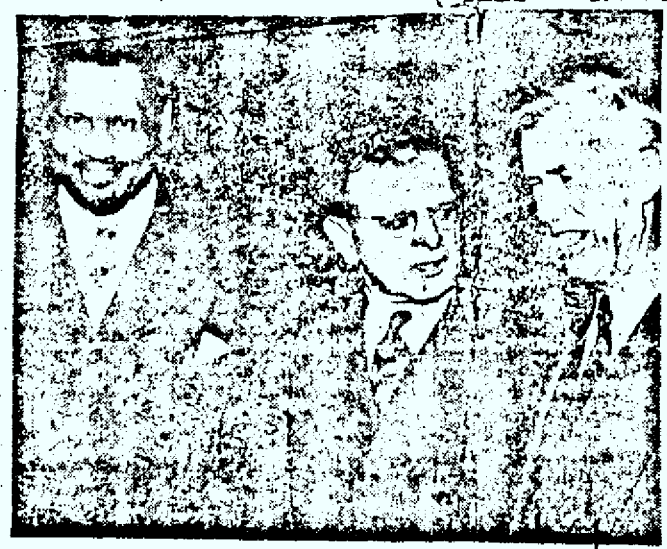
• • •

Paul Robeson is a tremendously busy man, engaged in innumerable activities besides playing the lead in "Othello," which has already broken every record for Shakespearean plays in our country. So when you finally catch him long enough for an interview you hang on his every word.. his every gesture.

The interview was originally



Robeson singing to soldiers of the Spanish Republic at Madrid barracks in 1938.



VICE-PRESIDENT WALLACE (left) and Sidney Hillman share the platform with Mr. Robeson at Chicago's United Nations Day meeting last September.

Paul rectified the situation quickly.

It was sports, though, that most interested Robeson at the time. The gangling boy was now standing well over six feet and weighing close to 200 pounds. He was swift, strong and agile and his high school athletic and scholastic record was such that he received a state scholarship to Rutgers University in 1915. He became the third Negro ever to enter that school.

His first great fame was achieved here. To this very day his feats remain unequalled. He was a 12-letter man, winning 4 R's in football, 3 in baseball, 3 in basketball and 2 in track. In 1918 he became the first Negro ever to be named to Walter Camp's All - America football team, Camp declaring, "There never was a more serviceable end, both on attack and defense, than Robeson, the 200-pound giant of Rutgers."

His feats on the gridiron are still legendary and to this very day [illegible]

has gained the greatest and most merited fame since his graduation."

Besides his football play he was center of the basketball team, catcher of the baseball team and heaved the shot-put for the track team.

Strangely enough, he never sang on the college glee club for it wasn't until years later that he discovered he possessed a voice which was destined to thrill millions of people on three continents.

Despite his phenomenal success in college, it did not come without harsh and bitter setbacks. At one stage of the game he was ready to call it quits; but his father strengthened his confidence and he returned to school after an attempt to make the varsity football team had resulted in a dislocated shoulder, a broken nose, bruises and welts all [illegible] and all the fingernails of his right hand ripped off. All this, mind you, in one practice session.

After he had regained his strength he went out for football practice again and got more of the same. This was about all the 17-year-old freshman could stand. **"I saw red," he says today, "and broke right through the line, heading for the first man I saw, who happened to be a sweet kid named Kelly. I lifted him above my head and was about to dash him to pieces on the ground when, through the fog, I heard the voice of my coach, an honest and fair man, crying 'Robey, Robey, stop, stop you're on the varsity' . . . I managed to come to and suddenly realized that I had been accepted, that I was one of the boys, that my test was over and done with.**

"Later I became fast friends with Kelly even though I was never able to forget that experience."

Upon graduation from Rutgers, Robeson entered Columbia Law School and it was there that he met and married a Spanish-Ne[illegible]

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...utes ... to several hours at his office at the Council for African Affairs on 23 W. 26th St.

On the stage he is impressive enough, but close up he presents a sight you are sure to remember all your life. He stands 6 feet 3 inches tall, carrying 245 pounds of bone and muscle on the tremendous frame. He alternately sits and stands as he talks, warming up slowly as he tells of his life, his parents, his art, his beloved son, Paul.

His speaking voice is even more wondrous than his singing voice, possessing the quality of an organ with none of its monotony. It keeps its timbre equally on high notes as well as low ones and when he smiles and laughs the room suddenly becomes animated and electric. That famous Robeson smile is twice as infectious in a small room.

As he speaks, his positions change; he is rubbing his chin, or stroking his high forehead or slapping his thigh. Now he is pointing his immense hand at you, his face serious, his brows drawn together, making an important point.

Robeson's Herculean head is ... such sculptors as Jo Davidson and England's Jacob Epstein.

The Othello beard makes his face even more striking and as you watch him you wonder what Shakespeare would have thought of his Othello came to life.

He speaks rapidly and as he tells of his father his eyes shine and he is obviously deeply moved.

When you express amazement at the fact that his 16-year-old son Paul has broken the high school record for the high jump with a leap of 6 feet 3 inches, he breaks out into a happy roar, thundering, "Yessir, yessir, look at you! Amazed, eh? . . . And that's not all. . . . The boy also does . . ." and the words pour out as he tells of Paul's extraordinary exploits.

... about himself. He knows his strength and talent and is keenly aware of his social obligations, his responsibility to his people. He is extremely modest and his modesty stems from his very being. It is no theatrical affectation. Indeed, there are times when his humility is so great he becomes embarrassingly bashful.

Entering his 47th year he is at the height of his creative powers and is in magnificant health, although his physician attempts in vain to limit his tremendous activity to a minimum, a minimum which is a maximum for most men.

* * *

How can one explain Paul Robeson's talents? It is impossible to do so simply because one cannot EXPLAIN genius. Mankind joyously and gratefully accepts it. . . . But it can and should be recorded, for all men to see.

* * *

The child Robeson was a well-adjusted, happy youngster who immediately became the favorite of the family as well as his father's congregation. He romped along the streets of Princeton, his ... while his father preached the gospel of human brotherhood.

The Reverend Robeson poured all his great love into this youngest child and there sprang up between father and son a union and common understanding which lasted to the very day of the death of the elder Robeson in 1918. This affinity between them became even greater following the sudden, tragic death of Louisa Robeson in 1904 — an accident which to this day is fresh in the mind of Paul Robeson and which so seered his consciousness that he has never been able to remember anything prior to that tragedy.

For some years his mother had been an invalid, rapidly going blind. On the fatal morning of Jan. 19, 1904, with her customary clean ... the living room. Unable to see more than a few inches before her, she bent too close to the stove, her apron catching fire. In a few terrible seconds Louisa Robeson was a fiery torch, her body enveloped in flames. Her screams brought all the children to the room—including the horror-stricken Paul. But it was too late.

Thus, she passed away, leaving a family of grown children with the exception of Paul, who was only six.

* * *

As a growing boy Paul worked on the farm in and around Princeton, growing rapidly into a sturdy oak of a man. Under the loving guidance of his father he began the adventure into the world of ideas and thoughts.

Public speaking and reading became a ritual in the Robeson household and from his father Paul developed the wonderful diction and delivery which today is unequalled on the stage.

"My father had the greatest speaking voice I have ever heard," Robeson says today, **"It was a ... away. When I was four he was already preparing me for public speaking. It was he who instilled in me the desire to seek the truth, to search and fight for human equality and freedom. It is to this wonderful man that I owe everything."**

It didn't take long for the young Robeson to establish himself as a scholar. With the reassuring hand of his father upon his shoulder he learned to grasp the essence of problems, tackling them with vigor and completely solving them.

His father was a stickler for perfection. One day Paul came home from high school with a report card showing seven A's and one B. **"Son, what's that B doing here?"** querried his dad. **"Why, Dad, that's the highest mark in the class,"** replied Paul. **"Maybe so, but it's the only one that doesn't belong,"** was the father's reply.

But busy as he was with athletics—he went all through the year playing one sport after another—Robeson did not neglect his studies. He was captain of the debating team, was elected Phi Beta Kappa and received among the highest marks ever achieved by a student at the school. He was the idol of the campus and was known far and wide as "Robeson of Rutgers." Of him, the director of athletics at the University writes: "Paul Robeson is regarded as the greatest living All-American football player. In the opinion of most people, he, of all All-Americans, ... best of all ends, Robeson."

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There followed a brief carreer as a lawyer but Robeson knew that a Negro member of the bar was severely limited, and so he quit.

The theatre came next and it was a logical choice. Possessing a fine physique, a wonderful speaking voice, tremendous emotional intensity and an impelling personality, Robeson joined New York's Providence Players and later became fast friends with such men as Heywood Broun, Eugene O'Neill, Alexander Wool-

(Continued on page 3)



JOSEPH CURRAN, National Maritime Union president, presents Mr. Robeson with a seamen's union membership book at the union's 1941 convention.

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PAUL ROBESON

BASS-BARITONE

and

LAWRENCE BROWN

IN A PROGRAM *of* NEGRO MUSIC

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE

Sunday Evening

APRIL 19th, 1925

ROBESON'S FIRST CONCERT was on April 19, 1925. This is the program cover.

The Story of Paul Robeson

(Continued from Page 2)

cott and others. Rapid appearances in "All God's Children Have Wings" and a revival of "Emperor Jones" were smash hits. But after a while the limited supply of vehicles for a Negro actor was used up and Robeson fell upon hard days.

It was then that he discovered he could sing. This came in 1925 when he was 27 years old. Three he had sung for small informal

man, knows Robeson most intimately.

He became the favorite of the British Royal Family. His fame was such that no royal party was considered a success if it did not list Robeson as the guest of honor. He sang innumerable concerts for the Prince of Wales, Winston Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook and others, but it is for one particular concert that he had a special

He was invited to St. James

realized that I had found what I had been seeking all my life. It was a new planet—a new constellation. It filled me with such happiness as I have never before known in my life."

Inspired by what he saw there, Robeson determined to help bring about such complete equality and human happiness everywhere in the world.

And then Spain. The struggle of the Spanish people for a free and decent life moved Robeson to his very core. He left Russia to go to Spain in 1938. Using his great songs, he urged, exhorted, inspired the Republicans to resist, to fight fascism. Once, outside imperilled Madrid, a loud speaker system was set up and Robeson sang his songs to the listened [illegible] fighting lines. They throats and [illegible] lumps in their by the great N[illegible] weeks, inspired held off the fa[illegible]

New [illegible] becoming into sharp focus. Robeson clearly sees his purpose in life. He lives with one idea, **"Defend democracy, fight fascism."** He becomes a singer of democracy, bringing a message of courage and hope to the peoples of Europe. In 1939 he visits the Scandinavian countries and in Oslo, Copenhagen and Stockholm he receives tumultous, unprecedented receptions which become anti-fascist demonstrations. In Oslo, after a concert in which 10,000 people were outside of the hall, the Nordic patriots fall to their hands and knees, kissing his hands.

No fight for democracy, no matter how small and seemingly insignificant, fails to get his support in money, songs or speeches.

And he says: "I cannot believe in art for art's sake. My art must be a weapon to fight for freedom. I must remain true to my conscience and my people. I must never betray them."

• • •

Paul Robeson's two all-consuming loves right[illegible] ow are Othello ld, 16-year-old Paul, Jr., who ars a simply



MOST RECENT of his many honors was on April 2 when Mr. Robeson received this award for his contributions to national racial unity from George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

land. He goes to Springfield Tech, in Mass. . . . Paul is the center of the basketball team, plays baseball, and has already broken three records in track. He is an amazing scholar, speaks five languages, and has received his license as a pilot.

Robeson has the same kind of affinity with his son as he had with his father and will love you if you will only sit and listen to him speak of Paul's feats.

Robeson has a remarkable memory for music, names and faces but is at a loss when dealing with workaday details. He will absentmindedly wear two different socks or wear a blue jacket to a black pair of trousers, never matching them. He is always forweek. When he walks down the street with an armload of packages, harassed Diane will say, "Paul's passed a bookshop again." He is a noted linguist, speaking nine languages, including the rare African tongue of Swahili. Currently he is studying Yiddish—by way of a schoolboy's primer. He teaches himself, having devised an ingenious method whereby he breaks down a language into something like basic English. He "broke the back of Chinese in three months."

He is glad he doesn't have to make train trips because in all his many travels in many countries he has never been able to find a berth large enough for him, with the result that he rarely ever has

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before on a concert stage. He had never dreamed of becoming a concert singer. For one thing he couldn't even read music and then again he didn't have a repertoire of songs.

But he did know hundreds of Negro folk songs and spirituals and, as it later turned out, that was more than enough. His first public concert took place on West 8th Street in Greenwich Village on April 19, 1925. It was a tremendous success and thus was launched one of the most remarkable careers in the history of the concert stage.

It was in the folk song and [illegible] a message of solidarity for all people. It became a weapon which he brandished as a means of bringing people together, of fighting inequality and reaction.

Success followed success and in the late twenties he made the first of many trips to England, during the course of which he was to become one of the most beloved artists in the history of the [illegible] Albert Hall. He was [illegible] and Wales. His folk songs, although sung in many languages, were understood by the people of the Isles. To them he brought a new form of international people's solidarity.

The British people fell head over heels in love with him and his fame was established on a rock-solid foundation. He not only sang; he played his first Othello in London and was the star of many dramatic productions as well as motion pictures. With him all this time, in fact from his very first concert, was his beloved and inseparable friend and accompanist, Lawrence (Larry) Brown who, perhaps, more than any other living

Present were Lord Beaverbrook, Churchill, various lords and their ladies and all in all about a billion dollars worth of royalty including King Alphonse of Spain who had an American blonde with him that night. The music had begun and Robeson was about to sing when he heard Alphonse talking to the blonde in the rear of the hall. He stopped and stared at the King. An uneasy silence followed, punctuated only by the King's inane chatter, when suddenly, the Prince of Wales, in a fury, strode over, hushed him and made him sit up front where he could be watched. Robeson looked at him disdainfully [illegible] to sing.

"You see," he says now, with his broad smile, "King or no King, I just wasn't going to sing until he got quiet."

* * *

It is 1934 now. Fascism has already taken Germany in its cancerous grip. The threat of war and reaction hangs grimly over Europe and the world. Robeson, now internationally famous, is nevertheless troubled, and seeks an answer to his questions.

He seeks [illegible] his own experiences that he must ally himself with others fighting for democracy, and despite his wholesome instincts his ideas have not yet been crystallized into scientific thought.

Then, at a meeting of African princes and princesses in London, he meets a Negro worker who tells him to go to the masses, the laboring folks, for his answer. He tells Paul of the new experiment in Russia and Robeson says, "Russia, yes, I've heard of it. I'll be there shortly." Six days later he is in the Soviet Union.

"How can I describe my feelings upon crossing the Soviet border?" he says, "All I can is that the moment I came there I

father.

He lives Oth[illegible]lo and breaths Othello. To him [illegible]t means everything, at once b[illegible]h great art and a mighty social [illegible]eapon.

His son Paul [illegible] will enter Dartmouth this fall. Standing 6 feet tall and weighing 186 pounds, he has been labelled one of the greatest high school football players ever develop[illegible] in New Eng-

getting to carry along money and will approach Diane Summers, his secretary at the Council for African Affairs, with a sheepish grin, saying: "Diane, I need some money, the cabbie is waiting outside." With a boyish smile he will accept Diane's admonition to be careful.

He is a prodigious reader, going through six and seven books a



MAYOR MAURICE TOBIN of Boston looks on while Mr. Robeson signs the historic visitors' book in City Hall. The signing took place after Mayor Tobin presented Mr. Robeson with the keys to the city.

avid chess player but admits to constant defeats at the hands of his son Paul. His one real weakness is ice cream which he devours by the quart.

He intends taking Othello on tour next season. "We must go to Detroit and St. Louis and Chicago with our message. And we'll play Washington and Baltimore in the public parks, if necessary." Robeson owns the only theater contract in stage history which allows him to walk out on a performance if there has been "any discrimination against, or segregation of, Negroes in the audience." . . . He wants badly to dispel any fears people may have about his voice being injured by the strain of playing Othello. "I intend to renew my concert tours after we finish with Othello and my voice is better than it has been in the past ten years." He is an honorary member of three great trade unions, the National Maritime Union, the State, County and Municipal Workers and Harry Bridges' International Longshoreman and Warehouseman's Union. . . . Also a full-fledged member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

[illegible] family only his brother, Reverend Ben Robeson, and a sister, Marian, a Philadelphia schoolteacher, are alive.

Marian Robeson

To Robeson, Teheran is the turning point of world history. "It shows the way to a new period of human happiness, but we must still fight in order to guarantee it."

* * *

This, in small part, is the man Robeson. There can be no better way to bring this short biography to a close than to quote the end the fiery, impassioned speech he made three weeks ago at the dinner of the Federation of Constitutional Liberties.

"I hate fascism with all my being and would murder it as it would murder me."

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GOLDEN ARROW is the name given this new mobile wireless station, the largest now in use. Picture shows an interior of a "Golden Arrow." —British Official Photo

It'll Get You Invasion News

By FRANK LESSER

At a Royal Signal Depot Somewhere in England

JUST as soon as our invasion forces have established themselves in a beachhead on the Continent, a tank-landing craft will ride in to the beach and from it will roll off a small commander's utility car, followed by two long vans and two standard three-ton army trucks towing trailers.

If the roads are usable, this convoy will speed along at anything up to 30 miles an hour to a spot near General Montgomery's Army Group headquarters previously designated.

Within four hours of the convoy reaching its destination, Allied Command headquarters in Britain will be receiving wireless code reports of the progress of our soldiers.

For the convoy which I have described is a Golden Arrow—a mobile wireless station capable of handling the traffic of a small, commercial, high-speed transmitting and receiving station which would take many months to erect.

In the first stages of the invasion battles, it will be stations like these—for the Germans will destroy all the permanent radio installations—which will carry back to General Eisenhower information and the requirements of the troops in the field.

They will also transmit to the people of this country the reports of the newspaper correspondents on the fighting front.

Here, in a big open field, a Golden Arrow is at work. The standard 72-feet aerial poles are erected, and the connections made with the transmitting van. Some 200 yards away stands the receiving and sending van.

It is in this latter section that most of the highly-skilled crew of the Golden Arrow work. They are Group "A" craftsmen of the Royal Corps of Signals.

The whole units it powered by diesel generators, and there is always a generator in reserve. These were the two mysterious-looking covered trailers which we saw coming off the landing craft.

While the automatic equipment of this wireless station can send and receive messages in Morse at a top speed of 250 words a minute—80 to 100 is the average—the signalman must be ready in an emergency to operate the hand-key at top speeds.

The men who operate these stations have a proud record. From Bengal to Italy, they have always started on or before scheduled time. In special cases, they have dealt with 380,000 words daily instead of the usual 200,000.

America's Good Earth

Top-flight novelist Pearl Buck says America will grow in the rich experience of learning about other peoples. She doesn't hold



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down deeper into the soil of America.



By MARGARET MARKHAM

TO PEARL BUCK, Pulitzer prize winner, and first American woman novelist to be awarded the Nobel prize, "The Good Earth" is more than just the title of her most famous novel. Having written of the good earth, Miss Buck now spends most of her time tilling it.

"I'm a hard-working American farmer," she proudly asserts. "Our farm in Pennsylvania isn't just one of those 'hobby farms.' It's a real job and I go about it very seriously.

"You see, I've always been concerned with the problems of American farmers. They are experiencing essentially the same changes that businessmen in this country have undergone—the change to big business monopolies and to industrialized farm monopolies. I'm neither a big nor a small sharecropper, but somewhere in between. So I sense what is happening."

Miss Buck's appearance [illegible] outwardly "deceiving." Dressed in a trim tweed suit and a crisp blouse, and seated at her desk in the office of the East-West Association, she resembled the efficient business woman far more than the farmer. I was as impressed by her directness and her friendliness the second time as I had been at our first meeting the day before. When I had introduced myself to her, and explained why the *Daily Worker* was anxious for an interview, Miss Buck had immediately responded, "The *Daily Worker*! Why, yes, of course. When would you like an appointment?"

So there I was the very next morning, interviewing an American farmer as well as an internationally famous writer. Alarmed at the prospect, however, of a Pearl Buck bent only on wielding a hoe instead of a pen, I hastened to ask if she intended ever writing another book.

"Goodness!" she exclaimed. "Why I intend to keep on writing until I die. I'm already working on my next novel, which will deal with the problems arising from the new relationship between men and women. The scene will be laid in China, but the story will have a general application. Somehow I rather wish I had grown up in my own country instead of in China. I'd like to have had my roots in America!

"It seems to me that the United States is today a sort of testing ground for the solution of all the real problems that one finds in countries throughout the world. Here I can see at close range a cross-section of racial, class and group problems. In America, I can get, so to speak, a glimpse of the future that awaits all other countries. After all, everything goes back to human relationships and to the plain every-day necessity of earning one's bread and butter. Here, in this country, I [illegible] in the midst of working out such problems."

Though Pearl Buck had lived in China since she was some six months old, she had always had a deep interest in economic and social developments in both countries. She had often linked the fate of the American Negro to that of the Chinese peasant. In 1932, addressing a meeting of Negroes in Harlem, she deplored the fact that 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States were still unable to take full part in the social, economic and cultural life of the nation.

In her speech, Miss Buck was but carrying on the tradition of her West Virginia forebears of whom she had written, "Neither of my grandfathers, although they were landed [illegible]men, and men of some wealth and position, was ever willing to buy or sell human beings. Indeed, my paternal grandfather [illegible]ons at times to have been considerably persecuted because he made it a principle that he hired men irrespective of whether or not they were colored or white, and he paid them equal wages for equal work."

A particularly rich experience still lies ahead for most Americans, Miss Buck contends, in learning to understand other peoples. Pointing to a stack of books from [illegible] on the [illegible] shelves, she explained, "I am sending these to some of our boys stationed in China. Officers and enlisted men both beg for any reading matter that will help them to understand the Chinese people.

"I can imagine," she continued with a smile, "the confusion that must exist where you find lively young Americans from the Midwest thrown right in among the practical, [illegible]on-sense peasants of raw [illegible] Why, our boys have [illegible]d meat in one day [illegible]se family a whole week. The Chinese just don't know what to do with them and their appetites!

"Fortunately, the Chinese people have the characteristic of being able to go outside of themselves and their background to try to understand other people. Besides that, the understanding of our men is constantly growing, so that I daresay they will manage to get along alright."

Americans on the homefront, as well as servicemen, are getting a clearer idea of and a closer feeling for their peoples, according to Pearl Buck. This internationally-minded writer is quick to direct attention to the contributions being made to that understanding by foreign-born writers.

"Writers like Louis Adamic, with his personal knowledge of the Yugoslav people, are certainly giving us the facts so that we are better able to comprehend the people of other countries.

"Writers who came back from Spain did a fine job, too," Miss Buck reminisced. "They certainly focused attention on the Spanish war and helped give a much sharper and clearer picture of it, don't you think?"

"Yes."

"The same thing is happening in China," she went on. "There is a new theatre movement which is for the first time discovering its own people. Its plays deal with the struggles and the daily lives of peasants and fighters. I received news recently of a prize contest held in Chungking which was won by the famous writer, Lao-shu.

"For me it is an encouraging sign," she mused, "that the barriers which formerly existed between the Chinese people and the intellectuals, even those who come from humble backgrounds, are breaking down. It means, too, that they have stopped imitating the plays that were the style in European and American cities."

Miss Buck bemoans the fact, however, that the same tendency is not developing more rapidly in her own country. As a Pennsylvania farmer, she has come to realize how remote many American writers are from the lives of people outside the large cities.

"I don't consider myself an intellectual and I certainly don't hold for any ivory towers," [illegible] "My national culture must be an amalgamation of talents and experiences of all kinds of people. To create such a culture, a writer must keep in close touch with the people.

"I hope there will be more of that in the world to come. I hope that the plans made at Teheran really come off and that the Chinese people, among others, will be given perfect freedom to work out their own problems."

Meanwhile, Pearl Buck is not waiting for that new world before doing her share. In addition to keeping a regular date with her typewriter and with her publisher, to whom she is married, this energetic American farmer intends to keep right on planting her roots deeper and deeper in American soil.

CONFIDENTIAL

FCZ:ETS
100-4931

New York, N. Y.
June 9, 1945

Director, FBI

Re: COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are the original and three copies of a six page log setting forth the results of a conference between [redacted] and [redacted] of the COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, which conference took place June 3, 1945, according to Confidential Informant [redacted]. b7C b1

It is believed that PAUL, HARRY, FOSTER and EARL mentioned in the log may be identified as PAUL ROBESON, HARRY BRIDGES, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, and EARL BROWDER.

This log contains a discussion of EARL BROWDER in connection with the National Board resolution of June 2, 1945.

A summary of this log was furnished the Bureau by teletype dated June 4, 1945.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED AS PER TTC SLIP(S) [illegible] DATE 6-27-45

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy,
SAC

CONFIDENTIAL

Encls. 4
cc: NY 100-23825
NY 100-9292

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 XGP
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RJC/CMC MAY 1 4 1977
REASON FOR ... 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/20/90

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JUL 7 1945
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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INCOMING

CONFIDENTIAL 6/3/45

b2

[redacted]

FROM: BEN DAVIS
TO: [redacted]

B: Hello man.
[redacted] Hello BEN.

B: How are you?
[redacted] OK.

B: You got any different ideas?
[redacted] No. Why?

B: See if I can help.
[redacted] So, what's on your mind?

B: Well I don't know, I was thinking about the points you raised, you know, one about the division in the ...(ind.) and the other one which seems to be to the effect that you don't feel that there was sufficient application of the policy we had. Aren't those the two?
[redacted] Part of it.

b7c

B: Huh?
[redacted] Part of it BEN.

B: Well I don't know, maybe, I'd like to get together with you and talk, talk something about this business. Can't do it tonight but some other time.
[redacted] OK, be glad to.

B: Huh?
[redacted] OK, be glad to.

B: How you feel, OK?
[redacted] Sure. Why shouldn't I?

B: Well I feel terrible.
[redacted] Well I feel we have a very serious situation, we have a very serious situation but

B: Yeah look, I saw PAUL, I had a talk with him last night and then I had a more extended talk with him today. He sees it immediately [redacted]
[redacted] Yeah?

CLASS. & EXT. BY SR5 R5GTG/M 11/20/90
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/20/90

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ENCLOSURE

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100-12[illegible]

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B: And he was just telling me how, you know, he didn't think much about our past policies, as he said he never dreamed that we went so far, you see? He figured that at some later time it will be necessary for us to regroup ourselves in the old party, and that this whole business was the change from CP to CPA. He figured this was purely something tactical you see, and he accepted it as such and didn't think much more about it, so he's read DUCLOS' article and while we were together this afternoon we went over parts of it and its really amazing, he says that its obvious that we went too far, that's the way he sees it, and he was just giving me some of his experiences you see; on the Coast he met with some of the Chambers of Commerce out there in Portland and in San Francisco, and he was just saying that well by George its clear that these guys are already getting very different orientation, and he was talking about HARRY. He says that well he himself, he and HARRY had some slight disagreement because HARRY was busy telling him how these guys were OK you see, and he was talking to them about the negro question, especially about the problem of about 40,000 negroes out there who are going to be laid off and who don't have anywhere to live, won't have any jobs in this whole period between now and reconversion, and he says these guys are prepared to do nothing, these Chamber of Commerce guys, and he mentioned that this is, that these people are more definitely allied in their views with ERIC JOHNSTON who is considered progressive than they are with anybody else, and he says he put the question to him very flat, "Well now what are you going to do with these 40,000 negroes?" He says, "You can't let them starve, you got to give them some place to live", and so forth and so on. He says oh well they figure that oh well they'll get along, something will happen. So he made some proposal to them about it, well he says just nothing against nothing. So he was talking to HARRY about it and HARRY said that, "Well you know I think you underestimate these people and I tell you I really think their heart's in the right place", and so forth and so on, but he himself had no proposal about the same thing, and that he seemed to place a lot more confidence in them than PAUL'S experience with them showed them to deserve. Well he cited a couple of other instances and of course the main thing he had to say, well its very obvious that whatever you say of our position in the past, its very obvious now that this perspective is just impossible insofar as he sees it in his personal experience, but he had never thought that the policies that we had were such as to preclude our foreseeing this. Then we went over this

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thing, this DUCLOS article and talked about it a little and he, well his opinion is its obvious that FOSTER is right because FOSTER foresaw these things, and to read FOSTER now, at least these excerpts, gives the, certainly gives the impression that FOSTER saw what was going to happen and that the policies we had, BROWDER didn't see it. So I mean he really just, he saw this thing very very clearly. Anyway I was very much happy over it, he's going to try to get in touch with EARL and you know talk to EARL and see what EARL thinks and see what EARL would say to him and then he would say to EARL what he thinks and so forth, see if it would have any effect. Well anyway that's, I thought you'd be interested in knowing that.

[redacted] It will be very very good if he sees EARL.

B: [redacted] Yeah. So I'm, I think he's going to try to see EARL tomorrow. Be very good if he does.

B: [redacted] Yeah yeah. Should speak his mind frankly.

B: [redacted] Yeah yeah. OK old man. See that's a problem, you guys have got some problems with me but they're not of a basic character.

B: [redacted] Yeah I know. Not of a basic character. When I said I was prepared to vote for it that meant I have no basic disagreements with it, and when I abstained that wasn't a sign of basic disagreement, you got, you guys, well that's beside the point, but the real problem is EARL, if we can straighten him out.

B: [redacted] That's right. If we can straighten him out.

B: [redacted] That's right, that's right. If he can't be straightened out, well

B: [redacted] Its too bad. Then that's another thing.

B: [redacted] Yeah. But the responsibility for that happening should be placed upon him, upon him.

b7C

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B: Well look, I don't quite figure him out [redacted] you see he's no fool, he's got a tremendous mind and I'm a son of a gun, I read this thing and read it, and after I have these discussions I go over it again and I just compare it with our, with MARXISM as I understand it and compare it also to some extent with what's happening now and what we said say a year ago. Well it just seems so clear to me, I remember the first time I spoke I had a certain, well I have a kind of a modesty, a feeling of humility about these things because, well you know what we all think of EARL. Well, but J.... C..... the damn thing looks elementary, just looks elementary to me and

[redacted] Its not that simple to everybody.

B: Well all right its, maybe its not simple but

[redacted] No, I say to everybody.

B: Yeah well you're no fool either [redacted]

[redacted] I hope not.

B: Well you got a good head on you too. I don't know what the hell it is. But as I say, I can't figure EARL out, I just can't figure him out. The onlyway I can figure it is that its such a terrific shattering blow.

[redacted] So that might be.

B: Well I don't know how to reach him.

[redacted] That might be, then another factor too.

B: What?

[redacted] That it might be.

B: Well?

[redacted] See, that, well its just a matter of judgment, its not decisive but it wasn't, I don't think, I think there was too much of a tendency to force the issue too quick. That aroused all of his stubbornness and bullheadedness and everything else, that might be one thing.

B: May be something in that, may be something in that. But its just, its inconceivable to me that the article could be wrong, just inconceivable, I think that's beyond any question, so that if its any factor at all its the subjective factor, that's the only way I can see it. And for EARL to react properly on this thing now would just make him a thousand times bigger.

[redacted] Sure.

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B: I don't know how to, I can't imagine how to reach him, cause that's the only thing that bothers me, I'm not in the slightest disturbed about the conclusion in my mind about the correctness, I'm worried about EARL, that's the only thing that bothers me.

[redacted] So that's a very important thing to worry about, its not only a question of the individual.

B: I know it.

[redacted] But that individual, much in him belongs to us and when we lose him we lose that. Well we will still be strong and even stronger, but we have an investment.

B: That's true, but look

[redacted] And we should try and save that investment if possible.

B: But look [redacted] there's only one question now. The first thing to do is to get a correct policy, that's the first thing to do, there just can't be any bringing these two things together, has to be a correct policy first.

[redacted] So what are you arguing with me for, I'm not standing for that.

B: Well I'm saying there has to be a correct policy first, and then on the basis of that then to move in every conceivable way, warm, human, personal, political, anything else.

[redacted] Its not a question of personal because this has to be placed purely upon a political basis.

B: I know, I know but as I say, once we get the correct line then

[redacted] Yeah, see, but sometimes we can have a correct line and fight for it in such a manner as not to carry everybody with us, that's one of the big problems that you got with our own membership now. You can fight for that correct line in such a God damn manner that instead of promoting unity you'll have the opposite effect.

B: Yeah, but at least [redacted] there has to be first a correct line.

[redacted] That's correct.

B: OK.

[redacted] That's correct.

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B: All right, well now naturally be imperfections in the way in which we fight for it because any group as we are who made such a basic error as that there must be plenty of imperfections in everything we do, must be. So I'm not so worried about that. Well anyhow, if you think of any ways you think that we might possibly help EARL I hope you can stop to utilize it.

[redacted] There's not much, I think its a good idea to have PAUL speak to him.

B: Well he will.

[redacted] I wouldn't have too many, but people like that.

B: Yeah he will, he thinks a lot of PAUL.

[redacted] People like that, and, well general atmosphere too will help him.

B: Yeah. Do you think it would help if I did?

[redacted] Well you got to use your own judgment. I don't think it would hurt, I don't think it would hurt. The main thing, at least for the present, is that people shouldn't treat EARL as if he's already considered an enemy.

B: That's right.

[redacted] And that note was beginning to be injected.

B: Yeah.

[redacted] That' isn't going to help.

B: Yeah that's right.

[redacted] Maybe we'll have to treat EARL as an enemy but that, the discussion hasn't revealed that necessity yet.

B: Yeah, I don't agree with that.

[redacted] See?

B: I don't agree with that. Well OK.

[redacted] Listen, during the week, I can't suggest the time now, but during the week I'll see you.

B: All right.

[redacted] Thanks for calling BEN.

B: OK.

R: OK.

- END -

b7C

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 6, 1945

FROM : S. J. DRAYTON, SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

A brief summary of PAUL ROBESON's activities in Chicago during April, May, and June of this year is being forwarded for the information of the Bureau and the New York Field Division.

ROBESON began an engagement of his play "Othello" on April 9, 1945 at the Erlanger Theater and closed a six-weeks engagement on May 19, 1945. His return to Chicago in June was for the purpose of fulfilling a commitment made for an affair on June 17, 1945 which was sponsored by Du Sable Lodge 751, International Workers Order.

The information contained in this letter was reported by Confidential Informants [redacted] unless specifically attributed to another source.

The confidential informants advised agents of this office that throughout the subject's stay in Chicago during April and May, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Assistant Director, Abraham Lincoln School, and Alternate Member, National Committee, Communist Political Association, handled all the subject's engagements which had any social or political significance. The influence and interest of the CPA was evident in numerous activities in which the subject participated and according to informants ROBESON's appearances were scheduled with the view in mind of enhancing the prestige of the Abraham Lincoln School, and were usually scheduled for the financial benefit of communist front organizations or for groups known to contain members or sympathizers of the CPA.

Preliminary arrangements for appearances of the subject at major affairs were made by MAX YERGAN of New York, Director, National Council of African Affairs.

[redacted] that prior to ROBESON's coming to Chicago he had warned RAY HANSBROUGH, Member of the National Committee, CPA, and Second Vice-President, District No. 8, CPA, that the association should not be brought too far to the front in a big affair planned for the benefit of the Abraham Lincoln School.

A number of party functionaries of District No. 8, CPA, including MORRIS CHILDS, President, and PHIL BART, Secretary, contacted PATTERSON on a number of occasions regarding affairs being planned for ROBESON. BART was reported very interested in original plans for a birthday celebration the School promoted on May 13, 1945. On April 11, 1945 informants, including [redacted] reported that PATTERSON was contacted by a representative of the Hearst-owned "Herald-American" newspaper asking that ROBESON

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DATE OF REVIEW 11/20/90

Director, FBI
July 6, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

speak at the Monroe Doctrine Oratorical Contest on April 12, 1945 sponsored by the "Herald-American". According to informants, PATTERSON refused to accept the responsibility of making a decision regarding this appearance and requested the opinion of officials at CPA headquarters. Informants advised that PATTERSON and CPA officials debated the propriety of ROBESON appearing on what they termed an enemy platform, but after discussing the matter thoroughly with MORRIS CHILDS, OTTO WANGERIN, Daily Worker Representative, DAVID ENGLESTEIN, Educational Director, District No. 8, CPA, AND PHIL BART, PATTERSON advised ROBESON to accept the invitation. Informants state that because PATTERSON was pressed for time he attempted to persuade one of the CPA officials at headquarters to write ROBESON'S talk. PATTERSON indicated to one of the informants, however, that he was left with the responsibility of obtaining someone to write the speech and ENGLESTEIN offered to review it and make suggestions following the preparation.

The Abraham Lincoln School, alleged communist front organization, capitalized on the subject's Chicago engagement to benefit the School's treasury by several thousand dollars. A $100-per-couple dinner was held on April 15, 1945 at the Standard Club under the auspices of the School and netted a profit of $5,000. The dinner was attended by one hundred ten persons, the majority of whom are reliably reported to be members of the CPA or sympathizers with that organization. According to informants, ROBESON in his talk on this occasion praised BROWDER and the CPA for its stand on the Negro and anti-Semitic questions. According to PATTERSON, the same material used in this talk was also to be used in ROBESON's talks before audiences in two large Jewish temples, merely omitting specific mention of the CPA or identifying the philosophy of the CPA by name.

Informants advised that ROBESON maintained a rigorous schedule during his stay in Chicago during April and May, sometimes making two or three appearances in addition to his performances in "Othello". It was also reported by informants that PATTERSON was besieged with requests for the subject's appearance and many of the requests were made by representatives of alleged communist front groups which desired to capitalize on ROBESON's popularity to increase the financial success of events. Several union officials, most of whom are reportedly members or functionaries of the CPA and associates of PATTERSON, also sought and obtained ROBESON'S presence at affairs. The largest union-sponsored affair was the United Nations Day, under the auspices of United Packinghouse Workers of America-CIO, which was attended by approximately five thousand members, half of whom were white and half Negro. Arrangements for ROBESON's appearance on this occasion were made with PATTERSON by HERBERT MARCH, reportedly a prominent member of the CPA and District Director of UPWA.

According to [redacted] ROBESON also attended a membership meeting of United Automobile Workers of America-CIO, Local 453, on May 13,

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Director, FBI
July 6, 1945

RE: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1945 and was made an Honorary Member of that local on the motion of SAM MARIANI, Member of the Executive Committee, District No. 8, CPA.

According to informants, subject's talks were reported to center about the broad topic of the San Francisco Conference. He sang and spoke at a meeting sponsored by six campus organizations, including American Youth for Democracy, at the University of Chicago on May 15, 1945 and it was noted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] who attended the meeting, that ROBESON in calling for racial equality praised highly the examples set by Russia in which country he stated he and his family spent several years. In his talk ROBESON also condemned the Fascists, both at home and abroad, and predicted that FRANCO in Spain would soon suffer the same end as befell MUSSOLINI. b7C

Immediately preceding ROBESON's departure from Chicago on May 20, 1945 he spoke on the subject, "San Francisco and the Negro" at a large affair sponsored by the newly organized Chicago Council on African affairs. This event was arranged by MAX YERGAN of New York, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, and ISHMAEL FLORY, Secretary, Negro People's Assembly, and reportedly a member of the Executive Committee, District No. 8, CPA. Because of uncertainty connected with the subject's scheduled appearance overseas, a luncheon benefit for the Abraham Lincoln School scheduled for June 18, 1945 was cancelled. It was learned through informants that MARSHALL FIELD, Publisher of the "Chicago Sun", had agreed to sponsor the luncheon for the LaSalle Street Businessmen in honor of ROBESON. The subject did return to Chicago, however, on June 17, 1945, to keep a commitment to appear on that date before a large affair held under the auspices of DuSable Lodge 751, International Workers Order. The Du Sable Lodge, with an all-Negro membership, claims over two thousand members which makes it the largest lodge in the IWO.

It was also learned through [redacted] and local newspapers that ROBESON remained in Chicago to appear at the 15th Anniversary Dinner of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, an alleged communist dominated organization, on June 19, 1945. According to an article in the "Daily News" for June 6, 1945, the dinner was sponsored by MARSHALL FIELD and PAUL ROBESON and it was subsequently learned through an informant that the Committee received commitments amounting to $25,000 on the occasion of the dinner. b7D

JEC:OC
61-147

cc - New York

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ NY FILE NO. 100-25357 CTC

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	7/25/45	3/23,24,25; 4/23;5/1,2,23/45	[redacted]

TITLE

CHANGED:
PAUL ROBESON, wa John Thomas

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject continues to be active in Council on African Affairs and is working for Communist front organizations. Subject is reported to be a member of the CPA under name of JOHN THOMAS by informant of this office.

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REFERENCE: [redacted] (C) b1

Report of Special Agent [redacted] New York, 12/8/42.

DETAILS: [redacted] b7C

Subject is carried as a Key Figure in the New York Field office.

The title of this case is being changed in order to reflect the additional alias of the subject, JOHN THOMAS, inasmuch as Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised Special Agent [redacted] on April 27, 1944, that subject's CPA name was JOHN THOMAS. b7C b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, reported that PAUL ROBESON, on February 28, 1941, spoke at a memorial dinner for the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade at Manhattan Center, New York City. Informant advised that subject said the present war was an imperialistic conflict and was harmful to the people from every point of view. The subject is reported as having said that only in a world where the people's government existed, such as in one-sixth of the world, could there be real peace and democracy. Informant further pointed out that the subject was made an honorary

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and stated when given the pin of membership "It is the proudest moment of my life and I'll always wear the pin".

On January 9, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] whose reliability is not questioned, advised that VICTOR WEINGARTEN of the National Maritime Union, requested GEORGE MORRIS of the Daily Worker, to run a story concerning the Captain HUGH MULZAC dinner being sponsored by the NMU and at which PAUL ROBESON, ZERO MOSTEL, a comic, and Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, of the War Manpower Commission, would speak. It is noted that in the January 12, 1943 issue of the Daily Worker, on page 3, column 4, there is reported a story to the effect that subject sang at a dinner given at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, for Captain HUGH MULZAC, negro skipper of the SS Booker T. Washington. This dinner took place on January 12, 1943. b7D

On January 19, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] whose reliability is not questioned, advised that AL ROTHBART of the CPA Waterfront Section of New York City, conferred with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. of the Harlem Section of the CPA, and ROTHBART told DAVIS that he, ROTHBART, had talked with JOSH (JOSHUA LAURENCE) who thinks that PAUL ROBESON should be invited to a meeting on January 30, 1943. ROTHBART informed DAVIS that PAUL ROBESON was a member of the NMU, not of the Communist Party, and BENJAMIN DAVIS pointed out that PAUL ROBESON was interested in seamen regardless of any politics. Consequently, DAVIS said he would invite ROBESON on the same day. Then Informant reported that AL ROTHBART told ARTHUR SHIELDS of the Daily Worker not to use PAUL ROBESON's name in the story about the Waterfront Section Banquet because it was not to be an open meeting and "not the thing to do". b7D

In the issue of the PEOPLES VOICE, Harlem newspaper, for January 23, 1943, there is an advertisement to free Professor MORRIS U. SCHAPPES, an alleged Communist of City College, New York City, who was imprisoned for perjury by the State of New York. The subject is quoted as saying "I want to be identified in every way with this movement.....to free MORRIS SCHAPPES ...This responsibility is the first charge upon all of us to fight Fascism for freedom.....".

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that the April 6, 1943 pamphlet of the National Council of American and Soviet Friendship, Inc., listed PAUL ROBESON as a sponsor. In this communication it is noted that on November 8, 1943, the subject appeared on a program of the second American Soviet Friendship Congress at Madison Square Garden, New York City. b1

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On May 2, 1943, Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised at a Unity for Victory Rally which was held at the Yankee Stadium, New York City, subject appeared on the program which had as its presiding officer JOSEPH CURRAN of the National Maritime Union and the subject sang several workers' songs such as "The People's Army" and "The Ballad of America".

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that JOSEPH CURRAN of the NMU conferred on May 14, 1943 with an individual called MacKENZIE and said that PAUL ROBESON should be secured for the launching of the SS Frederick Douglas at Baltimore, Maryland on May 22, 1943 because "of the negro situation there", since about 20,000 shipyard workers would want PAUL. Informant [redacted] advised on the 17th of May, 1943, that a Mr. DRURY conferred with FERDINAND SMITH of NMU about the launching of the SS Frederick Douglas at Baltimore and DRURY informed SMITH that it was important that PAUL ROBESON be present at the launching activities since the ship was to have a negro captain. Informant [redacted] further advised on May 27, 1943 that FERDINAND SMITH of the NMU and MAX YERGAN of the Council on African Affairs discussed the possiblity of having PAUL ROBESON contact Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT if HAROLD ICKES or WENDELL WILKIE could be secured as speakers for the meeting of June 7, 1943 of the Negro Labor Victory Committee to be held in New York City. On June 1, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] whose reliability is not questioned, informed that JAMES FORD, PAUL ROBESON and DOROTHY K. FUNN would re-write the script for the Negro Labor Victory Committee meeting which would be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City on June 7, 1943. (U)

The Daily Worker of July 4, 1943, on page 1, column 3, shows subject in a picture with Lt. Col. ITZIK FEFFER and Moscow City Councilman Professor SOLOMON MICHOELS, whom he welcomed to New York City at a reception held at the Soviet Consulate, New York City. The Daily Worker on July 8, 1943, had an advertisement on page 5, column 6, for a mass meeting to be held at the Polo Grounds, New York City on that day for the visiting Russians and the subject is listed as a singer on the program.

On August 5, 1943, the Los Angeles Field Divisionreported that PAUL ROBESON accompanied FELIX MUSMAN, National Organizer of the Joint anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, from the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles, California to the Philharmonic Auditorium, where they attended a freedom rally sponsored by this committee. Further on August 10, 1943, the San Francisco Field Division reported that PAUL ROBESON attended a party at the home of LOUISE BRANSTEN, 2626 Green Street, San Francisco, California, at which HARRY

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BRIDGES, CIO Labor leader, HERBERT RESNER, a CPA attorney, and REVELS CLAYTON Vice President of the CIO of California and Communist Party member were in attendance. It is noted that PAUL ROBESON has, in the past, been very friendly with LOUISE BRANSTEN, who has received intimate letters from PAUL ROBESON.

The Daily Worker issue of August 28, 1943, reports on page 8, column 3, that the subject spoke on August 3, 1943 at San Francisco, California, at the Minority Committee of the CIO Council, urging unity in America and that there be no racial discrimination.

On November 8, 1943, the New Haven Field Division reported that PAUL ROBESON, with his wife and son, would be entertained at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. on the same day.

On November 15, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that the subject's name appeared on a list of sponsors of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee for the election of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., the Communist Political Association candidate for the New York City Council and in this connection, the Daily Worker of October 7, 1943, on page 3, column 2, indicates that the subject supported BENJAMIN DAVIS on the Communist Party ticket for New York Councilman at the DAVIS for Victory show, which was held on October 24, 1943 at the Golden Gate Ballroom in Harlem, New York City. b1

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished this office with a telegram the subject sent by Postal Telegram from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to Pythian Temple, 135 West 70 Street, New York City, where a party for BEDACHT of the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER was being held on October [redacted], 1943. This telegram said "Terribly sorry I am not there like rest of brothers and sisters in the IWO". Informant said that this telegram was read to the guests. b7D

On December 10, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] whose reliability is not questioned, reported that CAROL KING of the ILD, conferred with EARL BROWDER and that EARL requested a copy of the letter which PAUL ROBESON sent to President Roosevelt about the cancellation of Mrs. BROWDER's deportation order. On January 26, 1944, Confidential Informant [redacted] a highly confidential and reliable source, revealed that under date of December 8, 1943, the subject wrote a letter to President Roosevelt concerning the deportation of Mrs. BROWDER and this letter said in part "I was shocked when I saw in this morning's paper that the Board of Immigration Appeals had refused to set aside the deportation order on RAISA BORWDER. The attempt of the Government to separate a wife and mother from her family would be dreadful at any time, but it is b7D

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particularly so now, when the Iran Conference has emphasized the need for decent treatment for citizens of all the United Nations.....As far as I can make out Mrs. BROWDER's 'evasiveness' consisted in her refusal to attack the Soviet Government under which she had lived for many years and to defame her husband and the American Communist Party of which he is General Secretary. In these days of close cooperation with the Soviet Union, many Americans had come to feel that the Government would no longer resort to persecuting individuals who refused to malign our gallant ally and the Communist Party in this country....."

On December 1, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that LOUIS OGUL of the NMU mentioned to WAVERLY ROOT, a newspaper man, that PAUL ROBESON was being considered as Chairman of the Reichstag Fire meeting for DIMITROFF at Carnegie Hall, New York City on December 22, 1943. Further, this informant advised on December 2, 1943 that LOUIS OGUL conferred with an unidentified woman about having PAUL ROBESON as the Chairman of the sponsors of the tenth anniversary meeting of the Reichstag Fire Trial at Carnegie Hall on December 22, 1943. Also these individuals were reported to have discussed sending wires to Vice President HENRY WALLACE, United States Congressman SOL BLOOM, Helen Keller and Senator CLAUDE PEPPER for their greetings to the meeting. b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose reliability is not questioned, advised that PAUL ROBESON, along with FREDERICK MYERS, Vice President of the National Maritime Union and acting chairman of the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee, 55 West 42 Street, New York City, sent a cable to GEORGE DIMITROFF, Moscow, which said: b7D

"HISTORIC REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL IN WHICH YOU PROVIDING WORLDS FIRST MAJOR VICTORIES OVER FASCISM WILL BE OBSERVED DECEMBER TWENTYSECOND AT GREAT TENTH ANNIVERSARY RALLY CARNEGIE HALL NEW YORK STOP TRIBUTE WILL BE PAID TO VETERANS OF THAT AND SUBSEQUENT ANTIFASCIST STRUGGLES BY NOTED PERSONALITIES INCLUDING LILLIAN HELLMAN COMMA ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS COMMA CHANNING TOBIAS OF YMCA NATIONAL BOARD COMMA LOUIS ADAMIC COMMA PHILIP VANGELDER COMMA EARL BROWDER STOP HOWARD FAST AUTHOR CITIZEN TOM PAINE HAS WRITTEN SPECIAL DRAMATIZATION FOR OCCASION STOP PURPOSE OF RALLY TO FURTHER UNITY FOR VICTORY STOP AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD EAGERLY WELCOME MESSAGE TO BE READ AT MEETING FORM YOU AS HERO OF REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL AND FOREMOST CHAMPION WORLD ANNIVERSARY AGAINST FASCISM."

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised this office that a letter had been written by the subject to various people in New York City, over the subject's signature to the effect that on December 22, at Carnegie Hall, b7D

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there would be held a meeting to commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of the Reichstag Fire Trial. This letter states "Undoubtedly you will recall how the Nazis fired the Reichstag in a conspiracy to destroy democracy within Germany as a prelude to launching their program for world conquest. You may remember, too, the heroic GEORGE DIMITROFF who fearlessly exposed this conspiracy within the very walls of the Nazi courtroom - and the splendid way in which liberal opinion throughout the world rallied to his defense". The letter continued by asking the receiver indicate whether or not he would be willing to attend this celebration.

On January 19, 1944, Confidential Informant [redacted] whose reliability is not questioned, indicated that SI GERSON of the New York State Headquarters of the Communist Party and SI PORTER, had talked about the formation of a new book club which would have an editorial board composed of PAUL ROBESON, ROCKWELL KENT and NORMAN CORWIN. On the tenth of February, 1944, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that SI PORTER talked with M.HEDLEY STONE, Vice President of National Maritime Union, about the formation of a new book club for NMU members, operating like the Book of the Month Club and in competition with the Book Find Club. These individuals indicated that the subject, along with others previously mentioned by Confidential Informant [redacted] would act as the editorial board, which would put out books at a saving for the members of the NMU. On the 17th of February, 1944, Informant [redacted] further indicated that SI PORTER talked with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG about the formation of a new book club for the NMU members and PORTER mentioned that the editorial board would be "a window dressing" with the actual decisions as to publications being decided otherwise. b7D b7C

On February 3, 1944, Special Agent [redacted] ascertained that the subject had moved from 565 Edgecomb Avenue, New York, New York to 132 East 38th Street, New York City. It is further noted that Bureau letter dated December 7, 1943 to the New Haven Field Division indicated that the subject was also living at Enfield, Connecticut.

On March 17, 1944, the Daily Worker reported a speech PAUL ROBESON delivered at a Sun Yat-Sen Tribute meeting held March 12, at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City. In this speech he pointed out the parallel between China and Africa inasmuch as both lands had a glorious and ancient culture. Also the subject indicated in this peech that there were serious frictions in America today which might undermine the national war effort. He further indicated that the negro people were the worst sufferers of the foes of democracy and that in the Armed Forces, as well as in industry,

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the tradition of discrimination and white supremacy is kept alive by domestic enemies. Further, in this speech, he said "The picture of China's internal conflict as the Koumintang vs. the Chinese Communists is as false as Martin Dies' picture of his committee defending Congress and the Government against the American Communists". The subject said that China was fighting Fascism with one arm tied inasmuch as the Communist-led Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies were not being allowed to cooperate with the regular Chinese Army. He stated further that the three years blockade against the Chinese guerrilla force must be lifted. The entire might and strength of China's 400 millions must be united under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, for the earliest possible victory over Japan. In conclusion he stated "The democratic principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen must be realized for China and for the world".

On March 28, 1944, the Daily Worker indicated that a banquet was held in subject's honor at the Hotel Brevoort in New York City, at which banquet it was announced that New York University in New York City would receive a $200 a year endowment for 20 years from the CIO State County and Municipal workers for a scholarship in subject's name for negro students in the Public Administrative Graduate School.

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose reliability is not questioned, reported that BENJAMIN DAVIS, Jr. and GIL GREEN conferred on March 10, 1944 about the PAUL ROBESON birthday celebration to be held April 16, 1944 under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs at the Armory at 34 Street and Park Avenue, New York City. DAVIS suggested that GIL GREEN talk to ROY HUDSON and MAX YERGAN about the celebration since "a thing like that can't be successful without the support of and the active participation of all forces whom we influence".

b7D

The April 5th issue of the Daily Worker contains an announcement that tickets for the birthday party of the subject to be held on April 16, 1944, would be on sale at the CPA Bookshop and the Council on African Affairs at 23 West 26 Street, New York City for the sum of $1.00 to $3.00. On the 13th of April, 1944, the by-line written by LOUISE MITCHELL in the Daily Worker indicated that at an interview with subject, he stated that his birthday party on April 16, 1944 at the 17th Regiment Armory in New York City, was really a Council on African Affairs party. He is quoted as saying that the post war peace and preperity rest on the constructive solution of the problems of oppressed people everywhere. In this article, the subject also is reported to have said that just as the United States and Great Britain have realized that Mexico and South America want to be free, so too they will have to realize that 160 million Africans want equality.

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NY 100-25857

On the 15th of April, 1944, the Daily Worker reported that WILLIAM GAILMORE, an alleged Communist Party member, news analyst would interview the subject at 1:45 pm on April 16, 1944 over Station WHN in connection with his birthday party on the same day.

In the issue of the New York Herald Tribune of April 15, 1944, reference is made to the conference held on the 14th of April on African problems at the Institute for International Democracy, 23 West 26 Street (Council for African Affairs). This article indicates that the conference was held by PAUL ROBESON who said that he has asked President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull to take the lead in developing an agreement between the United Nations on a program to raise the living standards of Africans and other dependent peoples and prepare them for self-government within scheduled time limits.

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, reported on April 17, 1944 that the birthday party of PAUL ROBESON's on April 16, 1944 at the 34th Street Armory, the subject spoke and said that he had "Traveled all over the world and has learned that not only negroes were suffering, but that refugees whom he had met, had proved to his satisfaction that all races were suffering in one part of the world or another". Further the subject is reported to have said that freedom could not be obtained in this country while people were oppressed in other countries. The subject further said that the liberated people of the Soviet Union were enjoying the rights and privileges of freedom. In this connection, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that ROBESON asserted that a comparatively limited few persons controlled the destinies of the people and that the 150 million people in Africa could not be held down. The subject is reported to have pointed out that history showed cases of people who were oppressed and who, in desperation, revolted and overthrew the oppressors. In addition, Informant advised that among the many notables attending the affair, there were Dr. MAX YERGAN of the Council on African Affairs, VICENETE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, President of the Latin American Confederation of Workers, MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, JOSEPH CURRAN, BENJAMIN DAVIS and EARL BROWDER.

b1

Sunday
In the Daily Worker of April 16, 1944, in the article written by SAMUEL PUTNAM, there appears a story concerning the subject's life and progress and it quoted ROBESON as saying about his first visit to the USSR "How can I describe my feelings upon crossing the Soviet border. All I can say is that the moment I came there I realized that I had found what I had been seeking all my life. It was a new planet--a new constellation. It filled me with such happiness as I have never before known in my life."

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Later in this article ROBESON is quoted as saying "I cannot believe in art for art's sake. My art must be a weapon to fight for freedom. I must remain true to my conscience and my people. I must never betray them". In this connection it is noted that in Who's Who for 1938, Volume 20, subject is listed as having been in Russia in 1938.

On April 19, 1944, the New York Field Division received word from the Bureau to the effect that Confidential Informant [redacted] of the Indianapolis Field Division had furnished information on November 28, 1942 covering a conversation he had with [redacted] is reported to have related that he was an active Communist Party member in [redacted] and had joined the party after a professional tour in England. [redacted] stated that on this tour, ROBESON met a man by the name of HARRY POLLET (phonetic) who was believed to have converted ROBESON to the Party. In addition, [redacted] claimed that upon ROBESON's return to the United States he donated his entire earnings from this trip in the amount of $300,000.00 to the Communist Party. Finally, [redacted] reported to this informant that ROBESON and MOTHER BLOOR had later spent three months together in England and that he, [redacted] had used ROBESON with great success at the time [redacted]

In this connection, on April 27, 1944, Special Agent [redacted] ascertained from Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, that subject was a Communist Party member under the name of JOHN THOMAS.

On April 20, 1944, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that over the signature of PAUL ROBESON, whose address was given as the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 8505 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California, there was being sent a communication to various individuals concerning the solicitation of funds for a proposed room in a hospital in Mexico City for "The first fighters against Fascism who fought for the Loyalist Army in Spain". This communication mentioned that all artists of America were being solicited for funds.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on April 25, 1944 that subject was invited to attend the annual banquet of the Waterfront Club of Seaman at 111 Second Avenue, New York City, which would be held on April 27, 1944. Informant further advised that the subject's secretary, DIANNE SUMMERS, declined for the subject, due to his having two shows on the night of the 27th of April.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on July 17, 1944 that BENJAMIN J.DAVIS, Jr., Communist Party Councilman in New York City, talked with BILL LAWRENCE of the Daily Worker about securing WENDELL WILKIE on the committee to end Jim Crowism in baseball, of which committee PAUL ROBESON was to be the chairman. DAVIS is reported to have said that he was having dinner with PAUL, who was to arrange an appointment with WILKIE at which time BILL LAWRENCE and other newspaper men would "accidentally" turn up when PAUL ROBESON asked WILKIE to serve on the committee to end Jim Crowism. Also, Informant advised that DAVIS and LAWRENCE discussed inviting others to serve on the committee at PAUL's invitation and when these persons invited to serve on the committee said yes, a statement could then be issued in their name and PAUL "wouldn't have to do anything". Informant [redacted] further advised on July 17, 1944 that BENJAMIN J.DAVIS conferred with GIL GREEN and mentioned that PAUL ROBESON was endeavoring to make an appointment with BRANCH RICKEY of the Brooklyn Dodgers "on the baseball question". It is noted that in the Daily Worker of December 2, 1943 on page 1, column 2, there is a statement that Jim Crowism in baseball suffered a bad blow when Judge K. M. Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, invited PAUL ROBESON to discuss the question of negro participation in the game on December 3, 1943 at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. b7D

On November 3, 1944, Special Agent [redacted] advised that in a pamphlet entitled "Equal Justice and Democracy in the Service of Victory" published in September, 1944, by the International Labor Defense in tribute to ANNA DAMON, former secretary of the International Labor Defense, there appeared a list of individuals who were listed as officers and members of the National Committee of the ILD. On the National Committee was listed the name of PAUL ROBESON. b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported on November 23, 1944 that PAUL ROBESON informed MAX YERGAN of the Council on African Affairs that he, PAUL, could accept no more engagements of a political nature and do "Othello" on a road trip through the country since he was tired out by pre-election work in Detroit and Cleveland. However, Informant said that YERGAN asked ROBESON to get in touch with LOUISE (BRANSTEN) at San Francisco since LOUISE has been "unselfish in disregarding the needs of the Russian-American Institute and has thrown herself and her money to other things". In addition, Informant b7D

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CONFIDENTIAL

advised that YERGAN asked ROBESON to make arrangements to give the Council on African Affairs from $750 to $1,000 so as to avoid any financial embarrassments while the subject or YERGAN was away from New York City.

Confidential Informant [redacted], whose reliability is not questioned, advised that MAX YERGAN of the Council on African Affairs conferred with LOUISE BRANSTEN at San Francisco, California concerning the handling of tickets for the benefit performanceof "Otnello" in Los Angeles. In this connection, LOUISE BRANSTEN informed YERGAN that the subject should refuse an invitation of the San Francisco Council of American and Soviet Friendship and YERGAN agreed. b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose reliability is not questioned, advised that ROBERT ROCKMORE, Attorney for the subject a t 10 East 40 Street, New York City, conferred with MAX YERGAN And told the latter that the subject had given the Council on African Affairs $1,000 in 1941 and $500 to the Negro Youth Congress indirectly, but that although the Internal Revenue approved these contributions in New York City, Washington might not allow the deduction on the Income Tax and thereby cost ROBESON $1,000 taxes in penalty. ROCKMORE is reported to have said that he wished to fight the Internal Revenue Collector's decision, but would not do so inasmuch as a fight would embarrass the Council on African Affairs. At this time, YERGAN said that the Council on African Affairs' income had been considered as exempt from taxes but he was undecided as to whether the contributors to the Council on African Affairs would make a claim for deduction on gifts to that organization. b7D

In the issue of the Daily Worker of February 13, 1945, there appears an article under date line of Los Angeles, on a meeting of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee held at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California. This meetingreportedly raised $17,000 for the committee, and among the guest speakers was the subject, who is quoted as having said "We are standing at the crossroads of history. Something is wrong when such Fascists as Hearst are allowed to mislead and misinform the American people. The American people do not entirely understand that we can have Fascism here, unless we learn how to use our productive resources for the benefit of all the people. We can't wait for Fascism to die out—and the oppressed peoples of the world will not wait. We must understand that we have already entered a changed world. We must have those 60 million jobs that Wallace speaks of. We must clean out our own fascists."

In the March 12, 1945 issue of the Daily Worker there appears an article under date line of San Francisco, March 11, which stated that PAUL ROBESON has urged President Roosevelt to end the deportation case against

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CIO regional director, HARRY BRIDGES. This article quotes subject as saying "HARRY BRIDGES has stood steadfastly against discrimination, steadfastly for equal treatment, and all this without regard to his own personal fortunes." In addition this article indicated that the Harry Bridges Victory Committee had released the complete text of Mr. ROBESON'S letter to the President in which he says "I realize the responsibilities that fall upon your great office. I realize that in the performance of that great office you are required to be dependent upon the advice of others. However, I also believe that in the matter of the Harry Bridges case, the advice has been unfortunate. As a Negro, I am conscious of the fact that Harry Bridges has stood steadfastly against discrimination, steadfastly for equal treatment". In conclusion, this article on the statement of subject's letter to the President concerning HARRY BRIDGES, he is reported to have said that the ending of the HARRY BRIDGES case would prove a great contribution towards the shortening the war and winning the peace.

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported on March 15, 1945 that PAUL ROBESON spoke with MAX YERGAN and YERGAN told ROBESON that he, YERGAN, would talk with MacLEISH of the State Department about ROBESON's going to Europe with the play "Othello" and showing it to the troops. Also this Informant reported that YERGAN informed ROBESON that he, YERGAN, was going to see ARCHIBALD MacLEISH in Washington about the San Francisco affair (possibly meaning taking a Council on African Affairs representative to the Peace Conference).

On the 29th of March, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that MAX YERGAN conferred with NORMAN CORWIN of the Columbia Broadcasting System about the world wide broadcast over CBS on April 24, 1945 with negro personages in Africa and the United States participating on the action of the United Conference in San Francisco. Informant advised that these individuals discussed the possibilities of securing PAUL ROBESON on the broadcast, with an interruption of his play "Othello", which would then be in Chicago, to say a few words on the program. YERGAN stated at this time, according to Informant, that the subject would be playing in Chicago from April 10 on, and YERGAN told CORWIN the subject could be reached for his approval of the radio program by calling the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, California, where subject would be until March 31, 1945.

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported on April 11, 1945 that DIANNE SUMMERS, Secretary of PAUL ROBESON, told NAT LOW of the Daily Worker that PAUL would be in Chicago, Illinois for five or six weeks and would return to New York City sometime in June. On the following day, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that ROBERT ROCKMORE, Attorney for PAUL ROBESON,

CONTINUED

informed DIANNE SUMMERS, that he, ROCKMORE, had just returned from visiting subject in Chicago, where "Othello" was being played and that ROBESON planned on returned to New York not later than June 1, 1945, if the subject did not get permission to go to Europe with his play.

In the Daily Worker, issue of April 17, 1945, appears a column to the effect that the Council on African Affairs, headed by PAUL ROBESON, had submitted a memorandum to the delegates of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco calling for the establishment of an International Colonial Commission in the proposed world organization. This article indicated that this proposed Colonial Commission would establish social, economic and political standards of colonial administration and would set a time for the people of each dependent territory to achieve political self-determination.

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose reliability is not questioned, advised that the Post Office at 221 East 34 Street, which covers the subject's address of 132 East 38 Street, New York City, had on file as of September 19, 1944, a removal card to 140 East 37 Street, New York City. This Informant further advised that he did not believe the subject lived at this address. However, he stated that sometimes mail did come to 140 East 37 Street, New York City. It was the Informant's opinion that the subject stayed at hotels when he was in New York City, but of this fact, Informant could not be certain.

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-25857

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

AT ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT

Will discreetly ascertain whether or not subject resides with family at Enfield, Connecticut.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will follow and report the activities of the subject.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted], dated July 25, 1945 at New York, New York are identified as follows:

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

[redacted] who requested his identity to remain confidential.

[redacted] as reflected by Bureau letter to New York, March 8, 1944.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

Office of Postal Censorship

b7C b7D b1 b1 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

[redacted] Post Office employee at 221 East 34 Street, who requested his identity be kept confidential.

b7D

b1

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK N HN FILE NO. 100-8602 pk

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	9-21-45	8/25,29/45	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PAUL ROBESON, with alias	INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject's family resides at Enfield, Connecticut, and the subject apparently divides time between New York City and his home in Enfield. Wife is an elector in Enfield but subject is not.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] b7C dated 7-25-45 at New York City

DETAILS:

[redacted] Enfield, Connecticut, searched the list of electors for the town of Enfield and ascertained that the subject's wife, ESLANDA was made a voter on August 24, 1944, and that she was born December 15, 1899 at Washington, D. C. Her own home address was 1221 Enfield Street. He stated that there was no record of the subject's ever having become an electer in the town of Enfield. He further stated he was acquainted with the subject and his family and stated that the subject's children had attended the high school at Enfield and that the subject apparently divides his time between New York City and his home in Enfield. b7C b7D b7I

[redacted] advised he is acquainted with the subject and his family, and that the subject has a home at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut, and stated

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Roger F. Gleason SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-12304-32

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1 Col. S.V.Constant, D of I, 2 SC
2 New York
2 New Haven

COPY IN FILE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/WM 11/21/60
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/20/90

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DEC 1 1945

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that his children were educated in the local schools. [redacted] advised that the subject is seen quite frequently in and about the town of Enfield but it was always his understanding that he spent most of his time in New York City where he conducts his business affairs. [redacted] stated he believed the subject considered New York as his residence but maintains a country home for his wife and family in Enfield, Connecticut. b7C b7D

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF

ORIGIN

CONFIDENTIAL

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S:AS:
2-25857

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: September 27, 1945

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON, wa;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Enclosed is one photograph of subject and his wife, ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, for inclusion in the Communist Key Figure File of the Bureau.

Enclosure (1)

EX-21

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EX-21

6 OCT 8 1945

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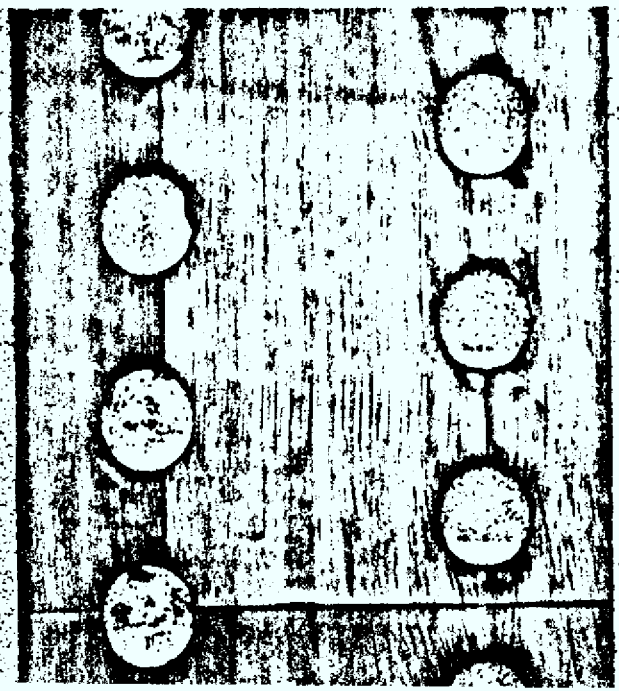
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DATE 11/24/80 SP-5-RJ6klm

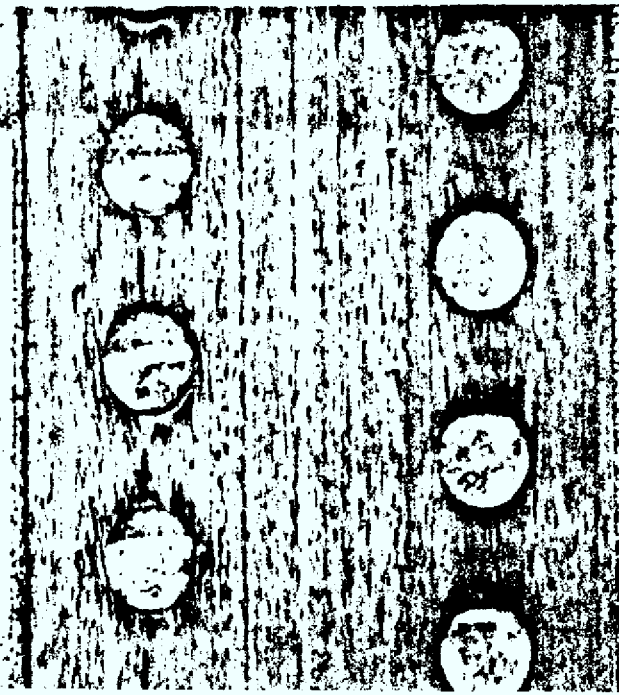
ENCLOSURE

100-12304-33

ENCLOSURE - Bureau (1)
NY 100-25857
Photograph of subject and his wife.

100-12814-83







STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EHW:LVO

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: 11-6-45

FROM : MR. J. C. STRICKLAND

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahn
Miss Gandy

The captioned person, a Negro singer, recently returned from Europe, having made a USO tour there. Shortly after Robeson's return to the United States the New York Office learned from [redacted] that Max Yergan, a close friend of Robeson, and a Negro Communist functionary, conferred with a person identified only as Sol Lasky. The conference pertained to an attempt to get a number of wealthy persons together for the purpose of raising money. This money ($10,000 was mentioned) would then be used to broadcast radio speeches by Robeson in which he would state his "convictions" which he obtained during his USO tour.

b7D

According to Yergan the convictions which have been formed by Robeson as a result of his tour to Europe are;

1. The continued existence of Nazi spirit and leadership.

2. That the colonial people in Africa and in the Far East are being subjected to a "new squeeze by the Imperialists."

Robeson, as you know, has publicly expressed his sympathies for the Soviet Union and he is known to have provided his services to a large number of Communist front groups from time to time. While his Communist Party membership book number is not known, his actions, connections and statements definitely classify him as a Communist.

ACTION: None. The foregoing is submitted for record purposes in the file on Paul Robeson.

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DATE 11/21/80 SP5 RJG/CM

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-12304-34

11-20 9/10

76 NOV 20 1945

760

STAND. FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director

TO : Mr. J. [illegible]

FROM : [illegible]

DATE: November 1, 1945

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON

Attached are two photostatic copies of a clipping taken from The Pittsburgh Courier on October 27, 1945, concerning the award of the Spingarn Medal. The Spingarn Medal is the annual award given by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the Negro making the outstanding achievements during the year.

In accepting this medal, according to the article, Robeson stated, "full employment in Russia is a fact, and not a myth, and discrimination is non-existent... The Soviet Union can't help it as a nation and people if it is in the main stream of change."

ACTION: It is suggested that the attached articles be placed in the main file on Robeson.

Attachments

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100-12304-35

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57 NOV 28 1945

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Speech Shocks Notables

Robeson Lauds Russia at Spingarn Medal Banquet

NEW YORK—Thirtieth recipient of the Spingarn Medal, annual award for outstanding achievement presented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, actor-singer Paul Robeson, in his acceptance speech Thursday at the Biltmore Hotel, shocked his several hundred listeners by voicing frank and pronounced preferences for Soviet principles—economic, political and social.

In pointing out that the Russians have come out back-

peoples can accomplish in one generation of endeavor, Mr. Robeson said: "Full employment in Rus-

NOTABLES PRESENT

Arthur Spingarn ... Walter White was toastmaster.

Moved To Headquarters 11/1/45 EHW

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100-12304-35

Clipping from:
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER
ENCLOSURE 10/27/45

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Speech Shocks Notables

Robeson Lauds Russia at Spingarn Medal Banquet

NEW YORK—Thirtieth recipient of the Spingarn Medal, annual award for outstanding achievement presented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Actor-Singer Paul Robeson, in his acceptance speech Thursday at the Biltmore Hotel, shocked his several hundred listeners by voicing trust and pronounced preferences for Soviet principles—economic, political and social.

In pointing out that the Russians have shown what backward peoples can accomplish in one generation of endeavor, Mr. Robeson said: "Full employment in Russia is a fact, and not a myth. And

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

said.

NOTABLES PRESENT

clipping from
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER
10/27/45

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN
11/21/80

SP5 R5 Reel 1

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FBIHQ FILE
100-12304

SECTION: 2

PAUL ROBESON, SR.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

100-25857
LGD:PJS

CONFIDENTIAL

November 13, 1945

[redacted]

Director, FBI

RE: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY C

Attached herewith is the original and three copies of a six page log of a conference between [redacted] and known communist "Front" leader among negroes in New York City, and a person identified to be [redacted] (phonetic), as reported by Confidential Informant [redacted] on October 31, 1945. b7C

It will be noted that this conference concerns the appearance of PAUL ROBESON in Toronto, Canada on November 8, 10, 12, 1945. This conference concerns the efforts [redacted] to arrange for a benefit meeting of several persons in Toronto for the purpose of raising funds for the Council of African Affairs, a "Front" organization in which MAX YERGAN and PAUL ROBESON are the leaders. The receipts for this meeting are, according to the informant, to be split between an organization in Toronto of which [redacted] is a member and the Council of African Affairs.

Very truly yours,

H. E. Conroy

H. E. CONROY, SAC

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cc: 100-19377
100-26011

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

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DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YRP
MAY 14 1977

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DATE OF

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

58 NOV 28 1945

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FCZ:HMT

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[redacted] b1

OUTGOING

October 31, 1945
12:40 P.M.

TO: [redacted] Phone number [redacted] b2

FROM:

Hello, [redacted]
Yes.

Did you get a letter from, a Special Delivery letter from the Council on African Affairs...
No.

We sent it Airmail Special yesterday, and I waited late to call hoping that you had it. Well here's the matter..This is [redacted] calling, do you know me?
No, I know of you..

Well, I've just been talking with Paul Robeson, who's Chairman of our Council here, with regard to his visit to Montreal... to Toronto shortly...to be there on the 10th, 11th and 12th..
_____(ind.)

I'll give you the date, it will be November 8th..
8th...

8th, 10th, 12th....
_____(ind.)

b7C

11/2/180
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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/2/96

Yes..Now his schedule this year is a very heavy one and he isn't doing anything much on the outside. He plans not to take on a single responsibility within this period..of these concerts, you see. But, he did say to me yesterday that on the evening of the 12th, after the concert, if we could arrange it, he would do what he did down here for us. Now here's what he did. Paul has just come back from Europe, he has a very real conviction about the existing spirit and leadership of Nazism, as it expresses itself in London, as it expresses itself in the antiSoviet bloc and as it is expressed..itself in the campaign against minorities here, against both, against various minorities. And he particularly is aware of the antiSemitic aspect of this. Now we had a very fine meeting here, with Paul, a sort of an off the record meeting, held in his home and Paul told his message, and we have succeeded in getting him on the radio. He's been, you've heard him on the Herald Tribune broadcast, Monday?
I did.

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100-12304-36 166

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Well that's our first step toward getting a regular radio set-up for him, to say definitely the things he has on his mind. The people were sort of hand-picked and they were specially invited and we raised a considerable sum of money that way. Many of the, most of the people present were told of this beforehand and we got a hundred dollars out of practically each one of them. We made several thousand dollars. Now we thought of organizations in Toronto, with which we would like to do this cooperatively, if such a thing, if they considered it possible, and that's why we called on you....find out if you would like to join with the Council, the Council on African Affairs, of which Paul is the Chairman, and arrange the night of the 12th, either in a large home, if you could get such a place, or in a hotel room. Hotel room would make possible more people, the home on the other hand would give another atmosphere. And beforehand, by personal invitation, invite the people who would respond to this sort of appeal, this sort of message. They could be given some indication of the contribution that they would make. It would be for your Council and the Council on African Affairs. You could indicate what the Council on African Affairs has in mind, mainly getting Paul on the radio..this is a sum that we are raising for a radio project, you see. We would be willing if necessary to send from our branch down here a person who has had some experience in doing this sort of thing. But only in the event it is necessary, because it would be senseless sending her up there.....
Have you a Branch here in Toronto?

No, we haven't a branch, we have some friends there, but we have no active branch...
Well, I'll tell you what, it sounds like an excellent idea and I'm quite sure we can carry it through...

Uh-huh
But I would like to invite the people that you know....

Yeah..
....here, who could help us on working the thing out...

Yeah
Because we're in the midst of preparation for a big Conference and I think this would be an important sidelight to it, you know..

When will your Conference be on...
November 23, 24, 25....

Yeah, well now this would be on the evening of the 12th...
That's right...

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After the Concert...
Yeah

You see, it could take the form of a reception. It would have to answer all the requests that will be on Paul up there.
Yeah

Because he isn't going to do another thing, you see..
Yeah

That means you'd be in a position to involve those people who would want to get with Paul socially and otherwise...
That's right...

And our view is that a real...you could make a very real success of the thing...
Yeah

Now we would share the proceeds...
Yeah

There would be an equal sharing of the proceeds, you see, between your organization and the Council on African Affairs...
Yes...

Now you respond to it right off, is that it?
Oh, yeah...

Well, I thought you would..I think it can be made a very successful affair...
Oh yes, I have quite a few people in mind....

You'll have a letter...you should have the letter today...we sent it Airmail Special last night...yesterday...
Uh-huh

You'll have a letter this morning, which gives you some of the details that I have given you....
Uh-huh

If you're prepared now to say that..that there's agreement on it, we'd then work out a somewhat more detailed statement for you and send up....
Well, would you do that?

Yes, we'll work out a somewhat more detailed statement, giving such facts as I have given and giving you the benefit of our experience here...
Good

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And perhaps you'd let us know whether you'd want someone to be sent up there from here...
I don't think it would be necessary, I think we could, especially if you have, know a few people, if you have a few people here...who you think might come in on this thing...

Yeah...
Because naturally we have access to a lot of people...

Yes
I mean people that could be invited...

Well now look here....I should make this clear...On the basis of what has just been said, we'd have to leave it then, almost entirely, to you to organize and carry through, giving such help as we can give from this end, if you don't think its necessary for someone to come up there from here...
Well it might be, But I think we could see how the thing goes...

Yeah
If it...I'm telling you that it would be a tremendous help if somebody would come...

Yeah
But I can understand that, I mean it would cost money...

Yeah
And if it can be avoided it should be...

That's all the more desirable...
But if I can get a few peqie here that you know....

Yeah
And involve them in helping us in arranging the thing...

Well, I could do that I think...I could send you a few names at any rate...
Uh-huh

We keep down the expense of it, if its held in someone's home...
That's right...

You'd serve just some light refreshments, drinks and so forth...
That's right, I have a home in mind, its quite a large one, the owner is a wealthy patron of our Council...

Yes, well that the sort of thing, you see...
I am sure she would do it...

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Yeah, all right then, we'll consider this as settled...
Yes.

I'll...I discussed it with Paul yesterday...
Uh-huh

And he's agreeable to it...
Good...

And we'll work out a statement and send it to you. I perhaps would come up there, maybe on that day...
Uh-huh

I'd have to be with Paul on, with regard to some other matters anyway...
Uh-huh

And the chances are that I would come up on the day, on the evening of the affair, you see..
That would be swell....

And before that we would be of any help possible...
Oh, that would be good...

I think this can be made a very successful affair, both from the point of view of the issues....
That's right...

...before us, and from the point of view of raising money....
That's right...

..your Council needs it, and ours does too. We're, this particular radio project and some other things that we're doing, require it now and Paul is giving himself occassionally to this sort of thing. The chances are he wouldn't sing, he'd be too tired, but people wouldn't be expecting him to..
That's right...

But he would talk, you see, and that's the point to be emphasized. I _____(ind.) that it would have to be planned and the list of people whom you are going to approach, they have to be seen personally or by phone. We could do this, we could send a note from here on Paul's behalf, you see, if we could get the names of the people whom you will invite...
That could be done....

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[redacted]

Now all right, we'll put all of this in a letter today and get it off to you..
Swell and any names that you might think of would be helpful

Okay
Okay, thanks a lot for calling...

Not at all...
All right...

Goodbye.

END

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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31537

SAC, New York

December 6, 1945

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

For your information and the completion of your files there is attached herewith one copy of a self-explanatory communication received from the [redacted] under date of November 26, 1945. b1

Enclosure C

11/21/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 R5 6TC UC
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 #3
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/80

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100-12304 - 37

DEC 6 - 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: February 13, 1946

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Paul Robeson

There is attached herewith a newspaper clipping which appeared in the Seattle STAR, Seattle, Wash., on February 12, 1946, concerning an interview with the subject during his recent appearance in Seattle.

It is interesting to note that ROBESON remarked that his son, PAUL, JR., was educated from his 8th to his 13th year in Russia, and that his son is definitely the product of Soviet education. It is further interesting to note that he states that his son's ambition is to reach the higher realms of electronics and research physics during his attendance at Cornell University.

The above is forwarded for the Bureau's interest.

SE 9

RECORDED 100-123704-38

FEB 19 1946

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DATE 11/21/80 SP-5 RSC/cm
EX-133

LAD:CMR
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Enclosure: Clipping from STAR

52 MAR 4

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Robeson Praises Seattle On Attitude Toward Race

BY DWIGHT SCHEAR

Seattle is one of the healthier sections of the country in its racial attitudes, Paul Robeson, great Negro star of the theater and the concert stage, said in his Olympic hotel room today.

"It is one of my happier cities to visit."

The world renowned performer is here for a concert under the auspices of the Associated Women Students of the University of Washington at 8:30 o'clock this evening in Meany hall.

Robeson's fabulous career, begun at Rutgers university where he was an All-American and a Phi Beta Kappa, has carried him to the top of the musical and theatrical world and was climaxed by his recent smash hit as Othello in a two-year revival of the Shakespearian tragedy.

Tones Confident

Robeson, speaking in the confident, deep and rolling tones which give him a stage personality even in a hotel room, thundered against the popular theory that Negroes are outstanding only in certain fields.

When a member of his race breaks the ice in any one field, immediately a host of other Negroes rises to prominence in that realm, he pointed out.

Which brings him to his favorite subject, his son, Paul Jr., a football, track and scholastic ace at Cornell university, whose ambition it is to reach the higher realms of electronics and research physics.

Comment Evoked

Paul Jr. was educated from his eighth to 13th year in Russia, his consignment there causing a storm of comment in this country at the time.

"My son is definitely the product of Soviet education," Robeson said. "I am well satisfied. The Russian standards are extremely high."

Following his university concert tonight, Robeson will leave Seattle briefly, to return for a concert at the Moore theater, February 22, and to address a meeting under the sponsorship of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee committee in the Civic auditorium, February 24.

Undecided as to future plans, Robeson is toying with making a film of Othello—in London.

"Hollywood would butcher it," he said.

THE SEATTLE STAR

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

FEB 1 2 1946

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DATE 11/21/80 BY SP5 Rochelm

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 12, 1946

FROM : SAC, St. Louis

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF MISSOURI
District #21, St. Louis Field Division
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ONE INFT.

This is to advise that on [redacted] b1 b7D whose identity is known to the Bureau. [redacted] b1 [redacted] C

[redacted] LIDEAH LOCKHARTE advised informant b7D that she knew ROBESON personally and stated he was a member of the Communist Party. She advised that on July 26, 1942 in Hastings, Nebraska, a photograph was taken of PAUL ROBESON with his arms around LIDEAH LOCKHARTE's two sons. She stated that she and seven other Party members in that community had attended one of his concerts there and that he had met with the members of the Party after the concert, telling them that he was always glad to see his Party friends come to his concerts.

This data is being transmitted for the purpose of information to the Bureau.

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25 FEB 14 1946

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56 MAR 13 1946

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CONFIDENTIAL NY FILE NO. 100-25857 EED

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	4/5/46	3/20,21,22,25, 26/46	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PAUL ROBESON, with alias John Thomas	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBESON continues to support Communist front programs lending his presence and influence to various meetings sponsored by known front groups. He continues as Chairman of the Council on African Affairs. Information set out reflecting MAX YERGAN, known active Communist front leader among Negroes and Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, is very close to subject and exerts considerable influence over his front activities, arranging for his appearances, etc. Information set out reflecting subject is sought after by known Communists and utilize his presence in various parts of the country while on concert tour to lend his prestige to front meetings in these localities. He has urged suppressing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at Communist instigation, supported actors in argument over their appearance before meeting of Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, and politically supported MICHAEL QUILL, pro-Communist, and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., Communist, in 1945 city elections. He strongly praised the Soviet Union before a meeting of National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

NO JUL 1940 45 STATIST

[redacted] b7D

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REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, July 25, 1945. b7C

DETAILS: Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that sometime prior to April 1945 ELLA REEVES BLOOR, known among members of the Communist Party as Mother BLOOR, stated while in Portland, b7D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E.E. Conroy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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CLASS. & EXT. REASON-FCIM II DATE OF REVIEW

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INDEXED & FILED 11/21/1990 FY SP-5 RSC/CMM 11/21/90

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Oregon, that she had met the subject somewhere in the Middle West at a time previous thereto and that at that time she inducted the daughter of a Communist into the Communist Political Association. The informant advised that it was indicated that PAUL ROBESON was present at this induction ceremony and as claimed by Mother BLOOR, he was very enthusiastic about the ceremony.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that he learned that ROY HUDSON, then a member of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association, had been advised by BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., that he, DAVIS, had talked with PAUL ROBESON relative to the DUCLOS article in regard to the policies of the Communist Party in the United States at that time and that ROBESON expressed himself as thinking that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER was correct in his thinking about the matter. It will be noted that this relates to the break between many members of the Communist Party and EARL BROWDER which later resulted in the overthrow of BROWDER as head of the Communist Party in the United States.

b7D

During the period covered by this report considerable information has been received by the New York Field Division reflecting that the subject continues as Chairman of the Council on African Affairs. Informants of this Office have advised of information reflecting that ROBESON has during the past several months been engaged professionally in concert tours throughout the United States as well as having made a trip under the auspices of the USO to the European Theater.

Information furnished by these informants also reflects that the subject has apparently increasingly come under the control of MAX YERGAN, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, and known as a leader in Communist front activities among the Negroes in the United States. The informants from time to time have disclosed information reflecting that YERGAN has occupied himself greatly to the extent of arranging for appointments for the subject and his appearance before numerous meetings sponsored by organizations known as Communist front organizations. Further detailed information reflecting these activities is being set out hereafter.

The Daily Worker of May 17, 1945 carried an article stating that the subject was to speak in the South Side of Chicago where he was appearing at that time in a performance before a meeting entitled "San Francisco and Planning the Negro's Future". It is not known to the New York Office whether the sponsorship of this meeting was under Communist domination.

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NY 100-25857

The Daily Worker of May 16, 1945 announced that the subject was to appear on a program entitled "Salute to the G-I's of the United Nations" on May 31, 1945 which was under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship which is known as a strong Communist front organization. The Daily Worker of June 1, 1945 stated the subject sang Red Army songs at this meeting which was held in Madison Square Garden.

Informant [redacted] furnished the New York Field Division with the following information concerning the subject's activities during the months of April, May, and June of 1945 while he was in Chicago appearing at the Erlanger Theater in his play, "Othello", which opened on April 9, 1945 and closed May 19, 1945: This informant advised that throughout the subject's stay in Chicago during April and May WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Assistant Director of the Abraham Lincoln School and an alternate member of the National Committee of the then Communist Political Association, handled all the subject's engagements which had any social or political significance. This informant advised that the influence and interest of the Communist Political Association was evident in numerous activities in which the subject participated and the subject's appearances were scheduled obviously with the view in mind of enhancing the prestige of the Abraham Lincoln School known in Chicago as Communist dominated. The informant also advised that these appearances were usually scheduled for the financial benefit of Communist front organizations or groups known to contain members or sympathizers of the CPA.

[redacted] advised that prior to the subject's presence in Chicago, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON warned RAY HANSBROUGH, a member of the National Committee of the CPA as well as Second Vice-President of District 8 of the CPA, that this organization should not be brought too far to the front in an affair planned for the benefit of the Abraham Lincoln School.

[redacted] advised that numerous Party functionaries were in contact with PATTERSON on a number of occasions relative to affairs being planned for the subject. On one occasion WILLIAM PATTERSON received a request from the Hearst-owned Chicago "Herald-American" requesting that ROBESON speak before a Monroe Doctrine Oratorical Contest on April 12, 1945 sponsored by this paper. According to [redacted] PATTERSON refused to accept the responsibility of making a decision in this matter and requested the opinion of officials at CPA headquarters.

[redacted] advised that the above-mentioned matter was discussed thoroughly relative to ROBESON's appearing before what they

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termed an "enemy platform", but after conference with various prominent members of the CPA in Chicago, PATTERSON advised the subject to accept this invitation. [redacted] advised that on this occasion PATTERSON attempted to get one of the CPA officials at the Communist headquarters in Chicago to write ROBESON's speech but he, PATTERSON, was left with the responsibility of obtaining someone to write the speech for the subject. DAVID ENGLESTEIN, Educational Director of District #8 of the CPA, offered after the speech was prepared to review it and make suggestions.

[redacted] advised that the Abraham Lincoln School capitalized on the subject's Chicago engagement to benefit the school's treasury by several thousand dollars.

On April 15, 1945 a dinner attended by 110 persons, the majority of whom are reliably reported to be members of the CPA and sympathizers with that organization, was held at $100 per couple. The school is reported to have netted a profit of $5,000 from this occasion at which the subject spoke and praised EARL BROWDER and the CPA for its stand on the Negro and anti-Semitic questions. [redacted] learned from PATTERSON that the same material used in this talk was also to be used in ROBESON's talks before audiences in two large Jewish temples merely omitting specific mention of the CPA or identifying the philosophy of the CPA by name.

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PATTERSON is quoted to have been besieged with requests for the subject's appearance, many of which were made by representatives of alleged Communist-front groups desiring to capitalize on the subject's popularity to increase financial success of the events for which he was requested. The subject was sought after by many union officials reportedly members or functionaries of the CPA and known associates of WILLIAM PATTERSON.

[redacted] advised that the largest union-sponsored affair in which the subject participated was the United Nations Day held under the auspices of the United Packing House Workers of America, CIO, which was attended by about 15,000 members. Arrangements for the subject's appearance were made by PATTERSON and HERBERT MARCH, reportedly a prominent member of the CPA as well as District Director of this Union.

The subject also attended a membership meeting of the UAW, Local 453, CIO, in Chicago on May 13, 1945 at which he was made an honorary member of the local on the motion of one SAM MARIANI, a member of the Executive Committee of District #8 of the CPA.

Informant [redacted] advised that the subject's talks centered around the broad topic of the San Francisco Conference. On May 15, 1945

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he spoke at a meeting sponsored by six campus organizations including American Youth for Democracy, a known Communist-front organization at the University of Chicago.

It is reliably reported by [redacted] that the subject in his speech calling for racial equality praised highly the example set by Russia in which country he and his family spent several years. He condemned Fascists both in the United States and abroad and predicted that FRANCO's Spain would soon suffer the same fate as that of MUSSOLINI's Italy.

On May 20, 1945 the subject spoke in Chicago on the subject, "San Francisco and the Negro", at a large affair sponsored by the newly organized Chicago Council on African Affairs. Arrangements for this appearance were made by MAX YERGAN of New York, PATTERSON, and ISHMAEL FLORY, Secretary of the Negro People's Assembly in Chicago and a reported member of the Executive Committee of the CPA in Chicago. The subject departed thereafter from Chicago. Informant [redacted] advised that preliminary arrangements for appearances of the subject in major affairs in Chicago during this period were made by MAX YERGAN, the Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs.

b7D

It was indicated by Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] that the subject returned to the New York City area at that time. Subsequent thereto, Informants [redacted] and [redacted] advised the New York Office that arrangements were being made between ISHMAEL FLORY of Chicago and MAX YERGAN for the appearance of the subject in Chicago on June 17, 1945. It was disclosed by these informants that this was to be an IWO fund raising affair and, as later substantiated by Informant [redacted] these arrangements were for the appearance of YERGAN before the Dusable Lodge 751 of the International Workers Order in Chicago, which is the largest lodge in the IWO and which organization is known to be a Communist front.

Arrangements were made through YERGAN for the appearance of the subject on June 19, 1945 in Chicago at the fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, an alleged Communist-dominated organization. According to the Chicago Daily News of June 6, 1945, this dinner was sponsored under the names of the subject and MARSHALL FIELD of that city, the purpose of which was to raise funds for this committee. It was reported by [redacted] and [redacted] that arrangements were made for one MERLE VANCE, a known member of the Communist Party, to accompany ROBESON as his secretary on this trip. These informants also reported that an offer was made to YERGAN for ROBESON in the amount

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of $1,000 if the subject appeared before the meeting of the Civil Liberties Committee. This offer was made by IRA LATTIMORE of the Civil Liberties Committee.

[redacted] advised that the subject departed from the United States on July 30, 1945 for a tour of approximately six weeks under the sponsorship of the USO. This tour was to take him to various parts of Europe for entertainment of the troops in those areas. The informant advised that MAX YERGAN exerted considerable influence and was quite active in the subject's preparations for departure on this trip.

The New York Amsterdam News of June 16, 1945 carried an article stating that the subject was to go overseas with his play, "Othello".

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on July 25, 1945 MAX YERGAN held a going away party for the subject at his home. The informant furnished information reflecting that the purpose of this Party was to bring ROBESON together with two Communist Chinese delegates to the San Francisco Conference who on July 25, 1945 were in New York City. According to this informant, these delegates were present at the party as well as several persons known to be prominent in Communist activities among the Negroes in this country.

The subject returned to the United States on or about September 14, 1945. According to Informant [redacted] MAX YERGAN, Director of the Council on African Affairs, stated that ROBESON returned to the United States with two convictions, namely, the "continuing spirit of Nazi leadership in Europe" and the conviction that the colonial peoples of Africa and the Far East "are being subjected to a squeeze". This informant advised that the Council on African Affairs subsequent to ROBESON's return became very active in promoting a fund raising meeting, the purpose of which was to attempt to raise a large sum of money to enable the subject to speak on the radio.

In the latter part of September a meeting was called of approximately fifteen friends of ROBESON for the purpose of meeting with him to determine what his observations were.

[redacted] reported [redacted] that a meeting was held on October 21, 1945 at the home of FREDERICK V. FIELD, whose wife EDITH FIELD is known as the treasurer of the Council on African Affairs. It was the stated purpose of this meeting to raise fifteen to twenty thousand dollars for the proposed radio appearance of the subject. The informant stated that this meeting was to consist of about seventy-five persons who were to donate at least $100 apiece for this

cause. The informant learned that YERGAN reported that approximately $6500 to $7000 was raised. However, subsequent information received by the New York Office disclosed that this sum was actually less than $4,000.

Prior to this, Informants [redacted] and [redacted] advised that ANDREW ONDA, a known ranking member of the Communist Party at Bridgeport, Connecticut, had placed a request before JOHNNY WILLIAMSON, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party, for assistance in a campaign to help prevent the appearance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin", a stage play, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. A request was made through WILLIAMSON that the subject issue a statement supporting the elimination of the appearance of this play in Bridgeport. The informant advised that this matter was referred to MAX YERGAN who is reported to have expressed an interest in the matter and a willingness to persuade the subject to issue this statement. 67D

The Daily Worker of September 30, 1945 carried an article stating that the subject acted as chairman of more than one thousand citizens in the fine arts field who formed an organization known as the "Artists, Writers, and Professional Division of the Benjamin J. Davis Non-Partisan Committee". This article stated that these citizens "believe with PAUL ROBESON that 'if BEN is reelected that means we're in there'". This article went on to quote ROBESON as stating "His (BEN DAVIS) campaign belongs to the people, to all the people — white and Negro, Gentile and Jew, cutting across all boundaries and non-partisan politics....Our Ben in the City Council. That means we're in there .....With the critical postwar issues no longer in the future, but confronting us sharply today, Ben is needed more than before." It will be noted that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and also has subsequently been elected as a member of the New York City Council as a Communist.

On September 24, 1945 the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in New York sponsored a program which was held at Madison Square Garden for the purpose of raising funds for Spanish relief. At this meeting an attack was launched on the Catholic Church by HAROLD LASKY of Great Britain. There also appeared on this program several actors in the New York area whose appearance at this meeting was severely criticised by Actor FRANK FAY. A controversy thereafter arose in the ACTORS EQUITY ASSOCIATION over this matter. HESTER SONDERGAARD (phonetic) is reported by Informant [redacted] to have requested MAX YERGAN to have ROBESON send a telegram to Actors Equity criticizing FRANK FAY for filing a complaint before that organization against those actors who appeared 67D

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at the meeting. The informant advised that information reflecting that YERGAN, acting on this request and the request of one Mr. JAFFEE of Actors Equity, discussed the proposed statement with the subject and that the subject in his statement to this organization pointed out that the Franco Government of Spain had been pro-Fascist and was aided by Germany and that the appearance of the actors before the meeting in question was not one of a religious issue and that LASKY had nothing to do with the Equity members' appearance before such meetings which oppose Fascism. The informant advised that a statement was prepared by MAX YERGAN upon the authority of ROBESON to be sent to Actors Equity in this matter.

Informant [redacted] advised that a request was made of MAX YERGAN by the office of MICHAEL QUILL, then candidate for the City Council from the Borough of the Bronx and a known pro-Communist, asking that YERGAN obtain a statement from the subject endorsing MICHAEL QUILL for candidate for re-election. The informant advised that a statement was submitted to QUILL's office by YERGAN allegedly from the subject to the effect that ROBESON was pleased to give his full endorsement to his "good friend, MICHAEL QUILL", and his campaign. ROBESON in this statement urged his people and other citizens of the Bronx to make QUILL their first-choice candidate. His endorsement of QUILL characterized QUILL as alert in the interests of labor and minorities and "truly a people's representative". QUILL is a known close associate of the Communist Party and is known to have followed the Communist Party line in the past.

b7D

The Daily Worker of October 19, 1945 carried an article stating that the subject received the Spingarn Medal on the previous night. The Spingarn Medal is an annual award made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples to an outstanding American Negro of the year. The article stated that the thirtieth award to be made was presented by MARSHALL FIELD to the subject at the Hotel Biltmore. The newspaper, "P.M.", of the same date stated that the award was for ROBESON's "distinguished achievements in the theater and on the concert stage, as well as his active concern for the rights of the common man of every race, color, religion, and nationality". This article stated that the subject pointed out in his speech that the Russians have shown what backward peoples can do in one generation. He stated, "Full employment there is a fact and not a myth".

The remainder of the subject's talk consisted of political comments including an attack on the "Bevens and Dubinskys who manage fantastically in the end to be on the side of the Fascists they say they hate". He also called for an alignment on the side of freedom

CONFIDENTIAL

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against the publishers, HEARST, McCORMICK, and PATTERSON, and the columnist, JOHN O'DONNELL.

The Daily Worker of October 20, 1945, carried an article headlined, "ROBESON lauds BEN DAVIS for his faith in his people", wherein the subject is quoted as attacking the Social Democrats stating "How different they are from a Ben Davis who has faith of the people from which he stems". This article went on to state that ROBESON praised the Soviet Union for its destruction of Fascism and its fight against discrimination.

Informants [redacted] and [redacted] advised that [redacted] a script writer for the COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM and a known close affiliate of Communists in the New York Field Division, arranged through MAX YERGAN for the appearance of PAUL ROBESON before a forum sponsored by the New York Herald Tribune on October 29, 1945. This forum consisted of speeches by various individuals on American-Soviet relations. [redacted] furnished information reflecting that the subject fulfilled this request and that his speech was evidently prepared by YERGAN.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

b1

[redacted] (c)

18

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

b1

"The People's Voice" of November 10, 1945 carried an article stating that "Robeson Answers Fascist Criticism". This article stated that in response to criticism by the Montreal Gazette for including in his concert a talk against FRANCO, the subject stated, "They will have to take what I have to say along with my songs" and said that ROBESON was delighted to "be able to get a rise out of the reactionaries".

Informant [redacted] advised that arrangements were made through MAX YERGAN and the Council on African Affairs for the appearance of the subject before a meeting sponsored by the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship at Madison Square Garden on November 14, 1945.

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that this meeting was an anniversary meeting of the twenty-eight years of the existence of the Soviet Union and of the twelve years of American recognition of the Soviet Government. This informant advised that the meeting was addressed by several individuals including CORLISS LAMONT and NICOLAI NOVIKOV, Soviet Charge d'Affaires, with the theme being praise of the Soviet Union. The informant stated that the biggest attraction of the meeting turned out to be the subject, PAUL ROBESON, and not the Dean of Canterbury who was also a speaker on the program. This informant advised that the subject sang English and Russian songs and made a strong speech against the United States, England, and the United Nations for their undemocratic handling of the colonial people and the minorities groups. The informant stated that the subject strongly praised the Soviet Government for freeing the colonial people and solving the question of national minorities.

b1

The Daily Worker of November 15, 1945 quoted ROBESON as praising the Soviet Union's liberation of former colonial peoples and

CONFIDENTIAL

called attention to the United States Government's anti-democratic intervention against the people of China and Indonesia. According to this paper, the subject stated, "If the United States and the United Nations truly want peace and security, let them fulfil the hopes of common peoples everywhere — let them work together to accomplish on a world-wide scale precisely the kind of democratic association of free peoples which characterizes the Soviet Union today".

"The People's Voice", a Negro pro-Communist paper in New York City, carried a picture of the subject shaking hands with the Dean of Canterbury at this meeting.

Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was requested by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship to also appear at a conference of the Cultural Relations Committee of this organization on November 18, 1945, but advised that this request was turned down in preference to the meeting of November 14th because of the political significance" of the latter.

"The People's Voice" of December 1, 1945 carried an article stating that the subject "blasted" GENERAL MOTORS and repression of the Jewish and Indonesian people when he spoke at a two-day meeting held on November 25th and 26th, 1945 by the Institute on Judaism and Race Relations.

On January 4, 1946 Informant [redacted] advised that efforts were being made by a Mr. McDUFFEY (phonetic) who had been appointed to head a UNRRA mission to the Ukraine to take ROBESON's son with him on this mission.

The Council on African Affairs, of which the subject is chairman, held a meeting at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem on January 7, 1946 for the purpose of raising relief funds for the people of Africa. In his article appearing in the guest column of the Daily Worker, January 10, 1946, ALPHEUS HUNTON stated that the subject and JOSH LAWRENCE were speakers on this program.

"The Daily Worker" of March 5, 1946 listed the subject among several persons acting as sponsors for a "National Mobilization in Washington" movement to be held April 5, 6, and 7, 1946 to "win the U.S. back to a genuine anti-Fascist foreign program".

[redacted] advised that subsequent to the speech of WINSTON CHURCHILL at Fulton, Missouri, MAX YERGAN prepared a letter consisting of a

CONFIDENTIAL

strong protest to this speech which was to be sent to the President over the subject's signature. The informant advised that he had received information reflecting that the subject after being advised of the contents of this letter was reticent in giving his approval to send the letter over his signature and that it was decided that the letter should be reworded in a more moderate tone and sent jointly over the signatures of ROBESON and MAX YERGAN.

Throughout the period covered by this report, Informants [redacted] and [redacted] have repeatedly furnished the New York Field Division with information reflecting that the subject, although continuing as chairman of the Council on African Affairs, does not devote much of his time to the activities of this organization beyond that of participating in the various public meetings held by the same. These informants have advised of information reflecting that MAX YERGAN is active in handling the affairs of the Council on African Affairs and attaches a great deal of importance to the subject's name in connection therewith. The informants have advised that the subject is in great demand by various organizations indicated to be closely aligned with members of the Communist Party. The information received has reflected that the Council on African Affairs has during the past several months been active in receiving these requests for ROBESON's appearance and it has been indicated by informants that MAX YERGAN as Executive Director of this organization has the approval of the subject to handle these matters for him.

b7D

Informant [redacted] has advised that the subject is currently on a concert tour of the United States.

- P E N D I N G -

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CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-25857

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At New York, New York.

Will continue to follow and report the Communist activities of the subject.

Will attempt to locate and forward to the Bureau handwriting specimens of the subject.

CONFIDENTIAL

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 5, 1946, are as follows:

b7C

T-1 [redacted]

T-2

T-3

T-4

T-5

T-6

T-7

(C) b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

190

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/12/46

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, was.
SECURITY MATTER (C)

Reference is made to Bureau letter to New Haven dated November 1, 1943 concerning the above subject which bears Bureau File Number 100-238364, and to Bureau form letter to New Haven dated June 10, 1944 which bears Bureau File Number 100-12304 concerning this subject, which latter number is noted to be the Bureau File Number for the case on subject's husband, PAUL LE ROY ROBESON.

This is being pointed out in the event that the Bureau may desire to consolidate these two files, if this has not already been done. It is requested that this office be advised of the correct Bureau file number for the above-captioned subject's case.

WLM:gml
100-8032

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-12304-41

EX-25

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS [illegible] DATE 11/21/80 SRS R3 C/C/M

191

100-12304 - 41

August 8, 1946

SAC, New Haven

RECORDED

Director, FBI

ESLANDA COODE ROBESON, was
Security Matter - C

With reference to your letter dated June 12, 1946, in connection with the above-captioned matter, you are advised that the correct Bureau file number of this case is 100-12304.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 8 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Aug 8 3 30 PM 46

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

HWC:mn

41
AUG 19 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY SP-5 RSB/CMM

192

100-12304-42, 43

CHANGED TO

62-81962-1, 2

193

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.

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ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [illegible] DATE [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

July 2, 1946

Director, FBI

RE: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

b1

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that PAUL ROBESON addressed a meeting of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party on June 26, 1946 at New York.

He reported that ROBESON accused Army Officers and State Department officials of open collaboration with Nazis and fascists in Czechoslovakia. ROBESON said he knew this to be true because he was with these officers and officials in Czechoslovakia while making a tour of Europe just after the war ended.

100-12304-44

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY

SAC



EGB:FAL
100-25857

cc: 62-8034

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 XRL ON 5-13-75
MAY 14 1975
CONTENTS NOT RECORDED & INDEXED

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RTC/dm
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/12/80

194

RECORDED
100-12304-44

Date: July 30, 1946

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
State Department
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: PAUL ROBESON

It has been learned from a reliable confidential source that Paul Robeson addressed a meeting of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party on June 26, 1946, at New York City. At this meeting Robeson reportedly accused Army officers and State Department officials of open collaboration with the Nazis and Fascists in Czechoslovakia, declaring that he knew this to be true because he accompanied these officers and officials in Czechoslovakia while making a tour of Europe just after the termination of World War II.

The above is set out for your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11 12 1 80 SP5 RJC/cdm

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YEP
MAY 14 1977

MAILED
JUL 30 1946
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

52 AUG 15 1946

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) ON
DATE

Paul Robeson

Restaurant Owner 9-25-45

To Edgar Hoover

Dear Friend

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/21/80 BY SP5 BSC/MA

I feel moved to write to you as I read an article in the Daily Record by Mr Paul Robeson Negro Singer to President Truman I am sending the clipping to you I do not think that how much of this could be true and your office could not do something about it.

100-12304-45

ENCLOSURE RECORDED 1 OCT 22 1946 INDEXED

I am sending attached yours truly

Hello 10-29-46 FX [redacted]

10-29 Jane

I have always felt sorry for the Negro

BTC

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Hedging on Lynch Law By Truman

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—A national conference on lynching Monday mapped a program aimed at curbing mob violence and sent a delegation which told President Truman that if the government doesn't do something about the matter "the Negroes will."



ROBESON.

Paul Robeson, Negro singer who was a sponsor of the conference, said Mr. Truman had objected to parts of the proposed program.

Robeson said he read a message to Mr. Truman asking him to issue "a formal public statement expressing your views on lynching, and recommending a definite legislative and educational program to end the disgrace of mob violence."

The president, Robeson said, indicated political matters made it difficult to issue a statement of his views at this time.

'Timing Important.'

Robeson said that as to possible federal legislation to curb lynching, the president expressed the view that passage is a political matter in which timing is important.

The president took exception, Robeson said, to a suggestion by the delegation that it "seemed inept for the United States to take the lead in the Nuernberg trials and [illegible] all so far behind in respect to justice to Negroes in this country."

The presidential view, Robeson said, was that Americans should not tie domestic matters to the international situation.

The organization also sent delegations to Attorney General Tom Clark and to the Republican and Democratic national committees.

Platform.

It gave this as its platform: "The apprehension and punishment of every lyncher. Passage of a federal anti-lynching bill. Keeping the klan out of congress—no senate seat for Bilbo (Senator Bilbo, Democrat, of Mississippi)."

In a message to Clark, the conference declared that although there have been 41 reported lynchings since the war ended "not one single arrest, indictment or conviction of any participant in any of the lynchings has been made." It urged the justice department to "use all its authority in a determined drive" to apprehend the lynchers.

The conference told the political parties:

"We have come to demand that the national committees of the Democratic and Republican parties insist in the forthcoming election that all party candidates adhere to and support the enactment into law of an anti-lynching bill."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN
DATE 11/21/80 SP5 R5 6 KLM

ENCLOSURE

100-12304-45

19

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/60 SP-5 RSC/cm

ENCLOSURE

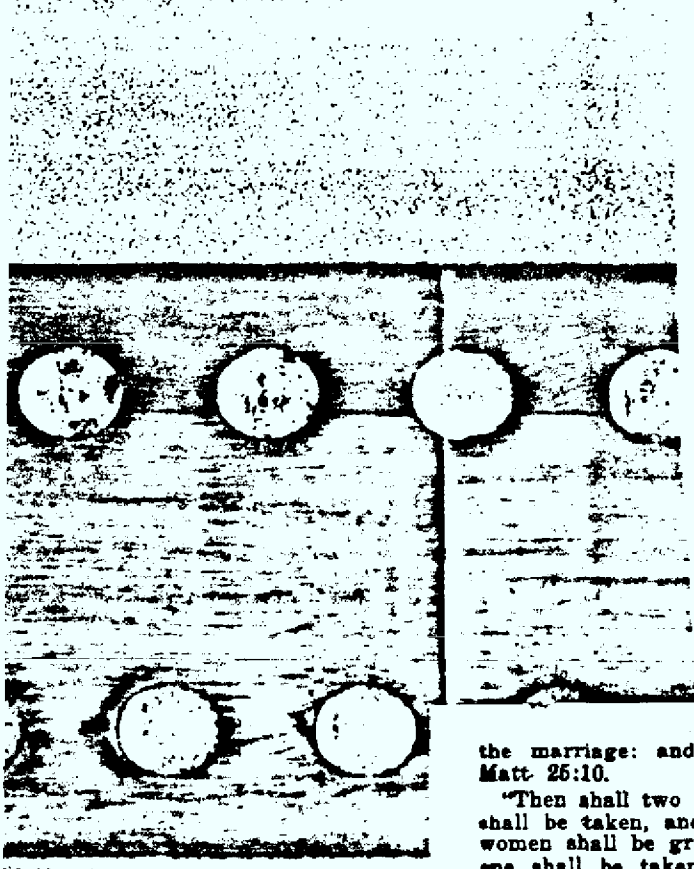
100-12304-45

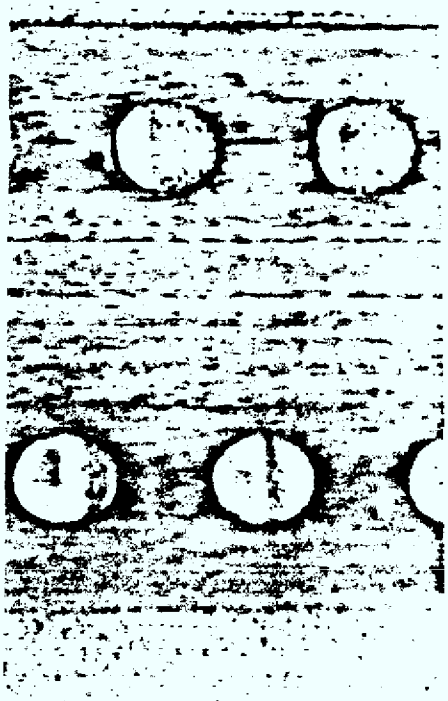
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100-12304-45

WHAT MUST I DO TO BE SAVED?

(Answered on page 2.)





the marriage: and the door was shut." Matt. 25:10.

"Then shall two be in the field; the one shall be taken, and the other left. Two women shall be grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken, and the other left." Matt. 24:40, 41.

"For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first."

"Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord."

"Wherefore comfort one another with these words." I Thess. 4:16, 17, 18.

"Watch ye therefore; for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the cockcrowing, or in the morning: Lest coming suddenly he find you sleeping. And what I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH." Mark 13:35-37.

G. B

"But if our Gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost." II Cor. 4:3-4.

"But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed." Gal. 1:8-9.

Don't let this tract die, pass it on.

All Tracts Free, as the Lord permits, as this work is conducted on the Free-Will Offering Plan.

FREE TRACT SOCIETY, (Inc.)
746 Crocker St. Los Angeles, Cal.

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

ARE YOU LOST and DO NOT KNOW IT?

"There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Prov. 14:12.

"I am the way, the truth and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by Me." John 14:6.

"And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: (on the cross)

"That whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life.

"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

"For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through Him might be saved.

"He that believeth on Him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God." John 3:14-18.

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." I Tim. 1:15.

"But the Scripture hath concluded all under sin, that the promise by faith of

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If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised Him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. — Romans 10:9, 10.

For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3:16.

Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved. — Acts 4:12.

Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him.—Hebrews 7:25.

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow.—Isaiah 1:18.

WHAT

MUST I DO TO BE

LOST?

(Answered on page 4)

Don't let this tract die, but pass it on.

All Tracts Free, as the Lord permits, as this work is conducted on the Free-Will Offering Plan.

FREE TRACT SOCIETY (INC.)
746 Crocker St. Los Angeles 21, Calif.
PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe." Gal. 3:22

"Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost; which he shed on us through Jesus Christ our Saviour." Titus 3:5, 6.

"But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot." I Pet. 1:19.

"Who His Own Self bare our sins in His own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness: by whose stripes ye were healed." I Pet. 2:24.

"For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;" I Tim. 2:3-5.

"The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished." II Pet. 2:9.

You, dear reader, you who pride yourself on your moral life; and you who are guilty of crime; each must come through the same Door into eternal life.

(Rom. 3:9, 10:23, John 10:9).

What is it to believe in Christ? To feel your need of Him to save you and Him alone. To come unto Him. Jesus says: "Him that cometh unto Me, I will in no wise cast out." John 6:37. "And this is the will of Him that sent Me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on Him, may have everlasting life: and I will raise him up at the last day." John 6:40.

Have you seen Jesus?

"Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and be with me." Rev. 3:20.

"To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne." Rev. 3:21.

"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last. I am the root and the offspring of David, and the bright and morning star. And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst, Come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." Rev 22:13, 16, 17.

"He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. Amen. Even so come, Lord Jesus.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen." Rev. 22:20, 21.

Dear one, these are the closing words of the Bible. Are you ready? Are you washed in the blood of Christ Jesus? Are you filled with the Holy Spirit? Acts 2:4. "For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." Acts 2:38, 39.

Do not be a foolish virgin like those who had no oil in their lamps. "And while they went to buy, the bridegroom came; and they that were ready went in with him to

200

October 29, 1946

[redacted]
Bondurant, Iowa

b/c

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 25, 1946 has been received. The interest which prompted you to write to me as you did is indeed appreciated.

You may be assured that your letter has been carefully read and the letter and enclosure are being made a part of the official records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEM/dm

RECORDED

EX - 31

100-12304-45

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
[illegible]FIED
DATE 11/2/160 SP-5 RS t/c/M

MAILED 15
OCT 29 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 8 1946

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-25857 DMM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	11/8/46	7/23;9/6/46.	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PAUL ROBESON, with alias John Thomas	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, Negro, was born 4/9/98 at Princeton, New Jersey. He married ESLANDE CARDOZO GOODE 8/17/21. She was born 12/15/99 at Washington, D. C. The subject maintains residence at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Conn. He is a nationally known singer who has in the past travelled throughout the United States presenting concerts. He is prominent in Communist affairs, lending his prestige and public appearances to the Communist cause. He is Chairman of the COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, a known front organization.

Birth data noted on 55 serial 2-7-47

COPIES DESTROYED 5-1-57 R-N

-- P* --

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent [redacted] b7C
New York 4/5/46.
SAC Letter #28, 3/12/46.

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

The "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA" for the year 1938-1939 disclosed that PAUL ROBESON was born April 9, 1898 at Princeton, New Jersey. The subject is colored and a citizen of the United States by birth. This book also disclosed that the subject married ESLANDE CARDOZO GOODE on

SLIP(S) OF PAPER AND TYPE ACTION REQUIRED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-12304-46

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 R61 CLM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/90

RECORDED & INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
3 - New York

COPY IN FILE

FEB 15 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

August 17, 1921. Election records at Enfield, Conn. reflect that the subject's wife, ESLANDE CARDOZO GOODE, was born December 15, 1899 at Washington, D. C.

Confidential Informant T-1 has advised that the subject maintains a residence at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Conn., although this informant has reported that the subject is seldom at his residence due to the fact that he travels continuously and is in New York a large part of the time. Confidential Informant T-1 and various New York newspapers disclose that the subject who has been reported as well known in Communist circles is a nationally known singer who has in the past travelled throughout the United States presenting concerts. He is known as an actor and singer and receives his income from this source. He is Chairman of the COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS. Various sources have reported that the subject has been well-known in Communist circles and active in Communist front affairs lending his prestige and presence to the success of benefit functions sponsored by known Communist front organizations in raising funds.

Confidential Informant T-1 has advised that the subject is Chairman of the COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS and has been active in that organization to the extent of raising money to promote the activities of same which is known as a Communist front organization.

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, N. Y. - Will continue to follow and report the Communist activities of the subject.

Will attempt to locate and forward to the Bureau handwriting specimens of the subject.

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-25857

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

The Confidential Informant mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 31, 1946 at New York, New York is as follows: b7C

b1

T-1 New York Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

CONFIDENTIAL

205

SAC, New York

November 25, 1946
100-12304

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON, wm
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your File 100-28857

The Bureau desires that your office prepare a report in summary form in this case setting forth by witnesses only such information of a legally admissible character as will tend to prove, directly or circumstantially, membership in or affiliation with the Communist Party, and knowledge of the revolutionary aims and purposes of that organization. Temporary symbols should be used to protect the identity of those informants who are in a position to testify.

RECORDED 100-12304-47
EX-4
F B I
53 NOV 27 1946

9

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ARS:edm

55 DEC 4 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 SP5RJC/elw

206

SAC, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

December 23, 1946

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There is attached for your information a copy of a communication dated December 4, 1946, received from the [redacted] b1 concerning the above captioned subject.

1 Attachment

RECORDED

100-12304 - 48
INC:IGS

11/21/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 Rotella/lm
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 0-3
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/90

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
DEC 2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 31 1946

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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2 of 9

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/3/46

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7D On [redacted] confidential informant [redacted] furnished the San Francisco Field Division with a letter written by the subject in behalf of the Council on African Affairs, asking for donations for the purpose of combating alleged persecution of negroes in South Africa under the government of GENERAL SMUTS.

b1

G. I. R -5

A photostatic copy of the letter is being forwarded to the Bureau and the New York Field Division for informational purposes and whatever action is deemed advisable. The document originated in the headquarters of the San Francisco Communist Party, and is being maintained in the files of the San Francisco Field Division.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LHJ:GH
100-6907
EX - 1 cc-New York (Enc.)
Enc.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSL/ltm 11/21/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/80

Summary
To - A.A.G.

100-12304-49
FBI
RECORDED 36 DEC 9 1946

EX-1 INDEXED 201

58 DEC 18 1946

209

PAUL ROBESON

[illegible] West 26th Street

New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

You and I cannot turn from the tragedy of human need and the call upon us to help meet it. And certainly the widespread nature of today's suffering adds to our responsibility.

At this moment eight million sorely oppressed Africans under the fascist-like government of General Smuts look to us for help. We have already sent them tons of food. Now we must put up a fight for their rights through the United Nations Assembly. And the time is short.

You must know the facts. These people are not allowed to vote. They have pitifully insufficient schools and hospitals. The Color Bar, pass laws, denial of trade union rights and other restrictions prevent the workers from getting anything but starvation wages of a few cents a day. Miserably housed and hungry, young and old are ravaged by disease and death.

The immediate task is to utilize every channel of opinion and influence in order to bring these facts forcefully to the attention of the United Nations Assembly, and so open the way to freedom for the people of Africa. The "white supremacy" government of General Smuts must not be allowed to annex South West Africa and thereby secure more thousands of Africans to exploit. The peoples of other African territories must be given protection and democratic rights.

Because I believe in the urgency of this task I am giving considerable time to the Council on African Affairs which is doing the job to help the African people. I would like to see the Council on African Affairs provided with the $25,000 needed to do this urgent and necessary work. Your gift is deductible for income tax purposes. Your support is needed. Won't you help by sending your contribution in the enclosed envelope?

Sincerely yours,

Paul Robeson

PR:dw

Hoppe 16-2

December 23, 1946
100-12304

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your File 100-25857

The Bureau desires that your office prepare a report in summary form in this case setting forth by witnesses only such information of a legally admissible character as will tend to prove, directly or circumstantially, membership in or affiliation with the Communist Party, and knowledge of the revolutionary aims and purposes of that organization. Temporary symbols should be used to protect the identity of those informants who are in a position to testify.

RECORDED 100-12304-50
EX-88
53 DEC 27 1946

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hartz
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ARS:edm

RECEIVED
DEC 23 4 46 PM '46
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-5 BY RSGlcW

60 JAN 9 1947

211

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAINT LOUIS

SUBJECT:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: JANUARY 29, 1947
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF C/ass. FR
DATE 8/3/81

The Bureau's attention is directed to the fact that PAUL ROBESON appeared in Saint Louis in order to fulfil a singing engagement at the Kiel Auditorium on Friday, January 24, 1947, conducted for the benefit of the People's Hospital.

While in Saint Louis, ROBESON was photographed by various local newspapers carrying a placard in a picket line in front of the American Theater, a legitimate house. ROBESON stated that he marched in the line sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress of Saint Louis to protest the segregation policy practiced at the theater.

Additional organizations participating in the picket were: Saint Louis Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, The Citizens Council for Democracy, a local Communist Party front, the local chapter of the AYD, the local chapter of the Civil Rights Congress Committee and the local branch of the National Negro Congress, which latter group is controlled completely by the CP.

It is noted that the article in the press concerning the picket carried a statement to the effect that the actor engaged for that week, namely WALTER HUSTON, met with representatives of the Civil Rights Congress on Friday evening, January 24, 1947 and expressed himself as in sympathy with the demonstration against Jim Crowism. This quotation was obtained not from HUSTON but from representatives of the Civil Rights Congress in Saint Louis.

CONF. INF. [redacted] Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that PAUL ROBESON was being cared for in Saint Louis by ELMER V. MOSEE and that messages for ROBESON could be given to him through MOSEE.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON called on January 24, 1947 from Chicago, Illinois, and talked with RALPH SHAW, CP Missouri State Chairman. RALPH SHAW advised the informant that PATTERSON had given him a message to be directed to ROBESON, namely that we, the CP of Illinois, have planned an afternoon affair for ROBESON on April 26 and a second afternoon affair for him on April 27, that the CP of Illinois is completing arrangements for ROBESON to leave Chicago for Springfield on the evening of April 27 at 6:00 P. M.

SHAW stated that he will tell ROBESON that if the latter wishes additional information, he can reach PATTERSON in care of Randolph 5580 until 6:00 P. M., January 24, 1947. The latter telephone number is believed to be that of the headquarters of the Illinois CP.

No action is being taken in this matter by the Saint Louis Field Division.

GKS:mw
100-4843
CC - SAC, CHICAGO
SL # 100-739 - 100-7306 and 100-3755

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-123045-58

58 FEB 11 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RJT/clc 11/21/90
REASON-FCIM II 1.4 (c)
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/90

Testimonial Banquet

HONORING

PAUL ROBESON

CIVIC CENTER BALLROOM — January 20th, 1947

- Program -

Invocation ..... Rev. A. C. Williams
Vice-President, National Negro Congress

Toastmaster ..... George Harrison
Secretary, Labor Committee, Detroit Council National Negro Congress

Introductory Remarks ..... James Walker
Chairman, Labor Committee, Detroit Council National Negro Congress

Greetings ..... Al Renner
State Vice-President, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance AFL

Selection ..... Dupre Victorian Choir

Greetings ..... George F. Addes
Secretary-Treasurer, United Automobile Workers — C. I. O.

Greetings from National Labor Council—NNC ..... Charles Collins
Vice-President, Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees Union — AFL (New York, New York)

PAUL ROBESON

Presentation ..... Joseph Irvin
Department Committeeman, Local 101 United Rubber Workers C. I. O.

Auspices: Labor Committee, Detroit Council National Negro Congress

James Walker, Chairman — George Harrison, Secretary

14

G.I.R.-5

100-123044-53
F B I
31 FEB 7 1947

RECORDED & INDEXED EX-8

57FEB 17 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/12/16 SPS RSG CLN

[redacted]

Elberton, Ga., Feb. 15, 1947

G. I. R. -8

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I happened to tune in on a broadcast this afternoon made from somewhere in Canada by Paul Robeson (I am not sure of the spelling, but the Negro singer).

It contained some very broad statements. They seemed critical of our form of government though couched in words that were supposed to be calm and in the interest of peace.

I am just an average American housewife interested in keeping check on those who speak to the public. I wish you would have someone listen in on future broadcasts to get a first hand impression and then take what course you may deem wise.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

Reply 2-28-47 AFL

EX-1

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-12304-54
F B I

36 FEB 19 1947

215

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/80

SP-5 RSG CLM

February 28, 1947

[redacted]

Elberton, Georgia

Dear [redacted]

I have your letter dated February 15, 1947. Your interest in writing me as you did and bringing this information to my attention is indeed appreciated. You may be sure that the matter referred to in your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
MAR 1 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AFL:rb
100-12304-54

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Penning
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAR 8 - 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/12/80 SP5 RCS/cm

b7C

216

31540

SAC, New York

February 28, 1947

RECORDED 100-12304-55

Director - FBI

ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, wa
SECURITY MATTER - C

For your information there are attached hereto photostatic copies of a report which has been submitted to the Bureau by a Confidential Informant in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on February 8, 1947.

Attachment
100-12304

1-177
2-177

p. 5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/21/80 BY SP5 R56 CLM

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
FEB 28 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JEM:MIP

MAR 11 1947

217

MRS. PAUL ROBESON

31541

Pittsburgh, Pa.,
February 2, 1947.

Mrs. Paul Robeson, wife of Paul Robeson, the concert singer, spoke before 500 people today in the A. Lee Weil School at 4:00 P. M. Her subject was "Negroes and the Pattern of World Affairs." She was introduced by Mr. Paul Sisco.

Mrs. Robeson is a slightly built colored lady, stands very straight and has a lot of personality. She is also attractive. Mr. Sisco said Mrs. Robeson speaks in universal terms that can be applied anywhere in this world. He said there are 150 petitions concerning Negroes and Jews up before the "Human Rights Committee" at the present time.

Mrs. Robeson said she was here for the East-West Association. She said she is an old friend of Pearl Buck, the founder of East-West Association. She said Miss Buck, a short time ago, had said there should be a series of lectures on people and world affairs. Mrs. Robeson thought that a good idea and that that would be a good way to present the Negroes' problem. Miss Buck invited Mrs. Robeson to present a lecture on negroes so that was how she came to be a lecturer and how she came to be in Pittsburgh this afternoon. She said the prejudices and minority feelings already discussed would be talked over further. The speaker said the African problem was similar to the colored problem here, that to know Africa we have to study Africa as it was and as it is. She said there are 12,000,000 acres in Africa and 150,000,000 population, but northern Coast African belong to the African people. It is divided among, French, Italian, British, Belgium and Portuguese. There are 4,000,000 white Europeans in Africa who rule for their own pleasure and profit. There is double talk of Europeans insisting that Africa is backward and the Europeans are helping them to religion and culture. That was 100 years ago.

She said that during the war people came to know what occupied countries endured. The war called them to fight but not to speak, that they have no voice in U.N.O., yet Russia and China have spoken up for the Negro. There is a request for Southwest Africa to join the rest of Africa but since 1900 Britain has refused to turn over her rich lands to Africa.

Continuing, Mrs. Robeson said the Land Acts limit where the negro can live, that negroes are required to carry 12 different documents at all times, that he is not allowed to do highly skilled work and Africans can be removed any time, right for any reason. The request for incorporation was refused by U.N.O. so they are armed with no voice, however, the speaker said, Africa was better off then before occupation. That Africa had civilization for thousands of years and it was unjust to European pre-civilization. There were crafts and skills and they ruled themselves. They were agricultural and pastoral. They were communal, had exchange economy and the center of African life was the village. Rubber was collected by Negroes for Europeans, roads were built by negroes for the Europeans. Backward areas were neglected. Direct lawbreakers, exploitation made for the breakdown in morale and the population. The young men had to leave homes to work in mines and on lands. She said Europe imposed a head tax which each had to pay and they had to leave their homes and families and work for the white people to get this tax money. She said, so, it was no wonder Africa revolted with weapons they had, 'bows and arrows'. There were too many casualties from fighting so they decided to wait until some better could be found.

Mrs. Robeson [illegible] were enthusiastic [illegible]

RECORDED

INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/00 BY SP2-5 R36 MM

2-24-47

100-12304-55

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and South Africa. Scandals gradually penetrated to the outside. People were becoming as important as resources. This exploitation was bad and the world was becoming interested.

31542

The speaker said Dual-Mandates have the responsibility to develop (originated not to help but to introduce colonization) but, under poor treatment, Africans arrived at a revolutionary state but not by statesmen helping. She said the March of Time forced the issue and the need for plane bases helped force the issue. The speaker stated that Congo was nearly unknown to the world before the war, but as the war progressed, Africa became a more strategic land location and it was then that the mother countries came to depend on her colonies, that French Congo became home base for the Free French forces and, as a result, radical changes came to the Congo people. African labor built roads and conditions improved. Also, African labor manned machines in factories, African teachers taught schools, African medical assistants worked at X-Ray photography and Africans worked and fought in the Army. Therefore, it was no wonder a negro was appointed Governor General for the first time in history. All this brought about a revolution in thinking and planning and general contributions to the welfare of the colored man and the colored man became aware of his unjustifiable low position. Felix Eboue and Pierre Villemons greatly helped bring about these changes.

Mrs. Robeson spoke of Mandate changes and said the African Trade Unions were made lawful. Africans now can attain full university degrees and they can be represented in the Councils. Further, the low wage level was raised by the Government of India. They are arranging to secure trained social workers for diet, housing, child care and recreation. They were backward for years and years but they are slowly rising from their backwardness. Africans now are citizens and are realizing their potentialities.

The speaker said World Powers feel that Colonization cannot continue in the modern world and so colonization officials have been careful to not let people know what colonization means. The colored people were taken over by foreign colonizers. The white population is less than 1/15 of Africa's population. The "whites" think the "Blacks" exist only to serve them. The whites have no regard for the welfare of the colored people. Colonizers came to Africa from their home countries and there they lived on a much higher scale and with less personal effort to get it than they could in their mother country, yet, if you are in a colony 'a black' you compose 14/15 of the population but you must pay head tax which has no benefits. You have malaria or hookworm yet you get little care. (The infant mortality is one in three). You have no voice or vote in the government, your only hope lies in the fact that your group constitutes a very large group of this worlds people. The speaker said this picture doesn't make sense. People everywhere fight for freedom. Africans are pressing for their freedom, the South Pacific is pressing for its freedom, Mississippi is fighting for her democratic rights and conservative people can see that colonizing must go, but, they only have in mind that it will be in fifty or one hundred years. Mrs. Robeson said with these four ways it can be attained,

1. Direct Representation
2. Self Government
3. Self Determination
4. Mandate all colonies in the world so that, Mrs. Robeson said, all nations can bring themselves to self government and grant independence to these colonies in the form of a Trustee ship.

219

Mrs. Robeson further said that the future of Africa is bound up with the future of 'One-World' and to have peace all must have the rights of democratic freedom (health, work and fun) and we won't have peace until this is accomplished.

In the question and answer period, the following took place:

Q. What is the Council of Churches doing in Africa?

A. Mrs. Robeson said she didn't know of this organization or their work, but could tell about the work of missionaries. She said she attended the first post-war conference of missionaries and she further said the only education in Africa has been imparted by the missionaries. These good people are not sure how to treat these educated blacks but they are gradually accepting them on friendly terms.

Q. Will Eratrea go back to Ethiopia?

A. This was black colonization. Ethiopia should work out a Democratic government.

Q. What are the prospects of colored missionaries entering French and British possessions?

A. Africa is worried about lack of colored missionaries. There is growing interest among negroes about this. The problem was that the Colonial Officials didn't want modern negro missionaries (that's us) coming into the African negro and educating him to his misfortunes.

Q. Are there important Social and Economic changes in land under British control?

A. Yes, there is more representation. In Nigeria, cocoa growers and trade unions had a successful strike. More colored people are on the Council and to write to 23 West 26th. St., New York City for more information on this.

Q. How have Mandates overcome cheap labor in colonies?

A. The employers are directly responsible to U.N.O. so that all transactions are open to inspection. When this legal ground is achieved they will have something to work with. The rest of the colonies have to be forced into the U.N.O. Jan Smuts tried to force the unionization of parts of Africa, at the same time, Britains are nationalizing banks and mines. India has independence and Burma is being granted independence. (Mrs. Robeson thinks Jan Smuts is an 'old goat'.)

Q. Is the African Negro under the influence of whites still trying to develop cultures.

A. This development is very important, as to how it can be done with the most possible help, appreciation, dignity, their stories, philosophy and songs. Europeans have tried to wipe it out, but have not been successful.

She said the Soviet Union has a great variety of people and they have done the opposite of Americans, for, Russia helps people to retain and develop their individuality and the people become 100% citizens and are rooted in their own background and are absorbed into the Soviet Union.

Q. Isn't Jan Smuts destroying colonies and putting Communists in jail?

A. He is a complete dictator.

220

Q. Are you a Communist?

A. Mrs. Robeson said she wasn't a Communist but was interested in what they are doing.

Ninety percent of those in attendance were colored.

The speech was entirely read by Mrs. Robeson.

SAC, New York

March 14, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON
Internal Security - C

For your information there is set forth hereinafter information received by the State Department and forwarded to the Bureau.

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 11/21/80 SP-5 RJG/CWH
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/90

b1

[redacted]

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Nease
Beahn
Gandy

MAR 14 1947 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JEM:mm

100-12304

FBI

MAR 19 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 4050 The
Declassify on: Category 2
Date of classification indefinite

MAY 14 1977

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

March 20, 1947

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

RECORDED 100-12304-57

PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

G.I.R.-3

b1

[redacted]

Attachment

11/21/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/CLM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/90

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OTHERWISE

JEM:MJP

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
MAR 20 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

34

224

DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

[redacted] b7D

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER _____

March 7, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
WASHINGTON, D.C. U.S.A.

Re: Paul Robeson
Internal Security - C

Dear Sir;

[redacted] b1

(C)

[redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RJG/KLW 11/21/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/80

Reviewed
Classified by 2650
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite
AUG 01 1977

RECORDED & INDEXED 97-
EX - 81

1100-12304-54
F F F
36 MAR 24 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] (c) b1

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The above is forwarded for information purposes. (u)

Very truly yours,

[redacted] u b7C b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

226

COPY

100-12304-58

RECORDED

Date: March 20, 1947

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
State Department
Room 301, 515 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES - British Columbia

Reference is made to the memorandum of March 4, 1947, your file 842.00B/2-2047 from Mr. H.J. Cummings, Acting Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation.

For your information the FBI is interested in the activities of Paul Robeson while he is in Canada. If you will kindly forward the data gathered by you while Robeson is in Canada, it would be greatly appreciated.

JEH:aop

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY SP-5 R56lm

63 APR 1 1947

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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☐ For your information: _____

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Bureau file 100-12304-58 (Enclosure)

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March 28, 1947

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECORDED 100-12304-59

EX-73 For your information there is attached hereto a photostatic copy of a report received by the Bureau from the State Department concerning the captioned individual.

JEM:aop

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/21/80 BY SP5 Rosselli

G.I.R.-1

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
MAR 29 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 16 1947

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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_____

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☐ For your information: _____

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Bureau file 100-12304-59 (enclosure)

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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231

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XXXXXX
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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 10, 1947

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka Mrs. Paul Leo Robeson, Essie Robeson
SECURITY MATTER (C)

Closed G.I.R.-5

Reference is made to the closing report of Special Agent [redacted] made at New Haven on April 10, 1947 in the above captioned matter.

In view of the fact that there is no evidence that Mrs. ROBESON is presently active in Communist Party affairs, the Bureau may desire to give consideration to the withdrawal of the Security Index Card on the subject.

JTH:ML
100-8032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY SP-5 RSbkm

RECORDED 100-12304-60
EX-68
APR 12 1947

Cancelled
5-9-47

Attorney General
5-27-47

5 JUN 3 1947

231

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN, CONN. CONFIDENTIAL NH FILE NO. 100-8032 ML

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	4/10/47	4/6/47	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka Mrs. Paul Leo Robeson, Essie Robeson	SECURITY MATTER (C)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Bill data noted in SE card 5-9-47 [illegible]

Background information on Mrs. ROBESON [illegible] set forth. She has denied that she or [illegible] her husband are members of the Communist Party. No indication that subject is active in Communist Party affairs in the New Haven Field Division.

- C -

G.J.R.-5

REFERENCE: BUREAU FILE 100-12304.
SAC Letter No. 28 of 1946;
Report of Special Agent [redacted] made at New Haven on April 6, 1944. b7C

DETAILS: A review of the files of the New Haven Field Division reveal the following background information on the subject:

Name: Mrs. PAUL ROBESON; born, Washington, D. C., December 15, 1895;
Mother: ESLANDA CARDOZA, born South Carolina;
Father: JOHN J. GOODE, born Illinois;
Race: Negro
Marital Status: Married - Married 1921;
Husband: PAUL LEROY ROBESON; born April 9, 1898, Princeton, New Jersey;
Husband's parents: Father - born North Carolina;
Mother - born in United States.

The October 6, 1944 issue of the Hartford Times carried a statement made by Mrs. ROBESON in answer to a claim made by J. B. MATTHEWS, Research Director for the Dies Committee on Un-American Affairs, to the effect that PAUL ROBESON was a Communist. According to this

COPIES DESTROYED 7-11-52

ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON

B

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
J. B. Fletcher SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	100-12304-61

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau
2 New Haven

RECORDED
INDEXED

CONFIDENTIAL
APR 12 1947
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5R5G/cm 11/21/80
REASON-FCIM II 1-3,4,8
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/80

1 cc D.R. 5-12-47 Jem
COPY IN FILE

APR 12 1947

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—3004

article Mrs. ROBESON branded as "absurdly foolish" such charges and declared, "I recognize the noise that you hear every time you to anything that is even remotely intelligent. They used to call us 'black' but now they call us 'red' ".

The Stamford Advocate on October 24, 1944 published an article stating that Mrs. PAUL ROBESON was a sponsor of a State-wide meeting of the Colored Democratic Federation of Connecticut, which meeting was held in New Haven.

On [redacted] T-1 advised that MURRAY GITLIN, one of the leaders of the American Youth for Democracy, was considering asking Mrs. ROBESON to speak at one of their meetings. He mentioned that Mrs. ROBESON'S son, PAUL ROBESON, JR., was a member of the American Youth for Democracy. b7D

On May 15, 1946 the Hartford Times in an article stated that Mrs. ROBESON on May 14, 1946 in the absence of her husband addressed a "Peace and Security" rally held at the New Haven Arena under the sponsorship of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. In her address Mrs. ROBESON scored colonization as the blight of democracy. She further stated that all subject peoples should be given the right of self-determination and that all colonies in the world should be mandated to the United Nations.

T-2 advised that on the afternoon of February 2, 1947 Mrs. ROBESON addressed a group of approximately 500 people at the A. Leo Weil School in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her speech, which she read in its entirety, was on the topic, "Negroes and the Pattern of World Affairs". In her introductory remarks Mrs. ROBESON advised that she was an old friend of Pearl Buck, founder of the East-West Association and that she was appearing at the lecture for the East-West Association. She remarked that"during the war people came to know what occupied countries endured. The war called on them to fight but not to speak, that they have no voice in the UNO, yet Russia and China have spoken up for the Negro. There is a request for Southwest Africa to join the rest of Africa, but since 1909 Britain has refused to turn over her rich lands to Africa."

Mrs. ROBESON stated that since the world powers feel that colonization cannot continue in the modern world, colonization officials had been careful not to show what colonization means. She pointed out that even though African natives had a civilization before being subdued by the "whites" now a white population totalling less than one-fifteenth of the entire population of Africa exploits the Negroes. She further stated that although forced to pay a "head tax" the native African receives little or no benefit from such tax.

933

CONFIDENTIAL

She affirmed that there are four ways in which freedom can be obtained:
1. Direct representation;
2. Self-government;
3. Self-determination;
4. Mandate all colonies in the world so that all nations can bring themselves to self-government and grant independence to those colonies in the form of a Trusteeship.

She claimed that the future of Africa was bound up with the future of a "one world" and that peace will not be accomplished until all nations have the rights of democratic freedom; namely, health, work and fun.

Following the meeting there was a question and answer period in which Mrs. ROBESON claimed that the Europeans have tried to wipe out the native African cultures while "the Soviet Union has a great variety of people and they have done the opposite of Americans for Russia helps people to retain and develop their individuality and the people become 100% citizens and are routed in their own background and are absorbed into the Soviet Union".

In answer to a question as to whether JAN SMUTS was destroying colonies and putting Communists in jail, she replied, "He is a complete dictator". Replying to a direct question, "Are you a Communist", Mrs. ROBESON answered that she wasn't a Communist but was interested in what they are doing.

Informants of the New Haven Field Division familiar with Communist Party affairs have not indicated that the subject is active in the affairs of this organization at the present time. In view of this inactivity, this case is being closed. Appropriate stops have been placed with these informants so that any activity on the part of Mrs. ROBESON in the future will be brought to the attention of the New Haven Field Division.

C L O S E D

CONFIDENTIAL

234

NH 100-8032

CONFIDENTIAL

IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

RE: REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN., 4/10/47 BY SA [redacted] b7C
IN CASE OF ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, SECURITY MATTER - C.

CONF. INFT.

T-1 - [redacted]

T-2 - [redacted] b1

C

235

JACKSONVILLE CONFIDENTIAL

Peoria, Illinois
April 18, 1947

31546

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director:
Washington, D.C.

G.I.R. 5

Dear Sir:

Information has come to me that Paul Robeson was to have appeared at the Shrine Mosque on a program, the Shrine Mosque supposed to have cancelled his date of appearence, because his views were supposed to have not been within the views of the United States Government. Other words Paul Robeson is supposed to be a Subversive.

After the cancellation at the Shrine Mosque, Mayor Tribel Mayor of the City of Peoria, Ill. was supposed to have offered Paul Robeson the use of a room in the City Hall for his appearence. Stating the reason, that the said; Paul Robeson had a right to be allowed that privilage as to FREE, or Public Speach etc.

I have contacted various persons connected with the work against Subversive activities, and have been told that some of them are going to take the matter up, to see what can be done to prevent Mayor Carl Triebel from allowing this man Paul Robeson the use of the room in the City Hall, for his appearence.

I have also been advised that Mayor Triebel claims now, that it was not him, who offered the use of the City Hall room to Paul Robeson for his appearence, but some of the Aldermen who was supposed to have offered Paul Robeson the use of the City Hall room.

If Paul Robeson is allowed to appear, and allowed the use of the City Hall room, it is going to cause a feeling against Mayor Carl Triebel and the City Hall, and the City of Peoria, Ill, by persons who are loyal Americans and do not believe the way that this Paul Robeson is supposed to believe. Therefore every effort should be used to prevent Mayor Carl Triebel and the City Aldermen from allowing Paul Robeson the use of the City Hall room for his appearence.

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-12304-62
2161 35 APR 19 1947

The American Legion and other groups on un-American activities have been consulted on this matter.

Yours very truly,

[redacted]
Peoria, Ill

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 SP-5 RSC/cm

31545

May 7, 1947

[redacted]

Peoria, Illinois

Dear [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 18, 1947, which has been given careful consideration here.

In view of the fact that the jurisdiction of this Bureau is strictly investigative, I am unable to take any action in the matter which you mentioned. I do want to thank you, [redacted] for writing me as you have.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

b7C

cc - SAC, Springfield

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY SP5 RJC/bhm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

100-12304-62
BH:mb

MAY 19 1947

R-143

237

April 24, 1947

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

RECORDED 100-12304-63

PAUL ROBESON, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Attached for your information is a copy of a communication dated February 20, 1947, received from the State Department.

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY SP5 RSC/MM

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JEL:rp P.D. 6
APR 25 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 25 11 19 AM '47
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

58 MAY 31 1947

APR 25 1947

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330

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 18 1947

TELETYPE

Gavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Kean
Mr. Garnas
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea

FBI SPRINGFIELD 4-18-47 8-18 PM CST MC

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

POSSIBLE RACIAL DISTURBANCE, CIVIL RIGHTS, PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

PAUL ROBESON, COLORED SINGER SCHEDULED TO APPEAR AT PEORIA TONIGHT.

INFORMATION RECEIVED RE POSSIBLE RACIAL DIFFICULTY AS RESULT.

RESIDENT AGENTS ALERTED. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED.

WHELAN

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/12/80 BY SP-5 RSG/TEM

RECORDED

ACK PLS

9-19 PM OK FBI WASH DC VH

63 MAY 3 1947

100-12304-64

15 APR 24 1947

cc M. Ladd

240

PAUL ROBESON

GLR 2

PAUL ROBESON, ILLINOIS UNITED

MOSCOW, In Turkish to the Near and Middle East, Apr. 24, 1947, 5:00 p.m. EST—C

(Excerpt)

"The assistant editor of the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE spoke at the annual meeting of American press correspondents, saying that the United States was the sole country where complete freedom of speech existed. Just 24 hours after this conceited declaration the Illinois State authorities forbade Paul Robeson, famous Negro singer and antifascist fighter, not from delivering a political address, but from singing. As you see, personal rights and liberties are defended in the United in a most original manner. Freedom exists in the United States but that is for fascists and reactionaries but not for progressive and democratic elements. They cannot find auditoriums for making speeches. This is freedom of speech now existing in the United States."

100-12304-64X

F B I

RECORDED 31 SEP 25 1947

EX-114

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DATE 11/12/80 BY SP5 RJG/CW

Foreign Radio Broadcast # 46 4/28/47

241

510CT3 1947

[redacted]

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Ely

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 3, [redacted]

Director, FBI

[redacted]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RACIAL UNREST CREATED BY PAUL ROBESON'S
SCHEDULED APPEARANCE AT PEORIA, ILLINOIS

It is believed that you will be interested in the following information.

The Daily Worker of April 19, 1947, reflects that a concert scheduled by Paul Robeson at Peoria, Illinois, was called off by the City Council. Paul Robeson, according to the article, in a telephone statement to the Council on African Affairs, New York City, assailed the Peoria City Council which had unanimously adopted a resolution condemning an appearance there of "any speaker or artist who is an avowed active propagandist for un-American ideology." According to the article, Mayor [redacted]rl O. Tribbel had reversed an earlier approval for the use of the City Hall which [redacted]s to be used for the reception of Paul Robeson by a citizen's committee. The [redacted]yor's reversal, according to the article, was based on his fear of "riots or disturbances." In a statement the Mayor had inferred that "Robeson is coming here for a fight" because the singer had told the press of threats he had received. According to this article Paul Robeson made the statement that he did "not intend to be [redacted]illed" and expressed conviction that "Peoria citizens, feeling as I do, will demonstrate their own feelings against the un-American assault in their own way."

Through a reliable and confidential source it was ascertained that [redacted] a special conference was held at [redacted] which was participated in by leading Communists of the Chicago area, [redacted]olding Gilbert Green, Chairman of District No. 8 of the Communist Party, and [redacted]illiam L. Patterson, negro, Second Vice Chairman of District No. 8. According to [redacted]is informant, William L. Patterson, who, it is known, visited Peoria, Illinois, [redacted]rised the other Communist officials present that he saw more guns down there [redacted]mong our people" than he ever had before and that they expected violence. Alfred [redacted]ranknecht, First Vice Chairman of District No. 8, asked Patterson if some of the [redacted]ys had guns and Patterson said that everybody had a gun.

It is not known if Patterson referred to Communist Party members when he [redacted]ed the words "among our people," or whether he referred to negroes in Peoria, [redacted]nasmuch as Patterson is a negro.

The Ministerial Association at Peoria has invited Paul Robeson to appear [redacted]ain in Peoria at some future date and he will be allowed the use of a church to [redacted] a speech allegedly against "Peoria Fascism."

If any additional information concerning the above is obtained, it will [redacted]rnished to you immediately.

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-12304-65

SENT FROM D.
TIME 6:22 P.M.
DATE 5-9-47
BY [redacted]

HCB:mod

MAY 9 1947

29 MAY 17 1947

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 [redacted]
MAY 14 1977

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/12/80 SRS/RSB/RDM

G.I.R. 9

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI/DOJ

EVERETT M. DIRKSEN
18TH DISTRICT ILLINOIS

HOME ADDRESS:
PEKIN, ILLINOIS

JOHN R. GOMIEN
SECRETARY

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

May 6, 1947

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Can you examine the attached letter and send me an answer to question number one and also number three, if possible, as set forth on page two? This matter has stirred up considerable interest in Peoria.

You can return the file with your reply.

Sincerely,

Everett M. Dirksen

Enclosure

[redacted]

b7C

Ack. 5/9/47 + returning enc. (copy) + original & enc. (copy) to be filed

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-12304-67

244

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 01/21/80 BY SP5 RJG/clm

R31

COPY

THE AMERICAN LEGION

Roy B. Tisdell Post 537
207 South Globe Street
Peoria, Illinois

April 24, 1947

Dear Ev.:

I am very much in need of your assistance and advice in a matter that has arisen here in Peoria, namely the appearance of Paul Robeson here to render a concert in the Shrine Mosque, April 18th.

I deem it unnecessary to take step by step as to what has happened here, because I am well aware that you read both of our newspapers the Peoria Star and Journal-Transcript.

One, Mr. Cannon, assistant music instructor at Bradley, booked Mr. Robeson for a concert on the above mentioned date. The ticket sale to this affair went along as usual and on April 12th, Mr. Cannon called in my office for information as to whether one Mr. Robeson was branded by my group as a Communist, and what steps we were taking in the stoppage of the sale of tickets. I informed him that we had no knowledge of any subversive activities on the part of Mr. Robeson, therefore, could not give him any information, other than it was a custom to buy tickets at the last minute due to our financial status.

On Monday, April 14, Mr. Gomer Bath began a campaign in the Peoria Star to arouse public sentiment against Mr. Robeson. Here he cited some of the supposed incidents that occurred to prove his statements.

1. Robeson sang Russian National Anthem in Los Angeles and dedicated it to Eisler.

2. Robeson is supposed to be affiliated with 34 Communistic organizations.

3. The fact that Robeson's son attended Russian schools.

Withstanding these three items mentioned, true or false, I sincerely doubt the legality of the Mayor-Carl O. Trieble and his 20 Aldermen of branding one Paul Robeson of being a Communist and closing all public buildings to his appearance. I contend that it is an abuse of the Civil Liberties law together with the destruction of the Constitution of the United States.

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DATE 11/21/80 BY SP-5 RJC/CLM

100-12304-67

245

Ev., I've stated the facts openly and honestly, at this point I ask you to lend your assistance as a Representative of our form of government, and the people of the 16th Congressional District.

1. I want you to get a report from the F.B.I. on one Paul Robeson.

2. A report from the Committee Investigating Un-American Activities.

3. If Paul Robeson has ever been accused by either of these committees and what disposal was made of the accusation, if any.

Ev., these questions are very important in this community because of the fact that I taken a stand in Robeson's behalf, based on the Civil Liberties law, which deem is my duty.

I am enclosing a copy of my statement to the press, [redacted] b7C but withstanding this fact they attempt to bring pressure that I denounce Robeson as a Communist, which I believe an un-American act. I await your reply together with the material pertaining to the questions mentioned.

I am also enclosing a statement of the People's Side of the Incident on Paul Robeson.

I assure you that this favor will be greatly appreciated.

Your Friend,

/s/ [redacted] b7C

Encl: 2
CAH/1

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: May 3, 1947

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: RACIAL UNREST CREATED BY PAUL ROBESON'S SCHEDULED APPEARANCE AT PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

The Daily Worker of April 19, 1947, reflects that a concert scheduled by Paul Robeson at Peoria, Illinois, was called off by the City Council. Paul Robeson, according to the article, in a telephone statement to the Council on African Affairs, New York City, assailed the Peoria City Council which had unanimously adopted a resolution condemning an appearance there of "any speaker or artist who is an avowed or active propagandist for un-American ideology." According to the article, Mayor Carl C. Triebel had reversed an earlier approval for the use of the City Hall which was to be used for the reception of Paul Robeson by a citizen's committee. The Mayor's reversal, according to the article, was based on his fear of "riots or disturbances." In a statement the Mayor had inferred that "Robeson is coming here for a fight" because the singer had told the press of threats he had received. According to this article Paul Robeson made the statement that he did "not intend to be bullied" and expressed conviction that "Peoria citizens, feeling as I do, will demonstrate their own feelings against the un-American assault in their own way."

b7E [redacted] it was ascertained that several officials of the Communist Party in Chicago discussed the reaction of the people in Peoria after the scheduled singing engagement of Paul Robeson was banned and he was refused the use of the Peoria Public Hall which is operated by the City of Peoria, Illinois. Among those Communist officials present were Gilbert Green, Chairman of District No. 8; Alfred Wagenknecht, First Vice Chairman; William L. Patterson, negro, Second Vice Chairman, and Jim Keller, Organizer. William L. Patterson, according to [redacted] who it is known visited Peoria, Illinois, advised the other Communist officials present that he saw more guns down there "among our people" than he ever had before and that they expected violence. Alfred Wagenknecht asked Patterson if some of the boys had guns and Patterson said that everybody had a gun.

It is not known if Patterson referred to Communist Party members when he used the words "among our people," or whether he referred to negroes in Peoria, inasmuch as Patterson is a negro.

The Ministerial Association at Peoria has invited Paul Robeson to appear again in Peoria at some future date and he will be allowed the use of a church to make a speech allegedly against "Peoria Fascism."

RECOMMENDATION:

INDEXED 100-12304-68

Inasmuch as the above incident almost caused a riot, it is being brought to your attention. There is attached for your approval a letter to the Attorney General and a letter to MID with copies for ONI, also bringing this information to their attention.

HCB:mod

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: May 8, 1947

FROM : E. G. Fitch

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] Passport Division, State Department, called Mr. Roach this morning to supply the following information concerning Paul Robeson.

He stated that Robeson had made application for United States passport to proceed to Panama, Cuba and Mexico. He stated that his address as listed on the passport application was Enfield, Connecticut and that his passport should be sent to him in care of George McGee, 22 East 89th Street, New York City. He stated that he desired to leave New York City on or about May 22, 1947 and would travel to Panama via Miami by commercial airlines. He anticipates being absent for approximately one month from the United States.

[redacted] stated that unless some Governmental agency raised some objection, a passport would be issued.

RECOMMENDATION

It is suggested this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section for its information.

EGF:GE

RECORDED & INDEXED

1100-123984-69

MAY 14 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/21/80 SP5 R36/cm

248

May 22, 1947

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

Paul Robeson
Internal Security - C

For your information, the Bureau has received information from the State Department that the subject has made application for a U. S. passport to proceed to Panama, Cuba and Mexico. His address listed on the application was Enfield, Connecticut. He requested that his passport be sent to him in care of George McGee, 22 East 89th Street, New York City. He stated that he desires to leave New York City on or about May 22, 1947, and would travel to Panama via Miami on commercial airlines. He stated that he anticipates being absent for approximately one month from the United States.

RECORDED 100-12304-69

EX-55 JEM:MH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/2/18 SP-5 RSGKLM

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
MAY 22 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. H. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tease
Miss Gandy

MAY 27 1947

140 1

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SAC, Honolulu

May 6, 1947

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
13th DISTRICT
HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet April 24, 1947, wherein you requested the Bureau to advise you what degree of coverage, if any, is desired of Paul Robeson's activities during the period of time that he is in Hawaii.

In this connection, for your information, it will be sufficient for you to advise the Bureau of the information appearing in the press concerning Robeson together with information received from your informants as to any contacts he makes with known members of the Communist Party.

~~64-2-76~~

100-12304

JEH:bb

RECORDED | 100-12304-70
F B I
51 MAY 16 1947

EX-24

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN [illegible] CLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY SP5 R56/cm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carroll
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

R53

250

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY SP-5 RSC/lmm

May 10, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In view of our relationship with Congressman Dirksen, I think the attached information should be furnished to him preferably by personal delivery on the part of someone such as Hugh Clegg, who knows him. All the information contained in the attached memorandum concerning Paul Robeson is public source material. There is the possibility that Congressman Dirksen's correspondent, [redacted] in Peoria, will quote this information as coming from the FBI. I think, consequently, in delivering the material to Congressman Dirksen, we should suggest that neither he nor his constituent should indicate the source from which this information was received.

Respectfully,

Edw. A. Tamm

Attachment

RECORDED

63 MAY 24 1947

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

b7C

Encl 3 (1?)

Delivered to Dirksen with request that source be kept confidential

5/10

should be dg from the FBI

251

May 9, 1947

PAUL ROBESON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/18 BY SP5 RJG/CM

Background

"Who's Who for 1946 and 1947" has the following biographical data concerning Robeson:

He is a concert singer and an actor. He was born at Princeton, New Jersey, on April 9, 1898, the son of William Drew Robeson and Anna Louisa (Bustill). He received his A.B. degree at Rutgers College in 1919, and LL.B. from Columbia University in 1923, an honorary L.H.D. at Hamilton College in 1940, an honorary M.A. at Rutgers University in 1932, an honorary L.H.D. at Moorehouse College, 1943, and an honorary doctor's degree in humane letters at Howard University in 1945. He married Eslanda Cardoza Goode on August 17, 1921. He has one son, Paul Robeson, Jr. From 1923 until the present time he has appeared in numerous stage plays. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the Alpha Phi Alpha and Sigma Tau Delta fraternities. Robeson was a four-letter man while at Rutgers University and was picked by Walter Camp on his All-American football team as an end. His home is in Enfield, Connecticut. He gives his New York address as, in care of Robert Rockmore, 10 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

The Current Biographyfor 1941, on page 717, has the following to say concerning Robeson:

"The racial problem is one that Robeson has studied thoroughly. It was racial discrimination as much as his own acting ability that caused him to give up his career as a lawyer. He sent his son to school in the USSR because he thought the boy could grow up normally there.....He frequently speaks out on political issues in which he feels his race is deeply involved. In the summer of 1940, he was opposing conscription, speaking for peace, later urging all Negroes in industry to join the United Automobile Workers of America in their Ford organizing drive, even later speaking and singing at benefits to aid Britain, China and the Soviet Union. He was called a radical."

Activities in Connection with Various Communist Front Organizations

The November 4, 1937, issue of the "Daily Worker," alleged official publication of the Communist Party, carried an article in which Robeson was quoted as saying, "When I step on to a stage in the future, I go on as a representative of the working class. I work with a consciousness of that in my mind." 100-12304-7- page 12

The "Daily Worker" of May 16, 1939, on page 1, pointed out that Robeson in an interview had stated that there was no discrimination in Soviet circles and that his son, who attended school in Russia, received a [illegible] there. 100-12304-7, page 12

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JEM:MRiedm

G.I.R.9

100-12304-7 page 5

The "People's World," alleged publication of the Communist Party on the West Coast, in its issue of December 26, 1941, said that Robeson was the featured speaker before a "Defend America Rally" held in Los Angeles, California on December 25, 1941. There were approximately 1,000 Negroes present. The rally was sponsored by the National Negro Congress among other groups. Robeson in his speech contrasted his experience in Nazi Germany in 1934, when he was menaced by Hitler's Storm Troopers with the reception he received in Russia. He said that in the USSR he found a complete absence of racial discrimination of any form which inspired him to send his son there to be educated. He urged unity of action on the part of all allies to defeat Hitler. 100-12304-17

The "Sunday Worker" of March 22, 1942, on page 2, section 2, and in column 1, carried the following comment made by Robeson ".....There can be no more honest evidence of a sincere desire to defeat Fascism along with the sending of tanks and if possible aid to the Soviet Union than by the freeing of Earl Browder so that he may take his rightful place in the vanguard of the cohorts against Fascism." 100-12304-3

A mass rally "Salute to Our Russian Ally" was held November 8, 1942, in the Madison Square Garden, New York. Robeson was introduced by the master of ceremonies by saying that "the next voice to be heard is the voice of the anti-Fascist." The spotlights were turned on Robeson and he said, "I am an anti-Fascist. I am an American. I am a Negro." He then proceeded to read out loud a letter written by a twenty-seven year old Red Army soldier, who said that he was "continually marching westward to freedom." Robeson added that the soldier was "my friend and yours." He said every place he appeared in the United States and had mentioned friendship with Russia and had sung the "Red Army Song," the audience had literally "broken it up." 100-12304-7

The "People's Voice," Harlem newspaper, for January 23, 1943, carried an advertisement urging the release of Professor Morris U. Schappes, alleged Communist of the City College of New York, who had been convicted of perjury. Robeson is quoted in this advertisement as saying, "I want to be identified in every way with this movement.....to free Morris Schappes.....This responsibility is the first charge upon all of us to fight Fascism for freedom." 100-12304-31, pg 2

The "Michigan Chronicle" of February 6, 1943, reported an interview with Robeson in which he stated that there was no racial discrimination in Russia. He said the people there learned to love and work for their government because it belonged to them. He justified sending his son to Russia so he "could feel freedom." 100-12304-9

On April 6, 1943, it was reported that a pamphlet of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, listed Robeson as a sponsor. Conf. Informant N NYC Office; 100-12304-31

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The "Daily Worker" of July 4, 1943, on page 1, in column 3, shows the subject's picture along with that of Lieutenant Colonel Itzik Feffer and Moscow, Russia, City Councilman Solomon Michoels, who Robeson had welcomed to New York City at a reception held at the Soviet Consulate in New York.

The "Daily Worker" of July 8, 1943, listed Robeson as a singer at a mass meeting to be held on that day at the Polo Grounds in New York City honoring the two above-mentioned Russians. 100-12304-31, pg 3

The "Daily Worker" of October 7, 1943, on page 5, indicates that Robeson supported Benjamin Davis on the Communist Party ticket for the position of Councilman on the New York City Council at the "Davis for Victory Show" held at the Golden Gate Ballroom in Harlem, New York City. 100-12304-31 pg 4

The "Daily Worker" of March 17, 1944, reported a speech made by Robeson at the Sun Yat-Sen tribute meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, March 12, 1944. Robeson is quoted as having said, "The picture of China's internal conflict as the Koumintang against the Chinese Communists is as false as Martin Dies' picture of his committee defending Congress and the Government against the American Communists." The subject said that China was fighting Fascism with one arm tied inasmuch as the Communist led Eighth Route and the new Fourth Army were not allowed to cooperate with the regular Chinese Army. 100-12304-31, pg 7

The April 5, 1944, issue of the "Daily Worker" said that tickets for the birthday party of the subject to be held on April 16, 1944, at the Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York, would be on sale at the Communist Political Association Bookshop and the Council on African Affairs, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, for $1 to $3 each. 100-12304-31

The "Daily Worker" of April 13, 1944, reflects an interview had with Robeson by Louise Mitchell. In this interview he is quoted as saying, "his birthday party was really to be a Council on African Affairs Party." He is quoted again as having said, "The postwar peace and prosperity rest on the constructive solutions of the problems of oppressed people everywhere." He said that the United States and Great Britain have realized that Mexico and South America want to be free, so, too, they will have to realize that 160 million Africans want equality. 100-12304-31, pg 7

The "Daily Worker" of April 16, 1944, in an article written by Samuel Putman on the life of the subject quotes the subject in describing his first visit to the USSR as having said, "How can I describe my feelings upon crossing the Soviet border. All I can say is that the moment I came there I realized that I had found what I had been seeking all my life. It was a new planet — a new constellation. It filled me with such happiness as I have never known in my life." 100-12304-3, pg 8.

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The magazine section of "The Worker" of April 16, 1944, in a story on Robeson's life said that he was an honorary member of the NMU; State, County and Municipal Workers of America, a predecessor to the present United Public Workers of America; the ILWU; and also a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. 100-12304-11

The "Daily Worker" of February 13, 1945, reports that Robeson spoke at a meeting of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California, at which time $17,000 was raised. In his speech he is quoted as having said, "We are standing at the crossroads of history. Something is wrong when such Fascists as Hearst are allowed to mislead and misinform the American people. The American people do not entirely understand that we can have Fascism here unless we learn to use our productive resources for the benefit of all the people. We can't wait for Fascism to die out and the oppressed peoples of the world will not wait. We must understand that we have already entered a changed world. We must have those 60 million jobs that Wallace speaks of. We must clean out our own Fascists." 100-12304-31, pg 11

The "Daily Worker" of March 12, 1945, carried an article datelined in San Francisco on that same date in which Robeson is reported to have urged former President Roosevelt to end the deportation case against Harry Bridges. In his letter to the President, which was quoted, he said, "Harry Bridges has stood steadfastly against discrimination, steadfastly for equal treatment, and all this without regard to his own personal fortunes." 100-12304-31 pg 12

The "Daily Worker" of April 17, 1945, carried an article to the effect that the Council on African Affairs headed by him had submitted a memorandum to the delegates of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, calling for the establishment of an International Colonial Commission in the proposed world organization. 100-12304-31, pg. 13

The "Daily Worker" of May 16, 1945, carried an article in which it was pointed out that Robeson was to appear on a program entitled "Salute to the GI's of the United Nations" to be held on May 31, 1945, under the auspices of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. The "Daily Worker" of June 1, 1945, said that Robeson sang Red Army songs at this meeting, which was held in Madison Square Garden, New York City.

The "Daily Worker" of September 30, 1945, said that Robeson had acted as Chairman of more than 1000 citizens in the Fine Arts field, who formed an organization known as the "Artists, Writers and Professional Division of the Ben J. Davis Non-Partisan Committee." The article quoted Robeson as having said, "His (Ben Davis) campaign belongs to the people, to all people -- white and negro, gentile and Jew, cutting across all boundaries and non-partisan politics, our Ben in the City Council. That means we're in there." 100-12304-40, pg 7

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The "Daily Worker" of October 20, 1945, carried an article entitled, "Robeson Lauds Ben Davis for his Faith in his People." The article, among other things, stated that Robeson praised the Soviet Union for its destruction of Fascism and its fight against discrimination. 100-12304-40, pg. 9

The October 25, 1945, edition of the "Gazette" at Montreal, Canada, carried an article in which Robeson is quoted as having said, "If I have any followers, they will have to take what I have to say along with songs." The article continued and pointed out that the "burden of his propaganda is the saga of free men the world over." Robeson is quoted as having said that his "political opinions are well known." He said that he had urged the election of Fred Rose, Communist member of the Canadian Parliament. Of Franco, he said that he should hang, even if he is now supported by the United States, Great Britain and Canada. 100-12304-Sub A

The Pittsburgh "Courier" of October 27, 1945, carried an article which pointed out that Robeson was the thirtieth recipient of the "Spingarn Medal" annual award for outstanding achievement, presented by the NAACP. In his acceptance speech before several hundred notables in the Biltmore Hotel in New York, he voiced a frank and pronounced preference for Soviet principles, economic, political and social. He said, "The Soviet Union can't help it as a Nation and people if it is in the main stream of change." He warned against the rebuilding of Fascism, restoration of monarchies, and restoration of their estates to collaborators. He pointed out that the Russians have shown what backward peoples can accomplish in one generation of endeavor. He said, "Full employment in Russia is a fact and not a myth and discrimination is non-existent." 100-12304-35

The "People's Voice" of November 10, 1945, carried an article in which Robeson answered his Fascist critics. It was pointed out that in response to criticism of him in the Montreal "Gazette" for including in his concert a talk against Franco, he said, "They will have to take what I have to say along with my songs." 100-12304-40, pg 10

The "Daily Worker" of November 22, 1945, reports that he delivered an address at the Madison Square Garden in New York City on November 14, 1945, sponsored by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship on occasion of the 12th anniversary of the United States Soviet diplomatic relations. He said one of the greatest achievements of the USSR in 28 years was the attitude of democracy regardless of race, creed, color or nationality. He said there are no minorities there; instead, everyone is equal.
100-12304-Sub A

The "Daily Worker" of January 10, 1946, carried an article in which it was pointed out that the subject, the Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, spoke at a meeting on January 7, 1946, at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem for the purpose of raising relief funds for the people of Africa. 100-12304-40, pg 11

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The Seattle "Star" of February 12, 1946, reported an interview with Robeson in which he said his son, Paul, Jr., attended school in Russia from the 8th through the 13th year. He said, "My son is definitely the product of Soviet education." He continued and said, "I am well satisfied. The Russian standards are extremely high." 100-12304-38

The "Daily Worker" of March 5, 1946, listed Robeson among those acting as sponsors of a "National Mobilization in Washington" movement to be held April 5 through 7, 1946, to "Win the United States back to a genuine anti-Fascist foreign program." 100-12304-40, pg 11

The "People's Voice" of March 30, 1946, reported that Robeson spoke before a mass meeting at the Second Baptist Church in Los Angeles, California, that day which meeting was sponsored jointly by the Council on African Affairs and the "People's Daily World." Among other things, he called for aid and democratization for the colonial people of the world. 100-12304-Sub A

"The Worker" of September 1, 1946, said that the editors of "New Masses" had announced they would sponsor a production entitled, "Adventure Dramatic" at Carnegie Hall on September 22, 1946. Robeson reportedly would participate and combine his talents along with other artists in the stage production of "The Great Conspiracy Against Russia," by Albert Kahn and Michael Sayers. 100-12304-Sub A

The "People's Voice" of October 19, 1946, describes Robeson as Co-Chairman of the National Committee to Win the Peace, member of the Executive Committee of the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, Chairman of the American Crusade to End Lynching. The same article reported that he was a witness before the Tenney Joint Legislative (California) Commission on Un-American Activities in Los Angeles, California, on October 7, 1946. When asked if he thought Russia in 1917 was the ideal country in which to test Marxism, he said, "No, I think the best country to test the principles of Marxism might be the America of today. Russia in 1917 was too poor." He said he was not a Communist but that ".....as a Negro" he was "inevitably attracted to the Anti-Fascist Movement....." 100-12304-Sub A

In the New York "Times" of October 8, 1946, this same information was reported and he is quoted as having said that "regardless of Russia's totalitarian features, it was a country which had established equality of peoples of black, white and yellow and where a derogatory use of the word 'Jew' brought a jail sentence." 100-12304-Sub A

The "Daily Worker" of October 11, 1946, in reporting this same information quoted Robeson as having told Senator Tenney that the existence of his Committee was evidence of the fact that Fascism still lives. He was asked if he was a Communist. He replied that he characterized himself as an

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anti-Fascist. He said that he was not a Communist, but that he would choose it over the Republicans, explaining that "in my association with Communists throughout the World, I have found them to be the first people to die, the first to sacrifice, and the first to understand Fascism."

The "Daily Worker" of December 27, 1946, on page 5, said that he would be the principal speaker at a two-day conference to be held in Washington, D. C., on January 23, 1947, under the auspices of the American Crusade to End Lynching.

The "People's Voice" of February 1, 1947, on page two, carried an article in which it was stated that Robeson had told reporters in St. Louis, Missouri, that he was leaving the theater and the concert stage for the next two years to "talk up and down the Nation against race hatred and prejudice." The article pointed out that Robeson marched at the head of a picket line with about 30 members of the St. Louis Civil Rights Congress in front of the American Theater in St. Louis, Missouri, to protest its racial segregation practice.

The Los Angeles "Times" of March 17, 1947, pointed out that Robeson's concert at the Philharmonic Auditorium on the Saturday night before, followed the pattern of those set by him in recent years in that it was part recital and part political action. The article pointed out that from the remarks made by Robeson it was apparent that he had no intention of changing his routine. It added, "Those who pay to hear his eloquent singing will also have to endure his politicking."

Hedda Hopper in her column "Looking at Hollywood" in the Los Angeles "Times" of March 20, 1947, said, "When Paul Robeson sang the Communist 'People's Battle Song' here and dedicated it to Gerhardt Eisler, some members of his audience walked out. Why one remained is beyond me. To sit idly listening to a man abusing the precious heritage of freedom given us by our Constitution in flaunting the preachings of our most dangerous enemy is inviting disaster. When such people as Robeson are attacked they scream 'persecution' and 'Fascism'— the obvious dodge that our Red brethern attempt when cornered by people whom they've goaded out of lethargy. Yet they believe it perfectly right that they be allowed to attack the very foundations of our country — simply because one of our principles provides freedom of speech."

The "Washington Post" for May 9, 1947, in an article entitled "New Veterans' Legislation Demanded as First Annual Communist Veterans Encampment Commemorates VE-Day" listed Paul Robeson as one of the feature speakers at a program held at Turner's Arena, Washington, D. C., on May 8, 1947. Among the other speakers who appeared before this group were William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party, and Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party.

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In the "Newsweek" magazine for May 12, 1947, on page 29, under an article entitled "Paean From Pravda," the following information appears concerning Robeson:

"Paul Robeson: Affiliated with American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, China Aid Council, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Peace Mobilization, Artists' Front to Win the War, Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Negro Congress, New Masses, New Theatre League, New Dance League, New Theatre, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Soviet Russia Today, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American Youth for Democracy, International Labor Defense, the Abraham Lincoln School, and the Washington Committee for Aid to China."

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Pravda is gratified: Russia has so many warm friends in the United States

most members regarded it as primarily a gesture reflecting the prevailing economy-mindedness of the 80th Congress. They believe that if the Senate restores the slash, the House probably will agree to a compromise—around $300,000,000.

LEFT: Sprinter

Henry Wallace announced last week that he was ready to make the supreme sacrifice. "I have no ambition for public office," he declared. However, he had a second thought on the matter: If the only way to advance the cause of world peace was for Henry Wallace to run for President in '48, "I would run as hard as I could."

Paean From Pravda

Pravda last week counted Soviet Russia's many blessings one by one, and the results were gratifying. There was so much the Russians could be thankful for, the Moscow daily exulted, particularly their American friends. Pravda named them:

- Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, and Elliott Roosevelt, whose pro-Soviet stand indicated "the mood of the broad masses of Americans."
- The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, "headed by the Protestant clergyman Melish."
- "Politicians like Melish [who] express the mood of many simple Americans."
- Johannes Steel, "the famous radio commentator."
- Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Robert W. Kenny, Albert Einstein, former United States Ambassador to Moscow Joseph E. Davies, Paul Robeson, "and many others," including Mollie Lieber.

Of all Russia's blessings, only Mollie Lieber had earned Pravda's accolade the hard way. Mrs. Lieber made no bones about it: She was an old-time Communist-party member and organizer. Born in Poland 30 years ago, she came to America when she was 12. "I was disillusioned shortly after arriving here," she declared last week. At 17, she was taking part in radical activities. She helped to organize the Young Communist League, in Illinois and nationally. She also helped to organize its successor, American Youth for Democracy, and is now co-chairman of the Illinois division.

Wallace, Pepper, and Elliott Roosevelt earned Pravda's accolade by their attacks on American foreign policy, and especially on the Truman Doctrine. The others earned it, however, primarily by lending their names to scores of Communist-front organizations, including the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which was first organized in 1920 as the Friends of the Soviet Union. During the war, the organization temporarily achieved considerable esteem and succeeded in enticing many anti-Communists to join. Since then, its propaganda against United States foreign policy has driven most of them out.*

The record:

The Rev. William Howard Melish, associate rector of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, is chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Has been affiliated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Has written for Communist publications, including New Masses and Soviet Russia Today.

Johannes Steel: Dropped as radio commentator by station WHN, he now publishes the pro-Soviet newsletter, Johannes Steel Report on World Affairs, and is foreign editor of the sympathetic Reader's Scope. As candidate for Congress of Communist-dominated American Labor party, he was endorsed by The Daily Worker and supported by 1,000 Communist doorbell-pushers.

Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, a sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Sponsored call to Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, dinner honoring Red Army, and Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Contributor to Soviet Russia Today. Worked closely with American Student Union and American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

Robert W. Kenny, former State Attorney General of California: Affiliated with Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, American League for Peace and Democracy, Council for Pan American Democracy, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, National Lawyers Guild, League of American Writers, and Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Counsel for William Schneiderman, California state secretary of the Communist party.

Albert Einstein: Affiliated with American Friends of the Chinese People, Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, International Labor Defense, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, League of American Writers, Medical Bur

* Among those who quit: Sens. Leverett Saltonstall and Arthur Capper; President Karl T. Compton of M. I. T., Judge Learned Hand, and Harold L. Ickes.

Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Soviet Russia Today, the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Joseph E. Davies: Affiliated with National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. Sent greetings to New Masses. Signed statement of National Federation for Constitutional Liberties hailing War Department order permitting Communists to become Army officers. Author of "Mission to Moscow," which glorified Soviet regime and justified totalitarianism.

Paul Robeson: Affiliated with American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, China Aid Council, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Peace Mobilization, Artists' Front to Win the War, Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Negro Congress, New Masses, New Theatre League, New Dance League, New Theatre, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Soviet Russia Today, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American Youth for Democracy, International Labor Defense, the Abraham Lincoln School, and the Washington Committee for Aid to China.

To Pravda, the activities of Russia's friends proved that "foreign democratic intellectuals have become more and more convinced that only by following the principles which the USSR is defending in the field of international relations can the leaders of science and culture be set free from the fate of the servants of imperialism."

Unfortunately, Pravda added, the "friends of the USSR do not have freedom of speech on the pages of newspapers, magazines, and books with great circulations, and sometimes these persons are even persecuted."

May Party Line

The party line stretched long and thin down Eighth Avenue in New York's swarming garment district. Sometimes there were embarrassing gaps in it. Sometimes there seemed to be fewer paraders than police—2,800 uniformed cops and a small army of detectives had been assigned to the route. At Union Square, the reviewing stand looked like a Sunday picnic. A mother rocked her baby carriage in the spring sunshine. Two small boys scrambled over the bleachers, whacking at each other with rolled-up banners. Girls posed for snapshots. It was May Day, 1947.

Thus [illegible] Thursday, before police, [illegible] respondents from Tass, the official Soviet news agency, and thousands of office and factory workers en route to the 5 p.m. homeward subway crush, New York Communists and pro-Communist organizations marched in their annual show of strength. What The Daily Worker heralded as "united labor" turned out to be the old standbys—the National Maritime Union, the United Electrical Workers, and the International Fur and Leather Workers Union—all CIO and Communist-infiltrated. Only a few left-wing AFL contingents marched and they paid the price—by nightfall, the AFL ordered the three leaders who had sponsored participation in the parade suspended.

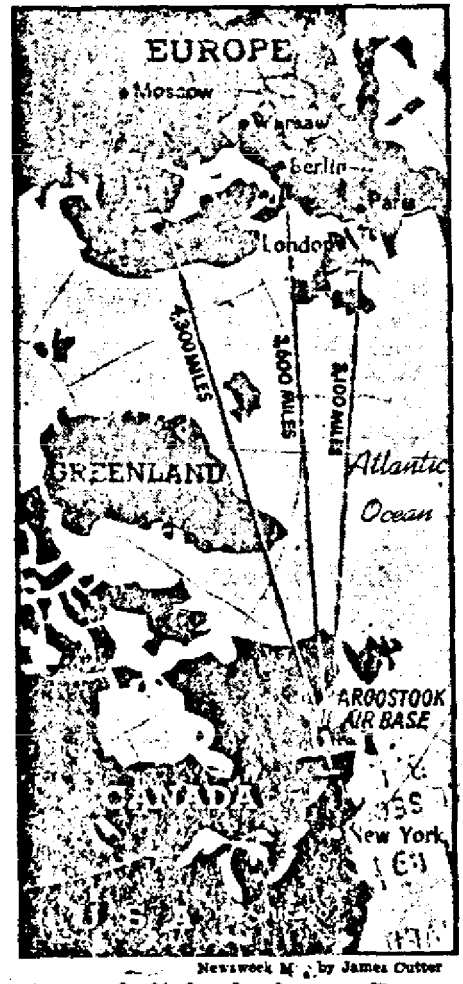
By far the greatest triumph of the day belonged to the Communist party itself. It ordered into the parade about 700 veterans, in uniform and wearing military decorations. They marched in perfect ranks chanting: "One-two-three-four. We don't want another war."

On placards, banners, and floats, the marchers announced where they stood:

¶ They were against military use of the atomic bomb, imperialism, the Taft-Hartley "slave" labor bill, Representatives Rankin and J. Parnell Thomas, Senators Taft and Bilbo, war talk, Red baiting, J. Edgar Hoover, President Truman's foreign policy, loans to Greece and Turkey, Wall Street, and the House Un-American Activities Committee.

¶ They were for peace, independence of Puerto Rico, a Federal theater, the 35-hour week, housing, Soviet-American friendship, Gerhard Eisler, Henry A. Wallace, the Negro ballplayer Jackie Robinson, and the return of "one-cent bubble gum."

Communist spokesmen vied with each other in trying to cover up an all too apparent fact—May Day, 1947, was a flop compared with other years. Blatantly, Ben Gold, Communist president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, pronounced the parade the "best ever." William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist party, added: "This great demonstration is but a foretaste of the great demonstrations to come." The Daily Worker announced that 80,000 had marched. The police count: 27,500.



Newsweek Map by James Cutler

Aroostook: Six bomber hours to Europe

ARMY: Potato Air Base

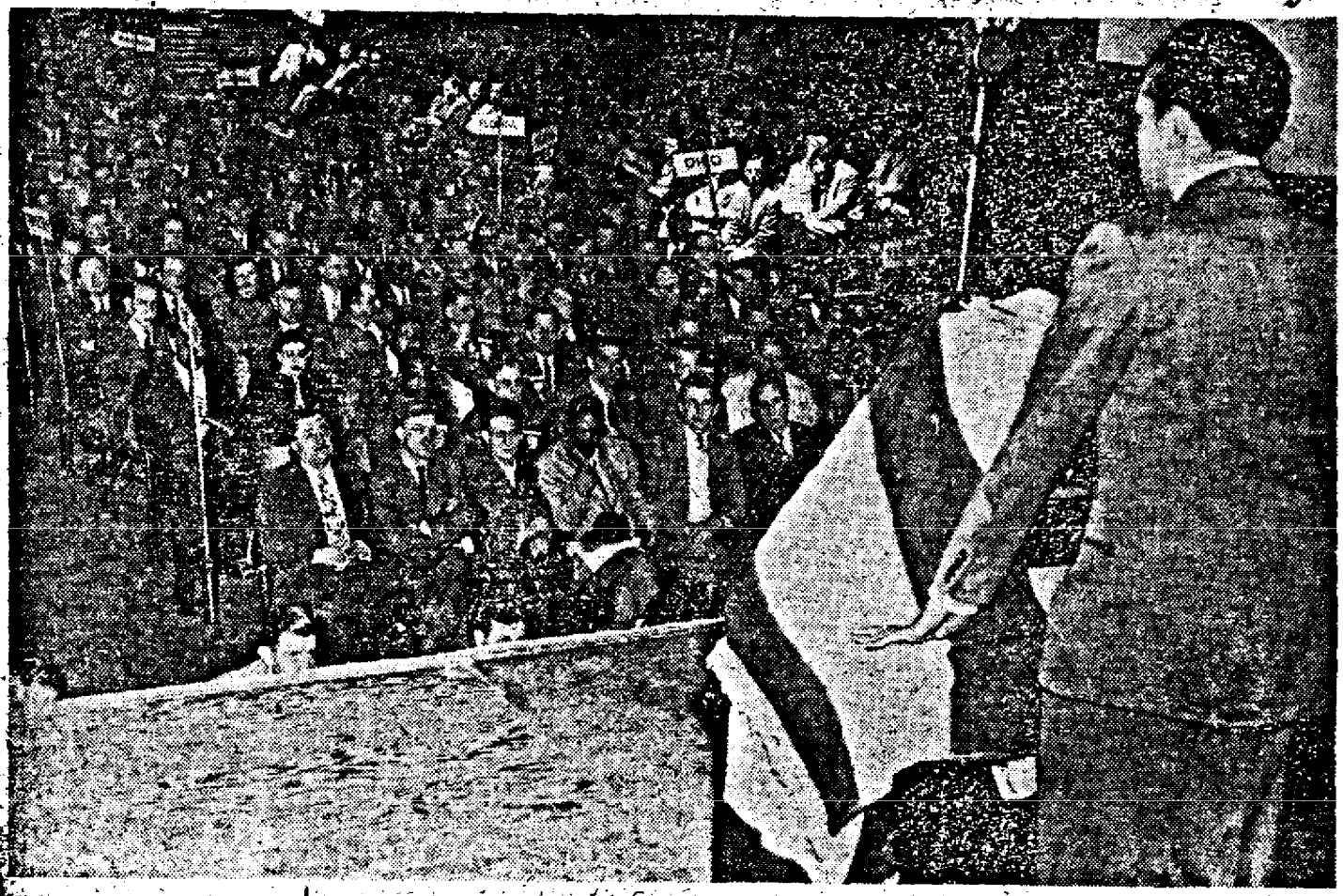
Agriculturally, Aroostook County in Northern Maine could brag about its smooth-skinned potatoes that make it the nation's No. 1 spud producer. Commercially, it could boast of the astounding 355 bushels per acre which it converts into starch, alcohol, dehydrated potatoes, seed potatoes or fertilizer, or just lets rot under the government's price-support program. Botanically, the county—bigger than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined—had also been famous for its forests of magnificent white pines.

Militarily, it was another matter. Because Aroostook County is the closest spot in the United States to Europe, the Army Air Forces last week revealed it would build a $14,000,000 base there for its longest-range bombers—the six-engined Consolidated B-36, the Boeing B-50, the Northrop B-35 Flying Wing, and its jet-powered version, the B-49. Their 5,000-mile radius would put Europe within six- to seven-hour range of the new Aroostook base.

The chosen site on Aroostook's fog-free plateau was 7,200 rolling acres of potato and pine lands outside Limestone Village, only 4 miles from the Canadian border and 30 from the wartime air-ferry hub at Presque Isle. Because of the immense weight of the new superbombers, the AAF figured it was easier to build the mammoth new 10,000-foot runway from scratch than to convert Presque Isle or any other field.

The AAF planned to break ground June 15, as soon as the spring thaws are over. Since Aroostook has a virtually subarctic climate, it would take two summers, perhaps three, to complete work. Only then would the field be ready to base two air groups of perhaps 30 bombers each. Presumably, a twin base for the AAF's over-the-Arctic air strategy would be built in the northwestern part of the country to match Aroostook's hottest potato.

New Veterans' Legislation Demanded as First Annual Communist Veterans Encampment Commemorates VE-Day



In Turner's Arena yesterday, the first of a two-day Communist Veterans' Encampment is opened

Post Staff Photo

Between 400 and 500 Communists from various States, most of them veterans, commemorated V-E Day by gathering here yesterday for a two-day first annual Communist Veterans Encampment.

Though a detail of Metropolitan police was on hand at Turner's Arena, where the Communist veterans met, they were not called upon [illegible] at a mass evening meeting which climaxed the first day's "Encampment."

Last night's program, which followed adoption of a resolution calling for new veterans' legislation, featured as speakers William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, Eugene Dennis, general secretary, and Paul Robeson.

Keynote speaker at the opening session of the "Encampment" was Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York State Communist Party, who declared the political group was "the only party to afford veterans an opportunity to gather from all parts of the country to express their views."

The Republican and Democratic parties, he added, "fear their record of broken promises, a record that is shameful and unmatched in perfidy in our country's annals."

Plans of the group to visit Congressmen from their States ran [illegible] at least one snag yesterday [illegible]enator Arthur Vandenberg (R., [illegible] and Representatives Har[illegible]ungblood (R., Mich.) and [illegible] Shafer (R., Mich.) an[illegible]y would refuse to grant [illegible]nts with the Michigan

[illegible]n-point veterans' program [illegible] by the "Encampment"

1. An employment program including Federal public works, expanded job training, higher minimum wages, a shorter work week, improved health and safety conditions, compulsory employment of disabled veterans and Government operation of unused war plants.

2. A Federal program to provide 10 million homes in the next five years, [illegible]ation of stringent controls over construction and materials and passage of Taft-Ellender-Wagner and other housing bills.

3. Cash payment of terminal leave [illegible], notification of all vet[illegible] have failed to file ter[illegible] field units to assist veterans in filing claims.

4. Equal rights for Negro veterans in the VA hospitals and under GI Bill of Rights.

5. Increased VA services, veterans' and widows' pensions, and hospital facilities; National Service Life Insurance to be made permanent term insurance.

6. Changes in the GI Bill of Rights, including increases in subsistence payments and unemployment payments.

7. Federal and [illegible] soldiers' bonuses.

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DATE 11/2/16 SP-5 RSTelly

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ENCLOSURE

clipping is from
Washington Post
1947

262

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812
Chicago 90, Illinois

PLEASE REFER TO
File No. 100-17965

CONFIDENTIAL

April 30, 1947

Director, FBI

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - BRIEF
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Dear Sir:

[redacted] a highly confidential but reliable informant, advised that ALFRED WAGENKNECHT, First Vice-Chairman, District 8; WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Second Vice-Chairman, District 8; GIL GREEN, Chairman, District 8; and JIM KELLER, Organizer, were discussing the reaction of people in Peoria after the scheduled singing engagement of PAUL ROBESON was banned and he was refused the use of the Peoria Public, Hall, which is operated by the city of Peoria, Illinois.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, who it is known visited Peoria, advised those assembled that he saw more guns down there "among our people" than he ever has before but that they expected violence. He said he has walked the streets of Berlin and that they are no worse than Peoria.

It is not known if PATTERSON referred to Communist Party members when he used the words "among our people" or whether he referred to negroes in Peoria inasmuch as PATTERSON is a negro.

WAGENKNECHT asked PATTERSON if some of the boys had guns and PATTERSON said that everybody had a gun.

Any further information brought to the attention of the informant will be immediately submitted to the Bureau and the Springfield and New York Offices. For the Bureau's information, the Ministerial Association at Peoria has invited PAUL ROBESON to appear again in Peoria at a future date and he will be allowed the use of a church to make a speech allegedly against "Peoria Fascism".

Very truly yours,

G. R. Mc Swain
Special Agent in Charge

Springfield
New York
100-3337
100-5912
100-3952
100-14652

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/75

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-12304-72

MAY 15 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

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DATE 11/2/80 BY SP-5 RSC/CM

RECORDED 100-12304-72

[redacted] BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: May 3, 1947

To: Director of Intelligence
War Department General Staff
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Colonel L. R. Forney
Chief, Security Group

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OR LETTER DATE 6-30-47

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: RACIAL UNREST CREATED BY PAUL ROBESON'S SCHEDULED APPEARANCE AT PEORIA, ILLINOIS

It is believed that you will be interested in the following information.

The Daily Worker of April 19, 1947, reflects that a concert scheduled by Paul Robeson at Peoria, Illinois, was called off by the City Council. Paul Robeson, according to the article, in a telephone statement to the Council on African Affairs, New York City, assailed the Peoria City Council which had unanimously adopted a resolution condemning an appearance there of "any speaker or artist who is an avowed or active propagandist for un-American ideology." According to the article, Mayor Carl O. Triebel had reversed an earlier approval for the use of the City Hall which was to be used for the reception of Paul Robeson by a citizen's committee. The Mayor's reversal, according to the article, was based on his fear of "riots or disturbances." In a statement the Mayor had inferred that "Robeson is coming here for a fight" because the singer had told the press of threats he had received. According to this article Paul Robeson made the statement that he did "not intend to be bullied" and expressed conviction that "Peoria citizens, feeling as I do, will demonstrate their own feelings against the un-American assault in their own way."

Through a reliable and confidential source it was ascertained that on [redacted] a special conference was held at the Communist Party Headquarters in Chicago which was participated in by leading Communists of the Chicago area, including Gilbert Green, Chairman of District No. 8 of the Communist Party, and William L. Patterson, negro, Second Vice Chairman of District No. 8. According to this informant, William L. Patterson, who, it is known, visited Peoria, Illinois, advised the other Communist officials present that he saw more guns down there "among our people" than he ever had before and that they expected violence. Alfred Wagenknecht, First Vice Chairman of District No. 8, asked Patterson if some of the boys had guns and Patterson said that everybody had a gun.

It is not known if Patterson referred to Communist Party members when he used the words "among our people," or whether he referred to negroes in Peoria, inasmuch as Patterson is a negro.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Mendor
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAY 2 1947 P.M.

HOB:mod INVESTIGATION

60 MAY 27 1947

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YKP ON MAY 14 1977

Director of Intelligence
War Department General Staff

The Ministerial Association at Peoria has invited Paul Robeson to appear again in Peoria at some future date and he will be allowed the use of a church to make a speech allegedly against "Peoria Fascism."

If any additional information concerning the above is obtained, it will be furnished to you immediately.

cc: Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

265
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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 23 1947

TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class. FP
DATE 8/3/81

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 14 23 6-15 PM

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

CONF. INF. [redacted] ADVISED THAT MAX YERGAN AND PAUL b1
PAUL ROBESON, ISC.
ROBESON INTEND TO DEPART FROM US ON MAY TWENTY FOUR FORTY SEVEN APPAR-
ENTLY FOR PANAMA CANAL ZONE. METHOD OF TRAVEL OR ITINERARY UNKNOWN.
IT WAS INDICATED A RECEPTION WAS HELD FOR THEM AT HOME OF DR. CECIL
MARQUEZ, FOUR ONE SEVEN WEST ONE FOUR THREE STREET, NYC, NIGHT OF
MAY TWENTY SECOND, SPONSORED BY UNITED SONS OF CANAL ZONE. MARQUEZ
IS NEGRO WEST INDIAN PHYSICIAN WHO HAS ACTED AS HOST TO VARIOUS POLIT-
ICIANS AND LABOR LEADERS FROM WEST INDIES ONE HAVING BEEN NORMAN W.
MANLEY-LEADER OF PEOPLES NATIONALIST PARTY, JAMAICA, B. W. I.
PURPOSE OF TRIP UNKNOWN BUT PROBABLY IN LINE WITH ROBESONS PRESENT
POLICY OF PUBLIC APPEARANCES FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES AND RELATED TO
WEST INDIAN ACTIVITIES IN CANAL ZONE. RECORDED SUBMITTED FOR INFO. I
CHEIDT

100-12304-73

32 MAY 24 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/2/90

EX-18

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

cc: Mr. Ladd

G.I.R. 9

266

6B JUN 10 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. J. C. STRICKLAND

DATE: 5/22/47

FROM : Mr. L. Whitson

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON

PAUL ROBESON - PHOTOGRAPH

Attached is a photostatic copy of pages 29 and 30 of "Newsweek" for May 12, 1947, containing the photograph of the subject and comments regarding favorable remarks made of him in "Pravda."

Attachment

LW:edm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

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100-12304-74

MAY 26 1947

JUN 12 1947

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267



Pravda is gratified: Russia has so many warm friends in the United States

most members regarded it as primarily a gesture reflecting the prevailing economy-mindedness of the 80th Congress. They believe that if the Senate restores the slash, the House probably will agree to a compromise—around $300,000,000.

LEFT: Sprinter

Henry Wallace announced last week that he was ready to make the supreme sacrifice. "I have no ambition for public office," he declared. However, he had a second thought on the matter: If the only way to advance the cause of world peace was for Henry Wallace to run for President in '48, "I would run as hard as I could."

Paean From Pravda

Pravda last week counted Soviet Russia's many blessings one by one, and the results were gratifying. There was so much the Russians could be thankful for, the Moscow daily exulted, particularly their American friends. Pravda named them:

- Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, and Elliott Roosevelt, whose pro-Soviet stand indicated "the mood of the broad masses of Americans."
- The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, "headed by the Protestant clergyman Melish."
- "Politicians like Melish [who] express the mood of many simple Americans."
- Johannes Steel, "the famous radio commentator."
- Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Robert W. Kenny, Albert Einstein, former United States Ambassador to Moscow Joseph E. Davies, Paul Robeson, "and many others," including Mollie Lieber.

Of all Russia's blessings, only Mollie Lieber had earned Pravda's accolade the hard way. Mrs. Lieber made no bones about it: She was an old-time Communist-party member and organizer. Born in Poland 30 years ago, she came to America when she was 12. "I was disillusioned shortly after arriving here," she declared last week. At 17, she was taking part in radical activities. She helped to organize the Young Communist League, in Illinois and nationally. She also helped to organize its successor, American Youth for Democracy, and is now co-chairman of the Illinois division.

Wallace, Pepper, and Elliott Roosevelt earned Pravda's accolade by their attacks on American foreign policy, and especially on the Truman Doctrine. The others earned it, however, primarily by lending their names to scores of Communist-front organizations, including the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which was first organized in 1920 as the Friends of the Soviet Union. During the war, the organization temporarily achieved considerable esteem and succeeded in enticing many anti-Communists to join. Since then, its propaganda against United States foreign policy has driven most of them out.*

The record:

The Rev. William Howard Melish, associate rector of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, is chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Has been affiliated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Has written for Communist publications, including New Masses and Soviet Russia Today.

Johannes Steel: Dropped as radio commentator by station WHN, he now publishes the pro-Soviet newsletter, Johannes Steel Report on World Affairs, and is foreign editor of the sympathetic Reader's Scope. As candidate for Congress of Communist-dominated American Labor party, he was endorsed by The Daily Worker and supported by 1,000 Communist doorbell-pushers.

Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, a sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Sponsored call to Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, dinner honoring Red Army, and Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Contributor to Soviet Russia Today. Worked closely with American Student Union and American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

Robert W. Kenny, former State Attorney General of California: Affiliated with Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, American League for Peace and Democracy, Council for Pan American Democracy, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, National Lawyers Guild, League of American Writers, and Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Counsel for William Schneiderman, California state secretary of the Communist party.

Albert Einstein: Affiliated with American Friends of the Chinese People, Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, International Labor Defense, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, League of American Writers, Medical Bureau and North American

* Among those who quit: Sens. Lovgett Saltonstall and Arthur Capper, President Karl T. Compton of M. I. T., Judge Learned Hand, and Harold L. Ickes.

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Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Soviet Russia Today, the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Joseph E. Davies: Affiliated with National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. Sent greetings to New Masses. Signed statement of National Federation for Constitutional Liberties hailing War Department order permitting Communists to become Army officers. Author of "Mission to Moscow," which glorified Soviet regime and justified totalitarianism.

Paul Robeson: Affiliated with American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, China Aid Council, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Peace Mobilization, Artists' Front to Win the War, Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Negro Congress, New Masses, New Theatre League, New Dance League, New Theatre, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Soviet Russia Today, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American Youth for Democracy, International Labor Defense, the Abraham Lincoln School, and the Washington Committee for Aid to China.

To Pravda, the activities of Russia's friends proved that "foreign democratic intellectuals have become more and more convinced that only by following the principles which the USSR is defending in the field of international relations can the leaders of science and culture be set free from the fate of the servants of imperialism."

Unfortunately, Pravda added, the "friends of the USSR do not have freedom of speech on the pages of newspapers, magazines, and books with great circulations, and sometimes these persons are even persecuted."

May Party Line

The party line stretched long and thin down Eighth Avenue in New York's swarming garment district. Sometimes there were embarrassing gaps in it. Sometimes there seemed to be fewer paraders than police—2,800 uniformed cops and a small army of detectives had been assigned to the route. At Union Square, the reviewing stand looked like a Sunday picnic. A mother rocked her baby carriage in the spring sunshine. Two small boys scrambled over the bleachers, whacking at each other with rolled-up banners. Girls posed for snapshots. It was May Day, 1947.

This last Thursday, before police, newsmen, including two correspondents from Tass, the official Soviet news agency, and thousands of office and factory workers en route to the 5 p.m. homeward subway crush, New York Communists and pro-Communist organizations marched in their annual show of strength. What The Daily Worker heralded as "united labor" turned out to be the old standbys—the National Maritime Union, the United Electrical Workers, and the International Fur and Leather Workers Union—all CIO and Communist-infiltrated. Only a few left-wing AFL contingents marched and they paid the price—by nightfall, the AFL ordered the three leaders who had sponsored participation in the parade suspended.

By far the greatest triumph of the day belonged to the Communist party itself. It ordered into the parade about 700 veterans, in uniform and wearing military decorations. They marched in perfect ranks chanting: "One-two-three-four. We don't want another war."

On placards, banners, and floats, the marchers announced where they stood:

¶ They were against military use of the atomic bomb, imperialism, the Taft-Hartley "slave" labor bill, Representatives Rankin and J. Parnell Thomas, Senators Taft and Bilbo, war talk, Red baiting, J. Edgar Hoover, President Truman's foreign policy, loans to Greece and Turkey, Wall Street, and the House Un-American Activities Committee.

¶ They were for peace, independence of Puerto Rico, a Federal theater, the 35-hour week, housing, Soviet-American friendship, Gerhard Eisler, Henry A. Wallace, the Negro ballplayer Jackie Robinson, and the return of "one-cent bubble gum."

Communist spokesmen vied with each other in trying to cover up an all too apparent fact—May Day, 1947, was a flop compared with other years. Blatantly, Ben Gold, Communist president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, pronounced the parade the "best ever." William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist party, added: "This great demonstration is but a foretaste of the great demonstrations to come." The Daily Worker announced that 80,000 had marched. The police count: 27,500.



Newsweek Map by James Geller

Aroostook: Six bomber hours to Europe

ARMY: Potato Air Base

Agriculturally, Aroostook County in Northern Maine could brag about its smooth-skinned potatoes that make it the nation's No. 1 spud producer. Commercially, it could boast of the astounding 355 bushels per acre which it converts into starch, alcohol, dehydrated potatoes, seed potatoes or fertilizer, or just lets rot under the government's price-support program. Botanically, the county—bigger than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined—had also been famous for its forests of magnificent white pines.

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100-12304-74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 26 1947

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Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 16 26 606 PM

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

PAUL ROBESON, ISC. REMYTEL FIVE TWENTY THREE FORTYSEVEN ADVISING PROBABLE DEPARTURE SUBJECT AND MAX YERGAN FOR PANAMA ON FIVE TWENTY FOUR FORTY SEVEN. RELIABLE SOURCE HAS ADVISED MAX YERGAN DEPARTED FOR PANAMA FIVE TWENTY FOUR FORTY SEVEN AS INDICATED, TO BE GONE ONE MONTH. HE REQUESTED AND RECD LETTER OF IDENTIFICATION FROM CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NYC ADDRESSED TO CONSUL GENERAL OF GUATEMALA. SOURCE UNABLE TO ADVISE CONTRY IN WHICH CONSUL GENERAL LOCATED. BELIEVED TO BE CONSUL GENERAL OF GUATEMALA LOCATED IN PANAMA. SUBMITTED FOR INF

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FBI
29 MAY 27 1947

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63 JUN 4 1947

cc: Mr Ladd

270

SAC, New Haven

May 27, 1947

Director, FBI

ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Your File: 100-3032

In accordance with your recommendation, the Security Index Card relative to the captioned individual has been cancelled and you are authorized to place your copy thereof in the investigative case file.

100-12304

JEM:jd

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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MAY 27 1947 P.M.
JUN 3 1947
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Leonard
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

THESE DAYS

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

I WENT into Paul Robeson's difficulties in Peoria with considerable care and found that no race or color prejudices were involved. The opposition to Robeson arose from an antagonism to communism. The basis for opposition was of Robeson's own making. In the "New Africa," for December 1945, Robeson said:

"In this new enlivening and fast-changing world, the Soviet Union I believe to be in the very forefront of the battle to obtain real (not imaginary) freedom for the many—not the few."

Ben Davis jr., Negro Communist leader, quotes Robeson in "Soviet Russia Today," August 1936, as saying:

"The Soviet Union is the only country I've ever been in where I've felt completely at ease. I've lived in England and America and I've almost circled the globe—but for myself, wife, and son, the Soviet Union is our future home."

ROBESON has a way of making speeches during his concerts, speeches which support the Communist position. Also, as encores, he often sings Communist songs. It was because of this general situation that on April 15, 1947, the Peoria Star published in a column written by Gomer Bath an item, "Artist or Propagandist"—which started the rumpus. Bath wrote:

"When he sang recently in Los Angeles, he angered and insulted his audience by including in the program the Communist 'Peoples' Battle Song.' He insulted all America further by publicly dedicating the song to Gerhard Eisler, America's No. 1 Red, as reported by syndicated columnist Jimmy Fidler."

The next day Peoria was the scene of great excitement. Allen Cannon, sponsor of the concert, announced that he would indefinitely postpone the concert because the sales were bad, some of those who had bought tickets turning them back.

Meanwhile, Milo W. Nelson, council member representing the 1st ward, introduced a resolution denouncing Robeson as "an avowed and active propagandist for un-American ideologies . . ." The resolution was passed by a rising vote.

Robeson's concert was to have been held at the Shrine mosque. When his local representative canceled the concert, the mayor of Peoria offered a room in the city hall for a reception. Because of protests by the American Legion and others, this offer was withdrawn by Mayor Carl O. Triebel.

Robeson came to Peoria by motor car from Decatur, Ill. Dr. Max Yergan, national president of the National Negro congress, which is regarded as a fellow-traveler organization, flew to Peoria to be with Robeson. He found that seven of the eight Negro ministers on the reception committee had resigned. He wrote:

"We then tried to get the local CIO hall, but found that even this sanctuary of labor was closed to us."

THE first story that appeared nationally on this subject was not sent out by any reporter from Peoria, but was telephoned by Paul Robeson to the Council on African Affairs in New York. This was published in New York City newspapers and was picked up by a press service for national distribution. Subsequently, generally accurate news reports came from Peoria, but the issue had been beclouded by the earlier press release of the Council on African Affairs. The impression was created that mob rule governed Peoria.

Max Yergan, writing in the Brooklyn Voice, sought to recreate that tone: ". . . You could sense the tenseness. Hate filled the countenances of airport loungers as they glared at me. . . ." His headline reads: "Murder Was in Their Hearts." Subsequently, Peoria ministers offered Robeson a hall for a concert and reception. This has not been accepted.

MY CONCLUSION is that Paul Robeson could have sung, even if to only a handful. He could have appeared at the Shrine mosque, even if under police protection. His manager canceled the engagement. Furthermore, if Robeson chooses to be both singer and propagandist, that is his risk. Those who favor causes must risk the consequences of opposition. Better men than Paul Robeson have been thrown to the lions. If the cause is worthy, the martyrdom is worthy. Robeson, however, has no right even to imply or to permit the untruth to be circulated that when he is opposed as one favoring Soviet Russia or the Communists, he is opposed as an artist or a Negro. That was not true in Peoria.

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G. I. R. 15

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a good summary on Robeson so far

MAY 22 1947

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FBI

Times Herald
Page 15

41 MAY 20 1947

6 JUN 6 1947

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

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of State _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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Bureau file 100-12304-83

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

C. A. Hazelwood
Mortician
808 THIRD AVENUE
Peoria, Illinois

56223

Sept. 12, 1947

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been charged with being a fellow traveler of Communism, in the city of Peoria, and the State of Illinois.

This accusation is the outgrowth of my believing in the principles of Democracy, which embraces the "Four Freedoms and the Civil Rights of man."

Enclosed you will find the facts, which have led to these charges being placed against me. I have been accused of being a Communis because I believed Paul Robeson had a right to sing to the people of this city and I believed he had a right to defend himself against the derogatory statements that have been made against him. These accusations have been made by the American Legion in this city. I am Commander of the all Negro Post here and I ask that your Bureau investigate us and also myself, and give us a definite statement as to your findings, so that we may wipe this stupid incident from our records.

I am asking that you present us with a definite statement as to whether or not Paul Robeson is or is not a Communist. We have all of the information concerning alleged accusations against him, but we want to know if he is listed in your files as a Communist.

I feel that any good American who has fought for the freedom of mankind does not want to be accused of such acts, when he knows only one country and will gladly sacrifice his life that all men might be free.

I am asking for this investigation and your statements at the earliest possible date, so that we might clafify this case. I await your reply and will gladly give you any other information necessary.

Respectfully,
Clifford A. Hazelwood
Veteran World War I

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

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SEP 18 1947

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56224

City Hall Denied Robeson

Continued from Page 1

dividuals and not as members of various organizations with which they are affiliated.

Mr. Martin is a district official of the United Farm Equipment Workers (CIO), but he said the union is no way involved in the current controversy.

Hazelwood In Statement

Another committee member, Cliffo\ Hazelwood, also said he acted as an individual and not in his capacity of commander of Roy B. Tisdell Post, American Legion. In a typewritten statement, Mr. Hazelwood said:

"As vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People it has been stated that Mr. Robeson's appearance here is to clarify his position as to his alleged Communistic activities, and he is appearing on the basis of his constitutional right.

"Mr. Hazelwood states that if Mr. Robeson is guilty of subversive propaganda or any movement of any nature to overthrow the government, he (Hazelwood) as a defender of the Constitution, is against Robeson, or any other American citizen who might be guilty of such movements, and at the first monthly meeting of Roy B. Tisdell Post No. 537 will insist on this post drafting necessary resolutions to the courts that these matters be investigated thoroughly and that Mr. Robeson be dealt with as any other individual who would overthrow the government."

Criticizes Council

Announcement that Robeson would come to Peoria despite the storms of protest here came from the singer himself in a press interview last night in Champaign where he gave a concert on the University of Illinois campus.

Robeson was quoted as saying that he had received some threats of violence from Peoria, and he criticized what he termed the "Fascist technique" of the Peoria city council.

Basis for this was the council resolution passed last Tuesday voicing disapproval of the appearance here of any speaker or artist who is an avowed and active propagandist for un-American idealogies "regardless of artistic attainment, race, or any other consideration."

"I am not easily frightened," Robeson was quoted as saying. "I will go to Peoria with adequate protection."

Robeson also was reported as saying that he will go to Davenport, Ia., where one of his scheduled concerts also was recently called off.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

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ENCLOSURE
100-12304-84

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Mr. Clifford Knalva
908 Third Avenue
Peoria, Illinois
September 6, 1947

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am a World War I veteran, having served from April 29, 1917 to July 7, 1919, in the United States Army. I have an Honorable Discharge, with my character rated as excellent, I might add that I also have a 50% disability-service connected.

During the last six months, from April through September, I have been accused of being a Communist and a Communistic sympathizer. These charges are not true and I wish to innumerate the facts leading to these accusations:

1. In March of this year, a Mr. Cannon, who is a music instructor at Bradley University, entered my office to place an ad in my newspaper. The ad was concerning the appearance of Paul Robeson in a concert at the Shrine Mosque on April 18th.

2. On April 15th, Mr. Gomer Bath, a local columnist, wrote an article branding Mr. Robeson as a Communist, and from there on the battle began to take shape.

100-12304-84

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3. The concert was cancelled on April 16th, because the City Council had adopted a resolution expressing their disapproval of Robeson's concert April 18th. Also at that time a Russian Gospel Singer was to appear here on April 17th at a Youth For Christ Rally, but no comment was made about his appearance.

4. On April 17th, the Chambers of the City Council were granted for Mr. Robeson's appearance to a Citizen's Committee. I had received an invitation to sit in on this committee and acting as Vice-President of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People, and believing that a definite violation of Civil Rights was involved, I sat in on the meeting, which was made up of citizens who really wanted to hear Mr. Robeson sing.

5. The Mayor and several of the Aldermen were willing to allow the Chambers to be used for Mr. Robeson's appearance, but on the night of April 17th the Peoria Post of the American Legion passed a resolution condeming Robeson's appearance. I, Commander of Roy B. Tisdell Post #537, the Negro American Legion Post in the city, stated to the press that my post was not at all involved in the matter and that I was acting in the capacity of Vice-President of the N. A. A.C. P. (I have the clippings to substantiate my statement)

6. Then on April 18th the Mayor rescinded his approval of use of the Council Chambers. Mr. Robeson did come to Peoria, but did not give the scheduled concert. All during this time Roy B. Tisdell Post #537 had remained silent on the issue.

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7. Saturday, April 26th, a resolution accusing me of Communistic activities and ideologies was drawn by Mr. Carl Phillips, past Commander of Peoria Post #2 and presented it to five members of the Executive Board of Roy B. Tisdell Post #537.

8. Sunday, April 27th, the proposed resolution was adopted by the five me whose names appear in the attached clipping, (Exhibit 4) without having been voted upon by the membership.

9. At the next meeting of the Post which took place on the first Thursday in May—the resolution was denounced by the membership and a new one denouncing Communism and any other "isms", other than Americanism. Copies were presented to the press, but were not printed.

10. A vote by the membership was taken on Mr. Phillips' resolution and the count was 40 against it and the same five men of the Executive Board were the only one's who voted for it.

11. During this upheval the Ministerial Alliance, a group comprising all of the Ministers in the City of Peoria, presented a resolution to the Mayor and the City Council condemning their action toward Mr. Robeson, and asked that he be invited to Peoria for a concert sometime in the near future.

12. On August 7th, I was re-elected Commander of Tisdell Post for the fourth time and third consecutive time. The election was padded, however, with the opposition bringing in nine members of the post for re-instatement, who were permitted to vote.

A True and Exact copy of the Resolution drawn by the membership of Roy B. Tisdell Post #537.

May 1, 1947

RESOLUTION.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS BE UPHELD IN THE CITY OF PEORIA

(ANY FURTHER RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ROY B. TISDELL POST NO. 537, BE DECLARED NULL AND VOID BY THE MEMBERSHIP OF SAID POST.)

WHEREAS, the preamble of the American Legion to the Constitution asks us: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; To maintain law and order; To foster and perpetuate a one-hundred per cent Americanism; To preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the great wars; To inculcate a sense of individual obligations to the community; state and nation; To combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; To make right the master of might; To promote peace and good will on earth; To safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our Comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness. We find the Commander, Clifford A. Haselwood, acted for another organization, not connected with us in any way, and

WHEREAS, We, the membership of Tisdell Post No. 537, stand against any form of un-American activities, and

WHEREAS, we believe in maintaining the four freedoms, Freedom from fear; Freedom of press; religion and want to all citizens, and

WHEREAS, we believe in the Bill of Rights which allows to every citizen freedom of speech and assemblage, and

WHEREAS, we believe in the Constitution of the United States and its amendments and to the spirit and letter in which they were written, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the Roy B. Tisdell Post No. 537, Department of Illinois, will be represented collectively in speech and action; not by any one person or any group of persons without authority of said Post.

Isreal Allen, Chairman Resolution Committee
C.A. Haselwood, Commander
Willis Jordan, Adjutant

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This is a true and exact copy of the Resolution drawn by members of Roy. B. Tisdell Post No. 537....made by me, DOROTHY A. MITCHELL, a Notary Public in and for the County of PEORIA; State of ILLINOIS. —My commission expires May 13, 1950

Dorothy A. Mitchell (SEAL)
Sept. 6, 47.

13. On August 8th, the State Commander temporarily revoked the Charter of Tisdall Post on the findings and recommendation of a Committee appointed by him, using Article XI, Section 26 of the Legion Constitution as a basis for his action.

14. The Legion Home was padlocked and all of our material assets were confiscated and once again I was being prosecuted and called a Communist.

I went to the State Legion meeting to present my case before the Executive Committee, but I was not allowed to speak.

I am asking for this investigation not only for myself, but this entire Post has been branded as Communistic, which is a lie. Neither I nor the boys are inclined to be Communistic in any way, but are firm believers of a Democratic form of government.

I am asking to be investigated by your Bureau, so that I might have some definite proof as to my complete innocence.

On September 26th, I am to have a trial by American Legion officials and I am asking some action on this matter.

Here are the only organizations I have ever participated in:

3 Times on Republican ticket for Supervisor

Exhaulted Ruler of Elks-5 years	Member-20 years
Knights of Pythians Chancellor Commander-3 years	" 27 "
Mason-Blue Lodge	" 25 "
Consistory Prelate-1 year	" 5 "
Shrine	" 1 "

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Director U.S.O. Board	Member-2 Years
Community Fund Drive	" 2 "
Vice-President N.A.A.C.P.	" 1 "
Organizer of Tisdell Post) Charter Member)	
Adjutant	" 4 "
Commander ('35-'36...'45-'46...'46-'47)	
Commander Elect ('47-'48)	
Member Mt. Zion Baptist Church	
Chairman of Trustee Board	" 3 "
Vice-Chairman North Side Community Center	
Innerguard State Association-Elks (Elected for 1 year)	
Chairman of Civil Liberties-Elks	
Big Brother(Under Judge Vonocan)	

I feel there has been a great miscarriage of justice here, and my and Roy B. Tisdell Post #537's only salvation lies in your investigation which will clear my name in the eyes of the public and will once again open our Legion home.

Respectfully,

Clifford A. Hazelwood

Clifford A. Hazelwood
COMMANDER OF ROY B. TISDELL
POST #537

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May 12, 1947

Mr. Wm. C. Mundt-Adjt.
Department of Illinois
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Comrade:

Enclosed are the particulars in the Robeson case in Peoria, Illinois, of which Roy B. Tisdell Post #537 had no part.

But due to the action of five men on the Executive Board it was involved in the matter, without the sanction of the Post.

I was questioned because of my holding an executive position in another organization, the N.A.A.C.P. I wish this matter to be called to the attention of the National Commander, that I might be exonerated or acquitted and no longer accused of being a "red", because of my defense of democracy.

Tisdell Post had no part in this matter and the question is:

Do I have a right to belong to other organizations and remain Commander of this post?

I await your early reply.

Respectfully,
ROY B. TISDELL POST #537

C.A. Hazelwood
COMMANDER

P.S. Please cancel the other order for 1,500 poppies.

CAH/1

The above is a true and exact copy, drawn by me DOROTHY A. MITCHELL, a Notary Public in the City of Peoria, County of Peoria, State of Illinois. My commission expires May 13, 1950.

SEAL. Dorothy A. Mitchell Notary Public

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A True and Exact Copy of the Resolution drawn by Mr. Phillips for five members of the Executive Board of Roy B. Tisdell Post No. 537.

April 26, 1947

1. WHEREAS, the Commander of Roy B. Tisdell Post No. 537, The American Legion has within the past few days supported, encouraged and aided an advocate and sympathizer of Communism, and

WHEREAS, this action by the Commander of this Post was without the approval of said Post and is directly contrary to the principles of Americanism as advocated by The American Legion, NOW THEREFORE

2. BE IT RESOLVED by the Executive Committee of Roy B. Tisdell Post No. 537, The American Legion, that we disapprove, repudiate and condemn all such action by the Commander of this Post as not representing the beliefs of this Committee and the principles of this Post, and

3. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we reaffirm our vigorous opposition to Communism and all other subversive doctrines and to their advocates their supporters and sympathizers.

This is taken from the original copy of the resolution drawn by Mr. Phillips for members of the Executive Board of Roy B. Tisdell Post #537... made by me, DOROTHY A. MITCHELL, a Notary Public in and for the County of PEORIA, State of ILLINOIS. My commission expires May 13, 1950.

Dorothy A. Mitchell (SEAL)
Sept. 6, 1949

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STATE OF ILLINOIS,
} SS.
COUNTY OF PEORIA.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, CURTIS CAVITT, a member of ROY B. TISDELL POST # 537, AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS, and a member of the EXECUTIVE BOARD;

Do hereby swear and depose that I was at the home of one DR. E. P. BOULDIN on the night of APRIL 26th A.D., when one CARL E. PHILLIPS, drew this said resolution and submitted it to the five men present for their approval.

Curtis Cavitt
SIGNED

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
} SS.
COUNTY OF PEORIA.

Personally appeared before me, DOROTHY A.MITCHELL, a Notary Public in and for the said County aforesaid, CURTIS CAVITT, who acknowledged that he has read the above and foregoing instrument and has signed it with full knowledge of its contents and purport.

Dorothy A. Mitchell 28

DATE-SEPTEMBER 6, 1947 NOTARY PUBLIC

THE PEOPLE'S SIDE OF THE ROBESON INCIDENT

A gifted Negro artist, Paul Robeson, one of the greates singers of our age, came to Peoria. But the people of Peoria were denied the right to hear him sing. Paul Robeson is not only a great singer, he is also a fine warm cultured personality. A big man in body, mind and soul.

At college, Paul Robeson was an honor student and an All-American end on the Rutgers football team. As singer and actor he has had outstanding success on the stage, screen and radio. He is a well-traveled man who sings in many languages. Because of his ability to sing the songs and reach the hearts of the common man all over the world, he has earned the titles of "Citizen of the World" and "Singer of People's Songs". This man has sung in the biggest auditoriums around the globe. He has put his great talents at the service of his own people and of the toilers. So he has sung to soldiers at the battle front and to workers in their union halls and on the picket lines. Perhaps that is why the powers that be would allow Paul Robeson no place in Peoria to sing his golden songs, except the small living room of a worker's home.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

Citizens of Peoria, we must ask: WHY were we denied the right to hear Paul Robeson sing?

WHY was a great American artist denied civil rights and civil courtesy in our city?

WHO organized the Hitler-like campaign of terrorism against this noted representative of the Negro people?

What vested interests were able to turn our Mayor and other city authorities into spineless jellyfish, using their law enforcement powers not to protect Paul Robeson from threats of violence, but to collaborate with the lawless elements who made the threats?

WHO, behind the scenes, decided that we were not intelligent enough to judge for ourselves the merits of Mr. Robeson's offerings.

THESE ARE THE FACTS

Paul Robeson was engaged to sing at the Shrine Mosque on Friday, April 18, 1947. His concert was arranged by Allen Cannon, part time music instructor at Bradley College. It was one of a series of concerts promoted for the sake of profit and to bring noted singers and choruses to Peoria. Previous concerts had received good publicity and are reported to have been very successful and profitable.

But from the first announcements of the Robeson concert there were rumblings of opposition, coming in the main from people connected with and influenced by some of Peoria's big industries. A kill-with-silence policy of press and radio was combined with a whispering campaign to limit the sale of tickets. Up to a few days before the concert this was apparently considered adequate to guar-

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antee a failure. It was then that a group of Peoria citizens, aware of the insidious use of race prejudice, red baiting and anti-labor propaganda being used to limit the sale of tickets, undertook to popularize the concert and to guarangee its success. We wanted to see Paul Robeson in the flesh and hear him sing.

But the sponsor, admittedly worried about losing his job and accompanied by the wife of a Caterpillar public relations director, went to Champaign where they talked Mr. Robeson's manager into cancelling the concert.

It was also on Tuesday, April 15th, that Gomer Bath, columnist for the Peoria Star, wrote his first vicious column attacking Mr. Robeson as a Communist or fellow traveler.

And on the same Tuesday, significantly enough, Milo Nelson, 1st Ward Alderman, introduced a resolution to the City Council with the avowed intention of barring Paul Robeson from public appearance in Peoria. Alderman Nelson's resolution and prepared remarks used the same smear technique as the above mentioned Star columnist and many people are wondering WHO wrote the resolution for the 1st Ward Alderman. Without discussion or debate the resolution was railroaded through. The next day when people started to call their Alderman, these city fathers began to wonder what had been put over on them.

On Wednesday, April 16th, we who issue this statement, met together as a Citizen's Committee to preserve Civil Liberties and Rights in Peoria. We recognized that the unconstitutional means and threats of violence being used to bar Mr. Robeson from public appearance must be challenged. There are few progressive independent thinking people who have not been branded "red" at some time or other since Hitler developed this technique to destroy democracy and bring Nazi-fascism to a large part of Europe. Anti-Communism using smear campaign and lawless threats of violence can destroy all our democratic rights - and that is fascism.

After this meeting, three people went to Champaign where Mr. Robeson had sung to an overflow audience to the University of Illinois campus. They urged him to come to Peoria and help maintain democratic American traditions by fighting for his civil rights.

All public meeting places were barred by insidious pressure. Various churches, both Negro and white, were contacted. but because of the hysteria of threats, of race violence, intimidation and other coercive measures, coming from the City Administration, the ministers and officers of these churches were intimidated and refuse use of their facilities to Robeson. However, we find that now the air is cleared, the Peoria Ministerial Association at its regular meeting, expressed their disapproval through a resolution, against the action taken of Robeson appearing in Peoria.

On Thursday, April 17th, 11 members of this committee met with Mayor Triebel, demanding that space in the City Hall - traditionally open to all groups of citizens - be granted for us to welcome Paul Robeson. The Mayor finally agreed, if concurrence could be secured from a majority of the City Council. When con-

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tacted, a majority of the same alderman who had been stampeded at the City Council meeting, reversed themselves in favor of permitting a City Hall reception for Mr. Robeson on Friday, the day he had been scheduled to appear at the Shrine Mosque.

The forces of repression went to work Thursday night and Friday morning. Violence against Robeson and the Negro people was threatened. Our wavering Mayor, lacking courage to enforce civil rights as he is sworn to do, went back on his promise to this committee. Could it be that the Mayor agreed with the sentiments of those who expressed intention of violence? Be that as it may, instead of enforcing the law against those who threatened violence, he read the so-called Riot Act against those who were being threatened with unlawful attack. A meeting in City Hall or anywhere else was banned.

Despite threats of violence, insults and slander, Paul Robeson came to Peoria. The people were denied a place to meet him and hear him sing. He was refused time on radio station WMBD, the only Peoria radio outlet in the evening. Hundreds of people who hoped he might appear at the City Hall, were gathered there on Friday night. They were given a full exhibition of the police reserves, called out by Mayor Triebel - not to uphold the law, but to make sure that the lawful rights of free speech and free assemblage would not be exercised.

In the living room of Ajay Martin, a Caterpillar worker now serving as a union official, a few people were fortunate enough to meet Mr. Robeson. There he sang a couple of the songs which have delighted great audiences in all the free parts of the world. There he was interviewed by the press.

Paul Robeson own words are the best description of what he found in Peoria: "I've been all over the world" he said, "and the only times I have seen hysteria reach these heights was in Spain under Fronco and in Germany under Hitler - this is a sure sign that Fascism is around the corner in our Country".

He promised to return saying "I personally will return again, and there will be others too. This most flagrant violation of civil rights will not go unchallenged."

THIS BLOT MUST BE WIPED FROM THE RECORD OF PEORIA.

We ask all fair-minded citizens to get in touch by phone, letter or personal visit - with their alderman and the Mayor, demanding that the resolution adopted by the City Council on April 15th be rescinded as unconstitutional and contrary to American democracy.

We urge all organization of the people - unions, veterans posts, civic groups, etc., to pass resolutions both to the City Council and to press and radio condemning their actions which provoked the atmosphere of terror against Mr. Robeson and the Negro people.

We suggest that veterans and other citizens remind American Legion Post #2 that when their members lend themselves to campaigns of violence against civil rights, they endanger the very liberties in our country for which they fought abroad.

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To trade unionists we call attention that Paul Robeson has always supported organized labor. But those who fought his appearance in Peoria are the same people who - fascist-like - would destroy labor's right to free organization and free collective bargaining.

To restore the fair name of our city, we must do everything in our power to secure the return of Paul Robeson to Peoria for a public appearance at the earliest possible date. This must be done to convince the world that Peoria is still part of a democratic America.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

It is too bad that we have to go outside of our city for a progressive and rational editorial concerning the Robeson case. But that being the case, we hearwith reprint parts of an editorial from the Chicago Sun of Sunday, April 20th.

EFFECTS OF THE WITCH HUNT

It was bound to happen. If Paul Robeson had not been prevented from singing in Peoria, he probably would have been banned some place else. Peoria in proscribing a concert because of the singer's political views, was only reflecting the hysteria of the hysteria of the witch hunt that is sweeping the nation.

After all, there is not too great a distance between "stopping Communism" by arming right-wing governments all over the world, and"stopping Communism" by silencing a great singer. Once you subject government employees to the kind of "loyalty" test which casts suspicion on every person who ever harbored a progressive thought, it is easy to demand that artists present a certificate of intellectual decontamination, something like the Aryanization license Hitler used to require, before being allowed to perform.

When dissent is regarded as disloyalty, when the non-conformist throught is considered a subversive thought, then it follows that treason will be suspected in a singer's voice, and betrayal in an artistic performance.

* * * * * * * * * *

We think it is time for the people of Peoria and the people of America to come to their senses. The universal red hunt is a vicious thing not because of what it may do to the hunted, but because of what it does to the hunters. Just as Hitlerism degraded the German People, so this mad preoccupation with a Red "menace" can only impair the American people's self-respect, their intellectual integrity, their confidence in the truly boundless strength of democracy, their dignity as freemen.

What kind of citizenship is it that judges every man's actions by secret speculation on his place in the political spectrum. What kind of Americanism is it that weighs men not by their worth but by their political convictions? What kind of democracy is it that

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assesses those convictions not by whether they are right of wrong, but by whether they are "Communist"?

The problem is one for the whole nation, not progressives alone. Somehow we must convince ourselves that it is neither expedient nor democratic to try to "stop Communism" by backing Fascism suppressing free speech, establishing thought control, or banning Paul Robeson's voice.

SAC, New York

July 23, 1947

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

100-12304-83

RECORDED

EX-34

For your information there is attached a photostatic copy of a communication delivered by the State Department to the Bureau concerning the subject.

56225

Enclosure

JEM:dbb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/2/1980 BY SP5 RSJ/ctm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Beane
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JUL 24 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

68 AUG 28 1947

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS HEAR ROBESON LAST NIGHT

Some ten thousand people were in attendance last night at the National Stadium to hear the famous North American baritone, Paul Robeson, whose visit to the Isthmus has caused much comment since it has been said that his trip is connected with Communist propaganda. Here the exponent of the colored race appears shaking hands with President Jimenez at the close of the concert, Don Arcadio Aguilera, General Secretary of the President, also being present. In spite of predictions the concert was free from any Communist or union propaganda.

Translated by: [redacted] b7C

6/5/47
jas

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C.I.R.-5

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1 EX-14

[redacted] b7D

RECORDED & INDEXED 101

100-12304-77
F B I
JUN 23 1947

EX-74

15

Diez mil personas oyeron a Robeson anoche



Unas diez mil personas se dieron cita anoche en el Estadio Nacional para escuchar al famoso barítono norteamericano Paul Robeson, cuya visita al Istmo ha sido muy comentada, pues se decía que el viaje estaba relacionado con la propaganda comunista. Aquí aparece el exponente de la raza de color estrechando la mano del Presidente Jiménez al terminar el concierto, pudiendo verse allí también al Secretario General de la Presidencia, don Arcadio Aguilera. No obstante las predicciones el concierto estuvo libre de toda propaganda comunista o sindicalista.

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Canal Officials Conspicuous By Absence at Paul Robeson Recital

—o—

An audience of about 10,000 people headed by President Enrique Jiménez and members of his Cabinet, last night heard Paul Robeson, world-famous American Negro baritone, who appeared in Panama's Olympic Stadium.

Conspicuously absent from the performance sponsored by the CIO-United Public Workers were Canal Zone officials, many of whom received complimentary tickets.

Robeson's program began with old European ballads, then included a group of the classics: "Lord God of Abraham" from "Elijah" by Mendelssohn and two Moussorksky selections, an excerpt from "Boris Godounoff" and "After the Battle."

Here his program was interrupted by a shout from the audience calling for "Ol' Man River."

Robeson graciously interrupted his scheduled selections to sing the popular favorite and after a thunderous applause repeated the same song.

His third group of presentations were Negro folk songs some of which which his accompanist, Lawrence Brown, sang with him.

Most popular with the audience were Robeson's encores. They included "Water Boy," "Deep River," "Scandalize My Name," 'No Matter What You Say, I Still Suit Me," "Let My People Go," and "The House I Live In."

To close his program, Robeson recited the dying soliloquy of Othello, the play in which he aroused the enthusiasm of London in 1930 and in which he played for two years in the United States in New York and on the road.

Carlos Grant, a Canal Zone violinist, played during the second intermission of Robeson's program at the request of the artist because of his interest in young musicians.

The expected "propaganda" which was to come with Robeson's appearance under CIO sponsorship was included but not by speech-making.

His selections, particularly "After the Battle," "Water Boy," and "The House I Live In," represented his plea for peace and equality of human rights

PANAMA-AMERICAN, May 28th. 1947

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100-12304-77

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ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI/DOJ

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	( )
Mr. E. A. Tamm	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Ladd	( )
Mr. Nichols	( )
Mr. Rosen	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Mr. Carson	( )
Mr. Gurnea	( )
Mr. Harbo	( )
Mr. Hendon	( )
Mr. Nease	( )
Miss Gandy	( )

See Me	( )
Note and Return	( )
For Your Recommendation	( )
What are the facts?	( )

Remarks:

The Un-Amer. Act. Committee ought to shut right here.

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100-12304-99

ENCLOSURE

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May 7, 1947

PAUL ROBESON

G.I.R.-8

Background:

Who's Who for 1946 and 1947, has the following biographical data concerning Robeson:

He is a concert singer and an actor. He was born at Princeton, New Jersey, on April 9, 1898, the son of William Drew Robeson and Anna Louisa (Bustill). He received his A. B. degree at Rutgers College in 1919, and LL.B. from Columbia University in 1923, an honorary LL.D. at Hamilton College in 1940, an honorary M.A. at Rutgers University in 1932, an honorary L.H.D. at Moorehouse College, 1943, and an honorary doctor's degree in humane letters at Howard University in 1945. He married Eslanda Cardoza Goode on August 17, 1921. He has one son, Paul Robeson, Jr. From 1923 until the present time he has appeared in numerous stage plays. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the Alpha Phi Alpha and Sigma Tau Delta fraternities. Robeson was a four-letter man while at Rutgers University and was picked by Walter Camp on his All-American football team as an end. His home is in Enfield, Connecticut. He gives his New York address as, in care of Robert Rockmore, 10 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

The Current Biography for 1941, on page 717, has the following to say concerning Robeson:

"The racial problem is one that Robeson has studied thoroughly. It was racial discrimination as much as his own acting ability that caused him to give up his career as a lawyer. He sent his son to school in the USSR because he thought the boy could grow up normally there.....He frequently speaks out on political issues in which he feels his race is deeply involved. In the summer of 1940, he was opposing conscription, speaking for peace, later urging all Negroes in industry to join the United Automobile Workers of America in their Ford organizing drive, even later speaking and singing at benefits to aid British, China and the Soviet Union. He was called a radical."

Activities in Connection with Various Communist Front Organizations:

The November 4, 1937, issue of the Daily Worker, alleged official publication of the Communist Party, carried an article in which Robeson was quoted as saying, "When I step on to a stage in the future, I go on as a representative of the working class. I work with a consciousness of that in my mind."

100-12304-7, pg 12

100-12304-79

The Daily Worker of May 16, 1939, on page 1, pointed out that Robeson in an interview had stated that there was no discrimination in Soviet circles and that his son, who attended school in Russia, received a cultural advantage there.

100-12304-79 pg 12

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahn
Miss Gandy

MAY 16 1947

JEM:MB

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The People's World, alleged publication of the Communist Party West Coast, in its issue of December 26, 1941, said that Robeson the featured speaker before a "Defend America Rally" held in Los geles, California on December 25, 1941. There were approximately 1,000 egroes present. The rally was sponsored by the National Negro Congress among other groups. Robeson in his speech contrasted his experience in Nazi Germany in 1934, when he was menaced by Hitler's Storm Troopers with the reception he received in Russia. He said that in the USSR he found a complete absence of racial discrimination of any form which inspired him to send his son there to be educated. He urged unity of action on the part of all allies to defeat Hitler. 100-12304-17

The Sunday Worker of March 22, 1942, on page 2, section 2, and in column 1, there appeared the following comment made by Robeson ".....There can be no more honest evidence of a sincere desire to defeat Fascism along with the sending of tanks and if possible aid to the Soviet Union than by the freeing of Earl Browder so that he may take his rightful place in the vanguard of the cohorts against Fascism." 100-12304-3

A mass rally "Salute to Our Russian Ally" was held November 8, 1942, in the Madison Square Garden, New York. Robeson was introduced by the master of ceremonies by saying that "the next voice to be heard is the voice of the anti-Fascist". The spotlights were turned on Robeson and he said, "I am an anti-Fascist. I am an American. I am a Negro." He then proceeded to read out loud a letter written by a twenty-seven year old Red Army soldier, who said that he was "continually marching westward to freedom." Robeson added that the soldier was "my friend and yours". He said every place he appeared in the United States and had mentioned friendship with Russia and had sung the "Red Army song", the audience had literally "broken it up". 100-12304-7

The People's Voice, Harlem newspaper, for January 23, 1943, carried an advertisement urging the release of Professor Morris U. Schappes, alleged Communist of the City College of New York, who had been convicted of perjury. Robeson is quoted in this advertisement as saying, "I want to be identified in every way with this movement..... to free Morris Schappes.....This responsibility is the first charge upon all of us to fight Fascism for freedom." 100-12304-31, pg 2

The Michigan Chronicle of February 6, 1943, reported an interview with Robeson in which he stated that there was no racial discrimination in Russia. He said the people there learned to love and work for their government because it belonged to them. He justified sending his son to Russia so he "could feel freedom". 100-12304-9

On April 6, 1943, it was reported that a pamphlet of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated listed Robeson as a sponsor.

Conf. Informant N New York City Office; 100-12304-31

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The Daily Worker of July 4, 1943, on page 1, in column 3, show the subject's picture along with that of Lieutenant Colonel Itzik Feffe, and Moscow, Russia, City Councilman, Solomon Michoels, whom Robeson had welcomed to New York City at a reception held at the Soviet Consulate in New York City.

The Daily Worker of July 8, 1943, listed Robeson as a singer at a mass meeting to be held on that day at the Polo grounds in New York City honoring the two above mentioned Russians. 100-12304-31, pg 3

The Daily Worker of October 7, 1943, on page 3, indicates that Robeson supported Benjamin Davis on the Communist Party ticket for the position of Councilman on the New York City Council at the "Davis for Victory Show" held at the Golden Gate Ballroom in Harlem, New York City. 100-12304-31 pg

The Daily Worker of March 17, 1944, reported a speech made by Robeson at the Sun Yat-Sen tribute meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, March 12, 1944. Robeson is quoted as having said, "The picture of China's internal conflict as the Kuomintang against the Chinese Communists is as false as Martin Dies' picture of his committee defending Congress and the Government against the American Communists." The subject said that China was fighting Fascism with one arm tied inasmuch as the Communist led EighthRoute and the new Fourth Army were not allowed to cooperate with the regular Chinese Army. 100-12304-31, pg 7

The April 5, 1944, issue of the Daily Worker said that tickets for the birthday party of the subject to be held on April 16, 1944, at the Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York would be on sale at the Communist Political Association Bookshop and the Council on African Affairs, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, for $1 to $3 each. 100-12304-31

The Daily Worker of April 13, 1944, reflects an interview had with Robeson by Louise Mitchell. In this interview he is quoted as saying, "his birthday party was really to be a Council on African Affairs Party." He is quoted again as having said, "The post war peace and prosperity rest on the constructive solutions of the problems of oppressed people everywhere." He said that the United States and Great Britain have realized that Mexico and South America want to be free, so, too, they will have to realize that 160 million Africans want equality. 100-12304-31, pg 7

The Daily Worker of April 16, 1944, in an article written by Samuel Putnam on the life of the subject quotes the subject in describing his first visit to the USSR as having said, "How can I describe my feelings upon crossing the Soviet border. All I can say is that the moment I came there I realized that I had found what I had been seeking all my life. It was a new planet — a new constellation. It filled me with such happiness as I have never known in my life." 100-12304-3, pg 8.

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The magazine section of The Worker of April 16, 1944, in a story on Robeson's life said that he was an honorary member of the NMU; State, County and Municipal Workers of America, a predecessor to the present United Public Workers of America; the ILWU; and also a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. 100-12304-11

The Daily Worker of February 13, 1945, reports that Robeson spoke at a meeting of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California at which time $17,000 was raised. In his speech he is quoted as having said, "We are standing at the cross roads of history. Something is wrong when such Fascists as Hearst are allowed to mislead and misinform the American people. The American people do not entirely understand that we can have Fascism here unless we learn to use our productive resources for the benefit of all the people. We can't wait for Fascism to die out and the oppressed peoples of the world will not wait. We must understand that we have already entered a changed world. We must have those 60 million jobs that Wallace speaks of. We must clean out our own Fascists." 100-12304-31, pg 11

The Daily Worker of March 12, 1945, carried an article datelined in San Francisco on that same date in which Robeson is reported to have urged former President Roosevelt to end the deportation case against Harry Bridges. In his letter to the President, which was quoted, he said, "Harry Bridges has stood steadfastly against discrimination, steadfastly for equal treatment, and all this without regard to his own personal fortunes." 100-12304-31 pg 12

The Daily Worker of April 17, 1945, carried an article to the effect that the Council on African Affairs headed by him had submitted a memorandum to the delegates of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, calling for the establishment of an International Colonial Commission in the proposed world organization. 100-12304-31, pg. 13

The Daily Worker of May 16, 1945, carried an article in which it was pointed out that Robeson was to appear on a program entitled "Salute to the GI's of the United Nations" to be held on May 31, 1945, under the auspices of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. The Daily Worker of June 1, 1945, said that Robeson sang Red Army songs at this meeting, which was held in Madison Square Garden, New York City. 100-12304-40, pg 3

The Daily Worker of September 30, 1945, said that Robeson had acted as Chairman of more than 1000 citizens in the Fine Arts field, who formed an organization known as the "Artists, Writers and Professional Division of the Ben J. Davis Non-Partisan Committee". The article quoted Robeson as having said, "His (Ben Davis) campaign belongs to the people, to all people — white and negro, gentile and Jew, cutting across all boundaries and non-partisan politics, our Ben in the City Council. That means we're in there". 100-12304-40, pg 7

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The Daily Worker of October 20, 1945, carried an article entitled, "Robeson Lauds Ben Davis for his Faith in his People". The article, among other things, stated that Robeson praised the Soviet Union for its destruction of Fascism and its fight against discrimination. 100-12304-40, pg. 9

The October 25, 1945, edition of the Gazette at Montreal, Canada, carried an article in which Robeson is quoted as having said, "If I have any followers, they will have to take what I have to say along with songs." The article continued and pointed out that the "burden of his propaganda is the saga of free men the world over." Robeson is quoted as having said that his "political opinions are well known." He said that he had urged the election of Fred Rose, Communist member of the Canadian Parliament. Of Franco, he said that he should hang, even if he is now supported by the United States, Great Britain and Canada. 100-12904-Sub A

The Pittsburgh Courier of October 27, 1945, carried an article which pointed out that Robeson was the thirtieth recipient of the "Spingarn Medal" annual award for outstanding achievement, presented by the NAACP. In his acceptance speech before several hundred notables in the Biltmore Hotel in New York, he voiced a frank and pronounced preference for Soviet principles, economic, political and social. He said, "The Soviet Union can't help it as a Nation and people if it is in the main stream of change." He warned against the rebuilding of Fascism, restoration of monarchies, and restoration of their estates to collaborators. He pointed out that the Russians have shown what backward peoples can accomplish in one generation of endeavor. He said, "Full employment in Russia is a fact and not a myth and discrimination is non-existent." 100-12304-35

The Peoples Voice of November 10, 1945, carried an article in which Robeson answered his Fascist critics. It was pointed out that in response to criticism of him in the Montreal Gazette for including in his concert a talk against Franco, he said, "They will have to take what I have to say along with my songs". 100-12304-40, pg 10

The Daily Worker of November 22, 1945, reports that he delivered an address at the Madison Square Garden in New York City on November 14, 1945, sponsored by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship on occasion of the 12th anniversary of the United States Soviet diplomatic relations. He said one of the greatest achievements of the USSR in 28 years was the attempt of democracy regardless of race, creed, color or nationality. He said there are no minorities there; instead, everyone is equal.
100-12304-Sub A

The Daily Worker of January 10, 1946, carried an article in which it was pointed out that the subject, the Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, spoke at a meeting on January 7, 1946, at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem for the purpose of raising relief funds for the people of Africa. 100-12304-40, pg 11.

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The Seattle Star of February 12, 1946, reported an interview with Robeson in which he said his son, Paul, Jr., attended school in Russia from the 8th through the 13th year. He said, "My son is definitely the product of Soviet education". He continued and said, "I am well satisfied. The Russian standards are extremely high." 100-12304-38

The Daily Worker of March 5, 1946, listed Robeson among those acting as sponsors of a "National Mobilization in Washington" movement to be held April 5, through 7, 1946, to "Win the United States back to a genuine anti-Fascist foreign program." 100-12304-40, pg 11

The Peoples Voice of March 30, 1946, reported that Robeson spoke before a mass meeting at the Second Baptist Church in Los Angeles, California that day at a meeting sponsored jointly by a Council on African Affairs and the Peoples Daily World, Among other things, he called for aid and democratization for the colonial people of the world. 100-12304-Sub A

The Worker of September 1, 1946, said that the editors of New Masses had announced they would sponsor a production entitled, "Adventure Dramatic" at Carnegie Hall on September 22, 1946. Robeson reportedly would participate and combine his talents along with other artists in the stage production of "The Great Conspiracy Against Russia", by Albert Kahn and Michael Sayers. 100-12304-Sub A

The Peoples Voice of October 19, 1946, describes Robeson as Co-Chairman of the National Committee to Win the Peace, member of the Executive Committee of the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, Chairman of the American Crusade to End Lynching. The same article reported that he was a witness before the Tenney Joint Legislative (California) Commission on Un-American Activities in Los Angeles, California on October 7, 1946. When asked if he thought Russia in 1917 was the ideal country in which to test Marxism, he said, "No, I think the best country to test the principles of Marxism might be the America of today. Russia in 1917 was too poor." He said he was not a Communist but that ".....as a Negro" he was "inevitably attracted to the Anti-Fascist Movement....." 100-12304-Sub A

In the New York Times of October 8, 1946, this same information was reported and he is quoted as having said that "regardless of Russia's totalitarian features, it was a country which had established equality of peoples of black, white and yellow and where a derogatory use of the word 'Jew' brought a jail sentence." 100-12304-Sub A

The Daily Worker of October 11, 1946, in reporting this same information quoted Robeson as having told Senator Tenney that the existence of his Committee was evidence of the fact that Fascism still lives. He was asked if he was a Communist. He replied that he characterized himself as an

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anti-Fascist. He said that he was not a Communist, but that he would choose it over the Republicans, explaining that "in my association with Communists throughout the World I have found them to be the first people to die, the first to sacrifice and the first to understand Fascism."

100-12304-Sub A

The Daily Worker of December 27, 1946, on page 5, said that he would be the principal speaker at a two-day conference to be held in Washington, D. C. on January 23, 1947, under the auspices of the American Crusade to End Lynching. 100-12304-Sub A

The Peoples Voice of February 1, 1947, on page two, carried an article in which it was stated that Robeson had told reporters in St. Louis, Missouri that he was leaving the theater and the concert stage for the next two years to "talk up and down the Nation against race hatred and prejudice." The article pointed out that Robeson marched at the head of a picket line with about 30 members of the St. Louis Civil Rights Congress in front of the American Theater in St. Louis, Missouri to protest its racial segregation practice. 100-12304-Sub A

The Los Angeles Times of March 17, 1947, pointed out that Robeson's concert at the Philharmonic Auditorium on the Saturday night before, followed the pattern of those set by him in recent years in that it was part recital and part political action. The article pointed out that from the remarks made by Robeson it was apparent that he had no intention of changing his routine. It added "Those who pay to hear his eloquent singing will also have to endure his politicking."

Hedda Hopper in her column "Looking at Hollywood" in the Los Angeles Times of March 20, 1947, said, "When Paul Robeson sang the Communist 'People's Battle Song' here and dedicated it to Gerhardt Eisler, some members of his audience walked out. Why one remained is beyond me. To sit idly listening to a man abusing the precious heritage of freedom given us by our Constitution in flaunting the preachings of our most dangerous enemy is inviting disaster. When such people as Robeson are attacked they scream 'persecution' and 'Fascism'— the obvious dodge that our Red brethern attempt when cornered by people whom they've goaded out of lethargy. Yet they believe it perfectly right that they be allowed to attack the very foundations of our country — simply because one of our principles provides freedom of speech."

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LA Times
3-17-47

Robeson Has Own Method

Paul Robeson's concert at Philharmonic Auditorium Saturday night followed the pattern of those set by the Negro bass in recent years, in that it was part recital and part political-action rally.

From the remarks made by Robeson it is evident that this militant musician has no intention of changing his routine. Those who pay to hear his eloquent singing will also have to endure his politicking.

Distorting 'Mikes'

This reviewer likes neither manifestoes nor mechanical contrivances as by-products of a musical recital. It is impossible to judge Robeson's voice today by the same critical yardstick with which one measures his confreres on the concert platform, for he uses microphones and amplifiers, thus falsifying volume and distorting intonation.

Robeson claims he does this to ease the strain on his voice, but the fact remains that he is the only major recitalist so to indulge himself. One result of this distortion is that his magnificent voice frequently sounds strainedly granular in passages sung at full volume, and that his very deep tones lack natural resonance.

Varied Successes

The most effective numbers on his program, from the standpoint of music and musicianship, were two works by Moussorgsky, the prayer from "Boris Godounoff" and "After the Battle." Deserving of great praise, too, were Mendelssohn's "Lord God of Abraham" from "Elijah" and the aria, "O Isis and Osiris," from Mozart's "The Magic Flute." Moving simplicity was evident in several of the spirituals, such as "My Curly Headed Baby," and in the arrangements of English ballads by Roger Quilter.

Robeson's accompanist, again the truly tale[illegible] rence Brown, whose [illegible] as vocal aid in [illegible] spirituals lent a great [illegible] the program.

C. H.

56223B

Hedda Hopper

LOOKING AT HOLLYWO

Los Angeles Times* THURS., MARCH 20, 1947 Part II

out. Why one remained is beyond me. To sit idly listening to a man abusing the precious heritage of freedom given us by our Constitution in flaunting the preachings of our most dangerous enemy is inviting disaster. When such people as Robeson are attacked they scream "persecution" and "Fascism"—the obvious dodge that our Red brethren attempt when cornered by people whom they've goaded out of lethargy. Yet they believe it perfectly right that they be allowed to attack the very foundations of our country—simply because one of our principles provides freedom of speech.

Bette Davis and Bill Sherry are remodeling one of the rooms in their new home to make a painter's studio for Bill.

Harry (Pop) Sherman's daughter Teddi is now a full-fledged writer at Enterprise.

GENE TIERNEY
NOW SHANGHAI GES
PLUS DENNIS MORGAN GOD IS MY C
VIVIANE ROMANCE as CARN

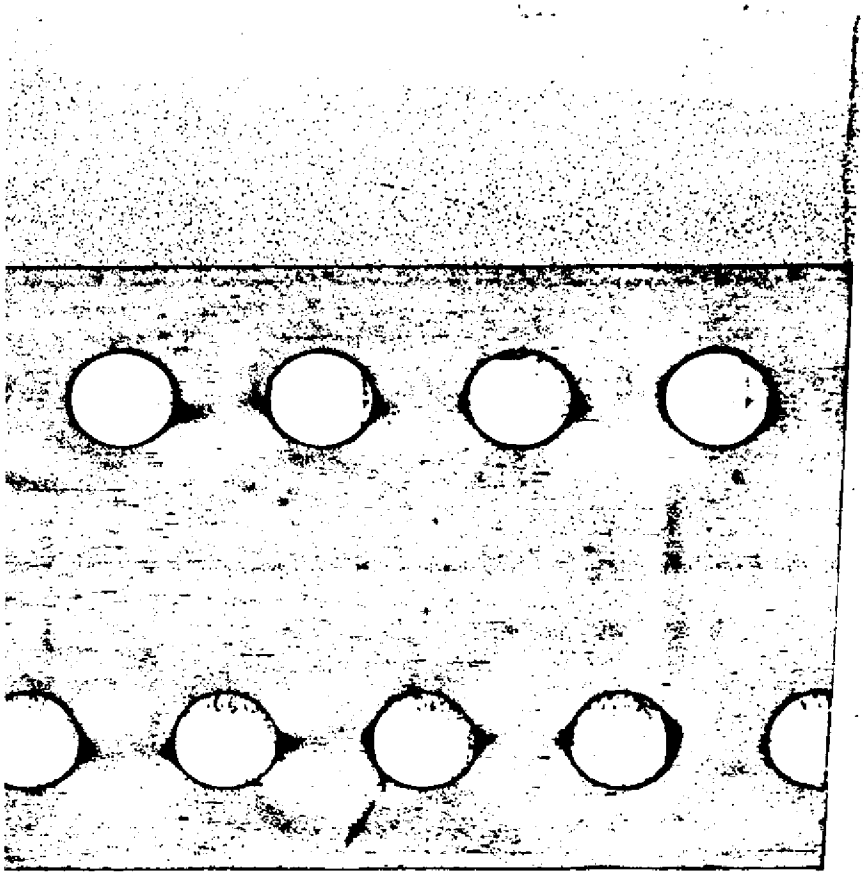
SEEING RED

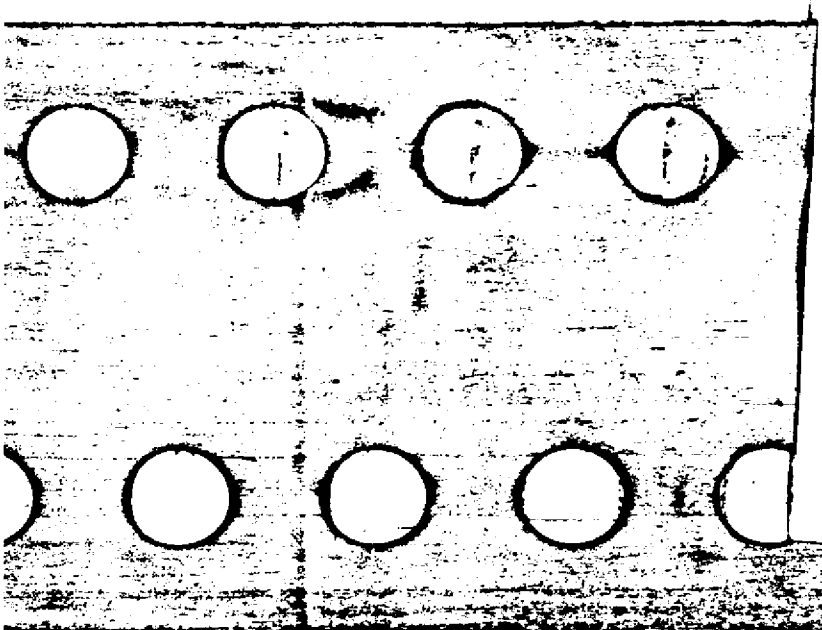
When Paul Robeson sang the Communist "People's Battle Song" here and dedicated it to Gerhardt Eisler, some members of his audience yelled

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file 5
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100-12304-79 303





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 3/26 1947

TO:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Edward Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Please note
Special

Clyde Tolson

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

SAC, New York

July 23, 1947

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

EX-60

100-123 04-81

For your information there is attached a photostatic copy of a communication which the Bureau has received from the State Department concerning the subject.

56228

Enc [illegible]
JEM:dbb

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 24 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Mr. Keane
Miss Gandy

60 AUG 20 1947

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 29, 1947

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The SAMUEL ADAMS SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL STUDIES, a Communist sponsored school in Boston, Mass., on Sunday evening, June 22, 1947, sponsored a concert given for the benefit of the school by PAUL ROBESON at Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM GAILMOR, Radio Commentator, also spoke at this meeting.

[redacted] the SAMUEL ADAMS SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL STUDIES [redacted] check, #1722, dated June 23, 1947, was made out to the Council on African Affairs, Inc., for $1,250. [redacted] It is believed that that payment of $1,250 represented a payment to PAUL ROBESON for his appearance. [redacted]

b7C
b7D

JFL/jas
10-20575

cc: (2) New York

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RECORDED & INDEXED 100-12304-82
FBI
JUL 31 1947

EX-53

308

Wesley Williams
S.P. Autry

Randolph Williams

Ed. Jackson
Young

Watch these names...for these people in a forced meeting of the Executive Board of our Post, allowed themselves to be prostituted and intimidated into signing a resolution which they had no authority in writing.

Here is the story that ended in the signing of a resolution that was written by outsiders and designed to split the progressive force that are fighting a battle for Negro rights.

On April, the 15th, Mr. Clifford Hazelwood, realising the danger to all Peoria's Negroes, rose in defiance to the resolution passed by the City Council, that could indirectly keep all of the nation's progressives both Negro and white out of Peoria. He joined with a group of Peoria's liberals and progressives, both whites and Negroes, to see that Civil Rights for all people be returned to Peoria and that the corrupt resolution of the City Council be smitten from the official record of Peoria.

Thinking he would back down, and lick their shoes, the Mayor first tried to power him and he refused to be cowed. Even though he had entered the fight as and individual and officer of the N.A.A.C.P., it understood that the powers that be were trying to break our ranks, he was threatened by a representative of American Legion Post No. 2, on the grounds of his Commandership of Tisdell Post, for the resolution stated "without the approval of all Posts". This Post has an un-American rule that no Negro can become a member and yet they damn Hazelwood for principles "directly contrary to the principles of Americanism as advocated by the American Legion."

Mr. Phillips, a city lawyer, who had the job of trying to intimidate and rule them action of Tisdell Post, met with Mr. Hazelwood with the order that "your usefulness as Commander of Tisdell Post is no longer needed". (First they segregate us then they xxix try to rule us) The Thought that his opinion and those of his Post were being decided by an outsider, made Hazelwood angry and when he left, Mr. Phillips has been informed that the new Negro could not be treated as a servant who would jump as Mr. Phillips or any other white man wishe

Unable to gain his wished, Mr. Phillips went to the people whose names we see at the top of this list and told them as though he were God, that if they did not call a meeting and get rid of Hazelwood, he would see that their charter was taken away. They had a secret meeting in the home of Mr. Bouldin and was intimidated into signing a resolution which Mr. Phillips and not they wrote.

This resolution was voted on by less than two-thirds majority of the Executive Board and so should not have been made part of the Post law. This action should not have been made public...leading the publ to believe that this represented the thinking of the Post...thereby helping to split the progressive move to give the Negro people the rights they have so long fought for and deserved..without first bein presented to and passed by the rank and file membership of the Post.

This move on the part of a few of the Negro population has alread had repercussions...violent to the welfare of the Negroes of this c Already the Mayor is using this as material to break the demands of t NAACP and deprive us of civil liberties. Since this drastic action, he told the NAACP that he no longer need listen to them for they did not represent the population. Because this is being used as a weapon against us we must pass a resolution condeming the action of these fe men. We must send a resolution to the Mayor, City Council, Post No. NAACP, and the Peoria Ministerial Association, the press and the radi

We must write to every Negro Post in the state, asking that they take action against this upheval of rights in our city in order to help us regain our civil rights and liberties.

309

RESOLUTION

THE BILL OF RIGHTS MUST BE RESTORED IN PEORIA

WHEREAS: We, the officers and members of the Peoria Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, affiliated with the National Organization of the NAACP, withmore than 1,500,000 members in America, protest against the action of the City Council and the Mayor of the City of Peoria in denying Paul Robeson, an American citizen, the civil right of public appearance in our city, and

WHEREAS: The action taken by Peoria's City Government suppressing the right of free speech, and the right of free assemblage in our city, has openly violated the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and

WHEREAS: The action taken by suppressing Civil Rights in our city has bestirred protests from the freedom loving people in all stations of life throughout America, bringing condemnation and shame upon our city, and

WHEREAS: Exercising the right of redress of grievance, we call to the attention of the City Aldermen and the Mayor that they were elected as servants of the people, and we remind them that they are not vested with the power or authority to legislate or rule against the United States Constitution or the Bill of Rights, which guarantees to all the people the right of free speech, free press, and free assemblage, free from coercion, intimidation or molestation, and

WHEREAS: The unconstitutional action which directly effected the public appearance of Paul Robeson in the City of Peoria is a glaring example of the depth of discrimination prevailing in our city, and

WHEREAS: to the best of our knowledge, not once since our City Government took this unconstitutional action against civil rights, has the Mayor or any of the City Aldermen publicily announced that they uphold the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and we call upon them now to make it definitely clear where they stand on our Constitutional rights, and

WHEREAS: The Peoria Ministerial Association must be praised and commended for the resolution it passed on Monday, April 21, 1947, in which it declared if effect that democracy and the right of free speech and assemblage must prevail in our city, NOW THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED: That the City Council of the City of Peoria, Illinois rescind the action taken by them on Tuesday, April 1, 1947, being unconstitutional and in violation of the civil rights of the people, AND BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED: That the City Council publicly announce that the Peoria Ministerial Association has their full support in its request that Paul Robeson return to Peoria under it's auspices, and that the City Council shall guarantee that any public meeting arranged by the Ministerial Association shall be adequately and properly protected against interference, coercion and intimidation, AND BE IT FINALLY

RESOLVED: That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Peoria City Council, the Mayor of the City of Peoria, the press, the radio, the National Organizations, of the N.A.A.C.P., the Peoria Ministerial Association and to such other persons or organizations as may be deemed necessary.

Recording Sec'y. Respectfully submitted:

Clifford Hazelwood, Vice-Pres. Ajay Martin, President

YHOUSE

G PLAYS
CE LOREN

-CLEERY
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de Ave.

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3. MR. ROBESON

Moussorgsky
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Igor Stravinsky

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Every time I feel de spirit

arr. by Lawrence Brown

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Come on down after the Concert !



cc D. M. Ladd

September 15, 1947

The Attorney General

The Director, FBI

RECORDED

~~62~~-42-100-12304-85

I am forwarding herewith photostatic copies of a communication together with its enclosures received from Mr. C. A. Hazelwood of Peoria, Illinois, and a communication received from Mr. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, concerning the same subject matter.

In view of the nature of the inquiry, I have acknowledged these communications and advised their authors of the rigid policy of the Bureau in maintaining the information contained in its files on a confidential basis and that this information can only be released upon your specific direction. I have informed these individuals that their communications are being referred to you for your consideration and any action you may deem appropriate.

Attachment

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:55 PM
DATE 9-16-47
BY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

HOB:mae

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SEP 15 1947

R-141

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LONGACRE 3-6890
Official Organ: The Crisis

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

September 10, 1947

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/21/80 BY SP5 RSC/CLM

My dear Mr. Hoover:

In Mr. White's absence from the office we have been receiving considerable correspondence with reference to the so-called Robeson incident in Peoria, Illinois, last April.

Among the items received by us is a copy of a letter to you under date of September 6, 1947 from [redacted] Hazelwood, 908 Third Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. Mr. Hazelwood was and is the vice-president of the Peoria chapter of NAACP.

We write to support Mr. Hazelwood's request that the FBI investigate his connection with this affair and go fully into the material he has submitted in refutation of the accusation that he is a communist or is active in supporting a communist ideology. We believe Mr. Hazelwood to be a valuable and active citizen of Peoria whose record in civic affairs is above reproach and we are especially interested in the misguided (or deliberate) attempt to use Mr. Hazelwood's connection with the NAACP to imply in some manner that this Association is engaged in spreading communistic ideology.

If it is possible for you to do so under

RECORDED 100-12304-85
INDEXED
15 SEP 17 1947

EX-42

21

[redacted] b7C

Peoria, Illinois September 10, 1947

the general practice of the FBI, we should like to be advised of the action taken in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins
Assistant Secretary

RW:es

319

2

September 15, 1947

Mr. C. A. Hazelwood
908 Third Avenue
Peoria, Illinois

Robeson, Paul

Dear Mr. Hazelwood:

This will acknowledge your letter dated September 12, 1947, together with its enclosures.

With regard to your request for information contained in this Bureau's files, I wish to advise that this Bureau is precluded by virtue of a rigid policy from disseminating information contained in its official files except to those official agencies authorized to receive such by the Attorney General. I regret, therefore, that I cannot be of further assistance to you. I am sure you will fully appreciate the necessity for such a policy.

I have, therefore, taken the liberty of referring your communication together with its enclosures to the Attorney General for his consideration and whatever action he may deem appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
SEP 17 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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INDEXED
FBI
51 SEP 24 1947

53 OCT 2 1947

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DATE 11/21/80 BY SP-5 RSC

320

September 15, 1947

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Mr. Roy Wilkins
Assistant Secretary
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Robeson, Paul

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

This will acknowledge your letter of September 10, 1947, wherein you referred to a letter dated September 6, 1947, which was addressed to this Bureau by Mr. C. A. Hazelwood, Peoria, Illinois.

In view of the nature of the allegations set out in Mr. Hazelwood's letter, I have taken the liberty of referring his communication together with yours to the Attorney General for his consideration and any further action he may deem appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
SEP 16 1947
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HOB:mae

RECORDED 100-12304-87

EX-67

SEP 30 1947

276

321

DIRECTOR, FBI

September 12, 1947

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York teletype September 2, 1947, concerning appearance of PAUL ROBESON in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

ROBESON's only public appearance in the San Francisco area was at the Oakland Auditorium Theater, September 7, at 3 PM. According to the Daily People's World, this appearance was for the benefit of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the subject organization. ROBESON's appearance in the Bay area drew the usual publicity from the Daily People's World and some publicity from the San Francisco Chronicle and the San Francisco News, the latter two being legitimate daily newspapers. ROBESON is quoted in the Chronicle for September 9, 1947, as follows: "Spain today should be a danger signal to Americans that Fascist philosophy still exists."..."But there are many forces in the United States that feel Franco is not so bad."

The San Francisco News published ROBESON's picture along with that of ANTON REFREGIER, mural painter presently working at the Rincon Post Office in San Francisco. REFREGIER has been associated with Communist activities during his stay in San Francisco. The News quoted ROBESON as follows:

> "Mr. HOOVER (former President HERBERT HOOVER) likes Franco but I don't."

At ROBESON's appearance at the Rincon Post Office, he was accompanied by representatives of the Spanish Refugee Appeal who sought publicity for refugees from the Spanish Government. ROBESON was further quoted:

> "You should see those people. I've seen them. They haven't a chance to get on their feet economically speaking—well, some of them have, but you take MILTON WOLF, for example. He wasn't a Spaniard. He's an American, but he fought in Spain and Franco nearly beat his head in. He's back in New York now, but do you think he can get a job? And he can do almost everything. You just fight in Spain and then try and get a job over here. MILTON can't do it, and he's a newspaperman.
>
> "And in the Latin-American countries and Mexico the refugees can't do anything. You can't imagine the pressure that can be brought, say, in Panama, not in the Canal Zone, but in the Republic of Panama—by the American Government. It is because of the American Government that the refugees can't get anywhere in Latin America.
>
> "The American Government is supporting Franco. If they weren't, all those refugees could go home. And what

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FX-65

Director, from SAC, San Francisco September 12, 1947

RE: JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

"do you think HOOVER's doing in Germany? He's looking for the remnants of I. G. Farben. He likes Farben. Mr. HOOVER likes Franco too, but I don't, and as long as we have this dangerous policy of supporting the remains of Fascism, people like me have to do something about it. If we didn't, I might be getting my head beaten in some day."

Informants also advised that the Spanish Refugee Appeal had a dinner at the California Theater Club, 1650 Post Street, San Francisco, honoring ROBESON.

No information has been received from informants or public sources indicating JAMES LUSTIG accompanied ROBESON to San Francisco.

WFR/jo
100-10486

cc New York

323

ADAMS FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Miss Gandy

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT:

DATE: October 7, 1947

TVQ:JBH:dtj

146-1-25-0

Reference is made to your unentitled memorandum to the Attorney General, dated September 15, 1947, forwarding photostatic copies of correspondence received from Mr. C. A. Hazelwood of Peoria, Illinois, and Mr. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

I am enclosing herewith copies of my replies to these correspondents.

Enclosure
No. 279485

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-12304-8

19 OCT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/21/80 SP5 RSG/clw

55 OCT 15 1947

324

COPY

TVQ:JBH:dtj

146-1-25-0

October 7, 1947

Mr. Clifford A. Hazelwood
908 - 3rd Avenue
Peoria, Illinois

Dear Mr. Hazelwood:

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has referred your letters of September 6 and 12, 1947, addressed to him, to me for reply.

With respect to your request for an investigation of yourself and of the charges made against you in connection with the proposed concert appearance of Mr. Paul Robeson at Peoria on April 18, 1947, neither the Federal Bureau of Investigation nor the Department is empowered to initiate investigations in the absence of some indication that a violation of federal law is involved. A careful examination of both of your letters fails to disclose facts which would constitute such an offense and, in the circumstances, I regret it is not possible to comply with your request.

You also seek information concerning Mr. Robeson's organizational affiliations. The Department's files, of course, are confidential and restricted to the servicing of government departments and agencies alone for official use. They cannot be made available to the public nor can any statement be made purporting to be predicated upon their contents. In this regard as well, therefore, I regret that I am unable to be of assistance to you.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80

T. VINCENT QUINN
Assistant Attorney General

325

COPY

TVQ:JBH:dtj

146-1-25-0

October 7, 1947

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Assistant Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has referred your letter of September 10, 1947, concerning Mr. C. A. Hazelwood of Peoria, Illinois, to my attention and has likewise forwarded copies of correspondence on the same subject addressed to him directly by Mr. Hazelwood.

Inasmuch as my reply to Mr. Hazelwood is also responsive to your own communication, I thought you would like to receive a copy, which is enclosed. I regret that, in the absence of any showing of a violation of federal law, neither the Bureau nor the Department is empowered to initiate an investigation of the character requested.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General

T. VINCENT QUINN
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure
No. 279483

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
11/21/80 SP-5 RJG/kr

326

SAC, Honolulu

October 8, 1947

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 4-24-47 and the Bulet 5-6-47 in the case entitled "Communist Party, USA, 13th District, Honolulu Field Division, Internal Security - C." You are requested to advise the Bureau if the subject actually arrived in Honolulu, and if so, the information which you secured from your informant concerning his activities while there.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carmon
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
OCT 8 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 21 1947

GT:dbb

91

100-12304-90

RECORDED

EX-78.

55 OCT 4 1947

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DATE 11/21/80 SP5 RSCHUM

327

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 18, 1947

cja FROM : SAC, Honolulu

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON, with aliases.
Internal Security - C.

Rebulet 10/8/47.

This is to advise that ROBESON did not visit the Territory of Hawaii as he was reported to have been considering, as indicated by Honolulu letter dated 4/24/47.

WFD:PB
97-10

RECORDED 100-12304-91
F B I
EX-46 37 OCT 31 1947

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY SP5
RSG/cim

30 OCT 28 1947 286

328

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 13 1947

TELETYPE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF CLASSIFIED

DATE 8/3/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASH FROM NEW YORK 24 13 6-50 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

CONF. INFT.

PAUL ROBESON, ISC. [redacted] ADVISES THAT SVEN [redacted] b1
CHAIRMAN OF GOTHENBURG SECTION OF SWEDISH CLARTE ORGANIZATION
LOCATED AT KLIPPGATAN TWENTYFOUR GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN IN LETTER TO DAILY
WORKER DATED SEPT. EIGHT ENCLOSED LETTER TO BE FORWARDED TO PAUL
ROBESON. LETTER TO DAILY WORKER SET OUT THAT IN VIEW OF SUBJECTS CON-
TEMPLATED TRIP TO OSLO AND COPENHAGEN, DANVIK WAS EXTENDING TO HIM
INVITATION TO ADDRESS STUDENTS AT GOTHENBURG.

100-12304-92

SCHEIDT E B

RECORDED OCT 30 1947

END

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RJC/clm 11-21-95
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. and 3 yrs
DATE OF REVIEW 11-21-95

PLS HOLD

NY R 24 WA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-21-95 BY SP-5 RJC/clm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

329

October 25, 1947

SAC, Washington

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECORDED 100-12304-92

5418

Information has been brought to the Bureau's attention that the subject contemplates making a trip to Oslo, Norway, and Copenhagen, Denmark, in the near future. In view of this you are requested to contact the State Department and ascertain if the subject has made any arrangements to secure a passport.

For your information the subject was born at Princeton, New Jersey, on April 9, 1898, the son of William R. Drew and Anna Louisa Bustil. He is married to Eslanda Cardoza Goode. His address is given as 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y., c/o Robert Rockmore.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
11/21/80 SP5 RSC/CM

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
OCT 25 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JBL:aop

52 NOV 13 1947

330

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: November 25, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC Washington Field

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON, was.;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Washington Field Office, dated October 25, 1947, instructing this office to contact the State Department to ascertain if any information is available concerning a contemplated trip of ROBESON to Norway and Denmark.

With regard to the above, Confidential Informant [redacted] produced b1
files which reflect that PAUL ROBESON, born in Princeton, New Jersey on April 9, 1898, resides at 22 East 89th Street, New York City, c/o McGEE, and is a concert artist and actor by occupation.

ROBESON was last issued passport #58303 on May 8, 1947 to cover a one-month's concert trip to Panama, Cuba and Mexico. He intended to depart from Miami, Florida by air on May 24, 1947. In his passport application, ROBESON stated that he had resided in England from 1928 until 1939. The file also reveals that ROBESON availed himself of American passport #199094 on June 28, 1922 for travel in England to fulfill a theatrical engagement.

A subsequent passport was issued to ROBESON on October 10, 1927 for the same purpose, in France, Italy, Spain and Germany. Passport #1287 was issued on April 25, 1934 at the American Consulate in London, England. This passport was renewed in 1936 for the extended period to April 25, 1938.

ROBESON registered at the American Consulate in London, England on December 10, 1937, stating in his application for registration that he visited England, the Continent of Europe and the U.S.S.R. since 1928, pursuing his occupation as a concert artist. He also stated that he married ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON on August 17, 1921. His wife was born in Washington, D.C. on December 15, 1896 and they have a boy named PAUL ROBESON, JR., who was born in Brooklyn, New York on November 2, 1927. He stated that this son resides in Moscow, Russia.

Special service passport #1354 was issued ROBESON on July 28, 1945 for travel to entertain the Armed Forces. This was validated until July 31, 1946 for travel within European Theatre of Operations.

Inasmuch as the aforementioned passport, #58303, issued on

COPIES DESTROYED 5-1-59

CONFIDENTIAL

100-12304-93

F B I

JMG:hjr
100-19021

INDEXED

21 NOV 26 1947

DEC 4 1947

EX-36

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSG/cm 11/21/90

DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/90

May 8, 1947, is restricted to the Western Hemisphere, it will be necessary for ROBESON to have this passport revalidated before he can travel to Europe. The passport is good until May 8, 1949 and, were it not for the fact that it is restricted to the Western Hemisphere, he might utilize it for travel to any point in the world by merely obtaining a visa from the official representative of any particular country he wishes to visit.

The Department of State is being requested by separate letter to place a flash against the name of PAUL ROBESON for the purpose of advising the Washington Field Office in the event ROBESON attempts to revalidate his passport for travel in Europe.

In the event information is received to this effect from the State Department, the Bureau and New York Office will be immediately notified.

cc - New York

332

JMG:hjr
100-19021

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 11 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

TELETYPE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classified
DATE 8/3/51

WASH FROM NEW YORK 2 11 [redacted] 403 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

b1 PAUL ROBESON, ISC. REURTEL JAN TEN, FORTYEIGHT. [redacted]
b7C ADVISES THAT [redacted] PLAN TO LEAVE VIA DELAWARE AND HUDSON DAY COACH ON MORNING OF JANUARY TWELVE. [redacted] WILL STAY AT HOME OF [redacted] IN MONTREAL. BUREAU HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY ADVISED THAT RESERVATIONS WERE ORIGINALLY MADE FOR [redacted] AND ROBESON AT HOTEL WINDSOR, MONTREAL. THERE IS NO INFO PRESENTLY AVAILABLE CONCERNING ITINERARY OF SUBJECT ROBESON BUT BUREAU WILL BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED SHOULD SUCH INFO BE OBTAINED. THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT ROBESON IS SCHEDULED TO PLAY IN AKRON, OHIO IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

SCHEIDT

END

NY R2 WA

b7D [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED 100-12304-94
EX-28
11/21/80 34 JAN 14 1948

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP 5 RCM/JM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4,2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/80

52 FEB 3 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 11 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

TELETYPE

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Earlo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Penn
Mr. Qui
Mr. Ne
Miss Ca

WASH 3 FROM NEW YORK 11

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 7 55 PM REB

DIRECTOR URGENT

DATE 8/3/51

b1 PAUL ROBESON, IS-C. REMYTEL THIS DATE. [redacted] ADVISED

b2 TODAY THAT [redacted] INTENDS TO LEAVE NINE ONE FIVE A M VIA DAY COACH

JANUARY TWELVE. TRAIN ARRIVES MONTREAL SEVEN ONE FIVE P M.

b7D [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SCHEIDT 111 21 80

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

EX-28

100-12307-95

FBI

SR5 RSB/eim 34 JAN. 14 1948

1-2.4.2 2

DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/90

END

NY R 3 WA

CONFIDENTIAL

334

ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. CONFIDENTIAL JANUARY 12, 1948

Transmit the following message to: [redacted] b7D b1

100-12304-95

CABLEGRAM — URGENT — CIPHER PAD CODE

[redacted] INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REURTEL JANUARY TEN LAST. INFORMANTS ADVISE [redacted] WILL LEAVE NEW YORK NINE FIFTEEN A.M., EST, JANUARY TWELVE VIA DELAWARE AND HUDSON DAY COACH. TRAIN ARRIVES MONTREAL SEVEN FIFTEEN P.M. JANUARY TWELVE. [redacted] MAY STAY AT HOME OF [redacted] MONTREAL. INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED THAT [redacted] AND ROBESON HAD RESERVATIONS HOTEL WINDSOR, MONTREAL. NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON ITINERARY OF ROBESON BUT ROBESON IS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR IN AKRON, OHIO, IN NEAR FUTURE.

cc - Foreign Liaison Desk

Enc-EA 1555-1657

LJM:arm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/clm 11/21/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/80

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL

JAN 12 9 56 AM '48
RECEIVED READING ROOM

FEB 3 1948

SENT VIA Cable 1-12-48 1:10 P.M. Per M.

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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To protect information which is currently and properly Classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: _____

_____

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Bureau file 100-12304-96

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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336

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 14 1948

31550

TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Sands

WASH FROM NEW YORK 18 14 4-59 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, WAS, ISC. REBUTEL TO NY, JAN TEN, FORTYEIGHT. [redacted] 61
[redacted] ADVISES SUBJ LEFT NY FOR MONTREAL EVENING OF JAN THIRTEEN FORTYEIGHT. ITINERARY NOT KNOWN.

[redacted] SCHEIDT

b7D HOLD

RECORDED 100-12304-97

CONFIDENTIAL

15 JAN 21 1948

FBI

1-16-48 fm 11/21/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSL/clw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

337

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

CONFIDENTIAL

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JANUARY 16, 1948

Transmit the following message to:

100-12304-97

[redacted]

PAUL ROBESON, WAS, IS-C. REMYTEL DATED JANUARY TWELVE, FORTY-EIGHT, ENTITLED [redacted] INTERNAL SECURITY - R. FOR YOUR INFORMATION PAUL ROBESON LEFT NEW YORK FOR MONTREAL ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY THIRTEEN, FORTY-EIGHT. HIS ITINERARY AFTER ARRIVAL IN MONTREAL IS UNKNOWN.

EM:IGS

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RS6/CMM 11/21/80
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Room
Mr. Keane
Miss Gandy

FEB 6 1948

JAN 16 5 49 PM

JAN 17 9 26 AM

Per

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Above Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
To protect information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
Bureau file 100-12304-98

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XXXXXX

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

33c

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Above Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
To protect information which is currently & properly Classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: _____

_____

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Bureau File 100-12304-99

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

341

FBI/DOJ

SAC, New York

31551

February 15, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI
100-12304-99
PAUL ROBESON, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

EX-93

[redacted] b1

Enclosure

JEM:hls

11/21/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG/clm
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 11/21/80

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY TELETYPING
SLIP(S) CLEARED
DATE 2/18/48

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
FEB 14 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 14 12 00 PM '48

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAR 2 1948

341

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

31535

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

FROM HONOLULU 3-3-48 NR 032020 4:39 PM EST
DIRECTOR
URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, WITH ALIASES, INTERNAL SECURITY - C. RE HONOLULU LETTER APRIL 24, 1947 ENTITLED COMMUNIST PARTY, USA 13TH DISTRICT, HONOLULU DIVISION, INTERNAL SECURITY - C (HONOLULU FILE 97-10) AND BUREAU LETTER SAME CAPTION DATED MAY 6, 1947. APPARENTLY RELIABLE INFORMATION REFLECTS ROBESON TO ARRIVE HONOLULU MARCH 10, 1948 FOR SINGING AND LECTURE TOUR UNDER ILWU SPONSORSHIP. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY COVERAGE WILL BE AS OUTLINED IN BUREAU LETTER OF MAY 6, 1947.

RECEIVED: 3-3-48 5:09 PM EST . MET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY SP-5 R56/CIM

100-12304-100

RECORDED
EX-58

MAR 5 1948

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

178

62 MAR 10 1948

FBIHQ FILE
100-12304

SECTION: 3

PAUL ROBESON, SR.

COM-4

CONFIDENTIAL

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 2 12 1-28 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC HONOLULU

ROUTINE CONF. INFT.

PAUL ROBESON, IS - C. [redacted] ADVISED THAT ROBESON PLANS TO LEAVE ON MARCH 12 FOR TOUR OF HAWAII, WHERE HE WILL SING IN OPEN FIELD BEFORE TRADE UNIONS. WILL PROBABLY RETURN TO NEW YORK BEFORE MARCH 26, HAVING SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS IN NEW YORK ON MARCH 26, MARCH 28 AND MARCH 31. SUBMITTED FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

SCHEIDT

NY R 2 WA

RECEIVED: 3-12-48 2:23 AM EST MET

RELAYED TO HONOLULU VIA RADIO

b1

G.I.R.4

CONFIDENTIAL

100-12304-101

RECORDED & INDEXED

37 MAR 15 1948

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSG/CWM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/24/80

11/24/80

26-0

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

52 MAR 16 1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: March 18, 1948

FROM : SAC Newark

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted] Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, telephonically advised that he had received an inquiry by telephone from a [redacted] telephone [redacted] extension [redacted] asking him if he could furnish ROBESON's scholastic standing while he attended the College, and asking for any other information in the files of that office concerning ROBESON. [redacted] originally called March 10, 1948 and represented herself to be with the Office of National Defense. She again called [redacted] on March 16, 1948 desiring the above information by phone immediately.

The call was received by [redacted] at 4:45 p.m. and he suggested they wait until the following day to search their files, but she was insistent that he do it that evening as it was most important that she have the information that night.

The above is being submitted for the information of the Bureau, it being noted that PAUL ROBESON is a world famous Negro singer and a review of the files shows that he consistently follows the Communist Party line. It appears that ROBESON is either being considered for a government position, or else he is being investigated by another governmental agency for reasons unknown.

b7C
b7D

SCR:HMP

RECORDED 100-12304-102
37
29 MAR 19 1948

55 MAY 19 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS [redacted]
DATE 11/24/80 SP-5 RSC/clm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 13 1948

Rec'd 9:47 PM 3-13-48 WJB

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

TELEMETER

WASH 5 FROM LOS ANGELES 13 4-31 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS C. RETEL FROM HONOLULU MARCH ELEVEN. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE LA ADVISED OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN [redacted] AND PAUL ROBESON MARCH NINE, WHEN ROBESON ADVISED HER OF HIS PROPOSED TRIP TO HONOLULU. CONVERSATION AS FOLLOWS. [redacted] "I KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING." ROBESON, "HOW DID YOU FIND OUT." [redacted] "I HAVE MY SPIES," INDICATING POSSIBLE INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN ADDITION TO ROBESONS LEGITIMATE TRIP TO HONOLULU AS [redacted] KNOWN TO BE ~~CONFIDEXXX~~ CONFIDANTE OF ROBESON. HONOLULU WILL ADVISE LA OF ROBESONS DEPARTURE TIME AND RESERVATIONS.

HOOD

ACK PLS

PLS NOTE HONOLULU WILL BE ADVISED

b/c

Q.M. 1-2

100-12304-103

RECORDED & INDEXED

F B I

21 MAR 22 1948

37

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/80 BY SP5 RSC/cm

SAC, Honolulu

March 18, 1948

Director, FBI

100-12304-103

RECORDED

PAUL ROBESON
Internal Security - C

Re your cablegram dated March 12, 1948, and Los Angeles cablegram of March 13, 1948.

In view of the possibility that the subject may be engaged in intelligence activities in Honolulu, you are directed to closely follow his activities while he is there to determine if he contacts any Communist Party members or representatives of allied organizations.

JEM:mn

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAR 19 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62MAR 30 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/80 BY SP-5 R Sbicum

4

L-50

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

FROM HONOLULU 3-12-48 NR 120601 1-37 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC LOS ANGELES URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS-C. RE MY RADIOGRAM MARCH 3, 48. ROBESON ARRIVED HONOLULU VIA PAN AMERICAN AIRWAY SYSTEM MARCH 10, 48. EARL ROBINSON, ASSOCIATE OF ROBESON, ARRIVED SAME DATE ON SS MATSONIA. BOTH ARE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR IN TWO PUBLIC CONCERTS UNDER ILWU SPONSORSHIP. PROCEEDS TO GO TO UNSPECIFIED QUOTE WORTHY CAUSE UNQUOTE. LOS ANGELES DIVISION BY RADIOGRAM DATED MARCH 11, 48 ADVISED THAT ROBESON IN HONOLULU FOR UNKNOWN REASON BUT BELIEVED CONFIDENTIAL ASSIGNMENT. IN VIEW OF FOREGOING BUREAU WILL ADVISE IF ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS AS TO COVERAGE OF ROBESON AS SET FORTH IN BUREAU LETTER DATED MAY 6, 47 ENTITLED CP USA 13TH DISTRICT, IS-C, STILL APPLIES. LOS ANGELES REQUESTED TO FURNISH ADDITIONAL DATA RE QUOTE CONFIDENTIAL ASSIGNMENT UNQUOTE IF AVAILABLE.

RECEIVED 3-12-48 1-45 AM EST TOM

THIS MESG. RELAYED TO LOS ANGELES BY SAN DIEGO.

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-12304-104
21 MAR 22 1948
F B I

100-12304-104

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/80 BY SP5 RSC/CLM

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

62 MAR 30 1948

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan

April 10 - 1948

Director, FBI

Attention: Inspector J. J. McGuire

Dear Sir:

Confirming telephone conversation and teletype of April 10, 1948, there is being forwarded herewith the clipping from the Detroit Free Press which quotes S. E. CROWE, Dean of Students, Michigan State College, as having denied PAUL ROBESON the right to appear as a speaker on the Michigan State Campus after checking with the FBI "because the Federal Agency said he was a known Communist".

For your information, SA [redacted] Resident Agent at Lansing, Michigan, advised me that not only has he never discussed PAUL ROBESON or speakers to appear on the Michigan State College Campus with President JOHN A. HANNAH and Dean CROWE but he added that he has never discussed them with anyone else. ASAC [redacted] likewise advised that he has never had any contact with these people or handled inquiries of this nature. The same is true of the writer, who has met President JOHN A. HANNAH socially on one occasion, and has never met Dean CROWE.

No further inquiries are being made concerning Dean CROWE's statement and no comment will be made to other newspapers should inquiries be made.

Very truly yours,

H. T. O'CONNOR, SAC

HTO:LMW
Enclosure
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED

100-12304-105

F B I

3 APR 24 1948

59 MAY 5 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-24-80

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Official Says MSC Has No Known Reds

EAST LANSING —(AP)— Michigan State College has no groups or individuals on the campus who will admit that they are Communist, college authorities said.

President John A. Hannah and S. E. Crowe, dean of students, have been subpenaed by State Senator Matthew F. Callahan (R., Detroit) to appear Monday before Callahan's subversive-activities committee.

• • •

CROWE SAID the Spartan Citizens League, formed a year ago when the American Youth for Democracy was banned on the campus, contained some "liberal thinkers."

As far as college authorities are able to determine, he said, the meetings are mostly concerned with "long-hair" art, music and literature.

"The Citizens League asked to have Paul Robeson, the Negro singer, as a speaker, but after check with the FBI we did not grant permission for Robeson to speak because the Federal agency said he was a known Communist," Crowe said.

"Robeson previously appeared in our concert-lecture series as a singer and we would permit him to appear in that capacity again."

Crowe added that the college would have no right to ban a Communist organization on the campus, since the Communist Party was recognized on the Michigan ballot.

ENCLOSURE

100-12304-10

FBI

3 APR 24 1948

DETROIT FREE PRESS
DETROIT, MICH.
APR. 10, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/80 BY SP5 RSG/clm

SAC

100-123044-106

SAC, New York

April 23, 1948

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON, was,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECORDED

For your information there is attached a photostatic copy of a report dated March 22, 1948, which the Bureau has received from the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department.

EX-61

Enclosure

JEM:mvb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/24/80 BY SP-5 R5/MM

G.I.R. 9

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
APR 23 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAY 5 1948

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of the Army _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
Bureau file 100-12304-106 (Enclosure)

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FBI/DOJ

9

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: April 13, 1948

FROM : E. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The above-named individual, a famous Negro singer, has been associated with Communist Party organizations for a considerable period of time. There has never been any positive evidence to indicate that he is a member of the Communist Party, however, there is every reason to believe that he may well be a member of the Communist Party.

The Newark Office has forwarded a letter to the Bureau advising that [redacted] at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, advised that he had received an inquiry from [redacted] of Washington, D. C., telephone [redacted] extension [redacted] asked [redacted] if he could furnish Robeson's scholastic standing while he attended the College and asked for any other information in the files of that office concerning Robeson. [redacted] originally called on March 10, 1948, and represented herself to be with the Office of National Defense. She again called [redacted] on March 16, 1948, desiring the above information by phone immediately.

b7C
b7D

It appears that the call was received by [redacted] at 4:45 p.m. and he suggested that she wait until the following day in order that the college officials could search their files. [redacted] was insistent that [redacted] make the search that evening as it was most important that she have the information that night.

ACTION:

I do not know of any interest which the Army would have in Robeson as his activities appear to be within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. It is suggested that this memorandum be routed to the Liaison Section with the request that this Section contact the Army to ascertain their interest in Robeson.

JEM:GAS

RECORDED - 104 100-12304-107
INDEXED - 104 31 MAY 11 1948
F B I

EX-137

55 MAY 19 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/24/80 SP-5 RSC/JEM

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : V. P. Keay

DATE: May 8, 1948

FROM : S. W. Reynolds

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the memorandum to Mr. Ladd from Mr. Baumgardner in the above-captioned matter dated April 13, 1948. The memorandum indicates that the Newark field office had ascertained from [redacted] at Rutgers University that a [redacted] Washington, D. C., telephone [redacted] Extension [redacted] had made inquiries at Rutgers University regarding Robeson's scholastic standing while he attended that college. Reference memorandum recommended that the Liaison Section ascertain the reasons why this inquiry was made by the Army.

It should be noted that [redacted] is not attached to the Department of the Army but is attached to the Office of the Secretary of Defense. [redacted] has advised that a National Defense Conference of Negro Affairs met in the Office of the Secretary of Defense on April 26, 1948, and elected Lester B. Granger, prominent Negro leader and executive secretary of the National Urban League, as Chairman. [redacted] indicated that at the conference Granger pointed out prominent Negroes who had obtained high scholastic ratings on college campuses.

A [redacted] USN, had his secretary check with Rutgers University to ascertain whether the information furnished by Granger regarding Robeson was, in fact, accurate.

[redacted] indicated that no investigation has been or is being conducted regarding Robeson or any other individuals who are under the primary investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for their information.

RECORDED - 104 100-12304-108
INDEXED - 104 31 MAY 11 1948
F B I

SWR:AK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-80 BY SP-5 RJC/KH/EX-137

65 MAY 19 1948

STAT NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 2, 1948

FROM : SAC Honolulu

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rebulet 5/17/48 and Bufile 100-12304.

This is to advise that ROBESON arrived in Honolulu via Pan American Airways on March 10, 1948, and his accompanist, LAWRENCE BROWN, arrived the same date on the SS MATSONIA. The third member of the ROBESON party, EARL ROBINSON, arrived in Honolulu on March 11, 1948. Upon ROBESON's arrival at Honolulu Airport, he was greeted by the following persons, all of whom have been identified as members of the Communist Party locally: JACK W. HALL, Regional Director of the ILWU, identified member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party in Hawaii during 1946 and 1947; JOSEPH KEALALIO, with alias JOE BLURR, ILWU longshoreman who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party; TOYOMASA OSHIRO, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 152, ILWU, (Pineapple and Cannery Workers), identified as a member of the Communist Party; BENJAMIN KAHAAWINUI, with alias "BENNY BIG NOSE", Vice-President of Local 136, ILWU Longshore & Allied Workers, identified as a member of the Communist Party; JULIAN K. NAPUUNOA, ILWU stevedore and identified Communist Party member; ERNEST ARENA, President of Local 150, ILWU Warehouse, Manufacturing & Allied Workers and an identified Communist Party member; ROBERT W. McELRATH, International Representative of the ILWU in Hawaii, and an identified member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party in Hawaii in 1947; Mrs. YOSHIKO C. HALL, Communist Party member and wife of Regional Director of the ILWU, JACK W. HALL; Mrs. MYER C. SYMONDS, Communist Party member and wife of ILWU attorney MYER C. SYMONDS.

ROBESON's arrival precipitated a local press controversy in which C. J. UTTERBACK, Departmental Commander of the American Legion in Hawaii, charged that ROBESON and his associate EARL ROBINSON had been described as Communist singers in a 1947 Congressional report. These allegations by UTTERBACK were immediately denied by JACK W. HALL who charged that "the Legion will find something wrong with anyone who hasn't got the right kind of blood."

ROBESON and LAWRENCE BROWN were guests of honor at a cocktail party sponsored by the ILWU at their Regional Office, Pier 11, Honolulu, T. H., on the evening of March 10, 1948. This affair, which was attended by approximately 150 persons, included ILWU leaders and prominent local businessmen who met informally with ROBESON and BROWN. It has been ascertained that this affair lasted over three hours during the course of which ROBESON sang various songs emphasizing labor solidarity but neither ROBESON nor BROWN spoke at the gathering.

The first of ROBESON's local concerts was held on March 11, 1948, before a sellout audience at Roosevelt High School, Honolulu. These concerts had previously been reported by ROBERT W. McELRATH in the March 4, 1948, edition of the "HAWAII STAR" as being arranged under ILWU sponsorship and that ROBESON would sing

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-24-98 BY SP-5 Rod Ewy

50 JUN 15 1948

RECORDED - 30 INDEXED - 30

100-12304-109

3 JUN 7 1948 FBI

COPIES DESTROYED 4-30-58 RAP

EX-3

without charge for the union and that the proceeds from the several concerts would be used for what they considered to be "worthy causes."

ROBESON, while in Hawaii, visited the islands of Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Maui, and Hawaii and had a total of 15 public concerts at these places. ROBERT W. McELRATH, Territorial ILWU Representative, and an identified Communist Party member, as indicated previously in this communication, had charge of the ROBESON tour and supervised all arrangements as to hotel accomodations and the securing of space for the concerts while this group was visiting the islands other than Oahu.

ROBESON's last concert in Hawaii was held on the afternoon of March 21, 1948, at McKinley High School at which time EARL ROBINSON and LAWRENCE BROWN and ROBESON were given honorary membership in the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee by RACHEL SAIKI, an identified Communist, and VIRGINIA SHELDON, Chairman of the Education Committee of that organization. It is to be noted that the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee has been described by Confidential Informant [redacted] as a Communist Front organization which was formed to agitate in behalf of Dr. and Mrs. JOHN ERNEST REINECKE, Honolulu school teachers recently suspended for Communist activity.

[redacted] District Intelligence Office, 14th Naval District, reported that ROBERT W. McELRATH had advised [redacted] that the ROBESON tour had netted the ILWU approximately $6700.00. ILWU officials were quoted in the "HAWAII STAR" as stating that the proceeds of the ROBESON concerts would be given to the families of JESUS MENENDEZ, Cuban labor leader, and MANUEL JOVEN, Filipino labor leader, both of whom were assassinated within a month of each other.

ROBESON held a press conference at the Niumalo Hotel, Honolulu, prior to his departure March 21, 1948, during the course of which he declined to answer a question as to whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party stating that "as far as I know the Communist Party is a legal party. You might as well ask me 'Are you a Democrat or a Republican?'." ROBESON also stated that he was "a real Socialist" and a "Strong WALLACE man" but one who goes beyond HENRY WALLACE's thinking on "Progressive Capitalism." He further indicated that if there was a strike or shooting, he would be on the union's side.

Reference is also made to Los Angeles radiogram to Honolulu dated March 11, 1948, wherein it was stated that ROBESON was at that time in Honolulu for unknown reasons, but "believed confidential assignment." This is to advise that no information has been developed during the period of his stay that would indicate that ROBESON was in Hawaii on a special assignment on behalf of the Communist Party. RUC.

WFD:FEH
100-4937

cc: Los Angeles
New York

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY:
CARE OF U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

August 3, 1948

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On July 30 I received the following enclosures from Paul Robeson and Associates of New York City.

This material contains several references to Communism and Communist leaders. It occurred to me that since this material was sent to the New Farmers of America, which is an organization of 26,000 Negro boys enrolled in vocational agriculture in the public schools, it would be of interest to you to learn of the efforts to bring such statements before national Negro youth organizations. Furthermore, you may rest assured that this material will not be presented to the New Farmers of America for their endorsement.

Very truly yours,

W. N. Elam
Acting Chief
Agricultural Education Service

4 ENCL
ENCLOSED

RECORDED - 61
INDEXED - 61

109-12304-110

19 AUG 5 1948

59 AUG 12 1948



100-12304-110
ENCLOSURE

MR. PAUL ROBESON AND COLLEAGUES
% Mc GEE
22 EAST 89TH ST.
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

NEW YORK JUL 29 1948 N.Y.

U.S. POSTAGE AMOUNT .03 PAID PB METER 55524

New Farmers of America, National Association
Dr W T Spanton
United States Office of Education
Washington 25 D C

131-12304-110

_____, 1948

Dear Paul Robeson, Roscoe C. Dungee,
W. E. B. Du Bois and Charles P. Howard:

Please affix my name to the "Statement by Negro Americans to the President and Attorney General of the United States", a copy of which you sent me. I am in full agreement with this pronouncement.

NAME _____
(Write plainly or print)

ADDRESS _____
(Street number) (City & State)

AFFILIATION _____
(organization, business, profession, etc., for identification purposes only.)

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

MR. PAUL ROBESON AND COLLEAGUES
% Mc GEE
22 EAST 89TH ST.
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

STATEMENT BY NEGRO AMERICANS TO THE

PRESIDENT AND ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

We, the undersigned Negro Americans, strongly condemn your hysteria-breeding arrests of national leaders of the Communist Party, and call upon you to take positive action to protect civil rights instead of persecuting political minorities.

We raise here no defense of the principles of the Communist Party. Our concern is to defend the right of political and other minorities, especially the Negro people, to fight for the kind of society which they consider necessary to give full expression to the principles of American democracy.

We agree fully with the declaration of Henry A. Wallace:

> "Defense of the civil rights of Communists is the first line in the defense of the liberties of a democratic people. The history of Germany, Italy, Japan and Franco Spain should teach us that the suppression of the Communists is but the first step in an assault on the democratic rights of labor, national, racial and political minorities, and all those who oppose the policies of the government in power."

The obvious purpose of these Gestapo-like arrests of Communist leaders is to frighten people away from the Wallace Movement and progressive people's organizations generally, practically all of which have been slandered as "communist" or "subversive" by the Attorney General and the Un-American Activities Committee.

Here, clearly, is an attempt to strengthen the current drive to war and reaction in general by intimidating all political opposition to such a program.

It is significant that the indictment of these Communist leaders does not even charge them with any attempt to use "force and violence", for political or any other purpose. Indeed, the asserted basis of their indictment has already been overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States -- in the "Schneiderman Case", where the late Wendell Willkie served as defense attorney.

We take special note of the fact that two Negro leaders are among those involved in the recent "Communist round-up" --one a veteran, the National Administrative Secretary of the Communist Party; the other a lawyer, whom some 60,000 citizens voted to elect to the Council of the City of New York. The significance of these facts will be understood by the Negro people.

We call upon our Government to halt its fascist-like attacks upon opposition minorities, and to act for the protection of minority rights.

We call upon the Attorney General to use the power of his office to defend the lives and liberties of the Negro people in the South.

We call upon the President to give more than lip-service to civil rights (while acting to destroy them) -- to use his executive authority to abolish discrimination in federal employment and segregation in the armed forces; to throw the full influence of his office into the fight to have Congress repeal the poll tax, establish a national FEPC and outlaw lynching.

PAUL ROBESON AND ASSOCIATE
22 East 89th Street
(Care of Mc Gee)
New York, New York

July 28, 1948

DEAR FRIEND:

We invite you to join us in sponsoring the enclosed "Statement by Negro Americans to the President and Attorney General of the United States."

Please indicate your endorsement of the "Statement" by signing and returning the enclosed postal reply card at once. Try to get it to us within two or three days.

It is clear that we Negro Americans will lose even our right to fight for our rights unless an aroused American people puts a halt to the government's hysteria-breeding attacks upon the Communists. The recent "round-up" of national Communist leaders reminds us all too much of the first step fascist governments always take before moving to destroy the democratic rights of all minority groups.

The text of the enclosed "Statement" makes explicit the fact that "we raise here no defense of the principles of the Communist Party"; that our concern is to protect the right of all minorities to fight for the kind of America they consider just and democratic. Unless this right is protected, the Negro people can never hope to attain full citizenship.

As you may have read in the newspapers, this "Statement" has already been signed by about 150 Negro leaders in 21 different states. Included among them are Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. (Ohio), Frederick Nicklewhite (Vt.), Magistrate Joseph B. Rainey (Pa.), Raymond Tillman (La.), Mrs. Mildcra Payne (Colo.), Larkin Marshall (Ga.), Capt. Hugh Mulzac (N.Y.), and Hilliard Ellis (Ill.)

Our goal is to obtain the endorsements of 1,000 Negro leaders from all parts of the country. Then the Statement will be presented formally to the President and Attorney General, and released in full to the press.

We hope you will join us in this public expression on a serious issue which greatly affects the welfare of Negro Americans. Please let us have your postal card reply immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Robeson

PAUL ROBESON, New York City
W.E.B. DU BOIS, New York City
ROSCOE C. DUNGEE, Oklahoma City, Okla.
CHARLES P. HOWARD, Des Moines, Iowa

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

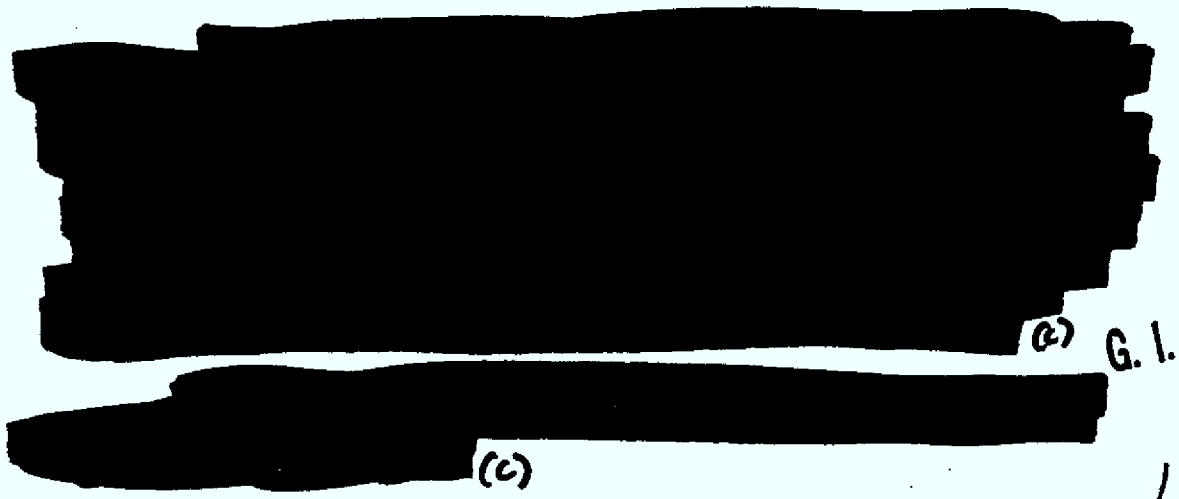
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE

DATE: 9-29-48

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBSON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C



(C) G.I.R. 3

(C)

b1

This picture is being forwarded to the Bureau so that it can be incorporated in the file of PAUL ROBSON.

Enclosure - 1 positive print

DCR:mrd

ENCL. ATTACHED

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

100-12304-111
F B I
23 OCT 4 1948

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTER SLIP(S) OF DATE

Classified By 6080 YRD
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite
MAY 1977

CONFIDENTIAL

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/CWM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 13
DATE OF REVIEW 11/24/80

11/24/80

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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22

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-160

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: CONFIDENTIAL (URGENT)

SAC NEW YORK NOVEMBER 16, 1948

RECORDED - 100-12304-112

PAUL ROBESON, WAS; IS-C. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [redacted] HAS ADVISED THE BUREAU b1
[redacted] THAT SUBJECT INTENDS TO VISIT TRINIDAD ON b7D
NOVEMBER TWENTY-FOUR NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT IN ORDER TO GIVE TWO CONCERTS AT PORT OF SPAIN ON THAT DAY AND ON NOVEMBER TWENTY-SIX NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT. ATTEMPT IMMEDIATELY TO DETERMINE IF THIS INFORMATION IS TRUE AND ALSO ATTEMPT TO SECURE ANY INFORMATION INDICATING THAT ROBESON INTENDS TO FULFIL ANY NON-MUSICAL FUNCTIONS WHILE IN TRINIDAD. EXPEDITE AND SUTEL.

HOOVER

11/24/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG/CLM
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/24/80

JEM:TD

COPIES DESTROYED 4-30-58

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. H. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI
RECEIVED READING ROOM
NOV 16 6 36 PM '48

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 16 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

TELETYPE

7-56 PM

SENT VIA _____ Per _____

0 (2-7-79)

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XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Above Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
To protect information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

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Bureau File 100-12304-112

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24

FBI/DOJ

F.B.I. TELETYPE

"CONFIDENTIAL"

DECODED COPY

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 3 17 2:31 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, WAS, ISC. REBUTEL NOV. SIXTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. PRETEXT TELEPHONE CALL TO SUBJECT'S BROTHER REV. B.C. ROBESON, MOUNT ZION CHURCH, ONE FOUR NAUGHT W. ONE THREE SEVEN ST., NYC, INDICATES THAT SUBJECT IS NOW IN THE WEST INDIES PROBABLY AT TRINIDAD AT PRESENT TIME. SUBJECT EXPECTED TO RETURN TO NYC DEC. FIVE, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. [redacted] ADVISED THAT ROBESON HAS ALWAYS COMBINED HIS MUSICAL TOURS WITH LEFT WING POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND BELIEVES THAT THIS TRIP WILL FOLLOW THE USUAL PATTERN. HE STATED ROBESON IS EXPECTED TO VISIT HAVANA, CUBA, WHERE HE IS FRIENDLY WITH SEVERAL COMMUNIST LEADERS INCLUDING A COMMUNIST MEMBER OF CUBAN SENATE, NAME UNKNOWN. ROBESON WILL PROBABLY CONTACT LEADERS OF PEOPLES NATIONAL PARTY AND TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AT JAMAICA, B.W.I. POSSIBLE CONTACTS ARE KENNETH (?) NILL AND RICHARD HART. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RECEIVED. IDENTITY OF [redacted] SHOULD NOT BE REVEALED TO OUTSIDE AGENCIES.

SCHEIDT

G 1 R-7

RECEIVED: 11-17-48 3:15 PM MW

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 BLS 3/18/92a

RECORDED INDEXED 133 100-123044-113

F B I

3 NOV 19 1948

EX-109

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/26/80 BY SP2 BLS/CM

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

53 NOV 2

"CONFIDENTIAL"

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Above Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
To protect information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
Bureau file 100-12304-114

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

26

FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

NOV

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/80 BY SP-5 R56kM

WASH FROM NEW YORK 36 18 6-18 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

b7C
b7D

PAUL ROBESON, WAS., IS-C. REMYTEL NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST. [redacted] ADVISED THAT REPRESENTATIVE ADAM CLAYTON POWELL AND HIS WIFE HAZEL SCOTT, ARE BELIEVED TO BE IN TRINIDAD OR ABOUT TO GO THERE SOON AND THAT THEY WILL CONTACT PAUL ROBESON. REASON FOR POWELLS TRIP NOT KNOWN. SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

100-182304-115

F B I

NOV 26 1948

SCHEIDT

b1

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP 2 BLJ 53
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/18/92
HOLD PLS 3/18/92

[redacted] RECORDED - 81

INDEXED - 81-13

59 DEC 14 1948

END TO LAST WORD IN LAST LKINE OF MSG IS -- INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

[redacted]

27

CONFIDENTIAL

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher
Foreign Service Desk

September 24, 1945

100-12304-115

RECORDED - 81

[redacted]

b1

Classified by 2650
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

AUG 0 4 1977

11/24/80
R5C/clm
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/24/80

cc - Legal Attache
London, England

JEM:vab
103

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN
[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

6

28

100-12304

January 17, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/24/00 SPS RSC/CIM

SAC,
New York

RE: PAUL ROBESON, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
New York File #100-25857

Dear Sir:

A review of the files at the Bureau in connection with this subject has revealed that a report has not been received from your office concerning the subject since the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 11-8-46 at New York. b7C

While it is realized that existing instructions do not require that a report be submitted periodically on Security Index card subjects unless the subject is also a top functionary, it is felt that in view of the tense international situation at the present time, a new report should be submitted setting forth the extent of the subject's present activities in connection with the Communist Party and related groups in order that the Bureau will be in possession of current information concerning each one of those subjects who are considered a threat to the internal security.

In submitting the report, the Bureau desires that you incorporate in summary form the information contained in your files not previously reported. Information of substantive nature only should be set forth and repetitious material should be avoided. Where a description of the subject has not been reported, that, too, should be included in the report and also placed on the reverse side of the Security Index card in accordance with the instructions outlined in SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948.

In the event the subject's current address is not the same as that which appears on the Security Index card, you should correct the Security Index card and forward Form FD-119 to the Bureau in order that the Security Index card at the Bureau can be corrected.

In order that the Security Index will contain only the names of those individuals who can be considered to be a threat to the internal security of this country, the Bureau desires that you carefullly appraise this case and if it appears that the subject, based on his present position and activities or past position and activities, cannot be considered such as threat, then in addition to submitting the report, you should recommend that the Security Index card be canceled.

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JEM:TD

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
JAN 17 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc - Mr. Ladd

Mr. Fletcher

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Foreign Service Desk
February 16, 1949

Legal Attache
London, England

[redacted] (c)

&

[redacted]

[redacted] (c)

b1

[redacted]

Classified by 2650
Exempt from GDS, Category 1.1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
AUG 0 4 1977

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RSC/cmw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 1.3
DATE OF REVIEW 11/24/90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE

MET:mac

FEB 18 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 96 100-12304-116

F B I

70 FEB 25 1949

Ex-76

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

30

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 8- 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

WASH FROM NEW YORK 55 8-43 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

re HRF Fletcher

b1 PAUL ROBESON, ISC. [redacted] REPORTS THAT ROBESON WILL SAIL FOR SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND, VIA QUEEN MARY ON FEB. [redacted] WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE BRITISH BATTALION OF INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE IN LONDON ON UNSPECIFIED DATE AND WILL ALSO GO TO PARIS. WILL RETURN TO US FOR TEN DAY PERIOD AT END OF MARCH EXPECTING TO TESTIFY AT CP TRIAL IN [redacted]. WILL THEN RETURN TO EUROPE. HIS RESERVATION VERIFIED.

100-12304-147

RECORDED 105

31 FEB 24 1949

COPIES DESTROYED

SEP 28 1973

SCHEIDT

CLASS. & EXT. BY SR5/RSC/CW
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/24/10

b1 60 MAR 7-1949 [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

cc: Mr. Fletcher

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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To protect information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
Bureau File 100-12304-118

XXXXXX
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XXXXXX

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

32

FBI/DOJ

rker

THE ONLY DAILY PAPER OWNED BY ITS READERS

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 18 1949

IN

Robeson's peace message



Daily Worker Reporter

THE great Negro singer Paul Robeson landed in Brtiain last night. It is his first visit since 1939.

"I represent here," he told me, "that fraction of American opinion that feels we can build a world in peace, and that the next war would certainly mean the end of whatever we mean by civilisation."

Frankly, we have to face the fact in America and elsewhere that we are dealing with different kinds of life in many parts of the world.

"The Wall Street people who don't like Russia don't happen to like English Socialism either."

Mr. Robeson spoke with warmth of his love for the Soviet Union.

"I am a very, very deep and unqualified and ardent admirer of the Soviet Union," he declared. "Nothing has changed that."

BASIC RIGHTS

THE BILL RUST MEMORIAL CIRCULATION DRIVE

More target-smashers

TWO more telegrams yesterday came from branches of the Communist Party which have achieved their targets of new readers for the Daily Worker, won as a tribute to William Rust, our late Editor.

First came from South Wales again.

MINERS IN NEWLANDS AND ABERBAIDEN PITS HAVE SMASHED TARGET 10. NOW WON 17. STILL GOING UP.

Second was from the little village of Sandy (Beds) with a population of just over 3,000.

SMASHED TARGET OF 5 WITH 15 NEW READERS—Douglas Mathews.

From Lancashire, too, come claims of over 300 new readers won since the newsprint restrictions were raised.

Leading branch is Platting (Manchester) with 17 new readers, while Gorton have won two new readers every week during this period.

Pledge forms, too, are coming in steadily from all over the country, and today they will be pinned to the Board of Tribute which has just been erected in the front hall of the new building.

Will your pledge form be there?

Sign this pledge today

Make sure of it by filling in this form today and sending it off immediately.

I pledge myself to win one new reader of the Daily Worker as a tribute to the memory of William Rust.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Send to Daily Worker, 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

Brrr! he said and gave up

ABOARD H.M.S. Vengeance with Royal Navy Arctic Force Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander E. Boyd Martin gave up his planned six-day "exposure test" after less than three days.

He had been perched on a gun platform pretending to be a lonely airman brought down on an ice floe.

He was testing a special airman's protection suit designed by himself for use in Arctic warfare conditions and was living on normal six-day emergency rations.

In a screaming gale, a Bofors gun swung round to sweep away his small tent made from a parachute and within a short time he and his kit were hidden under driving snow.

Heat specially led from the warmed ship thawed the snow and Lieutenant-Commander Martin's sleeping kit soon became soaked with slush and ice. The Kapok stuffing of his sleeping bag was like a wet sponge.

ICY DECK

"In the circumstances I knew it was useless going on longer. I was virtually lying on an icy metal deck," he said.

"But I have proved my emergency suits flawless. Until the sleeping bag caved in I was so warm I slept merely in underclothes."

The first thing he asked for was a glass of beer.

LATEST NEWS

LABOUR HOLDS BATLEY

Result of the Batley and Morley by-election declared early this morning, was:—

A. D. Broughton (Lab.) 21,514

A. M. Ramsden (Con.) 10,828

Majority 7,686

General Election 1945:

Labour 22,682, Cons. 11,000, Lib. 5,256. Lab. majority 11,582.

Four scientists

WEATHER: Fog at first; bright later.

Lighting-up time: 5.50 p.m.

100-12304-118 33

Enclosure



Daily Worker Reporter

THE great Negro singer Paul Robeson landed in Britain last night. It is his first visit since 1939.

"I represent here," he told me, "that fraction of American opinion that feels we can build a world in peace, and that the next war would certainly mean the end of whatever we mean by civilisation."

Frankly, we have to face the fact in America and elsewhere that we are dealing with different kinds of life in many parts of the world.

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Mr. Robeson spoke with warmth of his love for the Soviet Union.

"I am a very, very deep and unqualified and ardent admirer of the Soviet Union," he declared. "Nothing has changed that."

BASIC RIGHTS

On the trial of the eleven leaders of the American Communist Party, Mr. Robeson said this: "Once those men were pilloried, then anybody who had any kind of opinion these Wall Street fellows didn't like would also be unsafe.

"It is indeed a basic issue of American civil rights. I think they have done a magnificent job in their struggles for the Negro people."

Mr. Robeson's tour, the bookings for which have been, I understand, "sensational," will last until the middle of April.

Among the cities he is visiting are Birmingham, Belfast, Sheffield, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

"I shall sing," he said, "classical songs, then folk songs. I shall sing a lot of the folk songs of different nations and one special group of songs of the resistance movements.

Mr. Robeson added that while in Europe he hopes to visit the Eastern European countries.

CALL FOR A £20-A-WEEK PAY RISE

From PETER ZINKIN

BIG wage increases, ranging from £300 to £1,250 a year for top-grade civil servants were recommended in a Government committee's report issued yesterday.

The committee wants the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury

for the Daily Worker, won as a tribute to William Rust, our late Editor.

First came from South Wales again.

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Address .....

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A. M. Ramsden (Con.) 16,828

Majority 7,686

General Election 1945:

Labour 22,682, Cons. 11,996, Lib. 5,256. Lab. majority 11,3[illegible].

Four scientists are suspended

MI5 OPENS NEW ATTACK

From SAM RUSSELL

THE purge of four Government scientists and an Admiralty clerk, announced yesterday by the Institute of Professional Civil Servants, is believed to herald a new wave of sackings or suspensions on political grounds.

All of the scientists are men with honours degrees. Three are employed by the Ministry of Supply at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and the fourth by the Admiralty.

Apart from the recent purge of War Office messenger *Harold King*, these are the first political suspensions on Downing Street orders since last October.

It is known that since that time the secret police of M.I.5 have been perfecting their arrangements for tapping telephone conversations of a large number of Government employees, making inquiries on the basis of anonymous letters received, opening private correspondence and using spies.

Particular attention is being paid to scientists of all grades working at places like the Telecommunications Research Establishment at Malvern, the Atomic Energy Establishment at Harwell, and the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough.

Sections of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are also receiving attention.

WHAT DO THEY READ?

The agents employed by M.I.5 to

Memorial for William Rust

Dean to speak

AMONG the speakers at the William Rust Memorial Meeting next Thursday will be the Dean of Canterbury.

The meeting will be held at the Friends' Meeting House, Euston Road, London, and will begin at 7 p.m.

WEATHER: Fog at first; bright later.
Lighting-up time: 5.50 p.m.

NO NEWS YET ON STANLEY

MR. CHUTER EDE, Home Secretary, told the Commons yesterday that until the Polish authorities had replied to representations made to them, he could add nothing to the facts already known about the intention to deport Stanley.

He was answering questions by M.P.s on what action had been taken to enforce the deportation order made against Stanley.

Asked about possible representations to Israel, he replied: "It is very undesirable to do anything which might militate against my getting Mr. Stanley into Poland."

Stanley described himself as a Pole, said the Home Secretary, and he was trying to deal with this man on the basis of nationality.

Witness resigns

Mr. Francis Price, a witness in the Lynskey Tribunal, has resigned his position as managing director of Stagg and Russell, of Leicester Square.

Saw Baldwin for 105 minutes

THE Governor of the Leeward Islands, Earl Baldwin, had a 105-minute interview with Mr. Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, yesterday.

The Colonial Office stated that another meeting will take place next week.

34

SAS:cl
100-19021

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clevin
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss [illegible]

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 2-10-49 2:45 PM URGENT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

PAUL ROBESON, IS - C. THE FOLLOWING INFO CONCERNING POSSIBLE FOREIGN TRAVEL OF ROBESON RECEIVED THIS DATE FROM CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [redacted] b1 [redacted] ONE VI, BELIEVED TO BE SECRETARY TO BLANIE BALDWIN OF CRC, STATED THAT ROBESON WAS TO ATTEND EVENING MEETING OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND RALLY TO END SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION ON FEBRUARY ELEVEN, NEXT, IN WASHINGTON. IF ATTENDING, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR ROBESON TO LEAVE THE MEETING AT NINE O'CLOCK, PRESUMABLY PM, IN ORDER TO CATCH PLANE TO RETURN TO NY TO CATCH BOAT, DESTINATION NOT STATED. IF INCLEMENT WEATHER, IN WHICH EVENT PLANES ARE GROUNDED, ROBESON WILL NOT COME TO WASHINGTON. FOR INFO.

HOTTEL

100-12304-119
F B I

RECORDED - 4 31 FEB 24 1949

cc detached sent to Baumgardner 2-10-49

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 11/24/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-24-96

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

58 MAR 11 1949

COPY:AJH

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9- 1949

TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

WASH FROM NEW YORK 9 9 301 XX 310 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, ISC. [redacted] (C) AD-
VISED FEB EIGHT LAST THE JAFRC WILL SPONSOR A FREE SPAIN WEEK APRIL
SEVEN TO FOURTEEN NEXT, DURING THE APPROXIMATE PERIOD THE UN IS SCHEDULED
TO CONSIDER SPANISH QUESTION. [redacted] (C) ALSO ADVISED DR.
EDWARD BARSKY AND PAUL ROBESON RECENTLY DISCUSSED POSSIBILITY OF A
RALLY TO BE HELD UNDER JOINT SPONSORSHIP OF JAFRC AND COUNCIL OF
AFRICAN AFFAIRS. ROBESON WILL LEAVE FOR EUROPE FEB TWELVE NEXT AND
INTENDS TO VISIT PARIS AND LONDON. BARSKY INSTRUCTED HELEN BRYAN
TO WRITE TO NAN GREEN IN LONDON ADVISING GREEN THAT ROBESON WILL BE
AVAILABLE FOR LONDON APPEARANCES MARCH SIXTEEN NEXT. ROBESON SCHE-
DULED TO RETURN TO US TOWARD END OF MARCH, BUT PLANS TO RETURN TO
EUROPE AFTER TEN DAY VISIT IN US.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 42 100-12304-120

F B I

4 MAR 1949

EX-152

CLASS. & EXT. BY SR 5 R56 CLM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/24/96

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

COPY:AJH

[redacted]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: February 16, 1949

100-12304-120

RECORDED - 42

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

EX-152

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 6-20-78

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: PAUL ROBESON, wa.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Information has been received indicating that Paul Robeson, the prominent Negro concert singer, planned to leave the United States via the "Queen Mary" for Southampton, England, on February 11, 1949, and that he would appear before the British Battalion of the International Brigade in London on an unspecified date. Thereafter, his itinerary reportedly included a trip to Paris, France, and return to the United States about the end of March, 1949.

Subsequently, information has been received indicating that Paul Robeson has been invited to participate in the World Congress of Intellectuals to be held in Bucharest, Rumania, on March 9 and 10, 1949. This meeting has reportedly been called by the Delegation of Rumanian Intellectuals who formerly participated in the World Congress for the Defense of Peace which was held in Wroclaw, Poland.

Robeson has been active in Communist circles for many years and in the past he has usually engaged in political activities in connection with his tours. It would seem from the fact that he is to appear before the International Brigade which fought in Spain this tour will probably follow the usual pattern.

It will be appreciated if you will furnish this Bureau with any information you may obtain concerning his activities while abroad.

These data are being furnished for your confidential information and are not to be disseminated outside your department.

cc - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2210 E Street, N. W.

6 0 MAR 15 1949

DECLASSIFIED BY 6088 TKB
MAY 1 4 1977

Attention: Colonel Donald H. Galloway
Assistant Director

HEF:mac

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS [redacted]
DATE 11/24/80

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) ON 4-30-49 DATE

New York, N. Y.
April 29, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/24/80 BY SP5 RSC/CLW

Dear Sir:

On April 26, 1949, the New York Office received from an anonymous source a letter addressed to PAUL ROBESON, 20 East 76th Street, New York 21, New York from [redacted] dated April 21, 1949. Enclosed with the letter addressed to the New York Office was a handwritten note as follows:

" The enclosed was opened in error having been delivered to the wrong address - it may prove of interest."

There are enclosed herewith two photostat copies of the above referred to letter. It is possible you might desire to refer this matter to the State Department.

A copy of this letter and the enclosure has been forwarded to the Atlanta Office. The original of the letter is being retained as an exhibit in instant case.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 MAY 14 1977

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

2 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

cc: Atlanta (1 encl)

HWL:EBS
100-25857

RECORDED - 118

INDEXED - 118

100-123044-121

Get to St. Dept. FCZ 5-12-49


[redacted]
7¢
APR 21 49
GA
03
Mr. Paul Robeson
20 East 76th Street
New York 21,
New York

[redacted]

April
21
19 49

Mr. Paul Robeson
20 East 76th Street
New York 21,
New York

Dear Mr. Robeson:

Sometime ago [redacted] was here and he felt that you might be able to help him and his party get into Soviet Russia this Summer. In fact [redacted] requested me to ask you if you would be willing to send Mr. Stalin a cablegram urging him to give consent to his party being admitted to the Soviet Union.

I do not know whether this is something you would want to do or not but I did promise [redacted] that I would make the request.

With kindest regards and best wishes,
I am

Yours truly,

[redacted]

b7c

RECORDED - 5

100 - 12304 - 121

~~100-8871~~

[redacted]

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/80 BY SP5 RSC/CTM

Date: May 12, 1949

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief, Division of Security
State Department
515 - 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD ADVISED IN LHM(S) DATED

Information concerning the above-named individual was furnished to you by this Bureau on October 18, 1947. I thought you might be interested in the contents of a letter purportedly sent by [redacted] to Paul Robeson, 20 E. 76th Street, New York, New York, on April 21, 1949. The letter was furnished to this Bureau by an anonymous source, bearing the following notation:

"The enclosed was opened in error having been delivered to the wrong address - it may prove of interest."

b7C

The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Robeson:

Sometime ago [redacted] was here and he felt that you might be able to help him and his party get into Soviet Russia this Summer. In fact [redacted] requested me to ask you if you would be willing to send Mr. Stalin a cablegram urging him to give consent to his party being admitted to the Soviet Union.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SPECIAL MESSENGER
☆ MAY 13 1949 ☆
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc: 100-12304

FCZ;tg

DECLASSIFIED BY 6020 ltr
MAY - 4 1977

61 MAY 25 1949

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

41

With kindest regards and best wishes,

I am

Yours truly,

[redacted] b7C

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

42

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : H. B. Fletcher HBF

FROM : R. W. Wall RWW

DATE: APR 22 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Baumgardner
Turner

PURPOSE:

To make available to the Internal Security Section information concerning the above captioned individual.

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to the Loyalty Investigation entitled [redacted] Veterans Administration, Los Angeles, California, Bureau file 121-13839, b7C and to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 4, 1949, at New York City. It is stated therein that Confidential Informant [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on [redacted] that Paul Robeson, singer and actor, was a member of the Communist Party and that his party name was John Thomas.

b7D [redacted] is [redacted] b1

STATUS:

Pending

G.I.R. 2b

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this information be furnished to the Internal Security Section as a matter of interest concerning Paul Robeson in the event this information has not previously been reported to the Bureau.

ETB:rew

We already have this. JPS

RECORDED - 62/00-12304-122

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ EX-42

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/CLW 11/24/98
REASON-FCIM II 1.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/24/98

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI/DOJ

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 6, 1949

The attached was forwarded to the Director by Walter Winchell.

Attachment
mt

Paul Robeson

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

G.I.R.-7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/80 BY SP-5 RJG/CM

The St. Regis
New York

T. Hoover

Dear Walter!

I think that this will interest you. It is from the "Airmail Edition" of the London Times -

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]

As well [redacted] b7D

100-12304-24

FBI

MAY 18 1949

RECORDED

INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/24 BY SP5 RSG/CLM

LA-126
1 ENCL

58 JUN 2 1949

MR. ROBESON'S POLITICS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 22

Mr. Paul Robeson should have given two concerts in Copenhagen next week, which had been arranged by the Liberal paper *Politiken*.

In an interview with the Communist paper *Land og Folk* London correspondent, Mr. Robeson on Wednesday stated that he regretted that he had signed the contract with *Politiken* after he learned that this paper advocated Denmark's joining the Atlantic Pact, and he would during his stay consider himself the Communist paper's guest. It is understood that *Politiken* have cancelled the contract.

U.S. HOUSING PROGRAMME

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22

The Senate, shortly before midnight last night, approved by 57 votes to 13 a Housing Bill providing for an extensive slum clearance programme and the construction of 810,000 housing units in the next six years. A farm housing programme is included in the measure. Among the amendments which were defeated —by 49 votes to 31—was one which would have barred racial segregation in housing projects.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/80 SP-5 RS6/cm

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_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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To protect information currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

[ ] For your information: _____

[X] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
Bureau file 100-12304-125

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FBI/DOJ

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Zinck
Foreign Service Desk

SECRET

[redacted]

EX-42
RECORDED 134 100-12304-125

[redacted]

b1
S
S

[redacted]

cc: Legal Attache
The American Embassy
London, England

F.L.Z.:esb

100-12304

Classified by 2650 PKA
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite
AUG 04 1977

11/24/80
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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/24/80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN [illegible] CLASSIFIED
EXCEPT [illegible] SHOWN
OTHERWISE

MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE

MAY 25 1949

SECRET

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUN 21 1949

b1

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49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY FILE NO. 100-25857 rvm

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	6/9/49	5/19,20,23-26/49	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PAUL ROBESON, Wa.; John Thomas	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Since 1946 ROBESON has been active in behalf of numerous CP front organizations, including Independent Citizens Committee of ASP, ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE, National Committee to Win the Peace, Council on African Affairs, Civil Rights Congress, GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, World Congress of Culture, United Public Workers of America, American Council of American-Soviet Friendship, JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE and American Youth for Democracy. He was co-chairman of the Progressive Party, having actively campaigned in behalf of HENRY WALLACE; marched in 1948 May Day Parade. Plans to testify at trial of CP leaders in New York. Testified before Senate Judiciary on MUNDT-NIXON Bill. Has stated "It is important not to be afraid of saying we are Communists"---"The best country in the world today to test the principles of MARXISM might be America"---"People of the world are looking upon the Soviet Union as their liberator and real friend." [redacted] b1

[redacted] Stated at Communist sponsored World Peace Conference in Paris that American Negroes would not go to war for the United States against Russia.

G.I.R.-10

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11/24/80

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REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 & 3
DECL. OF REVIEW 11/24/90

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

JUL 29 1977

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-12304-126

RECORDED - 62

INDEXED - 62

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3 - New York

COPY IN FILE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-25857

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-12304.
Bureau letter, 1/17/49.
Report of SA [redacted] 11/8/46, at New York. b7C

DETAILS:

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that PAUL ROBESON was one of the sponsors and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Crusade to End Lynching which had set up headquarters at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. According to the informant, the said Committee planned to hold a "march on Washington on Monday, September 23, 1946, delegates from all over the country to be participants therein." In New York City, the Negro Congress planned to send representatives and the Communist Party, Harlem, also would send representatives, according to the informant.

On September 12, 1946, at a pre-election rally, sponsored by the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and the National Citizens Committee-PAC held in Madison Square Garden, PAUL ROBESON stated that no government as done so much for its people as Russia has. He described Russia as "the world's outstanding advocate of people and freedom."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] reported the agenda of the Veterans of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE Convention, held on September 21 and 22, 1946, at the Fraternal Club House, 110 West 48th Street, New York City. Addresses were made by BEN DAVIS, Communist Party Councilman; EUGENE CONNELLY, Communist Party Councilman; and the subject. Representatives of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia were present. In the course of the speech made by the subject, he stated "It is important not to be afraid of saying we are Communists."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that the Third American-Slav Congress sponsored the "Rally to Win the Peace" at Madison Square Garden on the previous day. According to the informant, ROBESON spoke as Co-chairman of the National Committee to Win the Peace. He called upon the American people "to get along with" the Slavs led by Communists. A member of the Russian delegation to the rally, dressed in a

Red Army uniform, went to the platform and kissed ROBESON on both cheeks.

In the "New York Times" issue of October 8, 1946, it is reported that PAUL ROBESON testified at a hearing of the TENNEY Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities in Los Angeles, California. He was described in the article as a surprise witness at a series of hearings nominally concerned with the Ku Klux Klan and left wing activities in Hollywood and he had been subpoenaed presumably because of his co-chairmanship with General EVANS CARLSON of the National Committee to Win the Peace and other pro-Communist activities. During the hearing he stated that the "best country in the world today to test the principles of MARXISM might be America"; that he had chosen Russia as the place for the early education of his son; and that many Negro Americans would prefer the equality achieved in Russia to the "shadowy" freedom they have in the South.

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 30, 1946, reported that PAUL ROBESON had endorsed the candidacy of CHARLES A. COLLINS for the New York State Senate for the 21st Senatorial District. COLLINS is a well known Communist, being a member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

In the January 27, 1947, issue of the "New York Times" PAUL ROBESON was quoted as saying that he intended to abandon the theatre and concert stage to "tour up and down the nation against race hatred and prejudice. Also, according to the said issue of the "Times", ROBESON had marched on the previous day at the head of a picket line, which about thirty members of the Civil Rights Congress of St. Louis had formed in front of the American Theatre to protest its alleged racial-segregation practices.

b7D [redacted]

The "New York Times" issue of April 26, 1947, reported that ROBESON spoke on April 25, 1947, at the 10th Annual Rally of the Council on African

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Affairs in New York City of which he is Chairman. He stated that Peoria, Illinois, (where he was barred from singing because of his pro-Communist activities) was an example of Fascism at work in the United States and it was clear that the "Communist bogey had been used to break the back of the liberal movement in the United States."

The "Daily Worker" issue of April 22, 1947, reported that 100 leaders of the Negro people, headed by PAUL ROBESON and W. E. B. DuBOIS, Negro writer, called upon President TRUMAN and Congress "to repudiate decisively the Fascist-like proposal to illegalize the Communist Party."

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on June 6, 1947, that ROBESON had given a concert in Panama City on May 27, 1947, and that in a press conference after the concert he refused to say whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party. He said he was "anti-Fascist" and remarked that he intended to devote the next two years to active participation in a movement to improve the lot of the Negroes. He also stated the hysteria "was the cause of fear of Soviet Russia.

b1 Confidential Informant [redacted] on [redacted] advised that PAUL ROBESON attended a mass meeting of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order at Madison Square Garden, New York City, and that after singing several songs, including a Soviet melody, he delivered a speech in which he stated that the people of the world are looking upon the Soviet Union as their "liberator and real friend." The aforementioned meeting was held on July 15, 1947.

Confidential Informant [redacted] on [redacted] stated that at a Communist Party Directors conference on August 20, 1947, at Rio de Janeiro, [redacted] stated that ROBESON and a group of American writers had been invited to Brazil to study the situation and for the purpose of writing in the United States press concerning political and economic conditions there. This, according to [redacted] was intended to counterbalance anti-Communist propaganda in the United States.

b7D On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that PAUL ROBESON sent a form letter to numerous people on October 27, 1947, requesting contributions to the Veterans of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE drive and $15,000 to free Spain. Enclosed in the form letter was a reply envelope addressed to the Veterans of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE with the subject's name appearing in the lower left corner.

b7D b1

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In the "Daily Worker" issue of October 30, 1947, it was reported that ROBESON on the previous day, as Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, protested to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, United States representative to the United Nations Trusteeship Committee, the vote of the United States against India's resolution on the Southwest Africa question. The vote in the Trusteeship Committee was on India's motion requiring South Africa to give its old League of Nations mandate over Southwest Africa to the United Nations Committee by the next General Assembly.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 4, 1947, contains a picture on page 16 of ROBESON and LARRY PARKS, the accompanying news item reporting that LARRY PARKS obtained the signature of PAUL ROBESON on Civil Rights Congress petition demanding the end to the House Un-American Activities Committee. PARKS is described as star of the motion picture "The Jolson Story".

Confidential Informant [redacted] on [redacted] furnished the New York Office with a list of the Directors and Directors-at-Large of the now defunct GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL which had been a Communist Party controlled and dominated institute. The name of PAUL ROBESON appears on the list as a Director-at-Large.

b1 b7I

[redacted]

SA'S [redacted] and [redacted] on November 3, 1947, attended a Civil Rights Congress rally in the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th Street, New York City. Purpose of the rally was to open an intensive campaign against the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The aforementioned agents heard ROBESON sing several songs, one of which he dedicated to GERHART EISLER, and make a general attack in a speech on the House Committee for its alleged violation of people's rights.

b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] on [redacted] advised that ROBESON on November 30, 1947, attended a rally at Manhattan Center, New York City, sponsored by the ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE and Comite Coordinador pro Republica Espanola, Communist Party front organization. ROBESON, according to the informant, spoke against racial discrimination and announced that he planned to make a tour of Porto Rico in the near future. The principal

b7I

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address at the rally was made by JUAN MARINELLO VIDAURRETA, Vice President of the Cuban Senate and head of Partido Socialista Popular, which is the equivalent of the Communist Party in Cuba.

b7D On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that b1 on that date ROBESON appeared as a special guest at the regular annual meeting of the Committee of Women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the Hotel Astor at New York City. The subject gave a short speech concerning the work of the National Council of said organization, stating that it needed more help so that in the near future all Americans, as well as he, might feel a warm glow of friendship toward the Russian people. He then sang several Russian songs.

b1 Confidential Informant [redacted] on [redacted] stated that b7D the New York Branch of the American Youth for Democracy would hold a mass meeting on December 19, 1947, at the St. Nicholas Arena, at which the main speakers would be Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO.

The former New York newspaper "PM" in its January 15, 1948, issue reported that ROBESON would sing at a benefit to be held at Manhattan Center New York, on January 19, 1948, under the auspices of the United Public Workers of America—CIO.

The "Daily Worker" issue of January 19, 1948, reported that the 2nd Annual Convention of the Progressive Citizens of America, held at Chicago on the previous date, authorized the PCA National Board and State Chapters to take steps toward affiliation or merger with the 3rd Party started by HENRY WALLACE. Among the Vice Chairmen elected at the convention was PAUL ROBESON.

On January 29, 1948, the "New York Herald Tribune" reported that PAUL ROBESON had been one of the principal speakers at a rally of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union held at the Yugoslav American Home, 405 West 41st Street, New York City, on the same date. The rally was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress of New York. ROBESON, who spoke at the rally, discussed "Thought Control or Freedom."

The subject, according to the "Daily Worker" issue of February 6, 1948, was one of the three speakers scheduled to appear at the 4th Anniversary Dinner of the JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, Communist Party front group,

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the said dinner to be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on February 9, 1948.

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 16, 1948, reported that on the previous day a monster WALLACE For President rally was held at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Harlem, six thousand persons having attended.

Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO, one of the speakers, stated that he would recommend that the state chairmanship of the new party be offered to PAUL ROBESON.

According to the February 19, 1948, issue of the "Morning Freiheidt" ROBESON attended and spoke at a memorial meeting on that date for SOLOMON MIKHOELS, late President of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow. The theme of the meeting was establishment of a lasting friendship between the United States and the USSR. Another speaker at the aforesaid meeting was Soviet Vice Consul BAKUNOF.

On March 10, 1948, the Honolulu Office of the FBI advised that PAUL ROBESON arrived at Honolulu on that date and was greeted by a number of prominent local Communists. While in Hawaii, he visited the islands of Kanai, Malokai, Lanai and Maui, giving a total of fifteen public concerts on the islands. At a press conference prior to his departure for the United States on March 21, 1948, ROBESON declined to state whether or not he was a Communist, but remarked that as far as he knew "The Communist Party is a legal party." ROBESON said he was a real Socialist and a "strong WALLACE man", but one who "goes beyond WALLACE'S thinking on progressive capitalism." He also indicated that if there were a strike or a shooting, he would be "on the union's side."

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of April 13, 1948, reported that an organizational meeting of the New York State WALLACE for President Committee would be held on that date at the Manhattan Center, New York City, five hundred representatives from New York City and up-state being expected to attend. PAUL ROBESON, as Co-Chairman of the National WALLACE Committee, was scheduled to speak at the said meeting.

The "New York Post-Home News" on April 5, 1948, reported that MAX YERGAN, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, charged PAUL ROBESON, as Chairman of the said organization, with part of "a Communist plot" to seize the Council on African Affairs prestige and policy. YERGAN

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according to the paper, said the Council was not a Communist group as such. He had been attacked by the ROBESON faction in the Council for being a Red baitor, the paper reported.

According to the "Herald Tribune" of April 7, 1948, ROBESON replying to the charges of MAX YERGAN mentioned above stating "You can't fight the struggles of Africa by being non-partisan or being a Red baitor---Someone has to point out that things are not beautiful here in America, in Africa and other parts of the world. If that makes me a Communist, then I'm proud to be one."

The "New York Post-Home News" on April 16, 1948, reported that ROBESON, who had been campaigning for HENRY WALLACE in Columbus, Ohio, was asked by GEORGE LAWRENCE, Managing Editor of the "Ohio State News", the Negro weekly, whether or not he was a Communist, to which ROBESON replied "It is none of your damn business." The subject stated, according to the newspaper account, "The last person in the world I would expect to ask that question would be a Negro and a representative of the Negro press. This is no longer a matter of Communism. It's a matter of civil rights." ROBESON accused "big money men" of "Fascist activities" and asked "who could blame a Negro for being a Communist or anything?"

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that he observed PAUL ROBESON b1
marching in the 1948 May Day Parade with members of the May Day Committee.

The "New York Sun" on May 29, 1948, reported that as the subject left on the aforesaid date for Washington to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee against the MUNDT-NIXON anti-Communist bill, he stated in a press conference that he would have to "decide on the issue" before choosing sides in the event of a war between the United States and Russia.

Testifying before the above mentioned committee on May 31, 1948, ROBESON, according to the New York newspaper "PM", after telling the committee he thought members of the Communist Party had done a magnificent job in America, declined to state, in answer to a question Senator HOMER FERGUSON (Michigan) asked, whether or not he was a Communist. He said he would go to jail before he would say whether he was a Communist. He also declined to tell the committee whether he would fight for the United States in the event of a war with Russia.

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The "Daily Worker" issue of June 3, 1948, reported that five thousand people picketing the White House on the same date in protest against inaction on civil rights legislation, were led by PAUL ROBESON and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, New York City Communist Councilman. The pickets were a part of a delegation of seven thousand from nineteen states organized by the Non-partisan Delegation in Washington for Civil Rights legislation and the Committee for Democratic Rights. This group opposed the MUNDT-NIXON Bill and pressed for passage of anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and fair employment practices legislation. When questioned by a reporter concerning his being a member of the Communist Party, ROBESON replied, "That question has become the basis of the fight for civil liberties, and until that fight is won, I refuse to answer it. That is the only reason I have for not answering.

The "New York Sun" of June 4, 1948, reported that during a hearing on a motion in Supreme Court, New York County, New York, for an injunction restraining MAX YERGAN from representing himself as the Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, YERGAN'S counsel told the court that a dispute had arisen within the Council when the Department of Justice included it among a group of organizations listed as "totalitarian, Fascist or subversive." At that time he stated that YERGAN told reporters that the Council sought only to interest the public in improving conditions among the peoples of Africa and was not "totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive. PAUL ROBESON criticized this statement, according to YERGAN'S counsel, stating to members of the Council at a subsequent meeting that YERGAN should have attacked the Attorney General. YERGAN'S counsel also told the court that YERGAN was the rightful Executive Director and that the ROBESON faction was seeking to "pull a squeeze play to get YERGAN out" because of his efforts to rid the Council of Communist influence.

The "New York Times" issue of June 4, 1948, reported that on the previous evening, at a meeting at the Manhattan Center, New York City, sponsored by "Masses and Main Stream", PAUL ROBESON renounced the MUNDT-NIXON Bill. He stated that it was the responsibility of artists and writers to make strong opposition to any legislation seeking to crush civil rights in the country.

Confidential Informant [redacted] on [redacted] reported that, according to MAX YERGAN, former Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, member of the Executive Committee of the COAA, b7I

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stated that PAUL ROBESON sought her support in his controversy with YERGAN over Communist Party control of the Council, and that during an interview with her stated "My money, shoes, clothes—everything—belongs to the Communist Party and I am willing to fight anyone who opposes them."

As reported by the "Amsterdam News", New York Negro newspaper, on June 5, 1948, PAUL ROBESON appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee holding hearings on the MUNDT-NIXON Bill on the previous Thursday and refused to answer Senator HOMER FERGUSON in response to whether or not he was a Communist. The paper quoted ROBESON also as saying "Many leading Americans are going to jail for refusing to answer that question."

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that ROBESON attended a rally of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at the St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on June 24, 1948, sang several songs and then delivered a speech about "The Fight for Freedom."

JOSEPH STAROBIN, "Daily Worker" writer, in an article cabled to the aforesaid paper from Wroclaw, Poland, reported the agenda at the World Congress of Culture at Wroclaw. The Congress was Communist controlled and passed many resolutions, among which was a resolution against FRANCO SPAIN, a resolution in support of the "Greek Democrats" and a resolution for the immediate liberation of GERHART EISLER. PAUL ROBESON, according to STAROBIN, attended the World Congress of Culture and was invited to become a member of the permanent committee of the said organization.

The "Daily Worker" issue of September 23, 1948, reported that ROBESON, as Co-Chairman of the Progressive Party, would conduct a series of street corner meetings in behalf of Mrs. ADA B. JACKSON, American Labor Party candidate for Congress in the Brooklyn 10th Congressional District.

According to the "Daily Worker" issue of September 29, 1948, the "battle" between the COAA and its ex-Director, Dr. MAX YERGAN, ended the day before when YERGAN resigned as an officer and member of the Council. The settlement was made before Supreme Court Judge HENRY CLAY GREENBERG. PAUL ROBESON, Chairman of the Council, declared, according to the "Daily Worker", "I am happy that the disruption caused by YERGAN is at an end. The way is now clear for the Council to go forward with its work which is now more important and more sorely needed than ever before."

According to the "Daily Worker" of October 11, 1948, PAUL ROBESON, on the previous Saturday, returned from a two-week Southwide Third Party campaign tour. On being interviewed, he stated that the Negro people, no matter what anyone might say, cannot move into the Democratic Party in the South because the Democratic Party there--as well as the Dixicrat--is the white supremacy party." He stated that with the proper work by the Progressive Party, the Negro people should form the bulk of the Party's membership in the South."

The "Daily Worker" of October 20, 1948, reported that the wives of the "Hollywood 10" were sending an emissary to the Women Fight Back rally which was to be held at the Manhattan Center, New York City, on October 25, 1948. The rally was one of a dozen to be held throughout the country in large cities to protest the deportation of alien Communists. PAUL ROBESON was scheduled to speak at the rally. The "Hollywood 10", referred to above, were the group who refused to answer the question concerning their alleged membership in the Communist Party before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The "Daily Worker" of November 11, 1948; reported that PAUL ROBESON signed a "Rollcall For Peace" distributed throughout the nation by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. According to the paper, the document demanded that the United States stop the "cold war" and work for peace based upon United States and Russian cooperation.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 30, 1948, stated that ROBESON was scheduled as a speaker at a "Liberation Rally" to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The purpose of the rally, according to the paper, was to keep FRANCO Spain out of the United Nations and to press for application of economic and diplomatic sanctions against Spain.

The Council on African Affairs, headed by PAUL ROBESON, according to the "Daily Worker" of December 27, 1948, in its monthly bulletin, opposed a proposed loan by the United States to the Union of South Africa and urged that the United States refuse to purchase South African gold until South Africa's vicious system of state approved racial discrimination and oppression are abolished.

It was reported in the "Daily Worker" of December 28, 1948, that PAUL ROBESON was scheduled to appear at a "Freedom Rally" on January 12, 1949, at the Music Hall at Detroit, Michigan. Said rally, according to the paper, was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan. LEO ~~KRZYCKI~~, President of the All-Slav Congress, and Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, were also scheduled speakers at the rally.

According to the "Daily Worker" of January 24, 1949, in an article written by JOSEPH NORTH, ROBESON attended the trial of the twelve Communist Party leaders on January 23, 1949, shaking hands with each of them. He reportedly stated to NORTH, "I came here because I, too, am on trial." ROBESON also stated to NORTH that he attended not only as a private citizen but as Co-Chairman of the Progressive Party, as a leader of the Civil Rights Congress and as Chairman of the COAA. He stated that Communists in the Scottsboro case risked their lives to enter the South to challenge the jury system and that he respected the Communists for it.

The "New York World Telegram" issue of February 3, 1949, reported that ROBESON headed a picket line of three hundred members of the International Workers Order parading near City Hall in protest of the Board of Education's ban against after-hour classes conducted by Communist fraternal groups in New York City school buildings.

b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on February 4, 1949, [redacted] b1 expressed a desire that ROBESON, who was scheduled to sail for England on the Queen Mary on February 11, 1949, contact aboard [redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that on February 8, 1949, while in England, ROBESON would appear in London before the British Battalion of the International Brigade and would go later to Paris. According to the informant, ROBESON planned to return to the United States for a ten day period at the end of March to testify at the trial of the Communist leaders in New York City. He would then return to Europe, according to the informant. b1

According to "New York Times" issue of March 10, 1949, PAUL ROBESON, in a speech at Glasgow, Scotland on March 9, 1949, said "MARXISM is on trial, it is a way of life, a philosophy. The trial of the Communist leaders in New York should be very interesting. I am going to take the view that MARXISM is a cultural philosophy."

According to the "Daily Worker" issue of February 9, 1949, PAUL ROBESON and BEN GOLD, Co-Chairmen of the Provisional Committee for a Democratic Jury System, on the previous day announced plans for a mass conference for the elimination of the system of "hand picked juries" in the Southern District

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of New York. The conference was scheduled to be held at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd Street, New York City, on the following Monday evening. ROBESON and GOLD urged "the widest participation in this conference by every trade union and community organization interested in the defense of our democratic rights. The shocking discrimination revealed by the defense lawyers in open court, means that no trade union or minority racial, religious or political group can hope for a 'trial by peers' a right which is granted to everybody in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution.

In the "New York Sun" issue of February 12, 1949, it was reported that PAUL ROBESON, in an interview before sailing for Europe on that date, stated concerning the Cardinal Mindszenty case "I was not there, but evidently Cardinal MINDSZENTY did commit overt acts against the state. What happens to ten million American Negroes should occupy our attention. Alabama is worth more attention than the business in Europe. I am an anti-Fascist." Referring to the trial of the Communist leaders in New York, ROBESON said he did not care to compare that trial with that of the Cardinal. He stated "The courts will be used to serve the interests of those who are not democratic. The trial of the Communist leaders is a subtle way to bring force on the people."

According to the "Daily Worker" of March 10, 1949, ROBESON, when interviewed at Glasgow, Scotland, said that following the trial of the Communist leaders in New York at which he intended to testify as a defense witness, he would tour Eastern Europe and Russia and would complete his concert tour in China in the fall.

The "Daily Worker" issue of March 23, 1949, reported that PAUL ROBESON and LEE PRESSMAN, former CIO Counsel would address nine rallies for "Peace and Jobs" sponsored by the Bronx County American Labor Party.

ROBERT WESTGATE, London correspondent of the "Daily News", in an article in the said paper on March 31, 1949, reported that ROBESON'S concert engagements have taken him to Birmingham, Sheffield, Cardiff, Glasgow and Liverpool. According to WESTGATE, ROBESON would discuss Negro problems with Prime Minister ATTLEE and Colonial Secretary CREECH JONES.

The "Daily Worker" issue of April 17, 1949, reported that ROBESON was scheduled to speak at the Scottish-USSR Society "peace" demonstration in Glasgow on May 12, 1949, and that HEWLITT JOHNSON, Dean of Canterbury, also would be a speaker at the aforesaid demonstration.

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The "World Telegram" issue of April 20, 1949, reported that at the Communist sponsored World Peace Conference in Paris PAUL ROBESON declared that the focal point of world Fascism is the United States and that President TRUMAN'S program for African development meant "new slavery" for millions of Negroes. ROBESON reportedly brought the eighteen hundred delegates to the conference to their feet with a call for "a fight for friendship with Russia." He then stated that American Negroes never would go to war for the United States against Russia.

The "Post & Home News" on April 22, 1949, reported that a concert given by PAUL ROBESON in Stockholm, Sweden, on April 21 turned into a political row. The trouble, according to the said paper, started when ROBESON sang a Russian anthem. The first verse, sung in Russian, was greeted quietly; however, when he sang the second verse in English, which most of the audience understood, a demonstration started, which for a time drowned out the singer. Anti-Communists whistled loudly and many left the hall in protest. Pro-Communists answered with loud cheers and frantic applause. Following the anthem, ROBESON stepped to the microphone and told the audience he could no longer draw the line between his art and his political convictions. He said he wanted universal peace, but above all peace with the Soviet Union.

The "Daily Worker" issue of May 25, 1949, reprinted an article which appeared in the British "Daily Worker" on April 18, 1949, concerning an interview with PAUL ROBESON by SHEILA LIND, British "Daily Worker" writer. According to the article, ROBESON, after discussing his early history and his realization that other Negroes are not so fortunate as he, stated that he had visited the Soviet Union where he first "felt the full dignity of being a human being." He said that he loved what he found in Russia and until the war returned there every year. In Moscos, he said he studied MARXISM, finding MARX' experiences "capital", "enthralling." He would have settled in Moscow, he further remarked, if friends had not told him "If you believe in Socialism, you have a job elsewhere." He also mentioned that his son, now in an American university, had received his early education in Moscow. Referring to the people of Africa, ROBESON stated that once the Africans have learned the meaning of Socialism, they could not be enduced to fight the Soviet Union. America, according to ROBESON, is ready to fight the war with Socialism to the last European and last Negro.

According to the "New York Daily News" of May 26, 1949, one of the biggest international Communist meetings since the war opened on that date in Prague, Czechoslovakia in an atmosphere of secrecy. Newspaper men

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were barred from the sessions. Top ranking Communist politicians and intellectuals from twelve foreign countries attended the opening of the Ninth Czechoslovakian Congress. Red draped pictures of STALIN, LENIN and Czechoslovakian President KLEMENT GOTTWALD decorated public places throughout the country. PALMERO TAGLIATTI of Italy, ANDRE MARTY of France, and HARRY POLLITT of England headed their delegations. PAUL ROBESON attended the conference to sing.

- P E N D I N G -

64

L E A D S

AT NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will follow and report pertinent excerpts from subject's speeches in behalf of the Communist Party.

Will follow and report general Communist Party activities of the subject.

65

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants referred to in the report of SA [redacted] dated JUN 8 1949 at New York are as follows:

b7C

T-1 [redacted]

b7D

T-2 State Department, Washington, D. C.

T-3 [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

66

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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67

FBI/DOJ

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W.1
June 15, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] AIR POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: RE: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

There is attached an item which appeared in the Polish Press for June 2, 1949, written by PAUL ROBESON and which was made available to me by [redacted]

Same is being forwarded to the Bureau for its information and the completion of its files.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

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JAC:CFJ
65-348
Enclosure

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CONFIDENTIAL

TRANSLATED FROM THE POLISH

NEGROES IN THE RANKS OF THE WORLD FRONT IN ITS FIGHT FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS.

"TRYBUNA LUDU"
June 2, 1949

This article was especially written for "TRYBUNA LUDU".

Paul Robeson

I come to you as a representative of progressive America. The America of Henry Wallace and twelve valiant Communist leaders, who are being prosecuted today for their affiliation with the American labor class. I greet you in the name of the American workers, since I, too, am one of them. As a fourteen-year-old boy I worked on the farm. When I was fifteen I worked as a stable boy, later as a shipbuilder, then at docks and hotels, working hard to obtain some money to continue my education in a world full of prejudices. My father was a slave, and my cousins and their children are still working on tobacco and cotton plantations, fighting hard to earn a living. That is why I am devoting all that I possess, all my faculties and energy to the fight for a better tomorrow.

The progressive camp is gaining strength in America

I must state that today the strength of the progressive camp in America is greater than during the elections in 1948. Proof of this may be the continuous wave of strikes, which even the union leaders, rightists and devotees of the capitalists, are unable to check. The American nation is beginning to realize that Wallace was justified when he demanded during the 1948 elections cooperation with the USSR and national democratic countries and a type of peaceful economy which would not be a threat to the world. A military policy and the Marshall Plan weigh heavily upon the shoulders of the American labor world. While the American trusts earn thousands of millions on so-called "American aid" ----- its costs are paid ---- on a par with European nations ---- by the American taxpayer ---- by the poorly dressed American. That is why the strength of the camp for peace and progress is increasing daily in the United States. Despite the policy of reactionary leaders of the A.F.L. and CIO, steadily increasing numbers of workers and entire labor unions are voicing their disapproval of the present policy of the governing classes. The Transporters' Union of the Western Coast, the Electricians' Union, the Smelters' Union in copper foundries and many union organizations of miners, textile and leather industry workers are announcing their support of the progressive forces.

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Today we are waging a difficult fight in the United States. But our entire history consists of long battles, waged in defense of our democratic tradition. Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt ----- they all fought against reactionary forces in our country. This fight must bring us permanent, positive results, just as it is doing for the entire world.

One of the problems that is confronting America today is the so-called Negro problem. Even this problem is connected with the fight for peace and progress, not only in America but throughout the world. I would like to stress that the Negro problem is only one phase of the labor problem. Ninety-five per cent of the Negroes in America and other countries are laborers. The emancipation fight of the Negroes is closely connected with the fight of the labor class, because discrimination against Negroes is a desire to insure cheap labor. That is why the majority of the Negroes ----- except those few who are in the service of the imperialists and are enacting in Negro society the same role that the rightist union leaders are enacting in the entire labor movement ---- is in the camp for peace and progress.

Ask the Negro workers from the cotton plantations in Alabama, the sugar cane plantations in Louisiana, the tobacco districts of the South, the banana plantations of the West Indies, the African peasants who have been deprived of land in South Africa, and ask all the Negro inhabitants of the African continent if they want to fight for peace and cooperation with the Soviet Union and national democratic countries. Ask them whether they desire friendship with the Soviet Union, where the definition "backward colored nations" is just a hallow sound, where former colonial nations within the Soviet structure were able during one generation to rise to an incredible level of cultural and economic development. Ask the Negroes whether they want to join these forces of peace, or if they will allow themselves to be hurled into the abyss of a new war in the interests of those who are denying them the elementary rights of citizenship. Ask them if they desire to join the modern slave dealers, or whether they desire to fight for peace and progress. Obviously they will fight for peace and progress.

The imperialists are gazing at Africa

The imperialists are turning their rapacious stares more frequently and more regularly on the African continent. In their search for cheap labor and crude iron, they are seeking new bases in Africa and the West Indies, after their ignominious defeat in China. American capital is striving to stretch its control over South Africa just as it did over the Philippines. Financial occupation and capitalistic control ---- this is their way of building a colonial empire.

Africa at the present time is a fragment of the extensive plans of the exploiters.

It is the duty of every progressive individual to fight against these plans, and to explain to the colonial nations that under these conditions the supposed benefits of the gradual industrialization of their countries is nothing else but the imposition of new forms of slavery and exploitation.

Colonial nations are natural allies of European and American workers in the fight for peace.

Truth will be victorious

The imperialists presently are endeavoring to occupy Western Europe and deprive it even of its shadow of economic freedom. In Western Germany they prefer to cooperate with posthumous Hitlerites than with progressive forces. This is all a part of our common fight.

But I am convinced that the reign of capitalism and imperialism will end, just as it ended in Soviet Russia and in national democratic countries and as it is presently ending in China, thanks to the splendid victories of the National Army.

„TRYBUNA LUDU" 2.6.49.

Murzyni w szeregach światowego frontu walki o pokój i postęp

(ARTYKUŁ NAPISANY SPECJALNIE DLA „TRYBUNY LUDU")

Paul Robeson

Przybyłem do was jako przedstawiciel postępowej Ameryki, Ameryki Henry Wallace'a i dwunastu dzielnych przywódców komunistycznych, którzy stają dziś przed sądem za swe przywiązanie do amerykańskiej klasy robotniczej. Pozdrawiam was w imieniu amerykańskich ludzi pracy, gdyż sam jestem jednym z nich. Jako czternastoletni chłopiec pracowałem na farmie, w piętnastym roku życia byłem chłopcem stajennym, później pracowałem przy budowie okrętów, w dokach i w hotelach, walcząc ciężko aby zdobyć trochę pieniędzy na kontynuowanie mego kształcenia w świecie pełnym przesądów. Ojciec mój był niewolnikiem, moi bracia i siostry cioteczne, dorośli i dzieci jeszcze pracują na plantacjach tytoniu i bawełny, ciężko walcząc, by zarobić na życie. I dlatego właśnie oddaję wszystko co mam, całe moje zdolności i energię dla walki o lepsze jutro świata.

Rosną siły obozu postępu w Ameryce

Muszę stwierdzić, że siła obozu postępowego w Ameryce jest dziś dużo większa aniżeli w czasie wyborów 1948 roku. Dowodem może być nieprzerwana fala strajków, których nie zdołają już zahamować nawet prawicowi, oddani kapitalistom, przywódcy związkowi. Naród amerykański zaczyna sobie zdawać sprawę, że w wyborach 1948 r. rację miał Wallace, kiedy domagał się współpracy z ZSRR i krajami demokracji ludowej i przejścia na typ pokojowej gospodarki, która nie zagraża światu. Polityka wojenna i plan Marshalla kładą się ciężkim brzemieniem na barkach amerykańskiego świata pracy. Podczas gdy tłuści amerykańscy zarabiają krocie milionów na tzw. „amerykańskiej pomocy" — biedota jej płaci — na równi z narodami Europy — amerykański podatnik — amerykański szary człowiek. Dzień z każdym dniem wzrasta siła obozu pokoju i postępu w Stanach Zjednoczonych. Wbrew polityce reakcyjnych przywódców AFL i CIO coraz liczniejsi robotnicy — całe związki zawodowe — opowiadają się przeciwko nej polityce klas panujących. Związek Transportowców Wybrzeża Zachodniego, Związek Elektryków, Związek Odlewników w hutach miedzi, wiele organizacji związkowych i górników, włókniarzy i pracowników przemysłu skórzanego opowiadają się dziś po stronie sił postępowych.

Prowadzimy dziś w Stanach Zjednoczonych ciężką walkę. Ale cała nasza historia składa się z długich walk, prowadzonych w obronie naszej tradycji demokratycznej. Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt — wszyscy oni prowadzili twardą walkę z siłami reakcji w naszym kraju. Walka ta musi dać ostateczne, pozytywne dla nas rezultaty tak, jak je daje na całym świecie.

Jednym z zagadnień stojących dzisiaj przed Ameryką, jest tzw. zagadnienie murzyńskie. I ta sprawa wiąże się zarówno w Ameryce jak i w skali ogólnoświatowej ze sprawą walki o postęp i pokój. Chcę podkreślić, że tzw. zagadnienie murzyńskie to tylko pewna forma zagadnienia pracy. 95 proc. Murzynów amerykańskich i Murzynów w innych krajach to ludzie pracy. Walka emancypacyjna Murzynów jest ściśle związana z walką klasy robotniczej, jak i odwrotnie dyskryminacja Murzynów, to w pierwszym rzędzie chęć zabezpieczenia sobie taniej siły roboczej. Dlatego też olbrzymia większość Murzynów, z wyjątkiem tych nielicznych jednostek, które stanęły na służbę imperialistów i grają w społeczeństwie murzyńskim tę rolę, jaką prawicowi przywódcy związkowi odgrywają w całym ruchu robotniczym — stoi w obozie postępu i pokoju.

Zapytajcie czarnych robotników z plantacji bawełny w Alabamie, z plantacji trzciny cukrowej Luizjany, z tytoniowych okręgów Południa, zapytajcie robotników z plantacji bananowych w Indiach Zachodnich, zapytajcie [illegible] afrykańskich zniszczonych ziemi w Południowej Afryce, zapytajcie wszystkich czarnych mieszkańców kontynentu afrykańskiego, czy chcą oni walczyć o pokój i współpracę ze Związkiem Radzieckim i krajami demokracji ludowej? Czy chcą przyjaźni ze Związkiem Radzieckim, w którym określenie „zacofane narody kolorowe" jest pustym dźwiękiem, gdyż w ciągu jednego pokolenia dawne narody kolonialne mogły w ustroju radzieckim wznieść się na niewiarygodny wprost poziom kultury i rozwoju gospodarczego. Zapytajcie się Murzynów, czy chcą przyłączyć się do tych sił pokoju, czy też pozwolą się strącić w otchłań nowej wojny w interesie tych, którzy odmawiają im elementarnych praw obywatelskich? Czy chcą się przyłączyć do nowoczesnych handlarzy niewolników, czy też chcą walczyć o pokój i postęp? Oczywiście będą oni walczyć o pokój i postęp.

Imperialiści spoglądają na Afrykę

Coraz częściej, coraz pożądliwiej zwracają imperialiści amerykańscy swe drapieżne spojrzenia na kontynent afrykański. W poszukiwaniu taniej siły roboczej, w poszukiwaniu źródeł surowcowych, po haniebnej klęsce, jaka spotkała ich w Chinach, szukają oni nowej bazy w Afryce i w Indiach Zachodnich. Amerykański kapitał finansowy usiłuje rozciągnąć swą kontrolę nad Afryką Południową tak, jak to uczynił [illegible] z Filipinami. Opanowanie finansowe i kontrola kapitalistyczna — oto ich sposób budowania kolonialnego imperium.

Afryka jest w chwili obecnej ośrodkiem daleko idących planów wyzyskiwaczy. Jest obowiązkiem każdego postępowego człowieka walczyć z tymi planami i wytłumaczyć narodom kolonialnym, że w tych warunkach domniemane dobrodziejstwa powolnego uprzemysławiania ich krajów, nie [illegible] innym jak narzuceniem [illegible] owych form niewolnictwa i eksploatacji. [illegible] kolonialne są [illegible] przymierzeniom [illegible] europejskich i amerykańskich w walce o pokój.

Prawda zwycięży

Imperialiści usiłują op[illegible]wać obecnie Europę Zac[illegible]nią i pozbawić ją nawet[illegible]nia wolności gospodar[illegible]. W Niemczech Zachod[illegible] wolą współpracować z p[illegible]bowcami hitleryzmu [illegible] siłami postępowymi. W[illegible]stko to są odcinki n[illegible] wspólnej walki.

Ale jestem przekonan[illegible] panowanie kapitalizmu [illegible] perializmu skończy się, [illegible] skończyło się w Związku [illegible] dzieckim, w krajach d[illegible]kracji ludowej, jak ko[illegible] się w tej chwili w Chi[illegible] dzięki wspaniałym zw[illegible]stwom Armii Ludowej.

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GŁOSY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 22 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carbo
Mr. Hoover
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 28 7 23 NEWARK 5 FROM NEW YORK 17 7-32 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS C. NEWARK REQUESTED TO FURNISH CERTIFIED COPIES OF SUBJ-S BIRTH RECORDS AND SCHOOL RECORDS. BORN APRIL NINE, EIGHTEEN NINETY EIGHT, PRINCETON, NJ. ATTENDED RUTGERS UNIV. RECEIVING AB DEGREE IN NINETEEN NINETEEN. IF NOT POSSIBLE TO SECURE CERTIFIED COPIES IMMEDIATELY, OBTAIN PHOTOSTATIC COPIES FOR PRESENT USE. ROBESON WILL PROBABLY BE DEFENSE WITNESS IN CP TRIAL. ASCERTAIN IF ANY DISCREPANCIES APPEAR IN RECORDS.

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FBI
13 JUN 22 1949

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR: FBI

DATE: JUNE 21, 1949

FROM : SAC: NEWARK

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York tel to Bureau and Newark dated 6/17/49.

[redacted] Health Department, Burrough Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, advised that all birth records of her Agency from the years 1871 through 1903 were destroyed by fire over thirty years ago.

Birth data obtained from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Trenton, New Jersey, which Agency maintains records for the State of New Jersey, reflected that an unknown male child, color black, was born at 72 Witherspoon Street, Princeton, New Jersey, on April 9, 1898. These records further reflect that the child's father, WILLIAM D. ROBESON, age 52, occupation clergyman, and his mother, MARIA LOUISA BUSTILL or BASTILL, age 45, were both born in the United States. The number of children in all by the marriage is indicated as seven and the number living is indicated as five. A. S. MacDONALD, Princeton, New Jersey, is reflected as the medical attendant.

[redacted] Somerville High School, Somerville, New Jersey, made available ROBESON's secondary school record which indicated he attended Somerville High School from September, 1911 until June, 1915.

[redacted] Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, furnished the subject's school records which indicated he attended Rutgers University from 1915 until 1919 and graduated in June of that year with a Bachelor of Arts Degree.

A certified photostatic copy of ROBESON's birth record and certified copies of a transcript of his grades from the Somerville, New Jersey High School and Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, are being enclosed for the New York Office. RUC.

BEB:RD
100-33129

cc: New York (ENCS 3)

INDEXED - 65
RECORDED - 65 100-12304-130
FBI
34 JUN 23 1949

EX-9

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS [illegible] SP-5 RS6 [illegible]
DATE 11/25/80

58 JUL 6 1949

14

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
June 8, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~AIR~~ AIR POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

There are attached newspaper clippings made available to me by [redacted] which appeared in the Polish press for May 1 and 31, and June 1, 1949, giving the details regarding Paul Robeson's arrival in Poland. b1

It is to be noted that Robeson was met at the airport by Leon Krzycki, an American of Polish extraction who claims to have escaped from America about a year ago, shortly before the beginning of the trial of the 12 Communists in New York City.

Copies of these items are not being retained in the files of this office.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

Enclosure

JAC:LL
65-348

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED
FBI
4 JUN 21 1949

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED - 133
JUL 5 1949

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/25/80

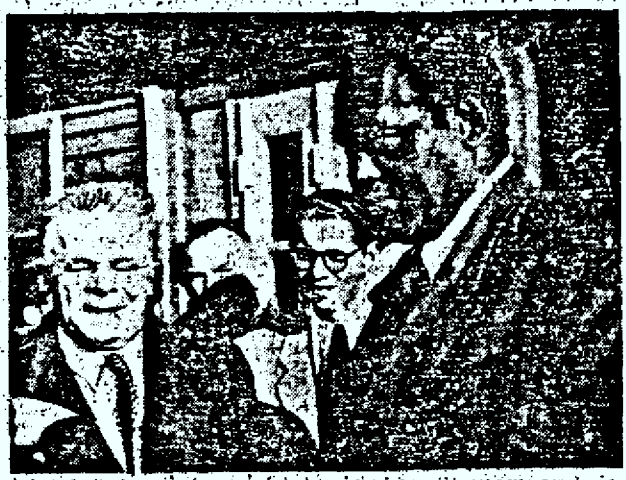
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MAY 14 1977

G.L.R.-7

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'Rzeczpospolita' 1.6.49

Paul Robeson w Warszawie



W poniedziałek 30 bm. przybył samolotem z Pragi do Warszawy znakomity śpiewak murzyński Paul Robeson, który wystąpi w Polsce z koncertami z okazji Kongresu Związków Zawodowych.
Na lotnisku słynnego artystę powitał przewodniczący Komitetu Słowian Amerykańskich Leon Krzycki (pierwszy z lewej) i przedstawiciele polskiego świata artystycznego.

'TRYBUNA LUDOWA'
1.6.49

Paul Robeson
pisze do „Trybuny Ludu"

Dear Friends
to learn the new Poland
and have the opportunity
to sing my songs and speak
to the Polish People
I bring greetings from
Progressive workers in
America and from the
Progressive people
in many Countries world
Paul Robeson

Czuję się bardzo szczęśliwy, że znalazłem się w Nowej Polsce i mogę śpiewać i przemawiać do Polaków. Przynoszę Wam pozdrowienia od postępowych robotników Ameryki i od postępowych Murzynów z wielu krajów świata.
Paul Robeson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 11/28/00 SRS-RSZ/clw

76
HQ-12264-1

ENCLOSURE

„Kurjer Codzienny"
31.5.

30 bm. przybył do Warszawy wybitny antyfaszysta, bojownik o pokój i postęp, znakomity śpiewak murzyński Paul Robeson.

Gościa oczekiwali na lotnisku przedstawiciele władz, związków zawodowych i organizacyj artystycznych. Robesona witał również przebywający w Polsce przewodniczący Komitetu Słowian Amerykańskich Leon Krzycki.

Wysiadającemu z samolotu śpiewakowi zebrani zgotowali długotrwałe owacje. W serdecznych słowach powitał gościa dyr. Starzyński, wyrażając przekonanie, że wizyta Robesona w Polsce pogłębi sympatię narodu polskiego do postępowych demokratycznych rzesz społeczeństwa amerykańskiego.

Robeson bawić będzie w stolicy kilka dni, gdzie wystąpi ze swoim repertuarem i weźmie udział w Kongresie Zw. Zawodowych.

W rozmowie z przedstawicielem PAP — Paul Robeson oświadczył m. in.:

„Cieszę się, że przybyłem do Polski i do jej bohaterskiej stolicy Warszawy. Zetknąłem się z przedstawicielami narodu polskiego w USA i na Kongresie Pokoju w Paryżu. Jestem pełen uznania dla Waszych wspaniałych osiągnięć w budowie nowej socjalistycznej gospodarki. Wasze sukcesy są dzisiaj przykładem dla całej postępowej ludzkości, dla klasy robotniczej Stanów Zjednoczonych".

W Polsce śpiewać będę m. in. ludowe piosenki murzyńskie, pieśni w języku rosyjskim i angielskim. Mam nadzieję, w okresie mojego krótkiego pobytu zdołam nauczyć się kilku piosenek polskich i podczas następnej wizyty śpiewać będę również po polsku".

„Korzystając ze sposobności — kończy Robeson — pragnę przekazać narodowi polskiemu i mieszkańcom Warszawy najserdeczniejsze życzenia dalszych, jeszcze wspanialszych osiągnięć na drodze budowania ustroju socjalistycznego".

„Trybuna Ludu"
31.5.

W poniedziałek, 30 maja przybył do Warszawy słynny śpiewak murzyński ze Stanów Zjednoczonych i działacz postępowy, Paul Robeson. Paul Robeson jest jednym z wybitnych bojowników o pokój. Brał on udział w Kongresach pokoju w Nowym Jorku i Paryżu. Wielki artysta poświęcił swe życie pracy dla mas. Postanowił on, że sztuka jego ma służyć przede wszystkim najuboższym masom pracującym. Postanowieniu temu dał Robeson wyraz w Londynie, gdzie niedawno na wielkim koncercie w jednej z najeleganckszych sal oznajmił, że kończy ostatecznie z karierą śpiewaka „dla bogatych". Stwierdziłem — mówi Robeson — że bilety na moje koncerty, które wahały się w cenie około 5 dolarów, są niedostępne dla szerokich mas pracujących. Oznajmiłem zebranej publiczności, że w przyszłości najdroższe bilety na moje koncerty nie mogą przekraczać ceny 5 szylingów, a przeciętna cena ma wynosić 1 lub 2 szylingi — czyli sumę dostępną dla każdego człowieka pracy. Zdolności moje i sztukę którą mogę dzięki nim praktykować publiczności, poświęcam ludziom pracy.

Na wiadomość o przybyciu do Polski wielkiego artysty i postępowego działacza, udał się na lotnisko specjalny wysłannik naszego pisma, który prosił Robesona o podzielenie się z czytelnikami „Trybuny Ludu" jego wrażeniami o znaczeniu Kongresu Polskich Związków Zawodowych.

„Znaczenie to jest olbrzymie — stwierdził Robeson — jestem szczęśliwy, że w nowej budującej się rzeczywistości polskiej będę mógł zetknąć się z polskim światem pracy i przekazać najserdeczniejsze pozdrowienia od postępowych organizacji robotniczych Ameryki i udziel Anglii, gdzie niedawno przebywałem. Jest mi niezmiernie miło, że będę mógł śpiewać dla robotników polskich, budujących nową lepszą przyszłość. Moją działalność artystyczną poświęciłem całkowicie masom ludowym i sprawie postępu i pokoju. Tą drogą chcę przesłać najserdeczniejsze życzenia polskim masom pracującym i życzyć im jak największych osiągnięć na drodze postępu i pokoju, którą kroczą".

J. L.

„Dziennik Łódzki"
31.5.

Paul Robeson przybył do Warszawy

„Na początek — chcę przesłać serdeczne pozdrowienia dla narodu polskiego i ludności Warszawy" — oświadcza przedstawicielowi agencji API, znakomity śpiewak murzyński Paul Robeson, który przybył na kongres KCZZ do Warszawy. Jowialny, wysoki mężczyzna uśmiecha się dobrotliwie, kiedy oświadczamy mu, że jesteśmy przedstawicielami prasy „Czytelnika".

„Słyszałem wiele o Polsce po kongresie kongresów pokoju we Wrocławiu, N. Jorku, Paryżu i Pradze" — powiada Robeson. *Cieszę się, że jestem w Polsce, gdzie mogę zawrzeć przyjaźni. Będę śpiewał po murzyńsku i po rosyjsku — pragnę nauczyć się po polsku. Będę tylko kilka dni w Polsce i wracam do USA, jako świadek obrony w procesie 23 komunistów* — zwierza się Paul Robeson.

* * *

„Jest rzeczą zasadniczą, aby ludzie całego świata dowiedzieli się, iż w Ameryce gwałcone są podstawowe prawa ludzkości tak, jak gwałcone były w hitlerowskich Niemczech. Oświadczam to, jako syn niewolnika, który urodził się w 1843 r., a uciekł z pracy w 10 lat przed zniesieniem niewolnictwa w Stanach Zjednoczonych. Ja byłem jeden z jego siedmiorga dzieci.

* * *

Na zakończenie wywiadu podsuwamy Robesonowi kartkę z prośbą o określenie paru słów wypowiedzi dla „ogólnopolskiej ligi do walki z rasizmem".

Ręka śpiewaka pisze w pośpiechu słowa: „Dziękuję Wam za walkę o sprawę mego ludu...

(Rozmowę przeprowadził Jan Lachowicz).

„Trybuna Ludu"
1.6.

Wczoraj, dnia 31 maja br. odbył się w przepełnionej sali „Romy" pierwszy występ znakomitego śpiewaka murzyńskiego, Paula Robesona.

Na koncert przybyli: marszałek Sejmu — Kowalski, członkowie Rady Państwa — wicemarszałek Barcikowski i dr Kołodziejski, członkowie Rządu z Premierem Cyrankiewiczem i wicepremierami Zawadzkim i Korzyckim na czele, prezes NIK — Witold, członkowie korpusu dyplomatycznego, przedstawiciele partii politycznych, członkowie prezydium KCZZ, przedstawiciele organizacji społecznych oraz świata kulturalnego i artystycznego stolicy. Przybyli również: bawiący w Warszawie, prezes Komitetu Słowiańskiego w Ameryce — Leon Krzycki oraz delegaci zagraniczni na Kongres Związków Zawodowych.

Paul Robeson wykonał bogaty program, złożony z pieśni murzyńskich, radzieckich, starych angielskich, włoskich, chińskich oraz pieśni żydowskiej — poświęconą Getto Warszawskiemu.

Znakomitego artystę publiczność przyjmowała długotrwałymi, burzliwymi oklaskami, zmuszając go do licznych bisów. Artyście wręczono kosze kwiatów.

Po koncercie odbyło się na cześć Paula Robesona przyjęcie w salonach hotelu „Polonia", wydane przez Ministra Kultury i Sztuki.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of State _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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18

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 31 14 10-03 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, WAS, IS-C. ROBESON IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT NEW YORK AIRPORT FROM LONDON NINE AM SATURDAY, JUNE EIGHTEEN COMPLETING FOUR MONTH TOUR OF EUROPE WHICH CULMINATED IN VISIT TO MOSCOW LAST WEEK. ROBESON REPORTEDLY WILL BE GREETED AT AIRPORT BY "WELCOMING COMMITTEE OF NEGRO LEADERS AND TRADE UNION OFFICIALS". CONFIDENTIAL ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE WITH CUSTOMS OFFICIALS TO HAVE AGENTS THIS OFFICE PRESENT AT CUSTOMS SEARCH OF BAGGAGE AND IF POSSIBLE, PHOTOGRAPH DOCUMENTS OF INTEREST. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS WILL ATTEND WELCOMING RALLY BY COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS FOR ROBESON AT ROCKLAND PALACE, HARLEM, SUNDAY, JUNE NINETEEN. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

RECORDED - 52 | 100-12304-133

F B I

SCHEI 31 JUN 21 1949

HOL 50 JUL 1 1949

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DATE 11/25/80 BY SP-5 [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 15 1949

CONFIDENTIAL
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. [illegible]	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
[illegible]	

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REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2 .2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-25-80

G.I.R.-7

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK CITY 22 15 7-57 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, WAS, ISC. REF NYTEL JUNE FOURTEEN. [redacted] (C) b1

ADVISED TODAY ROBESON WILL ARRIVE LA GUARDIA AIRPORT, NY, TEN AM, THURS, JUNE SIXTEEN AND NOT SAT. JUNE EIGHTEEN AS PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED 142 100-12304-134

F B I

21 JUN 24 1949

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61 JUL 7 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH AND WASH FIELD 24 FROM NEW YORK 16 7-25 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

(1)

PAUL ROBESON, IS C. SUBJ EXPECTED TO TESTIFY AT CP TRIAL. WFO REQUESTED TO OBTAIN CERTIFIED COPIES OF RECORDS IN PASSPORT DIV., STATE DEPT., CONCERNING APPLICATIONS MADE BY SUBJ AND OF ANY INFO THAT AGENCY HAS OF AN EVIDENTIARY NATURE OR ANY DISCREPANCIES OR INFO THAT MAY BE USED IN CROSS-EXAMINATION. CHECK TO ASCERTAIN IF STATE DEPT. HAS KNOWLEDGE OF ANY FALSE, FRAUDULENT OR INCONSISTENT STATEMENTS MADE BY SUBJ IN APPLICATIONS. NEW HAVEN REQUESTED TO OBTAIN CERTIFIED COPY OF SELECTIVE SERVICE FILE OF SUBJ WHO IS RESIDENT OF ENFIELD, CONN. IF ANY DELAY FORESEEN BY WFO, SUTEL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WHAT DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SUITABLE FOR CROSS-EXAMINATION WILL BE AVAILABLE. NEW HAVEN WILL SUTEL IF ANY DELAY ANTICIPATED.

100-123041-3

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RECORDED 142

SCHEIDT

17 JUN 24 1949

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

HOLD PLS

61 JUL 7 1949

100-125780

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 23 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI ALBANY 6-23-49 6-15PM ECD

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK U R GE N T

PAUL ROBESON, IS-C. REURTEL JUNE TWENTYTHREE. [redacted] b7C
NYS COURT OF APPEALS ADVISED HIS RECORDS FAILED TO DISCLOSE SUBJECT HAD EVER BEEN ADMITTED TO NYS BAR. UNABLE TO ASCERTAIN IF ROBESON EVER APPLIED TO TAKE NYS LAW EXAM INASMUCH AS RECORDS UNAVAIOABLE BECAUSE BOARD IS HOLDING BAR EXAMINATION. WILL ADVISE AS SOON AS PROCURED.

RECORDED 38 100-12304-136 CORNEL
CORNELIUS
FBI
3 JUN 28 1949

CORRECTION- LINE FOUR WD TEN IS UNAVAILABLE

A IN O PLS

WA 6-18 PM OK FBI A WA DC VHJ

NY 6-18 PM OK FBI YNYC DPR

58 JUL 7 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 23 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

1742

WASH FROM NEW YORK 3 23 3-24P P

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS-C. ALBANY REQUESTED TO CHECK RECORDS OF COLLECTOR OF COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, NY TO DETERMINE IF SUBJ ADMITTED TO BAR IN NY. RECEIVED LLB FROM COLUMBIA IN NINETEEN HUNDRED TWENTY THREE. IF RECORD LOCATED, OBTAIN CERTIFIED COPY OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION. ROBESON EXPECTED TO BE WITNESS AT CP TRIAL. EXPEDITE. WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

RECORDED - 38

100-12304-137

FBI

3 JUN 28 1949

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/25/80

58 JUL 7

NYC R 3 WA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 28 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

FBI ALBANY 6-28-49 2-59 PM EDST VA

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NYC ..... URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS-C. REURTEL AND MYTEL JUNE TWENTYTHREE FORTYNINE. RECORDS NY STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS REFLECT PAUL LEROY ROBESON, TWO THREE THREE WEST ONE FOUR EIGHT ST, NYC, APPLIED TO TAKE NY BAR EXAM ON MARCH FOUR, NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR BUT DID NOT APPEAR FOR EXAM. RECORDS REFLECT AT THAT TIME AGE TWENTYFIVE, BA RUTGERS NINETEEN SEVENTEEN AND LLB COLUMBIA, DATE NOT GIVEN. REPORT FOLLOWS.

CORNELIUS

100-12304-128
F B I

RECORDED - 32

31 JUL 6 1949

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301PM OK FBI WA LS
NY OK FBI NYC VTH SSS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS [illegible] FIED
DATE 11/25/80 ISRS Rockm

Garden Grove, Calif.
June 20, 1949.

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:— Paul Robeson

What action is going to be taken against the famous Paul Robeson — the lover of the Russian people and their treatment to him?

On his tour it was against the United States and he told everyone how the Russian way of life for the Negro is wonderful. I know he would be delighted to be deported to Russia and black-listed from the U.S. forever! Not only would it be a pleasure to see him go, but I would like to help him along with a good swift kick!!

Just because he is a Negro, he should be an example of what to expect for following the Communist Party line of this stuff:

"We are investigating his case," when his own words and actions prove what he wants. I do hope that immediate action will be taken against him. If he goes free running over the States screaming the love for Russia, then you might as well forget all all these movie writers, actors, producers, etc., because if there is nothing done about Robeson then what good is "Justice"?

RECORDED - 34

100-12304-13

37 JUL 6 1949

Hoping to see some action taken soon,

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Garden Grove, Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/25/80 SR-5 RSE/CJM

INDEXED - 34

EX-16

June 28, 1949

Ms [redacted]
Garden Grove, California

RECORDED - 34 100-12304-139

Dear [redacted]

EX-16 I have received your letter of June 20, 1949, and I want to thank you for sending me your views concerning the matter you mentioned.

For your information, however, the FBI is primarily a fact finding agency and any decision as to action such as you have proposed must be made by the appropriate prosecutive authority.

I am enclosing some literature which I thought you might like to have.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

WN:mjp

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HEREIN IS [illegible] FIED
DATE 11/25/80 BY SP5 RSC/lm

Don't be duped by the Communists
Statement of Director before the House

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JUN 29 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

53 JUL 13 1949

RECEIVED BY ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
JUN 28 5 09 PM '49

86

Director,

Enclosed is a story of
an American — Re-
- I think guy like Russia
- so good should run over there
- also Russian & white wife -

b7c Veteran's [redacted]
A.S.N. [redacted]
com'd (E.T.O.)

Sincerely —

ab

Paul Robeson

ERIC ab

RECORDED - 34 100-12304-140
F B I
INDEXED - 34 31 JUL 6 1949

[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-80 BY SP-5 R56/CLM

Rec'd 8-22-49

Robeson Says He Loves Russians Most

NEW YORK. (AP) - Paul Robeson, addressing a welcome-home rally shortly after seeing his son wed to a white girl, declared last night he loves the "soviet people more than any other nation."

The Negro singer told a Harlem audience of 3,500 persons that he loves the Russians "because of their suffering and sacrifices for us, the Negro people, the progressive people, the people of the future of the world."

Robeson, just returned from a tour of the soviet union and several countries of Europe, said he would "defy any part of an insolent, dominating America to challenge my Americanism."

The Harlem rally was sponsored by the Council of Africa Affairs, a group listed by Atty. Gen. Tom Clark as subversive.

The baritone said he had experienced discrimination as a youth, and declared:

"I never accepted an inferior role because of my race or color, and by God I never will."

Robeson told the crowd that in Paris he had said "it was unthinkable the Negro people of America or anywhere else in the world could be drawn into war with the soviet union."

"I repeat it with hundredfold emphasis. They will not," he declared.

(Several Negro leaders, including Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, previously have repudiated Robeson's statement.)

Robeson addressed the rally after attending the wedding of his son, Paul Robeson, Jr., 21-year-old electrical engineer, to Miss Marilyn Paula Greenberg, 21.

Young Robeson, only child of the baritone and his wife, met his bride at Cornell university, where he starred on the football and track teams.

They were married by a Protestant clergyman in an apartment house. A crowd of several hundred persons gathered outside, and some in the crowd booed as the wedding party left the building.

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DATE 11/25/80 BY SP5 RS6 pkm

100-12304-140

ENCLOSURE

88

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 27, 1949

[redacted]
Ottumwa, Iowa

Dear [redacted]

b7C

Your letter postmarked June 21, 1949, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to thank you for communicating with me concerning the individual you mentioned.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to send me your views with reference to the activities of that person and I am enclosing some literature which I thought might be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

100-12304-140,

June 27, 1949

[redacted]
Ottumwa, Iowa

RECORDED - 34 Dear [redacted] 100-12304-140

Your letter postmarked June 21, 1949, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to thank you for communicating with me concerning the individual you mentioned.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to send me your views with reference to the activities of that person and I am enclosing some literature which I thought might be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
Don't Be Duped by the Communists
Director's Statement

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/25/80 SP-5 RSC/KLM

WN:rlc

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 28 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62-30013-81

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 8, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Renytels dated June 16 and July 7, 1949.

There are transmitted herewith certified copies of seven passport applications on file at the State Department in the name of the above individual. One passport application dated in 1922 remains to be certified and forwarded to your office. The delay is due to obtaining this passport from the files of the National Archives. It will be forwarded as soon as received.

Also transmitted herewith is a copy of the hearings before the Committee on the Judiciary, U. S. Senate, 80th Congress, concerning H. R. 5852, on May 27, 28, 29, and 31, 1948. This copy has attached to the front page a certification of Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, who was chairman of the Judiciary Committee in 1948.

For your confidential information, there is also transmitted a typewritten resume dated June 21, 1949, which contains information obtained from confidential and restricted papers from State Department officials abroad concerning ROBESON's recent trip to Europe.

H.R. 5852

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/25/80 BY SP5 RS6blm

SAS:cl
100-19021

cc - New York (encls)
(Registered Mail)

RECORDED - 65
INDEXED - 65

100-12304-141

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EX-31

JUL 28 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YOKK 34 16 8-11 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, ISC. ROBESON ARRIVED NINE THIRTY EIGHT AM TODAY AT LA GUARDIA. BAGGAGE CONSISTED OF ONE SUITCASE, A MUSIC SCRAPBOOK AND TWO PACKAGES OF SHEET MUSIC. CUSTOM SEARCH MADE WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. DELEGATION OF TWENTY FIVE HEADED BY W. ALPHEAUS HUNTON, COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, NYC COUNCILMAN EUGENE V. CONNOLLY AND ABNER BERRY AND THELMA DALE, NEGRO NY STATE COMMUNIST PARY LEADERS MET ROBESON. CAVALCADE OF TWELVE CARS BEARING SIGNS QUOTE WELCOME HOME PAUL ROBESON UNQUOTE AND ANNOUNCING THE ROCKLAND PALACE RALLY - HARLEM, JUNE NINETEENTH PROCEEDED FROM AIRPORT TO HARLEM. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT THE MOTOR CAVALCADE BEARING ROBESON RECEIVED NO OVATION OR RECOGNITION FROM HARLEMITES. BUREAU WILL BE PROMPTLY ADVISED OF ROBESON-S CURRENT ACTIVITIES.

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 65 100-12304-142 SCHEIDT
INDEXED - 65

52 JUL 18 1949

5 JUL 6

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Form No. 8

CONFIDENTIAL

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-25857 RM

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK	7/6/49	6/28/49	[redacted] b7C

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
PAUL ROBESON, wa, John Thomas	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SUMMARY REPORT

- P# -

PAUL ROBESON, Negro, is a concert singer and actor residing at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut, and at 22 East 89th Street, New York City. His business address is Metropolitan Music Bureau, Steinway House, 113 West 57th Street, New York City.

ROBESON was born April 9, 1898 at Princeton, New Jersey and was educated at Rutgers College, from which he received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1919 and Columbia University, from which he received a Bachelor of Law Degree in 1923. He is the son of the late WILLIAM DREW ROBESON, a former minister in New Jersey.

ROBESON first came into prominence in 1918 when he was "picked" by WALTER CAMP as a member of the 1918 All American Football Team. In 1925 ROBESON gave his first concert and since that date has gained fame internationally as a singer.

ROBESON is the Chairman of the Council on African Affairs and has been affiliated with many Communist front organizations.

Selective Service Local Board 7A
Windsor Locks, Connecticut

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A review of the Selective Service records at Selective Service Headquarters, Hartford, Connecticut, reflected the following:

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100-12304-143

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE OF REVIEW 11/25/80

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NY 100-25857

ROBESON was born April 9, 1898 at Princeton, New Jersey and at the time of his registration on February 16, 1942 he was in Chicago, Illinois and advised that Board that he was a concert singer employed by the Metropolitan Music Bureau, 113 West 57th Street, New York City, and was on various tours.

The records further reflect that he married ESLANDA GOODE on August 21, 1921 at Port Chester, New York and has one child, PAUL ROBESON, Jr.

Former Confidential Informant [redacted] b1

This Informant on [redacted] reported that b7D PAUL ROBESON spoke at a memorial dinner for the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade at Manhattan Center, New York City, and that the subject was made an honorary member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Informant advised that ROBESON stated at the time he received the pin of membership of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, "It is the proudest moment of my life and I will always wear the pin."

Former Confidential Informant [redacted] b1

On [redacted] this Informant advised that PAUL b7D ROBESON'S Communist Political Association name was JOHN THOMAS.

Confidential Informant [redacted] b1

In [redacted] this Informant advised that PAUL b7D ROBESON attended a meeting sponsored by the National Council for American Soviet Friendship at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on November 14, 1945. Informant stated that this meeting was an anniversary meeting of the twenty-eight years of the existence of the Soviet Union and of the twelve years of American recognition of the Soviet Govern-

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ment. Informant reported that ROBESON sang several English and Russian songs and made a strong speech against the United States, England and the United Nations for their undemocratic handling of the colonial people and the minority groups. Informant advised that ROBESON strongly praised the Soviet Government for freeing the colonial people and solving the question of national minority.

Former Confidential Informan[redacted]c b1

In [redacted] this Informant advised that PAUL ROBESON had addressed a meeting of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party on June 26, 1946 in New York City. b7D

Former Confidential Informant[redacted]c b1

On [redacted] this Informant advised that PAUL ROBESON was one of the sponsors and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Crusade To End Lynching, which had set up headquarters at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. According to this Informant the above committee planned to hold a "March on Washington" on Monday, September 23, 1946, and delegates from all over the country were to be participants therein. b7D

Confidential Informant[redacted]c b1

On [redacted] this Informant reported that the "New York Committee to Win The Peace" and the "Committee For A Democratic Far Eastern Policy" combined in an action to arouse the people in the United States to force the Government to withdraw the United States Armed Forces from China and that this action would take place b7D

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during the week of September 22nd to September 28, 1946 under the title "Get Out Of China Week." Informant advised that PAUL ROBESON and General CARLSON were slated to head the movement and that all Communist Party organizations throughout the country were notified to take an active part in the above-mentioned action.

Former Confidential Informant [redacted]C 61

On [redacted] this Informant reported that 67D the Independent Citizens Committee For Arts, Sciences and Professions and the National Citizens Committee - PAC held a pre-election rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on September 12, 1946 and that PAUL ROBESON was one of the speakers at the rally. Informant stated that ROBESON said, "Never has a Government done as much for its people as Russia has." Informant further advised that ROBESON described Russia as "The world's outstanding advocate of peace and freedom."

Confidential Informant [redacted]C 61

This Informant on [redacted] advised that 67D ROBESON attended a "Rally To Win The Peace" held under the auspices of the American Slav Congress in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on September 22, 1946. The subject, according to the Informant, spoke as a co-Chairman of the National Committee To Win The Peace and called upon the progressives in America to fight against the reactionary elements in America. Informant also advised that the subject called upon the American people to get along with the Slavs led by the Communists in many parts of the world. According to the Informant, a member of the Russian Delegation to the rally, dressed in a Red Army uniform, at the conclusion of subject's speech went to the platform and kissed ROBESON on both cheeks.

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Confidential Informant [redacted]

b7D

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that the agenda of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Convention was held September 21 and 22, 1946 at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West 48th Street, New York City. Informant advised that addresses to the convention were made by BEN DAVIS, Communist Party Councilman; EUGENE CONNOLLY, Communist Party Councilman and PAUL ROBESON. Informant stated that representatives of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia were present at the convention. Informant also stated that PAUL ROBESON in the course of his speech said, "It is important not to be afraid of saying we are Communists. We cannot live in the world without them and we must stop worrying about them. We have always been put on the spot. We have a Communist in the City Council today - BEN DAVIS."

b7C

Special Agent [redacted]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

This Special Agent can testify that he observed PAUL ROBESON marching in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union section of the May Day Parade.

Confidential Informant [redacted] C

b1

b7D

This Informant on [redacted] advised that PAUL ROBESON attended a mass meeting of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order at Madison Square Garden, New York City, which was held June 15, 1947. Informant reported that the subject, after singing several songs, including a Soviet melody, delivered a speech in which he stated that the

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people of the world are looking upon the Soviet Union as their "liberator and real friend."

Special Agents [redacted] b7C
and [redacted]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

On November 3, 1947 the above Agents attended a Civil Rights Congress rally at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th Street, New York City. The purpose of this rally was to open an intensive campaign against the House Committee On Un-American Activities. The aforementioned Agents heard ROBESON sing several songs, one of which he dedicated to GERHART EISLER, and made a general attack in his speech on the House Committee for its alleged violation of people's rights.

Confidential Informant [redacted] b7C b1

On [redacted] this Informant furnished the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with a list of the Directors and Directors - At - Large of the now defunct George Washington Carver School which had been a Communist Party controlled and dominated institute. The name PAUL ROBESON appeared on the list as a Director - At - Large of the school. b7D

Special Agents [redacted] b7C
and [redacted]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

[redacted] b7E

Confidential Informant [redacted] b1

On [redacted] this Informant reported that PAUL ROBESON sent a form letter to numerous people on [redacted] requesting contributions for the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade drive and stated that fifteen thousand dollars was needed to free Spain. Informant stated that enclosed with the form letter was a reply envelope addressed to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade with the subject's name appearing in the lower left corner. b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] b1

This Informant on [redacted] advised that on November 30, 1947 PAUL ROBESON attended a rally at Manhattan Center, New York City, sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Comite Coordinador Pro Republica Espanola, Communist front organization. ROBESON, according to the Informant, spoke against racial discrimination and announced that he planned to make a tour of Puerto Rico in the near future. The principal address at the rally was made by JUAN MARINELLO VIDAURRETA, Vice President of the Cuban Senate and Head of Partido Socialista Popular, which is the equivalent of the Communist Party in Cuba. b7I

Confidential Informant [redacted] b1

On [redacted] this Informant advised that on that date PAUL ROBESON appeared as a special guest at the regular annual meeting of the Committee of Women of the National Council For American Soviet Friendship at the Hotel Astor, New York City. Informant reported that the subject gave a short speech concerning the work of the National Council For American Soviet Friendship, stating it needed more help so that in the near future all Americans, as well as he, might feel a warm glow of friendship towards the Russian people. Informant stated that after his speech subject sang several Russian songs. b7I

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Confidential Informant [redacted] b1

On [redacted] this Informant reported that PAUL ROBESON was desirous of having the Council on African Affairs adhere closely to the Communist Party line. Informant also reported that the subject said, "The Communist Party is a legal American Party and the Council should not avoid being affiliated with the Communist Party." b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] C b1

On [redacted] this Informant reported that he observed PAUL ROBESON marching in the 1948 May Day Parade with members of the May Day Committee. b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] C b1

On [redacted] this Informant advised that PAUL ROBESON attended a rally of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at the St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on that date. b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] C b1

This Informant on [redacted] reported that the subject addressed a meeting of the International Workers Order held at the Hotel Diplomat, New York City, on June 30, 1948. Informant said similar meetings were held in thirteen cities with telephone hook-ups and that PAUL ROBESON spoke to the International Workers Order meeting in New York from Boston, saying, "He was sorry he could not attend the meeting but that he is engaged in work for the Third Party." ROBESON, according to the Informant, said he was proud to be a member of the International Workers Order. b7D

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Confidential Informant [redacted] 7C 61

On [redacted] this Informant reported on the activities concerning the Freedom Crusade of the Civil Rights Congress which was held in Washington, D. C. on January 18, 1949. Informant advised that PAUL ROBESON in his speech before the delegates to the Civil Rights Congress said that he was fighting with everything he had for the Negro struggle and that "China and Russia won't be Red baited." 67D

Confidential Informant [redacted] 7C 61

On [redacted] this Informant advised that ROBESON spoke at a dinner sponsored by the Jefferson School of Social Science on February 7, 1949 at the Hotel Statler, New York City. Informant reported that ROBESON said, "No school in existence could offer the courses or instructions that were to be had at the Jefferson School." According to the Informant, ROBESON stated that his son was graduating from college here in the United States and was also receiving a diploma from the University of Moscow and that he wished there had been a school like the Jefferson School to send his son to sooner. 67D

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QUESTIONABLE EVIDENCE

The following evidence is being incorporated in this report with a view to its possible admissibility in an extra-Judicial proceeding or in cross-examination in a Judicial proceeding:

"Soviet Russia Today"
Published monthly by the
Soviet Russia Today Publications, Inc.
114 East 32nd Street
New York City

In the August, 1936 issue of "Soviet Russia Today" there is an article written by BEN DAVIS, Jr., concerning his interview with PAUL ROBESON. In this article ROBESON is reported by DAVIS to have said, "The Soviet Union is the only country I've ever been in where I've felt completely at ease. I've lived in England and America and I almost circled the globe - but for myself, wife and son the Soviet Union is our future home.

" For awhile, however, I wouldn't feel right going there to live. By singing its praises wherever I go, I think I can be of the most value to it. It's too easy to go to the Soviet Union, breathe free air and live happily ever afterwards."

ROBESON further stated in the interview, "Of course I'm a member of the Friends of the Soviet Union in London. But I'm not very active because I'm away so frequently either singing or acting. One thing I always try to do is to help make people understand the importance of the Soviet peace policy."

The article reflects that ROBESON'S wife, ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, has two brothers living in Moscow and that Mrs. GOODE,

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ROBESON'S mother-in-law, is also residing in Moscow. It was also noted in this article that ROBESON'S son, PAUL ROBESON, Jr., age nine, would secure most of his education in the Soviet Union.

Confidential Informant [redacted]

On [redacted] the above-mentioned Informant [redacted] furnished information concerning a conversation he had with a [redacted] reported by the Informant to have related to him that [redacted] and that PAUL ROBESON had joined the Communist Party after a professional tour in England. [redacted] is also reported to have stated that while on this tour ROBESON met a man by the name of HARRY POLLET (Phonetic) who was believed to have converted ROBESON to the Party. In addition, [redacted] claimed that upon ROBESON'S return to the United States he donated his entire earnings from this trip in the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, to the Communist Party.

Finally, according to the Informant, [redacted] is reported to have said that ROBESON and Mother BLOOR had spent three months in England and that [redacted] had used this information concerning ROBESON with great success at the time he [redacted]

"Peoples Voice" (now defunct)
Was Communist controlled New York Negro Newspaper
Published by Powell - Buchanan Publishing Corporation
210 West 125th Street
New York City

In the January 23, 1943 issue of the above publication

appeared an advertisement to free Professor MORRIS U. SCHAPPES, an alleged Communist of City College, New York City, who was imprisoned for perjury by the State of New York. In this issue of the "Peoples Voice" the subject is quoted as saying, "I want to be identified in every way with this movement . . . . to free MORRIS SCHAPPES . . . . The responsibility is the first charge upon all of us to fight Fascism for freedom."

"Daily Worker"
Issue of October 7, 1943
East Coast Communist Daily Newspaper
Published by Freedom of the Press, Inc.
50 East 13th Street
New York City

On Page Three there appears an article which indicates that PAUL ROBESON would support BENJAMIN DAVIS on the Communist Party ticket for New York Councilman at the Davis For Victory show which was to be held on October 24, 1943 at the Golden Gate Ballroom in Harlem, New York City.

"Daily Worker"
Issue of March 17, 1944

This issue of the "Daily Worker" reports a speech by PAUL ROBESON which was delivered at a Sun Yat Sen tribute meeting held March 12, 1944 at the Metropolitan Opera Hall in New York City. In this speech the subject is reported to have said, "The picture of Chinese internal conflict is the Kuomintang versus the Chinese Communists is as false as Martin Dies' picture of his Committee defending Congress and the Government against American Communists."

"Equal Justice And Democracy In The Service Of Victory"
A pamphlet Published in September, 1944 By The
International Labor Defense In Tribute to ANNA DAMON,
Former Secretary of the International Labor Defense

In this pamphlet there appeared a list of individuals who were listed as officers and members of the National Committee of the International Labor Defense. On the National Committee was listed the name of PAUL ROBESON.

"Daily Worker"
Issue of February 13, 1945

In this issue there appears an article under dateline of Los Angeles concerning a meeting of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which was held at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California. This article reflects that PAUL ROBESON was a guest speaker at the meeting.

"Daily Worker"
Issue of April 17, 1945

In this issue of the "Daily Worker" appears an article to the effect that the Council On African Affairs, headed by PAUL ROBESON, had submitted a memorandum to the delegates of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, California calling for the establishment of an International Colonial Commission in the proposed World Organization.

"Peoples Voice"
Issue of November 10, 1945

This issue carried an article stating that "Robeson Answers Fascist Criticism." This article further stated that in response

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to criticism by the "Montreal Gazette" for including in his concert a talk against FRANCO, the subject stated, "They will have to take what I have to say along with my songs." The article contained a statement made by ROBESON to the effect that he was delighted that he had been "able to get a rise out of the reactionaries."

Former Confidential Informant [redacted] b7C b1

On [redacted] this Informant reported that PAUL ROBESON was listed as an instructor at the George Washington Carver School and that to his knowledge the subject was a member of the Communist Party. b7D

"New York Times"
Issue of October 8, 1946

In this issue it is reported that PAUL ROBESON testified at a hearing of the Tenney Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities in Los Angeles, California. ROBESON was described in the article as a surprise witness at a series of hearings nominally concerned with the Ku Klux Klan and Left Wing activities in Hollywood and that he had been subpoenaed presumably because of his co-Chairmanship with General EVANS CARLSON, of the National Committee To Win The Peace and other pro-Communist activities. During the hearing ROBESON is reported to have stated, "The best country in the world today to test the principles of Marxism might be America;" that he had chosen Russia as the place for the early education of his son and that many Negro Americans would prefer the equality achieved in Russia to the "shadowy" freedom they have in the South.

"Daily Worker"
Issue of October 30, 1946

It is reported in this issue that PAUL ROBESON had

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endorsed the candidacy of CHARLES A. COLLINS for the New York State Senate for the Twenty-First Senatorial District. COLLINS is a well known Communist, being a member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant [redacted]

b/D

[redacted]

"Daily Worker"
Issue of April 22, 1947

This issue reported that one hundred leaders of the Negro people, headed by PAUL ROBESON and W. E. B. DU BOIS, called upon President Truman and Congress "to repudiate decisively Fascist-like proposal to illegalize the Communist Party."

Confidential Informant [redacted]

b/D

On [redacted] this Informant reported that at a Communist Party Directors' Conference held August 23, 1947 at Rio de Janeiro, [redacted] had stated that ROBESON and a group of American writers had been invited to Brazil to study the situation and also for the purpose of writing in the United States Press concerning political and economic conditions there. This, according to [redacted], was intended to counter-balance anti-Communist propaganda in the United States.

"Daily Worker"
Issue of November 4, 1947

On Page 16 of this issue there is a picture of PAUL

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ROBESON and LARRY PARKS reflecting that LARRY PARKS obtained the signature of PAUL ROBESON on a Civil Rights Congress petition demanding the end of the House on Un-American Activities Committee. PARKS is described as the star of the motion picture "The Jolson Story."

"Daily Worker"
Issue of January 19, 1948

This issue reports the Second Annual Convention of the Progressive Citizens of America meeting which was held at Chicago and authorized the National Board of the Progressive Citizens of America and State Chapters to take steps towards affiliation or merger with the Third Party started by HENRY WALLACE. Among the Vice Chairmen elected at this convention was PAUL ROBESON.

"Daily Worker"
Issue of February 6, 1948

It is reported in this issue that PAUL ROBESON was one of the three speakers scheduled to appear at the Fourth Anniversary Dinner of the Jefferson School of Social Science. The dinner was to be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on February 9, 1948.

"Morning Freiheit"
Issue of February 19, 1948
Published Daily By The Morning Freiheit Association, Inc.
35 East 12th Street, New York City

According to the above issue of the "Morning Freiheit," PAUL ROBESON attended and spoke at a memorial meeting on February 19, 1948 for SOLOMON MIKHOEIS, late President of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow. The theme of the meeting was establishment of a lasting friendship between the United States and the USSR. The above

issue also reflected that another speaker at the aforementioned meeting was Soviet Vice Consul BAKUNOF.

"New York Post Home News"
Issue of April 5, 1948

It is reported in the above paper that MAX YERGAN, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, charged PAUL ROBESON, as Chairman of said organization, with part of "a Communist plot" to seize the Council on African Affairs' prestige and policy.

YERGAN, according to the paper, said that the Council was not a Communist group as such and that he had been attacked by the ROBESON faction in the Council for being a "Red baiter."

"Herald Tribune"
Issue of April 7, 1948

It is reflected in this issue of the "Herald Tribune" that PAUL ROBESON, in replying to the charges of MAX YERGAN, referred to above, stated, "You can't fight the struggles of Africa by being non-Partisan or being a Red baiter . . . . Someone has to point out that things are not beautiful here in America, in Africa and other parts of the world. If that makes me a Communist then I am proud to be one."

ROBESON is reported to have said that he has worked with Communists and will continue to do so because Communists are against many of the injustices which he, himself, has long opposed.

"New York Post Home News"
Issue of April 16, 1948

It was reported in the above issue that PAUL ROBESON,

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who was campaigning in Columbus, Ohio, was asked by GEORGE LAURENCE, Managing Editor of the "Ohio State News," the Negro weekly, whether or not he was a Communist, to which ROBESON replied, "It's none of your d--- business." ROBESON stated, according to the newspaper account, "The last person in the world I would expect to ask that question would be a Negro and a representative of the Negro Press." ROBESON is reported to have stated, "This is no longer a matter of Communism. It's a matter of civil rights." ROBESON accused "big moneymen of Fascist activities" and asked, "Who could blame the Negro for being a Communist or anything?"

"New York Sun"
Issue of May 29, 1948

The above issue of the "New York Sun" reported that as the subject left on the aforementioned date for Washington to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee against the Mundt-Nixon Anti-Communist Bill he, ROBESON, stated in a press conference that he would have "to decide on the issue" before choosing sides in the event of a war between the United States and Russia.

"New York Times"
Issue of June 1, 1948

It is reported in the above issue of the "New York Times" that ROBESON, while testifying before the above-mentioned Committee, had after telling the Committee that he thought members of the Communist Party had done a magnificent job in America, had declined to state in answer to a question Senator HOMER FERGUSON (Michigan) asked, whether or not he was a Communist. ROBESON stated he would go to jail before he would say whether or not he was a Communist. He also declined to tell the Committee whether he would fight for the United States in the event of a war with Russia.

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"Daily Worker"
Issue of June 3, 1948

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The above issue of the "Daily Worker" reported that when questioned by a reporter concerning his being a member of the Communist Party ROBESON replied, "That question has become the basis of the fight for civil liberties and until that fight is won I refuse to answer it."

"New York Sun"
Issue of June 4, 1948

It was reported by the "New York Sun" on the above date that during a hearing on a motion in Supreme Court, New York County, New York, for an injunction restraining MAX YERGAN from representing himself as the Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, YERGAN'S counsel told the court that a dispute had arisen within the Council when the Department of Justice had included it among a group of organizations listed as "totalitarian, Fascist or subversive."

YERGAN told reporters that the Council On African Affairs was not "totalitarian, Fascist or subversive" but sought only to interest the public in improving conditions among the peoples of Africa. ROBESON criticized this statement, according to YERGAN'S counsel, stating to members of the Council on African Affairs at a subsequent meeting that YERGAN should have attacked the Attorney General. YERGAN'S counsel told the court that the ROBESON faction was seeking to "pull a squeeze play to get YERGAN out" because of his efforts to rid the Council On African Affairs of Communist influence.

Confidential Informant [redacted]

b7D

On [redacted] this Informant reported that ac-

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cording to MAX YERGAN, MARY MC LEOD BETHUNE, member of the Executive Committee of the Council On African Affairs, stated that PAUL ROBESON sought her support in his controversy with YERGAN over Communist Party control of the Council and that during an interview with her stated, "My money, shoes, clothes, ... everything belongs to the Communist Party and I am willing to fight anyone who opposes them."

"Daily Worker"
Issue of August 30, 1948

In an article cabled to the aforementioned paper from Wroclaw, Poland JOSEPH STAROBIN, "Daily Worker" writer, reported the agenda at the World Congress of Culture at Wroclaw, Poland. The Congress was Communist controlled and passed many resolutions including one for the release of GERHART EISLER. PAUL ROBESON, according to STAROBIN, attended the World Congress of Culture and was invited to become a member of the Permanent Committee of said organization.

"Daily Worker"
Issue of November 11, 1948

The above issue of the "Daily Worker" reported that PAUL ROBESON signed a "roll call for peace" distributed throughout the nation by the National Council For American Soviet Friendship. According to the "Daily Worker" this document demanded that the United States stop the "cold war" and work for peace based upon United States and Russian cooperation.

"Daily Worker"
Issue of January 24, 1949

According to the above newspaper, in an article written

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by JOSEPH NORTH, PAUL ROBESON attended the trial of the twelve Communist Party leaders on January 23, 1949, shaking hands with each of them. ROBESON reportedly stated to NORTH, "I came here because I too am on trial." ROBESON also stated to NORTH that he attended the trial not only as a private citizen but as Co-Chairman of the Progressive Party, as a leader of the Civil Rights Congress and as Chairman of the Council On African Affairs. ROBESON stated that Communists in the Scottsboro Case risked their lives to enter the South to challenge the jury system and that he respected the Communists for it.

"New York World Telegram"
Issue of February 3, 1949

The above paper reported that PAUL ROBESON headed a picket line of three hundred members of the International Workers Order parading near Central Hall in protest of the Board of Education's ban against after hour classes conducted by Communist fraternal groups in New York City school buildings.

"Daily Worker"
Issue of April 17, 1949

It is reported by the "Daily Worker" of the above date that PAUL ROBESON was scheduled to speak at the Scottish - USSR Society "Peace" demonstration in Glasgow, Scotland on May 12, 1949 and that HEWLITT JOHNSON, Dean of Canterbury, also would be a speaker at this demonstration.

"World Telegram"
Issue of April 20, 1949

This paper reported on the above date that at the Com-

CONFIDENTIAL

munist sponsored World Peace Conference in Paris, PAUL ROBESON declared that the focal point of world Fascism is the United States and that President Truman's program for African development meant "new slavery" for millions of Negroes. ROBESON reportedly brought the eighteen hundred delegates to the conference to their feet with a call for "a fight for friendship with Russia." ROBESON also stated that American Negroes never would go to war for the United States against Russia.

"New York Post and Home News"
Issue of April 22, 1949

This issue of the "New York Post and Home News" reported that a concert given by ROBESON in Stockholm, Sweden on April 21, 1949 turned into a political row. The trouble, according to said paper, started when ROBESON sang a Russian anthem. The first verse sung in Russian was greeted quietly, however, when he sang the second verse in English, which most of the audience understood, the demonstration started. Anti Communists whistled loudly and many left the hall in protest. Pro-Communists answered with loud cheers and frantic applause.

Following the singing of the anthem, ROBESON stepped to the microphone and told the audience he could no longer draw the line between his art and his political convictions. He said he wanted universal peace but above all peace for the Soviet Union.

"Daily Worker"
Issue of May 25, 1949

This issue of the "Daily Worker" reprinted an article which appeared in the "British Daily Worker" on April 18, 1949 concerning an interview with PAUL ROBESON by SHEILA LIND. In this interview ROBESON said that he loved what he found in Russia and that until the war he returned there every year. ROBESON further stated that in Moscow

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he had studied Marxism and found it "enthralling."

"New York Daily News"
Issue of May 26, 1949

As reported by the above paper, one of the biggest international Communist meetings since the war opened on May 26, 1949 in Prague, Czechoslovakia in an atmosphere of secrecy. Newspapermen were barred from the sessions. Top ranking Communist politicians and intellectuals from twelve foreign countries attended the meeting of the Ninth Czechoslovakian Congress. PAUL ROBESON attended the conference to sing.

"New York Sun"
Issue of June 15, 1949

This paper reported under the dateline London (AP), that the Moscow radio that day quoted PAUL ROBESON as calling Russia the "Country I love above all." ROBESON was described as telling an interviewer from the official Tass News Agency, "I am truly happy that I am able to travel from time to time to the USSR. I always have been, I am now and will always be a loyal friend of the Soviet Union."

"New York Sun"
Issue of June 16, 1949

The "New York Sun" reported that PAUL ROBESON, upon his return June 16, 1949 after a triumphal visit to Russia said he, ROBESON, considered that the escape of GERHART EISLER, bail jumping Communist, was the "greatest victory for the forces of peace in the world."

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Special Committee On Un-American Activities
House of Representatives
78th Congress
Second Session

The records of the Special Committee On Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session, reflect that PAUL ROBESON affiliated himself with the following Communist front organizations, in Appendix IX:

PAGE	
270	Member of the Committee of the National Citizens Political Action Committee;
270	Associated with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which he visited in Spain;
323	American Committee For Democracy and Intellectual Freedom;
331	Signed Petition sponsored by American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom to discontinue the Dies Committee;
340	American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born;
348	Sponsor of the United Nations in America dinner given under the auspices of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born;
389	American League for Peace and Democracy;
431	American Peace Mobilization, Vice-Chairman, 1940;
461 and 1602	Soviet Russia Today;

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NY 100-25857

PAGE

468	American - Russian Institute for Cultural Relations With The Soviet Union;
481	Sponsor of Tenth Anniversary, United States - Soviet Friendship Congress;
491	Sponsor of American Rescue Ship Mission;
564	American Youth For Democracy;
574	Sponsor of Artists' Front to Win the War;
592	Bridges' Defense Committee;
599	Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges;
615	Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder;
629	Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee to Elect Benjamin J. Davis to the City Council;
637	Committee to Defend America By Keeping Out of War;
645	Signer of Statement Defending Communist Party;
666	Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo;
671	Chairman of Council On African Affairs;
677	Written Articles for the "Daily Worker;"
692	Emergency Peace Mobilization;
724	Frontier Films;

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PAGE

744	Was Associated with Friday Magazine;
814	Member of National Committee of International Labor Defense;
940	Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee;
1193	National Council of American - Soviet Friendship, Inc.;
1222	Member of Executive Commission of National Federation for Constitutional Liberties;
1301	Member of the National Reception Committee to the Russian Delegation;
1343	Negro Labor Victory Committee;
1348	Negro Playwrights Company, Inc.;
1350	Contributing Editor - "New Masses";
1352	On Reception Committee for "New Masses", Thirty-Third Artists and Writers Annual Ball;
1355	"New Masses" Letter to the President;
1484	Sponsor of the American Friends of the Chinese People;
1486 and 1684	Washington Committee for Aid to China;
1530	Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee;
1555	Schappes Defense Committee;

1561	Signer of Open Letter to Governor Thomas E. Dewey concerning Morris U. Schappes;
1580	Southern Conference for Human Welfare;
1608	International Chairman of Negro People's Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy;
1610	Supporter of the Campaign to Aid International Volunteers;
1623	One of the sponsors of a Testimonial Dinner for Ferdinand C. Smith;
1647	Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade;
1651	Signer of letter to President Roosevelt and Attorney General Jackson which protested attacks upon Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade;
1711	Washington Peace Mobilization;
1772	Sponsor of the American Pushkin Committee.

Confidential Informant [redacted]

b7D

This Informant advised that the name PAUL ROBESON appears on the letterhead of the following organizations:

Member of the Board of Directors in 1943 and 1945 of George Washington Carver School;

Sponsor in 1944 of Negro Freedom Rally;

Sponsor in 1946 of the Conference on Puerto Rico's Right to Freedom;

Sponsor in 1948 for National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East;

Sponsor in 1946 for the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy;

Sponsor of "Black Book" in 1945 for the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists;

Member of Initiating Committee in 1946 of the Congress on Civil Rights;

Sponsor in 1945 for the "To End Jim Crow In Baseball Committee;"

Sponsor in 1948 for the National Conference on American Policy in Greece;

The American Peace Mobilization, National Council, 1940;

The American Rescue Ship Mission, sponsor, 1941;

The Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, member and sponsor, 1941;

Committee for the Release of International Volunteers in Spanish and French Prison Camps, endorser, 1941;

Negro Committee to Aid Spain with the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democrats, sponsor, 1937;

The American Peace Mobilization for Marcantonio, guest of honor, 1941; also sponsor of the same movement in 1941;

Assembly for Justice to National Minorities, sponsor, 1941;

Committee Defending Rights of Communists to be on Ballot, signer, 1941;

Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democrats, National sponsor, 1938;

American Committee for Democratic and Intellectual Freedom; signed petition sponsored by above organization to discontinue the Dies Committee, 1941;

Signed petition sponsored by Citizens Committee to Free Browder, March, 1942;

United American Spanish Aid Committee, sponsor, 1942;

International Labor Defense, National Committee, 1942;

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, speaker at dinner on October 27, 1942.

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated July 6, 1949, at New York, New York, are as follows:

Confidential Informant T-1: [redacted] has requested that their identity be kept confidential.

Confidential Informant T-2: Copy of communication received from State Department which was furnished that Department [redacted]

Confidential Informant T-3: Copy of communication forwarded to New York Office by Bureau, which was received by the Bureau from the State Department.

122

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS
(Cont'd.)

Confidential Informant T-4: [redacted] b/1

who has specifically requested that his identity be kept confidential.

Confidential Informant T-5: Various letterheads maintained in the New York Files, source not ascertained.

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

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CONFIDENTIAL

123

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS
(Cont'd.)

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[redacted]

(C)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW HAVEN 6-17-49 11-07 AM HTM

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD

U R G E N T

PAUL ROBESON, IS C. RE NY TEL SIXTEENTH INST., REQUESTING NEW HAVEN OBTAIN CERTIFIED COPY SS FILE SUBJECT, WHO IS RESIDENT ENFIELD, CONN. COL. MOREHOUSE, DIRECTOR, SS, CONNECTICUT, ADVISES HAS NO AUTHORITY FOR ISSUING CERTIFIED COPIES SS RECORDS. FURTHER ADVISES THAT IF COURT DESIRED TO SUBPOENA ANY SS RECORDS IN CASES OTHER THAN SS CASES, THAT UNDER EXISTING RULES, HE WOULD HAVE TO RESPECTFULLY DECLINE. MOREHOUSE NOT ADVISED NEW HAVEN INTERESTED IN OBTAINING CERTIFIED COPY ROBESON-S FILE. SUGGEST BUREAU OR WFO CONTACT SS HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, AND SECURE NECESSARY CLEARANCE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN CERTIFIED COPY OF SS RECORD DESIRED. NO FURTHER ACTION NEW HAVEN PENDING INFO BUREAU AND WFO.

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EX-94

31 JUL 12 1949

CLEASON

END

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NY OK FBI NYC DB

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61 JUL 19 1949

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DATE 11/25/18 SP-5 BCA

125

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 17 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM NEW YORK 25 17 6-20 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS-C. RE NEW HAVEN TEL JUNE SEVENTEENTH. NEW HAVEN REQUESTED TO OBTAIN ALL AVAILABLE INFO FROM SELECTIVE SERVICE FILE OF SUBJ. NOT NECESSARY TO HAVE CERTIFIED COPY AT THIS TIME.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

END

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61 JUL 19 1949

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31 JUL 12 1949

EX-94

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 9 7 242 R

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, ISC. WFO REQUESTED TO OBTAIN CERTIFIED COPY OF SUBJECTS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AGAINST THE MUNDT-NIXON ANTI COMMUNIST BILL. SUTEL IF ANY DELAY ANTICIPATED.

SCHEIDT

END

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31 JUL 13 1949

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53 JUL 20 1949

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DATE 11/25/80 BY SP-5 RSC/CLW

FD-15

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-11561 lnk

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	7/15/49	6/23,28/49	[redacted] SAD

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PAUL ROBESON	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

New York State Law Board records reflect ROBESON applied to take Bar examination March, 1924 but did not take exam. New York State Court of Appeals records do not reflect ROBESON ever admitted to the New York State Bar.

- RUC -

Reference: New York teletype to Albany, dated 6/23/49
Albany teletype to Bureau and New York, dated 6/23/49
Albany teletype to Bureau and New York, dated 6/28/49

Details: AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

The following investigation was conducted by Special Employee, [redacted] b7C

The records of the New York State Board of Law Examiners reflected PAUL LEROY ROBESON, 233 West 148 Street, New York City applied to take the New York Bar Examination on March 4, 1924, but failed to appear for the examination. At the time of his application, ROBESON advised he was twenty-five years of age. His educational qualifications consisted of a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rutgers University in 1917 and a Bachelor of Laws degree from Columbia University, no dates given, except that he had attended there three years.

[redacted] New York State Court of Appeals, b7C advised that his records did not reflect that ROBESON had ever been admitted to the New York State Bar.

There was no derogatory information concerning ROBESON in the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-12304-147

FBI JUL 28 1949

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EX-123

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2 - Albany

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128

AL 100-11561

files of the Law Examiners or the New York State Court of Appeals.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

127

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 18, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Renytel June 16, 1949.

Transmitted herewith to the New York Office are two authenticated copies of passport application made by the above individual in June, 1922.

RUC.

RECORDED - 9

100-12304-148

37 JUL 19 1949

SAS:cl
100-19029

cc - New York (encl)

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58 JUL 25 1949

CARBON

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 20 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carlson	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASHINGTON [redacted] 8 FROM NEW YORK 20 6-58 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, ISC. [redacted] b1
[redacted] ATTENDED RALLY FOR PAUL ROBESON AND DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS SPONSORED BY COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS SUNDAY, JUNE NINETEENTH AT ROCKLAND PALACE, NYC. RALLY CALLED BY SAID ORGANIZATION TO WELCOME RETURN OF ROBESON AND DU BOIS FROM WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS. INFORMANTS REPORT ABOUT FOUR THOUSAND ATTENDED RALLY WHICH LASTED FROM THREE PM TO SEVEN TWENTYFIVE PM. PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS WERE ROBESON, DU BOIS, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, REPRESENTATIVE VITO MARCANTONIO, MRS. ANDREW W. SIMKINS, NEGRO REPUBLICAN COMMITTEEWOMAN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, AND CHARLES P. HOWARD, IOWA PROGRESSIVE PARTY LEADER. ROBESON, DU BOIS, DAVIS AND MARCANTONIO SPOKE AGAINST OUTLAWING THE CP, THE PROSECUTION OF THE ELEVEN ON TRIAL AT FOLEY SQUARE AND THE TRENTION SIX AND ON QUOTE WHITE RULE UNQUOTE OF THE WORLD. ROBESON STATED HE WOULD BE A WITNESS AT THE COMMUNIST TRIAL. LETTER WILL FOLLOW.

SCHEIDT

HOLD AND PUT ON TAPE PLS

62 JUN 20 1949
170

NAMES, & EXT. BY SP-5 RSG/CHW 11/25/90
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89 JUL 11 1949

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131

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
June 21, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] AIR POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet 6/8/49, entitled as above.

There is attached a news item from the Polish press made available to me by [redacted] regarding Subject Robeson's arrival in Moscow, Russia.

A copy of this item is not being retained in the files of this office.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

1 ENCL

JAC:LL
65-3468

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55 JUL 25 1949

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ON 5/14/77
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T-5131
Rec'd 7/6/49

63 JUL 28 1949

TRANSLATED FROM THE POLISH

"KURJER CODZIENNY"
June 10, 1947

Robeson's Concert in Moscow

Moscow (PAP) - June 8 - Paul Robeson, distinguished Negro singer, gave his first concert at Tschaikowsky Hall in Moscow.

He was given an unusually cordial reception by the public. The ovation for Robeson reached its climax when he commented on the songs in Russian. The song about the Warsaw Ghetto was enthusiastically received by the audience.

The Soviet press commented profusely on the concert and on the singer's biography. It depicted Robeson as a fearless warrior fighting for freedom and democracy and a devoted friend of the Soviet Union.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN I[illegible]
DATE 11-25-80 SP-5 RSG/CM

'KURJER CODZIENNY'
10.6.1947.

KONCERT
Robesona w Moskwie

MOSKWA (PAP) — 8 bm. w największej sali koncertowej Moskwy — w sali im. Czajkowskiego — odbył się pierwszy koncert wybitnego śpiewaka murzyńskiego Paula Robesona.

Koncert spotkał się z niezwykle serdecznym przyjęciem publiczności. Owacja na cześć Robesona dosięgła szczytu, gdy artysta przemówił do słuchaczy po rosyjsku, tłumacząc treść poszczególnych piosenek. Entuzjastycznie przyjęta została m. in. pieśń o getcie warszawskim wykonana przez Robesona.

Cała prasa radziecka zamieściła obszerne sprawozdania z koncertu, w których przytacza charakterystyczne szczegóły życiorysu artysty, podkreślając, iż jest on nieustraszonym bojownikiem o wolność i demokrację i oddanym przyjacielem Związku Radzieckiego.

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ENCLOSURE

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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135

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 14 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 1 14 10-47 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS-C. RE NEW HAVEN TEL JUNE SEVENTEENTH LAST AND REPORT OF SA [redacted] DATED JULY SIXTH NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY NINE, NY. INASMUCH AS NEW HAVEN HAS FURNISHED COMPLETE INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECTS SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS, WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO CONTACT SS HEADQUARTERS, WASH TO SECURE NECESSARY CLEARANCE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN CERTIFIED COPY OF SS RECORDS AS NO DISCREPANCIES ARE NOTED.

SCHEIDT

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SECTION: 4

PAUL ROBESON, SR.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

SAC, New York

July 1, 1949

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL 29398

RECORDED - 51

PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

100-12304-151

Furnished for your information is a copy of a communication and attachment received from Confidential Informant [redacted]

b1

EX-115

Enclosure

FCZ:jdt

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/tcm 12/8/80
REASON-FCIM dtd 1-22-82 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/8/90

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Trecy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
★ JUL 5 1949 P.M.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 5 10 28 AM '49
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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JUL 19 1949

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WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 48 19 8-21 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, ISC. NEW HAVEN REQUESTED TO RECHECK ELECTION AND CRIMINAL RECORDS OF SUBJECT AND CHECK FOR MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND DRIVING LICENSE APPLICATION. IF ANY RECORD IS LOCATED, OBTAIN CERTIFIED COPY THEREOF. ALSO ASCERTAIN DATE SUBJECT AND FAMILY MOVED TO ENFIELD CONN. IF ELECTION RECORD IS LOCATED, OBTAIN INFO REFLECTING ADDRESS LAST REGISTERED FROM IN NEW YORK AND IF NOT LOCATED, CHECK RECORD FOR ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON FOR SAME.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

END

NY R 48 WA

100-12304-152

RECORDED - 142

JUL 21 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/18/80 BY SP-5 RJC/JM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 15 1949

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WU A017 PD

WESTPORT NJER JUL 15 508P

EDGAR HOOVER

FBI

I RECOMMEND THAT THEY KEEP PAUL ROBESON OVER IN URSSIA

[redacted]

b7C

430

631P

RECORDED - 91 100-12304-153
INDEXED - 91

EX-28

61 AUG 1 1949

cc: Mr. Nichola

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/19/80 BY SP5 RSB/CIM

No rec. copy
100-0-23322 subject corresponded with Russia re persons complaint.

pk

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : Director, FBI

July 1, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT : [redacted] PAUL ROBESON:
[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

On June 10, 1949, this office was in receipt of a letter which is being quoted below from [redacted] who is presently employed by the [redacted]

"June 9, 1949

"I have just read the Times story on the FBI report on the Hollywood crowd. I don't know whether you need my testimony, but there is what I know, for whatever use you can make of it.

[redacted] Paul Robeson and [redacted] were members of the Communist Party before 1935, [redacted] As to the others names, I have no exact personal knowledge, except that they were all considered to be at least fellow-travelers who could be trusted by the Communist Party. b7C b7D

[redacted] attended meetings of the Communist fraction of the Theatre Union at which they were present.

"When I last saw [redacted] he was wavering. He was quite friendly toward me and other anti-Communists present, which indicates that he was not then following party discipline. He was critical of the work of the Communists in Hollywood, but made it apparent that they were so influential t at de did not dare to publicly repudiate them.

cc; NY 123-1537
NY 100-7125
NY 100-25857
NY 100- [redacted]
Ny 100- [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/6/79 BY SP-1 CGH

EWB:KAC
100-4078

Initials on original 5 [illegible]

100-12304-
NOT RECORDED
85 JUL 10 [illegible]

"I hope this information may be of corroborative value,

"Sincerely,

/s/ [redacted]

In connection with the above quoted letter, an agent of this office interviewed [redacted] advised that he is presently residing at [redacted] and is employed as [redacted] was extremely cooperative and expressed anti-Communist remarks during the interview which indicated that he is hoping to see that the eleven Communists presently on trial in this District, will be convicted as well as successful convictions for other Communists who are on trial. [redacted] stated that he had no additional information other t an that which is set set out in the above quoted letter. [redacted] Theatre Union which he described as a unit of the Federal Play Producing Project whose members were either Socialist or Marxist, [redacted] stated that he considered the above three to be Communist Party members and no doubt at one time or another they held Communist Party membership cards, but that they had never seen these cards, showing proof of their membership. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that at one time [redacted] was also connected with the Theatre Union [redacted] believed [redacted] also to be a Communist Party member, but [redacted] later dropped out of this group. It was his opinion that the above-mentioned people became secret members of the Communist Party on the suggestion of EARL BROWDER, who was head of the Party at that time, and that their membership in the Communist Party was not generally known in the rank and file. [redacted] stated that JOHN LAWSON produced the last play for the Theatre Union. It was [redacted] opinion that [redacted] was afraid to break with the Communist

Party and that [redacted] indicated this to him in the conversation they had together a few years ago. [redacted] mentioned ot [redacted] he did not desire to break with the Party because of the power they had in Hollywood circles and that his Communist group was doing more than anyone else to combat Fascism and Nazism during the war years.

[redacted] married [redacted] did not think that she was a card holding member of the Party, but she difinitely is a Party sympathizer and follower.

[redacted] believes that [redacted] became a member of the Party around 1933 or 1935, but could not prove the same. [redacted] tated that PAUL ROBESON is considered almost sure to be a Party member and was used to great advantage by the Party in connection with his work on the stage and in Hollywood. [redacted] had no additional information of proof of CP membership for the above-mentioned people other than that set out above which is being furnished to the Bureau for their information.

b7C
b7D

SAC, NEW YORK

Director, FBI

July 22, 1949

[redacted] PAUL ROBESON;
[redacted]

SECURITY MATTER - C

RE New York Letter dated July 1, 1949, captioned as above.

If you have not already done so you should make the information contained in that letter available to the Los Angeles and New Haven Divisions inasmuch as subjects mentioned therein are subjects of investigation by those offices. Los Angeles is origin in investigations on [redacted] and [redacted] is the subject of a closed investigation in which New Haven is origin.

cc: Los Angeles
cc: New Haven

LGD:jdt

~~100-7646~~
100-10304 - ✓

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 22, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/6/11 BY 82-16K/jgk

60 AUG 5-1949

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-7646-1742-2

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
Bureau File 100-12305-154

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W.1
June 23, 1949

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference previous correspondence regarding the above-captioned matter, terminating with my letter dated June 8, 1949, forwarding a news item which appeared in the Polish Press regarding Subject and which was made available to me by [redacted] (U) CONF. INFO.

[redacted] (C)

b1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT AS SHOWN

Very truly yours,

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

JAC:CFJ
100-0
Enclosure

100-12304

RECORDED - 52 100-12304-155
INDEXED - 52

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RSG/LLW 12/5/90
REASON: CIV II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 12/5/90

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Above Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
To protect information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-155 (Enclosure)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

August 2, 1949

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau File 100-12304

RECORDED - 52 100-12304-155

For your information there is attached photostatic copies of a letter dated June 23, 1949, from Mr. J. A. Cimperman, Legal Attache in London [redacted]

b7D

Enclosure

MET:jdr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/9/80 BY SP-5 RG/KH

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
★ AUG 2 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

AUG 11 1949

C

cc: Mr. L
Mr. Fletcher

August 2, 1949

PERSONAL AND [redacted]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

The following information has been received which I thought would be of interest to the President and you:

A reliable source advised that [redacted] an official of the United Public Workers of America - CIO, has stated that Paul Robeson will come to Washington, D. C., on August 3, 1949, and assist in a picket line to be set up at the White House on August 4, 1949. This picket line is in protest of the alleged racial segregation at the Bureau of Engraving, Treasury Department. Indications are that Robeson will hold a press conference for Negro press representatives and an additional one for other representatives of the press. These conferences, according to this source, will probably be held prior to the regular White House press conference on Thursday, August 4, 1949.

In the event further pertinent information is received in this regard, you will be promptly advised.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12 18 80 BY SP-5 R56 1c/M 6080 YKR
DECLASSIFIED BY
MAY 16 1977

8/2/49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BY
SPECIAL MESSENGER
AUG 2 1949 RECORDED - 115
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

100-12304-156
F B I
45 AUG 8 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI AIR MAIL

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 9-12-49

b1 [redacted] reported that at a meeting [redacted] was asked, "What about PAUL ROBESON?" b7E

He replied, "It was originally set for September 30th in Los Angeles, and the week following that in San Francisco. San Francisco has decided that they do not want him--that there is not enough time to prepare for him. BILL TAYLOR in Los Angeles) said that they are not sure yet if they have Wrigley Field. I guess they are still going through with it in L. A."

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

cc - Los Angeles

JGS:mes

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN 12/6/80
OTHERWISE
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 R56/CMW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/8/90

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 93 100-12304-157
INDEXED - 93 5 SEP 14 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: September 10, 1949

FROM : E. F. Linberg

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
 Holm
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To record a telephone call from [redacted] stating that he was not in favor of the principles of Paul Robeson.

BACKGROUND:

[redacted] telephonically advised at 7:15 p. m. today that he was "drunk" and that he wanted to let the Bureau know what he thought of PAUL ROBESON. [redacted] cursed ROBESON and stated that he thought someone should "get" him.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] had formerly worked for Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

b7C

[redacted] advised that he has had conversations with Assistant Director Nichols about his organization the [redacted] complimented the Bureau on its excellent work and personnel.

STATUS:

Closed.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact [redacted] had no specific information to offer no action is necessary.

EFL/wfb

INDEXED - 28

100-12304-158
F B I
3 SEP 15 1949

ADDENDUM:

[redacted] called again Sunday evening Sept. 11,1949 and this time in addition to cursing PAUL ROBESON went into a tirade against the Catholic religion. He appeared to be highly intoxicated. He called at 6:00 p.m.

7 SEP 21 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-80 BY SP-5 2586 DMM

b7C [redacted]

Sept. 6, 1947

F. B. I. Headquarters
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I think its about time the the American Legion itself was investigated for un-American activities when it decides who shall sing songs + when + where here in supposedly free America. I refer to the national disgrace of the Robeson affair

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/2/80 BY SP2 ROSBK/MK

RECORDED - 127 100-12304-159

INDEXED - 127

NOT RECORDED 9-12-49 9-9-47 ALA

near Peekskill N.Y.
this Post week.

It seems that
Hitler (thru the
Legion) has already
won the war!

Sincerely

[redacted]
b7C

RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
SEP 7 11 03 '49

-1/16-

September 12, 1949

RECORDED - 127
INDEXED - 127

100-12304-159

[redacted]

b7C

Dear Madam:

Your letter dated September 6, 1949, has been received and is being made a matter of record in the files of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent protests action allegedly taken by the American Legion in connection with the Paul Robeson riots at Peekskill, New York, recently. She says this is a "free America." No identifiable information in Bureau files concerning correspondent.

ARA:mcq

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP-5 RJG/CMC

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
SEP 13 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 13 5 35 PM

58 SEP 22 1949

b7C [redacted]

Mr Edgar J. Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;

I am a colored X G.I. of World War II and was an instructor at Ft. Leonardwood, Mo.

Some of my comrades and myself have been having quite a discussion over Paul Robeson. He can not answer questions for our people and we do not appreciate it.

100-12304-160
RECORDED - 127
21 SEP 15 1949

We would like to have this matter investigated and it must definitely be stopped. I would appreciate an immediate answer.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/19/80 BY SP-5 25 MLK

Sincerely,

b7C [redacted]

19

RECORDED - 127

INDEXED - 127

100-12304-160

September 8, 1949

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter postmarked September 5, 1949, has been received.

You may be sure that the thoughts which prompted your communication are appreciated and I am grateful for your action in making available to me the views outlined in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SEP 9 12 09 PM '49

NOTE: Correspondent, a colored war veteran, protests the activities of Paul Robeson and requests that he be investigated.

ARA:mcp

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/80 BY SP-5 ROGERM

Post Office Box 812
Chicago, 90, Illinois

September 19, 1949

[redacted]
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from [redacted] and [redacted] to the effect that concerts will be given by the Negro singer, PAUL ROBESON, in Chicago as follows:

September 23, 1949 - 8:00 PM, Bakers Hall, 218 West Oak St.

September 24, 1949 - 8:00 PM - Tabernacle Church, 4130 Indiana Avenue. Dr. LEWIS RAWLES is pastor of this church.

September 25, 1949 - 2:30 PM - People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Avenue.

[redacted] advised that the Catholic veterans organization, the Jewish War Veterans, the American Legion, and several Negro organizations in Chicago have been contacted relative to the scheduled ROBESON appearances and have advised that they will have no protest pickets at any of the above scheduled meetings. He also advised the Chicago Office that there will be a sufficient number of police detailed at each of the ROBESON meetings to prevent any disturbances or situations that might arise at the above mentioned concerts.

The local offices of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Intelligence Department of the Army, and Office of Special Investigations have been advised of the scheduled concerts to be given by PAUL ROBESON.

Very truly yours,

100-123044

NOT RECORDED
147 OCT 25 1949

G. R. McSwain
SAC

cc: New York

HBB:AWJ 100-18155

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTER
SLIP #1 ON
DATE 9-23-49

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YRQ
MAY 16 1977

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/15/82 BY SP-5 RSG/MC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director FBI

DATE: September 21, 1949

FROM : SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This is to advise that Subject will appear in Detroit, Michigan, from October 8 through 11, 1949. At the present time the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan is taking charge of all arrangements for ROBESON'S visit to Detroit. Present arrangements call for a mass meeting to be held on October 9, 1949, at 7:00 p.m., at a large hall located at Forest and Hastings Streets in Detroit. In addition, there will be a testimonial banquet given at the Lucy Thurman, YWCA, downtown Detroit. The exact date of this banquet is unknown, although it will be during the above-mentioned period.

Confidential Informants have advised that all of ROBESON'S appearances will be limited to the negro community in the Detroit area, and that considerable precautions are being taken to forestall trouble similar to that which recently occurred in Peekskill, New York.

The appearance of ROBESON in Detroit, and the activities participated in by him are being followed closely by this office. Of significance is the fact that the mass rally will be held at the building where the Detroit race riot started in 1943.

To date, there is no indication that any organized opposition to ROBESON'S appearance in this area is being organized; although Informants have advised that the local newspapers have inquired of the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party concerning ROBESON'S proposed visit to the area.

Any unusual incidents in connection with ROBESON'S appearance in Detroit will be promptly reported to the Bureau.

EHS:CGB
100-15889
cc: New York City

RECORDED - 97 100-12304-161
FBI
31 SEP 23 1949

EX-15

FIVE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP5 RSC

57 SEP 25 1949

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
500 Widener Building
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

September 23, 1949

Director, FBI

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS
RE: COMMITTEE OF 1000 TO BRING
PAUL ROBESON TO PHILADELPHIA
OCTOBER 14, 15, and 16, 1949
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a number of confidential informants in the Philadelphia area concerning the above organization, which was created to bring PAUL ROBESON to the city of Philadelphia on the dates mentioned. The main feature of his visit is to be a mass gathering at the Metropolitan Opera House, Broad and Poplar Streets in Philadelphia on the evening of October 14, 1949. Details concerning ROBESON's activities on the 15th and 16th have not been revealed.

Considerable effort is being exerted by District #3, CP USA, Headquarters in Philadelphia, to assure a large turnout to the rally on October 14, and tickets are being sold at 50¢ each, including tax, with a special admission of 25¢ each for youth and unemployed.

The CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, the PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS, and numerous labor groups are contributing their names as members of the COMMITTEE OF 1000. It has also been learned that the COMMITTEE is occupying office space in the offices of the International Office of FOOD, TOBACCO, AGRICULTURAL & ALLIED WORKERS OF AMERICA - CIO, which are located at 20th and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

RECORDED - 65 100-12304-16
INDEXED - 65
SEP 28 1949

The above is furnished for information.

Very truly yours,

L. V. BOARDMAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY LETTER
SLIP (8) OF
DATE

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 MAY 16 1977

JPK:MEMcG
100- 29215
cc: New York
100-33636 (DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)
100-33143 (CP NEGRO QUESTION)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/8/76 BY SP-5 CLC/JAM

[redacted]

Sept. 17 - 1949

Hon J Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

100-12304

Dear Sir:-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/18/80 BY SP-5 [illegible]

Not knowing just to whom I should address this memo so that proper action could be taken I would appreciate your directing this information to the proper branch of our government for action.

This pertains to the wearing of the uniform of the U.S. Armed Services.

RECORDED - 28 100-12304-163
EX-15 SEP 27 1949

As a Loyal American I call your attention to the write up that was given by the news papers in New York City to the meeting held in Peeks kill Ny. by the Communists when their people

Send to 9/23/49 mm

glorified Red snake Fidel Robaina.

The newspaper told us that the Chairman of this meeting was a person by the name of Stamm who was Vice Pres. of C.W.O. Clothing Workers, that this man wore the uniform of an officer of the Armed Forces that day.

The question is:

Are we going to allow these Commies to hide themselves by wearing the uniform, carrying our flag and marching behind same for Protection while they work to overthrow our government.

Some Time ago May Day Parade by the Reds on 8th Ave Newyork City I saw many of these dogs parading in the Army and Navy uniform carrying the

Red Banners and burning the Communist camps.

If I recall there is a law which pertains to when and where one can wear the uniform of the U. S. so let's see if they you have every thing you need for evidence (newspaper write ups and their pictures) to press charges against this Red Isidore Dyman. The Vice Pres of the C. I. O. Garment workers and this Underdog in disgracing our uniform

Yours for Americanism.

[redacted]

Vet of World War I.

[redacted] b7C

Sept. 17, 1949

Hon. J.Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Not knowing just to whom I should address this memo so that proper action could be taken I would appreciate your directing this information to the proper branch of our government for action.

This pertains to the wearing of the uniform of the U. S. Armed Services:

As a loyal American I call your attention to the write up that was given by the news papers in New York City to the meeting held in Peeks Kill, N.Y. by the Communists when these people glorified that snake Paul Robeson.

The newspaper told us that the Chairman of this meeting was a person by the name of Strauss who was vice Pres. of C.I.O. Clothing Workers, that this man wore the Uniform of an Officer of the Armed Services that day.

The question is: Are we going to allow these Commies to hide themselves by wearing the Uniform, carrying our Flag and Marching behind same for protection while they work to overthrow our government. Some time ago May Day Parade by the Reds on 8th Ave New York City I saw many of these dogs parading in the Army and Navy Uniform carrying the Red Banner and singing the Commies Songs.

If I recall there is a law which pertains to when and where we can wear the Uniform of the U. S. so lets get busy you have every thing you need for evidence (newspaper write ups and their pictures) to press charges against this Red Isidore Strauss. the Vice Pres. of the C.I.O., Garment Workers and his underdogs in disgracing our uniform.

Yours for Americanism.

/s/ [redacted] b7C

Vet of World War I

COPY

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

12/8/6

September 22, 1949

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28

100-12304-163

EX-15

[redacted] b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated September 17, 1949, has been received, and I wish to thank you for the interest which prompted your action in bringing to my attention the information outlined in your communication.

If at any time you have in your possession specific information relating to subversive activities or other matters coming within the jurisdiction of the FBI I would appreciate your furnishing details to Mr. S. K. McKee, Special Agent in Charge of our Newark Office, 1836 Raymond-Commerce Building, Newark 2, New Jersey.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc: Newark, with copy of incoming.

ARA:aip

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
SEP 23 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 23

FBI

OCT 11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/18/80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. September 26, 1949 ROUTINE

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK

PAUL ROBESON, SECURITY MATTER - C. REREP SA [redacted] DATED JULY TWENTY-FIVE NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE AT NEW YORK. SYNOPSIS STATES ROBESON'S CPA NAME IS JOHN THOMAS. DETAILS OF REPORT STATE THIS IS HIS CP NAME. REREP SA [redacted] DATED JULY SIX, NINETEEN FORTY-NINE AT NEW YORK REFLECTING ROBESON'S CPA NAME IS JOHN THOMAS. ADVISE WHETHER THOMAS IS ROBESON'S CP OR CPA NAME. DIRECT YOUR REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF THE LOYALTY SECTION.

HOOVER

G.I.R.?

WLL:mmb MB

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 26 19

SENT VIA TELETYPE 5:32 PM Per TR

138

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1949

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WASHINGTON 21 FROM NEW YORK 27 5-43 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

ATT...LOYALTY SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

PAUL ROBESON, ISC. REBUTEL SEPT. TWENTYSIX LAST. RE REPORT SA [redacted] WHEREIN ROBESON-S CPA NAME IS JOHN THOMAS. ORIGINAL SOURCE OF INFO IS MEMO IN FILE BY SA [redacted] DATED APR. TWENTY SEVEN, FORTYFOUR AT NY. HOWEVER, MEMO STATES [redacted] ADVISED THAT JOHN THOMAS [redacted] IS COMMUNIST PARTY NAME OF SUBJ. INADVERTENTLY THE NAME JOHN THOMAS WAS REPORTED AS BEING THE CPA NAME OF SUBJ WHEREAS IT WAS INTENDED TO BE THE CP NAME. IF BUREAU DESIRES LEAD MAY BE DIRECTED TO ALBANY TO INTERVIEW FORMER INFORMANT [redacted] AS TO [redacted] STATEMENT.

100-123074-165

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SCHEIDT 23 OCT 7 1949

END ACK PLS

OCT 13 1949

NY R 21 WA

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/8/90

12/8/80

Director, FBI

October 4, 1949

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
Security Measures
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-3-84)

Rewfolet September 16, 1949, concerning the fact that the Communist Party expects violence at the ROBESON Rally to be held at 8:30 P. M., at Turner's Arena on October 13, 1949.

[redacted] has today advised that it is tentatively planned that ROBESON will arrive in Washington on the morning of October 13, 1949, and on arrival will register at the Dunbar Hotel, 15th and U Streets, N. W. If ROBESON arrives early enough, a luncheon will be held at the Washington Bookshop, after which he will make an appearance at the Howard University. A dinner will be given for him at the Dunbar Hotel which will be attended by a "select few". It is planned for ROBESON to go to Turner's Arena about 8:00 P. M. He will leave Washington for Pittsburgh the morning of October 14, 1949.

[redacted] is presently checking information to the effect that Local 74 of the Hod Carriers Union plans to have armed members in attendance at the ROBESON Rally and further, that ROBESON will be accompanied by an armed bodyguard on his trip to Washington.

[redacted] advises that should it appear that members of Local 74 are to attend the Rally armed, [redacted] 20 security guards at the Rally who will search everyone before allowing them to enter the Arena. [redacted] further advises that ROBESON will not be allowed to have an armed bodyguard while in Washington and that should he appear with any bodyguard whatsoever, armed or otherwise, [redacted] will take those steps necessary to completely identify these persons and determine their background.

100-12304-
NOT RECORDED
147 OCT 13 1949

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JEH:cl
100-121-6

cc - WFO File 100-17953
cc - New York
cc - Baltimore

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

New York, 7, New York

September 22, 1949

[redacted]

Director, FBI

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - BRIEF
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reurlet of September 21, 1949 transmitting the digest from the official transcript of the testimony given on September 19, 1949 in the matter of the United States versus William Z. Foster; ET AL (C-128-87; ET AL) Southern District of New York, United States District Court, Judge Harold R. Medina presiding.

Attached herewith is the digest of the testimony given on September 20, 1949.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures (5)
SPECIAL DELIVERY

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY TELETYPE
SLIP(S)
DATE 6-30-77

cc: Assistant Director, E. J. Connelley
NY 100-9565 [redacted] b7C
NY 100-269

SAR/rbj
100-81752

1 ENCL

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100-123044-
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CAF:RBJ
NY 100-51752

(Foster - Redirect)
(Tr. 9/20/49)

(Tr. 14,631) The Court convened at 10:30 a.m. with the attorneys for the defendants present with the exception of ISSERMAN and GLADSTEIN for whom the usual stipulation was filed. The Court suggested that counsel for both sides discuss later in the day the matter of the coming Jewish holidays and agree on what days court should not be held.

(Tr. 14,632) McCABE read the questions of the deposition of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and GATES read the answers. McCABE started with the subject of the change of policy expressed in the book "Towards Soviet America". In connection with question 25 FOSTER referred to the Soviet court system and said with the change of their line due to the development of Fascism, they had departed from the material contained in point 25 about the Soviet court system as applied to the United States. Their position in that matter, which was developed prior to 1945, is that the United States Government is based upon the principle of maintaining capitalism. The laws of the country are based upon this principle and our courts are established for the enforcement of those laws. In our federal courts particularly, men are appointed who will carry out these laws which are fundamentally capitalist. They consider that the courts, particularly the courts of appointed Judges, are little, if any, of a bulwark of American democracy. FOSTER distinguished the jury system from the court system. The jury system, he said, outdates capitalism by several centuries. Thus, although our courts may be based upon class conception of justice and class laws, nevertheless it is possible for jurors, although hedged about by many capitalistic restrictions, to render democratic decisions in the Court. Therefore, while they expressed their conception that the courts as such are class courts, nevertheless they recognize that jurors can and often do bring in just, honest, and democratic decisions.

(Tr. 14,634) Referring to cross interrogatory 26, which refers to pages 214 and 215 of "Towards Soviet America", FOSTER stated that the substance of this quotation is what the Communists refer to as a conception of the breaking up of the state itself, the reorganization of society on a Socialist basis. He said he thought this whole basis is outmoded for the reasons he had given regarding their change of policy and he said it no longer serves as a guide in any sense for the Party. FOSTER said that prior to April, 1945 in his advocacy and teaching of Marxist-Leninist principles he had modified the position he expressed in his book "From Bryan to Stalin" with particular reference to the quotations appearing in cross interrogatories 29 to 31. He said this book, written twelve years ago, was written in a period of transition from their old to new policy. It, therefore, contains many elements of the old line and is no longer used as a guide by the CP in the shaping of policy. It has a certain value, however, and if it is used in the schools, it is because it contains important historical material about the growth of left wing trade unionism in this country and the formation of the CP. Otherwise the book is politically obsolete.

(Tr. 14,635) FOSTER said he had no comment on point 29 as it was covered in previous answers. He said that point 30 is an estimate of the political role of LENIN and is substantially correct from a factual standpoint. However, it has to be read in the light of the changes of policy that the Party has undergone since it was written. FOSTER said that point 31 had been already answered. FOSTER

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ENCLOSURE

stated that the quotation contained in point 33, which refers to the article in the December, 1938 "The Communist", does not in and of itself state his position on the use of the principles of Marxism-Leninism by the CP, USA at the time it was written. He said that the quotation in point 33 from the article "Lenin and Stalin as Mass Leaders" is unrepresentative of the article because it directs attention to the study of the Marxian classics generally and does not indicate the purposes for which this study should be conducted. Marxism-Leninism is a world point of view dealing with each phase of intellectual activity. This article was directed to the study of Marxism as a whole and the product of this study is to produce more effective mass workers, better trade unionists, better leaders of the national people, better American citizens in general, and to produce a people who know what is actually happening in the country and what to do about it. The supreme objective of all this teaching and the use of all these classics is the development of tactical policy by the CP. The supreme end product of the study of Marxism is the day to day policies of the CP and this quotation by including all of these broader and more fundamental aspects of the study of Marxism-Leninism and just focusing upon this one picture ignores the very heart of the teaching of Marxism and falsifies the article.

(TR. 14,637) FOSTER was referred to "The Communist" for December, 1937, Foster Exhibit 7 for identification, with reference to the article "Lenin and Stalin as Mass Leaders" beginning on page 1120. He was asked what other sections or quotations from the article are necessary to fully explain the quotation set forth in point 33. FOSTER said that his general answer would stand except that he would add a few lines which indicate that their study of the classics must always be undertaken in the light of the specific national conditions. He quoted, "Lenin and Stalin themselves have given the clearest examples of how to apply international Marxism to specifically national conditions. They have always stressed the need for the Communist Parties of the various lands to know their peoples well; to analyze the national traditions and peculiarities of their countries and to apply Marxism not mechanically but specifically to their native conditions."

(TR. 14,638) FOSTER was referred to point 34 and was asked to explain his agreement or disagreement with respect to the "History of the CPSU" (Bolsheviks). FOSTER said that point 34 seems to be just a recital of certain events during the Russian Revolution and he has no reason to dispute their authenticity. The book itself is a history of the Russian Revolution and a history of Marxian thought and action all over the world. In this sense it is an invaluable document for those who wish to become acquainted with the principles and experience of Marxism and especially with regard to the Russian Revolution. However, with this book, as with all other books of this general character, we must bear in mind specific American conditions and in no sense are they to be used as blueprints for the working out of the policies in the United States.

(TR. 14,640) FOSTER was referred to points 35 and 36 and was asked if he had abandoned or modified the position he expressed in his article "The War Aims of American Imperialism" published in "The Communist" of April, 1940. FOSTER stated

that he had modified it with the development of events. Briefly his position and that of the Party was that the war in its initial stages was an imperialist war. The objectives of the great monopolists of France, Great Britain and the United States were imperialist objectives. President ROOSEVELT was a liberal and no doubt wanted to fight Fascism within the framework of imperialist capitalism but the decisive capitalist forces in the country had a different idea in mind. If the war had gone no further it would have been just an imperialist war. FOSTER said that in his opinion had it not been for the entry of the Soviet Government into the war, it would have been another imperialist war. It was the entry of the Soviet Government that changed his general outlook upon the war. This gave strength to the democratic forces of all the world who wanted to fight Fascism to really conduct an anti-Fascist war.

(TR. 14,641) FOSTER stated that in connection with point 37 in connection with the advocacy and teaching of Marxist-Leninist principles, he modified the position he expressed in his pamphlet entitled "The Railroad Workers and the War" published in May, 1941. He said that he modified his position and he thought his previous answer covered this point. FOSTER admitted that as chairman of the CP, USA he issued the statement "Support the U.S.S.R. in its fight against a Nazi war", which appeared in the "Daily Worker" on June 23, 1941. That statement was an official statement of the CP, USA on the date it was published but it did not represent a fundamental change in the policy of the CP, USA toward the war in Europe.

(TR. 14,642) FOSTER stated that it represented a change in policy but not a fundamental reorientation of their line. The decision was arrived at by the application of Marxist-Leninist principles. It did not represent a fundamental change of line because prior to the war the CP, USA had conducted a long struggle against the Fascist forces at home and abroad and had undertaken to promote the ideas of the united front of all peace-loving countries against the Axis powers. The war meant a sharpening of this policy. The war itself made the difference between participation as against non-participation. FOSTER was referred to page 223 of the March, 1948 issue of "Political Affairs" appearing in point 46 which is a quotation of part of an article by EUGENE DENNIS entitled "The Role of the CP in the Present Situation". FOSTER agreed that this article was part of a report on the political situation in the United States and the tasks ahead delivered by DENNIS at a National Committee meeting of the CP, USA held February 5 to 8, 1948. FOSTER said he was present when that report was rendered and as chairman of the CP, USA concurred in that report. He said it represents the present role of the CP, USA as a Marxist-Leninist party.

(TR. 14,644) FOSTER said that the report dealt with the application of Marxist-Leninist principles to the current situation in the United States. He said that it explains and puts in proper context the quotation appearing on page 223 set forth in point 46. FOSTER stated that he was in full agreement with the text of the statement in point 46 but that the text in no sense represents the line of the article. The article is a general statement of policy and this taking one small item out of context

tends to distort the purpose of the article. This is significant because it is precisely what the Prosecution has been doing with their policy. The living part of the policy has been ignored and not included in these hearings. He said he had not been asked a single question about the Party's policy by the Prosecution.

(Tr. 14,645) FOSTER referred to the quotation, point 26, from DENNIS' article, "The Role of the CP in the Present Situation" and said he desired to direct attention to two paragraphs to show the distortion that is made by the citation of this paragraph alone. He read, "For a people's government that will advance the question of peace, security and democracy! For an anti-imperialist, anti-monopoly people's government!

"What is projected in this slogan, it should be made clear, is a political objective that reflects the united front program which is bringing into a broad coalition all the anti-democratic and anti-imperialist forces including the present third party movement. Such a people's government as here projected, in terms of American realities today, as regards both the objective factors and the forces comprising the people's coalition and third party movement, would not be of the level of development of the new people's democracies in Europe, for such a government on the American scene in the immediate period would set itself as the main immediate task the drastic curbing of the monopolies but its political level would not yet present it with the task of breaking the rule of the monopolies and thereby effecting the transition to Socialism." FOSTER said that it was the intent of these classics, as shown in these paragraphs, to produce the policy that is incorporated in these two paragraphs which he requested inserted in the record.

(Tr. 14,647) FOSTER admitted writing the article "On the Theoretical Work of the Party" appearing in the April, 1948 issue of "Political Affairs", page 319 to 326. He said he wrote this article as chairman of the CP, USA and that it deals with the theoretical work of the Party in the principles of Marxism-Leninism. It explains the position of the CP, USA in respect to the teaching, study, advocacy and application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism by the CP, USA. FOSTER said that they took the position that BROWDER had forgotten or abandoned his Marxism. He forgot that a capitalist is a capitalist and is interested in securing as great profits as he can. FOSTER said that with regard to BROWDER he made the point that the study of Marxism would prevent the Party from making these mistakes in the future and that it is precisely in the every day policies that a solid grounding of Marxism is necessary.

(Tr. 14,648) FOSTER stated that the article explains and puts in proper context the quotation on page 321 set forth in point 47. He said, however, that again they have the same tendency to single out all references to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and to ignore completely the purpose for which these people are studied, namely to work out practical policies to meet the conditions of the workers and the people here and now in the United States.

(Tr. 14,649) FOSTER was referred to cross interrogatory 59, "Did you ever use a passport not issued in your name?" to which he had answered, "I have." FOSTER stated that the basic reasons he had used passports under names other than his own was because of the situation in Europe. It was very difficult for a left winger or a Communist to travel in many countries. Some countries, like Great Britain, maintained a black list and would not let well-known radicals travel through the country. This was one of the major considerations for such Communists as did use passports under other names. A second consideration was that Communists were so persecuted in this country that many felt that they would not be accorded the common right of citizenship to travel if they asked for passports. In his own case in 1941 when he first used a passport under another name, this was the period of the Palmer Raids, the period when the Ku Klux Klan claimed five million members, and the period of the great drive against organized labor.

(Tr. 14,650) FOSTER continued saying that he had been the leader of the steel strike a year or so before. He was not a Communist but had been blasted all over the country as a red by the steel trust in the capitalist press. The editor of the AF of L paper, the "Wheeling Majority" in Wheeling, West Virginia, told him that the steel industry had been so inflamed against him that any steel trust gunman could put a bullet in his forehead on Main Street and would not even be arrested. This was the situation and it was his impression that he could not get a passport if he asked for one. He thought that the situation in Russia was of such gigantic proportions that he should study it and he undertook to do so. Many others were in similar positions.

(Tr. 14,651) FOSTER stated that the Communists are being persecuted and denied the most elemental rights, the right to hold government jobs and the right to teach. He said it is a deplorable thing that such laws exist that provoke their own violation such as the Jim Crow laws in the South.

(Tr. 14,661) FOSTER was referred to cross interrogatory 106 relating to the "Foundations of Leninism" and he was asked if he would explain the nature of his disagreement. FOSTER stated that he had previously answered this at length but wanted to add that the sum and substance of the policy that flow out of Marxism-Leninism are expressed in the daily work and perspectives of the Party. The fight to improve the economic conditions of the people, the fight to improve the civil liberties of the people and especially to give whatever assistance they can to the negro people in their deplorable position, the fight to preserve the peace of the world. These are their daily activities. It is on an educational stage and all this talk about conspiracies or about establishing Socialism in the United States overnight is so much nonsense. So far as securing government power is concerned, they have the perspective of the election of a coalition government, a progressive people's front which will have the natural impulse to move in the direction of Socialism. FOSTER was referred to Government Exhibit Z, the greetings to Stalin at the 7th World Congress, and was asked if it coincided with his evaluation of Stalin, in his capacity as chairman of the CP, USA in the period April, 1945 to July 20, 1945. FOSTER replied that

in a previous answer he had made his explanation of the whole episode.

(TR. 14,652) At this point McCARTY concluded the redirect interrogatories.

(TR. 14,653) SACHER stated that there was some confusion in the order of witnesses and asked for a ten minute recess. This was granted to await the arrival of the next witness.

CA :RJ
NY 100-81752

(Robeson - Direct)
(Tr. 9/20/49)

Paul Robeson
Enfield, Connecticut

Transcript page 14,653
September 2?, 1949

BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

PAUL ROBESON testified that he resides at Enfield, Connecticut. He was born in Princeton, New Jersey and has been an actor and singer for many years. He attended Rutgers University and graduated from Columbia Law School in February, 1923.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF ROBESON BY CROCKETT

CROCKETT asked ROBESON if his father was born in slavery.

(Tr. 14,654) McGOHEY objected. Sustained. McGOHEY stated that ROBESON may not have been familiar with court procedure and he asked that ROBESON be reminded that a sufficient time should be allowed for the interjection of an objection. The Court said it assumed that ROBESON understood that and it did not see any occasion to speak of that as yet.

(Tr. 14,655) ROBESON agreed that he has been an actor and a singer for many years. He said he began acting when he was a student at Columbia Law School. He played at the Provincetown Theater. The Court interrupted to point out to ROBESON that it has had trouble in the trial when a person asked a simple question that could be answered yes or no, felt compelled to go into a long description. The Court suggested that ROBESON make his answers brief and to the point. ROBESON agreed that he had studied law at Columbia under Judge Medina and had graduated in February, 1923, having entered in February, 1920. He stated that he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Rutgers University. He stated that he knows all of the defendants.

(Tr. 14,656) ROBESON said that he has been very well acquainted with DAVIS for many years. CROCKETT asked when and where he first met DAVIS.

(Tr. 14,656) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

The Court asked CROCKETT if ROBESON had been called as a character witness. CROCKETT said that he was not called as a character witness as he understands the term character witness. The Court said it would again sustain the previous objection. CROCKETT asked if ROBESON was not one of the first All-American football players.

(Tr. 14,656) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked if he knew DAVIS when DAVIS was a football player at Amherst.

(Tr. 14,656) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

ROBESON said he had heard DAVIS speak many times. CROCKETT asked if he ever had occasion to talk with DAVIS concerning his political or economic beliefs.

(Tr. 14,656) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked the following questions, all of which were objected to and sustained:

"Will you tell us some of the occasions when you say you heard DAVIS speak?"

"Have you heard DAVIS speak as a representative of the CP, USA?"

"On what occasions have you heard DAVIS speak as a representative of the CP, USA?"

(Tr. 14,667) The Court stated it was sure that CROCKETT remembered the discussion of its rulings and it seemed unnecessary for it to repeat them. The Court said that if CROCKETT had something that ROBESON could testify to, he should address himself to it but it was futile to continue the sort of thing that the Court had repeatedly ruled out. CROCKETT said that these were preliminary questions and that he was seeking to establish a foundation for other testimony which he proposed to get through this witness.

(TR. 14,658) The Court remarked that ROBESON was not a character witness and it could not imagine what other testimony this would be preliminary to. In any event it had ruled them out.

ROBESON stated that he had known GATES for about 11 years. CROCKETT asked where he first met GATES.

(TR. 14,658) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked if he had ever heard GATES speak as a representative of the CP.

(TR. 14,658) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

ROBESON stated that he knew POTASH very well. CROCKETT asked on what occasion he first met POTASH.

(TR. 14,658) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

ROBESON said he had known POTASH for 6 or 7 years. He also said that he has known GREEN for "some years".

(TR. 14,659) ROBESON said that he has known THOMPSON for just a few years. CROCKETT asked if ROBESON was present at an encampment of Communist veterans in Washington in May, 1947.

(TR. 14,659) McGOHEY objected. The Court referred to Defendants' Exhibit 5xI and sustained the objection.

ROBESON was referred to Defendants' Exhibit XXXX for identification, which contains a page entitled "Remarks of PAUL ROBESON". ROBESON said that he recognized that page. CROCKETT asked what that page was.

(TR. 14,660) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked if it was an address delivered by ROBESON to the Communist veterans' encampment in Washington in May, 1947.

(TR. 14,660) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

ROBESON stated that he has known WINSTON very well for many years. CROCKETT asked if he had ever heard WINSTON speak as a representative of the CP, USA.

(TR. 14,660) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

ROBESON stated that he has known WILLIAMSON for "some years". CROCKETT asked if he had ever heard WILLIAMSON speak as a representative of the CP, USA.

(TR. 14,661) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

ROBESON stated he has known DENNIS for "some years". CROCKETT asked if he had ever visited with DENNIS. ROBESON said "yes".

(TR. 14,661) McGOHEY objected. Sustained and answer stricken.

CROCKETT asked if he had ever shared the platform with DENNIS at any public gathering.

(TR. 14,661) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked if he had ever shared the platform with any of the defendants at any public gathering.

(TR. 14,661) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked "I think you shared the platform with Mrs. ROOSEVELT, have you not?"

(TR. 14,661) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

The Court stated that it was getting the impression that these questions which CROCKETT must know come within the ruling of exclusion were being asked for the purpose of getting a claim as to the facts before the jury in a way that it had noticed done by other lawyers in this case. It had indicated its displeasure at such things and hoped CROCKETT would bear that in mind. The Court said that the series of questions CROCKETT had asked was bound to convey the impression that the facts stated in the questions are true, despite the fact that it had ruled them out and despite the fact that it was obvious from its rulings that if asked and objected to it would sustain the objections and rule them out. The Court did not think that a lawyer should do that.

CROCKETT stated that it was his understanding of the Court's ruling that he must fix the time, the place and the circumstances so that he could get into what was discussed.

The Court said CROCKETT must know that a question as to whether this witness was on the platform with the wife of former President ROOSEVELT has nothing to do with this case. The Court hoped that CROCKETT would feel that it would be better

for him not to continue with that type of question.

CROCKETT asked if ROBESON had ever heard DENNIS teach or advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

(TR. 14,663) McCOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked if ROBESON at any time heard any of the defendants teach or advocate the duty or necessity of overthrowing the Government of the United States by force and violence.

(TR. 14,663) McCOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT said that in view of the Court's rulings he was convinced that it would be impossible to bring before the Court the testimony he had hoped to bring through this witness.

The Court stated that it did not think that CROCKETT should have called him. ROBESON started to make a remark but was interrupted by the Court, who stated that it did not want to hear any statement from him. The Court said that CROCKETT could withdraw the witness if he desired. CROCKETT said he had one further question and asked ROBESON if he had any interest in the outcome of this trial. ROBESON said he has a very deep interest. He was interrupted by McCOHEY'S objection, which was sustained.

(TR. 14,664) CROCKETT had no further questions.

McCOHEY said that in view of the direct examination he had no questions. The witness was excused.

GLADSTEIN said that a witness was on his way to Court in a taxicab and requested a short recess until he arrived. The recess was granted.

CAR:EMJ
NY 100-81752

(Beals - Direct)
(TR. 9/20/49)

RALPH A. BEALS
1158 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

TRANSCRIPT PAGE 14,665
September 20, 1949

BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

RALPH A. BEALS testified that he is Director of the New York Public Library and in this capacity is in charge of the Circulation and Reference Departments of the Library.

TESTIMONY ON DIRECT EXAMINATION BY GLADSTEIN

BEALS stated that he resides at 1158 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and is the Director of the New York Public Library. GLADSTEIN asked how long he has been Director.

(TR. 14,665) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

The Court remarked to GLADSTEIN "You have asked him to produce some books and he has got them". GLADSTEIN said that was right.

GLADSTEIN asked "Now in your capacity as Director, do you have to do with the Circulation and Reference Departments of the Library?" BEALS replied "yes".

(TR. 14,666) McGOHEY objected. The Court allowed a yes or no answer.

BEALS replied yes.

GLADSTEIN asked what the Circulation Department is.

(TR. 14,666) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

GLADSTEIN asked if it was not true that through the Circulating and Reference Departments of the Library books are made available to the general public.

(Tr. 14,666) McGOHEY objected. The Court said that it is obvious that the answer is "yes" so it would let it go at that. The Court said that it did not want its ruling misunderstood. It did not know just what GLADSTEIN was working up to but had a notion.

GLADSTEIN asked how many titles of books are available to the general public through the New York Public Library.

(TR. 14,666) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

GLADSTEIN asked if the Library made available at any time from April, 1945 to July, 1948 various titles of books written by KARL MARX, FRIEDRICH ENGELS, V. I. LENIN or JOSEF STALIN.

(Tr. 14,667) McGOHEY objected. The Court said that there was already some evidence to the effect that some or all of these books are in the Public Library. It would allow the question, although somewhat cumulative.

BEALS said the answer is yes. GLADSTEIN asked if the "Communist Manifesto" by MARX and ENGELS was made available to members of the public during that period.

(TR. 14,667) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

BEALS said yes. GLADSTEIN handed BEALS a copy of the "Communist Manifesto" and asked if that was available in the Library and if it was produced from the Library itself. BEALS said yes.

(TR. 14,668) McGOHEY objected. The Court asked to hear the basis of McGOHEY'S objection, saying that there had been proof that many of these books are found in public libraries generally. McGOHEY said that whether these books are in the library is immaterial and irrelevant to the issues. He recalled that DANIEL BOONE SCHIRMER had testified that he first read the "Communist Manifesto" in a public library in Massachusetts, and that that part of his answer was not responsive to the question addressed to him. GREEN had testified at length about books he had read as a young boy and may very well have testified that he read them in the library. If that be so that probably has some relevance on the question of intent and motive and on the question of the circumstances under which the defendant GREEN became a member of the YCL and later a member of the CP. The proof adduced by the Government shows that in carrying out the conspiracy charged in the indictment the defendants conducted schools and distributed literature and that they used books by MARX, ENGELS, LENIN and STALIN as instruments not in the carrying out of the conspiracy, but as instruments in carrying on their teaching program. The fact that these books are available in the public library or in college or private libraries has no relevance or materiality to the issue.

The Court said that McCOHEY was probably right but it could not see that any great harm would come from permitting proof that these books are in the Public Library in New York. It probably has little probative force, but in a case in which so much is made of secrecy and secret methods and things of that kind it would allow it for what it is worth and overruled the objection. It would exclude, however, any evidence as to how many times the books went out and how many people got them.

BEALS asked permission to ask a question.

(TR. 14,671) GLADSTEIN said that the usual custom was for him to ask, but he would permit it if the Court would. The Court said that the best thing would be to answer the questions put to him by counsel. BEALS said that he desired to change his previous answer to "No", the point being that he did not bring this book with him, although it is a book from the New York Public Library. It was produced by subpoena. He said he saw this particular book for the first time 10 minutes before. He could readily identify it as a book of the New York Public Library.

(TR. 14,672) BEALS agreed that the volume before him was the "Communist Manifesto" by MARX and ENGELS and that it is a copy of a book made available by the Public Library. GLADSTEIN asked if McCOHEY would stipulate that the text of the "Communist Manifesto" contained in the volume before the witness is the same as Government Exhibit 40.

(TR. 14,673) McCOHEY said that he could not stipulate because a comparison showed that they are obviously different translations. The Court examined the books and said there was a considerable difference in the terminology such as one might find made by different translators. Certain phrases may have different meanings, but since McCOHEY would not stipulate it was not worth laboring the point.

(TR. 14,674) Mr. GLADSTEIN said that his point was to establish the identity between what the Public Library circulates and the documents relied on by the prosecution. He did not think that an insignificant change of words by different translators should be an obstacle, but if McCOHEY persisted it would place him in a position where he would be required to subpoena various translators and editions circulated by the library, which he did not desire to do.

The Court said that before GLADSTEIN did all that it would probably exclude the whole business as its importance is slight. The Court felt that it would permit in evidence the fact that these books, so often referred to in the trial

are to be found in college, private and public libraries, and did not see why GLADSTEIN did not let it go at that.

(TR. 14,675) GLADSTEIN said very well, that he would accept that.

BEALS identified a book "The State and Revolution" by LENIN as a book taken from the Public Library. GLADSTEIN asked if his answers would be the same as to this book as were his answers concerning the "Communist Manifesto".

(TR. 14,675) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

BEALS said "Yes, sir".

The Court asked if that was to say that it was available to the public in the New York Public Library from April, 1945 to July, 1949. BEALS said he was confident that it had been and for the full period, to the best of his knowledge and belief. He said it has been there since 1928.

(TR. 14,676) BEALS also identified "Foundations of Leninism" by JOSEF STALIN, a 1932 publication, as coming from the Public Library. GLADSTEIN asked if his answers concerning this book would be substantially the same as his answers concerning the "Communist Manifesto". BEALS agreed.

(TR. 14,676) McGOHEY objected.

BEALS identified a copy of "History of the CPSU (Bolsheviks)", published in 1939 as a book from the shelves of the New York Public Library. He agreed that his answers as to this book would be the same as his answers concerning the other books.

(TR. 14,676) McGOHEY objected.

(TR. 14,677) The Court deferred its ruling on the objection until McGOHEY examined the book. McGOHEY stated that the book "State and Revolution" appeared to be a different translation from Exhibit 32 in evidence.

(TR. 14,678) The Court said that there were differences. However, the "History of the CPSU (Bolsheviks)" seems to be from the same plates. McGOHEY said that he was satisfied that this latter book is identical, and he was willing to stipulate as to that. The Court overruled McGOHEY'S previous objection. BEALS said that his answers as to the "History of the CPSU" would be the same as his answers concerning the other books.

(TR. 14,679) GLADSTEIN concluded his questions of the witness.

TESTIMONY ON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY McGOHEY

(TR. 14,680) McGOHEY referred BEALS to Exhibit 9XL, a book entitled "Outline, Fundamentals of Marxism for Class Use or Self-Study", issued by the National Educational Commission, CP, USA. He asked if this book is available to the public on the shelves of the Public Library.

(TR. 14,680) GLADSTEIN objected as immaterial and not proper cross-examination. Overruled. GLADSTEIN said there was no foundation laid to ask that question. The Court asked if he meant that BEALS may not know.

(TR. 14,681) GLADSTEIN said he was pressing all of the objections and the Court said he was overruling all of them.

BEALS said he could not answer from his own knowledge. McGOHEY asked if he ever saw it in the Public Library.

(TR. 14,681) GLADSTEIN objected. Overruled.

BEALS said he could not remember having seen it. McGOHEY referred BEALS to Government Exhibit 51 in evidence, entitled "Outline on Marxist-Leninist Fundamentals for Class Use and Self-Study", issued by the State Education Commision, Illinois District, CP, USA. McGOHEY asked if that book is available to the public in the New York Public Library.

(TR. 14,681) CROCKETT objected. Overruled.

BEALS stated that there are four and a half million books in the New York Public Library and he could not from his own knowledge give an offhand answer to the question. He would be glad to ascertain the answer but he had never seen it before. He agreed that he did not know whether it is there or not. McGOHEY asked if it is not a fact that the New York Public Library contains books dealing with firearms and their use. BEALS agreed.

(TR. 14,682) GLADSTEIN objected. Overruled.

McGOHEY asked if there were not books in the New York Public Library on polygamy. BEALS assumed so. McGOHEY asked if it is not a fact that there are books in the New York Public Library dealing with murder. BEALS said that was a difficult question to answer. The Court asked if he meant that the definition of murder is not clear in his mind. BEALS said yes, that there are a number of detective stories which deal with murder. If McGOHEY meant that aside from treatises on murder, he could answer by saying that if there is a serious book on the subject of murder they would have made an attempt to acquire a copy of it. McGOHEY asked if there is any such book. BEALS replied that he had never received one and could not answer the question. McGOHEY had no further questions.

TESTIMONY ON REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY GLADSTEIN

BEALS agreed that there are books dealing with the subject of law in the Library.

(TR. 14,683) GLADSTEIN asked if there were books dealing with such matters as court and jury trials. BEALS replied that the New York Public Library is a very curious institution, about which it is seldom possible to answer a question yes or no. He said they have about 100,000 books and there are undoubtedly books dealing with court trials, although it is not a feature in their collection.

GLADSTEIN asked if in the field of books written by MARX, ENGELS, LENIN and STALIN it is not true that the four titles referred to are not the only ones of which he has copies.

(TR. 14,683) McCONEY objected. Sustained.

GLADSTEIN asked if it was not a fact that he has 60 or 70 different works authored by MARX, ENGELS, LENIN and STALIN that are made available to the general public.

(TR. 14,683) McCONEY objected. Overruled.

BEALS replied that as to the intent of the question his answer was yes, but whether it is 60 he could not say.

(TR. 14,683) GLADSTEIN and McCONEY had no further questions.

(TR. 14,684) McCABE called HENRY WINSTON to the stand. He told the Court that because of a recurrence of an old injury to his neck and shoulder he had been unable to carry out the preparation for his client WINSTON during his incarceration and for that reason he had asked SACHER to conduct the examination of WINSTON. The Court remarked that during his absence a request had been made that SACHER be made associate counsel. McCABE said he made that request because he realized then that he would not be able to carry on. The Court said that it would permit McCABE to conduct part of the examination if he desired to do so.

CAR:RMJ
NY 100-81752

(Winston - Direct)
(Tr. 9/20/49)

HENRY WINSTON
1809 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

TRANSCRIPT PAGE 14,685
September 20, 1949

BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

HENRY WINSTON testified that he resides at 1809 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, and that his wife's name is IDA. He said they were married on May 2, 1940 and have a boy 2½ years old named LARRY. WINSTON stated he was born April 2, 1911 at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. He left Lincoln High School in Kansas City, Missouri in his sophomore year. He held numerous odd jobs as dish washer, painter, busboy, waiter, porter and window washer. He joined the YCL in about 1929 and joined the CP late in 1931. He became Section Organizer of the YCL in Brooklyn in 1933. He went to Soviet Russia in December, 1933 and returned to the United States in May, 1935. In June, 1935 he was elected Organizational Secretary of the Ohio YCL.

TESTIMONY ON DIRECT EXAMINATION BY SACHER

WINSTON stated that his mother's name is LUCILLE and his father's name is JOSEPH WINSTON. SACHER asked where his parents were born.

(Tr. 14,685) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON stated his father was born in Louisiana and his mother was born in the State of Mississippi. SACHER asked if he knew any of his grandparents.

(Tr. 14,685) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON said he only knew his grandfather, who was born in this country. SACHER asked if he was born into slavery.

(Tr. 14,686) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON said that he was. WINSTON said that his father worked in a sawmill while they resided in Pattiesburg. WINSTON said that he attended several schools in Hattiesburg and that they were what is known as segregated schools.

CAR:RWJ
NY 100-81752

(Winston - Direct)
(Tr. 5/20/49)

(Tr. 14,687) WINSTON said that the family left Hattiesburg in the Summer of 1926 and moved to Kansas City, Missouri. He said that at Kansas City his father was a steel worker until the depression and then he worked at various jobs, mowing lawns, cutting hedges, and finally became a cook. WINSTON said that he attended several schools in Kansas City and that these too were segregated schools. He said that he entered the Lincoln High School in Kansas City and that that was a segregated school. He entered this high school in 1928 and remained until the second semester of his sophomore year, when he left without graduating. He said he had various jobs while he was attending school. On Saturdays and Sundays he worked as a waiter, busboy, porter and dish washer and in the Winter he shoveled snow. Immediately prior to the time he left Lincoln High School he was a dish washer.

(Tr. 14,688) At this point luncheon recess was taken.

(Tr. 14,689) SACHER recalled for WINSTON that he had previously testified that immediately prior to the date on which WINSTON left high school, he had held a job as dishwasher. SACHER then asked WINSTON what employment, if any, his father had at that time.

(Tr. 14,689) McCONNELL objected subsequent to WINSTON'S statement that his father had no regular employment. The Court overruled the objection and was assured by SACHER that he was not following through on that line of questioning.

SACHER then asked WINSTON whether he had worked daytime or night time on the job he had had immediately prior to leaving high school. WINSTON answered that he had worked at night and was asked by SACHER what were the work periods of his work.

(Tr. 14,690) McCONNELL objected and WINSTON answered 7:00 P.M. prior to the Court's overruling of the objection, after which WINSTON continued by stating his work periods were from 7:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.

SACHER asked WINSTON what hours of the day he attended school. WINSTON replied that he attended school from 8:00 in the morning until 2:00 in the afternoon and was then asked for how long a period he had continued to work twelve hours at night and to attend school in the daytime.

(Tr. 14,690) McCONNELL objected. Sustained.

SACHER then asked WINSTON whether he finally left high school in order to remain on the job.

(Tr. 14,691) McCONNELL objected to the form of questioning. The Court overruled.

WINSTON answered in the affirmative and was then asked how long he had continued in the employment which he was engaged in at the time he had left high school.

(Tr. 14,691) McCONNELL objected. Overruled.

WINSTON answered he didn't recall the exact time but thought it had been until the summer of 1930. In response to questions concerning his later employments, he stated that he had secured a position as a trainer for a long-distance runner in connection with the runner's preparation for a 500 mile relay race from Montreal to Quebec and back. After completing that work he said that he had become secretary to an employment agency until it closed down, which he estimated had been sometime in the fall of 1930. WINSTON said he was then unemployed for a period during which he searched for jobs as painter and brick mason. He said he

was unsuccessful in getting that type of employment and could not get a job as construction worker because of the widespread unemployment at this time. However, he said that he had received a number of odd jobs such as mowing lawns, cutting hedges, shoveling snow and together with his father succeeded in getting a few odd jobs of various types. During this period of his search for work, he said that he rang doorbells in the wealthier neighborhoods in an effort to get employment as a windowwasher or porter. During this time WINSTON said regular employment was scarce because it was during the period following the crash of 1929. He said he frequented gatherings of unemployed, usually gathered to discuss problems of jobs, relief and what could be done about it.

(Tr. 14,693) SACHER asked WINSTON whether it was at about that time that he had joined the Young Communist League. WINSTON answered in the affirmative stating that his joining the League followed a gathering where a speech had been made by Mr. BERRY at Paseo Park. BERRY had spoken on the problems of unemployment and the connection of growing lynch violence at that time. WINSTON said BERRY offered a program which interested him which called for the unity of negro and white to meet the common problem of that day. The growing violence against the negro people was intimately connected with the joblessness that existed at that time and because of interest in what BERRY said WINSTON stated that he joined the youth organization. SACHER asked WINSTON whether the BERRY he had just referred to was the same BERRY who had earlier testified as a witness for the defense. WINSTON answered in the affirmative and was then asked whether there had come a time later in the year 1931 when he joined the Communist Party of the United States. WINSTON answered that he had done so late in 1931. SACHER asked him whether his experiences at that time or prior to the time he joined the Young Communist League and the Communist Party have anything to do with his decision to join both of those organizations.

(Tr. 14,694) McCONNEY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON answered that the major thing that brought him to the Communist Party at that time was an incident in Maryville, Missouri. The Court interrupted WINSTON to point out that nobody asked him about the latter incident and he felt that the question had been designed to bring out the fact that because of experiences referred to in part by WINSTON he had joined the Young Communist League of the Communist Party. The witness answered that in part the latter was true. SACHER asked the witness whether he had had any other experience prior to joining the Young Communist League and Communist Party which had caused him to join those organizations.

(Tr. 14,695) McCONNEY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON gave an affirmative answer to the previous question, stating that the experience had been where RAYMOND GUNN had been tied by a rope and burned on top of a school building, together with the school building, in Maryville, Missouri,

while the National Guard was present with full Officer Complement and had refused to act against the lynch mob on the ground that they had orders not to act unless a request was made by the Sheriff. The Sheriff did nothing to prevent the lynching and so the school building and the human body were burned to the ground and WINSTON said he had the problem of overcoming the shattered and abandoned hopes of his mother who, understanding that NEIL M. CLARK was likewise unemployed, felt that in the search for employment it would be necessary for he, WINSTON, to go into hostile communities knowing that tensions were being formed by various elements in the community. WINSTON said he helped to quiet the fears of his mother and family by trying to take some form of positive action to prove that negroes and whites in the city of Kansas City, Missouri, could unite on the basis of an intelligent program of democratic action through humanitarian people who were interested in decency and justice.

(Tr. 14,696) SACHER asked WINSTON where he had joined the Young Communist League. WINSTON answered that he had joined the League in January, 1931, at Kansas City and had joined the Communist Party during the late summer of the same year. WINSTON said that he had continued to reside in Kansas City after joining the Young Communist League until about the end of November or beginning of December of 1930 and during his residence in Kansas City he said he had engaged in the activities of the Young Communist League. SACHER then asked WINSTON to describe briefly what activities he engaged in in the Young Communist League in Kansas City during the period of his residence there.

(Tr. 14,699) McGOHEY objected. The Court sustained stating it would permit a description of any official positions held by the witness but did not want a general statement of what he did in the Young Communist League because it felt that would come within the line of rulings made by the Court a month or two earlier.

WINSTON was asked by SACHER whether he had joined the Young Communist League with the intent to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence. WINSTON answered in the negative and was then asked to state where he had gone after leaving Kansas City. The witness answered that he had been a delegate on the national hunger march to Washington in that year which was in December, 1930. He said he stayed in Washington possibly a week after which he had gone to New York. SACHER asked the witness what had been the first thing he had done when he had come to New York.

(Tr. 14,700) McGOHEY objected. The Court overruled the objection after being assured by SACHER that it would be answered by one sentence.

The witness said that upon arriving in New York he had visited the offices of the Young Communist League. SACHER then asked him whether he had entered the school of the Communist League after that visit and WINSTON answered in the affirmative stating that he had studied subjects in political economy, history of the labor movement —

(Tr. 14,701) McCARTHY interrupts to request that the Court be told when, where, who was there and so on in connection with any testimony concerning schools. SACHER said he intended to pass through the subject of the school very quickly and proceed to another subject and didn't want to delay the proceedings. McCARTHY said that the latter was the point he was trying to make and if subjects were to be brought in he wanted to know something about who taught them and all the other things necessary to lay a proper foundation and was objecting to further description of the school until those conditions were met. The Court sustained the objection and McCARTHY asked that WINSTON'S statement that he had studied political economy and history of the Labor movement be stricken. The Court said it was letting that portion remain but was not permitting details concerning the teaching in the school without the usual requirements of proof of when, where and who did the teaching.

SACHER asked WINSTON whether he had obtained employment in New York City after completing the courses he had taken at the school and the Young Communist League. WINSTON answered in the affirmative stating he had worked in the Circulation Department of the "Young Worker", as well as doing a little writing and helping to build a route for the "Daily Worker". The "Young Worker", he said, was the official organ of the Young Communist League. SACHER asked him whether he had about this time become a member of any organization whose membership consisted of the unemployed.

(Tr. 14,703) Objection. Overruled.

WINSTON answered that he had become a member of the Unemployed Council which he had originally joined in 1931 while in Kansas City. SACHER asked the witness whether he could relate the activities engaged in by him as a member of the Unemployed Council of New York City.

(Tr. 14,703) McCARTHY objected. Overruled. With the Court's permission, McCARTHY pointed out that the question was what activities had the witness been engaged in as a member of the Unemployed Council. The Court said that it was trying to be as liberal as it reasonably could with the witnesses who were testifying and that when it noted a disposition to go into responsive answers and long speeches, it felt compelled to do some restricting. The Court noted that the present witness had not as yet shown any disposition of doing this and since the matter in hand was a matter for the Court's discretion and one of the things that the judges are supposed to be particularly qualified to handle, it was going to go along in the present instance as long as possible and on that theory was allowing the question. McCARTHY said his point was that the present testimony was now back in 1933 and his objection was not on the broadness of the question but because he did not believe it was relevant. The Court replied that the preliminary material had a bearing on the case because of the intent that is involved and for that reason where

the question seemed such as to elicit brief answers that are to the point, the Court was disposed to permit them as it was doing in the present instance.

(Tr. 14,706) WINSTON stated that activities engaged in by him as a member of the Unemployed Council in New York were chiefly connected with his efforts to organize in Harlem some united front conferences made up of the Workers Unemployed League, Unemployed Councils, Scottsboro Movement, the Young Communist League, the Young People's Socialist League, the various civic and fraternal organizations of Harlem. WINSTON said the object was to have these groups enlist in a campaign to open up the Harlem YMCA on 135th Street for the purpose of housing single and unemployed young workers as an aid to the prevention of crime in Harlem at that time and at the same time as a means of providing sustenance and a place to live for needy youth. Secondly, WINSTON said they undertook through various means to organize action consisting of applications and petitions to various relief organizations. They also petitioned the City Administration of New York City to make provisions for relief for unemployed youth who were unemployed through no reasons of their own and try to insure that there would be no discrimination towards youth because of their unemployment in the granting of relief to young people. WINSTON said that they also, during this period, tried to develop forums of various kinds in order to create public interest among youth and the people at large in a program designed to tackle the unemployment problem of that period. He said this was a basis of the fight for a constructive program which would take into consideration not only the problems of youth but the problems of old age, problem of needy, problem of evictions and the problem of winning unemployment insurance for the people at large. S/Ch[illegible] asked WINSTON whether there had come a time when he, WINSTON, had been elected to an official position in the Unemployed Council.

(Tr. 14,707) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON answered that he had been elected Chairman of the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council of Harlem on February 19, 1933. He said during this same period that he was identified with the Unemployed Council, he also continued his employment with the "Young Worker" and the "Daily Worker" and remained as Chairman of the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council in Harlem until April of 1933. SACHER asked WINSTON whether he was thereafter elected as Chairman of the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council of New York City. WINSTON said that he had been so elected about a month after being elected Chairman of the Youth Council in Harlem. He said that, therefore, he simultaneously occupied the position of Chairman of the city-wide organization of the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council of Harlem and as Chairman of the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council of New York City. He said he continued as Chairman of the Harlem Youth Council until April and continued in his position as Chairman of the Youth Council of New York City as a whole until November of the same year. WINSTON said that when he gave up his position in Harlem in April, 1933, he accepted the position of Section Organizer of the Young Communist League in Brooklyn. He said he had been elected to the latter position by an enlarged meeting of the Brooklyn Section Committee of the Young Communist League and thereafter he said he remained Section Organizer of this group in Brooklyn until November.

(Tr. 14,710) SACHER asked WINSTON to state briefly and in a similar general way as he had in connection with the Unemployed Council the nature of the activity he engaged in in his capacity as Section Organizer of the Young Communist League in Brooklyn. WINSTON replied that his activities in that area in the main were concerned with the fullest participation of members of the Young Communist League in the union, on the campus and in the communities to render their support for a program for federal appropriations for schools to provide technical training and skills for young workers. At that time the witness said they were particularly interested in opening up the doors of opportunity for youth in shipbuilding and attempted also to get support for a program to raise the age of youth leaving school for purposes of making it possible for them to learn trades and at the same time not to clutter up the unemployed ranks but to learn to study as an aid to alleviating the burden of unemployment. The witness said that they also wanted to enlist support for lowering the working day to six hours instead of the then twelve hour working day which would make possible the absorption of young workers into industry with the adults.

(Tr. 14,711) Continuing, WINSTON said that they wanted to enlist support for the unemployed youth who were unemployed through no fault of their own. They wanted no discrimination toward the granting of relief because youth are youth. WINSTON said he helped through the medium of the Young Communist League a group of young women at the Aerobox Plant in Brooklyn who had organized a spontaneous strike but had no experience in the conducting of strikes and sought the witness' aid in formulating demands which included 25¢ hourly increase, better plant ventilation, improved sanitary facilities and other points. WINSTON said that he assisted this group in setting up the necessary machinery for their strike, including negotiations committee, picket captains and so on. The witness said he helped to enlist the support of the Young Communist League organization as a whole for the strikers in order that they could get coffee and sandwiches while they were on strike. WINSTON said the strike only lasted a few days and the strikers only gained 12¢ but did secure improved sanitary conditions and other issues that they asked for and thereafter the witness said he was successful in getting a large group of them to join what was known as the Metal Union.

(Tr. 14,713) Continuing, WINSTON related that in the Red Hook area they had helped to organize forums and meetings and also sold their paper, the "Young Worker" in an effort to secure for the community improved recreational facilities which could be used jointly by Italian and Porto Rican youth, which it was hoped would offset the campaign which existed at that time and which was causing friction between Porto Rican and Italian young people. Other duties as Section Organizer, WINSTON said, consisted of his formulating the agendas for the meetings and checking up on the fulfillment of decisions made by the Section Committee of the Young Communist League in the carrying through of its program.

(Tr. 14,714) The witness said that he ceased to be the Section Organizer in November, 1933, and in answer to questions from SACHER regarding what he did in November, 1933, WINSTON stated he had gone abroad to study and work. He said his purpose had been to study the problems of socialist construction in general, as well as the national problem and the other problems of the youth movement. He

further this study he said he went to the Soviet Union having left the United States in November, 1933, and thought that he arrived in the Soviet Union at the end of November or the beginning of December, 1933. He said he stayed in the Soviet Union until May, 1935. During his period of stay there, he said he traveled quite extensively visiting a number of major regions of the national republics. He said he made a study of socialist industries which required visiting a number of plants. In addition he studied trade union problems of the industries and also attended classes which included political economy and Soviet economy.

(Tr. 14,715) McGOHEY interrupts to state that he felt the Court should know the circumstances surrounding the study as well as the exact place and time. The Court asked SACHER whether he could get the particulars as requested. SACHER replied that he felt that if McGOHEY wished to develop the circumstances on cross examination he should do it then and did not feel that the present examination should be interrupted for that purpose. The Court then observed that this was one of the things where counsel for the defense and the Court disagreed so frequently that the Court was afraid it had not been sufficiently articulate, otherwise the counsel would have accommodated themselves to the Court's rulings without argument. SACHER replied that he would conform to the Court's rulings, but he wished to direct WINSTON'S attention to other matters and would ask him to simply refrain from further elaborating on the subject if such was agreeable to the Court. McGOHEY then asked whether SACHER was asking to have stricken from the record the testimony of the witness that he did go to classes and studied one or two subjects and when McGOHEY was advised that this was not the case, he then moved to have the witness' testimony concerning this stricken because no foundation had been laid for it. The Court ruled that the matter was not of sufficient importance for it to strike it out and, therefore, the Court was permitting it to remain.

(Tr. 14,717) SACHER asked WINSTON whether he had done anything else in the Soviet Union except attend the classes that he had just referred to in his earlier testimony. WINSTON replied that he had visited a number of republics formerly oppressed by the Czar and had studied the social conditions and problems of the trade unions in relationship to socialized industries. WINSTON said that he returned to the United States after leaving the Soviet Union in May, 1935. At this time he said he became an official of the Ohio Young Communist League, at which time he was residing in Cleveland, Ohio. He said his position in the Young Communist League in Ohio was known as that of Organizational Secretary and he had been elected to that position by the District Committee of the Ohio Young Communist League in June of 1935. He said that his first task in this position consisted of getting acquainted with the organization and its problems since it was a new field for him. He said he helped to organize conferences of various organizations consisting of the YMCA, the Future Outlook League, the Young Communist League, the Young Socialist League and various other organizations in Cleveland, for the purpose of trying to initiate in Ohio the policy of uniting the young generation in the fight to defeat fascism and war. In addition to this he said they helped to organize various camp fires as

a form of cultural expression and fraternity among various youth groups for the exchange of experiences on a number of problems effecting the youth. He said they also organized public forums and debates in Ohio and said that he, himself, had done much to bring about the organic merger of the Young Communist League and the Young People's Socialist League at that time.

(Tr. 14,722) WINSTON said he helped to organise conferences among the membership of the Young Communist League in industry for the purpose of exchanging experience of the young workers from one industry to another on how to organize a mass of unorganized youth in the various industries of Ohio, namely, steel, rubber, auto, electrical and several others. In addition to this, he said his task consisted of organizing the agendas for the District Committees, checking up on the fulfillment of decisions by and through the organization, as well as organizing the various leadership conferences of members of the Young Communist League and the other problems that were connected with the organization.

(Tr. 14,722) In response to the Court's question concerning the nature of the leadership conferences, WINSTON stated that they consisted of conferences devoted to training branch presidents, as well as members, for executives of clubs. These leadership conferences, he said, also help the young people to exchange experiences in such a form that they could learn the technique of various organizational forums in the conduct of the various types of activities in defense of the working youth. The Court asked WINSTON the nature of the activities in defence of the working youth. WINSTON answered that the problems the young worker was faced with was first of all the problem of the speed-up and he said that to the best of his ability he, WINSTON, tried to aid the young workers in learning how to raise the questions concerning speed-up and other industrial abuses.

(Tr. 14,723) SACHER asked the witness whether the Young Communist League in Ohio had a District Board in 1935. WINSTON answered in the affirmative and said that in his capacity as Organizational Secretary of the Young Communist League, he was a member of that Board. SACHER then asked WINSTON whether there had been a meeting of the District Board sometime in September, 1935, at which the witness was present and where the discussion concerning the holding of classes by the Young Communist League of Ohio was held. WINSTON answered that there was such a meeting and it was held in the District office of the Young Communist League. He stated that HALL, GATES, WILLIAMSON, FITZMAYER, as well as himself, were at the meeting. He pointed out that HALL, GATES and WILLIAMSON were identical with the defendants of the present proceeding while FITZMAYER was the Educational Director of the Ohio Young Communist League. SACHER then asked WINSTON to state the nature of the discussion that took place among the aforementioned gentlemen in September, 1935, concerning the holding of classes.

(Tr. 14,725) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

SACHER then asked whether there was any decision made at the meeting of the District Board in regard to the holding of classes by the Young Communist League.

(Tr. 14,726) McGOHEY objected. The Court notes that 1935 is the period being discussed and wished to hear from SACHER how it was relevant in the case. SACHER said he wished to lead up to a class taught by WINSTON in the school on a subject which he felt was relevant to the issues of the case. McGOHEY observed that he did not feel it would be either material or relevant. The Court stated it would permit him to answer the question and thereafter asked WINSTON to tell the Court what the resolution was that was passed to the best of his recollection.

WINSTON answered that the resolutions were that classes, forums and schools be organized for the purpose of acquainting not only the membership of the Young Communist League and its leadership with the decisions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, but also for the purpose of reaching a wider audience with these people. The Court asked the witness whether he had attended the Seventh World Congress in Russia in 1935. WINSTON answered that he had not attended the Congress. SACHER then asked the witness whether he had ever read DIMITROFF'S speech.

(Tr. 14,727) McGOHEY objected. The Court observed that it hardly seemed conceivable that anybody could be connected with the present trial so long without reading DIMITROFF'S speech and did not see what difference it would make. The Court said it appeared to it that counsel was leading up to showing that the change of policy that FOSTER testified concerning was initiated and developed from the Seventh World Congress and was connected with the meeting in Ohio, but the Court pointed out that this was now denied. SACHER then denied this claiming all the witness said was that he didn't attend the Congress. SACHER added that among the things that they wished to show was that WINSTON taught at that time precisely what had just been referred to by the Court. The Court stated, "All right. I will permit it".

(Tr. 14,728) SACHER asked WINSTON whether he had taught a class of the Young Communist League in Ohio. WINSTON answered in the affirmative, stating that he had taught such a class around Thanksgiving in 1935 and recalled that the class was held at the Scoville Section Headquarters of the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio. He said he was teaching the class as a member of the Young Communist League and it was a Young Communist League class. WINSTON said he could not recall all of the people who were there, but did remember that they were people selected by the club or the party of the Young Communist League in Ohio. WINSTON was asked what subject he taught.

(Tr. 14,729) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON answered that the historic decisions of the Seventh World Congress and its special meeting to the youth in terms of forging a united front of the young generation to fight against fascism was the subject taught by him. SACHER then asked WINSTON to state as briefly as he could the circumstances of what he had taught the class on the subject. WINSTON stated that he had pointed out to the class that our country was faced with an immediate and present danger, the danger of fascism. He said that he had related that this danger was increased by the Mikado and the Japanese aggression in the Far East under the slogan of developing a co-prosperity sphere,

and by the aggressiveness of German fascism under the slogan of living space, and by MUSSOLINI'S attack upon Ethiopia. He also said the aggressiveness of the fascist powers was endangering not only the peace and security and liberties of their respective peoples, but was endangering the peace and security of the entire world. WINSTON said he had stated that there was a need for the widest possible campaign for the clarification of the issues involved, as well as the need to explain the class connection and fascism, its meaning and its significance. He said they did not get clarity from the press and the ROCKEFELLERS, DUPONTS, MORGAN interests, which were all tied up by a thousand threads to I. G. FARBEN and the monopolists' cartel combine were all primarily interested in profits which they placed before and above democracy and the interest of their respective countries. WINSTON said that he also stated that there were many misconceptions abroad that had to be answered and it was the responsibility of the Young Communist League to contribute to the thinking of the youth to help bring about the needed clarity of the issues involved.

(TR. 14,731) Among other things stated by him, he said, were that some of the things requiring clarification were that HITLER in Germany demagogically sold fascism to wide masses of the middle class, small business men, professionals, intellectuals, as being a middle-class revolution against the industrial magnates of Germany. He said he had told the class that a section of the middle class in Germany fell for the demagogy of Hitler, and had already begun to find that they made a fatal error by falling for the illusion consciously spread by Hitler fascism. HITLER made appeals to the farmer that national socialism and his program represented a revolution on the part of the farmers against big industrial international magnates of the cities and wide masses of the farmers in Germany too late found that they had made a fatal error because the situation was that the hand of the junkers of the countryside was strengthened with an increased pauperization of the peasant.

(TR. 14,732) WINSTON said that he had stated that German fascism used one section of the population against the other and that it took advantage of the desires of wide masses of Germans for socialism and called its fascism national socialism, even though there wasn't a grain of socialism in it. WINSTON said that he had told the class that the directing hand of the whole movement in Germany was I. G. FARBEN, KRUPP, THYSSEN and other big financial interests of Germany, who remained behind the scenes and pulled the wires and, therefore, were able to stamp out every vestige of liberty in Germany, including the trade unions.

(TR. 14,733) WINSTON said that he had also told the class that Americans had to learn from the experience of Germany that Americans must face the responsibility to repel the developing fascism in this country which at that time was expressing itself in the form of the Coughlin movement, the Silver Shirts, the Liberty League, the KKK, and in the vicious attacks upon foreign-born and on militant trade union workers. WINSTON said that he also made statements to the effect that because of these forces, which were accepting the fascist program in this country, they were constituting an increasing greater menace to American democracy.

Continuing, WINSTON said that other statements by him to the class were to the effect that the decisions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International

were decisions which outlined a program not limited to any particular country, but a program which expressed the innermost feelings of all peoples in all countries in their desire to maintain democratic liberties as a pre-condition for the extension of democratic liberties. Fascism would make the fight for democratic liberties very difficult if not impossible and would set it back for generations to come. WINSTON said that he had also pointed out that the Seventh World Congress took into account the situation then existing in the world and formulated on the basis of Marxist-Leninist science a new political orientation, which program met the innermost feelings and desires and aspirations of the masses of young generation of American people.

(TR 14,734) Continuing, WINSTON stated that in his remarks to the class he had told them that they must study the decisions referred to heretofore to see to what extent the young generation of the country and particularly the youth of Ohio could make contributions of a nature which would help to check the advance of Fascism in the country as a whole and in Ohio in particular. WINSTON further stated that he had said that Fascism did not come to the people with clean hands but came to the people speaking in names of Americanism, concealing its real program from the people and in its programs pitted Catholics against Protestants, Jews against Gentiles, Negroes against whites, workers against the middle classes. WINSTON recalled that he had told the class that Fascism could achieve its objectives in this country only on the basis of created divisions among the people, misdirecting their aspirations and their strivings for democracy and, therefore, the most difficult task to be mastered by young Communists was to answer and expose the demagoguery of Fascism. WINSTON said he told them that the success of the democratic struggle depended upon the efforts of the American people to meet that danger and one of the prime responsibilities of the Young Communist League was to assist in the formation of committees for the purpose of helping to speed up the drive to organize the unorganized industries in the country and in doing this the Young Communist League would have to expose the inspired monopoly propaganda which said that attempts to organize the basic industries was a Communist effort to divert American workers from the real interest of their country.

(TR 14,736) WINSTON said that he also had stated that the job would be difficult but Communists did not shrink from difficult tasks and that if they persevered in the presenting of their program to the workers they would find that the workers would respond in terms of tens of thousands in joining up in the unions of their respective interests. WINSTON said that he also pointed out that there would have to be a conscious effort made to unite this effort at organization of the basic workers in industry with the farmer population of the country and here he cautioned that intense effort would be made on the part of reactionary elements to mobilize the farming population against the City worker and it would be necessary to show the identity of the interest of the farmers with that of the workers. WINSTON also recalled stating that the middle class was being intimidated, frightened, terrorized, and the Communists would have to overcome definite prejudices existing among the middle classes in order to have them recognize their common identity of interest with the workers of industry in the fight against Fascism. Another point WINSTON said that he made at that time was that one could not speak of an effective fight against Fascism unless there existed a solid unity of white and Negro workers in the basic industries which would result in a uniting on a common program of action for democracy.

(TR 14,737) KINSTON said that he further pointed out that the Seventh World Congress stated in terms that couldn't be understood that they were defenders of bourgeois democratic liberties and were defenders of democracy. KINSTON said that he also pointed out that it was true that the rights of the Negro people were limited under bourgeois democratic liberties and had also stated that under Fascism not only would those limited rights cease to exist but the possibility of the utter extinction of the Negro people presented itself if there was a Fascist victory. Therefore, KINSTON said that he had stated it was necessary to fight with everything they had, not only to preserve the democratic liberties as they now were, but also to fight for their extension and to incorporate fully the Negro people into that which they justly deserved as democratic rights, namely, the democratic rights of Americans.

(TR 14,738) In order to do this KINSTON said that he had told them there was need to answer the problem of how to build the united front of labor and the people so as to be united on a common program of defensive democracy against Fascism, for peace and against war. One of the best stimulus for this he said was to be the drive to organize the unorganized, and to fight consciously for the effecting or perfecting of a united front. KINSTON said that among the youth he had told them this especially meant the building of the front of the young generation and their aim should be to unite religious groups as well as the YMCA and all organizations dedicated to democracy on the basis of a common program of united effort to meet the challenge of Fascism. KINSTON recalled pointing out to the group that the Young Communist League had a special contribution to make in this connection and could not make any conditions for this united front except that all participating parties in the united front should be willing to develop a program of united action against Fascism.

(TR 14,739) Lastly, KINSTON recalled giving the class the essence of a report which he had heard WILLIAMSON deliver at one of the District Committee meetings and which WILLIAMSON had emphasized that for Ohio there was a great need to build a political mechanism through which the democratic anti-Fascist masses could express themselves politically and one of the needs of the people of Ohio was for the building of a farmer-labor party which would advance a program to curb and check monopolies as well as advancing a program for the enlargement and projection of projects for the unemployed. Other points by WILLIAMSON which KINSTON recalled giving to the class were that the moods of struggle were developing among the workers in every basic industry with the desire for organization being expressed which meant that the Communists, especially the members of the Young Communist League, could render much assistance in bringing about the organization of workers in the mass production industries, and could provide on the basis of their knowledge, experiences and techniques organizational aids in processing grievances and related matters.

DFA:MLF
NY 1.3-81752

(Winston-direct)
(TR 6/20/45)

(TR 14,740) WINSTON said that the foregoing, in the main, was the essence of the problem that he had emphasized, namely, that the Seventh World Congress by emphasizing and developing in a Marxist way its program with its new political orientation also laid a new path, a new road for the development of Socialism in this country because Socialism was the outgrowth of democracy and democracy brought to completion and not the denial of democracy.

SACHER called the Court's attention to the fact that WINSTON, in referring to the deliberations of the Seventh World Congress, spoke of them as expressed "in terms that could not be understood" when he probably meant "in terms that could not be misunderstood." The witness agreed with SACHER'S correction of his testimony and the Court agreed to this correction on the record.

(TR 14,741) SACHER then asked WINSTON whether he had been elected to the office of the National Organization Secretary of the Young Communist League. WINSTON answered that he had been elected to that office in March of 1936 by the National Conference of the Young Communist League. He said his term in that position ran through to the National Convention of the following year, 1937, which he believed was held in May. SACHER asked WINSTON to state briefly, in general terms, in what activities WINSTON had engaged as National Organization Secretary of the Young Communist League. WINSTON said that his first task was to become acquainted with the national structure of the organization and in connection with this he was required to travel extensively to study the problems of the various sub-divisions of the organization. WINSTON said his chief responsibility consisted of making a study of the problems, structure, democracy within the organization with the aim in view of later formulating a program for the organization as a whole. In connection with this he said he spoke at various functions representing the organization, conducted classes, gave lectures and did considerable writing for the organization. WINSTON was then asked by SACHER whether he had testified that during that period of time he had also made preparation in connection with the holding of the 1937 convention of the Young Communist League. WINSTON answered in the affirmative stating that the Declaration of Principles was one of the most important undertakings of that Convention. The Court stated that it did not quite understand how WINSTON joined the Communist Party in 1931 and went from one office to another in the Young Communist League. The witness answered that he had been a member of both the Young Communist League and the Communist Party which were two separate and distinct organizations at the same time. SACHER asked WINSTON whether there were any duties or activities that he had engaged in in connection with the preparation for the 1937 Convention of the Young Communist League which he had not stated.

(TR 14,744) MC GOHEY objects. Sustained. SACHER states to the Court that he is seeking to lay a foundation for refreshing his recollection.

SACHER then asked KINOY whether he formulated and issued a call in connection with the 1957 Convention. KINOY answered in the affirmative.

(TR 14,744) MC GOHEY objects. Sustained.

SACHER asked KINOY when the Convention was held.

(TR 14,744) MC GOHEY objects. The Court stated, "Well, he just said it was in May, 1957."

SACHER then asked KINOY whether he recalled the exact date of that Convention.

(TR 14,745) MC GOHEY objects. The Court points out that he had just said May 2nd.

SACHER then asked KINOY in what capacity he attended the Convention.

(TR 14,745) MC GOHEY objects. Overruled.

KINOY answered, "as delegate."

SACHER then exhibited to KINOY defense exhibit BxP for identification which was the Declaration of Principles and by-laws of the Young Communist League of the USA and asked him what, if anything, he did in connection with the writing of the Declaration of Principles.

(TR 14,745) MC GOHEY objects. MC GOHEY refers the Court to pages 6780, 81 and 82 of the record pointing out that instant defense exhibit BxP was first offered when Defendant GREEN was on the stand at which time this exhibit was excluded. Court sustains the objection.

SACHER, with the Court's permission, stated that the purpose of his present action was to develop the personal position of KINOY inasmuch as the evidence was aimed to show that he personally wrote the Declaration of Principles as bearing upon his individual intent. SACHER said the Declaration was ultimately adopted by the Convention and that is what the Defense proposed to prove. The Court stated that it had re-examined the exhibit and was adhering to its ruling. SACHER then asked the Court whether this ruling should be deemed to have made unnecessary a specific offer. The Court answered in the affirmative stating that if the question were answered affirmatively and the exhibit were offered it would have excluded it on the objection by MC GOHEY. SACHER then stated, "Well, that sews it up pretty tightly." The Court observed that it thought SACHER desired to have his position made clear on the record and SACHER agreed that this was true.

(TR 14,746) Trial adjourned to September 21, 1949.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON, wa
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-12304)

The only known handwriting specimens of Paul Robeson in the files of the New York Office are the photostatic copies of passport applications of the subject furnished by the Washington Field Office.

It is requested that the Washington Field Office obtain either photostatic or photographic copies of the original passport applications submitted by the subject and furnish same to the Bureau.

CC: Washington Field Office

MAT:mbs
100-25857

100-12304-166

RECORDED - 55

EX-62

56 APR 15 1955

51 APR 12 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP5 RSC/CMC

[redacted]

[redacted]

Sept. 24, 1949.

b7C
b7D

Mr. Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

Paul Robeson

Dear Sir: I am enclosing a letter that I received from local unit of the communist party. If it can be of any use to you I will be glad.

Yours truly

[redacted]

1 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCL

9

RECORDED - 9

1 100-12304-167

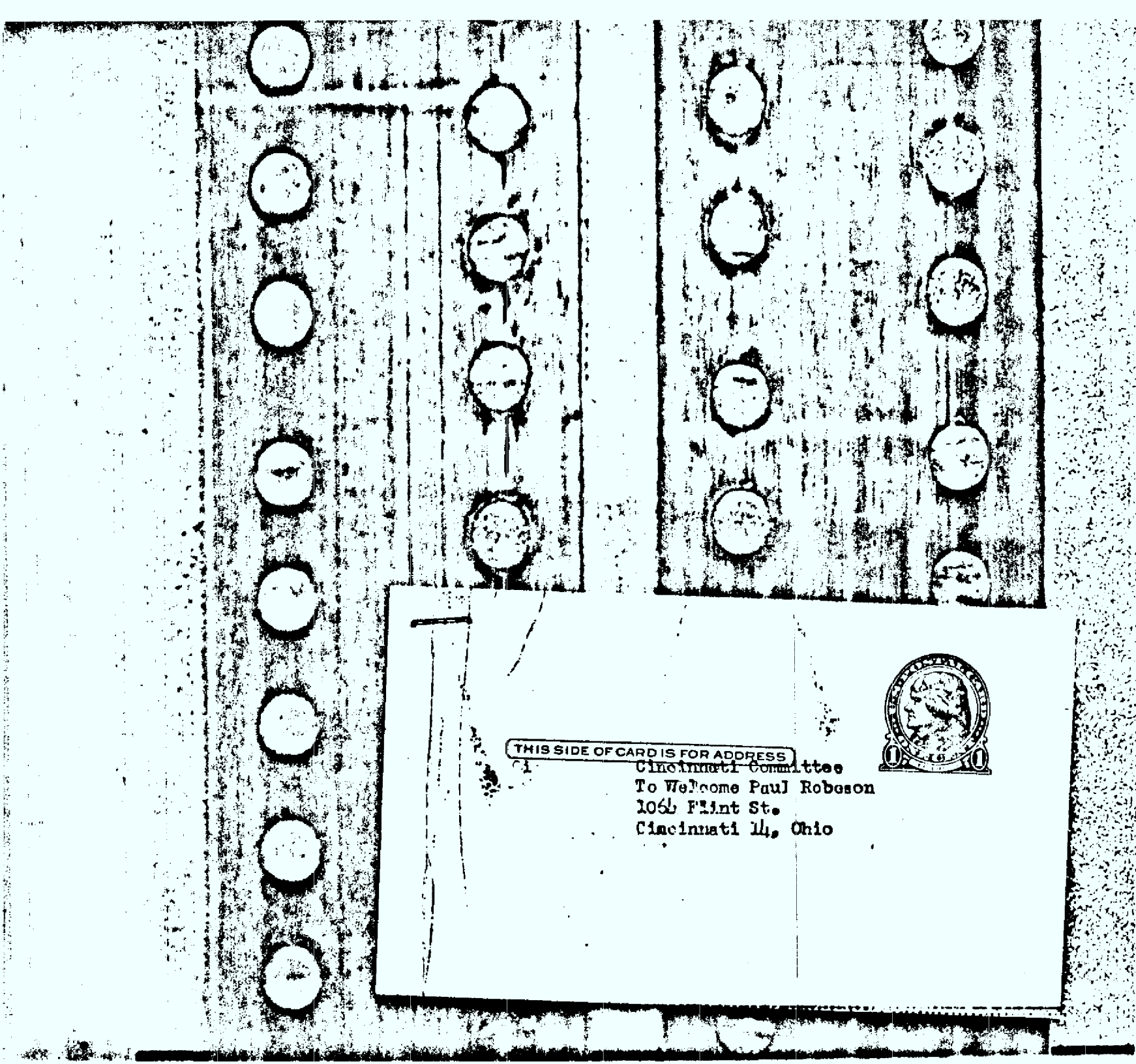
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12 OCT 4 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/19/78 BY SP-5 RSB/dlm

FIJ

Tank - Rocks - 9/29/49 - H P 4



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Cincinnati Committee
To Welcome Paul Robeson
1064 Flint St.
Cincinnati 14, Ohio

100-12304-167

GENTLEMEN:

I agree with the protest statement. You

can add my name to it.

Name

Address

Cincinnati Committee to Welcome Paul Robeson
1064 Flint St.
Ch 5217

Sept. 15, 1949

Dear Friend,

Enclosed is a Press Release on the undemocratic action of the Board of Education in refusing the use of Stowe school(in the heart of the West End Negro community) for a Paul Robeson civil rights rally.

We are sending you this release because the newspapers of our city have refused to print it.

The growing attacks against civil liberties in our country have recently reached a high danger point in the hoodlum-K.K.K.-police attack against a peaceful Robeson concert in Peekskill, N.Y. Newspapers, public officials and prominent citizens have expressed horror and alarm at this fascist action. Yet the Board of Education in refusing a meeting place to Robeson has acceded to the objectives of this Peekskill mob and similar forces in our city.

The fact of the matter is that a civil rights rally in the Negro community will invite no violence whatever if the city authorities and the Board of Education took a firm stand for free speech. As a matter of record, Paul Robeson is speaking in many cities. The N.Y. Times of Sept. 14th. reports that leaders of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago have spoken out against any demonstrations in connection with Robeson rallies there.

We believe that the technique of denying democratic rights because reactionary hoodlums threaten violence must be halted if free speech is to survive.

Our committee is asking that you support this fight for free speech by doing the following:

1-- Write a letter to the Board of Education protesting their action. Get your organization, church or union to do the same.

2-- Read the enclosed protest statement. If you agree with it, return the enclosed card. This statement will be sent to the Board of Education. Names will be used only in connection with this statement and not with any other activities of our committee.

We will welcome any comment or suggestions.

Respectfully yours,
G.B. Grigsby
G.B. Grigsby, Chairman

Note: The Board of Education is located at 216 East 9 St.

PROTEST STATEMENT

When the Board of Education denied Paul Robeson a place to speak in the West End, it struck a heavy blow at American freedom. We protest that denial as fundamentally un-American.

It is not in the American tradition for any Board to determine what opinions are to be advocated in buildings for community use.

We, the undersigned protest the denial of a school auditorium to Paul Robeson by the Cincinnati School Board as an attck on the right of free speech.

We challenge the statement of the Board that the meeting cannot be permitted because the Board fears violence. Are we to understand that the City of Cincinnati is no longer able to defend a citizen's right to speak--that it is no longer able to maintain law and order? If so, the Board has invited every hoodlum group in town to threaten violence as a means of preventing the opposition from speaking.

Not the opinions of Paul Robeson, but his right to state them is the issue here. It is meaningless to pretend that a man has the right of free speech when public auditoriums, open to others, are denied him.That is censorship---not free speech.

We submit that Freedom is the most valuable heritage of the American people. We submit that the arbitrary action of the School Board violates freedom in our community. We therefore call on the Board to reconsider its ill-advised action. We call on the City Council to state clearly that the City is able and willing to protect free speech. We call on other citizens to join us in this protest.

FOR RELEASE Sept. 13, 1949

Yesterday's action of the Board of Education denying the use of Stowe school for a civil rights rally featuring Paul Robeson is a blow against free speech and civil liberties. The Board of Education is attempting to deny to thousands of Cincinnatians their inalienable right to peacefully assemble and petition for redress of grievances.

The so-called "reasons" given by the Board for their denial are a hypocritical cover-up for their anti-Negro, anti-democratic decision. The Board, which has never had Negro representation, says that there may be violence at such a meeting. In effect the Board is saying that from now on the anti-democratic elements in the city--hoodlums, fascists and K.K.K.'ers-will determine who shall be permitted the right to speak and assemble in Cincinnati. It was in this identical manner that Germany started on the path to fascism that eventually cost American lives.

The Board charges a meeting with Paul Robeson might "engender racial strife". This ridiculous statement comes from a body which itself is guilty of promoting "racial strife" every school day by its policies of segregation and discrimination in many aspects of school activity. The stock argument of the southern bourbouns is to claim that speaking out and fighting discrimination provokes racial strife. The projected Robeson meeting will call for unity of Negro and white against discrimination and racial strife.

The Board of Education presents a challenge to all Cincinnatians, whether they agree with Robeson or not. Does democracy and free speech exist in our city?

We call on all city officials, progressives, the Negro people and all democratic minded men and women to join with us in this fight to keep the banner of democracy and freedom aloft in Cincinnati.

G. B. Grigsby, Chairman
Cincinnati Committee to Welcome
Paul Robeson
1064 Flint St.
Ch 5217

September 27, 1949

[redacted] b7C/b7D

RECORDED - 100-12304-167

INDEXED - 9

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated September 24, 1949, with enclosure, has been received.

I wish to express my appreciation for your action in bringing to my attention the information which you have supplied, and I am grateful for the interest which prompted your communication.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing some material which I thought might be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
Dir.'s Test.
Don't be Duped by Comm.
God or Chaos?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP-5 [illegible]

ARA:fk

NOTE: Correspondent encloses a mimeographed form which he received from the Cincinnati Committee to Welcome Paul Robeson, 1064 Flint Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, described by correspondent as the local unit of the Communist Party.

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
SEP 28 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/13/49

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There is being forwarded to the Bureau one undated clipping from PRAVDA entitled "KOMUNISTI bojuju za slobodu celeho ludstva", and also the publication "Beseda venkauske radiny", received from [redacted] b7C - b7D, who indicates that these publications comment on Robeson's travels in the Soviet Union. The publication "Beseda venkauske radiny" carries an article concerning Robeson on Page 7.

It is requested that the Bureau translate, and if the articles appear to be of pertinent information, forward these to the Office of Origin.

cc New York

100-8602
LSG:DB

2 ENCL
36

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP5 R56/cdm

RECORDED - 36

INDEXED - 36

100-12304-168
F B I
13 OCT 14 1949

Letter
FGN:LWH
10/21/49

October 21, 1949

SAC, New Haven

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Your File 100-8602)

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated October 13, 1949.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/18/80 BY SP5 RSC/klm

1 ENCL
1 Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL
100-12304-168
New York

RECORDED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FGN:LWH

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 17
OCT 21 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Fletcher
Baumgardner

OCT 28 1949

TRANSLATION FROM SLOVAK

SUBJECT : PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

- - -

UNDATED NEWSPAPER CLIPPING

A Significant Statement of PAUL ROBESON in NEW YORK

THE COMMUNISTS FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF ALL MANKIND

Negroes will no longer die on foreign battlefields
in the interest of Imperialists.

(CTK) NEW YORK .- On his return from MOSCOW the celebrated singer PAUL ROBESON spoke on Monday evening in the Negro Section of NEW YORK at a rally attended by about 5,000 colored workers and many white persons. ROBESON expressed his sincere thanks for the cordial welcome and talked about his trip to EUROPE and participation in the World Peace Congress at PARIS.

He told about his previous phase of life and present activity and stated: "We hate the criminal capitalistic system and shall never permit that anyone by virtue of my personal success justifies the relations of Americans with 14 million members of the colored people. The last journey has convinced me that American Imperialism wants to gain world hegemony by means of the M-Plan. Already the West-European countries have completely lost their freedom. American big capital dictates to Western Europe what to do, what to produce, what to purchase and from whom to buy. Besides this influence upon Western Europe the M-Plan intends to enslave the colony completely, how otherwise the West-European or English bankers can pay Wall Street then with raw materials, gold, copper, uranium and so on.

The American Imperialists who have bribed our Negro leaders and shot at us, whenever we tried to vote independently, are terrorizing and pushing us into a war which we do not want, accumulating wealth at the expense of our blood and killing work.

I witnessed a beautiful life when I was in the Republic of Czechoslovakia, in Poland and in the USSR. Thousands of people, men, women and children asked me to tell you about their love and sympathies for the sufferings of our colored brethren and sisters, so much that I wanted to cry many times. These people welcomed me

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP-5 RSG/clm

ENCLOSURE

100-12304-168

so cordially that I shall never forget it. They not only greeted me as the singer PAUL ROBESON, but also as your and the colored people's spokesman from AMERICA and representative of a circle characterising the AMERICA OF WALLACE and the PROGRESSIVE PARTY, as well as of the 12 leaders of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA. Outstanding statesmen of these countries received me with the greatest respect because I was your delegate.

I visited STALINGRAD also. I stood at the historical place, where the heroic people of STALINGRAD fought at the mighty VOLGA so that also you, you and myself, be saved from HITLER! All people in the USSR desire peace and a happy life. Freedom is theirs already. I deeply love the SOVIET UNION.

The people of the SOVIET UNION, of the countries with a People's Democracy in CENTRAL EUROPE, of the progressive representations of West-European countries and colored people whom I met in PRAGUE and MOSCOW, were in the majority COMMUNISTS. The COMMUNISTS were the first to offer their lives for our liberty and the freedom of all mankind."

In concluding PAUL ROBESON appealed to the American colored people to unite in the struggle for their liberty. He stated: "If you unite you will get laws against lynching adopted and your right to vote and work. You will gain nothing, if we face a new war with our closest allies and friends in the whole world. We no longer want to die on foreign battlefields in the interest of imperialists and warmongers. We wish to aid in the struggle for peace, for liberty and freedom of the colored people."

The Negro-leader HOWARD and the leader of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA DAVIS heartily welcomed ROBESON and stated that the colored people will never support a capitalistic war.

FGN:LWH
10/20/49

TRANSLATION FROM CZECH

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

From "BESEDA VENKOVSKE RODINY" (RURAL FAMILY MAGAZINE), PRAGUE, June 24, 1949, Page 7.

THE MAN WHOSE WEAPON IS A SONG

CZECHOSLOVAKIA was visited by one of the leading contemporary fighters for the rights of the African colored people and freedom of the colored people in capitalistic AMERICA — the world famous singer PAUL ROBESON who is 56 years old now.

ROBESON was enthused about our country. He not only admired its external beauty, but above all, that CZECHOSLOVAKIA is actually a country of a free people which to him, the man from the West, as he called himself, seemed like a fairy-tale. In the capitalistic world his colored brethren are exposed to the most unheard-of oppressions, just because the color of their skin is not like that of the slave traders. Racism, that most abominable offspring of FASCISM, obviously flourishes in capitalistic countries more than in FASCIST GERMANY.

ROBESON is a man of great culture and political knowledge. He is an advocate of the SOVIET UNION (also in PRAGUE he sang many Russian songs and held good Russian conversations) and respected the fact that in this Socialist country the people are judged by a different measure than the color of their skin.

But with us he felt like a free man and promised to come back. This man whose weapons are his boundless beautiful voice and songs which ring freedom, announced in PRAGUE that he will sing for no one in the world but the working people. Turning to AMERICA where his wife and son life, he also defended the 12 persons who have been imprisoned for their sympathies with the SOVIET UNION.

We wish that all of us can say if this brave man should visit us again: "Today nobody envies us. The workers of AMERICA, without exception, no matter if black or white, enjoy the same liberty today as the workers and farmers in CZECHOSLOVAKIA." - j.sv,

Pictures:

PAUL ROBESON before his appearance in the Winter Stadium at PRAGUE, where he sang for the workers.

PAUL ROBESON together with similar warriors for the rights of the oppressed — FERDINAND C. SMITH and HENRY WALLACE.

PAUL ROBESON singing to the newsmen at PRAGUE.

"Appreciate your freedom", said PAUL ROBESON to the people of PRAGUE, "The working people in the West envy you much".

A white girl heartily embraced by the black man, a scene which would not be found in America.

FGN:AB
10-20-49

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 13, 1949

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON, with alias
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-12304)

Reylet to the Bureau dated October 7, 1949, requesting this office to obtain copies of original passport applications of the above subject and furnish same to the Bureau for purposes of being used as handwriting specimens. By letters dated July 8 and July 18, 1949, certified copies of eight passport applications made by subject were transmitted to the New York Division for possible use in the current Communist trial in New York City in which the submission of all evidence and testimony has been concluded.

In view of the large amount of requests which this office makes of the State Department for such material, it is suggested that the New York Division utilize the duplicating facilities at its disposal to copy the aforementioned passport applications for the purpose desired.

RECORDED - 99 100-12304-169

EX-12

17 OCT 14 1949

SAC:cl...
100-19021

cc - New York (100-25857)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/15/80 by SP-5 RSJ
CLM

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: October 14, 1949

FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The rally for PAUL ROBESON, scheduled at 8:30 P.M. at Turner's Arena, 14th and W Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., October 13, 1949, was held as scheduled. The rally was a very orderly affair and no incidents of rowdiness occurred. The arena was completely filled and the estimates of the attendance were between two thousand and twenty-five hundred persons, of which approximately seventy-five percent were colored.

The rally was opened by WINSTON EDWARDS, a member of the Civil Rights Congress, announcing the singing of the Star Spangled Banner. Following the singing of the National Anthem, EDWARDS made a short greeting to the audience and then introduced as Master of Ceremonies, EDWARD FISHER, President of the United Cafeteria Workers, Washington, D.C., local.

FISHER stated that the rally was being held in protest of the Government's Jim Crow and segregation policy. He stated that the Government was the biggest employer in the District of Columbia and should be expected to set the pattern for other employers but that the Governmental pattern is a Jim Crow pattern and in pointing out this fact, he stressed the recent incidents at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, on 14th Street, where the buildings have segregated locker rooms, lavatories, etc. FISHER introduced from the platform OLIVER T. PALMER, MARIANNE LAUTMAN MAJCHRZYK, Rev. L. P. COLLINS, HENRY THOMAS, GERTRUDE EVANS, Executive Secretary of the Progressive Party, THOMAS RICHARDSON, ANGUS McDONALD, and GEORGE MURPHY, of United Negro and Allied Veterans of America. These persons were just introduced from the platform and did not speak. FISHER then introduced Dr. JOHN CAMPER (ph), of Baltimore.

CAMPER made the statement, "I served in the First World War, my son served in the Second, and I will not have my grandson serve in a Third. —— No one nation, no one group has all the brains. —— Since the Soviet Union has the Atom Bomb, there is no other way than the way to peace." CAMPER also made some derogatory remarks concerning the 81st Congress, and indicated that it was a rotten, corrupt, bi-partisan Congress, which had failed to pass a single measure against segregation.

The next speaker introduced was EULALIA BOWIE, who was introduced as the Secretary of House Workers, Inc. Miss BOWIE indicated that she represented the House Workers in Washington, D.C., and that they stood behind PAUL ROBESON. She said that her group was about eight hundred strong and "We back any program that PAUL ROBESON may put up."

GGB:dm
100-19021

cc: New York

RECORDED - 124 100-12304-170
INDEXED - 124
FBI
OCT 17 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/18/80 BY SP5 RSC/MM

6 NOV 1 1949

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PALMER WEBBER was the next speaker. He made the statement that "We do not yet have a white American of the courage and stature of PAUL ROBESON."

The following speaker was Dr. E. FRANKLIN FRASIER, of Howard University. FRASIER indicated that the present negro problem is the result of what he called a "colossal lie" which was originally invented to justify negro slavery in this country.

Following FRASIER's speech, FISHER introduced MARY CHURCH TERRELL. She, however, did not speak.

FISHER then introduced WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and PATTERSON made the statement, "It looks like we are on the march, and this is Washington, D.C., that is on the march. Well, we have got the greatest American living as our leader — the greatest living American in the year 1949 is a black man, PAUL ROBESON, marching to peace and freedom, and the FBI and any others here from the Government can take that back to HARRY TRUMAN." He stated, "The people are answering back from Peekskill, Harlem, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and Washington, D.C., and 'let's gain our freedom now'."

PATTERSON then continued with the contribution speech, and contributions were announced from the following: RAY PINKSON, $100.00, SCOTT NEERING, Committee of Washington, D.C., $50.00, MARCUS GOLDMAN, $25.00, JOE RINIS, $25.00, JACK GOLDMAN, $25.00, United Public Workers of America, $50.00, ALBERT PEARLMAN, $25.00, Petworth Club, Communist Party, $10.00, Communist Party of Baltimore and Washington, $15.00, HENRY THOMAS, $10.00, Dr. STAPLES, JR., $10.00, ANNE KING, $5.00, Dr. THOMAS WILLISTON, $5.00, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, $5.00, IRVING REINGOLD, $5.00, Veterans of Peekskill, $5.00, Young Progressives of America, Washington, D.C., $5.00, Progressive Party Club, 14th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland, $2.00.

Following the contributions, WILLIAM J. HUNT, Co-Manager of the Washington Bookshop, announced the sale of phonograph records concerning the Peekskill incident and literature from the Washington Bookshop on sale in the lobby of the arena.

A few songs were led by BETTY SANDERS, of New York, and at 10:30 P.M., PAUL ROBESON made his appearance. He was presented with a scroll by Mrs. LILLY JANES, Vice-President of the Local Cafeteria Workers. He received a rousing applause.

October 14, 1949

ROBESON's speech was interspersed with songs by him and he spoke from approximately 10:38 P.M. to 11:15 P.M. He suggested the impeachment of Judge MEDINA. He stated that Peekskill was a sign of weakness in American fascism, and said that he would still stand with DENNIS FOSTER and BENJAMIN DAVIS, even though they have been on trial in New York. He said that the negro people had not spoken out strongly enough and that if they had a few weeks ago, maybe instead of TOM CLARK on the Supreme Court, CHARLES HOUSTON might be in his place. He said that there was no question about his loyalty to America, but that he would have nothing to do with the DULLES' Fascists, the RANKINs of Mississippi, and the COXes of Georgia. He said that the American negroes are finding friends among the thirty million Nigerians, the West Indian Negroes, and the people of Communist China, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia, and that they may also find a friend in Japan.

The meeting closed following an announcement that a collection of over $1700.00 had been taken.

GGB:dm
100-19021

cc: New York

[redacted] b7C/b7D

September 13, 1949

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Chief, F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.,

29318

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/19/80 BY SP5 RJG/dlm

Dear Sir:

I will identify myself first before going into the subject of this letter.

The writer is [redacted] who in 1941-42 sent to your office carbon copies of [redacted] stories [redacted] on phases of Japanese propaganda among lower classes of Negroes, throughout several sections of this country. You doubtless may have these releases in your files now for reference.

In Roi Ottley's prize-winning best-seller, "New World A-Coming", the bulk of the last chapter titled "Made in Japan" [redacted]

THE PAUL ROBESON AFFAIR

b7C
b7D

During the past year I have just made a successful recovery from the threat of total blindness. In spite of the affliction, which brought temporary cessation to my duties as an [redacted], Headquarters, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson Air Base, I have followed closely the trend of all subversive activities.

Robeson's activities and utterances are following the exact pattern of the previous Japanese agents and minions--except that the present is being carried out openly and with flaunted bravado. It is much better organized; it is interracial; it has more funds supporting it; and it appears to rely on inviolate constitutional barriers of free speech. However, Robeson should be checked, before a full development begins spreading into the midwest, on the same scale it now exists in the east.

RECORDED 87 100-12303-17

In 1946 especially, and in 1947, I became interested in the efforts of organized labor in the area. But I soon saw a distinct red tinge was appearing in the ranks of the CIO, which since has ########## lessened.

INDEXED 87

As a member of [redacted] discussed this matter in detail with [redacted] at Fort Hayes, and [redacted]

June-nka-9/30/49-QCA

of Cleveland, then chairman of the committee.

Now, at a time when this area is more secure from such elements than it has been in a decade, there looms up a potential threat in the spread westward of such Red philosophies as sponsored brazenly by Robeson.

Unfortunately, he is being accorded the very fanfare and publicity sought, with the spotlight focused on him, his group, and the theories they embrace. This in itself will attract followers who fail to look beyond the surface, if permitted to continue unchecked. 29319

Recently I have sounded out elements of both races in this section, and I find almost to a man they all are opposed to Robeson's sentiments. Just how long this will remain as such is problematic. If Robeson is permitted to go unchecked, then freedom of speech may become license for a dangerous and subtle connivance shrouded in secrecy.

I do not believe Robeson commands any following in the midWest or West, except in a casual appreciation of his artistry on the concert stage. But, an unbridled continuation of present actions and utterances will certainly create a halo around the man to the same strata of humanity to which previous Japanese propaganda was acceptable.

Since the war, a new and beneficial tolerance has developed and spread throughout this section. It will continue if unaffected by extraneous infiltrations of damaging thought.

Only a few days ago, officials at Cincinnati refused the use of Stowe school there for a Robeson appearance, indicating just how much the tranquility hereabouts is protected.

Cincinnati and Dayton are melting-pots for various conflicting ideas of a sectional nature. In them the inhibitions of one group and the pronibitions of another are harmonized successfully, and this has been going on for more than a quarter-century.

I sincerely hope a solution may be found for this growing situation.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

September 20, 1949

RECORDED 87

100-12304-171

X-3

[redacted] b7C b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN [illegible] DATE 1-18-80 BY SP-5 [illegible]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated September 13, 1949, has been received and you may be sure that your action in making available to me the views expressed in your communication is very much appreciated.

If at any time you come into possession of information relating to subversive activities or other matters coming within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, I would appreciate your contacting Mr. A. E. Ostholthoff, Special Agent in Charge of our Cincinnati Office, 637 United States Post Office and Court House Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
SEP 21 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC: Cincinnati with copy of incoming.

NOTE: File 100-135-152 reflects [redacted] reported to the Bureau by the Army in July, 1943.

File 100-135-10-33 is a Cincinnati Office report of July 26, 1943, setting out letter dated May 8, 1943, from [redacted], to the Dayton Chamber of Commerce protesting against racial segregation and saying [redacted]

Belmont
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Hoan
Gandy

60 OCT 25 1949

[redacted]

September 20, 1949

29317

File 100-88-143-148 reflects letter of June 9, 1943, from [redacted] enclosing second of a series of articles [redacted] regarding Japanese sympathizers and negro organizations, and he received a cordial letter of thanks with the request that he contact our Field Office.

File 61-777-11-66 is Cleveland Office report of May 1, 1944, which lists one [redacted] as a member of the "Young Communist League."

File 100-342170-191 reflects that [redacted] colored, attended a meeting of the Communist Political Association at [redacted] on [redacted] b7C b7D

File 100-3-10-1187, page 45, and File 100-302336 reflect that one [redacted], was reportedly engaged in Communist activities and had been inducted into the U. S. Navy.

File 67-189580, an old applicant file on [redacted] noted as "killed" in Personnel Records.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 23, 1949

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

The above captioned subject is scheduled to present a concert at Wrigley Field in Los Angeles on Friday evening September 30 under the auspices of the California Eagle, local Negro publication which is celebrating its seventieth anniversary. The California Eagle is edited by CHARLOTTA BASS, who has in the past supported the Communist Party policies and front organizations, as well as invoking the Communist Party line in connection with the news and editorial policies of the paper.

Reliable sources of information concerning Communist Party activities in the Los Angeles area have advised that FRANCES WILLIAMS, who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party locally, is in charge of the arrangements for this concert, while WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, Negro Chairman of the Los Angeles County Communist Party Minorities Commission has been assisting with the concert arrangements as a member of the steering committee. Confidential informants further advised that all Communist Party members in the Los Angeles area have been instructed to attend this concert and the Communist Party through its numerous branches, is active in the sale and distribution of concert tickets.

G. I. R -7

[redacted] who is familiar with the security functions of the Los Angeles Police Department, has advised that that agency is taking every precaution to prevent the development of any riot in connection with this concert. This informant has further advised that the Police Department does not know of any planned interruptions of this concert by any local group. However, the Department feels that there will be a large crowd of curious people and should some slight incident take place which would inspire violence or violent action, that the Communist Party members would undoubtedly be prepared for immediate participation.

It is conceivable, further, according to [redacted] that the Communist Party locally might endeavor to foment an incident at the concert in order to arouse the crowd. [redacted] has further advised that the Los Angeles Police Department is assigning 1500 officers to duty in the vicinity of Wrigley Field for the event.

The Los Angeles Police Department desires that no guard of private individuals accompany ROBESON and that these instructions will be complied with, inasmuch as the Department is responsible for the policing of public

JMC:JMM
100-25861
CC New York

100-12304-172

RECORDED - 51

INDEXED - 51

4 OCT 25

52 NOV 1

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/18/90

CONFIDENTIAL

events. These instructions have been issued subsequent to the receipt of information by the Department that ROBESON would be accompanied by an honor guard composed of members of the American Veterans Committee, which group would undoubtedly be composed of a number of Communist Party members.

According to [redacted] it is the desire of the Police Department to undertake the policing of this concert in such a manner so that they may ascertain how efficient and effectively various units of the Department could be mobilized in the event of a disaster or national emergency.

[redacted] of Alert Magazine, (Anti-Communist publication in Los Angeles) advises that the Los Angeles County Council of the American Legion has adopted a resolution requesting all posts of the American Legion to remain away from the ROBESON meeting and not to participate officially or otherwise in any demonstration in connection with it. Copies of this resolution have been sent to other civic and patriotic organizations in the area with a suggestion that they pass a similar resolution and similarly counsel their membership.

[redacted] advised that the Conference of Civic Organizations (composed of various civic and patriotic organizations in the Los Angeles area) held a press conference on September 21, 1949, at which time they also adopted a policy of ignoring the ROBESON meeting entirely.

On September 19, 1949 after MYRA TANNER WEISS, local Chairman of the Socialist Workers Party had announced through the circulation of letters in the city of Los Angeles that an army of 3,000 picked men would serve as a "defense guard" for the ROBESON meeting, the Los Angeles City Council passed a unanimous resolution recommending that the ROBESON concert be "ignored with a monumental silence and contempt". The City Council, according to a news article appearing in the Los Angeles Examiner on September 19, 1949 termed the concert a "Communist trap of mob violence".

Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, efforts will be made to have reliable confidential informants present at the meeting; however, no Special Agents will attend the meeting or otherwise be present in the immediate vicinity.

The Bureau will be advised of any important developments in connection with this matter.

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

FROM : M. W. Wall

DATE: October 18, 1949

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
~~LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahn
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE:

To suggest that the attached SAC letter be sent to the field advising the manner in which Robeson should be described in loyalty reports.

BACKGROUND:

Recent loyalty reports have increasingly been referring to Robeson and it is felt that a uniform thumbnail sketch describing him should be contained in Bureau loyalty reports. Accordingly, the main file covering Robeson has been reviewed and the attached thumbnail sketch prepared.

STATUS:

Pending.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached SAC letter containing a thumbnail sketch of Robeson be sent to the field; however, it is recommended this thumbnail sketch be routed to the Internal Security Section for its approval prior to being sent to the field.

G.I.R.-7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/9/80 SP-5 RJG/clh

Attachment

RLN:man

RECORDED - 69 100-12304-173

FBI

EX-33 23 NOV 2 1949

69 NOV 10 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 28 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/19/80 BY SP-5 RSBdm

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 23 28 7-01P

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS-C. INFO RECEIVED THAT PEOPLE-S PARTY WILL SPONSOR CAMPAIGN SOCIAL IN NEW BRITAIN, CONN. ON OCT. THIRTIETH, NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY NINE. ROBESON REPORTED UNABLE TO ATTEND BUT MISS HOPE FOYE, NEGRO SINGER AND RESIDENT OF MERIDEN, CONN. WILL ATTEND. MISS FOYE APPEARED AT BOTH OF ROBESON-S CONCERTS IN PEEKSKILL, NY. FURNISHED FOR INFORMATIVE PURPOSES.

100-12304-174

RECORDED - 124 CHEIDT

INDEXED - 124

NOV 2 1949

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

HOLD PLS

EX-79

cc Mr. Tolson

Ardmore, Oklahoma, Oct. 19, 1949

Mr J Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D C.

Dear Mr Hoover:

Please allow us to express the hope that you will get your efficient organization after this negro Paul Robeson. He strives to be the negro leader-Stalin in this country. He is contemptible.

Get him, please?!

G.I.R.-7

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Convict him and I am hopeful the negro eyes of the communistic movement [illegible] this country.

100-12304-175
100-12304-172

RECORDED - 126

4 OCT 28 1949

INDEXED - 126

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/19/80 SP5 RSC/ellm

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of State, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-176

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Above Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
To protect information which is currently and properly Classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: _____

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FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-177

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FBI/DOJ

100-12304-177

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Date: RECORDED - 78 November 28, 1949

To: [redacted] b7D
c/o The American Embassy
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: PAUL ROBESON, WAS.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau Radiogram dated November 25, 1949.

Attached are the following photostatic copies of newspaper items concerning Paul Robeson:

2 copies of an article entitled "Probers Told Robeson Is Veteran Red," which appeared in the Washington, D. C. Times Herald dated July 15, 1949.

2 copies of an article entitled "Soviet Is Country 'I Love Above All,'" which appeared in the Evening Star of Washington, D. C. dated June 15, 1949.

2 copies of an article entitled "Robeson's Peace Message," which appeared in the London, England issue of the Daily Worker dated February 18, 1949.

2 copies of an article entitled "Robeson Praises Seattle On Attitude Toward Race," which appeared in the Seattle Star of Seattle, Washington, dated February 12, 1946.

2 copies of an article entitled "The Story of Paul Robeson," which appeared in the Magazine Section of the Worker dated April 16, 1944.

The Worker is the Sunday edition of the Daily Worker, an east coast Communist newspaper published in New York City.

G.I.R.-7

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Lean
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosures

ET:jdt

MAILED 12
NOV 28 1949
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/9/80 BY SP-5 [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: 29313

11-25-49

[redacted] URGENT
C/O THE AMERICAN EMBASSY RADIOGRAM
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

b7D

PAUL ROBESON, NAS, IS - C. REUR [redacted] b7D

NO OPEN DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE TO PROVE SUBJECT'S CP AFFILIATIONS AVAILABLE AT BUREAU. HOWEVER, NEWSPAPER ITEMS REFLECTING PRO-RUSSIAN ATTITUDE AND COMMUNIST LEANINGS WILL BE FORWARDED AMSD.

HOOVER

NR. 120

RET:GAS

G.I.R.-7

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/19/80 SP-5 RS/GK/MK

RECORDED - 115

100-12304-178

4 NOV 29 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kerr
Mr. Percy Foxton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
NOV 25 5 00 PM '49
FBI

5 DEC 6 1949

SENT VIA Radio 11/25/49 5:58 P.M. Per

SAC, New York

December 5, 1949

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

RECORDED - 97 100-12304-179

The following anonymous note was received at the Bureau postmarked at New York, New York, November 28, 1949.

The note is as follows:

"If you want something on Robeson the Negro singer. He visits a white girl at 22 East 89th Street, NYC apartment. Calls her his secretary. He goes up in a self-service elevator don't know what floor."

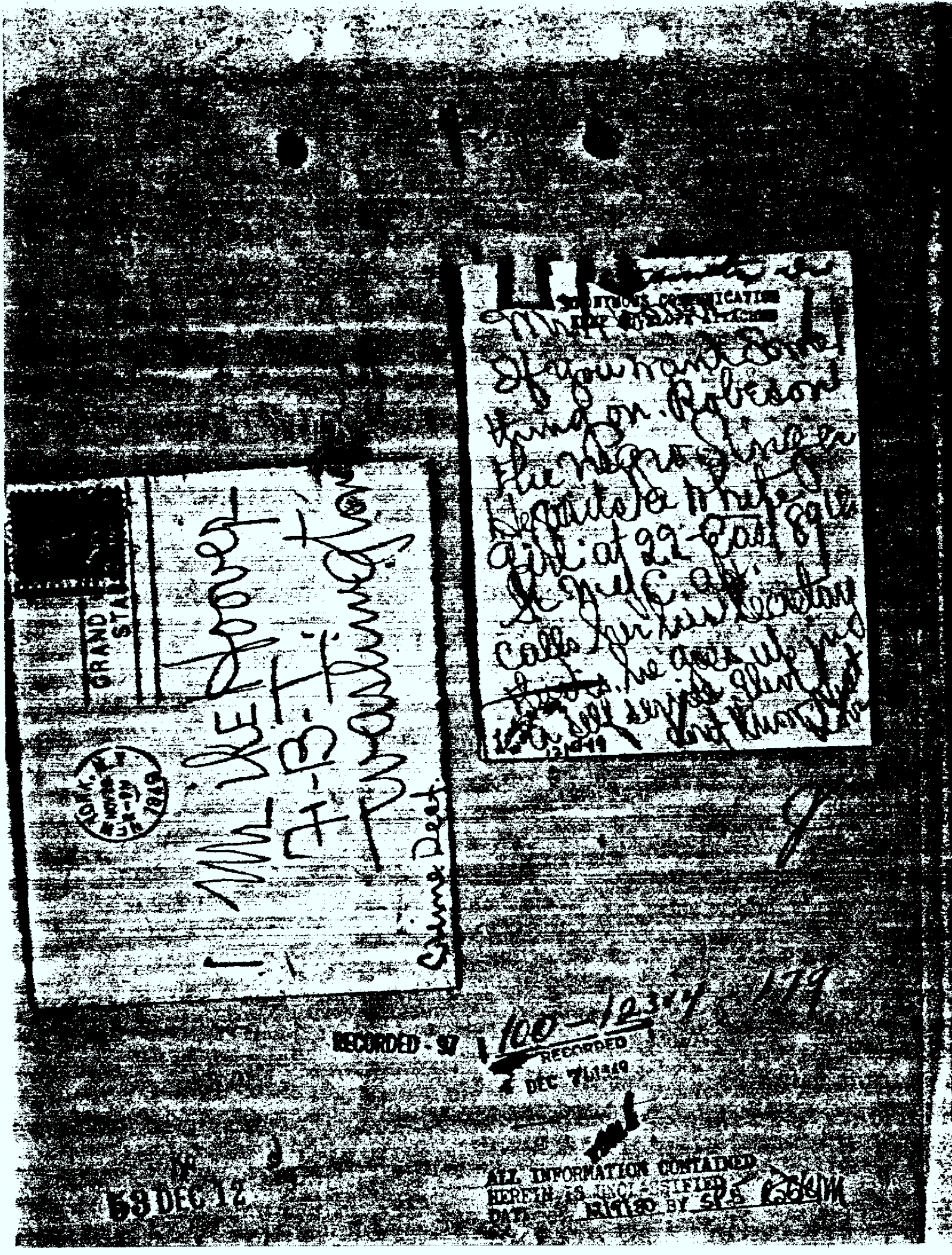
The above is furnished for your information.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MMK:dm

DEC 5 1949

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100-12317-179

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DATE 8/18/80 BY SP6 6691M

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of State, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters File 100-12304-180

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

Los, New York

100-12304-181

December 6, 1949

RECORDED - 9 Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bu File 100-12304

X-78

For your information there is attached a copy of a letter dated November 4, 1949, from the Los Angeles office captioned [redacted] was, Security Matter - C," in which information is set out concerning Paul Robeson.

b7C

As you may note, one Rena Marie Vale has furnished an affidavit to the effect that in 1935 Paul Robeson identified himself to her as a Communist Party member.

Attachment

MET:jmf

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DATE 12/19/80 BY SP-5 R26/CM

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

MAILED 4
DEC 6 1949
COMM-FBI

DEC 20 1949

Mohs

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 4, 1949

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: [redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau File No. 100-263371

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rebulet October 25th last referring to the report of SA [redacted] dated September 22, 1949 at Los Angeles, California.

The information attributed to T-2 originated with [redacted] and not [redacted] as stated in the referenced report. This source on [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee planned a dinner in honor of PAUL ROBESON, at Los Angeles, on February 4, 1945. This meeting was to be held at the Ambassador Hotel at Los Angeles, and the source revealed that the plans for the dinner had struck a snag in that the Ambassador Hotel had rejected their application for a reservation on the grounds that their organization was Communist. MILDRED ROBINSON, according to this source, told JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, who was then considered as the head of the Northwest Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Political Association, that a telegraph campaign was being planned.

In this regard, however, it is noted in Los Angeles File 65-1546-17, page 3, that RITA HALIE VALL, who in November, 1942 resided at 1247½ Huntley Drive, Los Angeles, California, made a sworn affidavit before the Assembly Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California-AR-277. She made this affidavit on November 9, 1942. She related that she studied various books and articles on Communism and finally in 1935 began to favor Communism in the United States. She stated "That in the latter part of 1935, I was working on the motion picture "Show Boat' (Universal Studios) and in that work met the Negro Singer, PAUL ROBESON and his wife ESSIE ROBESON; that PAUL ROBESON identified himself to me as a Communist Party member and urged me to affiliate with the Communist Party."

The report of SA [redacted] is being corrected and the corrected pages are being submitted herewith. It appears that the improper informant designation in this case was a typographical error.

ENC.
100-20516
gad:emd

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG KJM 12/19/50
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/19/90

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 100-12304-181

DEC 14 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN, CONN. NH FILE NO. 100-8032 DB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	12/28/49	11/29,30/49	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka Mrs. Paul Leo Robeson, Essie Robeson	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, the wife of PAUL ROBESON, noted concert singer, maintains residence at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Conn. She was unsuccessful Peoples Party Candidate for Secretary of State of Connecticut, 1948 election. Activities of subject, who is Vice Chairman of Peoples Party of Connecticut, set out. Subject presently on trip to Moscow and Peiping as delegate of Congress of American Women to Annual Council Meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- C -

REFERENCE: Bufile 100-12304.
Report of SA [redacted] dated 4/10/47 at New Haven, Conn. b7C

DETAILS: This case has been reopened in order to consolidate information regarding the subject which has been obtained since the submission of the last report.

Residence and Employment

The subject, the wife of PAUL ROBESON, concert singer, resides at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Conn. The "Hartford Courant", a daily paper published at Hartford, Conn., dated November 10, 1949, advised that the subject and Mrs. MURIEL DRAPER departed the United States on November 9, 1949 for Amsterdam enroute to Moscow, Russia, as delegates of the Congress of American Women to the annual council meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation. According to this article, the

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COPY IN FILE		100-12304-182

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3 - New Haven

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REASON-FCIM II 1.4.2-2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/19/90

RECORDED - 23
INDEXED - 23

CONFIDENTIAL

EX-87

WITHDRAWN

meeting will be held in Moscow from November 15 - 20, 1949. Mrs. ROBESON indicated that she will go from Moscow to Peiping, China to attend the First Conference of Asian Women scheduled for the first week in December, 1949.

Peoples Party Candidate

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was present at the Third Party State Convention held at Bushnell Memorial Hall at Hartford, Conn. on June 26, 1948, at which time she was nominated as a candidate for Secretary of State for the State of Connecticut on the Peoples Party ticket. This information was confirmed by an article appearing in the "Hartford Courant" dated June 27, 1948.

The New Britain, Connecticut "Daily Herald" dated October 27, 1948, in a full page political advertisement headed "Now Your Vote Can Count for Peace", and "Wallace's New Party Program Will Be Carried Out in Connecticut", listed the subject as a Peoples Party Candidate for Secretary of State for Connecticut.

b7D

Peoples Party Activities

It is to be noted that the Peoples Party of Connecticut, formerly a local chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America, according to information furnished by Confidential Informants [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] all of known reliability, was dominated and controlled by members of the CP in Connecticut.

Confidential Informant [redacted], of unknown reliability, of [redacted] advised that a social was held on [redacted] at [redacted] The informant, who was present at this social, advised that PAUL ROBESON was the featured speaker at this affair. The subject was also present and spoke briefly, stating that her husband would probably be put in jail at any time (reason not given by the subject). The subject further stated that the "United States is a free country and people should be allowed to do as they please".

According to the informant, the purpose of this social was to raise funds for the campaign of Henry A. Wallace for President.

On July 14, 1948 the "Torrington Register", a daily paper published at Torrington, Conn., listed the subject as a scheduled speaker

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

at a meeting of the Torrington Chapter of the Peoples Party of Connecticut which was to be held July 15, 1948 at the Alhambra Building, Torrington, Conn.

On July 17, 1948 the subject was listed by the "Waterbury Republican", a daily paper published at Waterbury, Conn., as a speaker at the Peoples Party Fifth Congressional District Convention which was scheduled to be held at the Central YMCA, Waterbury, Conn. on July 18, 1948.

The "Bridgeport Post", a daily paper published at Bridgeport, Conn., on July 22, 1948 advised that the subject was appointed as a delegate of the Peoples Party of Connecticut to attend the Third Party National Convention scheduled to be held in Philadelphia, Pa. on July 23, 1948.

On July 30, 1948 the "Stamford Advocate", a daily paper published at Stamford, Conn., advised that the subject was a guest speaker at a meeting sponsored by the Greenwich Wallace Group which was held at the home of Mrs. OPHELIA SMITH, Hamilton Avenue, Greenwich, Conn., on July 29, 1948. At this meeting the subject stated: "The major problems facing the American people today are high prices, housing, and civil liberties, and no amount of Communist-baiting is going to change that."

In speaking of the problems of minority groups, the subject charged that President Truman's equality order concerning the armed forces "does not abolish Jim Crow--all it does is set up another committee". The subject further stated: "I am not a Communist. I tell you this because you do not ask me. It's really not important anyway. If we lynched all the Communists in this country or sent them to Moscow, that would not solve the major problem of inflation or the housing shortage. The only way to solve them is to build for peace and not for war."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was the principal speaker at a political rally of the Peoples Party held at the Labor Temple, Goffe Street, New Haven, Conn. on October 19, 1948, at which time she discussed "Red Baiting". The subject also discussed her trip to Italy. When asked a question regarding civil rights in Russia, the subject replies that during her stay in Russia she was treated "with open arms", and that being a Negro made no difference in Russia.

b7D

The "New Haven Register", a daily paper published at New Haven, Conn., on November 3, 1948 advised that the subject, as a Peoples Party Candidate for Secretary of State of Connecticut, received 1462 votes in the New Haven area.

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, on [redacted] furnished a letterhead of the Peoples Party of Connecticut, which was dated August, 1949. This letterhead listed the subject as a Vice Chairman of instant or ganization. b7D

Communist Party Associates

On October 19, 1948 Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] observed the subject at Union Station, New Haven, Conn., at which time she was met by PAUL BLOOM, PAUL KELLY, EDDIE NELSON, and MIKE SPENCER. This delegation was believed to be a representative group from the New Haven Chapter of the Peoples Party of Connecticut. According to [redacted] and [redacted] both of known reliability, all four members of this Peoples Party delegation are members of the CP in the New Haven area. [redacted] reported that the subject was present in New Haven to address a Peoples Party rally held at the Labor Temple in New Haven on that date. b7C

The subject advised Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in [redacted] that Dr. EMILY PIERSON of Cromwell, Conn. invited her to visit her while ANNA LOUISE STRONG, noted Russian propagandist, who was recently expelled from Russia, was a guest at the Pierson home in Cromwell, Conn. According to the informant, the subject did visit Dr. EMILY PIERSON and ANNA LOUISE STRONG at the Pierson home on March 10 and 11, 1949.

Again in [redacted] the subject conferred with Confidential Informant [redacted] at which time the subject attempted to explain the reason for ANNA LOUISE STRONG's expulsion from Russia. According to the informant, the subject pointed out that "all of us" and "all of them" know that there is nothing wrong with her (Anna Louise Strong), and indicated that the reason Strong was expelled from Russia was the fact that she, Strong, desired to go into an area (China) on which they (Russia) wanted no attention focussed. b7D

The subject further advised the informant that she believed that Europe is a diversion and that they (Russia) really think that their hope in their future is some place quite different.

MICHAEL A. RUSSO, State Chairman of the Communist Party in Connecticut, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in September, 1949 suggested that arrangements should be made to have the subject address a large Negro Wallace Meeting. According to the informant, the date and place of this meeting were not indicated by Russo.

100-8032

CONFIDENTIAL

IWO Speaker

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted], of known reliability, furnished information which reflected that the subject was to be a guest speaker at meetings sponsored by the IWO on the "Culture of the African People". These meetings were scheduled to be held at Philadelphia, Quaker Town, and Harrisburg, Pa. on January 28, 29, and 30, 1949.

Council of American-Soviet Friendship

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted], of known reliability, advised that the International Woman's Day was celebrated on March 8, 1949, and the Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship sent greetings to the women of the Soviet Union. The subject's name appeared as one of the signers of this greeting, according to the informant.

It is to be noted that both organizations listed above, the IWO, and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship have been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Bill of Rights Congress

Confidential Informant [redacted], of known reliability, on [redacted] furnished a copy of the "Call to a Bill of Rights Congress" which listed the subject's name as a sponsor of the Bill of Rights Conference.

- C L O S E D -

CONFIDENTIAL

IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated 12/28/49 at New Haven, Conn., entitled "ESMANDA GOODE ROBESON aka - SECURITY MATTER - C", are as follows:

T-1 is [redacted] (C)

T-2 is [redacted] (C)

T-3 is [redacted] (C)

T-4 is [redacted] C

T-5 is [redacted] C

T-6 is [redacted] C

T-7 is [redacted] (on [redacted]

T-8 is [redacted] C (on [redacted]

T-9 is [redacted] (to SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

T-10 is New York letter to the Bureau captioned "Weekly Trends", dated 3/21/49.

T-11 is New York [redacted] C as set forth in report of SA [redacted] dated at New York 8/4/49 entitled " BILL OF RIGHTS CONFERENCE, NEW YORK CITY - INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

b7C b1 b7D b7C b7C

A copy of this report is being furnished to the New York Office in view of the fact that the subject's husband is a security index subject in that office.

[redacted]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

100-12304-182

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS [illegible]
DATE 12/9/80 BY 2R5 RJS/CM

RECORDED - [illegible]

January 31, 1950

EX-103

Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OR [illegible]
DATE [illegible]

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, with aliases
Mrs. Paul Robeson, Essie Robeson
SECURITY MATTER - C

The above-captioned individual was born on December 15, 1895, at Washington, D. C., and maintains her residence at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut. She is the wife of Paul Robeson, prominent Negro concert singer who has been active in Communist circles for many years.

Information has been received to the effect that on November 9, 1949, Eslanda Goode Robeson departed from the United States for Amsterdam en route to Moscow, Russia, as a delegate of the Congress of American Women to the annual council meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation. This meeting was to have been held in Moscow, Russia, from November 15, 1949, until November 20, 1949. It was further reported that Mrs. Robeson had indicated she would then attend the First Conference of Asian Women scheduled for the first week in December, 1949, at Peiping, China.

The above is furnished for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside your organization. It would be appreciated if you would furnish this Bureau any information you may receive concerning Mrs. Robeson during her stay outside the United States.

cc - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2210 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 RJS
MAY 16 1977

Attention: [redacted]

CJA:IGS

FEB 1 1950
COMM. FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 24 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 2 FROM NEW YORK 24 11-26 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

[redacted] MISCELLANEOUS INFO.

[redacted] TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED ON TWELVE TWENTYFOUR FORTYNINE THAT HIS OFFICE AT ABOVE ADDRESS HAD BEEN BROKEN INTO ON TWELVE TWENTYTHREE FORTYNINE BETWEEN FIVE PM AND SEVEN PM. ENTRY HAD BEEN GAINED BY CHIPPING AWAY LOCK ON DOOR. [redacted] WESTCHESTER GRAND JURY WHO CONDUCTED AN INQUIRY INTO PEEKSKILL INCIDENT LAST FALL INVOLVING PAUL ROBESON. HE STATED NOTHING WAS STOLEN BUT THAT HE HAD CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS IN HIS UNLOCKED DESK, PART OF WHICH PERTAINED TO GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION AT PEEKSKILL. NONE OF THE PAPERS WERE MISSING NOR DID THEY APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN DISTURBED. HE WAS REPORTING MATTER FOR INFO OF BUREAU. [redacted] ADVISED TO CONTACT NYCPD. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY THIS OFFICE.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

WA NY R -2 WA

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RECORDED
INDEXED
62 JAN 10 1950

100-1230 4-183

DEC 29 1949

cc: Mr. Frechen
Mr. Rosen

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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Fletcher

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

SECRET

NY FILE NO. 100-25857 J

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/9/50	6/30;7/14,15, 19,20-22;8/1, 16;9/6,8,9,30; 10/5;11/1;12/13, 14,15,19,28/49	[redacted]

TITLE "CHANGED"
PAUL ROBESON, was. Paul LeRoy Robeson, John Thomas

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified
DATE AUG 0 1 1977

The "New York Times" 6/20/49 reported ROBESON at Welcome Home Rally attacked CP trial. Article reflected subject returned home on 6/16 from four-months' tour of Europe. [redacted] b1 b7D stated ROBESON spoke on 6/28 at CRC Rally at Madison Square Garden. "New York Post and Home News" 7/14/49 reported MANNING JOHNSON testified before House Committee "that ROBESON is member of CP." "D. W." 7/18/49 reported ROBESON at Bill of Rights Conference on 7/17/49 told delegates that a Non-partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders was in formation. New York "Herald Tribune", 8/5/49, reported ROBESON, with 100 persons, had picketed the White House in Washington, D.C. "New York Sun", 8/31/49, reported ROBESON had spoken at a protest rally on 8/30/49 concerning "Peekskill Riot." [redacted] advised all Queens County CP members had been told to attend Peekskill gathering on 9/3. On [redacted] advised subject had attended dinner sponsored by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. On [redacted] advised subject had been active in campaign for re-election of Communist Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. [redacted] advised ROBESON is co-chairman of National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders. JOHN [illegible] HUBER, former member of CP testified before Senate Sub-Committee "that PAUL ROBESON is a member of the Communist Party."

- P# -

Classified by 2650 Exempt from GDS, Category Date of Declassification Indefinite
AUG 0 1 1977

12/9/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSP/MJM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 1.3.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/12/94

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Special Agent in Charge

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100-123304-184

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EX-87

SECRET

NY 100-25857

SECRET

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-12304
Report of SA [redacted] 7/6/49 at New York b7c

DETAILS:

The name PAUL LeROY ROBESON, as reflected in the records of the New York State Board of Law Examiners at Albany, New York, has been added to the title.

The "Daily Worker", issue of June 20, 1949, reported that the National Committee of the Progressive Party had sent greetings to PAUL ROBESON, co-chairman of the Party, on June 19, 1949. The article reflected that the greetings were purported to state the Committee "proudly welcomes back to America an illustrious leader of American Progressives, a courageous standard-bearer of the Negro people and a great American."

The article further reflected that "by his action, word and deed throughout his tour of Europe that ROBESON had forged another link in the unbreakable peace chain that the American people in concert with the struggling peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East are forging to keep in check the war inciters."

The "New York Times", issue of June 20, 1949, reported that PAUL ROBESON "at a welcome home rally for him attacks trial of red leaders here." The article further reflected that the "Communist sympathizer" told a cheering crowd at the Rockland Palace, 155th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, on June 19, 1949, that he "loved the Soviet people more than those of any other nation."

This article further reflected that ROBESON, on June 16th had returned from a four month tour of Europe and the Soviet Union. ROBESON is reported to have said in his speech at the rally that he "loved the Soviets because of their suffering and sacrifices for us, the Negro, the progressive people, the people of the future in this world." ROBESON referred to the eleven Communist leaders as "brave fighters for my freedom whose struggle is our struggle." He declared "that if the defendants were not freed all Americans can say good-bye to civil liberties, and especially the Negro people can say good-bye to any attempt to secure civil liberties."

In the above article it was reported that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs, of which ROBESON

SECRET

is co-chairman. The following individuals were also listed as having spoken at the meeting: BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., Representative VITO MARCANTONIO and Dr. W. E. DuBOIS.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b7D advised that he had attended the Welcome Home Rally for PAUL ROBESON, which was held on June 19th at the Rockland Palace. The informant stated that in his speech to the audience ROBESON had said that he was not afraid of the Communists and that he would "defend them as they have defended us, the Negro people." The informant further advised that ROBESON had told the audience in his speech that at the Paris Conference, "I said it was unthinkable that the Negro people of America and elsewhere in the world could be drawn into a war with the U.S.S.R."

[redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on [redacted] a rally on June 28th at Madison Square Garden which had been sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress. The informant said that the principal speakers had been PAUL ROBESON, EUGENE DENNIS and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. b7D

According to the informant, ROBESON'S first words in greeting the audience had been, "I am back from Europe to fight for the twelve brave

SECRET

leaders at Foley Square, whom we can free and must free." [redacted] stated that ROBESON'S speech had dealt mainly with the trial of the twelve Communist leaders and that ROBESON had emphasized the need for everyone to fight for the freeing of these leaders.

The New York "Daily Mirror", issue of July 14, 1949, reported that Rabbi BENJAMIN SCHULTZ of New York, Executive Director of the American League Against Communism, had testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C., on July 13th. Rabbi SCHULTZ, in his testimony, had stated that PAUL ROBESON "was taking part in a deliberate Communist conspiracy to inflame racial and religious minorities here in the United States." Rabbi SCHULTZ also had stated that the object of this was "to throw this land into confusion, paving the way for Stalinist revolution and conquest."

The "New York Post and Home News", issue of July 14, 1949, reported than MANNING JOHNSON had testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C., on the above date. JOHNSON, an admitted former member of the Communist Party National Committee, had testified that PAUL ROBESON "had been a member of the Communist Party for many years." JOHNSON stated that ROBESON "has illusions of grandeur and that ROBESON is desirous of becoming the black STALIN and the Communist Party is encouraging that." The article further reflected that JOHNSON had stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party up to 1940 and that "during my years of Communist membership I frequently met PAUL ROBESON in Party Headquarters, going to or coming from meetings with top Communist leaders." JOHNSON advised that these Communist Party leaders with whom ROBESON had associated were EARL BROWDER, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, JACK STACHEL and ~~J. PETERS.~~ JOHNSON stated that ROBESON'S Party membership has been kept secret from rank and file Communists.

The "Daily Worker", issue of July 18, 1949, reported that at the Bill of Rights Conference held at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City on July 17, PAUL ROBESON had told the delegates that a Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Leaders was in the process of formation. ROBESON is reported as having stated that the case of the Communist leaders "was the key to the entire struggle for civil rights in America."

The "New York Post and Home News", issue of July 18, 1949, reported that "PAUL ROBESON, whose loyalty to Soviet Russia is undisputed,

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but whose exact relationship to the Communist Party has been a matter of doubt, appeared today to have cleared up the latter point."

In this article it was reported that ROBESON, in speaking on July 17 at the closing session of the Bill of Rights Conference at the Henry Hudson Hotel, had said that "we Negro people, we Progressives, we Communists, we little people would be in the forefront of the struggle of the American people who are losing their rights." The article further reported that ROBESON had not denied using the above phrases nor had he repudiated or explained another statement reportedly made by him, namely "We have found a weapon with which to fight--a weapon which originated with a man named MARX."

The "New York Journal American", issue of July 20, 1949, reported that mass picketing had been expected when PAUL ROBESON "leftist Negro singer speaks at a rally scheduled at the Mosque Theatre, Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey."

The article further reflected that a call had been issued by GEORGE STEVENS, Essex County Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, for members of all the forty-six posts to meet in front of the theatre.

According to this article ROBESON had been billed as the principal speaker of the meeting which had been called by the Civil Rights Congress in connection with the case of six Negroes who were convicted of murder in Trenton, New Jersey.

The "Daily Worker", issue of July 24, 1949, reported that PAUL ROBESON, on July 22 had assailed the "machine politicians" for ganging up on Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS by running EARL BROWN as a coalition candidate in the 21st Senatorial District. The article reflected that ROBESON had charged that BROWN would have the "dubious pleasure of splitting the Negro people, of undermining racial unity and of furthering the interest of his master by campaigning against New York's fighting councilman."

The "Baltimore Afro-American", issue of July 26, 1949, reported that when interviewed in Moscow during his recent trip to the Soviet Union, PAUL ROBESON had told the Russian people that "Russia is the country I love more than any other. I always have been, I am now and always will be a most loyal and sincere friend of the Soviet Union."

The New York "Herald Tribune", issue of August 5, 1947, reported that PAUL ROBESON, with more than 100 persons, had picketed the

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White House in Washington, D. C., on this date in protest against what was called "discriminatory employment practices" at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C. The picket line had been sponsored by Local 30 of the United Public Workers of America and by a local citizen's committee in Washington, D. C.

It was further reported in the above article that ROBESON had picketed the White House in his role as an honorary member of the union.

The "Daily Worker", issue of August 5, 1949, reflected an advertisement of Camp Unity in which it was reported that PAUL ROBESON "would be the guest of honor at the camp for the week-end of August 12 to 14."

On August 6, 1949, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he had attended a street meeting on this date at the corner of 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. The informant said that the principal speakers at the meeting had been BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JOHN WILLIAMSON, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and PAUL ROBESON. [redacted] stated that ROBESON, in his speech, had spoken in defense of the twelve Communist leaders and for the re-election of Councilman DAVIS.

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The "Daily Worker", issue of August 7, 1949, reported that PAUL ROBESON, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, had denounced President TRUMAN'S appointment of Attorney General TOM CLARK to the Supreme Court as a "gratuitous and outrageous insult to my people." The article reports that ROBESON also had charged that "CLARK had attacked the Negro people and organizations fighting on their behalf."

It was further reflected in the above article that ROBESON had charged that "CLARK has winked at Jim Crow and white supremacy tyranny and has refused to take action against the lynchers and oppressors of the Negro people."

The "Daily Worker", issue of August 8, 1949, reported that PAUL ROBESON had spoken at a "Free Winston Meeting" on August 6th at 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. It was reflected that ROBESON, in his speech, had demanded the freedom of HENRY WINSTON who had been jailed by Judge MEDINA for Contempt in the trial of the eleven Communist leaders.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he had visited Camp Unity on this date and that Camp Unity had dedicated that week-end to PAUL ROBESON. The informant stated that ROBESON had

spoken about police violence in America against Negroes; the free will of the Ku Klux Klan in the South to terrorize Negroes and the trial of the twelve Communist leaders. The informant advised that ROBESON had also spoken concerning his activity in the Council on African Affairs and that ROBESON had made an appeal for contributions for that organization.

The New York "Daily Mirror", issue of August 29, 1949, contained an article entitled "ROBESON: He Asked for it."

The above article reported that ROBESON rose to prominence as a singer but that he is no longer primarily an artist. "He is first and foremost an apologist and propagandist for the Soviet Union and for Communism. He loves Soviet Russia above his own country."

The article further reflected that war veterans had demonstrated against ROBESON on August 27 and had clashed with ROBESON'S supporters.

It was pointed out in this article that riots are ugly things, "but ROBESON has been asking for it, the veterans had as much right to demonstrate as the Communists who daily attempt to mock Judge MEDINA'S court. More right."

The "Daily Worker", issue of August 29, 1949, reported "Lynch Mob Runs Amuck at ROBESON'S Concert." PAUL ROBESON had been scheduled to sing at Lakeland Acres on August 27, just outside Peekskill, New York. This concert had been put on by ROBESON for the benefit of the Harlem Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress and had been sponsored by People's Artists, Inc., a cultural organization.

The above article further reported that "a mob of 300 vandals, inflamed by the newspapers and official hysteria, ambushed an outdoor concert where PAUL ROBESON was to sing." In this article it was charged that the mob had burned a Klan cross and had assaulted hundreds of men, women and children.

The "New York Sun", issue of August 31, 1949, reported that on August 30 PAUL ROBESON had spoken at a protest rally held at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 140th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. The rally was reported to have been sponsored by "a small group of citizens who object to the painful Fascist hoodlum attack on a great artist."

This article further reported that in his speech at the rally ROBESON had declared that he would return to Peekskill and that "from now on we take the offensive. We'll have our meetings and our concerts all over the United States."

On [redacted], Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he had attended a rally on [redacted] at [redacted] which had been sponsored by the Harlem Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress and which had been held in protest of the "Fascist attack on PAUL ROBESON by veterans at Peekskill, New York, on August 27th."

The informant stated that the principal speakers at the rally had been PAUL ROBESON, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, VITO MARCANTONIO and FERDINAND SMITH. [redacted] advised that ROBESON had announced that he would return to Peekskill to give a concert and that "from now on we take the offensive and that offensive begins tonight at this meeting."

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker", issue of September 1, 1949, reported that "Harlem shook with anger and firey defiance Tuesday night as more than 15,000 in and outside the Golden Gate Ballroom and in a historic torch-light parade protested and demanded prosecution of the Peekskill mobsters who attempted to lynch PAUL ROBESON." In this article it was reported that speeches had been made by PAUL ROBESON, HALOIS MOORHEAD, HOWARD FAST, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, VITO MARCANTONIO, CHARLES LEVY, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, FERDINAND SMITH, RALPH POWE and PAUL A. ROSS.

ROBESON is reported to have stated, "I am going back to Peekskill with my friends and they'll know where to find me. This marks the turning point. From now on we take the offensive, and that offensive begins tonight at this meeting. The surest way to get protection is to show them from now on we're going to protect ourselves."

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On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that at a meeting of [redacted] Communist Party "all comrades were told they must attend the Peekskill gathering on September 3 when PAUL ROBESON would appear."

The informant stated that the Communist Party had issued orders that "1,000 strong male comrades were to be present in the area by 8 A.M. as a security and police force and that this force was to be followed by 1,000 additional strong men who must reach the area by noon time." [redacted] advised that the Communist Party had instructed "that everyone should bring a baseball bat and golf equipment as the area is a wonderful place to practice golf club swinging."

The informant stated that it was his impression that the Communist Party had intended to provoke the veterans and cause disturbances.

The New York "Daily Mirror", issue of September 4, 1949, reported that "the Grand Jury yesterday began its probe of the ROBESON riots. Supreme Court Justice BAILEY at White Plains ordered the October term Westchester County panel to conduct a John Doe inquiry into all phases of the disorders which accompanied the assemblage of a certain Communist group."

The article further reflected that the twenty-two jurors had heard the preliminary outline of the case from District Attorney FENELLI, who had advised them that "the crimes which might be established could include assault-rioting, inciting to riot, violation of the Sullivan Law, disorderly conduct and malicious mischief. District Attorney FENELLI also had told the jurors that they would be asked to determine "if the so-called security guard with which ROBESON's followers encircled the concert grounds near Peekskill on this date, September 4, constituted a private militia", which formation, FENELLI said, is a crime.

The "Daily Worker", issue of September 4, 1949, reported that the PAUL ROBESON concert at Peekskill, New York, on September 3, "was wrecked by mobs of hoodlums backed by state and local officials."

The article further reflected that ROBESON had charged, "that the cue for violence against Negroes and all progressives had been given when the House Un-American Committee had investigated him for alleged disloyalty and when progressive organizations had been placed on Attorney General TOM CLARK'S subversive list.

The "Daily Worker", issue of September 5, 1949, reported that "PAUL ROBESON, Negro singer and people's leader, will appear in the

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American Continental Congress for Peace" which opens in Mexico City on this date.

The "Daily Worker", issue of September 6, 1949, reported that "an emergency committee of prominent progressive and labor leaders yesterday demanded the arrest and trial of all individuals and officials guilty of fomenting or aiding the Peekskill outrages." The following individuals were reported to have participated in the formation of the above committee: PAUL ROBESON, HOWARD FAST, C. B. BALDWIN, LEON STRAUSS and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.

The above article further reflected that the committee had "called upon citizens to urge President TRUMAN and Attorney General HOWARD McGRATH, Governor DEWEY and State Attorney General NATHANIEL F. GOLDSTEIN to:

"1. Suspend and bring to trial all officials bearing responsibility in the affair.

2. Arrest the 'so-called veteran leaders.' The committee identified a number of them and was prepared to name more.

3. Take action against the KKK in Westchester County and elsewhere.

4. Guarantee protection for the peace loving citizens of Westchester County who are still being threatened by the Fascist goons.

5. Compensate all victims of the attack."

The New York "Daily News", issue of September 6, 1949, reported that, "ROBESON, Vet Chiefs Trade Riot Charges." The September 4th musicale of PAUL ROBESON was followed by five hours of rioting near Peekskill and ROBESON and spokesmen for the veterans who paraded against the concert have blamed each other for the disorders in which twenty persons were arrested and more than 150 were injured.

The article further reflected that "left wing sources" professed to see a conspiracy between police and rock throwers while the veterans' leaders blamed the concert sponsor for having "incited the violence."

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It was further reported in the above article that the Civil Rights Congress "lambasted Governor DEWEY for the disorders." The Civil Rights Congress has charged that Governor DEWEY "has made Jim Crow and anti-Negro violence a policy of the Government of the State of New York."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Communist Party had [redacted] made plans for Party members and Communist Party sympathizers to act as guards at the ROBESON concert to be held on September 4 at Peekskill, New York. The informant stated that guards had been selected by the Communist Party [redacted]

The informant stated he had learned [redacted] that women had carried weapons for some of the men who had been afraid to use them when they saw police guards in such large numbers at the concert.

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[redacted] advised that he had learned from some of the Communist Party members that ROBESON'S participation in the recent Peekskill concerts had been partly for the purpose of getting favorable publicity for ROBESON in the event he would be called as a witness in the trial of the Communist leaders. The informant also advised that it had been the intended purpose to utilize the Peekskill incidents so as to stress the acts of police brutality and acts of discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups in the Communist trial and for the re-election campaign of Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that PAUL ROBESON, as a member of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Party Leaders had sent to various individuals the following telegram: "Yesterday's New York daily 'Compass' exposed open prejudice of one of the jurors, Mr. JANNEY, in the trial of twelve Communists. Defense motion to declare mistrial under consideration. Urgent we get wires to Judge MEDINA, Foley Square, New York, immediately asking that defense motion be granted."

[redacted]

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The New York edition of the "Pittsburgh Courier", issue of September 10, 1949, reported that the Civil Rights Congress has protested against alleged police participation in the Peekskill riot and that the Civil Rights Congress has announced that a delegation "would march on Albany to demand an audience with Governor DEWEY."

This article further reflected that PAUL ROBESON has demanded a complete investigation and the prosecution of the Ku-Klux Klan, both in Westchester County and in the entire State of New York.

The records of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, reflected that on September 20, 1949, PAUL ROBESON had appeared as a defense witness in the case entitled, "U. S. vs. WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, et al."

The records further reflected that ROBESON in his testimony had briefly related his personal history and had stated that he knew all the defendants. However, when the defense was asked if ROBESON was a character witness, the defense had advised that he was not. The record reflected that the defense, after objections had been sustained to their questioning of ROBESON, had stated that it was impossible to obtain from ROBESON the testimony that he had been called to give and therefore that they wished to withdraw him as a witness. This had been consented to by Judge MEDINA and ROBESON had been excused as a witness.

The "Daily Worker", issue of September 22, 1949, reported that PAUL ROBESON, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs "will leave September 23rd for a country tour of Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia."

The article further reflected that ROBESON had been scheduled to speak and sing in the above cities and "will give his views on the Negro people's fight for economic security, civil rights and full equality." The tour was arranged and sponsored by the Council on African Affairs.

The "Daily Worker", issue of October 5, 1949, reported that PAUL ROBESON "blasted the gag rule by Judge HAROLD R. MEDINA against the appearance of BENJAMIN DAVIS as his own attorney in the trial of the National Communist leaders at Foley Square." The article further reported that ROBESON had charged "that they know they cannot answer for the discrimination and persecution of the Negro people so they will not let anyone bring it into court." It is further reflected in this issue of the "Daily Worker" that PAUL ROBESON had returned from a tour of major cities in the United States and that he had been well received in Los Angeles and Chicago.

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The article further reflected that ROBESON at a press conference had declared that "the re-election of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS would be the complete answer to Peekskill. The Negro people in the United States, Africa, and the West Indies are becoming so aroused over the denial of even basic freedom that the rule of the white Bourbon capitalists will be short lived."

The "New York Post and Home News," issue of October 14, 1949, reported that "PAUL ROBESON, the left-wing baritone, will campaign actively for Rep. MARCANTONIO, the ALP candidate for Mayor."

The "New York Times", issue of October 15, 1949, reported that PAUL ROBESON had told an audience in Philadelphia on this date that he would seek the impeachment of Federal Judge HAROLD R. MEDINA who had presided over the trial of the eleven top-ranking Communists convicted in New York.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that he had attended a rally at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on October 24, which had been sponsored by the American Labor Party. The informant said the principal speakers had been: DAVID LIVINGSTON, RAY[illegible]EV, ADA JACKSON, EWART GUINIER, PAUL L. ROSS, JULIO PINTO CANDIA, PAUL ROBESON, CHARLES COLLINS, HENRY A. WALLACE and VITO MARCANTONIO.

According to the informant ROBESON, in his speech, charged that "we have Fascism right here now. Big steel and Foley Square are the examples of it but in Peekskill 25,000 Americans stood up in defense of American democracy. The twelve CP leaders are courageous leaders of the American people."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised [redacted] a dinner sponsored by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship in honor of the establishment of the Soviet State thirty-two years ago. The informant stated the dinner had been held November 10th at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

[redacted] stated that ANDREI VISHINSKY had been the guest of honor and that PAUL ROBESON had also been a guest at the dinner. The informant stated that ROBESON had delivered a welcome address to VISHINSKY which he had delivered in the Russian language and later in English, and that in his speech ROBESON had spoken of the "Peekskill riots, the Communist trial and the lynching of Negroes in America."

The "New York Sun", issue of December 3, 1949, reported that as a result of the rioting that "followed the PAUL ROBESON concert on September 4 near Peekskill, 135 persons have filed notices in the State Court of

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Claims, Albany, New York, of intention to sue the State for damages."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that ROBESON had been very active in the re-election campaign of Communist Councilman BENJAMIN DAVIS. The informant stated that ROBESON had appeared at many street meetings in Harlem during the month of October and the first week in November and that ROBESON'S speeches in general had dealt with the Peekskill riots, discrimination against Negroes and the trial of the twelve Communist leaders.

During [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted], of known reliability, has furnished copies of letters and press releases sent out by the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Party Leaders. These letters and press releases are seeking to obtain the quashing of the indictments of the twelve top Communist leaders. PAUL ROBESON is listed on the letterheads as being co-chairman of this committee.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that the Communist Party has been attempting to secure quashing of the indictments against the Communist Party leaders and that the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Party Leaders is following the Communist Party's lead in this attempt.

The New York "Daily Mirror", issue of December 18, 1949, reported that JOHN J. HUBER of New York, admittedly a former member of the Communist Party, testified before a Senate sub-committee investigating aliens.

In this article it is reflected that HUBER, in his sworn statement, had declared that "there is no doubt in my mind that in a war involving the United States and any foreign Communistically controlled country the Communist members in the armed forces in this country would actively become foreign agents utilizing every unscrupulous means available to sabotage defense of the United States."

It was further reflected in the above article that HUBER also "named hundreds of persons who he said either were Communist Party members or participated in Communist front activities."

Under "Officials, Sponsors and Supporters of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee who are Members of the Communist Party" HUBER listed PAUL ROBESON.

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LEAD

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York City, will follow and report pertinent excerpts from subject's speeches in behalf of Communist Party.

Will follow and report general Communist Party activities of the subject.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

b7C [redacted], The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated January 9, 1950, at New York, are identified as follows:

b1

T-1 [redacted]

T-2 [redacted]

T-3 [redacted]

T-4 [redacted]

T-5 [redacted]

T-6 [redacted]

T-7 [redacted]

T-8 [redacted]

SECRET

FD-122
(10-18-49)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 31, 1950

FROM: SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 100-12304

Card UTD
2-23-50 RH

R

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

_X_ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

_____

_____

RACE _____ SEX _____ NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS % Harold McGee

22 E 89th Street, New York, N. Y.

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

_____

_____

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List)

_____

MAT:mat
100-25857

102

RECORDED - 31 100-12304-185

EX-103

FEB 2 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS [illegible] FIED
ATE 12/19/50 SP-5 REG/C/M

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

GIR 4

WASHINGTON 48 FROM NEW YORK 6 9-57 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, ISC. [redacted]

[redacted] REQUESTING PAUL ROBESON TO APPEAR AT DAILY WORKER RALLY IN LONDON, ON FEB. TWELVE, FIFTY. [redacted] IF ROBESON HAD NO OTHER ENGAGEMENT THEY DESIRED HIS APPEARANCE INASMUCH AS FIFTEEN THOUSAND TICKETS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD AND THAT THE DAILY WORKER IN LONDON WILL PAY ALL EXPENSES. [redacted] WOULD CHECK WITH THE NY DAILY WORKER [redacted] TO HIS KNOWLEDGE ROBESON HAD NO OTHER ENGAGEMENT BUT THAT CLEARANCE WOULD HAVE TO BE SECURED FROM THE CP, USA. WILL ADVISE BUREAU OF ANY ADDL INFO.

SCHEIDT

LAST LINE LAST WD "INFO"

HOLD

52 FEB 15 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 128 100-123046

INDEXED - 128

FEB 7 1950

CLASS. & EXT. BY 885 RSTCLW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/9/96

cc Mr. Fletcher

DATE: March 7, 1950

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, New York

CONFIDENTIAL 29315 C

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There is herewith enclosed a book entitled "PAUL ROBESON Citizen of the World" written by SHIRLEY GRAHAM.

This book was purchased by Confidential Informant [redacted] at the Worker's Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street, New York City on [redacted] and is being furnished for the Bureau's information.

Enc. (1)

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

100-12304-187

RECORDED - 68
INDEXED - 68

MAR 8 1950

12/9/18 FBI/DOJ

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RSK/MW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/9/90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FBI

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

CONFIDENTIAL

MAT:NHK
100-25857

Priority

FBI, NEW YORK

March 17, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] b7C

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Rebulet 2/17/50. (U)

The following information was received from [redacted] b7D Should this material be used in a report, the source should be properly protected. (U)

"The following extract is taken from a [redacted] (C)

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (C)

In connection with this extract we would be grateful for any information available concerning [redacted] and [redacted] activities at the State Department. b7C (U)(C)

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (C)

We would be very grateful if you would let us know whether information happens to be available to show that [redacted] did in fact see Paul Robeson during the course of his recent visit to America." (U) b7C

cc: Washington Field Office
cc: Paul Robeson
Internal Security - C
Jcm:bar

100-12304

Classified by 2658
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

83 MAR 29 1950

12/9/80

APR 6 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RStolcin
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/9/80

CONFIDENTIAL

Any information which has come to the attention of the New York and Washington Field Offices relative to the activities of the subject while he was in the United States should be submitted to the Bureau immediately. In addition, the Bureau desires any information which may be in your possession indicating contact between the subject and Paul Robeson. (u)

For the information of the Washington Field Office, the New York Office advised that the subject left the United States on January 22, 1950. (u)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
AUG 01 1977
DATE

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 16, 1950

FROM : SAC, St. Louis

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON wa.
Mrs. Paul Robeson, Sr.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re letters to Bureau and New York dated 3-3-50 and 3-6-50 entitled "Council on African Affairs - Internal Security - C".

On [redacted] of known reliability, submitted a report to SA [redacted] dealing with informant's attendance at a meeting held at [redacted] Centennial Christian Church, Aubert at Fountain Park Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, at 8PM on 3-13-50 which was addressed by ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON under the auspices The Division of World Work of the Centennial Christian Church.

The subject of her talk was a report on the Women's International Democratic Federation Council in Moscow and Peking.

According to information furnished by [redacted] of known reliability, this meeting was afforded considerable publicity by the Communist dominated Progressive Party of Missouri, the St. Louis Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, and the St. Louis Chapter of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

Informant reported that the meeting was attended by approximately 150 to 200 persons, including both negroes and whites, and that a large number of CP members were observed in this number.

According to the program which informant obtained at this meeting, the chairman was ONEDIA HEMPHILL with Dr. A. M. BROOKS "presiding".

Mrs. ROBESON stated that she represented the Women's International Democratic Federation Council, the African Council in the United States, and the Progressive Party. She stated at the beginning of her speech that she was not a Communist and understood very little about Communism.

Mrs. ROBESON told of her visit to Moscow, Russia to attend a meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation Council, and she stated that there were four other delegates from the United States which number included MURIEL DRAPER, the negro whose name was LAWS and a negro named JACKSON. She stated that in Moscow the people told her that they thought that PAUL ROBESON was married to a negro, and she assured them that she had been married to him for twenty-nine years. It was noted that in this connection informant pointed out that Mrs. ROBESON is very light skinned and appears to be almost white. She stated the people in Moscow didn't know what a negro was and why she was traveling about when she should be home protecting her husband. She assured the

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cc: New York

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100-12304-188

MAR 23 1950

5 1 APR 5 1950

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EX-87

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG/cm
REASON-FCIM II; 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/19/90

CONFIDENTIAL

people that while some hoodlums tried to kill her husband in Peekskill, she felt certain that thousands of loyal progressive Americans would take good care of him. She assured the people that the mob in Peekshill really didn't wish to kill her husband but rather wanted to silence him, and that she pointed out that the only way this would be accomplished would be to kill him. Informant reported that applause led by ROBERT ~~KANEWITZ~~, a Communist Party functionary of District 21, CP-USA, who testified at the New York trial of the eleven members of the National CP Board, followed this remark.

Mrs. ROBESON also spoke of her recent visit to China, and she stated that she and the other delegates who accompanied her wondered how they would be received in China after American bombs had been dropped from American planes killing thousands of Chinese. She pointed out that she and the other delegates were cheered wherever they went. She stated that she was unable to understand this apparent inconsistency and made inquiries on the matter and found that the answer from the Chinese people was that many people had come to China to exploit the people there while this delegation came as friends. She stated that the people's government in China had won the war and that the United States appeared rather foolish by not extending recognition to the new Chinese government. She added the prediction that this would come to pass within the next month.

She stated that the Chinese women had done a great deal for the new government and consequently they were now treated like women and not like cattle. She stated that schools were appearing throughout China and all China was learning to read. She declared that some delegates on Africa attended the conference in China. She spoke at some length on the African situation. She pointed out that delegates from both Africa and India reported that colonialism was dead and buried as the people were tired of being exploited. She stated that in India the people were being exploited by their own people just as the situation had existed in China thusly, she said, the people in India would have to liberate themselves just as the people of China are liberating themselves.

On several occasions she stated that the negro was not a citizen in the United States and therefore he cannot be called a disloyal citizen if he is not in fact a citizen. She also referred to the "Iron Curtain" on several occasions insinuating that this phrase was a piece of fiction built up in the United States.

Subject pointed out that the delegates from the United States were impressed in all the countries where they had traveled by the fact that the people were all working toward peace. She stated that in Russia they talked peace, and when there they asked them if they are not preparing for war and she stated that they were very surprised.

CONFIDENTIAL

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She stated that everyone everywhere was interested in the negro question in the United States and she further stated that the delegates from India were most interested. She stated that she had to tell them, of course, that the negro was not a citizen and she stated that the delegates replied "Oh, your Constitution and the Bill of Rights is a wonderful thing". She stated that she admitted this but that she did not tell them that the Constitution and the Bill of Rights were in mothballs in Washington most of the time and were only taken out for airings at times for such occasions as the Freedom Train.

During the open forum period, one individual inquired if it was not true that slave labor camps existed in Russia. Subject pointed out that she had a brother who is a Soviet citizen and who has lived in Russia for thirteen years, that he travels with a circus and is married to a Russian girl. She stated that he has told her that he has never seen a slave camp and has never met anyone who knew anyone who went to such a camp. She stated she was, therefore, inclined to doubt these stories appearing in the American newspapers concerning such camps in Russia.

Reverend PRINCE A. GREY, JR., Minister of the Centennial Christian Church, inquired about the status of religion in the USSR, and subject pointed out that freedom existed for all denominations in Russia, including Jews, Catholics, and Protestants. She stated that people were free to attend church or not to attend, and declared that Russia just separated the church from the business of the state.

An individual inquired if she considered colonialism and the present Russian so-called satellite states the same thing. She stated she did not because colonialism meant controlling and exploiting while a satellite was just influenced. She stated that the Eastern states of Europe were influenced by the USSR while the Western states were influenced by the United States, so she urged that all be fair about the matter and that if we discuss satellite states then all satellite states should be considered.

SAM MANEWITZ, who according to [redacted] has been a long time CP member and the father of ROBERT MANEWITZ, supra, stated that the American press conveys the idea that the USSR was persecuting the Jewish people, and he stated that he desired to know if there is any truth to this assertion. She stated that she did not know but pointed out that since the fundamental principle of socialism was non-discrimination, she doubted very much that any citizen was persecuted in the USSR because of race, color or creed. She added that many Jews hold high positions in the USSR. b1

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Director, FBI March 16, 1950

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In discussing the Cardinal MINDSZENTY case, she stated that it was her first impression that it was of religious persecution and she had originally felt badly about it but pointed out that after she learned that Cardinal MINDSZENTY had owned hundreds of acres of land and had practically slave labor on his land, she knew that her first impression had been wrong. She stated that she made inquiries of some Italians about the MINDZENTY case and they told her that they were too busy protecting their own bishops from the Communists to have much time for this case.

An individual inquired as to the great obstacle to peace and she replied "War and all this talk of war". Another individual inquired if she thought there was any chance of the United States and the USSR getting together, and she stated that she thought there was inasmuch as all have to live in the same world. Many inquiries were made concerning the A-bomb, and she stated she knew nothing about this.

Near the end of this discussion, she stated that any name calling, such as "yellow dog", "dirty Jew", "nigger" in the USSR was punishable by a fine and jail term.

[redacted] has also furnished a leaflet containing a biographical sketch b1 of subject which was distributed at instant meeting which is being retained in the files of this office along with the program mentioned above. This biographical sketch is as follows:

* ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON
Auther, Traveler, Anthropologist, Lecturer

"Born in Washington, D.C. Her father, who died when she was very young, was one of the first Negroes to graduate from Northwestern University.

"Her grandfather, Francis Lewis Cardozo, founded Avery University, the first school for Negroes in South Carolina. He was Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury of South Carolina in the Reconstruction period.

"Eslanda Goode attended public schools first in Washington, then in Harlem. She took her degree in chemistry at Teachers College, Columbia University. Later she did graduate work in anthropology. She has also studied in universities in Europe and Africa.

"Miss Goode met and married Paul Robeson, law graduate, Phi Beta Kappa, and one of America's great football players and athletes. They have one son, Paul, Jr.

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Director, FBI March 16, 1950

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"Mrs. Robeson is the author of articles, pamphlets and books. Her first book, "African Journey," written in connection with her studies in anthropology, was published in 1937. She also wrote a pamphlet at that time, "What Do the People of Africa Want." She is the author of "Paul Robeson, Negro," and co-author with Pearl Buck of "American Argument," published in 1948. She has written one novel, yet unpublished, and is writing another.

"Mrs. Robeson was an observer for the Congress of Women at the Asian's Women's Conference at Peking, China, recently. She took the opportunity to travel around China and find out what is happening, and why.

"Pearl Buck says of Mrs. Robeson: "Were she a lesser person, she might be smugly content, she might let sleeping dogs lie, she might say to herself that since all is well for herself and hers, she would let be.

"'But Eslanda will not let herself be merely an individual. She sees in herself every Negro in the United States, every poor white in a poll-tax Southern state, every black man, woman and child in Africa, every untouchable in India, every colonial in Indonesia and Indo-China, every woman anywhere who longs for equality'.

"Mrs. Robeson is on a cross-country speaking tour which has already taken her to Youngstown, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and Detroit, Michigan.

"A citizens' committee, aided by the Committee for A Democratic Far Eastern Policy, is planning a very intensive 10-day schedule of meetings for Mrs. Robeson in Los Angeles and San Francisco. In Oakland, Calif., her meeting is being sponsored by the California State Association of Colored Women. She will speak also in Portland, Ore., Seattle, Washington, and Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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3/13/50

The foregoing is offered for the information of the Bureau and the New York Division.

CONFIDENTIAL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Date: March 17, 1950

[redacted] BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 6-20-77

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

b7C Subject: [redacted]
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to your previous correspondence regarding the above subject.

The following additional information has been received from [redacted]

b7D [redacted]

REclassified BY 6080 YKP
MAY 1 6 1977

100-12304

cc: Paul Robeson
Internal Security - C

68 APR 19 1950

KTB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/19/80 BY SP-5 K26 [illegible]

105-9219-15

[redacted] b7D

In view of the above information, we would like to have any pertinent material available to you relative to the activities of the subject while in the United States. We would also like to know the nature of the acquaintance of the subject with and the identity of [redacted] b7C

We are conducting inquiries concerning the activities of the subject while in the United States and you will be advised of the pertinent results.

M. J. Edgar Hoover
Dear Sir:
If you
know how to send
this to Mr Robeson
will you please put
the address on it
I left it open so
you can
you thank best.

100-12304-189

5 1 APR 19 1950

I put in a couple of the leaflets like this I sent you and I feel sure she is being used by communists to influence his race. I wish I could get this leaflet to every young person and every intelligent negro in the U.S. If there is any way to spread this information let me help. Mrs Roosevelt is certainly red. I wish she had some leaflets. would I dare send a bunch to Trygve Lie + have him

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12 9 50 SP-5 RSS/LM

51 APR 13 1950

distribute them. I
might send to his
wife if he has one.
I will not do it if
you object. Sincerely

[redacted]

b7C

March 14
St Petersburg
Florida

RECORDED
12 9 50
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SEARCHED

51 APR 19 1950

March 20, 1950

INDEXED - 31
RECORDED - 33

100-12304-189

[redacted]
Saint Petersburg, Florida

Dear [redacted]

b7C

Your letter dated March 14, 1950, with enclosure, has been received.

I appreciate very much the thoughts which prompted you to communicate with me but a policy of long standing precludes my forwarding the letter you enclosed. Likewise I am unable to offer you advice as to what distribution you should make of the leaflets you mention.

I do want to thank you for writing me and I am returning your enclosure at this time.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 7
MAR 21 1950
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED - DEPT OF JUSTICE
MAR 20 7 00 PM
FBI
ROOM

Enclosure

NOTE: The enclosure being returned consists of a letter to Paul Robeson which correspondent desired to have addressed and forwarded. The letter calls on Robeson to reject Communism and encloses two copies of a leaflet consisting of a comparison of the advantages of American and Russian citizenship. It is entitled "Do you Know" and appears to be an excerpt from Forbes Magazine.

FRY:mms

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DATE 4/9/80 BY SP-5 RSG/HM

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Ingram
Gandy

58 APR 11 1950

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Federal Bureau of
Investigation,
Washington,D.C.

March 16th.,1950.

Gentlemen:

May I offer a suggestion for curbing Reds in this country, namely-Television-

The enclosed clipping will,no doubt, bring to mind the cancellation of Eleanor's TV program by N.B.C. Broadcasting co. due to the many protests against her having as her special guest,Paul Robeson.

The Reds realize the great medium of Televiison, and I think it is the patriotic duty of the Broadcasting Stations to refuse time to anyone with Red connections.

The cries of "Free Speech" will go up of course, but "Free Speech" to destroy American ideals should not be permitted.

If only the F.B.I. could have a free hand, this country would again gain the repsect of the world.

Very truly yours,

b7C

[redacted]

Los Angeles,5,Calif.

ENCL. 26

RECORDED - 26 100-12304 - 190

INDEXED - 26 MAR 29 1950

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/9/80 BY SP5 R56/CIM

Reds in State Dept. 'Nonsense' Says Mrs. FDR

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.—(AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt called charges of Communism in the State Department "utter and complete nonsense" in an interview here today.

Mrs. Roosevelt also was asked to comment on cancellation of her television show on which Singer Paul Robeson was to have appeared.

"I don't handle the show," she replied. "My son, Elliott, and another man do. I think probably the people who protested Mr. Robeson's appearance didn't realize that he wouldn't have had unlimited time to express his point of view.

"It was to have been a general discussion on 'the position of the Negro in American political life.'

"The idea back of it was that any party with a large group of voters, such as Mr. Robeson's Progressive Party, should have a say."

ENCLOSURE

100-12319-190

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/9/80 BY SP5 [illegible]

March 22, 1950

RECORDED - 26

100-12304-190

[redacted]

Los Angeles 5, California

Dear [redacted]

b7C

Your letter dated March 16, 1950, with enclosure, has been received and I appreciate your letting me have your views on the subject you mentioned.

I want to thank you also for the confidence in the FBI which you expressed.

It occurred to me that you might like to read the material which I enclose.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
How To Fight Communism

FRY:pg

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 23 10 15 AM '50

RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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FBI

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Clegg
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

MAR 23 1950
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

APR 25 1950

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DATE 12/9/80 BY SP-5 R26/clm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: April 11, 1950

FROM: SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] personally appeared at the Detroit office April 5, 1950 and made available mimeographed copies of material entitled, "Inquiry on Racial Incitations Practiced by Communists" and "Inquiry Concerning Quasi-Military Forces Organized by the Communists".

b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that he was emplcyed [redacted] to compile this material. [redacted] stated that the State of New York and the Westchester Grand Jury compensated him $200.00 per week for this material which took him six weeks to complete.

Copies of this material are also being made available to American Legion Posts in the United States through the National Americanism Commission and [redacted] felt that such information should also be made available to the Bureau.

There is being enclosed to the Bureau one copy of a sixteen page mimeograph paper entitled, "Inquiry on Racial Incitations Practiced by Communists," and one copy of an eighteen page mimeograph paper entitled, "Inquiry Concerning Quasi-Military Forces Organized by the Communists".

publicity

2 ENCL.
ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

DH:MR
100-15889

cc: 100-10240

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/9/80 BY SP-5 RSC/MM

Ex. 62 Lewis stated Jews James M. Hilldring 5-1-50 Lewis to see Dr. one and a half 5-1-50 A.O.B. Night

RECORDED - 58
INDEXED - 59

100-12304-191
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Ex. 62

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[illegible] RACIAL INCITATIONS REACTION [illegible] COMMUNISTS

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

With reference to the September 4th, 1949
Paul Robeson Demonstration at Peekskill, N.Y.

* * * * * *

Hon. Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, in his press release of September 13th, 1949, directs that an inquiry be made:-

> "whether the meeting was initiated and sponsored for the purpose of deliberately inciting disorder and a breach of the peace, and whether it was part of the Communist strategy to foment racial and religious hatreds."

* * * * * * *

Paul Robeson, negro Communist leader who spearheads the international Communis drives amongst the negroes, had but a few weeks prior to the Peekskill demonstratio made a widely publicized statement in Paris, France to the effect that, in case of war with Soviet Russia, the American negroes will refuse to fight for the United States. With this statement fresh in the minds of the public, the Communist High Command decided to throw their support behind this statement making Paul Robeson the principal figure at the Peekskill demonstration.

It must be stated to the credit of the American citizens of negro extraction, that all major negro organizations in the United States as well as the negro press, with few exceptions, had repudiated Robeson's Paris declaration of disloyalty and that less than a fifth of the total number of demonstrators were negroes.

On the basis of facts available in connection with the Peekskill demonstratio of August 27 and September 4, 1949, plus my own experience with C. P. methods, the following appears to be the motive for this C. P. organized demonstrations

1. To start a fresh build-up of Paul Robeson as a representative of the Negr Race, in order to emphasize his declaration made in Paris, France, that the Americ negroes will refuse to fight for the United States in case of war with Russia.

2. To take the offensive especially amongst the negroes, for a campaign of disloyalty to the U. S. in case of war with Russia .

3. A hostile semi-rural neighborhood within easy reach of New York was delib erately selected with a view of dramatizing alleged disloyalty of the negroes as expressed in the person of Paul Robeson clashing with the loyal white populace of the county.

4. The C. P. real organizer of the meeting, fully anticipated the antagonism of the patriotic elements of the county. They sought under the cover of free spee protection from the County authorities for their August 27 disloyal demonstration.

5. Having failed to obtain that protection at the first meeting, the C. P. mobilized all communist-controlled organizations in and around New York for the second turnout of September 4, to force the issue of unlimited free speech and to

further emphasize the hostility between the loyal whites and Robeson's disloyal negroes.

6. The C. P. strong arm, the so-called "Security Guard", was mobilized to intimidate, beat down and disperse the loyal whites in case the authorities fail to furnish protection for the demonstration.

7. The hostility of the police authorities protecting the meeting towards "Security Guard" may have been anticipated by the C. P. high command, but they were willing to risk the mass display of the "Guard" to show its strength as well as to test the "Guard" itself under actual battle conditions.

It appears however that the eventuality of the hostility with the County populace overflowing after the meeting was not anticipated by the leaders of the Party.

The reason why the C. P. selects a theatrical extrovert type like Paul Robe to lead off on its negro incitation program will be better understood when that program is fully explained. In short a theatrical program requires a theatrical personality.

It is necessary to keep in mind that the Communist Party is the agency of a foreign power and the question, as to whether the Communist Party blows hot or c on any subject of policy, depends entirely upon the decisions of said foreign po [redacted] one of the politic warfare colleges in Moscow, known as Lenin University. In these colleges, they teach the art of moral and physical disintegration of a nation, slated for attac In this type of warfare which calls for putting class against class, race against race, and nation against nation, the American negro has been chosen for a special role, a role master-minded and designed by Joseph Stalin himself. If in this report on racial incitation I especially emphasize Communist racial incitation activities amongst the negroes, that is not the only field where such incitation takes place. I emphasize this part of their activities in this case, because, in this field, their racial incitation work stands out more flagrantly than any oth The Moscow master-minds were pre-occupied ever since 1921 with the subject o what special use to make of the American negro but, up to 1928, could find nothi more original than exploiting and making use of the negroes' special grievances. It is in the Winter of 1928 that Stalin first designed the present master strateg for the American negro.

Stalin, [redacted] is a cold calculating strategist and was not at all concerned with the welfare of the negro as a racial group in America; what he was concerned with is how to use the negro as possible incendiary element for subversion and, even more, how to use the negroes special difficulties in the United States for propaganda to discredit the United

States amongst the other colored races in Asia, Africa and the Americas.

As can be seen from the speech Stalin made in 1929 on the American question, which is on file with the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and, during t delivery [redacted] Stalin, even then, considered the United States a the chief antagonist to his designs for World conquest. In fact, the United State always was a major and difficult problem for the Moscow strategists. The problem was made difficult by our high standard of living, our unusual freedoms, the unus harmony of so many creeds and races living in the United States all of which, had created for the United States an unusual prestige and an attractive power amongst the masses of the world. The United States had no colonies to speak of, was not holding down other nations, had no rigid class or caste system, it was not imperi istic; all, of which made it difficult for Moscow to apply its usual disintegrati and propoganda cliches. It took the master-minds of Moscow fifteen (15) years to find special methods of operation applicable to the United States and they are still experimenting even today.

In the Winter of 1928 [redacted] Manuelsky, present Soviet delegate to t United Nations, and, at that time, Stalin's head man at Communist International Headquarters in Moscow, that a new policy was being devised in reference to the American negro. The sense of that new policy was that the American Negroes were Nation, oppressed by American imperialism; that is, they were to be imbued with t idea that they are a colonial people oppressed by a big empire and that the Commu ist Party of the United States should have, as one of its principal tasks, the liberation of the negro as a nation.

This liberation was to be accomplished by the formation of an independent Negro State in the so-called Black Belt of the South with its own government, its own army, its own courts, its own diplomatic service, et cetera.

The whole idea seemed to [redacted] Commmists then residing in Moscow to be impractical [redacted] had never thought of the negro as a nation within a melting-pot nation like the United States but, also, [redacted] had been reared on Lenin's theory who definitely did not consider the American negro as a nation. According to Lenin, the following were the essential characteristics of a nation:

"... is historically evolved, stable community of language, territory, economic life, and psychological make-up, manifested in a community of culture."

None of these characteristics are applicable to the American Negro, whose culture, language, economic life, etc., is entirely indistinct from the rest of the country in which he lives. The only thing that differentiates him from the rest of the American population is his racial background.

Lenin, founder of the Soviet State and chief theorist and organizer of the World Communist Movement, who had died only a few years before (1923), was then yet fresh in everybody's memory. No one could dare to reverse Lenin without risking his political neck except Stalin, and even he was careful and put the idea forward through his stooges at Communist International Headquarters so that he could "duck out" of it if need be.

In subsequent months by discussion with other Russian Communist leaders, [redacted] the sense of the new strategy, to be as follows:- b7

1) by spreading nationalism amongst the negroes of the United States, to induce a feeling that they are not a part of this nation as a whole, owe no loyalty to it and should secede from it.

2) to use every incident of discrimination, injustice, et cetera, as a sign of oppression of this allegedly submerged negro nation to discredit the United States amongst other colored nations who, in the past or now, were struggling for independence.

3) to use the American negro to support, sponsor and help organize Communist sponsored Negro Nationalist Movements in Africa, the West Indies and South America.

At this point, I fear that the whole thing may sound fantastic to you as it did to me when I first heard it; hence, I will introduce, in the form of quotations, testimony from their sources.

HARRY HAYWOOD, the chief theoretician of the Communist Party on the negro question, who was in the Lenin School [redacted] b7D and who has written numerous articles and several books on this subject, all of which, were sponsored by the Communist Party, says the following:

> ....."This land on which you and your ancestors have slaved for centuries rightfully belongs to you. The bosses' government in this territory is a government of foreign slave drivers; it is our enemy as well as yours. We recognize and support your right to organize your own government, to elect your officials, to organize your own militia, and your unqualified right to separate from the United States....."

Pamphlet: Communist Position on the Negro question.

Article: The theoretical Defenders of White Chauvinism in the Labor Movement.

By: Harry Haywood

From: THE COMMUNIST, June, 1931 p.40.

Further, on writing on the same subject, HARRY HAYWOOD, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, says as follows:- 150

".....If the right of self-determination of the Negroes is to be put into force, it is necessary wherever possible to bring together into one governmental unit all districts of the South where the majority of the settled population consists of Negroes. Within the limits of this State, there will of course remain a fairly significant White minority which must submit to the right of self-determination of the Negro majority."

Pamphlet: COMMUNIST POSITION ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Article: The Theoretical Defenders of White Chauvinism in the Labor Movement.

By: Harry Haywood

From: THE COMMUNIST, June 1931, P. 44

You, gentlemen, may know how much ado the Communists in this Country make about the negroes in the South being excluded from voting at primaries or elections by poll taxes and other methods and prevented in various ways from being elected to office. Now, let us see what they propose doing in the projected Negro Republic when they come into power:-

"It would not be right of self-determination, in our sense of the word, if the Negroes in the Black Belt had the right of self-determination only in the cases which concerned exclusively the Negroes and did not affect the Whites, because the most important cases arising here are bound to affect the Whites as well as Negroes. First of all, true right to self-determination means that the Negro majority and not the White minority in the entire territory, of the administratively united Black Belt, exercises the right of administering governmental, legislative and judicial authority."

Pamphlet: COMMUNIST POSITION ON THE NEGRO QUESTION

Article: The Theoretical Defenders of White Chauvinism in the Labor Movement

By: Harry Haywood

From: THE COMMUNIST, JUNE 1931, P. 49.

According to the Communist master-minds, there were in the late '20s about twenty-three (23) counties down South which had a negro majority. These counties cut across several States, but this did not disturb the Communist strategists, for here is what they say:-

"This means that the territory now known as the Black Belt, described above, be recognized as a distinct political unit, regardless of the State borders which, at present, cut across this territory. It means that the Negro Majority have governmental and administrative control and authority over this entire territory, with the right to set up its own governmental and judicial institutions, to elect its own officials, to make laws, to set taxes, to dispose of public property, to organize its own armed forces for the protection of these rights. It means the disbanding and removal of the armed forces, civil and military, of the White ruling class, exploiters in the Black Belt territory. It means a decisive struggle against the whole ruling class machinery, in and out of the Black Belt, which has held the Negro people in a vise of iron."

Pamphlet: . EQUALITY LAND AND FREEDOM

Published by: The League of Struggle
Negro Rights. Nov. 1933
pp. 11-12

You have noted that in their Projected Negro Republic, they openly advocate supremacy over the whites and justify it on the grounds that negroes are a major there. In this Projected Negro Republic they even propose confiscation of the property of the whites and their exclusion from all government agencies, but if whites do the same thing, it is denounced as a "White Supremacy" barrier.

The Communists know, of course, that to carve pieces out of several States order to form an independent Negro National Government would require a major upheal in the United States in which there would be many victims, but considering the Negro as expendable that is precisely what they would like to use the negro for. Now, in order to show you that this was not only their policy in the past but it their present policy, I will quote from another of their major Negro leaders:

> "The most fundamental and historic contribution of our Party in the recent period was the hammering out of a Marxist-Leninist position on the Negro question at the December, 1946, Plenum, under the theoretical guidance and leadership of Comrade Foster in particular. Our position that the Negro question in the United States is basically a National question, leading toward self-determination for the Negro Majority in the Black Belt of the South, is not only unique, but has for the first time in our Party's history been brought up to date, and put on an absolutely sound basis."

Source: POLITICAL AFFAIRS Article

By: Benjamin J. Davis

From: The Negro People's Liberation Movement -- Page 693

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, former New York City Councilman, is, as you may know, one of the leaders of the Peekskill demonstration. To show you also that Moscow has been and still is behind that policy of inciting Negroes to secede from the United States, I will quote from a Soviet publication printed in Moscow:-

> "The Soviet commentator observes:- 'The cardinal problem raised in Haywood's book is that of the struggle of the American Negroes for National liberation and social and political rights. The general upsurge of the movement for national liberation has also affected the Negro population of the United States. Haywood also tells us that the American Negroes constitute a rising young nation, which like any other nation, must have the right independently to decide its own destiny. Critisizing the adherents of liberal half-measure reforms, the author advocates the complete abolition of that initial obstacle to the liberation of the Negroes, the plantation system in the South."
>
> "Gromov adds: 'In the concluding part of his interesting book, Haywood draws the correct conclusion that the race or national question can be wholly solved only under socialism. He cites as an example the solution of the national question in the Soviet Union and the absence of any race exceptionalism among the peoples of the fraternal Soviet Republics.'"

Source: DAILY WORKER, July 14, 1949, p

Article: Haywood's Negro Liberation Book Lauded in USSR.

Quoting: An Article in the NEW TIMES, a Magazine published by:- The Soviet Government in USSR.

The Communists are, of course, also not disturbed by the fact that, if such a Negro State were formed in the South out of the twenty-three (23) counties, it wo be a sliver of a State into which the Negroes would be segregated and wedged in. Such a State could, of course, not be independent economically let alone bear the burden of supporting a separate army, police, courts, et cetera, without lowering the standard of living down to the impossible.

The value of propagating Negro Nationalism according to their calculations i that it fires the imagination of the Negro with the tinsel and pomp of government and serves the purpose of inciting disloyalty to the United States. It is an ide ogical warfare expedient in which the practicability of the thing itself plays no role whatsoever. The hypocrisy behind this whole project can best be understood in the practices of the Soviet Government on its own territory, where all the dif erent component nations and races of Soviet Russia have been completely deprived any independence whatsoever and absorbed in the super-centralized government mach operated from Moscow. Those nationalities or racial groups, in Russia, that have displeased the Central Government, like the Germans in the Volga or the Karelians on the Finnish border and others in Northern Caucasia, have been rounded up in th totality and deported and dispersed into the far reaches of Siberia. In these ca like in many others, the political warfare Command in Moscow goes on the basis of "Don't do as I do, do as I say."

I assume that the Communist master-minds also know that, since the late '20s the social composition of the Black Belt has changed considerably. Cotton farmin has been mechanized and many Negroes moved out of the rural counties up into the North and into the growing industrial centers of the South; so that, whatever pretense may have existed in the late '20s, as a territorial base for such a Negr Republic has been disappearing; in other words, the United States, as a "melting- nation, has been absorbing the Negro and integrating him into the total fabric of the nation. But that too had no effect on the master minds of this plan, for thi plan is conceived on the basis of the ends it is to serve, not on the basis of fa per se.

If I dwelt at length on their master plan for the fourteen million (14,000,0 Negroes of the United States; it is to give you an idea how extreme that plan is and that it takes plenty of racial incitation to attempt to realize it.

Because of this plan, the Negro Communists, like Robeson, are amongst the mo

incendiary of all their leaders and amongst the most reckless of them all is Paul Robeson himself. Thus, at a mobilization meeting at the Golden Gate Ballroom, prior to the Peekskill demonstration, Robeson declared:-

> "This marks the turning point. From now on, we take the offensive, and that offensive begins tonight at this meeting..."

Commenting on the Westchester authorities lack of protection for the "Concert-goers", Robeson declared:

> "The surest way to get protection is to show them that from now on we are going to protect ourselves!"

Preceding Paul Robeson, as a speaker at this meeting, was Benjamin J. Davis. Davis declared:-

> "We want all the 'flunkies' of Wall Street, whether they wear white sheets or black robes like Judge Medina, to know that we are a peace-loving people, but we are not pacifists and we are going to stand up toe to toe and slug it out".

Source: DAILY WORKER

Date: September 1, 1949 - p. 9.

There will be several former Negro Communist leaders and others that had suffered from the Communists who will testify to the incendiarism of their methods including the type of literature they distributed in Harlem in preparation for the Peekskill demonstration; hence, I will confine myself to give you just the general view of their day to day methods and organization amongst the Negroes.

In the late '20s the Communists created 'The League of Struggle for Negro Rights'. This organization was originally created merely to exploit Negro grievances but after Stalin's master plan came into effect in the early 30s, a new organization was created known as the 'Negro Labor Congress' into which 'The League of Struggle for Negro Rights' was merged. The reason for liquidating 'The League of Struggle for Negro Rights' was that it contained elements who resisted the new Negro nationalism policy imposed by Moscow.

'The Negro Labor Congress' started right off with a Nationalist Program and was designed to appeal primarily to Negro workers. The design of the new organization also fitted in more closely into the pattern of using Negro labor for Communist Labor Union infiltration in the big industries.

In the middle '30s, a new Negro front organization was created known as the 'National Negro Congress' into which the 'Negro Labor Congress' was merged. The reason for the creation of the 'National Negro Congress' was a sharp swing of Moscow foreign policy towards appeasement of the democracies, a policy generally known as the "Popular Front" (1934-1935). During that period, Moscow seeked to curry favor with the democracies as a means of exerting pressure against rising Nazi Germany. Negro Nationalism, during this period was not abandoned but merely soft-pedalled so as to make it possible to attract large numbers of non-Communist Negroes, the

Negro middle class and the Negro intelligensia.

In the middle '40s the Communists infiltrated and captured a Negro organisation known as the 'Council on African Affairs', the former president of which, a n of unusual ability, appeared before you. The 'Council on African Affairs', of wh Paul Robeson is now president, is designed to link up the Negro Nationalist Move- ments, fostered by the Communists in Africa and the Americas; it is Moscow's direc tool in this field and accounts for much of Paul Robeson's international "activiti as well as his many trips to Moscow.

You may have noticed from this account of Communist created Negro fronts wit appealing names that deception is a standard practice with Communists. Communist created fronts come and go like worn out suits. They are discarded and new stylis ones created. This is done on a national and even an international scale as well on a local scale, like the 'Westchester Committee for a Fair Inquiry'. Fairness, of course, has nothing to do with it. The creation of this type of front is a me for attracting "suckers" for alleged causes and making suitable use of them with Communists as "stage managers" behind the scenes.

Deception, of course, is standard practice. Also, by the demand or "bait" p out by this type of front organizations to attract "suckers" for various allegedl worthy causes. It helps these organizations to publicize themselves and suck the masses into motion.

The Communist Party is on a continuous hunt for incidents, issues and causes. If there are none, they must be created. Amongst Negroes, even more than amongst others, there are usually plenty of issues to incite and to fight about. There i for instance, the issue of segregation which the Communists have magnified to the 'nth degree. The Party will pick a strategic case in a suitable neighborhood, put up picket lines, demonstrations and even create a riot if it serves their purposes or there may be a restaurant or cafeteria which does not want to serve Negro cus- tomers. Picket lines will be formed, the windows may be smashed and a big issue created; or there may be an employer, who for sundry reasons, may not want to emp Negroes or, in the opinion of the Communist Party, does not employ enough of them or does not employ them in highly skilled occupations. If nothing handier is available, the Communist Party will pick on that or, as in the case of Peekskill, they will insist on holding a demonstration in a neighborhood intensely hostile to them. There are cases where factories employ Negroes in occupations that have no seniority ratings. The Communist Party will demand not only seniority but pre ferred seniority ratings for Negroes. A quotation from their sources may perhaps illustrate the point:-

"The central question is the retroactive granting of the right of job seniority to Negro Workers. Without this, all other measures will be incomplete. Considera-

tion should be given in local unions or by an entire international union, to granting all Negro workers an automatic accumulation of an agreed-upon number of years' seniority (say, ten years) and then applying seniority equally to all thereafter."

Article: DEFEND AND EXTEND RIGHTS OF NEGRO WORKERS,

By: John Williamson

From: POLITICAL AFFAIRS, June 1949 p. 33.

That many of these or similar grievances exist is, of course, nothing new. They have been fought over by bonafide Negro organizations like the NAACP, the Urban League and others long before the Communists came upon the scene and continue to be. What is new is that this alleged friend of the Negroes, the Communist Party, is avowedly not a reformist organization, they do not seek reform for reform sake, they merely play with reform as a "means to an end". They use reform in order to sell their other poisonous wares and create incidents for racial incitation, as the following quotation taken out of their sources may indicate:-

"The terrible truth which every American must face is that the government of the United States, in all its ramifications and culture, rests upon the 'white supremacy' system. The K.K.K. expresses this cannibalism only in the more vulgar and more violent forms; but, there is not a single Congressman, Senator, Judge, State Department official, police officer, or responsible executive in any branch of the State who is not enmeshed in, who does not give support to, or is not tactily adjusted to the 'white supremacy' philosophy of the Klu Klux Klan. The two-party system is an open bulwark of the 'white supremacy' horror."

Source: DAILY WORKER, June 19, 1949

Article: "Communism is the Deadly Enemy of 'White Supremacy'"

By: Milton Howard

According to this statement, every white man or official except the Communists, of course, is an enemy of the Negro and must be suspected and fought.

Of great importance in the racial incitation program are Negro Court cases, that lend themselves to racial incitation. For instance, one or more Negroes may be arrested for murder, rape or robbery. There are hundreds of these cases amongst the 'Whites' as well but, if it concerns Negroes, the Communists often pick up these cases for their purposes. The arrests may have been made on prejudice or on insufficient evidence, as sometimes is the case, or the charge may be wholly true but, if it serves the strategic purposes of the Party, at the time, the Party will charge it to be a frame-up, true or false, long before the trial comes up and especially if the case comes up down South. The Negroes involved may be as guilty as "hell", just as the eleven (11) tried before Judge Medina were but, if the Communist machine gets a hold of it, they will be painted as innocent victims of a frame-up, a legal lynching. Southern justice will be painted in the blackest colors and, as

the Negroes out of some of their past experiences have reason to be suspicious, such cases have a tremendous emotional appeal throughout the Negro community. If the men involved are actually not guilty, Communist propaganda in the community and around the Courthouse, plus the behavior of Communist defense attorneys in Court, may arouse passions to such an extent as to produce a guilty verdict anyway. So much better for the Communists. The case will become a "cause celibre" made to order for their propaganda mills. How such a type of a case is actually worked, you may hear if you will from a witness, a former Party leader, who was involved in the famous Scottsboro case of years ago. The Scottsboro case is an old one which attracted tremendous national attention. It may serve the purpose of illustrating their incitation techniques which, if anything, have become even more unscrupulous over the years.

The following quotation, out of Lenin's collected works, illustrates their over-all practice in all fields:-

> "We have to use any ruse, dodge, trick, cunning, unlawful methods, concealment, veiling of the truth. . . . As long as capitalism and socialism exist, we cannot live in peace; in the end, one or the other will triumph---a funeral dirge will be sung over the Soviet Republics or over world capitalism . . . but until this takes place the principal role is to dodge and maneuver."

Communists racial incitation methods are as deceitful and indirect as many of their other practices and for that reason are rather felt than understood. Contrary to the Nazis, who berated the Jews and Negroes as inferior races, the Communists come to them like Greeks bearing gifts. They pretend to be solicitous of their welfare and promise them, as minorities, privileges that even the majority does not enjoy. The Communists, for instance, demand that Negroes just because they are Negroes be placed on Governing Boards of labor unions, Government Agencies, Municipal Councils, State Boards, et cetera. They even advocate that Negro populated parts of our cities be constituted as autonomous or semi-autonomous municipalities with their own mayors, police, magistrates, et cetera, but that the city, as a whole, defray the expenses. This, of course, conforms to their concepts that the Negroes are a nation and, therefore, are entitled to be treated as partners instead of as mere citizens. The result of all this sort of agitation is to incite the minority against the majority; the exact reverse of the Nazis, who called upon the majority to either exterminate a racial minority, like the Jews, or as in the case of a religious minority, like the Catholics, deprive them of their rights.

In a condition where there is a latent distrust or hatred between races, Communist incitation can and has fanned such distrust into race riots by inducing provocative arrogance on the part of a minority well knowing that the majority will not tolerate it. How important they consider the incitation of the Negro against whites may be seen from the following:

"The Negro question remains, politically, the Achilles heel of U. S. Imperialism; and the liberation movement of the Negro people is reaching new heights of consciousness and unity, representing a mighty anti-imperialist force."

Article: "SPECIFIC FEATURES OF AMERICAN IMPERIALIST EXPANSION"

Source: Political Affairs - Aug. 1948 p. 684

By: William Z. Foster

Quoted in an article by Benjamin J. Davis entitled, "The Negro Peoples Liberation Movement" -- Source: Political Affairs - p. 880

Incitation of racial minorities fits, of course, into the general pattern of Communist operations which is designed to exploit the grievances of the most discontented segments of the population, especially those who have special grievances like the Negroes.

The Communists always make a great ado if any of their rioters are arrested or injured by those whom they have provoked but, what they would do if they had the power is perhaps best illustrated by a statement of Paul Robeson made to a Swedish pro-Communist newspaper while he was in Europe; a statement which has been reprinted in the Daily Worker. In this statement, Robeson alleges that there is a tremendous resistance and deep feeling amongst the Negro peoples in the United States:-

The interview is in a question and answer form:

Question: "Have you any personal experience confirming this resistance?"

Mr. Robeson: "There are numerous examples from the recent election campaign of Negroes protecting Wallace people from the Klu Klux Klan. I , myself, was to speak in a town in the South when word came through that the police planned to shoot me down on my arrival. The result was that the police received series of warnings to the effect if anything happened to me, nothing much would be left of that town within 24 hours. I have never felt so safe in all my life throughout my stay in that town. I was surrounded by a heavily armed bodyguard of regular police. Oh, yes, the Negro population is much more progressive than some of their leaders".

Source: The Sunday Worker - June 5, 1949 P. 1 - Section 2.

I, of course, do not believe a word of what Robeson says as to the incident he alleges to have taken place, but it is an indication of what Robeson would like to do if he had the power. According to this statement, Paul Robeson would not be satisfied with a few of his enemies being merely manhandled. He would wipe out the whole town in which the incident took place just like the Nazis have done at Lidice, Czechoslovakia, which they have levelled to the ground because of the assassin of one of their deputy leaders was allowed to hide there.

Allow me to quote one more statement of Paul Robeson, made to the same Swedish newspaper; a statement in which Robeson again tells lies out of "whole cloth". 15

I quote:-

> "Robeson declared that the Negro people in the United States, Africa and the West Indies are becoming so aroused over the denials of even basic freedom that the rule of White Bourbon Capitalism will be short-lived."

Source: DAILY WORKER, Oct. 5, 1949, p. 3.

Robeson, of course, knows perfectly well that, if the basic freedoms would not exist in the United States, the likes of him would not be tolerated at all let alone being allowed to tell his lies all over the United States.

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THE JEWS

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If I have dwelt at length on Communist activites amongst Negroes, it is because Moscow has a primary interest in inciting them and the Communist Party does racial incitation work in this field as it were "on the double".

Second, in importance, in the racial incitation politics of the Communist Party, are the Jews. There was a time, in fact, when they were first but in the last fifteen (15) years the Jews have receded in the total weight of Communist activities, partly due to the special interest that Moscow has in the Negroes and also because the Jews, more experienced in things of ideology and politics, are beginning to see through the trickery of the Communist High Command in Moscow. An additional factor, of late, has been the suppression of Jewish organizations in Soviet satellite countries and in Russia itself. Nevertheless, in the New York City area, in Los Angeles and Chicago the Communists still have considerable organization amongst the Jews, including a daily paper, "The Freiheit", but even in these cities they represent less than ten (10) percent of the Jewry and there is, right among the Jews, a lively intelligent and active opposition against them, as a number of witnesses ready to appear can attest.

The Communist have played around with Jewish nationalism off and on also, but their main stalking "horse" amongst the Jews has been the issue of Anti-Semitism which they have exploited to the 'nth degree. Since the inauguration by Hitler of Genocide as a State policy, the result of which was the butchery of millions of Jews in Europe, the Jews have lived in a nightmareish fear that something similar might happen here; a fear heavily promoted by Communist Propaganda. Whatever anti-semitic groups spring up in this country no matter how small, like the Gerald K. Smith, "America Firsters" and others, they were always given a major build-up in Communist fear-propaganda, the main edge of which was directed at the Catholic Church which has been a primary target of the Moscow High Command for the past thirty (30) years.

The largest Communist controlled Jewish organization in the New York area is the 'Jewish Peoples Order', Jewish Language Section of the 'International Workers Order', a Communist fraternal and insurance society of about one-hundred-sixty-thousand (160,000) members. The 'I.W.O.' is, in fact, the Communist Party's central net-work amongst the various foreign language groups in this country. The Jewish Section is the largest affiliate. A large part of the demonstrators imported into Peekskill for the Robeson demonstration were members of 'IW.O.'.

Next, in importance, in the Jewish Communist following, are party-controlled labor unions with a large Jewish membership, like the Furriers and other Jewish unions with Communist organization inside of them, like the Painters, the Needle Trades, some of the Food Trades, et cetera.

The mere fact that there were far more Jews than Negroes at the Peekskill demonstration should not mislead you as to the relative importance of these two groups in the Communist set-up. It simply means that amongst the Jews, the Communists have long established solid organizations in the New York area with a daily paper to drum up the crowd, and that the bulk of that paper's circulation happens to be in the New York area; whereas, amongst the Negroes their organization is young, far less solid and there is no daily Negro paper under their control to mobilize a big crowd in one week's time.

Amongst the witnesses ready to testify is a former vice-president of the I.W.O. whom you can ask any question in reference to that organization.

If one were to estimate the racial or national background of the Communist demonstrators at Peekskill in the order of their numerical importance, the following approximately would be the result:

1. Jews 8000
2. Slavic Groups. . . 3000
3. Negroes 2000
4. Latins & Italians. 1000
5. Anglo-Saxons . . . 1000

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THE SLAV CONGRESS

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The Slav Congress is one of the newcomers amongst the Large Communist fronts. It has been formed at the close of World War II and constitutes an effort by the Communists to combine all Slavic nationalities; such as, the Russian Ukranians, Poles Czechoslavics, Bulgarians, Yugoslavs, et cetera, into one pro-Russian organization. Its aim is by exploiting the racial backgrounds of these peoples and fostering a pro-Russian attitude to alienate their loyalty to the United States and transfer it to Russia.

The Slavic Group was the second largest at the Peekskill demonstration.

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Study of its specific methods of pro-Russian propaganda amongst the Slavs would require a staff familiar with foreign languages.

Suffice it to say that, at this time, the Slav Congress is one of the important groups spreading racial dissension in the interest of Russia in the United States.

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RELIGIOUS DISSENSION

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Except for the continuous barrage of attacks against the Catholic Church and against "Clerical reactionaries" of other denominations,, no religious incitation was manifested in Communist preparations for the September 4th demonstration at Peekskill.

Inasmuch as religious incitation does form an important part of Communist activities, I will deal with it briefly.

There was a time that the Communists confined themselves to straight atheistic anti-religious propaganda aimed mainly at the Roman and Greek Orthodox Catholic churches. This, however, was not very effective; hence, in the last fourteen (14) years under a plan also personally devised by Joseph Stalin in 1923, they have gone into the business of infiltrating the various church denominations with alleged liberal and progressive ideas about religion. To carry that plan through, the Atheists have to pretend to be religious. As fantastic as this may seem, it is not inconsistent with Communist behavior that - "all means are justified if they serve the end."

On the basis of this plan, they infiltrated the 'Methodist Federation of Social Service' and captured it and used it for their purposes. They also set up an 'Institute of Applied Religion' to infiltrate; especially, Negro Baptist churches. Their infiltration produced a crisis in at least one of the more liberal Protestant denominations, know as Unitarian Universalists, where the Editor of the Church Journal was found to be a Communist. They also captured one of the extra-curricular Protestant Journals, known as the "Protestant Digest", edited by Kenneth Leslie now known as the "Protestant", and used it to belabor the Protestant Ministry of the various denominations with their allegedly "liberal" ideas. Working in concert in these various Protestant denominations, they infiltrated the Federal Council of Churches but came far short of their objective when, in the last two (2) years, the Protestant Ministry finally awoke to their counterfeit liberalism and moved away from them. But, there was a time when they had as many as twelve-hundred (1,200) Ministers and several Bishops of the Protestant denominations in their various religious fronts and ventures. Their influence, in these Protestant denominations, was used mainly to deepen the schism between the Protestants and Catholics. Their influence amongst the Rabbinate of the Jewish faith was used for the same purpose.

The chief engineers of this type of Communist front were:-

HARRY F. WARD, Professor Emeritus of Religion

CLAUDE WILLIAMS, Institute of Applied Religion

KENNETH LESLIE, Editor of the Protestant Digest

JACK McMICHAEL, Methodist Federation for Social Service

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INQUIRY CONCERNING QUASI-MILITARY PURPOSE ORGANIZED BY THE COMMUNISTS

In connection with the Robeson Peekskill demonstration organized by the Communist Party in the Peekskill area, Honorable Thomas E. Dewey issued, on September 14, 1949, a directive which seeks to determine:

1. Whether the Communist led "guard" forces displayed at the Peekskill demonstration were a quasi-military force.
2. Whether the demonstration was a part of the Communist strategy to foment racial and religious hatreds.
3. Whether the meeting was initiated and sponsored for the purpose of deliberately inciting disorder and a breach of peace.

This report will deal with this subject in the order named above.

* * *

On the basis of information assembled from various sources which will be named as this testimony proceeds and on the basis of my own experience with this type of organization, I will start with and deal chiefly with the question as to whether the Communist Party is committed to the organization of a quasi-military force as an integral part of its program and activity.

As the Governor correctly states, there were present at the Robeson Peekskill demonstration, a corps of guards.— "in addition, pro-Communist forces brought with them some 2,500 men whom they called 'security guards'. This force of 'guards' was military in character, operation, formation and discipline. They were equipped with weapons which, while not prohibited by law, such as baseball bats, can openers, stones and cans of black and red pepper. Such weapons in the hands of an organized group, could be formidable and even deadly."

The Daily Worker of September 5, 1949 says the following about the "security guard":

> "A few feet within the grounds the young veterans among the concert goers stood shoulder to shoulder along the 1,500 yard length. Groups of them stood at various hilltops and other points of vantage." - page 9.

According to the Daily Worker of Sept. 12, 1949, page 4, "the 'security guard' consisted of 3,500 men." That such a guard was present at the grounds of the Robeson meeting is, of course, obvious from the numerous photographs taken, the comments of the Daily Worker and the testimony of numerous persons of various callings who were present. That the "security guard" came there with the purpose of engaging in combat can be reasonably assumed from the nature of the equipment taken away from them by the police, such as baseball bats, can openers and black pepper.

The Communist Party leaders, in their various statements made through Communist members and otherwise, of course, claim that the "security guard" was there purely for defensive purposes; that is, to defend the meeting against hostile crowds and demonstrators. As will be seen from what follows, it is customary for the Communists, when engaging in offensive action, to claim that they are merely defending themselves; and thus, in the name of defense, they once more, in connection with the Peekskill demonstration, arrogated to themselves a police function.

This pretense of defense is perhaps best illustrated by the following quotation which relates to the creation of so-called defense corps organizations:

> "These organizations are purely defensive in name-to prove to the working masses the necessity of such defensive organizations is easier than to get them into offensive organizations."
>
> "But, here, we meet with the opposition of the reformers. They are against such workers' 'defense groups' because, on some fine day these 'defense groups' may turn to attack. If the workers were armed, class logic pushes them ahead for the old strategic rule says, 'the best method of defense is attack'". WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT by A. Lozovsky, p. 104-5. Published by The Trade Union Education League, Chicago, Illinois.

At present I want to deal with the question as to what, in the concept and program of the Communist Party, constitutes a "quasi-military organization". As already indicated by my answers to previous questions, [redacted] acquired a knowledge both of the planning of this type of organization and how these plans work out in practice.

The Communist display of an alleged "security guard" at Peekskill is the largest display of this type of organization that the Communists have made in the United States thus far. That they dared to display it in such numbers and at this time is in itself remarkable, but before I proceed any further on the subject of this "security guard", allow me to give you a brief resume of what is thought on this subject at the political warfare colleges in Moscow.

Testimony from their own sources substantiate what I have said.

> "To the counter-revolutionary bourgeois armed forces, the proletariat can only oppose its own revolutionary forces.
>
> If one acknowledges the necessity of revolutionary force, one is compelled to acknowledge the consequence of a revolutionary force, the formation and maintenance of a Red Army, which is the efficient and most technical expression of the revolutionary force.....THE FORM OF THE RED ARMY IS MORE A QUESTION OF TECHNIQUE THAN OF PRINCIPLE, THE MAIN THING IS REVOLUTIONARY FORCE,..."

This is accomplished by the setting up of a bogey. Once a bogey is established, their action in fighting against it is justified.

> The organizations of strike-breakers and gut-throats, which are an old-time embellishment of American democracy, have now acquired a leading organ

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in the so-called "American Legion", made up of the flotsam and jetsam of the war."

To combat what they consider a quasi-military organization like the Legion, their method is

> "to create their own workers legions and militant organizations which would resist the fascists and teach the "golden youth" of the bourgeoisie a wholesome lesson that will break them of the strike-breaking habit.
>
> "In view of the extra-ordinary importance of the counter-revolutionary shock-troops, the Communist Party must, through its nuclei in the unions, devote special attention to this question, organizing a thorough-going educational and communication service (by this they mean espionage — author's note) which shall keep under constant observation the military organs and forces of the enemy, his headquarters, his arsenals, the connection between these headquarters and the police, the press and the political parties, and work out all the necessary details of defense and counter-attack."
> THIRD WORLD CONGRESS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL, July 1928
>
> "Thanks to the physical education obtained by them in the workers' sport and athletic organizations, the red athletes and sportsmen will form a hardened kernel of the proletarian defense organizations. The workers' sport and athletic organizations as such must put all their strength into the service of the defense struggle."
> RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. Pub. by the Executive Committee of the Y.C.I. p 93. Printed in Sweden, 1924

Part of the the three-year training course in Moscow is a three-month training in the various arts of insurrection and the creation of insurrectionary organizations which deals specifically with the subject of how to organize insurrectionary forces in the various stages of their development. The pre-requisite of organizing such forces is, of course, the existence of a Communist Party. The insurrectionary force in its preliminary stages, is to serve as a civilian combat force or "goon" organization; and later on as the military arm of the Communist Party. No Government, if it has any sense, would allow such an organization to exist in any overt form. Such a force, therefore, has to be organized under various camouflages. The "security guard" display at Peekskill is an organization of this type in a relatively early stage of development.

The camouflages used may be an athletic club, sports club, hunting lodge, veterans' club or a self-defense club. Another form of this type of organization, is the "goon" squads of Communist controlled unions, often called Organization or Action Committees, composed of indoctrinated fanatics which the Communist Party uses for many varied purposes, and there are other forms.

As you will see from further testimony to be presented, all of these or similar types of organizations are organized or sponsored by the Communist Party and its auxiliaries were present at the Robeson Peekskill demonstration just as they were at previous large Communist demonstrations such as May Days and other occasions, except unlike the one at Peekskill, they did not appear and display themselves in one single formation as a "security guard".

All these innocent looking "clubs", "leagues", "lodges", "action committees", et

veterans are tied together by a secret committee of Military Affairs of the Communist Party; of which, you will also hear testimony by a former member of such a secret committee.

> "A political party is not the same thing as a military army. While a military command begins a war with an army ready at its hand, the Party has to create its Army in the course of the struggle itself, in the course of class conflicts."
> SOURCE: J. V. STALIN, The October Revolution, p. 114.
> Published in The Communist International - No. 12 - 1940 p. p. 888.

I further quote from an official decision of the Communist International:

> "The Communist organizer must look upon every member of the Party....as a prospective soldier in the future revolutionary army. For this reason, he must allot him a place in the Party which will fit him for his future role. His present activity must take the form of useful service, necessary for present Party work, and not mere drilling which the political worker of today rejects. One must also not forget that this kind of activity is for every Communists best preparation for the exigencies of the final struggle.
> SOURCE: THESIS & RESOLUTION, adopted at the THIRD CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, p. 114.

The military "cement" in all types of Communist-sponsored combat organizations is made up of war veterans and ex-service men who impart their knowledge to the others and, as a rule, are leading spirits in this type of organization. Those with Civil War experience, like the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, recruited illegally in the United States for intervention in the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1938, are considered of special value for this purpose. All war veterans and ex-service men are specially listed for their military qualifications.

In order to keep this type of organization properly conditioned during peacetime, they are used as assault groups during strikes, as "guards" at demonstrations like the ones at Peekskill. They are used for disruption of opponents' meetings or to capture opponents' headquarters, like the recent attack on the headquarters of the National Maritime Union and for many other similar purposes. In connection with this type of "goon" activity on the part of this sort of organization, there is plenty of detailed testimony ready for presentation.

The following quotations from Communist sources will show that this type of fighting is an integral part of Communist activity:

> "Under 'direct action', we mean all forms of direct pressure of the workers upon the employers and the State; boycotts, strikes, street demonstrations, seizure of factories, armed uprising and other revolutionary activity which tends to unite the working class in the fight for Socialism."
>
> SOURCE: THESIS & RESOLUTION, adopted at the THIRD WORLD CONGRESS of the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL - p. 143. Published by Contemporary Publishing Association, New York, N.Y.

How Peekskill and other demonstrations fit into the pattern:

> "The fundamental means of the struggle of the proletariat against the rule of the bourgeoisie, that is, its state power, is, first of all, the method of mass demonstrations. Such mass demonstrations are prepared and carried out by the mass organizations of the proletariat, under the direction of a united, disciplined, centralized Communist Party. Civil war is war. In this war the proletariat

must have its efficient political officers, its good political general staff, to conduct operations during all the stages of that fight."

THESES AND STATUTES OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, Moscow, 1920. Issued by the Communist Party of America, 1920, p. 43.

Much of the military training for the members of this type of groups the Communists expect the Government itself to supply, as the following quotation will show:

"Citizen guard organizations, the Army, rifle clubs, et cetera, should be utilized for the purpose of giving the workers military training for the revolutionary battles to come. Intensive agitation must be directed not against the military training of the youth and the workers, but against the militaristic regime and the domination of the officers. Every possibility of providing the workers with weapons are most carefully taken advantage of."

SOURCE: THESIS & RESOLUTION, adopted at the THIRD WORLD CONGRESS of the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, p. 92. Published by Contemporary Publishing Association, New York, N.Y.

The quasi-military organization of an insurrectionary type does not grow over night; it takes years and the formation of such an organization usually goes through various stages of development. In its embryonic stages, this type of organization can easily be camouflaged and it takes an alert Government and people to see through such camouflage.

"The arming of the proletariat assumes various forms at various stages of the revolution. In the period prior to the seizure of power, and in the first period after the seizure of power, it takes the form of a proletarian militia - a militia of the toilers, the Red Guard, and also Red Guerilla detachments. The Red Army is the form of military organization of the Soviet Government, i.e., it is the army of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR AND THE TASKS OF THE COMMUNISTS. Resolution of the 6th World Congress of the C.I., 1928. Published by Workers Library Publishers, New York, N.Y. 2nd Edition, July 1934 p. 47-48.

Stages in the development of quasi-military organizations:

1. The so-called "defense organization" stage. Sport clubs, veterans clubs or veterans organizations, hunting clubs, self-defense clubs or leagues, physical culture clubs, hike clubs, etc., secret clubs, goon squads known as action committees, organization committees, entertainment committees, etc.

2. Formation of Insurrectionary Force in the form of select combat squads of a commando type, also known as detachments, guerillas, etc. The secret arming of these groups. Detailed instruction in insurrectionary techniques. Planning of the insurrection. This force is recruited from the "defense organizations" mentioned in Point 1.

3. In case the insurrection succeeds, the formation of semi-army type of organization generally known as Militia or Red Guard, into which all members of organizations mentioned in Part 1 are enrolled

plus general arming of all Communists and their followers.

4. Formation of a Regular Red Army or "Peoples Army" as they now call it, into which the Militia, plus Regular Military formations that have gone over to the insurrectionists may be incorporated.

The different stages can be better seen in countries which have large Communist Parties, like the ones in France and Italy, where large quasi-military organizations in advanced stages of development exist and where these organizations have already accumulated large stocks of armaments, some of which have recently been seized by the authorities of these countries; and the final stage of this type of organization can be seen in China, where their quasi-military combat and guerilla organizations have grown into a full sized Red Army about to complete the conquest of the whole country.

Czechoslovakia, too, is an illustration of what role this type of organization can play when the Communists are ready to seize power.

When Governor Dewey took note of the "security guard" as the unusual feature of the Communist demonstration at the Peekskill Robeson "concert", he pointed to something more significant than appears on the surface: he pointed, in fact, to an insurrectionary organization in the making.

Allow me now to proceed more specifically on what is thought on this subject in the military classes in Moscow. I must say, at the outset, that there is very little testimony available in the form of publications on what I am about to tell you because all literature used in this type of classes must be returned after they are used. None is allowed to be taken out of Russia.

> "....Instructions on concrete organizational questions regarding preparation for underground conditions must be given only verbally and only by absolutely tried and trustworthy people. Only in extreme cases should instructions be given in writing and these should contain only the most general instructions and should be written in such a manner as to give the police no clue as to whom to look for and where to find them if the instructions do fall into their hands."....
> SOURCE: Article: Revolutionary Underground Work.
> COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, Vol. IX, Nos. 10-11-12 July 1, 1932
> p. 341 Special Edition for U.S.A. Pub. by Workers Library Publishers, N.Y.C.

The discussion on insurrection that one does find in available Communist literature is largely misleading. According to available literature, an insurrection is a matter of big strikes, mass demonstrations in which the masses put up barricades, storm Government offices and fight with troops, or else fraternize with the troops in order to win them over to the side of the insurrectionists. The closest quotation as to the actual techniques taught in the military colleges that I can find is one from Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, and theorist and organizer of the Communist movement:

"The third great lesson provided by the Moscow uprising refers to attacks and the organization of forces for the uprising. Military attacks depend on the level of military technique - ... Military technique, now, is not the same as it was in the middle of the 19th Century. It would be folly for crowds to contend against artillery and defend barricades with revolvers. Kautsky was right when he wrote that Moscow had inaugurated new 'barricade tactics'. These tactics were the tactics of guerilla warfare. The organization which such tactics demand is that of ten men, three men or two men detachments.....
Study carefully the story of the Moscow uprising, gentlemen, and you will understand what connection exists between 'five men detachments' and the question of 'new barricade tactics'."

SOURCE: THE REVOLUTION OF 1905 by V. I. Lenin, p. 86. Pub. by International Publishers, New York, New York.

You should take note, as I go along making these quotations, the Communists always speak in their written material about the workers, which they call the Proletariat. The workers are expected or charged with doing this or that. They d not, of course, expect the workers to scheme up insurrectionary techniques or organizations to carry through an insurrection. Lenin himself, again and again sa that the workers are incapable of that much know how on this subject. When they speak in this connection about the workers, that is just the usual Aesopian langua which they use to avoid speaking in the first person. What they actually mean is that the Communist Party organizes all these things.

Now to the actual method of insurrectionary fighting as taught in the Moscow colleges. As Lenin indicates in the quotation I just made, the popular notion of insurrections of the past is not at all what the Communist-organized insurrections are based on. The Communists base their insurrection organization on numerous tig little guerilla groups of a Commando type which attack their selected objectives b calculated deceit and utter surprise.

It may seem fantastic to you if I say that on the basis of the insurrection techniques taught in Moscow, a city like New York could be seized from the inside by a force of less than 10,000 men organized in the fashion that I will indicate; and, if the Army is disaffected, as the Russian Army was at the time of the Commun seizure of power in Russia, such a city could be held and the new Government, base upon the insurrection, could consolidate itself.

The Communist Party membership in New York State as of 1946 was 24,697 member nearly two thirds of whom live within the New York City area. Only 20% of the Par membership are as a rule considered fit to be included into a combat type of organization. The number present in the Security Guard formation corresponds to approximately this percentage.

Petrograd, former Capital of Russia, now known as Leningrad, with the Govern- ment having 50,000 troops plus police at its disposal, was actually taken and held by 8,200 men thusly organized. Hamburg, a city of 1,500,000 people, was taken in 1923 and held for two days by 1,800 men organized according to these methods;

and Riga, Capital of Latvia, a city of 500,000 inhabitants, with the Government having 15,000 troops and police at its disposal, was almost taken in 1924 by only 380 men using these techniques.

In Bogota, Capital of Columbia, a small force of Communists staged an insurrection on April 9th, 1948, and with less than 2000 so organized, held the city for about a week. By the time they were ousted by troops coming from outlying districts, the Capital looked as if a heavy bombardment squadron had gone over it.

Each of the above-named insurrections was different as to detail but, in the main, they conformed to the following pattern:

1. The seizure of power-houses and all communication centers, such as telephone exchanges, telegraph and radio stations, etc. This has as its object the paralysis of the Government machine.

2. Seizure of all transport terminals to paralyze all traffic to and from the city; this may include the derailing of trains 50 to 80 miles out of the city or the disabling of airports, disabling of bridges and the creation of other road blocks to impede Government reinforcements from quickly reaching the city while the insurgent force is at work.

3. Seizure of key Government buildings, like the central police headquarters, City Hall, National Guard armories and other command spots to impede or paralyze quick retaliation on the part of the Government and further paralyze the Government machine.

4. The arrest, early in the morning, of the principal personalities of the Government and forcing them at gun point to declare immediate support of the new Government or to be executed immediately. This is intended to further spread the paralysis of the Government and its armed forces.

5. The seized radio is immediately utilized to build up morale on the side of the insurrectionists and to demoralize resistance to them. The principal newspapers are seized at the same time and used for the same purpose.

The whole job is done early in the morning when the Government least expects it, usually between 4:00 and 5:30 A.M. That is the time when the various objectives they expect to seize are held very lightly, and surprise, therefore, is most effective.

All objectives are thoroughly cased before-hand. There are many trial mobilizations of the combat or guerilla groups before the zero hour mobilization takes place, and many false alarms and rumors are spread for days and weeks to wear out

the Government's vigilance, but when the zero hour for mobilization does take place, the most extreme precautions are taken to prevent a leak of information to the Government. The "Commandos" assemble in small groups at the homes of their members and are instructed not to allow anyone to leave the room once they get there, or approach a window to give a signal, or reach for a telephone or even go unaccompanied to the bath-room.

When the hour for action strikes, each group goes with its armaments hidden as inconspicuously as possible to its previously selected objective. It is the surprise that strikes terror more than anything else.

Only after the principal objectives are taken are the seized radio stations utilized to mobilize the rest of the Communist organization and to call out the masses. When the insurrection is planned on a large scale and is no mere trial run, it takes place simultaneously in all the principal cities where the Communists have sufficient organization.

Operating by this method, it takes but a small force to seize an objective. Railway terminals, at that hour, may be seized by only five guerilla groups of five men each, operating as a team. A bus terminal may be seized by one to three groups. The key spots at New York City Police Headquarters may require fifteen or more groups, formed into several teams, etc., etc.

Combat formations are part of the underground apparatus.

> "The class struggle in almost every country of Europe and America is entering the phase of civil war. Under such conditions the Communists have no confidence in bourgeois laws. They should create everywhere a parallel illegal apparatus, which at the decisive moment should be of assistance to the party to do its duty toward the revolution."
>
> THESES & STATUTES OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL Issued by E.C. of C.P.A.
>
> "Every legal communist organization must know how to insure for itself complete preparedness for an underground existence, and above all for revolutionary outbreaks."
>
> THESIS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE THIRD WORLD CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. Pub. by Contemporary Publishing Assoc. New York, 1921 p 111.

The armaments of this type of insurrectionary force are not too difficult to obtain. Small arms like revolvers, light machine guns or tommy guns, rifles, hand grenades or simple incendiaries like "Molotov cocktails" are usually sufficient for this purpose and they are not difficult to obtain either by direct purchase, bribery or smuggling from outside. They may also be obtained by practice raids on hardware stores, isolated police stations and other arms depots.

While I am at it, I may as well trace for you a pattern of operation of such an insurrectionary force more closely related to modern warfare, which has been anticipated as part of the insurrectionary pattern taught in the Moscow colleges, but

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This has to do with coordination of an underground organization with an enemy air force capable of supplying superior armament to such an organization and reinforcing it with trained combatants and experienced combat leaders parachuted from the air. As we know from our own operations in World War II, this can also be done by the use of submarines operating in concert with an underground organization functioning inside our Area of Command. If with the development of air power and submarine warfare such a thing should become possible also with reference to the Communist underground in the U.S., then all estimates of danger from such an underground combat organization will have to be sharply revised.

The insurrectionary force is the "guts" of the Communist Party, but it is only part of the quasi-military set-up of the Party. One may seize a city with a compact guerilla force of this type, but one cannot hold it as long as the Government has a reliable force at its command and has the will to use it. It is essential, therefore, and this must be considered a very important part of the preparations for the seizure of power, to carry out, prior to any insurrection, certain types of infiltration activities in the armed forces that bear direct relation to it.

I will now give the second part of the plan:

1. Infiltrate by secret organization the armed forces of the U.S. and carry out demoralization work therein.

2. Infiltrate the Administrative and, if possible, the policy making set-up of the Government in order to obstruct, sabotage, demoralize and deviate Government action against the insurrectionists.

3. Infiltrate the decisive transportation and communication set-up of the country to impede a rapid or large scale mobilization of the Government's forces against the insurrectionists.

4. Infiltrate decisive armament industries in order to obstruct and sabotage their operation, especially during periods of war, and utilize the same to help arm the insurrectionists.

"Persistent and systematic propaganda and agitation must be carried on in the army, where Communist groups should be formed in every military organization."

THESES AND STATUTES OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. Issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America. 1920 p 26-27

The infiltration organizations above-indicated are an essential and vital part of the whole quasi-military set-up of the Communist Party and one of its by-products is political, military and technical espionage in the interests of the U.S.S.R.

In fact, one of the chief characteristics that differentiates the Communist

Party from other parties is that the Communist Party is basically an infiltration organization, operating by stealth, camouflage and deceit. Small compact groups of a few dozen men have been known to take over large labor unions, spreading their grip and influence as they go along. The same methods have and are being used to infiltrate our colleges and our technological and literary intelligentsia associations and so forth.

The surface or above-ground set-up of the Communist Party is, in fact, only a media to recruit members for its concealed infiltration operations in all walks of life.

Depending on the international situation of a country, this type of Party organization could be and has been able to seize control in certain countries when from five to twenty percent of the population was in sympathy with it.

To perhaps illustrate the effect of this kind of method with a case close to home, let us take for example a huge labor union like the United Electrical and Machine Workers Union, which was a participant in the Robeson Peekskill meeting. This union has been effectively controlled for the last ten years by a force of less than one percent of its membership. This one percent was the organized Communist groups operating within it. An even lesser percentage of Communist Party members controlled twelve national unions of the C.I.O. having a membership of 1,500,000. I am not suggesting that the Communist Party in this country is, at this time, ready to carry out the insurrectionary plans indicated above, nor do I suggest that the so-called "security guard" is at this time a force sufficiently qualified and organized to attempt the seizure of New York City, but I do say that it is the beginning of such a force; else its existence would have no sense whatsoever in the total plans, activities and program as taught by the High Command in Moscow and as practiced by many of the Communist Parties all over the world.

COMMUNIST CONTROLLED LABOR UNIONS

[redacted] the Red International [redacted] with Solomon Lozovsky, its General Secretary. As you will see from the quotations I will make of Lozovsky's views, labor unions play an important role in the Communists' plans of organizing quasi-military formations and this accounts, to a large extent, to the heavy participation of Communist controlled unions in the Peekskill affair and the "security guard" deployed there.

> "...it is necessary from the very inception of a strike to commence organizing defense corps, drawing into these corps the most active group of workers.
>
> "It is especially desirable to draw into the picket-line and into the workers' defense corps, members of the workers' sport organisations."

PROBLEMS OF STRIKE STRATEGY. Decisions of the International Conference on Strategy held in Hamburg, Germany, January, 1929. Foreword by A. Lozovsky. Preface to American Edition by Bill Dunne. Pub. for T.U.U.L. by Workers Library Publishers New York City. p 29-30

The Communists are not labor unionists; they only use the labor unions as the would use a melon to suck all the strength out of them. They use labor unions as engines of disruption of the capitalist economic system. They use these unions to finance Communist Party activities and pad their payrolls with Communist personnel. They use labor unions to recruit the rough and tumble element for their "assault" or "guerilla" groups. They use them as the heavy artillery in the day-to-day economic and political warfare they conduct against capitalistic society.

The following quotation from Communist sources indicates what the High Command in Moscow says on this subject:

> "The International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions carries not peace but a sword to the bourgeoisie of all countries. This defines the essence of our activity. Our program is the violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat; a ruthless class war on an international and national scale and a close unseverable alliance with the Communist International."
>
> SOURCE: International Trade and Industrial Unions by S. Lozowsky p. 59, Published by Union Publishing Association, N.Y.

While building up their forces for the seizure of power, the Communists are very much interested in building up the unions - the very opposite of what they do after the seizure of power, when they proceed to take the dorsal spine out of them.

Communist controlled unions which as a rule, are engaged in continued strife against the employers and the State are an ideal training ground for all types of warfare, and Communist guerilla groups or "goon" squads incubate in them as germs would in a plague spot; hence, the prevalence of this type of "squad" amongst the "security guard" display at Peekskill.

> "The individual daily struggles of the workers against capitalist exploitation in which you participated at various times on various occasions, are really not isolated and separate events, but constitute so many links in one chain - the chain of class struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, a struggle which aims at the overthrow of capitalist rule, the abolition of the capitalist system, and the building up of Socialism as the first stage of Communism, through the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of a Soviet government."
>
> Pamphlet: THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN ACTION by Alex Bittleman. Pub. by Workers Library Publishers, New York City, April, 1932, p 6.

> "Whatever fighting has been done in the last few years for higher wages and unemployment insurance and relief was done under a revolutionary leadership with the closest participation of the Communists, who are in favor of the overthrow of the capitalist system by force."
>
> WHY COMMUNISM? By M. J. Olgin. Workers Library Publishers, 1933, p 71.

> "... We go to the law-making institutions, not to tinker them up for the benefit of the capitalists, but to be a monkey wrench in their machinery, preventing them from working smoothly in behalf of the masters." IBID p 86.

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It would be a mistake, however, to assume that the Communists are merely reckless. There is a design in their method. Once they possess themselves of the union in a strategic field like the Electrical Appliances industry, they are willing to wait, temporize and compromise in order to hold on and entrench themselves for the day when their strength in such a strategic industry will count for the most. The day may be one of a crisis in the country or a war in which the Communists want to defeat their own Government. When that day comes they will roll into action when and where it hurts most as they did during the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939-1941 when they used alleged grievances to pull the workers out on strike and kept them out for a long time in such strategic plants as the Allis-Chalmers plant in Wisconsin, the North American and Boeing Aviation plants in the Northwest, etc.

In the case of war against the U.S.S.R., the following quotation indicates the line of behavior prescribed for Communist controlled unions:

> "The Trade Union Unity League fights militantly against the impending capitalist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. The slogan, 'not a man, not a cent, not a gun for militarist war'...It seeks to mobilize the great masses of workers against war by organizing strikes, demonstrations, etc.....In the event of a militarist war, it will mobilize the workers to struggle against American militarists and to transform this war into a class war against the capitalist system."
>
> SOURCE: Trade Union Unity League, American Section of the Red International of Labor Unions - p. 28. Published by The Trade Union Unity League, New York, N.Y.

The above quotation is based on the instructions of the Red International of Labor Unions and has been the standing policy of the Communists throughout the years.

Instructions regarding Self-Defense Corps:

> "Police terror during strikes and demonstrations have been greatly intensified recently. In most cases, however, the masses have not shown sufficient resistance. Such a situation must be overcome by organizing mass self defense corps on a factory basis, drawing into them both the employed as well as the unemployed workers. Their task must be to impart an organized character to the workers defense against the violence of the police, fascists and social-fascists during economic struggles, demonstrations and other movements of the workers to guard workers' meetings, organize pickets to fight scabbing. The self-defense corps must not be considered as special self-sufficing organizations - they are an auxiliary mass organization for the revolutionary trade union movement, and consequently must be directly led by the latter. The methods of the self-defense corps must be very flexible and assume various forms, depending upon the local conditions."
>
> Article: THE TASKS OF THE T.U.U.L. (Resolution adopted by the 8th Session of the R.I.L.U., Central Council). Magazine LABOR UNITY. June, 1932, N.Y., p 9.

This is corroborated by Moscow:

> "To organize the armed struggle it is necessary to form workers' detachments and an organization of the defensive and offensive of the working class."
>
> RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS - Third World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions. Pub. by Trade Union Educational League, Chicago, Ill., 1924. p 31.

At least one-third of the membership of the Communist Party in the United States, that is, about 25,000, are engaged in labor union activity. These members are amongst the most effective of their mass organizers and mass tacticians. They, together with their quasi-military guerilla groups or "goons", are the strong "spine" of the whole Communist movement.

The activities of all Communists in the labor unions throughout the world are coordinated by the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, the successor to the Red International of Labor Unions; but the policies of the Red International of Labor Unions which have been initiated and approved by the High Command in Moscow still continue to guide all their activities.

Another contingent taking part in the Robeson Peekskill demonstration is the Labor Youth League, successor of the American Youth for Democracy, which in turn was the successor of the Young Communist League. According to the Daily Worker of September 9, 1949, the Labor Youth League held a special city-wide meeting to protest the violence suffered by them at the Peekskill demonstration. The meeting was held at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Avenue, N.Y., with Jack Stachel, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party and one of the eleven convicted in Judge Medina's court, as the principal speaker.

COMMUNIST YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Jack Stachel, former organization secretary of the Communist Party and of late, the head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Party, has been known [redacted] as one of the Party's ablest organization strategists. He was formerly a high official of the Young Communist League. He is well versed in the plans the Moscow High Command have for infiltration activities amongst the youth of this country. [redacted] acquainted with these plans.

> "The Young Communist International and the Young Communist Leagues, in close connection with the Party, and parallel with the struggle against bourgeois militarism and the danger of new imperialist wars, must carry on a special agitation, propaganda and education for the inevitability of the civil war, the necessity for military preparation and the arming of the proletariat, and the right to defend the proletarian revolution by force of arms, that is to say, the creation of the armed proletarian power, the Red Army."
>
> RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. Published by the E.C. of the Y.C.I. p 52. Printed in Sweden, 1924.
>
> "WE MUST PREPARE OURSELVES FOR THE CIVIL WAR ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE."
>
> Second Session, 17th of July, 1924. Special Congress Report Number, Y.C.I. REVIEW, Nov. 1924, p 3.

As you can see again, the main motive of this plan is a military one.

1. It aims at the ideological disintegration and demoralization of the American youth in general.

2. Infiltration of all youth organizations, colleges, universities and other strategic spots for the purpose of stimulating disaffection and disloyalty to our institutions and recruiting members and sympathizers for the Communist movement.

3. Utilizing the organization thus created for infiltration in the Armed Services, technological laboratories, etc.

Much of the ideological disintegration and demoralization work is done through secret organization amongst the teaching staff, infiltration of teachers' unions, the movies and through textbooks, etc. The activity amongst the teaching staffs is coordinated with the activities of the Young Communist League, now known as the Labor Youth League, by the leading committees of the Communist Party, the Party being the over-all coordinator of all such activities.

The military motive in this special youth set-up can be seen from their own documents:

> "Particularly necessary is the military training and education of members of the Young Communist Leagues, under the direction of the Communist Party."
>
> RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL p 102. Published by Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

The Communist Youth Organizations take in youngsters up to the age of 24, after which they are transferred into the Communist Party. A considerable part of the youth membership is recruited from the Communist controlled labor unions, where they become part of their "goon" squads, sports leagues, veterans groups, etc.

COMMUNIST VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

The Communists started their own veterans' organizations in the late '20s, known as the Workers' Ex-Service Men's Leagues, which by methods of infiltration nearly captured the great Bonus March in Washington, D.C. in 1932. It was their successful and concealed infiltration activities amongst the great mass of discontented veterans encamped in Washington at that time which caused the Government under President Hoover to disperse the Bonus Army as a menace to the security of the Capital. The leaders of the Communist wing of the Bonus March were John T. Pace and Emmanuel Levine, both of them known to me personally.

In 1936, the Communist Party created the United States Veterans, Incorporated, into which the elements of the Workers' Ex-Service Men's League merged. After World War II, the Communists participated in the formation of the American Veterans' Committee (A.V.C.). In the last two years they have been dislodged from the positions

of control at national level by liberals led by Michael Straight. The most recent effort at Communist-inspired veterans organization is the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, formed in Chicago, Illinois about two years ago. Then there is the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the Communist Party recruitment for the Civil War in Spain.

It is alleged that twelve thousand Communists were in the Armed Services during World War II and that the activities of these Communist veterans were directed by a secret committee headed by J. Peters, recently deported from the United States. According to available information, a Veterans' Commission of the Communist Party is now directing the activities of these veterans.

The great majority of Communist World War II veterans are not, at the present time, in any single veterans organization, but are spread all over inside the Communist controlled labor unions, sport clubs, and "goon" squads; others are busy infiltrating the regular veterans organizations like the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, etc.

A large number of these veterans were present in the "security guard" at Peekskill, as can be seen by the military behavior and leadership of this "guard". We have been unable to determine their exact number, but according to the Daily Worker:

> "These men, most of them ex-GI's had a solid ring around the concert grounds before Robeson was scheduled to appear. By 8 a.m. more than 1,000 were present, about an hour later there were about 3,500."
>
> DAILY WORKER, Sept. 12, 1949, p 4. Article: Why Unionists Guarded Concert - written by Bernard Burton.

From all available information it appears that the "security guard" does not exist as a formal organization and that the Communist Party at this time prefers to keep this force organized under various camouflages instead of within a formal organization.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

CONCLUSIONS

The Communist Party, in our opinion, organized the Peekskill demonstration as a deliberate provocation, similar to methods used by the Nazis when, prior to their seizure of power in Germany, they invaded Jewish or Catholic neighborhoods with their demonstrations and troopers. The Communist Party, which advocates the destruction of democratic society, does not confine itself to mere advocacy of force and violence, but organizes that force in order to effectively carry out its program.

The Communist Party's intention to form and maintain a quasi-military organization is implicit in its continued efforts in the formation of such groups in the past and in the present, and in the declared intentions and directives of the Moscow

Masters. It is implicit in the actions of other larger Communist Parties, acting under the orders of the same Masters. The Communist Party's display of its "fangs" at Peekskill should be appraised in the light of the whole of its activity, past and present, and the Communist Party's program which calls for the formation of such organizations.

To make it clear once again:

> "The overthrow of capitalism is impossible without force, without armed uprising and proletarian wars against the bourgeoisie."
>
> THE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR AND THE TASKS OF THE COMMUNISTS. RESOLUTION OF THE SIXTH WORLD CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. 1928. Pub. by Workers Library Publishers, N.Y.C. 2nd Edition, July, 1934, p. 10.

The fact is that the whole Communist Party is set up as a political warfare organization against the society and government under which we live.

> "Stalin compares the Party to the general staff of an army. The Party is the general staff of the working class revolutionary army, leading the war against capitalism."
>
> Pamphlet: THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN ACTION by Alex Bittleman. Pub. by Workers Library Publishers, N.Y.C., April 1932, p 23.

Stalin himself, describes the Communist Party as a warfare force with the top leadership as the General Staff and from there on down in the order of their importance he describes the other officials as Major Generals, Lieutenant Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants, with the plain members of the Party being designated as Sergeants and Corporals, with Stalin, himself, as the top Generalissimo.

Stalin makes clear the meaning of dictatorship:

> "The scientific concept of dictatorship means nothing more nor less than power which directly rests on violence, which is not limited by any laws or restricted by any absolute rules...Dictatorship means - note this once and for all...unlimited power, resting on violence and not on law."
>
> (Collected Works, Vol. XXV, pp. 441 and 436, Russian Edition. Pamphlet: PROBLEMS OF LENINISM by Joseph Stalin. International Publishers, N.Y., 1934, P. 25

When the Party creates such a quasi-military force under whatever camouflage, it is but a branch growing off the same tree; namely the Communist Party. The whole tree would have to be cut down to do away with it.

Under present legislation, this cannot be done and none of the highly camouflaged methods that the Communist Party uses to create such a force can be reached or even seriously interfered with under present laws.

The Communist Party is a type of enemy organization, operating inside our borders, which takes full advantage of our liberal Constitutional set-up and grows, as it were, while we sleep. It is an enemy, the precise likes of which we have not confronted before and which we must learn to fight by trial and error. As against the atom bomb

and the submarine submarine, entirely new methods and processes will have to be found to combat it. Our old methods, although helpful, are not likely to be able to cope with it.

P.S. The above material was confidentially supplied to the National Americanism Commission for its sole guidance and information. It is released to you by the N.A.C. with the distinct understanding that this is a privileged confidential document and in no way whatever commits either the N.A.C. or the American Legion. The material was prepared by [redacted] The N.A.C. makes no representations with respect to the material itself, charges made, or conclusions drawn which are the sole responsibility of the person who prepared the report who is favorably and long known to the [redacted] of the N.A.C.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of State, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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_____

☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters file 100-12304 Not Recorded, dated March 22, 1950.

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

181

FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 9, 1950

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

On the night of May 6, 1950, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] utilized the services of CNDI LA CD-63 for the purpose of recording a meeting sponsored at the Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, by the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the IWO. The announcement in the "Daily Peoples World" for May 5, 1950, reported that the occasion would be the Twentieth Anniversary celebration of the JPFO, featuring PAUL ROBESON in a program of songs. It also indicated that he was slated to make a talk apart from the entertainment.

The chairman of the evening was listed as SADIE DOROSHKIN, Los Angeles Executive Secretary of the JPFO and the principal speaker as RUBEN SALTZMAN, General Secretary of the JPFO and National Vice President of the IWO.

The detailed information concerning this meeting will be set forth in separate reports emanating from this office. The Bureau, however, is being furnished at this time with a verbatim transcript of the comments made by PAUL ROBESON, being made at the conclusion of the musical portion of ROBESON's appearance. His off-hand comments are as follows:

"I just want to say before I go that I was happy when I came in, and it's wonderful to know and to experience this kind of spirit and courage in Los Angeles. I've been going across the country-----as you know, we hear a lot of nonsense, about fear et cetera, but I've seen the people from below, among the Negro people, among the Jewish people, among the foreign born, among the workers who are saying that we are going to have peace in our time, we're gonna have a decent world for our children whoever they may be, whether they be black or white. I've seen those kind of people and they aren't frightened, they aren't stepping back any more than you are stepping back here tonight, and I wanta thank you for this feeling of courage that you give to me, and I am sure to those others who come into your midst. It's nice to know, going about this America, fighting as the song said, for our kind of America, not a reactionary America but an America of the people - that kind of an America that I said before that I love to the depth of my being, but the other America, the fascist

100-123 04-192

Air Mail
ETW:DAK
100-25861
cc: New York
100-30398 [redacted]

INDEXED - 19
RECORDED - 19
EX-125

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DATE 12/19/80 BY SP-5 RSG

COPIES DESTROYED

America, I will fight against it with every fiber....."

(At this point, ROBESON was building up considerable emotion and reached almost a point of frenzy when he concluded this last sentence, part of which was blurred out because of the applause and reaction of the audience joining in the spirit of his remarks.)

ROBESON continued, "Though I would tell you of the strength that I find going about this America of ours and to remind you that all around the world today the people are on the march. We are winning this struggle and nothing can set the world back but upon our shoulders in this great land is a very very deep responsibility, a responsibility to live up to what we must in our times, and it isn't easy. It means working everyday, broadening this base among millions and millions of Americans who wait to hear our message, having the courage to stand and fight and never give ground. That is our responsibility which we must carry on to our children yet unborn. I am sure that those responsibilities we shall accept. That battle we can win and I wanta thank you for being part of that vanguard in this great historic time."

It may be noted that the songs rendered by ROBESON were not only in English but also some in Russian and others in Jewish.

These records will be made an exhibit in the Los Angeles Office.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

CONFIDENTIAL

APRIL 11, 1950

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD 11 3p

DIRECTOR URGENT

CPUSA, IS-C. REOURTEL THIS DATE RE SODAC, IS-R, [redacted] ADVISES b1
PAUL ROBESON TO BE AT HOME OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM J. [illegible]YS, FOUR EIGHT SIX
THREE POTOMAC AVE., NW., FOR A RECEPTION AT EIGHT THIRTY PM APRIL TWELVE,
FIFTY. SELECTED PERSONS BEING INVITED BY FORMAL INVITATION TO MEET HIM
THERE. FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE 12/19/80

HOTTEL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSG/KSW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/19/80

JEH:MAH

100-421

CC: New York (Mail)
Baltimore (Mail)

RECORDED - 132
INDEXED - 132

100-12304-193

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI. DATE: 5/15/50

FROM : SAC, New York.

SUBJECT: PAUL LEROY ROBESON,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.
(Bufile 100-12304)

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Transmitted herewith are handwriting specimens of the subject which were obtained from the Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C. and which the Bureau is requested to place in the Communist Key Figure handwriting file maintained by the Bureau.

Encl. (2)

cc: NY 100-96900

added to K.F. file 5-23-50 mwb

2 ENCL.
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

MAT:DJG
100-25857

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
DATE 12/19/80 BY SP5 RJG/cm

RECORDED - 126

100-12304-194

MAY 16 1950

14 B 1

55 MAY 26 1950

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ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU

RE: NY 100-25857

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

January 24, 1949

Passport Division
Department of State
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I have been booked for a series of concert engagements in Europe during February, March, April and May, in England, Eire, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and all the Scandinavian countries. For this reason I am requesting an extension of my attached passport. These concerts have been booked by my managers, Columbia Artists Management, Inc., 113 West 57th Street, New York.

I would appreciate your attention to this request so that I may obtain the required visas for the countries listed.

With thanks,

Very truly yours,

Paul Robeson

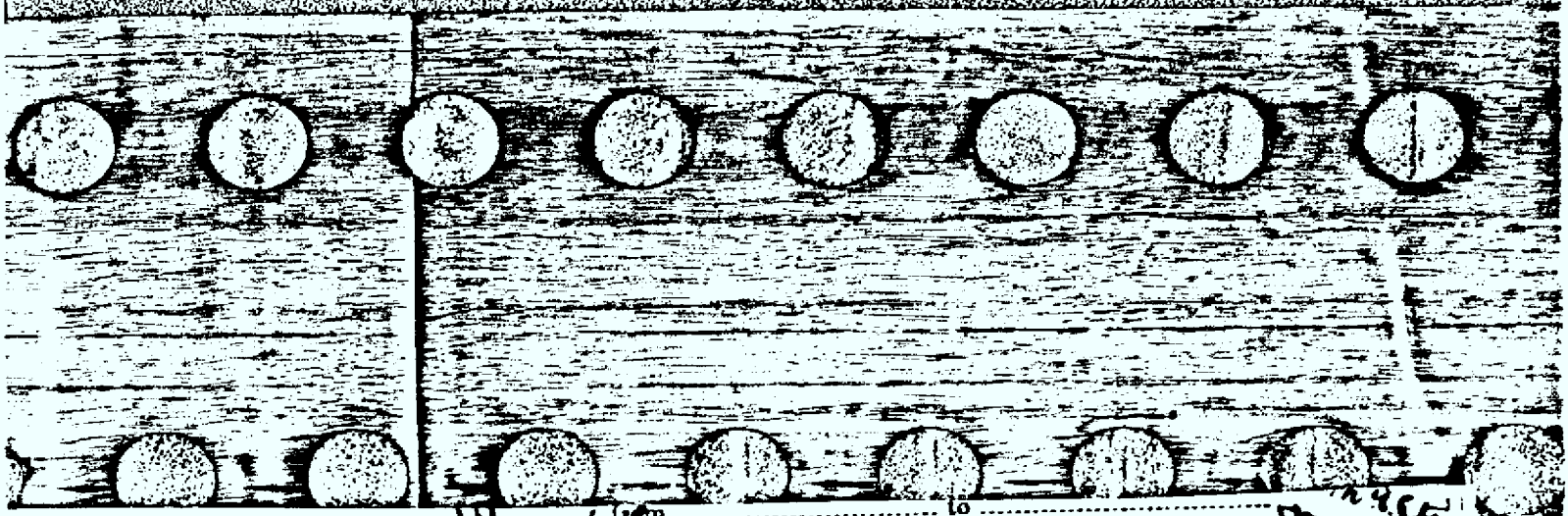
RESTRICTION

This Passport, if properly visaed, is valid for travel in any country except Germany, Austria, Trieste, the Saar Territory or China.

Before [illegible] of the above named places [illegible] taken, an appropriate [illegible] must be affixed to the passport. In the United States [illegible] granted [illegible] the [illegible] Department of [illegible] ly. [illegible] abroad. [illegible] for Japan and [illegible] gh an [illegible] consular [illegible].

THIS PASSPORT IS NOT VALID FOR TRAVEL TO YUGOSLAVIA.

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..... , from ..... to .....

and that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at 321 W. 138th St.

in the State of New York, where I follow the occupation of actor & student.

My last passport was obtained from ....., on .....

and was ..... (Disposition of passport.) I am about to go abroad temporarily; and I intend to return to the United States within 3 {months / years} with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein; and I desire a passport for use in visiting the countries hereinafter named for the following purpose:

England (Name of country.) Sheer pleasure & improvement (Object of visit.)

..... (Name of country.) ..... (Object of visit.)

..... (Name of country.) ..... (Object of visit.)

I intend to leave the United States from the port of New York (Port of departure.)

sailing on board the Celtic on July 1 (Date of departure.), 1922.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God.

Paul LeRoy Robeson.
(Signature of applicant.)

Sworn to before me this ..... day of JUN 27 1922, 192

[SEAL OF COURT.]

James P. Lyle
Clerk of the [illegible] Court of .....

FEE RECEIVED JUN 28 1922

15176

* A person born in the United States should submit a birth or baptismal certificate with his application, or if the birth was not recorded, affidavits from the attending physician, parents, or other person having sufficient knowledge to be able to testify as to the place and date of the applicant's birth.

† If the applicant's father was born in this country, lines should be drawn through the blanks in brackets.

[OVER.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PASSPORT APPLICATION

FORM FOR NATIVE CITIZEN

58:03

MAY 2 – 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE STATE OF AMERICA

STATE OF

COUNTY OF

I, Paul Robeson, a Citizen of the United States, do hereby apply to the Department of State, at Washington, for a passport. I solemnly swear that I was born at Princeton, Mercer New Jersey on April 9-18 (Date)

I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Enfield, State of Conn.

I have resided outside the United States as follows:

England, from 1925 to 1939

from to

My father William D. Robeson was born at Princeton N.J. on 1845-7, and is now residing at dead

My father emigrated to the United States on or about (Month) (Year) resided years continuously in the United States from 1 to 1, and was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the Court of at (City) (State) on (Month and day) 1

My mother Marian Bustill was born at Burlington N.J. on 1855-7, and is now residing at dead

My mother emigrated to the United States on or about (Month) (Year) years continuously in the United States from 1 to 1. She acquired citizenship in the United States by

THIS PASSPORT IS NOT VALID FOR TRAVEL IN ANY COUNTRY OUTSIDE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

A WOMAN APPLICANT MUST FILL IN THIS PART

I was [never married. / last married on] to who was born at on [a native-born / a naturalized] citizen, and who is now residing at

Our marriage [has not been terminated. / was terminated by (death) (divorce)] on (Date of death or divorce)

My maiden name was (Name) and I [was not previously married. / was previously married to] (Full name of former husband) on (Date) at (City and State) who was born at and the marriage was terminated by [death / divorce] on

(If married more than twice, set forth facts in a supplemental statement.)

My [husband / former husband] emigrated to the United States on and [his father / the father of my former husband] was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the Court of at on as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization [submitted herewith / previously submitted].

PASSPORT FEE RECD. FEB 29 1947

Paul Robeson 1720 Quincy St. 16-11-15

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...was obtained from Washington on about July 31-'46
...and herewith for cancellation Mail to U.S. consul Sept 6-'46
...intend to leave the United States from the port of Newark & Miami by air
May 24, 1947 on board the ...
leaving May 27
...intend to visit the following countries for the purposes indicated:
Panama, Cuba, Mexico. Concerts
...and I intend to return to the United States within 1 month

ADDRESS

I request that my passport be mailed to the following address:

PRINT
Name PAUL ROBESON
Number and street 22 East 89th St.
City, town, and State Manhattan - New York City

DESCRIPTION AND PHOTOGRAPH OF APPLICANT

Height 6 feet, 3 inches.
Hair Black
Eyes Brown
Distinguishing marks or features Scar over each eye
...by which applicant is known)
Place of birth Princeton, New Jersey
Date of birth April 9-1898
Occupation Concert artist & actor



I solemnly swear that the statements made on both sides of this application are true and that the photograph attached hereto is a likeness of me.

I (have / have not) been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; accepted or performed the duties of any office, post or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; voted in a political election in a foreign state or participated in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; made a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; been convicted by court martial of deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of war; been convicted by court martial, or by a court of competent jurisdiction, of committing any act of treason against, or of attempting by force to overthrow, or of bearing arms against, the United States.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God.

Paul Robeson
(Signature of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of May
...seal is affixed) 2
...Clerk of the ... Court of ...

AFFIDAVIT OF IDENTIFYING WITNESS

I, the undersigned, solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States; that I reside at the address written below my signature hereto affixed; that I know the applicant who executed the affidavit hereinbefore set forth to be a citizen of the United States; that the statements made in the applicant's affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, I solemnly swear that I have known the applicant personally for 15 years.

...
...
No. ... Date of issue ...
...
(Relationship to applicant, if not related, so state)
22 Hamilton Terrace New York N.Y.
(Residence address of witness)

...Subscribed and sworn to before me this ... day of ..., 19...
...Seal of Court
...Clerk of ... Court of ...

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Budget Bureau No. 41-R014.
Approval expires June 30, 1948.

PASSPORT RENEWAL APPLICATION

In conformity with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State, application is hereby made for a renewal of the passport indicated.

Renewal Series No. 13652
(Do not fill in above line)

Passport No. 56303

Issued on May 8, 1947

Issued at Washington, D. C.

Name Paul Robeson
(Insert name exactly as it appears in passport)

Place of birth Princeton, N. J. Date of birth April 9, 1898

ROBESON PAUL

THIS SECTION MUST BE FILLED IN BY ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE ACQUIRED CITIZENSHIP THROUGH MARRIAGE OR NATURALIZATION AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Since my present passport was issued I have been outside of the United States at the following places for the periods stated:

_____ from _____ to _____

_____ from _____ to _____

_____ from _____ to _____

The purposes of my visits to the foregoing countries were as follows (give reason or reasons for stay in each country named): _____

MAILING ADDRESS
(Print complete address plainly)

℅ ROBERT ROCKMORE
10 EAST 40 ST.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

I {have / have not} been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted or performed the duties of any office, post or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; voted in a political election in a foreign state or participated in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; made a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; been convicted by court martial of deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of war; been convicted by court martial, or by a court of competent jurisdiction, of committing any act of treason against, or of attempting by force to overthrow, or of bearing arms against, the United States.

Paul Robeson
(Signature of applicant)

(DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

Application and passport submitted for Department's consideration

by _____ Agency, on _____
(Initials of agency) (Date)

_____
(Agent, Department of State)

Renewed by _____ Agency, JAN 25 1949
(Initials of agency) (Date)

For {one / two} years from {today's date / date of expiration}

Until the 25 day of January 1951
(Insert date by which passport is being renewed)

_____
(Agent, Department of State)

$5.00 fee received by _____ {attached hereto / deposited by agency.}

(Do not use this space)

11785

JAN 27 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 13 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 5-13-50 7-29 PM PDST KMH

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, SECURITY MATTER - C REMYTEL THIS DATE. ROBESON ADDRESSED CROWD IN MARIN CITY WITHOUT INCIDENT.

KIMBALL

END AND ACK PLS

WA-7A

10-31 PM OK FBI WA HK

DIX

2- PLS ROLL BACK FOR ACK

RECORDED - 38 100-12304-195

MAY 17 1950

EX-6

97

5-11

57 MAY 23 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN DATE 12/19/80 BY SP-5 R561cmc

192

Mr. Ladd advised Mr. Belmont & Mr. Coffelin advised 5/13/50 4:30 PM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 18 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO 5-13-50 4-23 PM PDST

DIRECTOR, FBI

PAUL ROBESON, SECURITY MATTER - C. [redacted] REPORTED AT THREE FIFTEEN PM, PDST, THIS DATE, THAT PAUL ROBESON WAS EXPECTED TO GIVE A SPEECH IN MARIN CITY SOMETIME AFTER FIVE THIRTY PM THIS AFTERNOON. MARIN CITY IS WAR TIME HOUSING DEVELOPMENT BUILT TO HOUSE WORKERS AT DEFUNCT MARINSHIP SHIPYARDS. IT IS NOW POPULATED BY APPROXIMATELY SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE OF THE WORKING CLASS, ABOUT HALF OF WHOM ARE NEGROES. ACCORDING TO [redacted] THIS MORNING POSTERS WERE PLACED IN MARIN CITY ANNOUNCING VISIT OF ROBESON AND INDICATING HE WOULD GIVE SPEECH IN MARIN CITY. [redacted] ADVISES THAT SOME ANTI-COMMUNIST NEGROES, IDENTITY AND NUMBER UNKNOWN, MAY BE PLANNING ANTI-ROBESON DEMONSTRATION. VARIOUS CI-S, SF, HAVE ADVISED PROBABILITY ROBESON WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY QUOTE HONOR GUARD UNQUOTE OF ONE HUNDRED OR MORE ALLEGEDLY PRO-COMMUNIST MEMBERS WATERFRONT UNION DESCRIBED BY CP STATE HEADQUARTERS, SF, AS QUOTE GOON SQUAD UNQUOTE AND THEREFORE, THERE IS SOME POSSIBILITY OF VIOLENCE AT MARIN CITY THIS EVENING. ONI, G-2, OSI LOCALLY ADVISED. NO ACTION BEING TAKEN BY THIS OFFICE AND BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS.

RECORDED - 75 100-12304-196
MAY 17 1950

56 MAY 23 1950

END AND ACK-PLS

AAU 7-27 PM OK FBI WA HK

DISC P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/19/80 BY SP-5 R56klm

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters File 100-12304-197

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 18, 1950

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

fm

On May 18, 1950, [redacted] "Chicago Defender" newspaper, was contacted by Special Agent [redacted] in the course of a security investigation of [redacted]

DETERMINED RECORDING

At this time, [redacted] advised that about three weeks ago he heard a rumor was circulating amongst the negro people in the Chicago area that PAUL ROBESON was not the Communist he appeared to be, but was actually working for the FBI. [redacted] further advised at this time that he contemplated a trip to Washington, D. C. next week and he intended to see Mr. LOUIS NICHOLS, Assistant Director, FBI and inform him of this rumor.

b7C
b7D

[redacted], on being asked the identity of the person who had informed him of this rumor, stated he did not recall but he would determine who the person was and the source of this rumor, and make this information available to the FBI.

It is to be noted that [redacted] has in the past furnished information to the FBI and has always expressed a cooperative attitude in dealing with Agents of the FBI.

CB:LL
100-0

S-MCT

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EX-3

5

G.I.R.9

58 JUN 7 1950

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195

SAC, New Haven

June 8, 1950

Director, FBI

MRS. PAUL ROBESON, wa.
SECURITY MATTER - C

105-119850-7

Attached for your information is a photostatic copy of a memorandum dated 3-28-50, submitted to the San Francisco Office by [redacted] b7C/b7D

Attachment

29314

GEI:kmb

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ENCLOSURE 13
JUN 8 1950
COMM-FBI

Ex-53

100-123084-199

JUN 14 1950

49

5 JUN 20 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN [illegible] CLASSIFIED DATE 12/19/80 BY SP5 R Sakauye

M E M O R A N D U M:

San Francisco, California
March 28 1950

Yesterday, a Mr. William F. Kerner (Residence 2114 Baker Street, San Francisco, Telephone: Fillmore 6-1739) telephoned saying he represented the Democratic Committee for Far Eastern Policy, and that Mr. Paul Robeson (Eslanda Robeson) was now in San Francisco having just returned from China, and wanted very much to meet me. My secretary advised Mr. Kerner I was out of town but expected to return today and Mr. Kerner asked to hear from me as soon as possible with reference to an appointment.

This morning, through my secretary, I advised Mr. Kerner that I would be glad to meet Mrs. Robeson at any time, any place. This resulted in both Mr. Kerner and Mrs. Robeson calling on me in my office, at 11:00 a.m. and remaining until 12:15.

Mrs. Robeson told me she had been in Peiping late December and early January, where she had attended a meeting of a conference of some 500 women, called by the Chinese Communists. Women representatives from all parts of the world attended this meeting, although the greater number were Chinese. She mentioned that Chou en-lai had addressed them for over five hours at one session and had told them of the Government's plans, etc.

Mrs. Robeson had reached China, coming from Russia via the Trans-Siberia Railway and, before going there, had travelled by rail to Nanking and Shanghai, and then returned the same route — Trans-Siberian Railway — through Russia.

She had heard that I had advocated recognition of the Chinese Communists; and urged that I head a delegation of American businessmen, to go to China and discuss the matter of recognition with the heads of the Chinese Government,

San Francisco, California
MEMORANDUM March 28 1950

who, she assured me, really want trade channels between the United States and China opened up; and who, she assured me, want recognition to facilitate trade development — the Communists would welcome investment of private capital, etc.

I said, in the light of what had happened since last September — the Communists' treatment of Consul General Ford and others, culminating in the demand made at Peiping to surrender part of our Consul General's compound — it seemed evident that the Communists did not want U.S. recognition. I could not understand, if they did want it, why they took the action they did, because they must have known such action would only intensify the feeling against recognition in Congress and with the American public.

Mrs. Robeson seemed to agree that was so;but still felt the Communists want U.S.recognition.

I emphasized I was not for recognition so much from a business angle as I was from my wish to keep Americans in China, whether they were businessmen, medical missionaries, teachers, or what not, if only to offset Moscow influence and teaching.

Then followed a general discussion on the Moscow type of government. I emphasized Russia's arbitrary actions in the United Nations — use of veto, extravagant,insulting statements — had, I thought, done more to turn American public feeling against Russia than anything else. Her unwillingness to let her nationals travel freely abroad, as well as restrictions she placed on Americans entering Russia, made it difficult for the peoples of the two countries to understand each other. From all accounts, Russia allowed her citizens to hear or read only what the Politburo wanted them to hear and read. Foreign correspondents were allowed little freedom.

San Francisco, California
March 28, 1950 MEMORANDUM

Mrs. Robeson said, twenty years ago, Russia encouraged American travel to Russia through the INTOURIST Bureau etc.; but, when she found so many Americans not reporting the truth, she had to clamp down the lid.

Mrs. Robeson seemed to think that Marshall Plan aid furnished western European countries carried restrictions — mentioned U.S. propaganda in Italy before the elections there two years ago, Italy didn't get American aid unless she voted right etc.

While Mrs. Robeson volunteered the statement she is not a Communist, she defended Moscow policies — no discrimination against negroes etc. while here in the U.S., especially in the South, plenty of discrimination.

I mentioned refusal of Chinese Communists to permit foreign correspondents to file dispatches; again countered by the statement that, if only correspondents told the truth, there would be no restrictions.

However, she seemed certain that if I wanted to go to China with a group of American businessmen to learn the truth, it could be arranged; asked when I wanted to go, to which I replied "Summer would be the best time — but don't take that as a commitment!"

Mrs. Robeson is a rather pleasing and attractive person, a persuasive person, apparently part white. She feels she can understand the Chinese Communists; they have been exploited just as the negroes have been exploited; and the fact that no race discrimination is practiced in Russia is one thing which appeals to her most.

March 29, 1950

Thinking of our talk overnight, I am pretty well convinced that Mrs. Robeson, even if not a Communist, certainly is a party-line follower. She plays up all the good points of Communism and refuses to see what she must know are the bad points. Apparently unwilling to concede that the standards of living and democracy in this country are, relatively speaking, further advanced in the U.S. than in other countries she has visited.

b7C
b7D

FBIHQ FILE
100-12304

SECTION: 5

PAUL ROBESON, SR.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

56301/802 Inv.

TO : J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: June 23, 1950

FROM : W. F. Kelly, Assistant Commissioner
Enforcement Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service

SUBJECT: ESLANDE GOODE ROBESON

G. I. R. - 1

On May 29, 1950, the Special Agent in Charge of your Los Angeles office advised the District Director of this Service at that City that the above-named subject, who is the wife of Paul Robeson, had experienced difficulty in securing a renewal of her passport to go to England, and from there to Russia, and other iron-curtain countries.

In view of the background of this subject, this Service would appreciate being advised by your Bureau whether the subject is a United States citizen by birth or naturalization, in which latter event, the subject would be within the investigatory jurisdiction of this Service for possible cancellation proceedings.

W F Kelly

Lit ens 7-14-50 CES

100-12304-200

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The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: W. F. Kelly, Assistant Commissioner,
Enforcement Division
Director, FBI

July 14, 1950

[redacted]

ESLANDE GOODE ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C
Your file 56301/602 Inv.

Reference is made to your memorandum dated June 23, 1950, requesting information regarding the above-captioned individual's place of birth.

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Washington, D. C., reflect that the subject was born on December 15, 1895, in Washington, D. C., and is a native-born citizen.

100-12304 - 200
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EX-93

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED OF DELETING SLIP DATE 7-30-77

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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK — correction on date per serial 203 7/24/50 ltr — NY FILE NO. 100-25857 MF

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	~~JUN 1 1~~ 1950 7-11-50	6/13,15,19/50	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PAUL ROBESON, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY-C

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: "Daily Worker" of 12/23/49 reported that ROBESON was one of Negro leaders who cabled greetings to Premier STALIN. "Daily Worker" of 2/15/50 reported ALP sponsored "Rally for FEPC" on 2/13/50 at which ROBESON was one of the speakers. [redacted] reported on [redacted] that PAUL ROBESON attended the State Convention of the Progressive Party of Maryland at Baltimore, Maryland, at which time he criticized the Truman Doctrine, the Taft-Hartley Law, the U.S. foreign policy, and the Maryland Ober Law. On [redacted] advised that ROBESON spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Harlem Trade Union Council. On [redacted] advised that PAUL ROBESON was a concealed member of the Communist Party. [redacted] advised on [redacted] that PAUL ROBESON spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. On 5/1/50 PAUL ROBESON was observed by agents to have participated in the New York May Day Parade, at which time he delivered a speech at Union Square. Speech set out. On [redacted] advised that ROBESON spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Jewish People's Fraternal Order in Los Angeles, Cal. Speech set out.

b7D

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DATE OF REVIEW 12/10/1907 S

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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INDEXED - 57
EX-30

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3-New York

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CONFIDENTIAL

JUL 13, 1950

14

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NY 100-25857

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DETAILS: The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of December 23, 1949, page 2, column 5, contained an article entitled "Negro Leaders Greeting Stalin." This article reflected that "a group of Negro leaders today cabled greetings to Premier STALIN."

The message was as follows:

"Greetings on your seventieth anniversary and our wishes for your continued good health and successful service to the peoples of the Soviet Union. We Negro Americans from different parts of the country are of many different political beliefs and affiliations. We are alike, however, in hailing and uprooting national discrimination and national oppression from your land of many peoples.

"We unite also in the hope that our country and yours may soon again enter upon the path of friendly cooperation for the mutual strengthening of their economics and preservation of the peace of the world."

The above article reflected that PAUL ROBESON was one of the signers of the above message.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted], of known reliability, advised that PAUL ROBESON sang at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, New York on January 25, 1950. According to the informant, the program had been sponsored by the Brooklyn Theater Arts Committee, which in turn had been sponsored by the American Labor Party. The informant also advised that the Brooklyn Theater Arts Committee specializes in presenting favorite Communist Party artists and entertainers to the public.

Concerning the American Labor Party, it is to be noted that the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, report of March 29, 1944, page 78, identified the American Labor Party as follows:

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"For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party, but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 10, 1950, page 5, column 1, reported that the American Labor Party would sponsor a "Rally for F.E.P.C." at the Manhattan Center, 34 Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. The article reflected that PAUL ROBESON would be one of the speakers at the meeting.

It is to be noted that the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" are East Coast Communist newspapers.

"The Worker" issue of February 12, 1950, section 1, page 8, column 4, reported that the Progressive Party was making plans for the National Convention to be held in Chicago from February 24 to 26, 1950. This article reflected that PAUL ROBESON would "play a leading part in the convention."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the Progressive Party, at its Chicago convention, planned to set up a new draft program designed to show to the public that "the Progressive Party is not a radical party, and not connected with the Communist Party."

According to the Informant, the new plan of the Progressive Party would be made public at the convention. Informant reported that the program of the Progressive Party would deal with the following:

"1. Communists would be welcome as active members in the Progressive Party, but would not be permitted to hold positions of leadership.

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"2. A public denial will be issued that the Progressive Party is Communist-dominated.

"3. A coalition of all left-of-center forces and those who placed human rights first.

"4. In an attempt to move the Progressive Party in the right direction an invitation will be extended to all true liberals who have shunned the Party because of its Communist tinge.

"5. The Progressive Party shall not align itself with either the Republican or Democratic Parties.

"6. The differences between the Communist Party and the Progressive Party are not so sharp that a little flexibility on the part of the Communist Party cannot settle the issues, but on the other hand if the Communist Party chooses to fight the adoption of the program, and attempt to split the Progressive Party, then the Progressive Party would take the stand that a united front with the Communist Party is impossible."

The Communist Party has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 15, 1950, page 8, column 2, reported that the American Labor Party sponsored a "Rally for FEPC." on February 13, 1950 at the Manhattan Center. According to the article PAUL ROBESON was one of the speakers at this rally and was reported to have said that "Full rights for many people are on the order of the day, and we'll keep on fighting and dying for them until democracy is a reality in this country."

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 17, 1950, page 5, column 1, contained an article entitled "Robeson Blasts against African Workers." In this article it was reported that "Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs yesterday denounced the terror against African Workers in Liberia and South Africa."

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The article further reflected that ROBESON charged "that the suppression of African revolts---shows the kind of enforcement of exploitation by armed might which the rulers of Africa are employing in order to keep that continent safe for American and European investments."

The Council on African Affairs has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that on February 19, 1950 he attended the State Convention of the Progressive Party of Maryland which had been held at the Odd Fellows Hall, Mc Cullough and Lanville Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

According to the informant, PAUL ROBESON attended this meeting and delivered a speech to the members attending this convention. The informant stated that ROBESON, in his speech, "demanded full citizenship privileges for all Negro and Jewish people in the United States, that he pointed out how both races are not accepted in America and he was dedicating his whole life openly to the cause of oppressed people."

The informant said that ROBESON also criticized the Republican and Democratic Parties, the Truman Doctrine, the Taft-Hartley Law, the United States foreign policy and the Maryland Ober Law.

According to the informant, ROBESON also urged the people "to fight for the eleven Communist Party leaders because the Communist Party fights for some of the same rights that the Progressive Party does."

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 27, 1950, page 1, column 1, reported that the Progressive Party ended its Second Annual Convention in Chicago on February 26, 1950. The article reflected that PAUL ROBESON had been named as Co-Chairman of the Progressive Party at this convention.

The "Daily Worker" issue of March 12, 1950, section 1, page 3, column 1, reported that PAUL ROBESON was a sponsor of the May Day Committee. In this article it was reported that the May Day Committee was to be in charge of the plans for the May Day celebration to be held on May 1, 1950.

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The United May Day Committee has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The New York "Journal American" issue of March 13, 1950 reported that "PAUL ROBESON, pro-Communist Negro singer, has been taken off Mrs. ELEANORE ROOSEVELT'S television program next Sunday, it was announced today by CHARLES R. DENNY, Executive Vice President of NBC. ROBESON'S removal followed hundreds of complaints from Negro leaders and spokesmen for veterans organizations."

The above article reported that ROBESON was to have been a guest on Mrs. ROOVEVELS'S program on March 19, 1950 and was to have participated in a discussion on "the position of the Negro in American Political life."

The "Daily Worker" issue of March 17, 1950, page 9, column 2, reported that "PAUL ROBESON told a cheering audience of fifteen thousand last night in the South Side Negro Community in Chicago that 'I won't be silenced' despite being banned from Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S NBC television show."

The "Daily Worker" issue of March 17, 1950, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Pickets Blast NBC Video Censorship of Robinson." This article reported that the Harlem Trade Union Council sponsored a picket demonstration on March 16, 1950 before the main entrance of Radio City. The article further reported that the demonstration was in protest "against the banning of PAUL ROBESON from a scheduled appearance on Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S Sunday television program."

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in [redacted] advised that the Harlem Trade Union Council is a Communist Party front organization and that its officers are members of the Communist Party. b7D

The "Amsterdam News" issue of March 18, 1950, page 6, column 2, contained an article entitled "ROBESON Concert to Raise Funds for Peekskill Suit." In this article it was reflected that "PAUL ROBESON will sing at a concert to raise funds for the financing of the two million dollar

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"suit by victims of the mob violence at Peekskill last summer against New York State, Westchester and Peekskill officials."

It was announced that the concert had been entitled "Shoulder-to-Shoulder" and would be held on March 28 at the Manhattan Center.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on March 23 he had attended a meeting sponsored by the Harlem Trade Union Council at the Golden Gate Ball Room, 142 Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. The informant stated that the meeting was called "Labor Salutes the Negro People Rally." According to the informant, ROBESON had been a speaker at the rally and, according to the informant, ROBESON, in his speech, called for the liberation of the eleven convicted Communists and asked for full support of the Harlem Trade Union Council and its fight for a place in labor for Negro people. b7D

The New York "Daily Mirror" issue of March 24, 1950 reported that "Federal Judge CONGER yesterday restrained PAUL ROBESON, the Civil Rights Congress, and others from proceeding with their $2,000,000 damage suit against Westchester officials until the Grand Jury there has completed its investigation of the riots near Peekskill last summer.

"The jurist refused to interfere with the Grand Jury's inquiry into the riots which developed when ROBESON tried to sing at a leftist-sponsored rally."

The Civil Rights Congress has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that he attended the "PAUL ROBESON concert for the victims of Peekskill," which had been held at the Manhattan Center, 34 th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City on this date. The informant stated that the concert has been sponsored by the Westchester Peekskill Committee. b7D

According to the informant, the meeting had protested the action of Federal Judge CONGER in New York, who had ordered another delay in

the Peekskill $2,000,000 Federal damage suit by ROBESON and twenty-seven others against Westchester County and New York State officials. According to the informant, ROBESON did not make a speech at this rally but sang many folk songs for the audience.

In April 1950 Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Westchester Peekskill Committee was a Communist Party front organization.

On April 4, 1950 Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised that PAUL ROBESON was a concealed member of the Communist Party

On April 12, 1950 Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he had attended a "Freedom Rally" sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at the Manhattan Center on this date.

According to the informant PAUL ROBESON had been one of the speakers at this rally and, in his speech, had said that "The U.S. judiciary and other powers are trying to bring back world Fascism."

The informant stated that ROBESON, in his speech, also made the following comments:

"He was in Europe one year ago, he saw the Marshall Plan going from worse to worse. The people of Europe will not allow fascism to put its foot back there. The US can not trifle with the people, they did not trifle with the miners and would not have trifled with iron and steel if not for some stool pigeons, but they will not trifle with the negro people, there are 15 million of them in this country and they might not be willing to die so easily, they might prove unhealthy. They want to take over Africa but they are afraid, it might also prove unhealthy. The US has brought freedom to miners in Chile as the fredom loving man from Chile, now visiting us tell us. In Africa there are 8 million negroes against 2 million whites and 8 millions throwing rocks to 2 millions can get awful rough. First 10, 11 and 25, and they are talking of jailing thousands of americans. Denis will be jailed like the many others. We americans should feel ashamed to stand by doing nothing. I work hard, but I still feel ashamed, I can not do more. Where are the million voters we got a couple of years ago. Where are the thouands voters we got last year? We are loosing millions of followers, they are afraid to defend the 25, then just remember the history

"of the negro people in the US. But remember, be very careful of the negro people; they might not want to die easy. AS FOR ME, I WILL SEE I DIE IN ALABAMA, GEORGIA OR MISSISSIPPI BEFORE I AM SENT TO DIE OVERSEAS. I WILL STAND SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE COMMUNISTS OF THIS USA. ACHESON CAN HAVE FRANCO AND THE REST OF CRUDMIE ARISTOCRADIES. I WILL TAKE THE 500 MILLION CHINESE, THE 400 MILLION RUSSIANS and the other MILLIONS OF POLES, CZECHS ETC. I WILL TAKE MY CHANCE. WE ARE THE MANY LED BY THE COLORED PEOPLE AND THE JEWISH PEOPLE AGAINST THE FEW."

It is to be noted that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" issue of April 16, 1950, page 5, column 5, reported that "PAUL ROBESON will sing at the celebration of the 28th anniversary of the 'Morning Freiheit' which will be held Saturday night at Carnegie Hall."

The "Morning Freiheit" is one of the many papers either owned or sponsored by the Communist Party, according to an article by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman of the Communist Party, USA in "The Worker" issue of January 9, 1944, page 3.

It is to be noted that "The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker."

The "Daily Worker" issue of April 18, 1950, page 8, column 3, reported that PAUL ROBESON was a sponsor of the "Welcome Home Reception for MIKE GOLD" to be held on April 20, 1950 at the Hotel Manhattan Towers, Broadway and 76 Street, New York City.

Concerning MIKE GOLD, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that MIKE GOLD was a member of the 8th A.D. Club of the Communist Party. b7D

The "Daily Worker" issue of June 6, 1945 reflected that MIKE GOLD was an editorial writer for the "Daily Worker."

CONFIDENTIAL

On June 25, 1945 Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that MIKE GOLD was a member of the Communist Political Association holding membership book number 28344. b7D

The Communist Political Association has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" issue of April 23, 1950, page 8, column 3, reported that PAUL ROBESON would attend the 20th anniversary celebration of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, International Workers Order, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on May 20, 1950.

The International Workers Order has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On May 1, 1950 SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] reviewed the activities of the May Day celebration at Union Square, New York City. The agents prepared a summary of the speeches made by the principal speakers. The following is the text of the speech made by PAUL ROBESON: b7C

"Friends—we are all proud to be here today--to be part of this demonstration for peace, and for a peoples' world. We know that..... the understanding that this America must be a different land. This America must be one which stands...The Communist Party will fight for the privilege. Here in America, but throughout the world....and this day is an American day—this is an international day—it means that we look for a changing world. We are a part of that. We artists, we scientists, we workers, we Negroes. We are committed to build a new world, and we must take our common strength...who wait for us to come and help us in our struggle for peace....."

On May 6, 1950 Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that he had attended a meeting sponsored by the Jewish People's Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles, California on this date. b7D

According to the informant, the following is the speech made by ROBESON at this meeting:

CONFIDENTIAL

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"I just want to say before I go that I was happy when I came in, and it's wonderful to know and to experience this kind of spirit and courage in Los Angeles. I've been going across-the-country, as you know, we he a lot of nonsense, about fear et cetera, but I've seen the people from below, among the Negro people, among the Jewish people, among the foreign born, among the workers who are saying that we are going to have peace in our time, we're gonna have a decent world for our children whoever they may be, whether they be black or white. I've seen those kind of people and they aren't frightened, they aren't stepping back any more than you are stepping back here tonight, and I wanta thank you for this feeling of courage that you give to me, and I am sure to those others who come into your midst. It's nice, going about this America, fighting as the song said, for our kind of America, not a reactionary America but an America of the people - that kind of an America that I said before that I love to the depth of my being, but the other America, the fascist America, I will fight against it with every fiber.....

"Though I would tell you of the strength that I find going about this America of ours and to remind you that all around the world today the people are on the march. We are winning this struggle and nothing can set the world back but upon our shoulders in this great land is a very very deep responsibility, a responsibility to live up to what we must in our times, and it isn't easy. It means working everyday, broadening this base among millions and millions of Americans who wait to hear our message, having the courage to stand and fight and never give ground. That is our responsibility which we must carry on to our children yet unborn. I am sure that those responsibilities we shall accept. That battle we can win and I wanta thank you for being part of that vanguard in this great historic time."

The "Daily Worker" issue of May 28, 1950, page 1, column 1, contained a picture which reflected PAUL ROBESON picketing the White House in Washington, D.C. This picture reflected that ROBESON was carrying a sign which called for "enact FEPC, anti-lynch law, abolish Poll Tax, amend Taft-Hartley and housing."

The above article reflected that the picket line had been sponsored by the Progressive Party, of which ROBESON is Co-chairman.

- P E N D I N G -

NY 100-25857

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York City

Will follow and report pertinent excerpts from subject's speeches.

Will follow and report general Communist Party activities of the subject.

CONFIDENTIAL

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NY 100-25857

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA MELVIN A. THOMPSON dated at New York JUN 1 1 1950 are as follows:

T-1 ONI, New York City

T-2 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

T-3 [redacted] Baltimore letter to New York dated 3/23/50 re "PAUL ROBESON - SECURITY MATTER-C"

T-4 Former [redacted] who reported to SA [redacted] and the writer

T-5 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

T-6 [redacted] who requested his identity be kept confidential, contacted by SA [redacted]

T-7 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

T-8 [redacted] Los Angeles letter to Bureay 5/9/50 re "PAUL ROBESON - SECURITY MATTER-C"

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] New York, 1/9/50

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

17

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

July 19, 1950

Director, FBI

RE: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY -C
Bureau File # 100- 12304

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 11, 1950 entitled "PAUL ROBESON, was:- Internal Security-C"

It is noted that this report was inadvertently dated June 11,1950 whereas the correct date should be July 11, 1950. The New York copies of this report have been corrected.

Very truly yours,
Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

MT:DEF
100- 25857

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
12/10/80 SP-5 BSG/clm

100-12304-203

RECORDED - 107

JUL 20 1950

EX-16

FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 26 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 21 FROM NEW YORK 26 5-25 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS
DATE 12/10/80

PAUL ROBESON, WAS, IS-C. ON THIS DATE SECRETARY OF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS HARRY M. DURNING, NYC, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THIS OFFICE OF RECEIPT FROM THEIR HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON OF FOLLOWING MESSAGE, DESCRIBED AS EMANATING FROM STATE DEPARTMENT. QUOTE PAUL ROBESON THE SINGER WILL PROBABLY ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES FOR ITALY IMMEDIATELY AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE HAS REQUESTED THAT STOP NOTICES BE ISSUED AT ALL PORTS. ROBESON WILL PROBABLY TRY TO LEAVE VIA NEW YORK. PICK UP PASSPORT NUMBER FIVE EIGHT EIGHT NAUGHT THREE ISSUED TO HIM ON MAY EIGHTH NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN AND RENEWED AS OF JAN. TWENTY FIVE NINETEEN FORTY NINE. UNQUOTE. SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION. Customs info enclosed

SCHEIDT

cc: Mr. Belmont

100-12304-204

63 AUG 4 1950

EX-30 RECORDED - 73 AUG 1 1950

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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☐ For your information: _____

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FBI Headquarters File 100-12304 - Not Recorded dated 6-29-50.

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters File 100-12304 - Not Recorded dated 7-21-50.

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FBI/DOJ

1

Date 8/3/50

July 31, 1950

SY - Mr. Nicholson

FD - Mrs. Shipley

Case of Paul Robeson.

There is attached a copy of telegram, number 332, from our Ambassador at Rome, dated July 21, 1950, regarding the proposed travel of Paul Robeson to Rome as a guest of the National Committee of Peace Partisans.

It would be appreciated if you would inform the FBI that Robeson's passport is still valid on its face, that the Department endeavored to take up the passport but that Robeson refused to surrender it upon the advice of Nathan Witt, who is now acting as his Counsel in the matter. The Bureau of Customs and the Immigration and Naturalization Service have been asked to prevent if possible the departure of Robeson from this country and to take up his passport if opportunity offers.

This Department would appreciate receiving any information which the FBI may have concerning the possible travel arrangements of Paul Robeson. It is believed that it would also serve a useful purpose if the FBI would instruct its field offices to notify the appropriate field offices of the Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service if any information should be received that the departure of Robeson at a certain port is imminent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/10/80

RUTH SHIPLEY

100-72304

NOT RECORDED

5 AUG 8 1950

Attachment:
Copy of telegram.
Copy of this memorandum.
130-Robeson, Paul

FD/AJNicholas/mm

5 AUG 10 1950

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 31, 1950

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka
SECURITY MATTER (C)
Bufile 100-12304

PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER (C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/10/80 BY SP5 RJG/CTM

For the information of the Bureau and the New York Office and for possible referral by the Bureau of certain of this info to U.S. Naval authorities, there is being set forth below certain info which was voluntarily furnished to a Special Agent of this office by [redacted] in which city [redacted] the ROBESONS maintain a residence known as "The Beeches." [redacted] has requested that her identity be protected and not disclosed to any outside sources.

[redacted] exhibited to the Agent two Air-Mail postal cards which were received on 7/25/50 by Mrs. ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, wife of PAUL ROBESON, addressed to "The Beeches, Enfield, Connecticut." These cards were as follows:

1. Post card postmarked Valdez, Alaska, July 21, 1950. (Front of this card is a commercial aerial photo of the Port of Valdez, Alaska.) A message written in pencil appears on the correspondence side of the card as follows: "Mrs. ROBESON - Here's a card for your collection. [redacted], Seattle, Wash."

2. Post card postmarked Seward, Alaska, bearing cancellation date of July 22, 1950. (This card contains a commercial aerial photograph of Seward, Alaska.) The handwritten message on this card is as follows: "Dear Mrs. ROBESON - I'm on the SS Aleutian. I'll try to send you a postcard from every port we hit. (Signed) [redacted]

COPIES DESTROYED 4-30-57

It is believed that the Bureau may desire to furnish the above information to the appropriate Naval authorities.

[redacted] further advised that Mrs. ROBESON is residing alone at their residence known as "The Beeches" in Enfield; that PAUL ROBESON has not been at his Enfield residence in several months; that recently, a few weeks ago, a Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] described as Belgian representatives in the United Nations,

cc: New York (4)

jfs/htm
49 100-8032

RECORDED - 118
INDEXED - 118

100-12304-205
AUG 2 1950

EX-94

Memo to Director: July 31, 1950

Re: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka
SECURITY MATTER (C)

PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER (C)

visited Mrs. ROBESON and she appeared to be extremely friendly with this couple. [redacted] further informed that PEARL BUCK, noted author, corresponds weekly with Mrs. ROBESON from Perkasie, Pennsylvania, under the name of Mrs. RICHARD WALSH. [redacted] stated that PEARL BUCK has been very friendly with the ROBESONS for years and has recently been collaborating with Mrs. ROBESON on some book that PEARL BUCK is writing.

[redacted] also advised that Mrs. ROBESON sends newspaper clippings to Pandit Nehru (India) every week and she receives mail from the Indian Government.

[redacted] informed that Mrs. ROBESON stated recently that "the Soviets will never do anything illegal, the Americans are the ones who do things illegally. The Americans had no business in Korea and Russia is wonderful." [redacted] stated that Mrs. ROBESON said that her husband is not a Communist and he is just waiting for someone to call him a Communist and then he will sue such person to the fullest extent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

24

FD-122
(10-18-49)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 8, 1950

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka Mrs. Paul Leo Robeson, Essie Robeson, Mrs. Paul Leroy Robeson
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-12304

Card filed 9-18-50 S.R.A. I.R. 2

5-1
29-1

X It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

___ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON

ALIASES Mrs. PAUL LEO ROBESON, ESSIE ROBESON, Mrs. PAUL LEROY ROBESON

RACE NEGRO SEX FEMALE NATIVE BORN X NATURALIZED ___ ALIEN ___

COMMUNIST X SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ___ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE ___

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) ___

TAB FOR DETCOM ___ TAB FOR COMSAB ___

DATE OF BIRTH December 15, 1896 PLACE OF BIRTH Washington, D. C.

RESIDENCE ADDRESS "The Beeches", 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) ___

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List)

None

RECORDED - 61 100-12304-206
AUG 10 1950

497 jfs/htm
100-8032

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 8, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: RE: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-12304)
[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] has been interviewed during the past few months concerning the concealed Communists whom he knew. The person named above as the subject of this case, was one of these individuals [redacted] described as a concealed Communist. [redacted] describes a concealed Communist as one who does not hold himself out as a Communist and who would deny membership in the Party.

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] on June 23, 1950 of all he knew concerning the subject that he felt was pertinent, and he dictated this information to a stenographer of this office, who was present during the interview.

He used, in order to bring out all he knew about the subject, the following set of questions. He considered all questions in connection with this subject. Where he did not comment on some particular question as to the activity of the subject, then it is because he had no knowledge. If he recalled anything about the subject as a result of these questions he dictated what he knew. The questions are as follows:

1. Identify individual
   a. If observed a description and other identifying data;
   b. If not seen, enough descriptive data about individual to positively identify him or her;
   c. Any aliases

2. Narrate how he knows individual as a Communist
   a. If seen at a closed meeting, get date, place and persons present at meeting;
   b. If told officially that individual was a Communist, who said it, what were the circumstances, and who was present;
   c. Relate all occasions when he met or heard of individual as Communist.

3. Documents
   a. Did individual ever write anything that might be considered Communist literature.
      1. For "Daily Worker", "New Masses", "Political Affairs", any any front publications or other publications.

COPIES DESTROYED 4-30-57

100-12304-207

RECORDED - 45

AUG 11 1950

cc NY 62-8988

WJM:APR/DM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS [illegible]

4 Fronts
Was individual active in front organizations.
a. Which organizations
b. How active was individual

5. Espionage

Was individual ever involved in secret work;
What work;
Who knew it;
Did individual ever do any special work for party.

6. Is individual still active or sympathetic toward Party.

7. Can you recall any trips abroad particularly to Russia and the approximate date of the trips? Can you recall the nature of the trips.

8. Did you ever hear that he had attended any of the training schools in Russia?

9. Did this subject appear to have entree to the Russian Consulate or did he receive special consideration and attention from known Russian Agents or Communist Officials in U.S.?

10. Is the subject working for the U.S. Government or is he affiliated in any way in Confidential Government work at this time?

11. Did this individual have military training, Abraham Lincoln Brigade, U.S. Army, other service?

12. Was this individual employed in vital industry?

13. Do you know any other members of his family who are Communists?

14. Do you know of any other activity on the part of the individual which would indicate that the individual is a concealed Communist?

Additional questions were asked as a result of his answers to the above questions in order to fully develop his information.

27

Letter to Director

Attached is a blind memorandum dictated by [redacted] and containing all the pertinent information concerning the subject which [redacted] could presently recollect.

The original of each memo has been reviewed by [redacted] and he has made any necessary corrections and he has signed the original. The signed original of each memo is being retained in the confidential informant file of [redacted]

b7C
b7D

Since the individuals such as the subject of this case are, according to [redacted] concealed Communists and since they are, in most instances, persons of some prominence, it is suggested that if the information appearing in the attached blind memo is reported, then [redacted] should be given a temporary confidential informant symbol.

For the information of the Bureau the subject is one of the 400 concealed Communists [redacted] stated he knew. The names of these concealed Communists were sent to the Bureau in the case captioned "Communist Party, USA, Internal Security - C".

PAUL ROBESON

Negro singer whose son was educated in Soviet Russia.

From the late 1930's on I was advised officially that PAUL ROBESON was a member of the Communist Party. This advice came to me first from those entrusted with negro work, namely, JAMES FORD and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, and arose from the necessity of my knowing ROBESON's standing, particularly [redacted]

About [redacted] however, I met ROBESON on several occasions as a member of the Communist Party. One notable instance of this was a large meeting in the home of [redacted] where ROBESON acted as master of ceremonies. This meeting was exclusively for Party leaders and was attended by such men as EARL BROWDER, JACK STACHEL, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, and others. All through the period of my [redacted] I was advised officially by [redacted] that ROBESON was a leading member of the Communist Party. b7C b7D

ROBESON has been a member of a number of Communist fronts and has also been relied upon to begin drives that the Party wanted to have opened whereby the negroes might be incited to indignation. Further, ROBESON has been a stimulant for large financial drives for the Party.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/10/80 BY SP-5 RSG/cm

100-12304-207

ENCLOSURE

39

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 8, 1950

FROM : SAC, New Haven

G. I. R. -2

SUBJECT: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka Mrs. Paul Leo Robeson, Essie Robeson, Mrs. Paul Leroy Robeson
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-12304

The captioned individual is the wife of PAUL ROBESON, the noted concert singer. She resides at 1221 Enfield St., Enfield, Connecticut. Information available to this office reflects that her husband, PAUL ROBESON, is not frequently at home in Connecticut.

A closed file is presently maintained on the captioned individual. The last report submitted by this office was the closing report of SA [redacted] made at New Haven, Connecticut, 12/28/49, with New Haven as origin. This report reflected activity in the People's Party of Connecticut but no activity in the CP of Connecticut. The People's Party, according to [redacted] has been and continues to be infiltrated and dominated by the CP of Connecticut.

b7C

b1

The People's Party of Connecticut on 8/5/50 had a convention at which time ESLANDA ROBESON was selected as candidate for Congresswoman at Large in the next election.

[redacted]

b1

Unless some reason exists to the contrary it is believed that an SI Card should be maintained on the captioned Subject. Therefore, Form FD-122 is being transmitted herewith. The case in the New Haven Office is being reopened so that a current report may be submitted and the New York Office is requested to furnish the New Haven Office with any info contained in its files concerning Subject which may be of interest to this office.

Encl.
jfs/htm
100-8032

RECORDED - 60 100-12304-208

AUG 10 1950

cc: New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

INDEXED - 60

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 R/6/C
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

Director, FBI

July 31, 1950

SAC, New Haven

ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka
SECURITY MATTER (C)
Bufile 100-12304

PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER (C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/10/80 SR-5 RJG/clm

For the information of the Bureau and the New York Office and for possible referral by the Bureau of certain of this info to U.S. Naval authorities, there is being set forth below certain info which was voluntarily furnished to a Special Agent of this office by [redacted] in which city the ROBESONS maintain a residence known as "The Beeches." [redacted] has requested that her identity be protected and not disclosed to any outside sources.

[redacted] exhibited to the Agent two Air-Mail postal cards which were received on 7/25/50 by Mrs. ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, wife of PAUL ROBESON, addressed to "The Beeches, Enfield, Connecticut." These cards were as follows:

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It is believed that the Bureau may desire to furnish the above information to the appropriate Naval authorities.

[redacted] further advised that Mrs. ROBESON is residing alone at their residence known as "The Beeches" in Enfield; that PAUL ROBESON has not been at his Enfield residence in several months; that recently, a few weeks ago, a Mr. and Mrs. LE BRET described as Belgian representatives in the United Nations,

cc: New York (4)

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100-12304-V

NOT RECORDED

53 AUG 2 1950

jfs/btm
100-8032
cc: 100-8602

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memo to Director: July 31, 1950

Re: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka
SECURITY MATTER (C)

PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER (C)

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b7C
b7D

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[redacted] informed that Mrs. ROBESON stated recently that "the Soviets will never do anything illegal, the Americans are the ones who do things illegally. The Americans had no business in Korea and Russia is wonderful." [redacted] stated that Mrs. ROBESON said that her husband is not a Communist and he is just waiting for someone to call him a Communist and then he will sue such person to the fullest extent.

32

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-Not Recorded, dated 8-1-50.

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FBI/DOJ

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33

FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: August 8, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/10/80 BY SP-1 RSC/MJG-1

SUBJECT: RE: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, was [redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted] has been interviewed during the past few months concerning the concealed Communists whom he knew. The person named above as the subject of this case, was one of these individuals [redacted] described as a concealed Communist. [redacted] describes a concealed Communist as one who does not hold himself out as a Communist and who would deny membership in the Party.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] on June 29, 1950, of all he knew concerning the subject. that he felt was pertinent, and he dictated this information to a stenographer of this office, who was present during the interview.

He used, in order to bring out all he knew about the subject, the following set of questions. He considered all questions in connection with this subject. Where he did not comment on some particular question as to the activity of the subject, then it is because he had no knowledge. If he recalled anything about the subject as a result of these questions he dictated what he knew. The questions are as follows:

1. Identify individual
   a. If observed a description and other identifying data;
   b. If not seen, enough descriptive data about individual to positively identify him or her;
   c. Any aliases

2. Narrate how he knows individual as a Communist
   a. If seen at a closed meeting, get date, place and persons present at meeting;
   b. If told officially that individual was a Communist, who said it, what were the circumstances, and who was present;
   c. Relate all occasions when he met or heard of individual as Communist.

3. Documents
   a. Did individual ever write anything that might be considered Communist literature.
      1. For "Daily Worker", "New Masses", "Political Affairs", any any front publications or other publications.

cc: NY 62-8988

cc - New Haven
9.I.-me 10-3-50

100-12304-210

RECORDED - 106

AUG 14 1950

WJM:APK/DM
100-56680

AUG 25 1950

A-13

Letter to Director

4 Fronts
Was individual active in front organizations.
a. Which organizations
b. How active was individual

5. Espionage

Was individual ever involved in secret work;
What work;
Who knew it;
Did individual ever do any special work for party.

6. Is individual still active or sympathetic toward Party.

7. Can you recall any trips abroad particularly to Russia and the approximate date of the trips? Can you recall the nature of the trips.

8. Did you ever hear that he had attended any of the training schools in Russia?

9. Did this subject appear to have entree to the Russian Consulate or did he receive special consideration and attention from known Russian Agents or Communist Officials in U.S.?

10. Is the subject working for the U.S. Government or is he affiliated in any way in Confidential Government work at this time?

11. Did this individual have military training, Abraham Lincoln Brigade, U.S. Army, other service?

12. Was this individual employed in vital industry?

13. Do you know any other members of his family who are Communists?

14. Do you know of any other activity on the part of the individual which would indicate that the individual is a concealed Communist?

Additional questions were asked as a result of his answers to the above questions in order to fully develop his information.

37

Letter to Director

Attached is a blind memorandum dictated by [redacted] and containing all the pertinent information concerning the subject which [redacted] could presently recollect.

The original of each memo has been reviewed by [redacted] and he has made any necessary corrections and he has signed the original. The signed original of each memo is being retained in the confidential informant file of [redacted] b7C b7D

Since the individuals such as the subject of this case are, according to [redacted] concealed Communists and since they are, in most instances, persons of some prominence, it is suggested that if the information appearing in the attached blind memo is reported, then [redacted] should be given a temporary confidential informant symbol.

For the information of the Bureau the subject is one of the 400 concealed Communists [redacted] stated he knew. The names of these concealed Communists were sent to the Bureau in the case captioned "Communist Party, USA, Internal Security - C".

38

ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON

Wife of PAUL ROBESON.

[redacted] were to the effect that MRS. ROBESON was a devoted member of the Communist Party, as I knew her husband PAUL to be.

[redacted]

67C
67D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN I
DATE 12/10/80

SP5 256 Ellm

ENCLOSURE

100-[illegible]-[illegible]

31

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 3, 1950

FROM : MR. C. A. MOYNIHAN

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

New York Office Night Supervisor [redacted] called at 11:27 P.M. stating as follows:

Associated Press and United Press called the New York Office, requesting verification of a news item in tomorrow morning's "New York Times" to the effect that the State Department has revoked Paul Robeson's passport and orders have been issued to the FBI to prevent Robeson from leaving the United States.

Special Agent [redacted] advises that the State Department has tried to get back the passport and that Robeson refuses to give it up on advice of counsel. As a result the State Department has requested that Customs and Immigration try to get hold of it. State has also requested that the Bureau furnish it with any information made available to the Bureau concerning Robeson's plans for leaving the U. S.

Pursuant to Mr. Nichols' instructions, I advised [redacted] that AP and UP should be informed that the Bureau has received no instructions to prevent Robeson from leaving the U.S., that the Bureau has no jurisdiction in this matter, and that passport matters are in the jurisdiction of the State Department.

I also advised [redacted] that the New York Office should immediately furnish to the Bureau any information received concerning any possible plans of Robeson to leave the United States.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that this memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for information.

CC: Mr. Nichols

CAM:mer

RECORDED - 5

100-12304-211

62 AUG 18 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI WASH FIELD 8-4-50 3:30 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS DASH C. [redacted] ADVISED ON AUGUST THREE, FIFTY, THAT [redacted] WAS IN CONTACT WITH ONE [redacted] POSSIBLY [redacted] STATED THAT QUOTE OUR FRIENDS UNQUOTE THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAVE ASKED PAUL ROBESON TO GIVE UP HIS PASSPORT. [redacted] SAID THAT ROBESON WAS PLANNING TO GO TO EUROPE LATE THIS MONTH WHERE HE IS SCHEDULED TO ATTEND SOME MEETINGS AND MAKE SPEECHES. [redacted] ADVISED THAT THESE APPEARANCES WERE TO BE IN WESTERN EUROPE AND SCANDINAVIA AND THIS WAS PUBLICIZED AND THEY PAREN STATE DEPARTMENT PAREN KNEW ABOUT IT. [redacted] SAID IT WAS JUST A ROUTINE VISIT FROM THE QUOTE FLAT FEET UNQUOTE AND THEY ASKED FOR THE PASSPORT. [redacted] ADVISED [redacted] THAT QUOTE WE UNQUOTE DECIDED NOT TO GIVE IT PAREN THE PASSPORT PAREN TO THEM. [redacted] THEN STATED [redacted] HAD WRITEN A LETTER AS ROBESONS COUNSEL TO SECRETARY ACHESON ASKING WHAT THIS IS ALL ABOUT. HE SAID [redacted] HAD WRITTEN THIS LETTER A FEW DAYS, WOULD WAIT A FEW MORE DAYS BEFORE THE NEXT STEP. THE INFORMANT ADVISED [redacted] STATED THE NEXT STEP THEY DISCUSSED IS WHETHER SOMEONE LIKE [redacted] SHOULD GO OVER LIKE [redacted] DID QUOTE IN THE OTHER SITUATION UNQUOTE PAREN BELIEVED TO BE REFERRING TO [redacted] DIFFICULTIES WITH HIS PASSPORT PAREN AND SEE WHAT HE CAN GET. [redacted] ADVISED THAT THEY ALSO

JJM:rlr

100-19021

CC: New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 91 100-12304

INDEXED - 91

AUG 15 1950

EX-13

COPIES DESTROYED 4-30-52

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RSC/MDG

REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 12/10/90

CONFIDENTIAL

DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY OF ROBESON, [redacted] AND ONE OR TWO OTHERS COMING DOWN FROM NY AND ASKING FOR A CONFERENCE WITH ACHESON AND PROBABLY GETTING IT WITH SHIPLEY OR SOMEONE ELSE. THE INFORMANT ADVISED [redacted] STATED THEY ARE WORKING AGAINST TIME BECAUSE ROBESONS FIRST DATE OVER THERE IS AUGUST TWENTY AND HE MUST BOOK PASSAGE WITHOUT DELAY. [redacted] THEN WANTED TO KNOW WHAT OFFICERS MADE THE DEMAND. [redacted] STATED THAT THEY WERE QUOTE TWO FLAT FEET UNQUOTE FROM THE INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT UNQUOTE. [redacted] EXPLAINED THAT THEY SAID THEY WERE JUST

b7C

AGENTS OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION WHO HAD BEEN DIRECTED BY WASHINGTON AND THEY ADVISED THAT THEY WERE FINISHED AND WOULD REPORT BACK TO WASHINGTON AND THEN THE NEXT MOVE IS UP TO WASHINGTON. [redacted] AGREED THAT THE BEST WAY TO HANDLE THE SITUATION IS FOR A GROUP OR DELEGATION INCLUDING ROBESON TO COME DOWN AND SEE SOMEONE IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT ABOUT IT AND THAT WAY OF DOING IT WILL QUOTE GIVE US A BETTER BASIS OF BREAKING IT AND GETTING PUBLICITY UNQUOTE. [redacted] ADVISED [redacted] THAT HE MAY PROPOSE [redacted] BE PRESENT WHEN THEY DO DECIDE TO COME DOWN SO [redacted] CAN FOLLOW UP ON IT IF ANYTHING HAPPENS. [redacted] AGREED TO THIS.

HOTEL

Belmont

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

42

[redacted]

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 9, 1950

RECORDED - 91 100 - 12304-212

INDEXED - 91

EX-13

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief, Division of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [illegible] OFFICIALS ADVISED BY DELIVERY SLIP(S) DATE [illegible]

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Information was recently received indicating that Paul Robeson and his attorney, Nathan Witt, are considering a trip to Washington with a delegation to request a conference with Secretary of State Dean Acheson in an effort to have Robeson's passport reinstated. No date was reported to have been set for this delegation's arrival in Washington.

Robeson reportedly desires to leave the United States the latter part of August, 1950, for Western Europe and the Scandinavian countries.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/10/80 BY SP5 R36/clu

MET:wma

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YKD MAY 16 1977

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56 AUG 31 1950

BY SPL. MSGR. AUG 10 1950 COMM.-FBI

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of State, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters File 100-12304, Not Recorded dated 8-14-50

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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4/4

FBI/DOJ

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7c

Wichita Falls, Texas Aug- 5- 1950-

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover - Washington - D.C.

Paul Robeson

Dear Mr Hoover: Our local paper - write an article on - Paul Robeson - it says his passport has been cancelled by the State Department = The man in the street all over the U.S.A. is cussing the State Department. Why should the State Department have issued this Negro - a Pass port -

This negro actions - and talks are well known all over america -

The State Department acts is the cause of the War in Korea RECORDED - 57 100-1230A-213 EX-6 Truman cant carry this off brand - with him in the election - in nov - Wait until We Poll Whites get to vote. Keep on the track of this Negro Robeson he is dangerous - Mr Hoover I listened to the King of Iran's yesterday - The Pres. of U.S.

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

Wichita Falls, Texas

b7C

Paul Roberson - represent - the Colored Black - Yellow - races -
He likes to have his picture taken with a lot of White - Left wingers -
I know the Negro - this negro wants to breed out the negro in to a white race - It is now married a white girl.
I have great faith in you - you are doing all you can - but at one time I thought they - the Prince Communist in the State Department used through you out
Do you recall a Statement at a Press conference by the President - yes you remember remember.
We must change the U.S. Kick out the reds Fire - 50% of the State Department.
Get Roberson he will commit some act that will enable you to arrest him - your friend

August 17, 1950

[redacted]
Wichita Falls, Texas

RECORDED - 57
INDEXED - 57

Dear [redacted] 100-12304-213

EX-6

Your letter dated August 5, 1950, has been received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from Washington, and I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it. You may be sure that Mr. Hoover will appreciate having the benefit of your observations.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

b7C

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/80 BY SP5 RAC/CM

MAILED 10
AUG 28 1950
COMM - FBI

NOTE: Recent press statement reflected that the passport of Paul Robeson was canceled by the U. S. State Department. In view of the general tenor of the correspondent's communication and its political implications an "in absence" reply is deemed appropriate.

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of the NAVY, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-214

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI CONFIDENTIAL DATE: September 8, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau is a copy of a memorandum which was furnished to Special Agent [redacted] by Confidential Informant [redacted] of the Department of State, whose identity is known to the Bureau.

No copy of this memorandum was available for retention by the Washington Field Office and no dissemination of it was made by the Washington Field Office. For your information. Please furnish copy to New York Office.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSteICM 12/10/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/11/90

1 ENCL

FHH:cl
100-19021
Enclosure

RECORDED - 119 100-12304-215
SEP 9 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/8/82 BY SP-2 BTS

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Passport Office _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-215 (Enclosure)

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FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, New York

9-27-50

DIRECTOR, FBI

PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

For your information there is attached hereto a photostatic copy of a memorandum from the Washington Field Office dated September 8, 1950, together with a photostatic copy of the enclosure furnished to the Washington Field Office by confidential informant [redacted]. The enclosure reflects information concerning Paul Robeson and certain attorneys who called at the Department of State on August 23, 1950, relative to the cancellation of Robeson's passport.

In the event any of the information reflected by the attached enclosure should be used in subsequent communications it should be carefully paraphrased in order not to disclose the source.

b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

Attachments

RECORDED - 46
Bureau: 100-12304 -215

EX-3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/8/82 BY SP-3 BTS

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-3 RSC/mw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4
DATE OF REVIEW 1/8/82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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MAILED 16
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COMM - FBI

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of State, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

BOARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: September 29, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 100-12304)

Re New Haven letter to Director, 8/8/50.

The "New York Times" of September 10th, 1949, identified Mrs. PAUL ROBESON as a speaker at the American Continental Congress for Peace, held in Mexico City September 5th to 10th, 1949. [redacted] 67D who is regarded to be of known reliability, advised that in his opinion the American Continental Congress for Peace was a follow-up on similar congresses held in Poland, France and New York, and was part of the world-wide Communist inspired "peace propaganda campaign."

On January 23, 1950, Confidential Informant [redacted]C advised that ESLANDA G. ROBESON was listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the African Aid Committee. The informant stated that the African Aid Committee is located at the headquarters of the Council on African Affairs at 23 West 26th Street, New York City, New York, and is believed to be a committee formed from the membership of the Council on African Affairs. It should be noted that the Council on African Affairs has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835. b1

Confidential Informant [redacted]C advised on February 18, 1950, that Mrs. PAUL ROBESON was one of the speakers at a meeting of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, which was held at the City Centre Casino, New York City, New York, on February 18, 1950. Mrs. ROBESON commented on her trip to China and on the reception she received. She said that the Chinese people thought that their greatest achievement under the revolution was land reform. b1

[redacted] has been interviewed during the past few months concerning concealed Communists whom he knew. ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON has been described by [redacted] as a concealed Communist. [redacted] describes a concealed Communist as one who does not hold himself out as a Communist and who would deny membership in the Party. [redacted] was interviewed on June 29, 1950, by SA [redacted] concerning the subject. He stated that [redacted] 67C 67D

cc: New Haven (100-8032)
NPD:HC
100-56680

RECORDED - 37 100-12304 - 216

COPIES DESTROYED 4-3-57

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 Rotch
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/10/90

413
OCT 5 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter to Director
NY 100-56680

[redacted] Mrs. ROBESON was a devoted member of the Communist Party as he knew her husband, PAUL, to be. [redacted] b7C b7D

Since the individuals such as the subject of this case are according to [redacted] concealed Communists, and since they are in most instances persons of some prominence, it is suggested that if the information is reported, then [redacted] should be given a temporary confidential informant symbol. RUC.

54

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/13/50

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN

SUBJECT: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, was [redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-12304

b7C
b7D

Re copy NY letter to Bureau dated August 8, 1950, captioned as above, which was transmitted to this office apparently by the Bureau, which consisted of three pages and which indicated that there was attached thereto a blind memorandum dictated by [redacted] containing all the pertinent investigation concerning the subject [redacted] could presently recollect.

The blind memorandum was not received with referenced letter. It is, therefore, requested that the Bureau furnish a copy of the blind memorandum to this office.

JFS/jep
100-8032

cc: New York (100-56680)

Set (6) Bklawn Division
10-31-50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN [illegible] IED
DATE 12/10/80 SP-5 R56 K/M

RECORDED - 15

EX-29

100-12304-217
OCT 16 1950
19

SAC, New Haven

October 31, 1950

Director, FBI

ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Your File 100-8032)

Reurmemorandum of October 13, 1950.

Attached hereto is a copy of a blind memorandum which was dictated by [redacted] concerning his recollection of the Communist Party membership of the subject.

b7C
b7D

Enclosure

RECORDED-100

100-10304-217

JLM:CMC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/10/80 BY SP5 RSC/clm

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OCT 31 1950

FBI

ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON

Wife of PAUL ROBESON.

Official reports [redacted] were to the effect that MRS. ROBESON was a devoted member of the Communis. Party, as I knew her husband PAUL to be. These reports, [redacted] who spoke of her frequently in both personal and official statements) and from [redacted]

b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/16/80 BY SP-5 RJG/clk

ENCLOSURE

100-12304-217

57

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV - 6 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW HAVEN 11-4-50 3-59 PM NA

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK CITY URGENT

PAUL ROBESON DASH INTERNAL SECURITY DASH C. [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISES THAT SUBJECT- S WIFE, ESLANDA ROBESON, MAILED

[redacted] A PASSPORT TO SUBJECT [redacted]

[redacted] SHE GAVE NO OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PASSPORT

WITH THE EXCEPTION THAT SHE WANTED TO GET IT TO NEW YORK AS FAST

AS POSSIBLE. THE ABOVE FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES.

INDEXED - RECORDED - 76 100-12304-218 NOV 15 1950 WILLIS

CORR. LINE ONE WORD EIGHT SHD BE [redacted]37

NY ADVISED

ACK AND HOLD PLS

E. I. R. -7

1-4-03 PM OK FBI WA MIM ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

SAC, New York

November 9, 1950

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau file 100-12304

The September 1950 issue of the "Summary of Trends and Developments," which is issued by the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, contains this statement on page 32:

> "Pravda for July 6 made a bad break by quoting its New York Tass agency as reporting a Harlem 'Keep Hands Off Korea' demonstration thunderously greeting 'Benjamin Davis and Paul Robeson, members of the National Communist Party of the U.S.A.' Robeson has never admitted C. P. membership and has always evaded the question."

For your information, the Bureau has had a translation made of the Pravda article, a copy of which is attached. It would appear from the translation that the American Legion magazine is incorrect.

The above is for your information.

Enclosure

1 ENCL
16

AED:new

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/10/80 BY SP5 RJG/CLM

RECORDED - 16

100-12304-219

NOV 16 1950

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MAILED 17
NOV 13 1950
COMM - FBI

FBI
U.S. Dept of Justice
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65 NOV 21 1950

100-12304

59

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

From "Pravda" July 6, 1950, No. 187 (11699), page 6, column 3.

Headline: KEEP HANDS OFF KOREA!

New York, July 5 (Tass). —

In the U. S. A. the movement of the broad strata of the people against American aggression in Korea has grown. According to a report of the newspaper "Daily Worker", a protest meeting was held in Harlem against the armed intervention in Korea under the slogan "Keep Hands Off Korea!" The meeting was organized by the Council on African Affairs, Trade-Union Council of Harlem, Committee for the Fight for a Democratic Policy in the Far East and Provisional Harlem Committee for the Fight for Peace and Freedom. The participants of the meeting gave a wild ovation to the member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. BENJAMIN DAVIS and PAUL ROBESON.

(Examiner's comment: It appears from the Russian text that the Russian word for "member" refers to DAVIS only. "Chlenu" is the dative sing. of the Russian word "chlen", member).

P. ROBESON stated: "The negroes know what happens in Korea because the same thing happens to our people in Africa ... The imperialists desire that our sons and daughters shall die for their enormous profits." BENJAMIN DAVIS declared: "We want peace and freedom and are ready to fight for it, whether in Mississippi or in Korea."

The participants of the meeting adopted a resolution in which it was said: "We demand the removal of the American forces from Korea. We demand that the Korean people decide their own fate."

The New York Committee of the Trade-Union Conference in Defense of Peace which is presently conducting a campaign for the collection of 15 million signatures declared that from the moment of military operations in Korea the collection of signatures has progressed at a quicker tempo. As the president of this committee, SCHNEIDER, declared, the collectors of the signatures have stated that the rank-and-file Americans do not regard the war in Korea as a war of the American people.

[redacted] Jen 4 EW

November 4, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/10/80 SP-5 RSC/CIM

100-12304

ENCLOSURE 100-12304-219

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 27, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The New York "Daily News" issue of November 27, 1950 contained a column by ED SULLIVAN entitled "Little Old New York". In this column it was reported that "Cunard listed PAUL ROBESON in A.5 on the Media. Was he aboard when the ship sailed?"

Mr. CLARE, an agent of the State Department, General Post Office Building, New York City, advised that PAUL ROBESON did not sail on the Media. He stated his office had checked the passenger list of the Media and that the only ROBESON listed was one PETER ROBESON, born in Canada and residing in England. CLARE further advised that Custom officials had been alerted to watch for PAUL ROBESON and that they reported PAUL ROBESON did not sail on the Media.

CLARE stated he had called the passport division, State Department, Washington, D.C. and was informed that under no condition would PAUL ROBESON be issued a passport.

The above is being furnished for information purposes.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/10/80 BY SP-5 [illegible]

RECORDED - 37 100-12304-220
NOV 28 1950
INDEXED - 37
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MAT:LJR
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FBI Headquarters File 100-12304, Not Recorded dated Nov. 30, 1950.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NH FILE NO. 100-8032 AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	12-9-50	10/4,9,24,26; 11/2,6,20,27; 12/1,4/50	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka Mrs. Paul Leo Robeson, Essie Robeson	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject returned Jan. 1950 from her travels in China and Russia [redacted] Subject was candidate for US Representative-at-Large from Conn. for Peoples Party in Nov. 1950 elections. Informant claims this Party entirely Communist inspired and dominated. In May 1950 Subject spoke before students of the U. of Conn. under auspices of Young Progressives of America. [redacted] has advised that Subject was a devoted member of CP. Is also subscriber to Worker and Daily Worker. She continues to reside 1221 Enfield St., Enfield, Conn. and is unemployed but travels and makes speeches frequently.

- C -

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RS6/CLM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 12/10/90

DETAILS: All informants unless otherwise indicated are of known reliability.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Travels

The November 10, 1949 edition of the Hartford Courant, a daily newspaper published at Hartford, Connecticut, advised that the Subject and Mrs. MURIEL DRAPER departed the United States on November 9, 1949 for Amsterdam enroute to Moscow, Russia, as delegates of the Congress of American Women to the annual Council meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation, and Mrs. ROBESON indicated that she would go from Moscow to Peiping, China, to attend the First Conference of Asian

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Special Agent in Charge

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100-12304-221

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5-Bureau (100-12304)
1-New York (Info.) (100-56680)
3-New Haven

DEC 12 1950

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Women scheduled for the first week in December 1949.

The International Democratic Women's Federation has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as a "Red International" organization formed in 1944 in Paris at an International Congress of Women "at the call of International Communist forces". The American affiliate is known as the Congress of American Women. The Congress of American Women has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted] advised in February 1950 that [redacted] received a postal card from the Subject which was dated December 21, 1949 mailed from Shanghai, China, and was a scene of Peking, China.

On March 4, 1950 [redacted] stated that the Subject had discussed her trip to Russia and to China with her and that the Subject has stated that it took her sixteen days by train from Russia to China and also that she had been to Siberia "where it was so cold the bones in her face almost froze". b7C

[redacted] advised [redacted] received a postcard January 8, 1950 from Moscow, Russia, in which the Subject stated she had already been to China. This informant also advised that on the night of January 26, 1950 [redacted] saw lights in the Subject's home, the Beeches, Enfield, Connecticut, and assumed that the Subject had returned from her trip. b7D

An article appearing in the May 15, 1950 edition of the Hartford Courant states that the Subject would speak at the Arsenal School in Hartford on that date under the sponsorship of the Peoples Party of Connecticut and her talk would be about her recent trip to China and Europe.

[redacted] has advised that the Peoples Party of Connecticut is entirely dominated and inspired by the Communist Party.

The Communist Party has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On March 28, 1950, [redacted] advised that the Subject in company with Mr. WILLIAM F. KERNER of 2114 Baker Street, San Francisco, called at his office and had a talk with [redacted]. Mr. KERNER stated that he represented the Democratic Committee for Far Eastern Policy.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities has stated that the Communist Party line shifted after V-J Day and Communist fronts started pressure on the administration in reference to its foreign policy in China in order to clear the way for Soviet expansion. A "new front" in this field is the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

The following is quoted from a memorandum prepared by [redacted] concerning his interview with the Subject:

"Mrs. Robeson told me she had been in Peiping late December and early January, where she had attended a meeting of a conference of some 500 women, called by the Chinese Communists. Women representatives from

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all parts of the world attended this meeting, although the greater number were Chinese. She mentioned that Chou en-lai had addressed them for over five hours at one session and had told them of the Government's plans, etc.

"Mrs. ROBESON had reached China, coming from Russia via the Trans-Siberia Railway and, before going home, had travelled by rail to Nanking and Shanghai, and then returned the same route - Trans-Siberian Railway - through Russia.

"She had heard that I had advocated recognition of the Chinese Communists; and urged that I head a delegation of American businessmen, to go to China and discuss the matter of recognition with the heads of the Chinese Government, who, she assured me, really want trade channels between the United States and China opened up; and who, she assured me, want recognition to facilitate trade development - the Communists would welcome investment of private capital, etc.

"I said, in the light of what had happened since last September - the Communists' treatment of Consul General Ward and others, culminating in the demand made at Peiping to surrender part of our Consul General's compound - it seemed evident that the Communists did not want U.S. recognition. I could not understand, if they did want it, why they took the action they did, because they must have knownsuch action would only intensify the feeling against recognition in Congress and with the American public.

"Mrs. Robeson seemed to agree that was so; but still felt the Communists want U.S. recognition.

"I emphasized I was not for recognition so much from a business angle as I was from my wish to keep Americans in China, whether they were businessmen, medical missionaries, teachers, or what not, if only to offset Moscow influence and teaching.

"Then followed a general discussion on the Moscow type of government. I emphasized Russia's arbitrary actions in the United Nations - use of veto, extravagant, insulting statements - had, I thought, done more to turn American public feeling against Russia than anything else. Her unwillingness to let her nationals travel freely abroad, as well as restrictions she placed on Americans entering Russia, made it difficult for the peoples of the two countries to understand each other. From all accounts, Russia allowed her citizens to hear or read only what the

"Politburo wanted them to hear and read. Foreign correspondents were allowed little freedom.

"Mrs. Robeson said, twenty years ago, Russia encouraged American travel to Russia through the INTOURIST Bureau etc.; but, when she found so many Americans not reporting the truth, she had to clamp down the lid.

"Mrs. Robeson seemed to think that Marshall Plan aid furnished western European countries carried restrictions - mentioned U. S. propaganda in Italy before the elections there two years ago, Italy didn't get American aid unless she voted right etc.

While Mrs. Robeson volunteered the statement she is not a Communist, she defended Moscow policies - no discrimination against negroes etc. while here in the U.S., especially in the south, plenty of discrimination.

"I mentioned refusal of Chinese Communists to permit foreign correspondents to file dispatches; again countered by the statement that, if only correspondents told the truth, there would be no restrictions.

"However, she seemed certain that if I wanted to go to China with a group of American businessmen to learn the truth, it could be arranged; asked when I wanted to go, to which I replied 'Summer would be the best time - but don't take that as a commitment!'

"Mrs. Robeson is a rather pleasing and attractive person, a persuasive person, apparently part white. She feels she can understand the Chinese Communists; they have been exploited just as the negroes have been exploited; and the fact that no race discrimination is practiced in Russia is one thing which appeals to her most.

"March 29, 1950

"Thinking of our talk overnight, I am pretty well convinced that Mrs. Robeson, even if not a Communist, certainly is a prty-line follower. She plays up all the good points of Communism and refuses to see what she must know are the bad points.

"Apparently unwilling to concede that the standards of living and democracy in this country are, relatively speaking, further advanced in the U.S. than in other countries she has visited."

Speeches and Miscellaneous Activities

[redacted] b7C b7D

Refused

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[redacted]

The September 10 edition of the New York Times identified Mrs. PAUL ROBESON as a speaker at the American Continental Congress for Peace held in Moscow September 5-10, 1949.

[redacted] advised that in his opinion the American Continental Congress for Peace was a follow-up of similar Congresses held in Poland, France, and New York and was part of the world-wide Communist inspired "peace propaganda campaign".

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that Mrs. PAUL ROBESON was one of the speakers at a meeting of [redacted] which was held at New York on [redacted] The informant advised that Mrs. ROBESON commented on her trip to China and the reception she received. She said that the Chinese people thought that their greatest achievement under the revolution was land reform.

The August 7, 1950 edition of the Hartford Courant states that Mrs. PAUL ROBESON

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at a nominating convention of the Peoples Party of Connecticut in New Haven held on August 6, 1950 stated that the United Nations is an instrument of war and praised Soviet delegate JAKOB MALIK for trying to bring peace to the world. "We must applaud Malik for so diligently pursuing the cause of international peace, and for being so calm and statesmanlike in the UN deliberations. "He is a wonderful man". "We as the peace party in this country cannot support UN action in Korea. We condemn it."

This article stated that she criticized U.S. delegate to the U.N., WARREN AUSTIN, describing him as a"spoiled brat and a puppet of Wall Street."

The September 28, 1950 issue of the Daily Worker stated that the Subject was to be the featured speaker at a conference on the Unified Action of Negro and White Progressives to be held in Boston the following Sunday and that the conference was sponsored by the Progressive Party of Massachusetts. Mrs. ROBESON was to talk on the struggle of the Negro people in the worldwide movement for peace.

The Daily Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

Peoples Party Activity

The June 18, 1950 issue of the Worker contained a news item captioned, "Peoples Party Maps State Peace Campaign". This article goes on to state, "Resolving to develop a concrete campaign around Peace as the paramount issue in the coming election campaign, Peoples Party of Conn. delegates at their third convention pledged to secure 50,000 signatures on the World Peace Appeal by Oct. 1. "10,000 signatures were personally guaranteed by the 118 delegates present. "Under local issues, the platform calls for the reorganization and modernization of the state government, including provisions for referendum and recall, a revision of election laws to allow freer access on the ballot by any party, the elimination of difficulties of ballot-splitting, and replacing of the convention-caucus system by direct primaries. "Other issues stressed were expansion of unemployment compensation, effective rent control, repeal of Taft-Hartley, revision of workmen's compensation laws to include all illness which keeps workers from bringing home pay, a Connecticut River Authority, a State farmer's market, the repeal of the State Sales tax and adoption of a graduated income tax." The convention ended with a testimonial dinner for Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, Rev. Dudley Burr and Prof. Thomas Emerson.

The August 7, 1950 issue of the New Haven Register said, "Mrs. PAUL ROBESON, wife of the Negro baritone, was nominated by the Peoples Party of Connecticut as its candidate for U. S. Representative-at-Large at a convention yesterday at the Towne House".

The October 13, 1950 issue of the Hartford Courant contained an article reflecting that Mrs. PAUL ROBESON, nominee for U. S. Representative-at-Large in Connecticut, addressed a Peoples Party rally at the West Middle School

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in Hartford on October 12, 1950, and she stated, "I can't see how we can exist without peace. "War anywhere is war everywhere. "Unless we vote for peace we may even have war here. "A vote for either the Republican or Democratic Parties is not going to give us peace. "They are working very hard for war".

[redacted] advised that he attended a Peoples Party meeting on [redacted] held at [redacted] This informant stated that the Rev. DUDLEY BURR was Chairman and after the opening remarks he introduced Mrs. ROBESON, who stated that "she has never changed her mind and never will but will continue to fight for the better way of living". A discussion was then held on the Mundt-McCarran Bill and it was urged that members should send telegrams not to the President but to their Congressmen asking them to vote against it.

[redacted] advised that on [redacted] he attended a Peoples Party meeting at [redacted] at which most of the nominees for the Peoples Party slate were in attendance. Mrs. ROBESON spoke saying that the "biggest mistake we make is under-estimating ourselves. "The Republican and Democratic Parties are not. "The Democratic Party has brought a Negro in from out of state to say they have a Negro fighting for them." She stated that she was going to remind them that she has lived here for ten years and she was not brought in from another state. She said that because many people did not see her they think she is in Russia. This informant stated that many members of the Communist Party in Hartford and New Haven were in attendance at this meeting.

The October 25, 1950 issue of the Bridgeport Telegram states that Dr. ESLANDA G. ROBESON would speak that night at a Peoples Party rally at the Barnum Hotel in Bridgeport and that in a radio broadcast over Station WNAB at 7:45 P.M., preceding the rally she would discuss the status of the Negro in Bridgeport particularly with respect to living and working conditions.

[redacted] advised that the Subject spoke of her political campaign and "how she had tried to get experience from the other parties but has found out that they have nothing to offer and that we can learn nothing from them". This was at a Peoples Party meeting held at the Hotel Barnum, Bridgeport, Connecticut, October 25, 1950.

Young Progressives of America

The May 15, 1950 edition of the Connecticut Campus, official newspaper of the University of Connecticut, at Storrs, Connecticut, contained an article which reflected that the Subject on May 13, 1950 addressed a group of students at the University of Connecticut under the auspices of the Young Progressives of America. In this address she stated, "I think anyone who thinks McCarthy is

CONFIDENTIAL

behaving like a dignified senator representing the American citizen should is nuts. "I think McCarthy situation is typical of a certain type of politician and press that will make headlines for their own reasons". "The American press is pretty biased and one reason that I have no respect for the press is that it does not give dignified expression for the Negro. "They do more saying of what they want to believe than reporting honest news". Mrs. ROBESON electrified the audience by declaring that 2/3 of the population of the earth is "colored". She stated that "the Negro is going to treat you, the minority, as we wish you had treated us". Denying that she is a Communist, she said, "We have the finest Constitution ever thought of but it would be wonderful if it were implemented". When criticized for making it appear that nothing is good in this country, Mrs. ROBESON said it seemed unnecessary to add another voice to those already doing so much yelling. Mrs. ROBESON attacked western colonialism, Truman's Fourth Point, the North Atlantic Pact, and the Marshall Plan. Although stating that the Russian standard of living is low in comparison with the average mean of American living, the Russians are pleased since it is higher than before and constantly rising. She stated food and rent prices are cheap though clothes are scarce.

In response to a question about Russia and church relations, Mrs. ROBESON stated that Russia had a policy of taking away the big business from the church and leaving religion, saying that she had visited many churches during her travels in Russia and she found them crowded much more so than in 1939.

This article states that the audience at the University of Connecticut was very hostile and she stated that the United States is spending so much money on war preparations that it does not have money to spend on schools and other necessary things. At this point a student counter-attacked by asking how she explained the present expansion of the Univeristy of Connecticut's buildings. The article stated that although she said she was glad to hear such construction was going on she had no explanations. This article continues by stating that most of the questions put forward by the students and faculty were attacking the stand by Mrs. ROBESON and the action taken by the Russians and their satellite states.

[redacted] has advised that the Young Progressives of America is an organization completely dominated and inspired by the Communist Party.

b7C
b7H

African Aid Committee

On [redacted] advised that the Subject was listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the African Aid Committee. The informant stated that this committee is located at the headquarters of the Council on African affairs at 23 West 26th Street, New York City, and is believed to be a committee formed from the membership of the Council on African Affairs. The Council on African Affairs has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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Communist Party Membership

[redacted] has advised that [redacted] were to the effect that the Subject was a devoted member of the Communist Party. [redacted]

This informant further stated that he knows the Subject's husband, PAUL ROBESON, also to be a devoted member of the Communist Party. This informant further stated that the Subject is a "concealed Communist" by which he meant that she she is one who does not hold to be a Communist member and who would deny membership in the Party.

b7C
b7D

Contacts with Communist Party Officials

[redacted]

ELLA REEVE BLOOR has been designated by [redacted] as the oldest living charter member of the Communist Party in the United States.

Daily Worker and Worker Subscriptions

On [redacted] advised that on April 22, 1950 the Subject became a subscriber to the Sunday Worker and on [redacted] advised that on May 17, 1950 the Subject became a subscriber to the Daily Worker, and her subscriptions were to be sent to "The Beeches", Enfield, Connecticut.

Residence and Employment

The Subject continues to reside in a large house at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut, owned by her husband and herself in a place known as "The Beeches". This house is presently for sale and according to an article appearing in the Hartford Courant on September 21, 1950 the Subject stated that she and her husband planned to build a six room house in South Norwalk, Connecticut, to be near New York City.

An article appearing in the Norwalk Hour dated September 22, 1950 states that PAUL ROBESON has recently made a down payment on a lot in the Village Creek Development at Hayes Hill in Norwalk, Connecticut, which had been verified by ROGER WILCOX, Sales Manager for the Village Creek Corporation.

The Subject does not have any permanent employment but spends a great deal of her time traveling and making speeches.

- C L O S E D -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of this report is being designated for the New York Office in view of the fact that Subject's husband, PAUL ROBESON, resides in New York City and in view of the fact that New York Office has in the past received one copy of each report in instant case.

On August 8, 1950 the New Haven Office recommended that an SI Card be prepared on the Subject and this was approved by the Bureau.

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IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated 12-9-50 at New Haven, Connecticut, entitled, "ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka Mrs. Paul Leo Robeson, Essie Robeson, SECURITY MATTER - C" are as follows:

T-1 [redacted]

T-2 [redacted]

T-3 [redacted]

T-4 [redacted]

T-5 [redacted]

T-6 [redacted]

T-7 [redacted]

T-8 [redacted]

T-9 [redacted] information furnished to SA [redacted]

T-10 is [redacted]

T-11 [redacted]

T-12 is [redacted], who gave the information on [redacted] to SA [redacted]

T-13 is [redacted] who gave the information on [redacted] to SA [redacted] and SE [redacted], and on [redacted] to SA [redacted] and SE [redacted]

NH 100-8032

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 12-28-49 b7C
at New Haven, Conn.

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Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Belmont
Mo
Egan Room
Nease
Gandy

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Robeson and Glenn Davis I Don't Buy

By ROBERT C. RUARK

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—There are some allied topics here, which I would like to lump, loosely, under a general heading. One touches that bulky artist, Paul Robeson, the avowed Communist-loving patriot who falsely claims spokesmanship for his race.

Another skips lightly over a nice and competent kid, Whitey Ford, the ex-Yankee pitcher, and still another fastens onto the junior cause celebre, Alfred Bergdoll, and finally we could touch mildly on a professional football player, ex-Lieut. Glenn Davis. Somewhere, deep in the heap, we got a healthy moral.

In the modern emergency Mr. Robeson is as worthy of internment as any Jap who got penned away in the last war, since by his own lusty baritone he is an enemy of his own country and a passionate espouser of those people who are now declared enemies. Mr. Robeson is pressing a suit against the State Department, naming Dean Acheson as the chieftain, to restore his passport so that he may travel abroad, and, doubtless, continue to malign the land of his birth.

Mr. Robeson has done nothing for his country but attempt to tear it down, yet he goes to the court to have his passport restored so that he may rend America further abroad, where the ear is more sympathetic than here at home. His home.

* * *

MR. WHITEY FORD is a nice kid from these parts, who broke into the Yankees this year, pitched them to a pennant with nine straight, as I recall, and clinched the Series for the Yanks with a beautiful effort, which would guarantee him anything from half-million to a million bucks for the next 10 to 15 years. Whitey got drafted, and very possibly has flown his entire baseball career.

Mr. Alfred Bergdoll is the son of our best-known draft-skipper from World War I. He has papa's prejudices against serving his country in time of need. He is ideologically opposed to war. Who ain't?

Mr. Alfred Bergdoll draws five years for draft evasion, for which sentence, hurrah for Judge Sylvester Ryan, who said quietly, "You have made yourself the object of scorn and contempt."

WE come now to ex-Lieut. Glenn Davis, "Mr. Outside," the toast of that fabulous West Point team that got its tax-paid education and considerable of its gridiron experience during a war—the last one. Mr. Davis worked for the Army for a couple of years of the recent post-war, to pay off Uncle Sam, quit his commission and is now playing professional football as anti-climax to his romance with Elizabeth Taylor.

Several of Mr. Davis' former teammates are dead, as result of fulfillment of duty in the current little squabble in Korea. It must seem a touch odd, to Mr. Davis, who beat one war as an athlete, and seems likely to beat another as an athlete. And he's a professional fighter, too, by education and training.

I buy Mr. Whitey Ford, a fuzz-faced kid, who went when he was called and didn't holler. I also buy Judge Ryan who tucked away the Bergdoll brat, as an illustrative nuisance.

But I leave Mr. Robeson, the unwilling American, and Mr. Davis, the unwilling professional warrior, to the archives. Maybe the archives will know what to do with them.

56 JAN 19 1951

RECORDED - 17
INDEXED - 17

EX-123

100-12304-222

15 JAN 16 1951

certainly would have said about both Robeson & Glenn Davis.

Page 23

Times-Herald ____
Wash. Post ____
Wash. News ____
Wash. Star ____
N.Y. Mirror ____
N. Y. Compass ____

Date: JAN 10 1951

SAC, New York

January 10, 1951

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

For your information there is attached a photostatic copy of a news article from the Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, dated December 11, 1950, relating to Paul Robeson being in Cleveland in connection with an organization known as "Freedom Associates."

Attachment

MET:jjd

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DATE 12/10/80 BY SP5 R61CLM

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EX. 36 BY 1-16-51

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FBI/DOJ

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 17, 1951

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The attached was sent in by Walter Winchell.

eff

JAN 19 1951

This is in the Robertson file.

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G.I.R.-8

9-1

To Hone

THE NEW SOVIET ART EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW'S TRETIAKOV GALLERY IS FEATURING A PAINTING OF PAUL ROBESON SINGING AT PEEKSKILL, WHERE THAT ANTI-RED DEMONSTRATION TOOK PLACE!

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DATE 12/10/80 SBS RSC/MJ

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100-123054-22

JAN 23 1951

EX-116

Terrell

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FEB 5 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ NY FILE NO. 100-25857

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	MAR 7 1951	7/19,26,27; 9/1; 11/20,22, 27; 12/6,20,26, 27/50. 1/19, 20/51.	MELVIN A. THOMPSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PAUL ROBESON, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY-C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] advised ROBESON wrote article for "Thunder", pro-Communist newspaper in British Guiana. [redacted] advised ROBESON spoke at 20th anniversary of Jewish People's Fraternal Order. "Daily Worker", 5/31/50, reported ROBESON to attend meeting of World Partisans for Peace in London. "New York World Telegram and Sun", 6/9/50, reported ROBESON spoke at meeting sponsored by Peace Information Center. [redacted] furnished copy of pamphlet, "Forge Negro-Labor Unity for Peace and Jobs", published by Harlem Trade Union Council. Pamphlet contained text of ROBESON's speech made in Chicago at National Labor Conference for Negro Rights. Portions of speech set out. [redacted] advised ROBESON is concealed Communist. "Daily Worker", 6/30/50, reported ROBESON spoke at meeting sponsored by Civil Rights Congress. [redacted] stated ROBESON spoke at Harlem Street rally sponsored by Harlem Section of CP. "New York Daily News", 8/4/50, reported ROBESON's passport cancelled. [redacted] advised ROBESON spoke at street rally sponsored by Harlem Trade Union Council in Harlem. [redacted] stated ROBESON spoke at banquet given by American-Slav Congress. Also that ROBESON spoke at American Labor Party election rally in Madison Square Garden. "Daily Worker",

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11/20/50, reported ROBESON spoke at peace meeting at Riverside Plaza Hotel, sponsored by National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. "Daily Worker", 11/24/50, reported ROBESON named to New World Peace Council by Peace Council in Warsaw. "Daily Worker", 11/27/50, reported ROBESON spoke at Labor Youth League Convention. "Daily Worker", 12/20/50, reported ROBESON filed suit against Secretary of State ACHESON.

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DETAILS: On May 2, 1950 Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that PAUL ROBESON had written an article entitled, "What Has Russia Done for Negroes," which appeared in the March, 1950 issue of "Thunder". According to the informant, "Thunder" is a pro-Communist newspaper published in British Guiana. b7D

The following are some of the statements contained in the above issue:

"I speak as an American negro whose life is dedicated, first and foremost, to winning full freedom, and nothing less than full freedom, for the negro people here in America.

"Now, some honest and sincere people say to me, 'Yes, Paul, we agree with you on everything you say about Jimcrow and persecution. We're with you 100 percent on these things. But what has Russia done for us negroes'? To me - a negro and an American - the answer is very simple and very clear:

"I say the Soviet Union's very existence, its example before the world of abolishing all discrimination based on colour or nationality, its fight in every arena of world conflict for genuine democracy and for peace, this has given us negroes the chance of achieving our complete liberation within our own time, within this generation.

"I happened to have the honour of being present a few months ago at the great celebration of the anniversary of the great

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poet Alexander Pushkin, whose great grandfather was an Abyssianian brought to Russia by Emperor Peter the Great.

"There are Negroes in the Soviet Union, several hundreds of them, whose ancestors were brought over from Africa as slaves. Today these decendants of slaves govern a Soviet village of Abkhazia in the Georgian Republic. And there are many millions of brown and swarthy people, too, who in America would be called negroes. But whether one is a renowned poet or a peasant farmer--black, brown, yellow or white--Christian, Jew or atheist, he enjoys the same human rights."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised [redacted] the 20th anniversary celebration of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order of the Internation Workers Order, held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on May 20th. According to [redacted] PAUL ROBESON was the guest of honor at this celebration and delivered a speech. In his speech ROBESON told the audience, "I have gone up and down the land singing for the JPFO. In the battlefields of Spain I saw many Jewish youths fighting for freedom. We shall not let Fascism rise in Germany again."

The International Workers Order has been described by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" issue of May 31, 1950, page 2, column 3, reported that PAUL ROBESON had left for London to attend "a meeting today of leaders of the World Partisans for Peace." The article reflected that the meeting would discuss the world peace campaign and would plan preparations for the Second World Peace Congress to be held in Genoa in October.

The "Daily Worker" is an east coast daily Communist newspaper.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the World Partisans for Peace were a group of individuals who preached the theme of hatred against the United States and in effect called for world revolution by force.

The New York "Daily News" issue of June 2, 1950 reported that PAUL ROBESON "attacked O. John Rogge, former U. S.

Assistant Attorney General, as a paid lobbyist for Marshall Tito's Yugoslavia. The clash occurred after Rogge, a vice president of the World Peace Committee, offered a resolution to the committee's executive committee here asking that the Yugoslav Peace Committee be readmitted. It was expelled last year, 13 months after Tito broke with Moscow."

The New York "World Telegram and Sun" issue of June 9, 1950 reported that PAUL ROBESON spoke at a "Unite for Peace" rally sponsored by the Peace Information Center at Manhattan Center, New York City, on June 8, 1950. In his speech ROBESON urged the people at the rally "to demand the outlawing of atomic weapons and give notice to the government here that we will fight for peace."

The "Worker" issue of February 11, 1951, page 3, column 2, contains an article reflecting that the Peace Information Center and its officers were indicted on February 9, 1951 by a Federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., for failure to register as agents of a foreign principal.

The "Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker".

In [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the Communist Party, U.S.A., helped organize the Peace Information Center.

The New York edition of the "Pittsburgh Courier" issue of June 10, 1950 reported that PAUL ROBESON "flew into London from New York on Monday to take part in a Communist organized peace rally in London's Inn Fields."

The "Daily Worker" issue of June 12, 1950, page 2, column 1, reported that on June 10, 1950, PAUL ROBESON spoke at the National Labor Conference for Negro Rights which was held in Chicago on June 10 and 11, 1950.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the National Labor Conference for Negro Rights was organized by the Communist Party, U.S.A.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished a copy of a pamphlet entitled, "Forge Negro-Labor

Unity for Peace and Jobs." This pamphlet contained the text of the speech made by ROBESON at the National Labor Conference for Negro Rights and was published by the Harlem Trade Union Council.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the Harlem Trade Union Council is a Communist Party front organization and was organized at the direct orders of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

The following are excerpts from the speech made by ROBESON at the meeting of the National Labor Conference for Negro Rights held in Chicago:

"And so, even today, as this National Labor Conference for Negro Rights charts the course ahead for the whole Negro people and their sincere allies, it sounds a warning to American bigotry and reaction. For if fifteen million Negroes, led by their staunchest sons and daughters of labor, and joined by the white working class, say that there shall be no more Jim Crow in America, then there shall be no more Jim Crow!

"If fifteen million Negroes say, and mean it, no more anti-Semitism, then there shall be no more anti-Semitism!

"If fifteen million Negroes, inspired by their true leaders in the labor movement, demand an end to the persecution of the foreign-born, then the persecution of the foreign-born will end!

"If fifteen million Negroes in one voice demand an end to the jailing of the leaders of American progressive thought and culture and the leaders of the American working class, then their voice will be strong enough to empty the prisons of the victims of America's cold war.

"If fifteen million Negroes are for peace, then there will be peace!

"And behind these fifteen million are 180 million of our African brothers and sisters, 60 million of our kindred in the West Indies and Latin America--for whom, as for us, war and the Point Four program would mean a new imperialist slavery.

"In every subject land, in every dependent area, the hundreds of millions who strive for freedom have set their eyes

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upon a new star that rises in the East--they have chosen as the model for their conduct the brave people and stalwart leaders of the new People's Republic of China. And they say to our atom-toting politicians, 'Send your guns and tanks and planes to our oppressors, if you will! We will take them away from them and put them to our own use! We will be free in spite of you, if not with you help!'"

"Your tasks, then, are clear. The Negro trade unionists must increasingly exert their influence in every aspect of the life of the Negro community. No church, no fraternal, civic or social organization in our communities must be permitted to continue without the benefit of the knowledge and experience which you have gained through your struggles in the great American labor movement. You are called upon to provide the spirit, the determination, the organizational skill, the firm steel of unyielding militancy to the age-old strivings of the Negro people for equality and freedom.

"On the shoulders of the Negro trade unionists there is the tremendous responsibility to rally the power of the whole trade-union movement, white and black, to the battle for the liberation of our people, the future of our women and children. Anyone who fails in this does the Negro people a great disservice.

"And to the white trade unionists present-- a special challenge. You must fight in the ranks of labor for the full equality of your Negro brothers; for their right to work at any job; to receive equal pay for equal work; for an end to Jim Crow unions; for real fair employment practices within the unions as well as in all other phases of the national life; for the elimination of the rot of white supremacy notions which the employers use to poison the minds of the white workers in order to pit them against their staunchest allies, the Negro people-- in short, for the unbreakable unity of the working people, black and white, without which there can be no free trade unions, no real prosperity, no constitutional rights, no peace for anybody, whatever the color of his skin. To accept Negro leadership of men and women and youth; to accept the fact that the Negro workers have become a part of the vanguard of the whole American working class. To fail the Negro people is to fail the whole American people."

The "Worker", Harlem edition, issue of June 18, 1950, section 1, page 1, column 3, contained a photograph of PAUL ROBESON signing a peace petition in Philadelphia. The caption underneath the picture reported that his signing took

place last week. It was further reported that this was among the first public acts of ROBESON on his return from London where he had attended an Executive Committee meeting of the World Peace Congress.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that in his opinion the world Peace Congress held in Paris, France, April 20-25, 1949, was a follow-up on smaller Congresses held in Wrocraw, Poland, and New York, New York, and that these Congresses were part of a world-wide Communist-inspired peace propaganda campaign.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that PAUL ROBESON is a concealed Communist. Informant said he learned from [redacted] that PAUL ROBESON was a leading member of the Communist Party.

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The "Daily Worker" issue of June 30, 1950, page 3, column 4, reported that the Civil Rights Congress sponsored a meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on June 28. The article reflected that PAUL ROBESON had been a speaker at the meeting.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished a copy of the speech made by ROBESON at the above Civil Rights Congress meeting. In his speech ROBESON charged that, "Every means of communication, every organ of prestige, beginning with the President himself has been telling us these last two days that the future welfare of the American people is somehow tied to the fate of a corrupt clique of politicians south of the 38th parallel in Korea--

"But we have come together to say that the American people will not be stampeded; that the efforts to fan the cold war into a flaming inferno of world-wide destruction are doomed to failure....

"Today above all it means hands off Korea.

"For American intefvention in Korea is the culmination of a wicked and shameful policy which our government

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nas rutnlessly pursued with respect to the colonial peoples of the world..".

"I have said before and say it again that the place for the Negro people to fight for their freedom is here at nome--in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas--in the Chicago ghetto and right here in New York's Stuyvesant Town."

The Civil Rights Congress nas been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Harlem Section of the Communist Party held a street rally at 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. Informant said that PAUL ROBESON was the main speaker at the streetrally.

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According to the informant, ROBESON charged that the war in Korea was caused by Wall Street and that Wall Street planned to grab the resources of all small nations.

The New York edition of the "Pittsburgh Courier" issue of July 8, 1950 reported that the Civil Rights Congress sponsored a rally at Madison Square Garden on June 30, 1950. The article reflected that PAUL ROBESON was one of the speakers at the rally and that in his speech ROBESON stated, "Unless American intervention in Korea and the rest of Asia is stopped, Africa will be next in line."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished a copy of a news release from the Council on African Affairs dated June 29,,1950 and entitled, "Robeson Denounces Korean Intervention at Rally of 18,000 at New York for Civil Rights and Peace."

The statement reported that the Civil Rights Congress nad sponsored a rally on June 28 at Madison Square Garden and that "Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, nad been a speaker at the rally" and that in nis speecn ROBESON warned "that unless American intervention in Korea and the rest of Asia was stopped Africa would be next in line."

The Council on African Affairs nas been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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

The New York "Amsterdam News" issue of September 9, 1950, page 2, column 1, reported that at a press conference held on September 8 by the Council on African Affairs, PAUL ROBESON said, "Negroes are not easy about being asked to shoot down their brothers in other parts of the world."

On January 2, 1951 Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that PAUL ROBESON is the Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

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On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised he attended a street meeting on that date at 116th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, which had been sponsored by the Harlem Trade Union Council. According to the informant, PAUL ROBESON had been a speaker at the rally and in his speech ROBESON charged, "Capitalistic Imperialism is trying to impose on free people in Korea". Then he made a comparison between the U.S. Civil War between the North and the South, with that of Korea:

"There is no difference between this two wars. The fight in Korea is between free people who wishes to continue be free and those who trys to enslave them. -Yes, and the same double-crossers are noticed in Korea, like those double-crossers we had in the South of the United States: Men who for money and power are always ready to enslave his brothers.

"United States have no business to interfere there, and it is up to us negroes to tell Truman and his gang that we want no war, but peace.

"They do not like for me and others to speak. Sure, they are afraid that we will finally obtain the unity and raising of fifteen million negroes in the defense of our rights as American citizens.

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"They are afraid of us, because they know how many more millions of negroes are in Africa, South America and other parts of the world. They are afraid that some day, we will be so tired of being abused, that we will raise against those who abuses us.

"They are the war mongers, who try to enslave people by force so they can continue exploiting them for the enrichment of Imperialistic Capitalism.

"No, we negroes want no war. We want Peace and Human Rights."

On [redacted] Confidential informant [redacted] b7C b7D furnished a copy of a "statement by Nathan Witt, counsel to Paul Robeson, concerning the invalidation of Mr. Robeson's passport."

The statement charged the State Department neglected to inform ROBESON why it cancelled his passport and that he, WITT, had addressed a letter to Secretary ACHESON asking for an explanation. The statement reflected that the letter was not answered and that a wire would be sent to Mr. ACHESON asking for a conference.

Informant also furnished a copy of a news release from the Council on African Affairs dated August 4, 1950. The news release was a "statement to the Council on African Affairs concerning the invalidation of the passport of Paul Robeson." The Council charged that the invalidation of ROBESON's passport "is another blatant example of the Administration's efforts to silence the demand of Negro Americans for their full rights as citizens. We are confident that American Negroes and all fighters for human rights throughout the world will denounce the banning of Paul Robeson from travelling abroad not only in defense of his personal rights as an American citizen but also in defense of the universal freedom of art and for the sake of the democratic rights of all people against police state tyranny."

On August 28, 1950 LEE PRESSMAN testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee that he and NATHAN WITT had been members of the Communist Party in 1934 and 1935 in Washington, D.C.

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 4, 1950, page 4, column 4, contained an article entitled, "Robeson Urges

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Thousands Register at Jeff School." The article reported that ROBESON stated, "There never was a time when the masses of our people needed more to know the answers to the great social questions of our age than during this period of rapid social change." The article further reported that ROBESON "yesterday expressed the hope that the remaining ten days of the fall registration period will see many thousands enrolling for courses at the Jefferson School."

The article also reported that in a statement issued by the officials of the Jefferson School, ROBESON was quoted as saying, "Among my many activities during the past few years, I have always cherished highly my association with this magnificent institution."

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] b7D advised he attended a banquet for the American Slav Congress Conference for Peace, which was held on that date at the Hotel Capitol, New York City. Informant stated PAUL ROBESON was a speaker at the banquet.

In his speech ROBESON stated, "I remember when I was in Poland and Soviet Russia and the other democratic countries and I'm going back to Bulgaria, Poland and the Soviet Union. I have gone to the State Department with my lawyer and I am suing the State Department to get my passport back. You people stood firm in your countries until you got your freedom. I came from people who were brought here in chains but you came from countries of freedom. Here they try to confuse people of Slavic descent as they have confused the Negro people. We must resist the power of government against civil liberties and against our Communist Party."

The American Slav Congress has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] b7D advised that the American Labor Party held a mass meeting on October 5 at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. Informant stated that PAUL ROBESON attended the meeting and sang several songs.

The American Labor Party has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944.

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 23, 1950, page 3, column 3, reported that the Harlem Trade Union Council held a conference on October 21 at 1-3 West 125th Street, New York City, at which was mapped "an immediate battle for job training and jobs for Negroes in all industries."

The above article reflected that PAUL ROBESON had been a speaker at the rally. ROBESON told the people at the conference, "I'm going to be an organizer from now on." He said his full major effort would be "helping the Harlem Trade Union Council, continuing his leadership of the Council on African Affairs, building freedom and fighting for peace."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised he attended an American Labor Party meeting at Madison Square Garden on that date. Informant stated the rally was an election campaign rally and that PAUL ROBESON spoke at this meeting. Informant furnished a copy of a release issued by the American Labor Party which was the text of ROBESON's speech.

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ROBESON's speech was in behalf of American Labor Party Candidates and in his speech ROBESON said, "We the anti-Fascist forces of America, the working masses, the Negro people, the brave Jewish people, the foreign born progressives, professionals and small businessmen who know that the future depends on our unity -- We will continue to raise our voices together for peace, for friendship with the Soviet Union and the Socialist quarter of the world, for colonial liberation, for the repeal of the McCarran monstrosity, for full equality for the Negro people, for the kind of America of which our forefathers dreamed and for which they fought and died."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised he attended an American Labor Party sponsored concert given by PAUL ROBESON at the Audubon Ballroom, 166th Street and Broadway, New York City. Informant stated pictures of ROBESON were sold at the rally to raise funds for the American Labor Party.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that PAUL ROBESON gave a song recital on October 26 at the Audubon Ballroom.

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According to the informant, the proceeds of this recital went to the American Labor Party and its election campaign.

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 31, 1950, page 4, column 5, contained an article entitled, "Harlem Hears Robeson, Marcantonio on Gilbert Case." The article reported that PAUL ROBESON and Representative VITO MARCANTONIO on October 28 "appealed to an audience of 1,000 at the corner of Lenox Avenue and 126th Street in behalf of Lieutenant LEON A. GILBERT, Jr., young Negro officer condemned to death by Jim Crow court martial in Korea." The article reflected that the meeting was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the Harlem Trade Union Council and the Tenants Council.

It is to be noted that Lieutenant LEON A. GILBERT, a Negro officer of the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea, was sentenced by a court martial on September 6, 1950 to death for failure to carry out an order. Lieutenant GILBERT was reportedly sentenced for refusing to advance with his command in violation of Article of War 75. This act took place on July 31, 1950.

The New York Tenants Council was described by Confidential Informant [redacted] on October 11, 1950 as being a Communist controlled organization.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 3, 1950, page 5, column 3, contained a reprint of a letter from the New York Civil Rights Congress wherein PAUL ROBESON was listed as a National Vice-Chairman of the Civil Rights Congress. 67C 67D

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised [redacted] a farewell reception to the delegates to the World Peace Congress to be held in Sheffield, England. The reception was held at the Hotel Riverside Plaza, New York City, on November 10.

According to the informant, PAUL ROBESON was a speaker at the reception. ROBESON told the meeting that the people, including the Negro people, are awakening and are ready to struggle for peace. He spoke of the great world movement for peace and of the struggle for peace by the Soviet Union and the Socialist democracies of the Eastern European bloc and of the struggle of the colonial people all over the globe. ROBESON said, "Their march towards peace cannot and will not be stopped by all the money of Wall Street."

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ROBESON further stated, "We Negroes refuse to die in the big money interest in Korea, in China, in Africa and all over the world but we are ready to die in the struggle for peace and human dignity."

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 14, 1950, page 4, column 2, reported that PAUL ROBESON would be among the featured speakers at the American-Soviet Friendship rally on November 16 at Riverside Plaza.

The article reported that the meeting would commemorate the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the first Socialist state and 17 years of American diplomatic relations with it. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The New York "Amsterdam News" issue of November 18, 1950, page 4, column 3, contained a photograph of PAUL ROBESON shaking hands with "Soviet Foreign Commissar Andrei Vishinsky." The caption under the picture reflected that they met at the annual celebration of the "Great October Revolution" in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 20, 1950, page 12, column 3, contained an article entitled, "Soviet Amity Rally Backs World Peace Congress."

This article reported the rally was sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and was held November 16 at the Riverside Plaza Hotel.

The article further reported that "the theme of the meeting commemorating the 33rd anniversary of the Russian Revolution" was peace based on American-Soviet cooperation.

The article reported that PAUL ROBESON was one of the speakers at the meeting and that in his speech ROBESON declared that "hundreds of millions have set their eyes on new stars rising in the east. They have chosen as their models of conduct and aspiration the brave people and stalwart leaders of the USSR, People's China, North Korean Republic and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe."

The article also reflected that the meeting took the following actions:

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"1. Condemned the unjust war of U. S. imperialism against the Korean people.

"2. Called for immediate admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations.

"3. Urged acceptance by the U.S. Government of a four-power conference to resolve outstanding problems peacefully.

"4. Urged support for the Second World Peace Congress now meeting in Warsaw.

"5. Demanded repeal of the McCarran police-state law."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised [redacted] meeting of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship on November 16 at the Riverside Plaza Hotel.

Informant stated that PAUL ROBESON was one of the speakers at the meeting and that ROBESON asked the people to donate funds for the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in order that it could carry on its work for peace and American-Soviet Friendship.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 24, 1950, page 1, column 1, contained an article entitled, "Warsaw Parley Makes World Plea for Peace", written by JOSEPH STAROBIN. In this article it was reported that a number of Americans were named to the new World Peace Council and among these names was that of PAUL ROBESON.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that JOSEPH STAROBIN is a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

The "Daily Worker" of January 11, 1950, page 2, column 1, reported that JOSEPH STAROBIN was expecting a post as member of the Public Affairs Department of the Communist Party, U.S.A. and would be Secretary of the "Party's Peace Committee."

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 24, 1950, page 4, column 4, reported that "Robeson and Picasso Share Peace Award." The article reflected that PAUL ROBESON and PABLO PICASSO "were honored today at the closing session of the World Peace Congress, with the International Peace Prize

awarded by the Congress. They will share in the peace prize of $14,300. Both were honored in the Arts Section of the prizes, Robeson for his freedom songs and Picasso for his Dove Peace emblem."

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 27, 1950, page 2, column 3, reported that PAUL ROBESON was one of the speakers at the Labor Youth League Convention which was held at St. Nicholas' Arena, New York City, on November 24. In his speech ROBESON said, "I am proud to be with you, the organization to which my son and daughter belong."

ROBESON further stated, that "peace can be won and fascism can be defeated by the united will of the young people."

The Labor Youth League has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" issue of December 13, 1950, page 5, column 1, contained an article, entitled, "3,500 Jam Golden Gate to Hear Report of World Peace Congress." The article reflected that on December 11 a meeting was held at the Golden Gate Ballroom, New York City, to honor the 63 American delegates to the Second World Peace Congress which was held in Warsaw, Poland. The delegates reported on the peace points discussed at the Warsaw Congress and the following points were outlined at this meeting:

"1. Immediate removal of all foreign troops from Korea.

"2. Immediate withdrawal of armed forces around Taiwan.

"3. Immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Indo-China.

"4. Immediate seating of the Chinese People's Republic in the UN.

The above article also reported that PAUL ROBESON was in attendance at this meeting and sang several songs.

The "Daily Worker" issue of December 20, 1950, page 1, column 2, reported that PAUL ROBESON on December 19

filed suit against Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON to prevent cancellation of his passport. The article reflected that papers filed for ROBESON in Federal District Court described him as one who "has deservedly won for himself respect and recognition throughout the world, not only as one of the great living Americans but also as one of the world's leading personalities."

The New York "Herald Tribune" issue of December 20, 1950 reported "Robeson Sues Acheson Over Passport Ban." The article reflected that PAUL ROBESON "filed suit against Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON today in an effort to prevent cancellation of his passport which he said he needed for a European concert tour."

The article also reported that ROBESON was planning a European tour for singing and lecturing which would take him to England, France, Italy, Scandinavia and Czechoslovakia. The article further reflected that "on several previous occasions he has gone abroad to attend Communist-front rallies at which he has spoken against the United States."

The New York "Daily News" issue of December 21, 1950 reported that the American Labor Party sponsored a "peace award festivities" for PAUL ROBESON on December 20 at Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York.

The article reported a meeting had been originally scheduled for the Concourse Plaza Hotel but had been cancelled by the hotel "on grounds it might cause rioting such as occurred in Peekskill last summer."

It was reported that ROBESON was supposed to receive a plaque which had been awarded him by the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw. However, the plaque did not arrive from Paris but ROBESON will "share $14,300 with painter Pablo Picasso."

The New York "World Telegram and Sun" issue of December 21, 1950 described the above missing plaque as being "a bronze plaque designed by Pablo Picasso, featuring a dove of peace."

The article reported that in acknowledging the award ROBESON termed himself "the people's artist dedicated to the struggle for peace."

On January 10, 1951 Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the "Cleveland Press" issue of December 11, 1950 reported that "Paul Robeson, left wing concert singer, has been in Cleveland nearly a week in connection with an organization known as Freedom Associates." The article reported that the files revealed that "one of the reasons for Robeson's presence was to start distribution of a monthly publication called 'Freedom', put out by Freedom Associates, 53 West 125th Street, New York City."

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According to Confidential Informant [redacted] the editorial board of the Negro publication "Freedom" is composed of Communist Party members, Communist sympathizers and members of Communist Party front organizations.

- P E N D I N G -

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will follow and report important excerpts from subject's speeches and writings.

Will follow and report general Communist Party activity of subject.

99

NY 100-25857

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA [redacted], dated MAR 7 1951, at New York, are identified as follows:

T-1 Report dated 5/2/50 from District Intelligence, 10th N.D.

T-2 [redacted] who reported to SA [redacted]

T-3 [redacted] and who requested his name be kept confidential. Contacted by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

T-4 Confidential Source [redacted]

T-5 [redacted] who reported to SA [redacted]

T-6 [redacted] who reported to SA [redacted]

T-7 [redacted] who requested his name be kept confidential. Contacted by SA [redacted]

T-8 [redacted] who reported to SA [redacted]

T-9 [redacted] who reported to SA [redacted]

T-10 [redacted] who reported to SA [redacted]

T-11 Bureau letter to New York dated 1/10/51 re "PAUL ROBESON, was.; SECURITY MATTER-C."

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS Cont'd

T-12 [redacted] who reported to SA b1 b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/11/50, b7C at New York.

CONFIDENTIAL

101

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3-23-51

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN

SUBJECT: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON
SM(C) Bufile 100-12304

Mrs. Paul Robeson

81950

Captioned subject is a Security Index subject in the New Haven Office. She is the wife of PAUL ROBESON, noted negro singer.

Reference is made to SAC Letter No. 23, Series 1951, dated 3-3-51, Section (C) entitled, "Security Index - Special Section".

Subject has been active in the Peoples Party of Conn., which Party according to reliable informants, is infiltrated and dominated by the CP, and she has been an apologist for Russia.

It is believed that in view of her race the Bureau may desire to designate her as a "prominent individual"; however, it is suggested that the Bureau may desire to give her whatever designation her husband, PAUL ROBESON may have as a Security Index subject in the New York Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/10/80 BY SP-5 [illegible]

JFS:NK
100-8032

RECORDED - 14 100-12304-227
MAR 26 1951
34

X-123

107

RECORDED - 88

100-12304-227

SAC, New Haven

April 9, 1951

EX - 136
EX - 136

Director, FBI

ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Your file 100-8032)
(Bufile 100-12304)

81941

Reurlet dated March 23, 1951.

For your information, the security index card maintained by the New York Office for Paul Robeson, subject's husband, is in the Regular Section of the Security Index.

There appears to be no logical reason at this time for transferring the security index cards of either Paul or Eslanda Robeson to the "Prominent Persons Section" of the Index.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/80 BY SP5 RJG/dlm

EBR:eeu

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

COMM - FBI
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FBIHQ FILE
100-12304

SECTION: 6

PAUL ROBESON, SR.

FD-72
(1-10-46)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. 100-14994

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	9/27/50	12/1/50;1/13,15,27; 2/6,15;3/1,6-10,12/51	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, aka	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject spoke under the auspices of the Washington Bookshop Association October 5, 1945, at the Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. In this speech she cited Russia as an example for the U. S. to follow in the treatment of minority groups. Subject also spoke at the rally sponsored by National Veterans Provisional Committee June 16, 1949, at Laborers Hall, Washington, D. C. Subject claims to be a master of judo and jujitsu. State Department passport information set out including last passport number 52064 issued March 25, 1946, and renewed to expire March 24, 1950.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON BOOKSHOP ASSOCIATION

The Washington Bookshop Association has been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization falling within purview of Executive Order 9835.

COPIES DESTROYED 5-1-58

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPY IN FILE		100-12304-228	SE 18

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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1-New York (information)
2-Washington Field Office

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/MR
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/10/80

RECORDED - 122
INDEXED - 122
EX. - 136

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.

65 MAY 2 1951

WFO 100-14994

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the Washington Bookshop Association, 916-17th Street, Northwest, was to sponsor a lecture and discussion by Mrs. PAUL ROBESON at the Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on October 5, 1945. The informant advised that JOHN BEECHER, author of ALL BRAVE SAILORS, who was visiting in Washington, was to be chairman of this discussion.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that on Friday evening, October 5, 1945, ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON lectured before a Washington Bookshop Association audience of approximately three hundred and fifty people at the Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. According to this informant, Mr. JOHN BEECHER, former United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Representative at Stuttgart, Germany, sat on the stage as guest of honor and spoke briefly concerning the possiblity of our losing the peace after having won the war.

In her lecture Mrs. ROBESON stated that Africa has been so ruled by outside forces that the Africans cannot look upon it as their own country. She pictured the plight and oppression of the negroes in Africa under the domination of England and France. She indicated that if the tenets of the United Nations were upheld that Africa might have hope that aid would not be denied its oppressed minorities and backward people. Mrs. ROBESON cited Russia as an example for the United States to follow in the treatment of its minority groups. She pictured Russia as the champion of all minorities and small nations as contrasted with the teaming of the United States and England at the United Nations San Francisco Conference to the detriment of the minorities of the world. She spoke in glowing terms of the way Russia had elevated its Yakuts and other backward peoples to their rightful place. She expressed the opinion that the Russian constitution would be a better plan of government for a united Africa than the constitution of the United States should the African Continent ever throw off the yoke of its outside domination. She based this opinion on the similarity of heterogeneity of races in Africa with the large correlation of different peoples who had been united under the USSR constitution. She indicated her contempt for the action of the United States in banding together with England against Russia in questions affecting minorities, and she stated that as for England she would "dispose of it down the drain where it belongs".

She said that if the Council of Foreign Ministers would acquiesce to the current demands of Russia for a share in Africa's colonies it might be a good thing for Africa's future. She cited Eritrea as an example where the Russian system, which had been so successful among the "backward" peoples of the USSR, might be much better than to return that Italian colony to Ethiopia, its earlier owner. She said that Ethiopia was so closely influenced by Great Britain that the negroes in that territory could not look for any future rapid advancement.

According to [redacted] in response to a question from the floor, Mrs. ROBESON stated that she did not propose that the United States Constitution should be scrapped but rather that it should be made to work like the "workable USSR constitution".

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UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA

The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America has been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, attended a forum held at the F Street Auditorium, National Press Building at 8:15 P. M., June 11, 1949. This meeting was sponsored by the Washington Bookshop Association, National Committee to Defeat the MUNDT Bill, and the Civil Rights Congress. The meeting was held to raise funds to be used in the defense of the eleven Communist Party leaders being tried under the SMITH Act. Following the speeches, GEORGE B. MURPHY, Jr., national officer of the UNAVA announced that in furtherance of their activities all those present should attend the meeting scheduled for June 16, 1949, at Laborers Hall, 525 New Jersey Avenue, Washington, D. C., where Mrs. PAUL ROBESON would be a featured speaker along with HENRY THOMAS, President of Local 74 Hodcarriers Union. He said this meeting was to deal with the present crisis concerning unemployment and the future of the veterans "52-20 Unemployment Bill". Informant [redacted] further advised that handbills announcing this scheduled speech by Mrs. ROBESON were passed out to all those in attendance at the meeting on June 11, 1949, at the National Press Club.

b7D

Informant [redacted] of known reliability, on June 14, 1949, furnished a yellow, printed, cardboard poster announcing "Unemployed Rally, Thursday, June 16, 1949, at 8:15 P. M., Union Hall, 525 New Jersey Avenue, Northwest.... Chairman OLIVER T. PALMER, Business Agent, Cafeteria Workers Union....Speakers Honorable VITO MARCANTONIO, labor's friend--New York's fighting Congressman; Mrs. THERESA L. ROBINSON, Grand Directress, Elks Civil Liberties Department; Mrs. PAUL ROBESON, of New York City; HENRY THOMAS, President, Local #74 Hodcarriers Union. Sponsored by National Veterans Provisional Committee, 1015 M Street, Northwest (temporary headquarters). Admission 60 cents (tax included). Tickets on sale at Washington Cooperative Bookshop, 916-17th Street, Northwest; Cafeteria Workers Union, 1015 M Street, Northwest; Cooks and Pastry Workers Union Local #209, 12th and I Streets, Northwest".

HENRY THOMAS under oath before a Subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on December 6, 1950, admitted that while he was President of Local #74 Hodcarriers Union he was a member of the Communist Party and that he had been a Communist Party member since the winter of 1937 or 1938.

Informant [redacted] advised that WINSTON C. EDWARDS, a national officer of the UNAVA announced at a UNAVA meeting on May 17, 1949, that he was going to start to use the name National Veterans Provisional Committee for his organization and set up temporary headquarters at 1015 M Street, Northwest. He stated that he was going to do this because UNAVA had been "Red-baited" so much that some people were afraid to have anything to do with it.

Informant [redacted] advised that a rally sponsored by the National Veterans Provisional Committee was held at the Union Hall, 525 New Jersey

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Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 16, 1949. Informant advised that the chairman of this meeting was OLIVER T. PALMER, Business Agent of the Cafeteria Workers Union. The featured speaker was Mrs. PAUL ROBESON, who was introduced by chairman PALMER as "the wife of the greatest American". Mrs. ROBESON, according to [redacted], said that those present might wonder about her being in the Union Hall but she felt "at home". She said that her husband, PAUL ROBESON, had been a porter in the Grand Central Station and had also been a dishwasher, and he now is a member of three progressive unions--Actors Equity, the Authors League, and the Musicians Union. She said she, herself, started out in chemistry at the University of Illinois, working her way through by waiting on tables. She said she did so well in her studies (with an average of 99) she took up tutoring in chemistry instead and worked her way through college that way as there was more money in tutoring than in waiting on tables. She said that following college she worked in the laboratory at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City and that she wrote a book and was also a member of the Authors League.

She said that if people think there is not any work in writing a book they should try it. She said it took her years of research and work. She wrote her manuscript and then rewrote it three times and then looked for a publisher. When she did find what she thought was to be her publisher, he read the manuscript and told her he thought she had enough there to write a book.

She said she was going to tell them more about her husband, PAUL. She said "you know what a magnificant person he is". According to [redacted], Mrs. ROBESON said "they say he is not speaking for the negro people....how far have the negro people gotten with people like WALTER WHITE of the NAACP, who attends a meeting and is then asked for lunch. What good does that do you?" She also ridiculed others who in the past have been considered leaders of the negro people. She then said "so, I am not so sure but what PAUL does represent and speak for the negro people". She said "PAUL is black--black inside and out". According to Mrs. ROBESON, negroes had listened to double talk and TRUMAN promises long enough. She said she was proud to state that she had voted for WALLACE, that the Democrats had not produced, and neither had the Republicans and that by the next election the people would be ready to try the Progressive Party and elect them. She stated that HARRY TRUMAN had stolen the platform of the Progressive Party and was elected on it.

She said she had learned and mastered judo and jujitsu. Then she said, pointing down toward the ground, "down here are the negroes, Jews, and even the Italians....there is more satisfaction in fighting for rights and so if any of them want to take me on, I am ready. They will find themselves either over my head with a broken neck or under my feet with their brains dashed in".

Subject then said that PAUL would be returning soon to tell his own story.

According to informant [redacted] HENRY THOMAS, of the Hodcarriers Union, spoke very briefly and said that with such meetings as this everything would come out all right.

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According to the informant, the Washington Bookshop Association had a special table set up at this meeting to sell literature and that RAY PINKSON, Bookshop board member, was in charge of the table.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that RAY PINKSON was a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia [redacted]

b7E

STATE DEPARTMENT PASSPORT INFORMATION

The files of the Department of State Passport Division contained an Emergency Passport Application dated August 22, 1925, made at the American Embassy in London, England, by the subject, at which time she indicated her permanent residence was 2 East 127th Street, New York City. She indicated that she knew that she was included on passport number 106698 issued in favor of her husband by the Department of State on July 29, 1925. She indicated that her husband, PAUL LE ROY ROBESON, was then residing in London, England, on August 11, 1925, where she was then residing for the purpose of "theatrical engagements".

The subject advised that she desired an immediate passport for use in the following countries and for the purposes indicated:

Great Britain and Ireland--embarkation and return, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany--travel.

In response to the above immediate passport application, the subject was issued passport 225 at London, England on August 22, 1925.

By passport application dated October 6, 1927 the subject indicated she was then residing at 355 West 145th Street, New York City. She indicated that she had resided outside the United States from August to October 1925 in England and from October to December 1925 in France. She stated that she intended to return to the United States within two years. She desired to visit "all countries". Her application was amended to indicate

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a desire to visit Germany, France, Italy, and Spain for the purpose of travel. In response to this application she was issued passport 164273 on October 8, 1927.

By passport application dated December 2, 1929 the subject indicated she was married on August 17, 1921 to PAUL LE ROY ROBESON, who was then residing at One, The Chestnuts, Brana Hill, Hampstead, London. (Note: This address was crossed out and 188 West 135th Street, care of Bolling, New York, was written in.) The subject indicated that her permanent residence was 188 West 135th Street, care of Bolling, New York City. She desired the passport to visit "all countries--to travel". She indicated that she intended to leave the port of New York, sailing on board the Olympic on December 20, 1929. In response to this application she was issued passport 146587 on December 3, 1929. This passport was renewed on December 28, 1931 for two years. At the time of the renewal she indicated her residence as 19 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London.

By passport application dated May 7, 1934 the subject indicated she was residing at 19 Buckingham Street, London, and that she was married August 17, 1921 and that she desired a passport in order to travel to France. Passport 1331 was issued to her on May 8, 1934.

Passport renewal form dated May 13, 1936 indicated the subject was married on August 17, 1923. She was still residing at 19 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2 England. This passport was renewed to expire May 8, 1938.

By passport application dated December 15, 1937 the subject still resided at 19 Buckingham Street, London, legal residence 188 West 135th Street, New York City. She indicated that she had resided outside the United States as follows:

London, England, and France--1925, for about eight months. England--1928 to date. Regular trips--United States.

She indicated that her father was born in Chicago, Illinois and died in 1899. Her mother was born in Columbia, South Carolina, and was then residing at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia.

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject's description was set forth as:

Height:	5' 3"
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Occupation:	None
Date of Birth:	December 15, 1896
Place of Birth:	Washington, D. C.

She gave as a reference, one Mr. ROBERT ROCKMORE, 10 East 40th Street, New York City, Lawyer. The same name was given as a person to be notified in the event of death or disability. She indicated that she desired to visit England, France, Russia, Belgium, and Spain, for the purposes of business and pleasure.

In response to this application the subject was issued passport E301248/201 at London, England on December 18, 1937.

The passport division file contained a memorandum dated December 30, 1937 on the letter head stationary of the Spanish Embassy, Washington, D. C., (their memo number 137/20) stating "It was requesting that the American authorities kindly waive their restriction to enter Spain in the passport of Mrs. PAUL ROBESON."

The subject applied at the American Consulate in London, England on January 10, 1938 for an amendment to her passport, "for its amendment to cancel stamp, 'not valid for travel in Spain'." The passport was amended as requested on January 10, 1938.

By passport renewal 10085 the subject indicated that she was presently domiciled in the United States and residing at 555 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City. She advised that she intended to visit Costa Rica and Honduras for professional work--anthropology. She indicated that she intended to return to the United States within two months and intended to leave the United States by the port of New York on board the Platano, August 3, 1940. In response to this application the subject's passport was renewed on August 1, 1940 for two years. This passport was invalid dated for European travel on July 20, 1940.

In connection with this renewal of passport application, the subject sent a telegram to the Secretary of State dated July 25, 1940 which stated as follows:

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WFO 100-14994

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"Re your letter notice sent June 12 last concerning my passport 201 issued by American Council, London, England.

Desire urgently to sail on United Fruit Company Steamer Platano from New York August 3 for round trip Central America tour including Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala stop Tramp Trips, Inc., New York City Travel Agency needs passport immediately for visas grateful if you would forward the passport to me at your earlist convenience will gladly pay special postal or air fees for early delivery former address was 188 West 135th Street present and permanent address 555 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City. respectfully, gratefully."

By passport application dated March 15, 1946 subject indicated she was born December 15, 1896, Washington, D. C. Her permanent residence at that time was shown as 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut. She indicated that she resided outside the United States from 1928 to 1939, but did not show in which country she had been. She listed her father as JOHN GOODE, born in Illinois, presently deceased, and her mother as ESLANDA ELBERT CARDOZA, born in Columbia, South Carolina, October 22, 1869, then residing at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut. She indicated that she married PAUL ROBESON on August 17, 1921, who was born April 9, 1898 at Princeton, New Jersey, and was then residing with the subject. She indicated that her maiden name was ESLANDA CARDOZA GOODE. She stated that her last passport was issued in London, England about 1938. She intended to leave the United States from the port of New York about April 25, 1946 to visit French Equatorial Africa, Belguim Congo (Central Africa), and return to the United States within four or five months. She requested that her passport be mailed to the following address: Mrs. PAUL ROBESON, 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut.

Her description was listed as follows:

Height:	5' 2"
Hair:	Black with gray
Eyes:	Brown
Distinguishing marks or features:	Tip of first finger, left hand, disfigured.
Occupation:	Writer-Lecturer
Born:	December 15, 1896 at Washington, D. C.

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ESLANDA GOODE

WFO 100-14994

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By letter dated March 15, 1946 with a return address of "The Beeches", Enfield, Connecticut, the subject stated, "I am applying for my passport in order to go to Africa. I want to do some field work toward my Degree PHD, Anthropology, Hartford Seminary, Hartford, Connecticut. I also want to do some general research for my writing and lectures. I have already made one field trip to Africa in 1936 covering south and east Africa, all British areas. My book, African Journey, based on that trip was published in this country in August 1945 and will be published in England this spring. I have been making a study of the life of the negro, FELIX EBOUE, late governor general of French Equatorial Africa, and the French Press and Information Service are so interested in this work that they have urged me to visit their part of Africa, where he lived and worked. Belgian Officials, a little hurt at the few remarks in my book concerning their territory, have invited me to visit the Belgian Congo, to look at, and perhaps write about the changes that are taking place there. Both the French and British Officials have informed me that the four months, April, May, June, and July, are the really good months for work and travel in their territories, so I am anxious to set out as quickly as possible to leave here early in April for the four or five months travel there. May I refer you to the officials M. JEAN de la ROCHE, and Mlle. JEANNE ROUDOT, of the French Press and Information Service, 501 Madison Avenue, New York City and to the M. ALBERT GORIS, and M. MAX HORN of the Belgian Consulate, Rockefeller Center, New York City. In case you wish to confirm the official approval and permission I have received from these countries. I will be very grateful if you will facilitate the granting of my passport at your convenience. Respectfully, ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON."

In response to this passport application and the above letter, she was issued passport 52064 on March 25, 1946.

Passport renewal application dated October 10, 1949 indicated that since subject's last passport was issued she has resided outside the United States as follows:

French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo--May and October 1946. Mexico--September 9, 1949 to September 13, 1949.

She stated that the purposes of her visits to the above were "anthropological research in Africa, personal visits in Mexico." She indicated that she intended to depart from the

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United States through the port of New York City in November or December 1949 and proposed to stay abroad approximately two months. She said that she desired to visit England and the purpose of her trip was listed as "to collect my household furniture stored there since the war." She indicated that her mailing address was "The Beeches", Enfield, Connecticut, and attached letter stated, "I am applying for renewal of my passport which still has four months to run. I want to go to England, to London, to collect my household furniture stored there since the war, and I will not be doing any writing while I am abroad. Very truly yours,"

The passport files contain a memorandum stating that information had been received to the effect that on November 9, 1949 the subject had departed from Amsterdam enroute to Moscow, Russia as a delegate of the Congress of American Women to the annual council meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation. It was further reported that Mrs. ROBESON had indicated she was attending the first conference of Asian Women scheduled for the first week in December 1949 in Peiping, China. The passport files contain a refusal notice dated January 31, 1951 which states that information has been received indicating that Mrs. ROBESON may wish to visit China with a "peace group".

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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One copy of this report is being delegated for the New York Office as it is known subject spends much time in the territory of that Office.

The Washington Post, daily newspaper in Washington, D. C., on Monday, September 12, 1949, page 12, part I, contained an article captioned: "There's Civil War in United States says Mrs. ROBESON." This article was datelined September 11, Mexico City, and stated "Mrs. PAUL ROBESON, wife of the negro singer, told the leftist Continental Peace Conference today that 'there is civil war in U.S.'". The article further states "she said that was her interpretation of what she called 'the battle of Peekskill' . . . Mrs. ROBESON spoke in place of the singer at the first session of the Peace Conference."

A newspaper article from the Chicago Defender, dated October 28, 1944, indicates that Mrs. ROBESON denounced charges by J. B. MATTHEWS, then research director from the Dies Committee, that PAUL ROBESON was a communist.

An article in the National Guardian, Volume I, No. 43, Page 10, August 8, 1949, New York City, furnished by Informant [redacted] b7D indicates that the Young Peoples Educational Foundation which conducts its first National Leadership Institute at Clarion Acres, Montecillo, New York, from August 22 to September 4 will be under the chairmanship of Mrs. ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON. The Foundation address was listed as 19 West 45th Street, New York.

An article on page 11 of the February 22, 1950 issue of the National Guardian bearing the subjects byline, was titled "China, Russia, and Everywhere--the women of the world are worried about us". This article indicated that the subject had attended the Women's International Democratic Federation Meeting in Moscow in November 1949 and the Conference of Asian Women in Peking in December 1949. It is to be noted that on her passport renewal application of October 10, 1949, she stated that she intended to visit England and that the purpose of her trip was "to collect my household furniture, stored there since the war". This seems to indicate fraudulent statements and might be a possible violation of the federal statutes covering passport matters.

Informant [redacted] advised that Mrs. MARY CHURCH TERRELL b7D attended the meeting at Laborers Hall June 16, 1949 with Mrs. ESLANDA ROBESON and THERESA LEE ROBINSON. Informant stated that Mrs. TERRELL was an elderly negro woman who had sought entrance into the American Association of University Women, which had caused quite a national controversy within the American Association of University Women, as no colored women were members of the organization at that time.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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In response to the above passport renewal application and letter, subject's passport was renewed on October 17, 1949 to expire March 24, 1950. It was indorsed "not valid for travel to Yugoslavia."

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INFORMANT PAGE

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T-1 [redacted] who furnished the information to the writer. b1

T-2 Special Agent [redacted] SID, MDW. b7C

T-3 Special Agent [redacted] and the writer, who attended [redacted] b7D

T-4 [redacted] who furnished the information to Special Agent [redacted] b1 b7C

T-5 [redacted] b1

CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Above Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
To protect information currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-229

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

4-10-51

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 10 6:30 P.M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS DASH C. PASSPORT DIVISION DEPARTMENT STATE ADVISED SUBJECT EXECUTED AN APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT APRIL SIX LAST TO DEPART NYC VIA AIR APRIL FIFTEEN NEXT FOR A PROPOSED TEN-DAY STAY IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND TO ATTEND CONFERENCE AS MEMBER OF PEACE DELEGATION.

STEIN

GGB:AKA

WFO 100-19021

CC: Mr. Belmont

5 I. R. -8 5 sheets

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/10/80 BY SP5 RJG/clm

RECORDED - 53 100-12304-230

APR 18 1951

65 APR 26 1951

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 4/14/51 1:30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC DEFERRED

PAUL ROBESON. IS-C. REMYTEL APRIL TEN LAST. PASSPORT DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ADVISED SUBJECT'S REQUEST FOR PASSPORT APRIL SIX LAST DENIED APRIL NINE.

STEIN

GGB:ep
100-19021

G.I.R.-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI Headquarters File 100-12304-232

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

17

FBI/DOJ

WASHINGTON 3 FROM BOSTON 1 7-55 PM

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

PAUL ROBESON, IS DASH C, DAYLET. BOSTON POST, A BOSTON DAILY NEWSPAPER, MORNING ISSUE, JUNE FIRST, INSTANT, CARRIED AN ARTICLE INDICATING ROBESON SCHEDULED TO APPEAR SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE THIRD, NEXT, AT EIGHT PM IN HALL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW-S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, TWO THREE NINE HARVARD ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. ARTICLE CONTINUED ANNOUNCEMENT OF THIS APPEARANCE CAUSED WAVE OF OPPOSITION FROM THIS CITY. ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE CHRONICLE, A BOSTON WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, ISSUE OF SATURDAY, JUNE SECOND, INDICATED BOSTON CONCERT TO BE HELD AT OTISFIELD HALL, OTISFIELD STREET AND BLUE HILL AVENUE, AT EIGHT PM, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE SECOND, INSTANT.

THORNTON

END HOLD PLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/10/80 BY

RECORDED - 24 100-12304-23

JUN 5 1951

24

COPIES DESTROYED

SEP 28 1973

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

DATE: JUNE 23, 1951

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Boston Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that a PAUL ROBESON concert was held on Saturday, June 2, 1951, at Otis Hall, Otis Field Street, Roxbury, Mass.

The Informant quoted ROBESON as saying "The capitalists of this country are not scaring anybody. Howard DeSilva and myself and other Progressive artists will form a theater and film group in the very near future."

The letter is being submitted to interested offices for information purposes only. Additional copies are being forwarded in the event these offices may care to designate a copy for their files pertaining to Communist infiltration of the motion-picture industries.

RC:mjm
100-20575

2 cc New York
2 cc Los Angeles

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 26 100-12304-234
INDEXED - 26
EX-71

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSG/bmd
REASON-FCIM II 1.2 2
DATE OF DECL 12/11/90

6 JUL 2 1951

19

FBI WASH FIELD 7-18-51 10:30 A.M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW HAVEN URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS DASH C. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE AT STATE DEPT. PASSPORT DIVISION ADVISES SUBJECT'S SON, PAUL ROBESON, JR., HAS APPLIED FOR PASSPORT AT N.Y. APPLICATION WILL BE REFERRED TO DEPT. OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D.C. FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION. ABOVE FOR INFORMATION.

STEIN

GGB:PJF

100-19021

G.I.R.-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/11/80 SP-5 RSC/kdm

RECORDED - 104 100-12304-235

JUL 20 19

EX-52 13

6 AUG 2 1951

[redacted]

Aug. 15, 1951

The F. B. I.

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Can't something be done about Paul Robeson?

One of my hobbies is listening to the short wave radio. Tonight I listened to Radio Moscow for a while. They had a transcribed address (they said) of Paul Robeson. It certainly sounded like Robeson.

It seems to me that his remarks were treasonable. I am aware that refering to the F. B. I. as a "gestapo" is libel not treason. If you, or some other agency, are not monitoring the Russian propaganda broadcasts, may I suggest that you do so. If a recording were made of Robeson's remarks he must either admit that he made such remarks or that the Russian radio was lying. Either course would be damming to himself.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/11/80 BY SP-5 RSC/CJM

EX. - 73 RECORDED - 6 100-12304-236

INDEXED - 6 AUG 27 1951 18

21

August 21, 1951

RECORDED - 1

100-12304-236

EX. - 73

[redacted] b7C

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of August 15, 1951, and sincerely appreciate your interest in bringing your observations to my attention. You were certainly thoughtful to do this.

During these critical times it is important that all loyal citizens call to our attention matters affecting the national security of our nation, and in the future you may desire to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our New Haven Office located at 510 The Trust Company Building, New Haven 10, Connecticut, or me.

Enclosed is some material I thought you might like to have.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/80 BY SP-5 RJGlenn

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Unmasking the Communist Masquerader
Foe to Freedom
Menace of Communism

cc - New Haven

FOK:mc

52 SEP 11 1951

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 25 1951

WESTERN UNION

WU K077 NL PD

[redacted] AUG 24 b7C

J EDGAR HOOVER

FBI

PLEASE CHECK ORIGIN OF PAUL ROBESON AND SEE IF THE COLORED RACE WHICH HIS FATHER WAS A PROUD MINISTER IS MORE PROUD OF PAUL OR A GUY NAMED JOE WHO PLAYED BASEBALL AGAINST HIM IN BERNARDSVILLE NEW JERSEY AND SAW HIM ORAGE AT RUTGERS COLLEGE WHERE HE GOT HIS FREE EDUCATION AT THE EXPENSE OF THE TAXPAYERS OF NEW JERSEY. LONG LIVE THE REDS AT THE EXPENSE OF UNCLE SAM

P.S. USE SOME OF THE BOYS ON PAUL

AN EX NEW JERSEYAN THE TRAITOR OF OUR GOVERNMENT

[redacted] b7C

618A AUG 25

RECORDED - 62

INDEXED - 62

100-12304-23

AUG 30 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/11/80 BY SP5 VLV/RSC/cm

NO Rec. Fds

42 36

Five

SAC, Kansas City

August 28, 1951

Director, FBI

[redacted]

RESEARCH

RECORDED - 62 100-12304-237

Set out below are the contents of a telegram dated August 24, 1951, received from [redacted] No street address is available and he is not identifiable in the [redacted] telephone directory; therefore, his communication is not being acknowledged. These data are furnished for your information.

WU KO77 NL PD [redacted] UG 24

PLEASE CHECK ORIGIN OF PAUL ROBESON AND SEE IF THE COLORED RACE WHICH HIS FATHER WAS A PROUD MINISTER IS MORE PROUD OF PAUL OR A GUY NAMED JOE WHO PLAYED BASEBALL AGAINST HIM IN BERNARDSVILLE NEW JERSEY AND SAW HIM ORAGE AT RUTGERS COLLEGE WHERE HE GOT HIS FREE EDUCATION AT THE EXPENSE OF THE TAXPAYERS OF NEW JERSEY. LONG LIVE THE REDS AT THE EXPENSE OF UNCLE SAM

P. S. USE SOME OF THE BOYS ON PAUL

AN EX NEW JERSEYAN THE TRAITOR OF OUR GOVERNMENT

[redacted]

618 A AUG 25

C.I.R.-9

RBC:mn

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN [illegible] DATE 12/11/80 SP-5 Rooker

COMM — FBI

AUG 28 1951

76 SEP 13 1951 ED 26

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

G.I.R.-5

9-15-51

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 15

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS DASH C. ON SEPTEMBER TWELVE, FIFTY ONE, SUBJ. FILED APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT AT NYC AND SAME HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT PASSPORT DIVISION, DEPT. STATE. SUBJ. STATES PROPOSES TO TRAVEL TO QUOTE PEKING, CHINA, TOGETHER WITH MRS. ROBESON UNQUOTE BY AIR FOR QUOTE FEW WEEKS UNQUOTE, DEPARTURE FROM NYC LAST WEEK OF SEPT., FIFTY ONE. PURPOSE OF TRIP GIVEN AS QUOTE ACCEPT INVITATION OF PEACE ORGANIZATION OF CHINESE PEOPLES REPUBLIC AND GIVE CONCERTS THERE UNQUOTE. PERMANENT RESIDENCE GIVEN AS TWENTY TWO EAST EIGHTY NINTH ST., NYC. SUBJ. STATES HIS WIFE NOW RESIDING ENFIELD, CONN. ATTACHED TO PASSPORT APPLICATION IS COPY OF WHAT APPEARS TO BE TELEGRAM TO SUBJ. READING AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE PEKING VIA GLOVE, SEPT. FIRST, FIFTY ONE. PAUL ROBESON FIFTY THREE WEST ONE TWENTY FIFTH STREET NEW YORK NEW YORK DEAR MR AND MRS PAUL ROBESON OCTOBER FIRST NINETEEN FIFTY ONE BEING THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA THE COMMITTEE HEARTILY EXTENDS ITS INVITATION TO YOU PARTISANS OF PEACE RESPECTED AND BELOVED BY THE PEOPLES OF CHINA AND THE WORLD TO ATTEND THIS OCCASION THE COMMITTEE WOULD FEEL EXTREMELY HONOURED IF IT WOULD BE CONVENIENT FOR YOU TO ARRIVE IN PEKING BETWEEN SEPTEMBER TWENTY THIRD TO TWENTY NINTH EARNESTLY AWAITING YOUR REPLY. KUO MO HYPHEN JO CHAIRMAN THE CHINESE PEOPLES COMMITTEE FOR WORLD PEACE. UNQUOTE [redacted] PASSPORT DIV., HAS ADVISED WFO THAT PASSPORT FOR SUBJ WILL AUTOMATICALLY BE REFUSED.

KJH:rlr

RECORDED - 71 100-123954-238

OCT 3 1951

EX-78 SEP 20 1951

100-19021

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DATE 12/11/80 BY SP5 RGGlen

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

FD-122
(10-18-49)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 26, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PAUL LEROY ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 100-12304

Card U.I.D. 12-18-51 Lee

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

RACE _____ SEX _____ NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS c/o Harold McGee, 22 East 89th Street, NYC and Enfield, Connecticut

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address)

Council on African Affairs, 53 West 125th Street, NYC and

"Freedom Associates", 53 West 125th Street, NYC

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED None

DATE 12/11/60 SP-5 KSE/WM

MAT:mat
100-25857

RECORDED - 36

100-12304-239

NOV 27 1951

59 DEC 19 1951 EX-33

4-750 (2-7-79)

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To protect information Currently and properly Classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: _____

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FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-240

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24

FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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To protect information currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-241

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29

FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 6, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-19021)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
IS - C

On 11-17-51, [redacted] of known reliability advised Special Agent [redacted] of this office, that [redacted] had told the informant of a recent conversation she had with PAUL ROBESON. [redacted] whom the informant has described as a Communist Party member, indicated that their conversation had concerned a proposed New Year's party in Washington, D. C. for the FREEDOM Committee. According to [redacted] ROBESON directed her to organize the committee as well as the New Year's party. He further told [redacted] that he would come down personally to see that the party and the committee are a success. He explained that they must establish a "liberation paper" for it is not known when the "Worker" will be prohibited and the "Freedom" will have to carry on.

b1
G.I.R.-6
b7C
b7D

On 9-18-51, the Washington Afro-American (D. C. Negro newspaper) carried a story on pages 1 and 2, headlined "ROBESON DENIED PASSPORT TO RED CHINA." On page 2, column 4, of this article it was noted that ROBESON had a legal suit pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia against Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON because of the action taken by the State Department in 1950 in validating ROBESON'S passport.

The Washington Times-Herald, (D. C. daily newspaper), on Thursday, 8-16-51, on Page 6, column 2, carried a short article, headlined "ROBESON FILES VISA APPEAL". This article indicated that the subject "yesterday carried his passport fight to the United States Court of Appeals". A check of the general docket of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, Docket #11030 reflects that notice of appeal was filed for PAUL ROBESON, Appellant vs. DEAN G. ACHESON, Appellee on 4-23-51 on civil action 5500-50, whose date of judgement was April 20, 1951, before Judge WALTER A. BASTIAN.

A check of the docket of the United States Court of Appeals on December 5, 1951, reflects that this case is still pending and has not yet been set for a hearing.

This case will be placed in a pending inactive status in the WFO to report the final action taken in the United States Court of Appeals.

GGB:RA

CONFIDENTIAL

cc New York (100-25857)

RECORDED - 40 100-12304-242
DEC 10 1951

INDEXED - 40

EX. - 87

12/11/90
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/11/90

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 12, 1951

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] Passport Division, State Department, informed Mr. Roach that Paul Robeson had made an application for a passport in New York to proceed to France to present a petition to the United Nations.

[redacted] advised Mr. Roach that issuance of a passport to Robeson will be denied.

ACTION:

None. This is supplied for information.

RRR:mfs

G.I.R.-7

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DATE 12/11/80 BY SP-5 KSG/CM

RECORDED - 66 100-12304-243
DEC 18 1951

61 DEC 27 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-12304) DATE: 12/19/51

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON, wa;
IS - C

Reference Bureau Form 01 dated 11/2/51.

The agent to whom above captioned case is assigned has been engaged in cases of a more expeditious nature which have consumed time which was originally planned to be used in the preparation of a report on subject.

Every effort will be made to submit a report by 2/3/52.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/80 BY SP-5 C56CM

RECORDED - 32 100-12304-244

DEC 21 1951

MAT:BA
100-25857

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/12 BY 65 R56LM

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
November 1, 1951

[redacted] - AIR COURIER

Director, FBI

Re: "MOVIMENTO NACIONAL PELA PROIBIÇÃO DA ARMA ATOMICA - MNPPAA" (National Movement for the Prohibition of Atomic Weapons)
SECURITY MATTER - C

Dear Sir:

[redacted] b7D

In the Communist newspaper, "Imprensa Popular," for November 1, 1951, there appeared an article regarding the Congress, which said that the Congress (now called the Conferencia Continental Americana de Defesa da Paz) would be held December 10 to 15 at "one of the capitals of our countries." The statement supposedly issued by representatives from all the Americas makes any of the capitals in this hemisphere a possible site.

Two copies of the above article are attached. The article is in two parts, commencing on page one of the newspaper, and, as is seen, has a photo of PAUL ROBESON, among others. The call for the conference is dated November 1 and is signed by "personalities from 16 countries." That part of the article is the second part, which was on an inner page.

The manifesto states that the conference of American representatives will seek means for the people of this hemisphere to contribute to the task of putting an end to the wars in process and to guarantee that international problems be solved peacefully. It calls for a "pact among the five powers," and refers to the threat of a third world war.

[redacted] b7D

100-12304-
NOT RECORDED
45 NOV 26 1951
DEC. 17.

Very truly yours,

[redacted] b7C
LA

Attachment
[redacted]er

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YKR
MAY 16 1977
INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

SAC, New York

November 16, 1951

Director, FBI (100-74021)

ALBERT KAHN
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The Bureau's Legal Attache, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, advised by letter dated 11-1-51 that the Communist newspaper, "Imprensa Popular" for 11-1-51 contained an article regarding the Continental Congress of Peace which stated that the Congress (now called the Conferencia Continental Americana de Defesa da Paz) would be held 12-10 to 15, 1951, at "one of the capitals of our countries." The statement supposedly issued by representatives from all the Americas makes any of the capitals in this hemisphere a possible site.

According to the article the call to the conference is signed by "personalities from 10 countries," among which are Albert Kahn and Paul Robeson.

You should advise the Bureau of any information received indicating that Kahn or Robeson intend to leave the United States in order that the appropriate agencies may be advised.

cc - New York file 100-25057

cc - Bufile 100-12304

WJ:hlm

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Boom
Tracy
Harbo
Alden
Belmont
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Room
Ness
Gandy

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DATE 12/11/80 BY SP5 R56C1M

63 JAN 5 1952 DUPLICATE YELLOW

copy;bw

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 14, 1952

SAC, NEW YORK

SAC, WFO (100-10332)

HUNGARIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R and HU

Paul R. Rebulet

Rebulet December 4, 1951.

Issues of Magyar Jovo for November 8, 1951, and November 14, 1951, have been translated as requested in referenced letter, original newspapers and translations are herewith being transmitted to New York, with a copy of the translation to the Bureau, attention FBI Laboratory.

SS:HT

Encl.

cc: Bureau, Attention: FBI Laboratory (Encl)

(3 ENCL.)

100-12304
NOT RECORDED
85 FEB 5 1952

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 MAY 16 1977

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DATE 12/11/80 BY SP-5 R56/C1 MC

495
59 FEB 15 1952

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTER SLIP(S) OF 1-16-77 DATE

SECURITY INFORMATION - [redacted]

MAGYAR JOVO

Issue of November 8, 1951

Article on page 2 entitled "PAUL ROBESON's Talk on the Anniversary of the Magyar Jovo."

Not long ago I found an article in the "Ogonoyok" about IRA ALDRIGE, the great American actor. Beginning in 1830 ALDRIGE was on a European tour; in 1860 he was buried in Lodz, Poland; in a picture carred in "Ogonyok" he can be seen with SAVCSENKO, the great poet of Ukraine. These two artists became close friends while ALDRIGE was in Russia. While on the continent ALDRIGE spent some time in Hungary also. His daughter, who is still living in London, still has many mementoes which were presented to him by the Hungarian people. The donors were patriots who served with KOSSUTH who fought for Hungarian independence which finally resulted in victory over fascism.

There are among you some whose grandfathers or grandmothers who probably saw ALDRIGE at one time ~~when~~ BEFORE they came to America, which ALDRIGE left. They came to a promised land, a young republic, to begin a new life. On the other hand ALDRIGE left a country which represented slavery to him and his people.

During the intervening years the struggle of the negro people and the struggle of your fathers and mothers for complete liberty became one great battle; our people and people like us bore the burden of the great fever of those times: Our work and our efforts helps the material progress of this country and make possible the founding of a country in which democratic economy and welfare is still incomplete. We too enjoy the valuable heritage of this progressive America. As pointed out by EARL ROBINSON in his "Ballad for Americans" this newspaper which we honor today played an important role in Hungarian colonies and among progressiver workers.

We must increase this role all of us, black and white together, with all language groups, who revere those who have gone before us, whether at Harpers Ferry with JOHN BROWN or underground with FREDERICK DOUGLASS and

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/11/80 SP-5 RDS/AM

ENCLOSURE 100-12304-✓

SECURITY INFORMATION - [redacted]

34

HARRIET TUBLIN and SOUJOURNER TRUTH or those in the ghettos of Warsaw or those in the hills of Israel or those fighting for Hungarian independence. We here in the United States in 1951 must again sacrifice with them for peace and friendship and be able to get along with the other peoples of the world. We who know these other peoples and at the same time come from these other peoples, must explain during every hour of the day and must find methods to convince all to join with us so that they may know that of which we speak.

They understood in the times of ROOSEVELT, they understood a few years ago the ROOSEVELT who stated that Stalingrad and its heroic people -- the symbol of the Soviet people -- saved civilization. Not long ago I was in that glorious land. It was thus in Poland, China, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, and in your beloved Hungary. We must explain to the American people that all of these people are building a new way of life for themselves, which way of life built by workers, farmers and others and dedicated to a new society.

And thus my forebearers from far away Africa look to modern China and they too desire independence, liberty, and a better way of life. Likewise the mass of my people here in the United States, deep in the South and a week ago in Cincinnati, desire not second or third grade citizenship but a full life and not race hatred and death.

Together, in the strongest sense of unity, we must struggle for an America which was envisioned by our forebearers in the constitution and in the Bill of Rights and by continual sacrifice of our dearest citizens. Our immediate responsibilities however are important. The movement of the mass always for the injust and these days our progressives and our workers have gained time for peace through the Armistice conferences which have started in Korea and in them we see enormous possibilities. We must use these possibilities for the liberation of DuBOIS, the freeing of PATTERSON, the repeal of the Smith law in order to save our constitution.

They have attacked our rights of free speech. The leadersof our workers are sitting behind iron bars or are suffering prosecution like GUS HALL, CLAUDIA JONES,

31

BETTY GANNET, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, PETTIS PERRY, V. J. JEROME, DR. HUNTON, DASHIELL HAMMET FIELD.

Let's support the American peace movement so that they may do good work. Let's get behind THOMMY RICHARDSON, ROOSEVELT WARD, UPHOUS, ARTHUR KAHN, and the thousands of others who participated in the Chicago peace congress. Let each organization feel the burden of responsibility for world peace. To end the Korean war let's demand a five power peace conference. The atmosphere will be entirely different in Europe and Paris when United Nations begins its general sessions, and Paris is not far from Budapest.

The victory of peace will signify a complete change here at home. We must silence the misleading screams that loyalty oaths are necessary. We must eliminate the false charges of treason for everyone has the right to proclaim tried and proven truths and a better life for mankind. We must help the work of the Civil Rights Congress. This organization does great work under the leadership of my very dear friend WILLIM L. PATTERSON. Let's help LOUIS E. BURNHAN and GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR., the Douglass "North Star" heritage and the further building of the magazine "Freedom."

I thank you for the privilege of appearing before you as an artist. I thank you for the privilege of allowing me to express solidarity and friendship. I hope that the wish of true Americans will soon permit me to visit the land of your fathers, Hungary, as well as the other countries of the world in order that I may take unto them the message of true Americans. I sincerely believe that all will build their own free and happy life within our time echoing the words of the previously rendered Kossuth song: "Long live Hungarian freedom, long live the land."

(This last exclamation was rendered by ROBESON in faultless Hungarian.) His words brought forth great applause.

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Above Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
To protect information currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters file 12304-245

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

39
FBI/DOJ

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 22 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 533, NYC 58 FROM SEATTLE VIA SFRAN 1-22-52 4-15 PM RH

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS C. JOHN P. BOYD, DISTRICT DIRECTOR, INS, SEATTLE ADVISED THAT ROBESON SCHEDULED TO MAKE APPEARANCE IN VANCOUVER B.C. ON FEB. ONE, FIFTYTWO, UNDER AUSPICES MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS UNION. IN CONNECTION WITH FORTHCOMING CONVENTION THIS ORGANIZATION. BOYD ADISED THAT CENTRAL OFFICE, INS, WASH. D. C. HAS INFORMED HIM THAT A FREVIOUS REQUEST OF DEPT. OF STATE TO PREVENT ROBESON-S DEPARTURE FROM U. S. REMAINS IN EFFECT, AND THAT ACCORDINGLY PORTS IN THIS DISTRICT OF INS HAVE BEEN ALERTED TO ATTEMPT TO PREVENT ROBESON-S DEPARTURE UNDER AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN TITLE TWENTYTWO, CFR, FIFTYEIGHT POINT SEVEN. [redacted] b7D [redacted] BOYD SOLICITED THIS OFFICE FOR ANY INFO WE MIGHT OBTAIN RE ROBESON-S ITINERARY SO THAT HE CAN TAKE FURTHER STEPS TO ALERT HIS OFFICERS IN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT ROBESON FROM LEAVING COUNTRY.

NO INFO RE ROBESON-S TRIP AVAILABLE HERE. BUREAU AND NY OFFICE REQUESTED FURNISH ANY INFO AVAILABLE RE ROBESON-S TRAVEL PLANS. NO INVESTIGATION OR OTHER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN BY SEATTLE OFFICE OTHER THAN TO CONFIDENTIALLY FURNISH BOYD SUCH INFO RE SUBJECT-S TRAVEL PLANS AS MYXXX MAY BE RECEIVED.

AUERBACH

CORR NAME FIRST LINE JOHN P. BOYD

KU LINE 5 SECOND WORD ADVISED

RECORDED - 124

HOLD

64 FEB 11 1952

EX-15

JAN 30 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN DATE 12/11/80

40

SAC, Seattle

January 28, 1952

RECORDED - 124

Director, FBI (100-12304) 246

EX - 15

PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Seattle teletype dated January 22, 1952.

The Bureau files reflect no information as to Robeson's current travel plans. You are requested to advise the Bureau of any additional information obtained relative to Robeson's contemplated itinerary.

cc - New York (100-25857)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS [illegible]
DATE 12/11/80 [illegible]

MET:cmw

59 FEB 7 1952

626

COMM - FBI
JAN 28 1952
MAILED 19

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

41

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 24

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH 31 FROM NEW YORK 24 4-21 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

G.I.R.-6 TOP SECRET

PAUL ROBESON IS-C. RE SEATTLE TEL JANUARY TWENTY SECOND LAST. NEW YORK HAS NO INFORMATION RE. SUBJECT-S TRAVEL PLANS. INFORMANTS AND SOURCES HAVE BEEN ALERTED TO FURNISH ALL INFORMATION RE. ROBESON-S TRAVEL PLANS. NEW YORK WILL ADVISE SEATTLE OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS. AT PRESENT ROBESON IS IN NEW YORK CITY AND IS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK ON JAN. TWENTY SEVENTH AT MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY.

SCHEIDT

SEATTLE ADVISED

HOLD

END

NY R 31 WA MFC ALSO RELAYS

100-12304-240

RECORDED - 110 JAN 30 1952

61 FEB 7 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/11/80 BY SP5 RSC/CM

42

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 12 1952

TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

WASH S 40 FROM SEATTLE VIA SAN FRAN 1 7-23 PM RDP

DIRECTOR, FBI DEFERRED

PAUL ROBESON, IS - C. REMYTELS JANUARY THIRTYONE. ROBESON IN SEATTLE TODAY. HAD PRESS CONFERENCE WITH NEWSPAPER AND WIRE SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES LATE THIS PM WHICH MADE IT APPEAR HE DOES NOT INTEND TO ATTEMPT TO KEEP SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT AT VANCOUVER, B. C. TONIGHT AT EIGHT PM. [redacted] PRESENCE ROBESON IN SEATTLE AS LATE AS FIVE PM PST DOES NOT INDICATE INTENTION TO TRY TO APPEAR PERSONALLY IN VANCOUVER. ACTION BY INS IN STOPPING ROBESON AND VINCENT HALLINAN RECEIVING WIDE PUBLICITY HERE. NO INFO RECEIVED AS TO HALLINAN TODAY BUT INS ADVISED THEY BELIEVE HE HAD RETURNED TO SF. ABOVE FOR INFO.

RECORDED - 20 100-12304-247

AUERBACH

EX-98

EHOLD PLS

Classified by P650
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
AUG 05 1977

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified
DATE AUG 05 1977

CONFIDENTIAL

59 FEB 23 1952

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RSB/MW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

G.I.R.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12304)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-1820)

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: February 8, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL

Re Seattle tels dated January 31 and February 1, 1952 regarding ROBESON'S unsuccessful attempt to enter Canada for the purpose of appearing at Vancouver, B. C. before the convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers being held in that city.

Seattle teletype of February 1 indicated that plans were being discussed in Vancouver, B. C. to have a recording of a speech by ROBESON made at Seattle and taken to Vancouver for playing at the convention. Information has been subsequently received that this action was not taken but that on February 1, 1952, at 8:48 PM a telephone call was made from the Marine Cooks & Stewards Hall at Seattle to the Denman Auditorium, Vancouver, B. C., and that by means of long distance telephone, ROBESON conveyed a short speech to the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers convention, his talk being amplified in the auditorium so that it would be heard by the assembled crowd.

[redacted] b1

(C)

No information has been received as to ROBESON'S present whereabouts. It is not known whether he is still in this area or has proceeded elsewhere.

The above is for the information of the Bureau and the New York office.

CHD/hg

cc: (2) New York (100-25857)

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 2652 Y&P
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite
AUG 0 5 1977

100-12304-248

RECORDED - 88

FEB 12 1952

FEB 19 1952

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF
DATE AUG 0 5 1977

EX. - 50

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RS6 12/11/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/11/80 2-8-82

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-12304) DATE: 2/11/52

FROM : SAC, New York (100-25857)

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON, was;
INTERNAL SECURITY-C.

Re New York letter to Director 12/19/51.

The agent to whom above captioned case is assigned has been engaged on cases of a more expeditious nature which have consumed time which was originally planned to be used in the preparation of a report on subject.

Every effort will be made to submit a report by 3/18/52.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/80 BY SP-5 RSG/CLM

MAT:DJG

RECORDED - 162

100-12304-249

FEB 13 1952

31

EX-31

50 FEB 19 1952

43

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 30, 1952

FROM : V. P. KEAY

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Mr. Samuel S. Boykin, Director, Office of Consular Affairs, State Department, informed Mr. Roach that the State Department has received information from [redacted] that Paul Robeson may attempt to defect to the Russians. According to Mr. Boykin, [redacted] information comes from a source in the [redacted]

Mr. Boykin stated that he desired to pass this information on to the Bureau, believing that it may be of interest to us. He also asked that if the Bureau receives any information that would tend to confirm or repudiate this data, it be supplied to the State Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

This memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Unit for its information, it to be noted that should the Bureau receive any information concerning Robeson, it be made available to the State Department.

RRA:lw/w

RECORDED - 76

100-[illegible]-2504-250

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED ON 12/11/80
BY SP-5 RSC/CLM

Classified by 2159
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite
DOP/mk 10/6/78

50 FEB 21 1952

46

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 31 1952

TELETYPE

FBI, SEATTLE 1-31-52 3 09 PM PST MJC

DIRECTOR, SACS, NEW YORK & SAN FRANCISCO URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS-C. VINCENT HALLINAN, SM-C. INS, SEATTLE ADVISED THAT INS, BLAINE, WASHINGTON, APPROXIMATELY ONE THIRTY P.M. TODAY SERVED PAUL ROBESON WITH NOTICE THAT HE COULD NOT DEPART FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GO TO CANADA. ROBESON WAS IN AN AMERICAN OWNED AUTOMOBILE, ACCOMPANIED BY ONE JOHN GREY, COLORED, ALLEGEDLY REGISTERED TO TED COCHRAN OF THE MINE, MILL AND SMELTERS UNION, TACOMA, WASH. JOHN GREY STATED HE WAS AN UNEMPLOYED WELDER FROM CHICAGO. INS ALSO ADVISED THAT VINCENT HALLINAN, ATTORNEY FOR HARRY BRIDGES, ATTEMPTED TO LEAVE THE UNITED ~~XXXX~~ STATES AT BLAINE, WASHINGTON ON THE TRAIN AT APPROXIMATELY NOON TODAY AND WAS SERVED WITH A NOTICE FORBIDDING HIM TO DEPART. BOTH HALLINAN AND ROBESON WERE ALLEGEDLY PROCEEDING TO VANCOUVER, B. C. TO APPEAR BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF THE MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS. INS FURTHER ADVISED THAT ROBESON AND HALLINAN HAVE LEFT BLAINE AND ARE PROCEEDING TOWARD SEATTLE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/11/80 BY SP-5 Rabkin

AUERBACH

SF ADVISED

END ACK

RECORDED - 53 100-12304-251

NY OK FBI NYC PVD

FEB 26 1952

WA 8-15 OPM OK FBI WA GJH

DISCOMSE OPR SE OPR T T

5 - Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
cc Tamm

41

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 31 1952

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12/11/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/tm
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW ~~12/11/80~~ 1/31/82

G.I.R.-6

WASH S30 NEW YORK S1 FROM SEATTLE VIA SAN FRAN 31 7-59 PM RP

DIRECTOR, FBI ANS SACS SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK U R G E N T

PAUL ROBESON, IS-C, VINCENT HALLINAN, SM-C. REMYTEL EARLIER TODAY. INS, SEATTLE, ADVISES DEMONSTRATION OF APPROXIMATELY SEVENTY INDIVIDUALS BEFORE U. S. CONSULATE, VANCOUVER, B. C., PROTESTING BARRING OF VINCENT HALLINAN FROM CANADA. THIS DEMONSTRATION OCCURRED BEFORE THEY HAD KNOWLEDGE ROBESON ALSO BARRED. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES SEATTLE REFLECT PLANS BEING FORMULATED JOINTLY AT VANCOUVER AND IN WASHINGTON FOR DEMONSTRATION AT PEACE ARCH, U. S. CANADIAN BORDER, VICINITY OF BLAINE, WASH. PROTESTING ACTION U. S. IMMIGRATION AGAINST HALLINAN AND ROBESON [redacted]

[redacted] INASMUCH AS BARRING OF HALLINAN AND ROBESON PREVENTS THEIR PERSONAL APPEARANCE IN VANCOUVER, PLANS BEING MADE TO HAVE BOTH MEN RELAY MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON BY TELEPHONE TO DENMAN AUDITORIUM TO BE AMPLIFIED OVER LOUD SPEAKER SYSTEM AT MEETING TOMORROW NIGHT. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM INS, [redacted] OR OTHER SOURCES.

AUERBACH

RECORDED - 144 100-25255-252
EX-164

16 MAR 5 1952

HOLD PLS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 2 Subject Category
Exempt from G.D.S. Date of Declassification Indefinite

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12304)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (100-1820)

DATE: February 18, 1952

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] (C)

[redacted], U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, Blaine, Washington, has advised that from information available to him, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, through their representative KENNETH ALLEN SMITH of Vancouver B. C., had reserved Peace Arch Park for a meeting on May 18, 1952. [redacted] stated that it was his understanding PAUL ROBESON was to appear at this meeting. (U)

The above is for the information of the Bureau and New York office. Any further details regarding this meeting will be furnished as received. (U)

b1
b7C

CHD/hg

cc: New York (100-25857)

Classified by 2650 1/22
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of declassification indefinite
AUG 0 5 1977

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTER SETS (S) OF Classification
DATE AUG 0 5 1977

CONFIDENTIAL

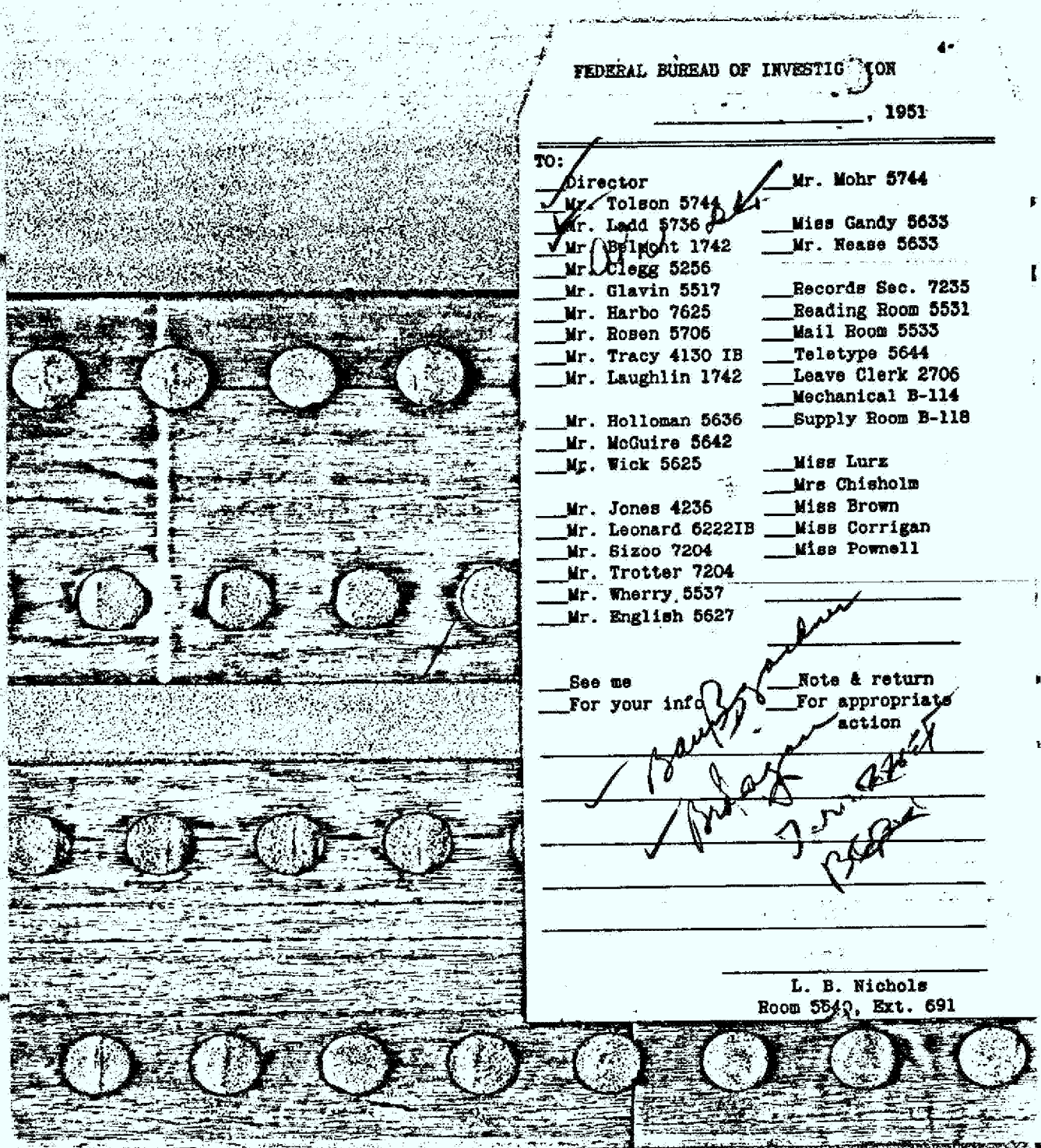
RECORDED - 105 100-12304-253
INDEXED - 105 FEB 26 1952
26

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RSC/clm 12/11/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/13/82

OTHERWISE

49



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

_____, 1951

TO:

Director	Mr. Mohr 5744
Mr. Tolson 5744	
Mr. Ladd 5736	Miss Gandy 5633
Mr. Belmont 1742	Mr. Nease 5633
Mr. Clegg 5256	
Mr. Glavin 5517	Records Sec. 7235
Mr. Harbo 7625	Reading Room 5531
Mr. Rosen 5706	Mail Room 5533
Mr. Tracy 4130 IB	Teletype 5644
Mr. Laughlin 1742	Leave Clerk 2706
	Mechanical B-114
Mr. Holloman 5636	Supply Room B-118
Mr. McGuire 5642	
Mr. Wick 5625	Miss Lurz
	Mrs Chisholm
Mr. Jones 4236	Miss Brown
Mr. Leonard 6222IB	Miss Corrigan
Mr. Sizoo 7204	Miss Powell
Mr. Trotter 7204	
Mr. Wherry 5537	
Mr. English 5627	

See me — Note & return
For your info — For appropriate action

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

50

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY
(EMPL. CARD)

The Red Underground

Pressure Is Planned to Restore U. S. Passport for Paul Robeson

12/30/51

By Ogden R. Reid

THE Provisional Committee to Restore Paul Robeson's Passport (2286 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.) sent out an "urgent request" last week to persons "interested in Robeson's welfare." The individuals contacted were asked to have their church groups, lodges and trade unions discuss the passport case preparatory to launching a national campaign.

As part of this campaign the committee directed a number of lawyers to prepare briefs "supporting the arguments of Robeson." The briefs will be sent to the Attorney General.

At the grass roots level the committee plans to trick a number of good Americans into signing letters and postcards to be mailed to the President and the State Department, urging "the return of Robeson's passport."

Robeson's passport was canceled in August, 1950, by the State Department because his travels and speeches abroad were not in the best national interest. In December of this year, Robeson reapplied for a special passport to Paris. He had planned to present to the U. N. a petition of the Civil Rights Congress charging the United States government with genocide against American Negroes.

Big Names To Be Tapped

The New Jersey Progressive party laid tentative plans last week to hold a testimonial dinner for Morton Bloom, state director of the party, on Jan. 26. The dinner is being held to raise much needed funds for the party in New Jersey.

James Imbrie, chairman of the New Jersey Progressive party, has been selected to ask "big name" people to attend the dinner. These individuals will be listed on the invitations.

Imbrie plans to hold a preliminary meeting in his house in Lawrenceville, N. J., tomorrow.

Velson Quarantined

Jack Gerson, Baltimore regional director of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, ordered the officers of Local 24 last week not to meet or have any contact with Irving Charles Velson. Velson, National Communist Party Co-ordinator and the head of "The Committee to Survey Trade Union Conditions in Europe," was expelled from his post on the executive committee of the I. U. M. S. W. A. in September, 1943, under a union provision prohibiting office holding by "Nazis, Fascists, or Communists."

Velson has been recruiting trade union delegates to go on tours to France, Czechoslovakia and Russia. The Communist party hopes the delegates on their return to the United States will be good spokesmen for the party.

During the past week Velson propositioned workers at the gates of the Bethlehem-Key Highway Ship Repair Yard, Baltimore. He told workers that expenses for the trip will be paid by European labor unions.

'Per Capita' Tax

The National Negro Labor Council decided last week to levy a "per capita tax" on its twenty-three affiliated locals.

were convicted in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, for conspiring to pass military secrets to Soviet Russia. They were sentenced to death on April 5. No date has been set for the execution, pending the outcome of their appeal before the U. S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals, New York, filed Nov. 5.

'Real' Justice

At secret cell meetings in District 2 (Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island) last week, underground comrades were instructed in the "correct party [illegible]" of the Russian and the American legal systems.

"The American courts," the comrades were told, are "nothing but tools of the capitalist system. The American working class must be convinced that they can expect to find neither justice nor fair treatment in American courtrooms."

The functionaries added: "We must tell the people that only under socialism can they expect to achieve real 'justice.' The Soviet Union has people's courts. The judges are elected, not appointed, and they come from the working class. All of them are peasants and laborers."

'Uprising of the People'

Jubilant Communists on the west coast said last week that if action had not been taken by the 9th United States Court of Appeals to reduce the bail of the twelve party leaders indicted in July under the Smith act—that all of the Communist party would have been arrested. Bail of five defendants was reduced to $5,000 and of seven defendants to $10,000.

Party leaders said the reduction in bail was due to "the uprising of the people" against Smith act prosecutions.

Bill of Rights Handbill

The California Emergency Defense Committee, as part of a campaign to "halt the Smith act prosecutions," distributed a number of handbills last week entitled: "Honor the Bill of Rights by Defending It."

The handbill, which urged people to write the President and the Attorney General, said that the Bill of Rights is not just a Christmas gift, neatly wrapped and dropped in some one's stocking by a benign Santa Claus.

Red Dictionary:

SLOGAN . . . a temporary Be advanced by the Communist party to apply to specific propaganda possibilities at any given time. Currently a typical "slogan" used by the party is "the peaceful coexistence of the Soviet and capitalist systems." The public "slogan" is that peaceful co-existence is possible; the secret position of the party is that peaceful co-existen[illegible] is impossible.

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65 MAR 24 1952

INDEXED - 26

100-[illegible]-254

NOT RECORDED
136 FEB 27 1952

EX-130

5-MET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS [illegible] DATE 12/11/86 BY SP5 RSJ/JCW

65 MAR 24 1952

5-7-51

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/11/80

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In addition, the council made plans to hold a banquet in February to coincide with the Freedom Festival banquet in Chicago. The banquet is being held to raise funds and subscriptions to "The Worker" and "The Daily Worker." Paul Robeson will be asked to speak.

Freedom of Press Forum

A Freedom of the Press Forum will be held in Philadelphia on Jan. 11 under the auspices of the Organizing Committee for a Freedom of the Press Association. The forum is being held to "defeat the efforts of those who want to silence the working class through Smith and 'Little Smith' act prosecutions." Charles J. Hendley, secretary-treasurer of Publishers Newspress and former president of the New York Teachers Union, Local 555, of the United Public Workers, will be the featured speaker.

Another 'Dreyfus' Case

The Progressive party throughout the Middle West last week started a campaign to make the Julius Rosenberg conviction the American version of the Dreyfus case. The party will try to convince unsuspecting Americans that the Rosenbergs were not convicted by direct evidence, but largely as the result of "an atmosphere of war hysteria amid sharp overtones of anti-Semitism and anti-progressivism."

The party will sponsor a series of meetings during February in the Chicago area and hopes to line up William A. Reuben, special writer for "The National Guardian," as one of the principal speakers. Reuben wrote a series of articles during August, September and October in "The National Guardian" on the Rosenberg case which were later reprinted in a pamphlet entitled: "To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case."

Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, ... under the Smith act—that all of the Communist party would have been arrested. Bail of five defendants was reduced to $5,000 and of seven defe... to $10,000.

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ION -- CONFI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. JDF

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	MAR 21 1952	4/3,7,11;6/2;11/15,20,21,23,28/51;1/24;2/1,6,29;3/4,10,11/52	[redacted] 67C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PAUL ROBESON, was.	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBESON employed as Chairman of Council on African Affairs and as Chairman of the Editorial Board of "Freedom." He resides at Enfield, Connecticut, and 22 E. 89th St., NYC. Jan., 1951 issue of "Masses and Mainstream" contains speech of ROBESON sent to Second World Peace Congress. Extracts set out. "NY Times," 2/1/51 reported ROBESON sponsor of American Peace Crusade. On 2/11/51 "Worker" reported ROBESON is publisher of "Freedom" and is touring country giving message of paper to Negro and white audiences. [redacted] on [redacted] stated ROBESON spoke at rally sponsored by ALP. On [redacted] said ROBESON sang and spoke at reception for HARRY BRIDGES. Subject marched in May Day Parade and made speech at reviewing stand. ROBESON sang and spoke at concerts sponsored by Harlem Trade Union Council in June 1951. On [redacted] advised ROBESON spoke at rally sponsored by CRC. "Daily Worker" 7/2/51 reported ROBESON attended Chicago Peace Congress. August 1951 issue "Masses and Mainstream" contained article by ROBESON entitled, "Unity for Peace." Extracts set out. On [redacted] stated ROBESON spoke at

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

labor rally to defend LOUIS WEINSTOCK. "Daily Worker" 10/29/51 reported ROBESON attended National Negro Labor Council Conference in Cincinnati. [redacted] stated ROBESON attended rally sponsored by National Council of American Soviet Friendship. [redacted] b7D b1

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COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY EMPLOYED BY [redacted] (EMPL. CARD)

DETAILS: Employment

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that PAUL ROBESON is Chairman of the Council on African Affairs and is also Chairman of the Editorial Board of the Negro monthly newspaper, "Freedom."

The Council on African Affairs has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the publication, "Freedom," is published by "Freedom Associates." According to the informant, Freedom Associates is a Communist Party front organization and its members are either Communist Party members or Communist Party sympathizers. b7D

Residence

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that PAUL ROBESON and his wife continue to reside at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that PAUL ROBESON resides with Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD McGEE, 22 East 89th Street, New York City, whenever he is in the city.

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Activities

"Masses and Mainstream" issue of January 1951 contained an article entitled, "Our People Demand Freedom." This article presents extracts from speeches made by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and by PAUL ROBESON. ROBESON'S speech was a recorded message sent by him to the Second World Peace Congress.

ROBESON'S message was sent to Sheffield, England, where the peace conference was scheduled to be held. The British Labor Government prevented this by barring most of the delegates.

The following extracts are from ROBESON'S speech:

"The life and struggles of this outstanding American of the nineteenth century afford me great inspiration as I find myself separated from you by the edict of the United States State Department. You may be assured while I remain in the United States a victim of the detestable program of house arrests initiated by our government, while I cannot be in your midst and among many friends from all parts of the world, as has been my custom in years past, I do not remain quietly or to live a life of ease.

"I remain in the United States as Douglass returned to it, and in his words, 'for the sake of my brethren.' I remain to suffer with them, to toil with them, to endure insult with them, to undergo outrage with them, to lift up my voice in their behalf, to speak and work in their vindication and struggle in their ranks for that emancipation which shall yet be achieved by the power of truth and of principle for that oppressed people. And so today at this World Peace Congress we move forward in the best traditions of world democracy, representing as we do the hundred of millions throughout the world whose problems are much the same. We are peoples of all faiths, all lands, all colors, of all political beliefs, united by the common thirst for freedom, security and peace.

"Over here our American press and commentators and politicians would discourage these basic human aspirations because Communists adhere to them as well as others. Now I have seen the liberty-loving people and peace-seeking partisans in

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"many parts of the world, and though many of them are not, it is also true that many are Communists. They represent a new way of life in the world, a new way that has won the allegiance of almost half the world's population. In the last war they were the first to die in nation after nation. They were the heart of the underground anti-fascist movement, and city after city in Europe displays monuments to their heroism. They need no apologies. They have been and are the solid core of the struggle for freedom. And today in America we proudly fight to free the eleven leaders, the Communist leaders, of the American working class, as well as many others who suffer bitter persecution. In this struggle for peace and a decent life, I am sure that we shall win. One simple reason why we shall win is that our friends are so much more numerous than our enemies. There are millions and millions all over the world who are determined never to give up the fight for freedom, decency, equality, abundance and peace.

"And surely this conference will give the deepest hope and courage as the spokesmen of the millions of people throughout the globe, the mass of working humanity in every land--in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, pledge themselves anew that the Truman Plan for the world shall not prevail, that peace shall conquer war, that men shall live as brothers, not as beasts.

"Unified, I am sure that we can beat back the attacks against the living standards and the very lives of the people, that we can stop the drive toward fascism, that we can halt the chariot of war in its tracks. And we will help to bring to pass in the world the dreams our fathers dreamed of lands that are free, of people growing in friendship, in love, in cooperation and peace. This is history's challenge to us. I know as do you that we shall not fail."

"New Masses" is cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, reports dated June 23, 1943, and March 29, 1944. The "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, on January 25, 1948, announced that the magazine, "Masses and Mainstream," was to be a new monthly cultural magazine formed by merging the publication, "New Masses" and "Mainstream."

The Civil Rights Congress has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "New York Times" issue of February 1, 1951, reported that PAUL ROBESON was one of the sponsors of a new organization called the American Peace Crusade. The article reported that this organization issued a statement which called for the withdrawal of American troops from Korea and an end to war in the Far East as well as recognition of the right of the Chinese Peoples Republic to representation in the United Nations.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that FRED FINE, Secretary of the Public Affairs Department of the Communist Party, USA, organized the American Peace Crusade and instructed that hundreds of peace committees be organized throughout the country. FINE also instructed that the big issue is to be "to get the troops back from Korea." b7D

On February 21, 1951, the "New York Herald Tribune" reported that DEAN ACHESON, Secretary of State, denounced the American Peace Crusade as a "Communist front for the same propagandists who circulated the 'spurious' Stockholm Peace Petition."

"The Worker" issue of February 11, 1951, page 4, column 1, reported that PAUL ROBESON "is the publisher of 'Freedom,' a new monthly paper," and that ROBESON "is presently touring the country bringing the message of the paper to Negro and white audiences.

"The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker," which is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

On [redacted], Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised he attended a protest meeting on that date at Rockland Palace in New York City. The meeting was in protest of the JOHN DERRICK and Martinsville 7 cases. Informant said that PAUL ROBESON was a speaker at the rally. b7D

According to informant, ROBESON stated that the execution of the Martinsville 7 is a challenge to all Negroes in our fight. ROBESON also stated that, "We are part of that

"world which is imposing peace on those who want war. We must form Negro labor organizations; that is our great strength which we must use not only in the shops but also in the streets of our communities here in Harlem. I am loyal to the democratic traditions of America, but I shall never be loyal to those who executed the Martinsville 7. Do not ask any longer; action, action here in Harlem."

On [redacted], Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised he attended a rally in honor of W. E. B. DuBOIS on that date at the Golden Gate Ballroom. The rally was sponsored by the American Labor Party and PAUL ROBESON was one of the speakers.

According to the informant, in his speech ROBESON stated, "I just came from a concert at the Furriers Union; they are very angry at DuBOIS' indictment, they will not stand for it, nor with the other trade unions."

In [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that DuBOIS was a member of the Communist Party.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that, without question, the dynamic force in the American Labor Party is the Communist Party. He stated that it is regarded as the political obligation of every Communist Party member in New York State to enroll and vote American Labor Party.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on that date he attended a reception for HARRY BRIDGES at the Hotel Brevoort, New York City. Informant stated that PAUL ROBESON sang and spoke at the reception.

According to the informant, ROBESON said, "I will not try to tell you anything about organizing, everyone here tonight is the head of an organization and know more about organizing then I will ever know, but I will ask you why, when I speak to thousands of faces, even when I speak in Harlem, for something like saving the lives of the Martinsville 7, hardly anyone comes out of their homes to join or listen to the

"meeting. Negroes lack organization. Harlem, the potential center of 15,000,000 Negroes of the United States who will stand up some day and demand their rights with other millions of Negro people of Africa, Asia, the West Indies and Latin America."

HARRY BRIDGES was convicted of perjury in a Federal District Court in California in that he denied under oath at the time of his naturalization that he had ever been a Communist Party member. His appeal from this conviction is pending at the present time in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

On [redacted], Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the American Labor Party sponsored a "Save WILLIE McGEE Rally" at the Golden Gate Ballroom in New York City on this date. b7D

Informant stated that PAUL ROBESON was a speaker at the rally. In his speech ROBESON said, "American people want our boys back from Korea. McGEE'S life will be saved from the corrupt politicians. The rank and file of the trade unions and the Negro people will see right is done."

The "New York Times" issue of April 13, 1951, reported that Federal Judge WALTER N. BASTIAN "dismissed a suit filed by PAUL ROBESON, Left Wing singer, to compel the Government to grant him a passport." ROBESON filed the suit last December when he announced he wanted the passport to make anEuropean tour. The State Department denied it on the grounds that ROBESON'S "planned travels were not in the best interests of the country."

The "New York Amsterdam News" issue of April 14, 1951, page 5, column 2, under the dateline Bombay, India, reported that the "Government has refused a visa to PAUL ROBESON, singer, to attend a Communist-sponsored peace conference in India this month."

"The Worker" issue of April 15, 1951, Section 1, Page 2, Column 1, reported that PAUL ROBESON headed a group that packed Riverside Plaza Hotel on April 13, 1951, to welcome screenwriters JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, DALTON TRUMBO, and ALBERT MALTZ back from prison.

The above article reflected that the three writers were recently released from prison after serving a year for contempt of the Un-American Committee and that they were part of the "Hollywood Ten."

"The Worker" issue of April 15, 1951, Section 1, Page 7, Column 2, reported that PAUL ROBESON was featured at the 29th Annual Morning Freiheit Jubilee, Saturday, April 14, 1951, at 8:00 PM at Carnegie Hall.

"The Worker" issue of January 9, 1944, sets forth an article by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman of the Communist Party, USA. This article stated that the "Morning Freiheit" is one of the many papers either owned or supported by the Communist Party.

On May 1, 1951, SA [redacted] and the reporting agent observed PAUL ROBESON marching in the May Day Parade. b7C

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] b7D advised SA [redacted] b7C that the annual May Day Parade is a Communist Party function. Informant stated that the parade is sponsored by the United May Day Committee, which is also known as the United Labor and Peoples Committee for May Day.

On May 1, 1951, SAS [redacted] and [redacted] b7C heard PAUL ROBESON make a speech from the reviewing stand in Union Square, New York City, in honor of May Day.

In his speech ROBESON stated, "There can be no more important day in our lives, for we march for world peace, friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the world. We affirm the undeniable fact that the American people can live side by side with many different ways of life to achieve higher standards of living and eventual freedom for all. We show here today, that we are the true standard bearers of the great American working class and democratic traditions of our land. We reject the. . . . . of our own working class and of struggling colonial peoples throughout the world. Those who cloak themselves in the robes and garments of false patriotism

"strutting down our avenues and bending before confederate nations. We honor today the courageous twelve leaders of the American working class and the Negro people are learning fast that their liberation is closely bound with the struggles of the working classes here and all over the world. Today, everywhere, they march for peace, and peace we must and shall win. Peace shall conquer war!"

The "Daily Worker" issue of May 8, 1951, page 8, column 2, reported that PAUL ROBESON attended the Fourth Biennial Convention of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union in San Francisco, California. The article reflected that ROBESON was a speaker at the convention, and that he is also an honorary member of the union.

In his speech ROBESON stated, "If fifteen million Negroes spoke out for peace, there will be peace. If fifteen million Negroes speak out against anti-Semitism, there will be no anti-Semitism. If fifteen million people speak out against persecution of the Mexican people, that persecution will end."

On [redacted], Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union is infiltrated and dominated by Communist Party members. Informant stated that in 1949 the CIO expelled this union from their group because it was controlled by the Communist Party and followed the Communist Party line.

The "Daily Worker" issue of May 18, 1951, page 5, column 2, reported that PAUL ROBESON spoke at meetings in San Francisco and Oakland, California, "this week-end sponsored by the young and thriving Negro Labor Council. In his speech, ROBESON told the audience, "If fifteen million Negroes had spoken up, WILLIE McGEE would be alive today, possibly sitting right here with you."

In [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Negro Labor Council was a Communist Party front organization set up by the Communist Party in order to infiltrate unions and recruit new Negro members into the Party.

On [redacted], Confidential Informant [redacted] advised he attended a concert sponsored by the Harlem Trade Union Council which was held June 1, 1951, at the Golden Gate Ballroom in New York City. The concert featured PAUL ROBESON.

Informant stated that ROBESON sang several songs and made a speech concerning the organization of Negro workers and the trade unions.

In [redacted], Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that the Harlem Trade Union Council was the New York City unit of the Negro Labor Council. He stated that the officers of the Harlem Trade Union Council were members of the Communist Party and control the council.

The "Daily Worker" issue of June 4, 1951, page 3, column 1, reported that PAUL ROBESON gave a concert on June 1, 1951, which was sponsored by the Greater New York Negro Labor Council at the Golden Gate Ballroom in New York City. The concert marked the opening of the Council's first convention.

In [redacted], Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Harlem Trade Union Council held a convention in New York City in June and changed the name of the organization to that of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council.

On [redacted], Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that a PAUL ROBESON concert was held June 2, 1951, at Otis Hall in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Informant said ROBESON spoke at the concert and stated, "The capitalists of this country are not scaring anybody." He also said that he and other progressive artists will form a theatre and film group in the very near future.

The "Daily Worker" issue of June 14, 1951, page 4, column 5, reports that PAUL ROBESON gave a concert at Prince and Masonic Auditorium in Newark, New Jersey. The concert was given under the auspices of "Freedom," new Negro monthly newspaper.

On [redacted], Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on [redacted], he attended a rally sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress at Rockland Palace, New York City.

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Informant stated that ROBESON was a speaker at the meeting and in his speech said that the Communists have always been in the front line of combat, and that he feels that he is one hundred per cent on the side of the condemned and arrested leaders.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Civil Rights Congress held a rally on June 26, 1951, at Rockland Palace, New York City. Informant said that the rally was held to protest the recent Supreme Court decision of the eleven convicted Communist Party leaders. b7D

According to the informant, ROBESON was a speaker at the rally and in his speech stated that the Civil Rights Congress and all progressive forces must fight hard to reverse the Smith Act and "stop these frame-up charges by the FBI."

The "Daily Worker" issue of June 28, 1951, page 2, column 1, reported that PAUL ROBESON was a speaker at the "Fight Back Rally" sponsored by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress at Rockland Palace on June 26, 1951.

The article reflected that PAUL ROBESON spoke at this rally and "spoke movingly of his friendship with the Communist leaders." ROBESON also declared, "I stand firm and immovable by the side of these great Communist leaders. Their freedom is the concern of every American who can say that he stems from the traditions of Lincoln and Thaddeus Stevens."

The "Daily Worker" issue of July 2, 1951, page 3, column 2, reported that PAUL ROBESON attended the three day Chicago Peace Congress which was held in the Chicago Colosseum.

The article reported that ROBESON was a speaker at the Peace Congress and in his speech ROBESON spoke about the work of the peace forces, "which is counseling leading statesmen to do the only sensible thing, to stop the fight in Korea." ROBESON also called for a reversal of the Supreme Court ruling on the Communist leaders.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised [redacted] the World Peace Congress held in Paris, France, in April 1949 and the Second b7D

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World Peace Congress held in Warsaw, Poland, in November 1950. [redacted] were sponsored by the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, now known as the World Peace Council, and that this organization is an instrument of Soviet foreign policy. He advised that as in the case of other peace conference [redacted] speakers at both the Paris and Warsaw conferences preached hatred of the United States and in effect called for world revolution by force.

The "Daily Worker" issue of July 3, 1951, page 8, column 3, contained an article entitled, "Produced Play About ROBESON."

The article reported that the "Moscow A. S. Pushkin Theater is playing 'John, The Soldier of Peace' by the Soviet author, JURIJ KROTKOW, with tremendous success. The play is devoted to the great Negro people's artist and fighter for peace, PAUL ROBESON."

On [redacted], Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that he attended a meeting of the American Peace Crusade which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on [redacted]

Informant stated that ROBESON was a speaker at the meeting. In his speech ROBESON stated that everyone attending the meeting was here in the cause of peace and that many recognized the futility of war but all worked for peace. ROBESON called upon the audience to fight for the civil rights of the eleven Communist leaders.

"Masses and Mainstream" issue of August 1951 contained an article by PAUL ROBESON entitled, "Unity for Peace."

The article contains remarks made by ROBESON at the Chicago Peace Congress June 29 to July 1, 1951. The following extracts are from ROBESON'S speech:

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"We are here for action, for the business of winning the peace. So I will take but a few moments.

"The hope of the world has been alerted to the opportunity for peace afforded by the proposal for a cease-fire in Korea coming from JACOB MALIK, U.S.S.R. representative to the United Nations. This hope also stirred in our hearts with the introduction of the Johnson Resolution in the U.S. Senate, which recognized the futility of continuing the carnage of the past year and proposed to do the only sensible thing about it--stop fighting and start making peace.

"In addition, our civil liberties are one of the main casualties of the war, as is already clearly evident. The First Amendment today lies temporarily gutted as a result of the validation of the Smith Act and the jailing of the Communist dissenters from American foreign policy. No other dissenter, whatever his politics, can feel safe in the exercise of the historic American right to criticize and complain so long as the Smith Act stands on the statute books and the Supreme Court decision remains unreversed.

"In my thinking this is a peace question, for the inevitable conclusion of these persecutions, should they be allowed to continue, will be the silencing not only of the Communists but indeed of all Americans who subscribe to the principles of the New Deal and the Roosevelt grand design for peace through friendship with the socialist nations.

"Just as in Europe, on the eve of World War II, we see today in America the persecution of political dissenters coupled with mounting terror against minority groups. In Europe it was the Jewish people. Here it is the Negro--with foreign language groups, the Jewish people, Mexican-Americans and other minorities numbered also among the victims.

"We here in America have the central responsibility to build, as the peoples of Europe and Asia have built, a powerful movement representative of every section of our country, which will develop from the cease-fire in Korea into a genuine and lasting peace--and freedom--for all mankind.

"These are some of the reasons I am for peace, reasons which grow out of my life, my travels, my experiences

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"with many people in many lands. They may not be--all of them--your reasons, and you undoubtedly are stimulated by experiences I have not shared. But, for whatever reasons, whatever our background, we are united here, colored and white, worker, farmer, professional and businessman, youth, men and women, in the sacred search for enduring peace."

On August 14, 1951, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that on this date PAUL ROBESON attended the funeral services for Mother BLOOR at St. Nicholas Arena in New York City. ROBESON in his speech praised the past services of Mother BLOOR for her aid in helping the Negroes.

Mother BLOOR was one of the leading members of the Communist Party.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he attended a rally sponsored by the American Peace Crusade on that date at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, New York City. b7D

Informant stated that PAUL ROBESON was a speaker at the meeting which was termed, "Stop the Killing--Cease Fire Peace Rally." In his speech, ROBESON said that the American warmakers and "our soldiers had better watch out; that the Koreans were freedom lovers and that after the peace negotiations fell through, a holocaust would descend on our boys more terrible then anything else they had ever seen before. . . . I have friends who have an A-Bomb too. If they mess with me and my people, then they might wish they hadn't."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised he attended a rally sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress on August 23, 1951, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel in honor of the sixtieth birthday of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

Informant stated that PAUL ROBESON attended the rally and was one of the speakers. ROBESON praised the work that PATTERSON had undertaken for the working men and Negroes. ROBESON further stated, "We must have a common front between the working class millions and the Negro nation which is engrossed in its fight for liberation." ROBESON also called for repeal of the Smith Act.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that he attended a "Labor Rally to Defend LOUIS WEINSTOCK" on September 10, 1951, at St. Nicholas Arena in New York City. Informant stated that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress.

According to the informant, ROBESON was a speaker at the meeting and in his speech "condemned the warmongers, the Truman Administration and his foreign policy." He condemned the treatment given to the Negro people in this country, both north and south, and he urged people to find ways in which to unite together both Negro and white.

LOUIS WEINSTOCK is one of the seventeen Communist Party leaders presently under indictment in New York City for violation of the Smith Act.

The "Daily Worker" issue of September 18, 1951, page 1, column 2, reported that "China Invites ROBESON, But U.S. Bans Visit."

The "New York Age" issue of September 29, 1951, page 8, column 2, reported that PAUL ROBESON had been invited to attend the All India Cultural Conference and Peace Festival in Calcutta, India.

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 29, 1951, page 1, column 2, reported that PAUL ROBESON attended the meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, to further the National Negro Labor Council on October 27 and 28, 1951.

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he attended a Freedom Festival at the Rockland Palace, New York City, which was sponsored by the publishers of "Freedom." Among the speakers at the festival was PAUL ROBESON.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 8, 1951, page 2, column 1, reported that PAUL ROBESON was a signer of a "Call for an American Continental Peace Conference" to be held December 10-15, 1951, in a Latin American capital.

The above article reported that the purpose of this conference is to seek ways of "contributing to the

"cessation of existing wars and to obtaining guarantees of the peaceful settlement of international problems in order to safeguard the independence of our countries, develop the well being of our peoples, and preserve our cultural traditions."

On [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised he attended a rally on this date at the Riverside Plaza Hotel sponsored by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. Informant stated that ROBESON attended this rally and was one of the speakers. According to the informant, ROBESON told of the oppression of his people in the south and the rule of the Ku Klux Klan which he alleged had same. In general ROBESON told how badly depressed his people were and he said that they had a real friend in the Soviet Union.

The National Council of American Soviet Friendship has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted] (C)

The New York edition of the "Pittsburgh Courier" issue of January 26, 1952, page 7, column 7, reported that "PAUL ROBESON will be barred from keeping a February 1 engagement in Vancouver, Canada, because his passport has been cancelled."

The New York edition of the "Pittsburgh Courier" issue of February 2, 1952, page 5, column 6, reported that "ROBESON Loses $2,000,000 Suit."

The article reflected that this suit grew out of damages which resulted because of two riots in Peekskill, New York.

- P E N D I N G -

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ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

T-1 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

T-2 New Haven letter to New York, 5/2/51, re, "PAUL ROBESON, was.; INTERNAL SECURITY-C."

T-3 Pretext phone call to [redacted] telephone [redacted]

T-4 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

T-5 [redacted] contacted by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

T-6 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

T-7 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

T-8 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

T-9 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

T-10 [redacted] as reported in Boston letter to Director, 6/23/51, re, "PAUL ROBESON; IS-C."

T-11 [redacted] He requested his identity be kept

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b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

confidential. He was contacted by SA [redacted]

T-12 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

T-13 [redacted] contacted by SA(A) [redacted]

T-14 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

T-15 [redacted]

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will follow and report important excerpts from subject's speeches and writings.

Will follow and report general Communist Party activity of subject.

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] 3/7/51, New York.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 17, 1952

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-6907)

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL I.R.-6

On [redacted] advised that he had learned [redacted] that subject PAUL ROBESON was expected to be in San Francisco on April 23-24, 1952 in connection with an event as yet unknown to informant. [redacted] also advised that ROBESON was going to be in Los Angeles prior to his visit to San Francisco and was going from San Francisco to Seattle.

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Offices securing copies of this letter are requested to furnish any details to interested offices of the nature or purpose of ROBESON's visits.

DDR:st

cc - New York
Los Angeles
Seattle

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-257

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 25, 1952

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-25861)

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

G.I.R.-6

Reference letter from San Francisco to the Bureau dated March 17, 1952.

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] on [redacted] that ROBESON tentatively scheduled to appear in Los Angeles on April 25, 1952 under sponsorship of the Los Angeles Negro Labor Council which is making efforts to obtain the Shrine Auditorium for this occasion.

No further details regarding ROBESON's contemplated visit has yet been received.

WNP:IGL
CC to San Francisco (100-6907)
New York
Seattle

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 73 100-12304-258

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REASON-FCIM II 1.2

DATE OF REVIEW 12-11-80

WASHINGTON 7 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 5 G.I. & R. 6 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS DASH C. DAYLET [redacted]

TELEPHONICALLY REPORTED TODAY, SUBJECT SPOKE AT OTISFIELD HALL, OTIS-
FIELD STREET, ROXBURY, MASS. ON NIGHT ON APRIL FOUR, FIFTYTWO. ROBESON
STATED DURING COURSE OF HIS TALK, [redacted] "THERE IS TO BE AN UPRISING
IN SOUTH AFRICA ON APRIL SIX, FIFTYTWO BY MY PEOPLE VOICING THEIR
RIGHTS." [redacted]. NEWPAPER ADVERTISEMENT RE ROBESON AFFAIR INDICATED
IT WAS SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
UNITED FREEDOM FUND, FIFTYTHREE WEST ONE TWO FIVE STREET, NYC ON
OCCASION OF ROBESON-S FIFTYFOURTH BIRTHDAY.

HOSTETTER

END PLS HOLD WA

NY ACK AND DISC PLS

NY BS R1 NYC JJM

TU NY DSC

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APR 9 1952

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DATE 12-11-80 BY SP-5 RSC/JM

APR 15 1952

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Salzburg, Austria

VIA ARMY COURIER

Date: April 7, 1952

To: Director, FBI

From: Salzburg Liaison Officer

Subject: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Transmitted herewith for the information of the Bureau is a copy of an intercept dated February 25, 1952, from captioned individual to [redacted] of the WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

Encl. (1)

CAL:ct

100-12304-260

APR 16 1952

RECORDED - 159

17

INDEXED - 159

64 APR 22 1952

CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP AUSTRIA (US)

APO 777 U.S. ARMY VIENNA STATION

Date of Comment A/P/746421 26 March 1952 Number A/P/746421

From: ROBESON Paul
Suite 2B - 53 West 125th Street
New York 27, N.Y. USA

To: [redacted] b7c

Communication date	DISPOSITION	STATION ALLOCATION	CCG ALLOCATION
25 2 52	Passed (P) P		G2-Op ✓
Language English	Condemned (C)		CIC
Examiner	Held (H)		CIB
Reviewer	Excised (E)		[redacted] b7c
Previous Comments	Returned (RET)		AB (2)

VIENNA

"February 25, 1952 XI,2/Corrected number, last issue: XI,1/

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM PAUL ROBESON

UNITY IS THE Key

Imagine all sections of the Negro people in the United States their organizational and programmatic differences put aside, joining together in a great and compelling action to put a STOP to Jim Crowism in all its forms everywhere in this land. Think how such an action would stir the whole of America, raising to a new high level the people's resistance to the mounting fascism which is bent upon wiping out the constitutional rights of ALL Americans, starting with the Negro people and other minority groups. Think how such an action would be supported by hundreds of millions of darker peoples and white enemies of racism and fascism thoughout the world - how it would strengthen the world-wide struggle for freedom and peace!

A dream? No. Look at the Union of South Africa. See there how the victims of an even more savage racist oppression than we know in America eight and a half million African victims, a million Cape Colored, and a third of a million Indians - have solemnly determined that only by establishing a common front of united and resolute [illegible] can they escape absolute enslavement by [illegible]

A Lesson from South Africa

The government's only answer to the people's protests has been the enactment of more and harsher repressive measures, with the clear

ENCLOSURE

16

objective of stifling and liquidating all organized opposition from dark-skinned South Africans and democratic-spirited whites. Thus, faced with the probability of imminent extinction, the representative organizations of the ten million victims of South African Jim Crow (called 'apartheid' there) have jointly resolved to start on April 6th a national campaign of civil disobedience against the discriminatory and oppressive restrictions, such as the Pass Laws and the Ghetto (Group Areas) Act, forced upon them by a government in which they have no voice.

'Mass action will begin on April 6', was the historic decision of the African National Congress at its Bloemfontein Conference last December. 'Those taking part in the mass action will defy them (the Jim Crow laws) deliberately and in an organized manner and will be prepared to bear the penalties'.

'The struggle which the national organizations of the non-European people are conducting, 'declared the Joint Planning Council, directing and coordinating the mass action campaign, 'is not directed against any race or national group. It is against the unjust laws which keep in perpetual subjection and misery vast sections of the population. It is for the transformation of conditions which will restore human dignity, equality, and freedom to every South African.'

We Must Give Our Support

Most certainly we in America must speak out in support of this heroic action. For a decade the Council on African Affairs has been active in exposing and campaigning against the vicious system of racial exploitation and oppression practiced in the Union of South Africa. Our organization now calls upon all sections of the Negro people and all friends of human freedom to rally to the support of this last-ditch resistance to fascism in South Africa.

The South African government is aiding in 'preserving democracy' in Korea by sending its Jom Crow air force to help kill Koreans. South Africa is a part of President Truman's 'free world'. Yes, dozens of America's biggest auto, oil, mining and other trusts have highly profitable holdings in that country. And U.S. loans have been made available to Prime Minister Malan in order to accelerate the ex-propriation of South Africa's rich resources.

Hence it is clear that in raising our voices against the Malan regime we simultaneously strike a blow at the reactionary forces in our own land who seek to preserve here, in South Africa, and everywhere else the super-profits they harvest from racial and national oppression. United support for our brothers' struggle in Africa is an integral part of our task in achieving freedom for all Americans and peace for the world. I urge you to act."

Note: Letter with same contents to:
WFTU, Secretary General
5 Seilerst. Vienna I.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12304)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-1820)

DATE: April 26, 1952

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

For the information of the Bureau and New York, the following regarding the forthcoming visit to this area of PAUL ROBESON is set forth:

ROBESON is presently scheduled to make an appearance at the International Peace Arch, Blaine, Washington, on May 18, 1952. Communist Party members and their associates, [redacted] are making plans for this appearance, which apparently will be an outdoor concert or possibly a speaking program with some singing by ROBESON. b7D

A Paul Robeson Concert Committee has been organized at Seattle and the known principal members of this committee are reliably reported to be Communist Party members. The principal one is TERRY POTTUS, Northwest Editor of the "Daily People's World", who has been reported by Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, to be one of the chief Party officials in the 12th District, now that the former leading functionaries are underground. b7D

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY
EMPLOYED BY
(EMPL. CARD).

Sponsorship for the meeting at Blaine, as well as the subsequent concert at Seattle, is in the hands of the WASHINGTON STATE LABOR COUNCIL FOR NEGRO RIGHTS as well as the PAUL ROBESON CONCERT COMMITTEE. Plans are being made to have the outdoor area adjacent to the Peace Arch occupied by friendly persons early on the date of May 18 so that other persons who may wish to use that area or who may be hostile to the concert arrangements will not be permitted to interfere with the concert. Reportedly, a strong-arm "honor guard" is being organized to make sure that the Peace Arch appearance will not be another "Peekskill". ROBESON'S itinerary and schedule of travel and arrival at the International Peace Arch are to be treated as secret information.

A vocal concert by ROBESON has been scheduled for the Seattle Civic Auditorium on the evening of May 20. This auditorium seats about six-thousand persons and tickets are being offered at the following prices: $2.50 for reserve section; $1.00 general admission; and .50¢ for students. The .50¢ ticket also is reported to be available to Social Security clients through the Washington Pension Union. Advertising has appeared in many

EEB/hg
cc: New York (100-25857)
REGISTERED

RECORDED - 73 100-12304-261
INDEXED - 73
APR 30 1952

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of the Seattle neighborhood and suburban newspapers, and tickets are being offered for sale through various local outlets, not including the most important commercial ticket handlers. The plans also contemplate the appearance of advertising on the buses operated by the Seattle Transit System.

On about April 16, 1952, the Seattle newspapers published articles indicating that the lease previously made for use of the Seattle Civic Auditorium May 20 had been canceled by JOHN CAIN, Public Building Manager for the City of Seattle, based on a City ordinance denying the use of public buildings for any meeting which may engender racial antagonisms.

The Paul Robeson Concert Committee immediately commenced consultations with attorneys and other Communist Party members, with a view to legal enforcement of the contract for rental of the Civic Auditorium. The action of Mr. CAIN can be appealed to the Seattle City Council within ten days, but the Concert Committee is reportedly bringing legal action on April 21, 1952 in order to bring about a more immediate settlement of the lease dispute. PETTUS and certain of his principal associates profess themselves to be certain that they will finally be permitted to use the auditorium.

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY EMPLOYED BY (PETTUS, CARD)

Aside from the Seattle Civic Auditorium and the Seattle City Memorial Auditorium, there is no known location in the vicinity of Seattle with accommodations for a concert audience approaching six-thousand, and it, therefore, appears that unless the courts will provide specific performance of the contract for lease of the Civic Auditorium, that the Robeson concert at Seattle probably will not be financially successful.

PETTUS and others organized an immediate campaign of protest and harassment of Mr. CAIN as soon as his action was made known to them. Mr. CAIN, however, claims that he is prepared to prove that riots have occurred on frequent occasions by reason of Robeson's appearances.

WILL PARRY, Associate Editor, Northwest Edition of the People's World, on April 16, 1952 requested publication in the "Daily People's World" for April 17 a news item reporting cancellation of the contract for the Seattle Civic Auditorium, and requesting that a nation-wide campaign of protest be directed to incumbent Mayor WILLIAM F. DEVIN and Mayor-elect ALLAN POMEROY.

The Bureau and New York will be further advised in the event of significant developments in connection with the above.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

3229

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 19, 1952

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-18790)

ATTENTION: PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY

SUBJECT: PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEILLANCE
(International Peace Arch Rally, featuring Paul Robeson, held 5/18/52 at Blaine, Wash.)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REGISTERED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/80 BY SP-5 R3644/MJ

There is being forwarded under separate cover four rolls of 16 mm movie film, one roll of Super-XX and three Super-X, on the International Peace Arch Rally, featuring Paul Robeson, held May 18, 1952 at Blaine, Washington.

It is requested that this film be processed and returned to the Seattle Office.

GHA/hg
Registered

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

Photographic Laboratory (Registered)

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ENLARGEMENTS
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INSPECTED

100-12304-2662
RECORDED - 138
EX-25
13
MAY 26 1952

June 5, 1952

SAC, Seattle (100-18790)

REGISTERED MAIL

Director, FBI (100-12304) 262

EX-25
RECORDED - 138

Photographic Surveillance
(International Peace Arch Rally,
featuring Paul Robeson, held 5/18/52
at Blaine, Wash.)
Internal Security - C

Reference is made to your letter dated May 19, 1952, transmitting four rolls of movie film pertaining to the above-captioned matter.

In accordance with your request, the film has been processed and is being forwarded to your office herewith.

Enclosure

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele Room
Nease
Gandy

RCR:gck

COMM-FBI
JUN 5 1952
MAILED 18

JUN 17 1952

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DATE 12-11-80 SP-5 R3 6/4/81

SECURITY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

3238

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Mechanical Section
FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-18790)

DATE: May 27, 1952

2

SUBJECT: PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEILLANCE
Paul Robeson Meeting Held at
the Peace Arch, Blaine, Washington
May 18, 1952
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/12/80 BY SP-5 R5 6/11

Under separate cover there is being sent to the Bureau seven rolls of 35 MM 36 exposure film which has been developed. It is requested that one 8x10 single sheet glossy print be made from each negative.

The Seattle Division is only interested in identifications of individuals which appear in these negatives and it will not be necessary to consider the background when the prints are being made.

JLP:fd

cc: 1- package

REGISTERED MAIL

Ack. Mech. Sec.
JUN 5 1952

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SAC, Seattle (100-18790)

Director, FBI (100-12304) 263

June 13, 1952

Photographic Surveillance
Paul Robeson Meeting Held at
the Peace Arch, Blaine, Washington
May 18, 1952
Internal Security - C

Reference is made to your letter dated May 27, 1952, transmitting seven rolls of film pertaining to the above-captioned matter.

In accordance with your request, prints have been made and they are being forwarded together with the film to your office under separate registered cover.

RCR:gck

COMM - FBI
JUN 13 1952
MAILED

JUN 30 1952

RECEIVED

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-11-75 BY SP-5 RSG/GHM

FBI

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 10, 1952

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee (66-1471A)

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
Security Matter - C

CONFIDENTIAL C.I.R.-6

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum setting forth a signed statement obtained from [redacted] who has been furnishing information to this office and is a potential security informant. The initials M. N. L. C. and N. N. L. C. used in the statement refer to the Milwaukee Negro Labor Council and the National Negro Labor Council.

b1

RES/tcr

1 cc - Chicago (enc)
1 cc - New York (enc)

✓Enclosures: Bureau

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ALL DATA
ADVISED
SLIP (S)
DATE 6-30-77

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YKK
MAY 16 1977

12/11/90

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DATE OF REVIEW 12/11/90

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INDEXED - 24

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13 JUN 16 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

EX. 140

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

JUN 23 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - [redacted]

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - - - - - - - - - - - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, Milwaukee

DATE: June 6, 1952

FROM: SA Robert E. Schoenecker

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

CONFIDENTIAL

12/11/90
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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/11/90

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b7D/b1 On [redacted] furnished a signed statement to
b7C SA [redacted] concerning the activities surrounding a concert given by PAUL ROBESON in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on May 29, 1952. The original statement will be retained in the Milwaukee file No. [redacted] is being developed as a security informant of this office, consequently, his identity should be protected by a symbol number if any information furnished by him is used in a report. This statement is as follows:

b1

[redacted]

b1

b7D

[redacted]

b1

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 0080 1/82
MAY 16 1977

b7D RES:ter
[redacted] (2 copies)

(2 ccs - Bureau	1 cc - 100-10392	1 cc - 100-11633
" - Chicago	" 100-10612	" 100-11642
" - New York	" 100-10792	" 100-11647
1 cc - 100-664	" 100-10819	" 100-11739
" 100-749	" 100-10870	" 100-11740
" 100-4372	" 100-10949	" 100-11763
" 100-4376	" 100-11152	" 100-11799
" 100-9371	" 100-11181	" 100-11802

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-1- 100-12364-964

SECURITY INFORMATION - [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

b1

[redacted]

b1
b7D

[redacted] ROBESON, [redacted] commenced autographing and shaking hands. [redacted]

b1

[redacted] We discussed the concert. [redacted] were able to get one of the leading pastors to give the invocation—Rev. MC LIN, and to have so many other ministers present. [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] guests had arrived for the reception. [redacted]

There were 32 persons present beside the M. N. L. C. officers. ROBESON greeted and talked to them individually. [redacted] The reception lasted until about 2:30 a.m.

[redacted]

[redacted] wanted ROBESON to "jack up" the people assembled because we are not doing all that we can to put the program over.

Mr. ROBESON said he was not there to "jack up" anyone but only to lend his abilities and give what advise he had derived from being in the front line in the struggle for the liberation of his people. He felt that the officers and key people present could help with the discussion best by stating their problems.

[redacted]

1. Campaign for FEPC
2. Uniting with U. E. Union to break down job discrimation at Allen Bradley
3. Creation of "trouble shooting" committee, who had called on several employers concerning job discrimation

[redacted] stated that he thought that Mr. ROBESON was a most wonderful man, but one statement that he had made [redacted] did not like. ROBESON asked about the statement.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] replied: "The Paris statement."

ROBESON said allow me to rephrase your statement, "the statement that they say I said" because that was purely newspaper hearsay.

[redacted] said "I am satisfied to hear it come from you."

The Paris statement is the one in which ROBESON reportedly said that the Negroes would not fight for the United States.

[redacted] and others were unmistakenly surprised at [redacted] question.

[redacted]

b1

At this point ROBESON remarked that he was quite certain that they would do something about FEPC and civil rights legislation because the force of the Negro people would make them. As an illustration he referred to his invitation to the bi-annual conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church in Brooklyn last week, with a membership of 250,000. They welcomed him and cheered him as he left. [redacted] that there was a growing militancy in the Negro people and they were waiting for a stalwart leader as ROBESON and organizations like the N. F. L. C.

[redacted] felt that leaders like Mr. ROBESON and BILL PATTERSON had not done all they could to knit the local progressive units together because in order to do that they would have to stay on the local scenes longer than just over night.

ROBESON agreed, and for that reason, at the end of this concert tour he will return to the various places that he had been and stay three to four days. He would meet with representatives of the cross-section of each community. He will be back in Milwaukee during the later part of July.

[redacted]

ROBESON stated that one thing he wanted to destroy in our minds was that there was any fear or belief on the part of our presses that he was a Communist. The question is not whether PAUL ROBESON is a Communist or not—if that were true and they could prove it, they would already have hauled me before a congressional committee or court. Many times I have offered to go before any committee and present my feelings and to clarify my stand. Yes, I have stated that I liked what I saw in Soviet Russia during my visits there. The great transfiguration of a people that was shown and that had taken place between my first visit in 1936 and my last visit in 1947 makes me like what I saw. For that reason I educated my son there. But the real core of my fight is not political but is based on the sympathy and the love for my people and all colored people of the world. I am determined to strike down "JIM CROWISM" and second class citizenship wherever I find it. The only thing we must concern ourselves with is Negro liberation to full citizenship in all the world and world peace.

CONFIDENTIAL

MI-66-1471A

[redacted] b1

Sunday, June 1, 1952, I attended the Robeson concert at Washington Park [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

MI-66-14714

CONFIDENTIAL

On June 2, 1952 [redacted] b1

[redacted] He said some people had told him about me. I had never met him before.

I have read the above statement and the facts are as I have related them.

b1 (Signed) [redacted] b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF [illegible]ATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

SECURITY IN[illegible]ATION - CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	JUN 10 1952	6/2,3,4/52	[redacted] b7C ml

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PAUL ROBESON	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PAUL ROBESON and VINCENT WILLIAM HALLINEN refused exit from the US by US INS at Blaine, Washington 1/31/52, at which time they were en route to Vancouver, B.C. to attend national conference of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. ROBESON, however, addressed and sang to this conference by telephone from Seattle 2/1/52. JOHN GRAY, advance publicity man for ROBESON, was in contact with some of the leading CP members, Seattle, prior to ROBESON's subsequent appearances. ROBESON sang to and addressed a rally held at International Peace Arch, Blaine, Washington 5/18/52, attended by from five to ten thousand persons. Appeared in concert at Seattle Civic Auditorium 5/20/52 before 1,723 persons. No disturbances occurred either at Blaine rally or Seattle concert. Cancellation of lease contract for May 20 concert voided by King County Superior Court which held there was lack of proof that ROBESON's appearance would engender "racial or religious antagonisms." Present plans contemplate possible appearance of ROBESON in leading role of opera "Othello" in Seattle in fall, 1952.

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cc - DR 7-8-52 IDH

AGENCIES ADVISED SHIP(3) OCT DATE

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DATE OF REVIEW 12/11/80 [illegible] 12/11/90
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DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YER MAY 16 1977

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3 - New York (100-25857) (REGISTERED)
2 - Seattle (100-1820)

JUN 17 1952

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INDEXED - 76

5.9 JUL 281 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SE 100-1820

DETAILS: CONFIDENTIAL

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

This report is being submitted to reflect the recent activities in connection with visits of the subject PAUL ROBESON to the State of Washington during January, February and May, 1952.

ROBESON'S EXIT TO CANADA PREVENTED

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, advised on January 31, 1952 that the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service on that date at Blaine, Washington, had served PAUL ROBESON with a notice forbidding his departure from the United States. Informant also stated that ROBESON, at the time of interception at the international boundary at Blaine, occupied an American owned automobile and was accompanied by one JOHN GRAY who stated he was an unemployed welder from Chicago.

Informant said the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service on the same date at Blaine, Washington, intercepted VINCENT HALLINEN, attorney who represented HARRY BRIDGES in the trial which resulted in his conviction for perjury based upon his sworn testimony that he had not been affiliated with the Communist Party. HALLINEN was a passenger on the train and he also was served with a notice forbidding him to depart from the United States.

According to the informant, both ROBESON and HALLINEN allegedly were en route to Vancouver, B. C., where they were to appear before a convention of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union.

The Bellingham Herald, a newspaper published at Bellingham, Washington, in its issue for January 31, 1952, reported that PAUL ROBESON and VINCENT WILLIAM HALLINEN had attempted to enter Canada to fulfil speaking engagements at the convention of the B.C. members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Independent Union, and that both of these individuals were turned back by officials of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service by authority of a 1918 statute and Presidential Proclamation of November 14, 1941. The news item quoted JOHN P. BOYD, District Director of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Seattle, Washington, as stating that these legal instruments impowered his office to prevent the departure of either a citizen or an alien.

CONFIDENTIAL

b7C

The Pacific Tribune, a newspaper published at Vancouver, B. C., in its issue for February 8, 1952, reported that ROBESON and HALLINEN might later appear at a rally at the International Peace Arch, Blaine, Washington in protest against the action of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in barring their departure from the United States. The same newspaper reported that although ROBESON was prevented from attending the National Conference of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union at Vancouver, B. C. on February 1, 1952, he had addressed this conference and sung to the conference by telephone from Seattle, Washington.

[redacted] COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY EMPLOYED BY (EMPL. CARD)

RALLY AT BLAINE, WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1952

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, b7D reported on March 23, 1952 that JOHN GRAY, the publicity director representing PAUL ROBESON, had arrived at Seattle and had conferred with TERRY PETTUS, the Northwest Editor of the Daily People's World, which is the West Coast Communist newspaper published at San Francisco, California.

The informant stated that GRAY was to meet with HARVEY MURPHY, an official of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union at Vancouver, B. C. and also had arranged to confer in Seattle with KARLY LARSEN. The informant further related that arrangements for GRAY's conferences at Seattle and Vancouver, B. C. were made in part by EARL GEORGE.

Following is additional information identifying TERRY PETTUS, KARLY LARSEN and EARL GEORGE.

b7D

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, has advised that TERRY PETTUS was selected as a member of the District Committee of the 12th District Communist Party at the District Party Convention held at Seattle December 16, and 17, 1950. The same informant also has reported that one of the Party leaders at Seattle on August 16, 1951 had stated that TERRY PETTUS then was the representative in Seattle of the District officials of the Communist Party who had then gone underground; that PETTUS was the medium through whom instructions of the Party were to be transmitted to the lesser functionaries; and that PETTUS had, in fact, passed on certain instructions as to the future operations of the Party in the vicinity of Seattle.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] has revealed that KARLY LARSEN was a member of the District Committee of the Communist Party at Seattle from 1947 through 1950. In October, 1951, this informant said that information received through the Party apparatus indicated that LARSEN, following the disappearance of the District leaders into the underground, had assumed responsibility for Party activities within the 12th District of the Communist Party comprised of the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska. b7D

[redacted] b1

The informant added that EARL GEORGE was known to have attended the 1938 state convention of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, revealed that HENRY HUFF, at a meeting of the Communist Party held at Seattle on July 13, 1947, stated that EARL GEORGE, who was present at the meeting, was then a member of the District Board of the Communist Party. b7D

The Northwest Edition of the Daily People's World, in its issue of March 28, 1952, reported that JOHN GRAY, the field representative for the United Freedom Fund, had been in Seattle to make final arrangements with EARL GEORGE, Secretary of the Seattle Negro Labor Council, for the appearance of PAUL ROBESON on May 18, 1952 at an International Rally to be held at the Peace Arch, Blaine, Washington, and on May 20 at a PAUL ROBESON Birthday Concert to be given by ROBESON at the Seattle Civic Auditorium. This news item stated that the Seattle concert was to be under the auspices of the Seattle Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council and a Citizens Sponsoring Committees.

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, advised on May 17, 1952 that PAUL ROBESON had arrived at Seattle and was b7D

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then a guest at the home of IDA LANNING.

The following is additional identification of IDA LANNING.

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, on December 7, 1949, advised that Mrs. IDA LANNING, 124 - 21st Avenue North, Seattle, at that time was a subscriber to the Daily People's World.

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, on December 20, 1951, reported that IDA LANNING was appointed at a meeting of the State Board of the Washington Pension Union as a member of a committee to draft a new social welfare initiative in the State of Washington.

b7D

LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ, Fordham University Faculty member and former editor of The Daily Worker, East Coast Communist newspaper, testified in January and February, 1948 before the Washington State Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities that official Communist Party reports coming to his attention in about 1940 had described the Washington Old Age Pension Union (later known as the Washington Pension Union) as being infiltrated and dominated by Communist Party members, and further indicated that its anti-Communist leaders had been eliminated. These reports also had identified WILLIAM J. PENNOCK, President, and THOMAS RABBITT, Vice-President, Washington Old Age Pension Union, as members and functionaries of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, advised on May 19, 1952 that he was present at the International Peace Arch, Blaine, Washington at the PAUL ROBESON Rally held on May 18. He said that this rally was attended by a crowd of from five to ten thousand people, apparently comprised largely of curiosity seekers. He stated that ROBESON sang at the rally but he also made short speeches in which he characterized the United States as a "black sheep" among nations. The informant stated that no disturbance occurred. He said that ROBESON was accompanied by a bodyguard.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

CONCERT AT SEATTLE, MAY 20, 1952

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] advised on [redacted] that TERRY PETTUS had made arrangements for certain advertising of the PAUL ROBESON Concert May 20 sponsored by the National Negro Labor Council and the PAUL ROBESON Birthday Concert Committee. Informant stated that PETTUS was apparently in charge of the joint committee sponsoring the concert.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, a daily newspaper published at Seattle, Washington, in its issue for May 10, 1952, printed a letter to the paper over the names of LESTER CATLETT, Chairman, and ELEANOR NELSON, Secretary, ROBESON Concert Committee.

The following information more fully identifies the Negro Labor Council, LESTER CATLETT and ELEANOR NELSON.

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, has advised that the members of the 12th District Communist Party Negro Commission and certain other members of the Party had met at Seattle on April 27, 1950 to consider the formation of the Negro Trade Union Council as a weapon to secure increased employment of, and to combat labor union and other discrimination against, the Negroes. Among the persons in attendance were CHARLES NICHOLS and LENZIE SHELLMAN.

A leaflet, "Want Work In a Logging Camp or Sawmill?" distributed in Seattle, invited those interested in employment in the lumbering industry to attend a public meeting and registration of the Trade Union Council for Negro Rights to be held at Seattle January 27, 1951. This leaflet listed the officers of the organization as CHARLES NICHOLS, Chairman; EARL GEORGE, Secretary; and LENZIE SHELLMAN, Executive Director. The leaflet also referred to the same organization as the Seattle Labor Council for Negro Rights.

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Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] has identified [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] as members of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of unknown reliability, a labor union official, in January, 1944 stated that he believed that [redacted] a member of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of the Pacific, was a member of the Communist Party because he showed the Communist Party line in his union activities.

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, on [redacted] identified one [redacted] as a longshoreman at Seattle who, although not a member of the Communist Party, [redacted]

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[redacted]

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, stated that ELEANOR DOWNING on February 11, 1951 at 122 - 19th Avenue North, Seattle, attended a breakfast held for the purpose of raising money for the Red Fighting Fund of the Communist Party. The same informant said that ELEANOR DOWNING also attended a banquet held at Washington Hall, Seattle, on February 24, 1951 to honor the birthday of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA.

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, on [redacted] stated [redacted] the Washington State Labor Council for Negro Rights at Seattle [redacted] also referred to in this report as the National Negro Labor Council or Negro Labor Council, has been more fully described above.

The American Youth for Democracy has been held by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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The Seattle Times, a daily newspaper published at Seattle, in its issue for April 16, 1952, reported that Seattle City Building Superintendent JOHN B. CAIN on that date had ordered cancellation of a contract for the use of the Seattle Civic Auditorium May 20 for a PAUL ROBESON concert. This concert, according to the article, was being arranged by a Seattle group known as Peoples Programs. CAIN's action was taken under a city ordinance forbidding the use of public buildings for meetings which might tend to engender "racial or religious antagonisms."

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in its issue for May 8, 1952, reported that the King County Superior Court at Seattle, after hearing evidence in the case of the contract cancellation, had held that Mr. CAIN had acted without sufficient legal justification in the cancellation of the lease and that the Seattle Civic Auditorium should be available for the ROBESON concert.

The Post-Intelligencer also reported during the course of the trial that VINCENT DAVIS and JACK F. KINZELL, who were instrumental in executing the lease contract, had testified as witnesses for the King County Superior Court and were asked by the City Corporation Council whether they were members of the Communist Party. Each of these witnesses declined to answer on the grounds that his testimony might tend to incriminate himself. DAVIS was identified as President of Peoples Programs.

The action of the King County Superior Court also is reported in the May 9, 1952 issue of the Daily Peoples World, Northwest Edition. This report identified other witnesses in the proceeding as LES CATLETT and JAMES McDANIELS, President and Vice-President respectively of the Seattle Negro Labor Council. CATLETT reportedly testified that he was not a member of the Communist Party but refused to speculate whether or not there were Communists among the members of the Negro Council.

The following is additional identifying information on VINCENT DAVIS, JACK F. KINZELL and JAMES McDANIELS.

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted], of known reliability, on October 11, 1950, advised that VINCENT DAVIS was known to him as a member of the Communist Party.

b7E

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] advised that JACK KINZELL had attended sessions of the trade union classes held at the Pacific Northwest Labor School, Seattle on January 20 and March 11, 1947. The Seattle Labor School, also known as the Pacific Northwest Labor School, has been held by the Attorney General of the United States to be within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

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Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, in November, 1947, attended a publicly announced meeting of the Seattle Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee held at the Moore Theater in Seattle. This meeting took the form of a court of public opinion. Informant stated that JACK KINZELL was the presiding judge of this court. The trial impliedly attacked policies of the United States government particularly as related to witnesses before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been held by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] reported in [redacted] that JAMES McDANIELS was then a member of the Communist Party.

Seattle [redacted] reported McDANIELS in attendance at a meeting sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and held at [redacted] Seattle, on [redacted] The Civil Rights Congress also has been held by the Attorney General of the United States to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

b7D

[redacted] reported that paid admissions to the PAUL ROBESON concert held at the Civic Auditorium on the evening of May 20 totaled 1,723, of which about ten to twelve per cent were Negroes. No heckling or other disturbance of any kind occurred. PAUL ROBESON was accompanied at the piano by LAWRENCE BROWN. The persons speaking from the platform during the intermission were LESTER CATLETT and JAMES McDANIELS. The latter asked for money contributions to be placed in envelopes distributed throughout the auditorium. A total of about $500 was collected in these envelopes.

Included in ROBESON's program were the songs "Water Boy", "Old Man River", and another which apparently related to the Loyalist war in Spain. ROBESON, during the concert, spoke briefly to the audience and commented that the people in the Northwest had demonstrated that he could not be stopped in his fight for "freedom of song".

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] of known reliability, who also attended the May 20 concert, reported that ROBESON, before singing "Old Man River", announced that the song was dedicated by him to WILLIE

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

McGEE. In singing the song, he changed the original lyric from "You get a little drunk and you land in jail" to "you show a little grit and you land in jail." He also omitted the later lines referring to the River Jordan, which gives a religious connotation to the song.

NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL MEETING

The Daily People's World, Northwest Edition, in its issue for May 2, 1952, reported that PAUL ROBESON was to be a speaker at a general membership meeting of the Seattle Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council on May 21. Attendance at the meeting was to be restricted to members and invited trade union guests. ROBESON's announced topic was the nationwide campaign to break down discriminatory barriers to jobs.

MAY APPEAR AT SEATTLE IN "OTHELLO"

Confidential Informant Seattle [redacted] advised on [redacted] that a meeting of the ROBESON Concert Committee was held at Seattle on [redacted] TERRY PETTUS at that time informed the committee that if the committee would prepare a production of the opera "Othello", ROBESON would return to Seattle in the fall of 1952 to sing the lead part. JOHN GRAY, previously identified as a publicity associate of ROBESON, also was present at this meeting. b7D

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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SE 100-1820

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] US. INS, Seattle, Wash.	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	Oral report
T-2	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SEs [redacted] and [redacted]	
T-3	[redacted]			SA [redacted]	
T-4	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]	100-6650-1BA-127
T-5	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-6	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SE [redacted]	
T-7	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SE [redacted]	
T-8	[redacted]		[redacted]	SA [redacted]	
T-9	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	66-1389A-1B1-129
T-10	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	Telephone report 100-1820-91
T-11	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SE [redacted]	
T-12	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	Unable to locate
T-13	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	100-181-296

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b7C
b7D

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent To whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-14 [redacted]c	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	100-14606-1B1-255A-10
T-15 [redacted]c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	80-94A-1B4-763
	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	66-1897A-1B1-5
T-16 [redacted]c	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	Photostatic copies, 100-20462-1B1
T-17 [redacted]c		[redacted]	SA [redacted]	
T-18 SA [redacted]c	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-19 SA [redacted]c	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-20 [redacted]c	[redacted]	[redacted]		66-1803-1A8
T-21 [redacted]c	[redacted]		SA [redacted]	

b1
b7C
b7D

REFERENCE: Seattle teletype to Bureau, San Francisco and New York dated 1/31/52.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 10 1952

TELETYPE

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

FBI, PITTSBURGH 6-9-52 11-29 AM EDST

DIRECTOR URGENT

G.I.R-6

DAYLET PAUL ROBESON, IS-C. [redacted] ADVISED [redacted] b7D

[redacted] THAT BUILDING AUTHORITIES OF CITY OF PITTSBURGH ADVISED COMMITTEE OF NNLC SPONSORING ROBESONS PITTSBURGH CONCERT JUNE TWENTY NEXT THAT BUILDING CONCERT TO BE HELD IN IS UNSAFE AND MUST HAVE ADDITIONAL EXIT AND FIRE ESCAPE BEFORE CONCERT CAN BE HELD. INFORMANT ALSO ADVISED THAT CITY OFFICIALS HAVE PROHIBITED MIXED OCCUPANCY. INFORMANT STATES PITTSBURGH CHAPTER, CRC, AND PP OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA WILL PROTEST RULING FORBIDDING MIXED OCCUPANCY AND WILL SEND DELEGATION TO PITTSBURGH CITY OFFICIALS TO PROTEST SAME.

HALLFORD

END

HOLD PLS

11-31 AM OK FBI WA MFC

RECORDED - 52 100-12304-266

JUN 17 1952

EX-99

35

61 JUN 26 1952

COPIES DESTROYED 5-1-57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/11/80 SP-5 RSG/klm

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

3277

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: FBI Laboratory

DATE: June 24, 1952

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-9855)

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

REGISTERED MAIL

On June 20, 1952, a concert which was sponsored by the Pittsburgh Chapter, National Negro Labor Council, and which featured PAUL ROBESON, the Negro actor and singer, was held at Turner Hall, 2040 Rose Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enclosed herewith are two 100' reels of 16 mm movie film which was taken of persons entering Turner Hall immediately prior to instant concert by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

b7C

It is requested that the above-mentioned film be developed and returned to the Pittsburgh Office so that it may be viewed and the desired scenes for still photographs may be selected.

WCH:dec
Enclosures 2
1 cc - package

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12/11/80 SP-5 RSC/clm

100-12304-266X

RECORDED - 132

~~100-372224~~

EX-141

JUN 26 1952

RECEIVED
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ASSIGNMENTS
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ack Mail. Rec
6/30/52
MPD

Sent to E.K. Co.
10N

RCR mail

July 3, 1952

SAC, Pittsburgh (100-9855)

100-12304-266X

Director, FBI ~~(100-382224)~~

EX-141
REC'D DEC - 132

Paul Robeson
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to your letter dated June 24, 1952, transmitting two reels of movie film pertaining to the above-captioned subject.

In accordance with your request, the film has been developed and it is being forwarded to your office herewith.

Enclosure

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Barbo
Mohr

RCR:mrf

MAILED 10
JUL 3 1952
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/80 BY SP-5 RJ Kelly

FBIHQ FILE
100-12304
SECTION: 7

PAUL ROBESON, SR.

Form No. 1

F[redacted]REAU OF IN[redacted]

SECURITY MATTER - CONFIDENTIAL

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW HAVEN

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN	6/26/52	6/11,12,13, 20/52	SA [redacted] b7c

TITLE: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, was. Mrs. Paul Leroy Robeson, Essie Robeson

CHARACTER OF CASE: SECURITY MATTER - C

SUMMARY REPORT

SYNOPSIS:

Subject resides at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Conn. Subject denies CP membership but informants identify her as aCP member. She associates with known CP members and attends CP meetings. The subject subscribes to the "Worker" and the "Daily Worker". She has traveled in Russia and Red China as a guest of the Communist government. The subject is active in many CP front groups and serves as chairman of the Peoples Party of Conn. Credit and criminal negative. Description set forth.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ATTACHED - INCLUDING SLIP(S) DATE

- P -

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/tcm 11/25/90
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/25/90

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

Unavailable 17-11-19 per [illegible] dated 11-15-52

0-1 1-7-53 re status 7-30 "Closed"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100+12304-267

RECORDED - 67
INDEXED - 67

COPY IN FILE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau (100-12304) (Reg. Mail)
2 - New York (100-56680) (Registered Mail)
3 - New Haven (100-8032)

JUL 2 1952

59 JUL 12 1952

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.

SECURITY MATTER - CONFIDENTIAL

NH 100-8032

CONFIDENTIAL

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2

NH 100-8032

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth Data

Records at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Washington, D.C. reflect that the subject was born on December 15, 1895 at Washington, D.C. to ESLANDA CARDOZA, born in South Carolina and JOHN J. GOODE, born in Illinois.

B. Citizenship Status

The subject is a United States citizen by birth.

No information hasbeen developed that would indicate that she has renounced her citizenship.

C. Education

Records of Columbia University, New York City, reflect that the subject applied for admission on September 18, 1913. She graduated from Columbia on June 2, 1920 at which time she received a B.S. degree.

Records at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, reflected that the subject attended the university from September 1912 until June 1916. The records reflect that the subject received the degree of Liberal Arts and Sciences on June 20, 1914.

D. Marital Status

The subject is presently married to PAUL LEROY ROBESON.

E. Credit and Criminal

Records of the [redacted] as reviewed by Special Employee [redacted] on June 13, 1952 reflect no record for the subject. b7D

Records of the New Haven Police Department as reviewed by [redacted] on June 13, 1952 reflect no criminal record for the subject. b7C

F. Employment

The subject is employed as a housewife at the present time. She has done some writing and lecturing but no information has been developed that she is employed in either profession. At the present time the subject is chairman of the Peoples Party of Connecticut but such is an advocation rather than an employment.

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G. Residences

The subject continues to reside at 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut. Such is her permanent mailing address but she spends very little time at such address due to her many trips.

Her previous addresses include:

529 Lennox Avenue, New York City in 1913.
London England from 1925 to 1938.
555 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City in 1940.

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II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on September 13, 1948 that MIKE RUSSO, known to the informant as State Chairman of the Communist Party in Connecticut at that time, requested that the subject address a large Negro Wallace meeting. The date of the Wallace meeting was not given.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on October 11, 1948 that BERNIE BERG, known to the informant as an active Communist Party member at that time, advised that October 19, 1948 is the date for the meeting with the subject. [redacted] advised that the subject took a car full of people to a meeting at the home of JOHN MARSALKA, known to the informant at that time as vice president of the American Slav Congress, on October 19, 1948.

The American Slav Congress has been cited by Attorney General TOM CLARK in Letters to Loyalty Review Board released June 1, 1948 and September 21, 1948 as subversive and Communistic.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject conferred with the informant on March 12, 1949 at which time the subject attempted to explain the reason for ANNA LOUISE STRONG's, known to the informant at that time as an active Communist Party member, expulsion from Russia. The subject pointed out that, "All of us and all of them know that there is nothing wrong with her (ANNA LOUISE STRONG)" and indicated that the reason STRONG was expelled from Russia was the fact that she desired to go into an area (China) on which they (Russia) wanted no attention focused.

The subject further advised the informant that she believed that Europe is a diversion and that Russia really thinks that their hope in the future is someplace quite different.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject attended a dinner for professional Communist Party members on [redacted]

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the regular weekly meeting of [redacted] the Communist Party on [redacted] was held in the home of [redacted] known to the informant at that time as an active Communist Party member, [redacted] New Haven, Connecticut. At this meeting HELENA CARTER, known to the informant at that time as an active Communist Party member, gave a report on the meeting she had attended last week in Hartford where the subject spoke about her recent trip beyond the Iron Curtain and other countries that she had visited.

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New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject paid $2.50 for the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" subscriptions on April 22, 1950.

[redacted] advised that the subject paid $10.00 for the "Daily Worker and "The Worker" subscriptions on May 17, 1950.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication and "The Worker" is the Sunday edition of this publication.

b7D

[redacted]

b1

(c)

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was a Communist in 1945 but does not hold herself out as a Communist and denies membership in the party. The informant stated that the subject was a devoted member of the Communist Party and the informant stated that the subject's husband, PAUL ROBESON, isalso a devoted Communist Party member. The informant stated that [redacted] known to the informant at that time as [redacted] of the Communist Party and member of [redacted] the Communist Party and [redacted] known to the informant at that time as [redacted] of the Communist Party, were the source of his information concerning the subject and her husband's Communist Party connections.

b7D

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject received the "Daily Worker" addressed to her at "The Beeches, Enfield, Connecticut as of October 26, 1943.

[redacted] advised that the subject and her son, PAUL, had gone to Washington, D.C. for a reception at the Russian Embassy during the first week of November 1943. The subject told the informant that the Russian Embassy considered her as a representative of the Soviet Union in the United States.

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[redacted] X4 advised that the subject subscribed to the publication, "New Masses" in 1943.

"New Masses" has been cited by Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, page 7688, as a Communist publication.

[redacted] X4 advised that the subject stated, concerning her proposed trip to Russia and China, "You know, when you are a guest of the Soviet Union you don't have to pay for anything." The subject was a delegate of the Congress of American Women to the Annual Council Meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation which was held in Russia.

The Women's International Democratic Federation has been cited by the Congressional Committee On Un-American Activities, Report 1953, 4/26/50, as a Communist Front "which was founded and supported at all times by the international Communist movement.

[redacted] X4 advised on December 1, 1950 that the subject attended several functions in New York City which were given in honor of WU HSIU CHUAN and that she had occasion to meet and talk with him personally several times. The subject stated that WU HSIU CHUAN was "a very charming man" and the subject was greatly impressed with him.

b7D

WU HSIU CHUAN is publicly known as a representative with ambassadorial rank representing the Chinese Communist Government at the United Nations.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject stated on [redacted] that she had been in Peiping, China in late December and early January 1950 where she had attended a meeting of a conference of some five hundred women called by the Chinese Communists. The subject stated that women representatives from all parts of the world attended this meeting although the greater number were Chinese.

The subject stated she reached China coming from Russia via the trans-Siberian Railroad. The subject advocated recognition of the Chinese Communist Government in the United Nations. During the talk the subject volunteered the statement that she is not a Communist but she defended Moscow policies. She stated that in Russia there was no discrimination against Negroes while here in the United States there was discrimination against the Negroes in the South.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject contacted Mrs. KUNG PU-SHENG on December 9, 10, 17 and 19, 1950. Mrs. KUNG PU-SHENG is Deputy Director, International Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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in the Chinese Republic and was a delegate to the United Nations representing the Chinese Peoples Republic. The informant did not state where such contact was made.

[redacted] advised that the subject had personally contacted the delegation of the Chinese Communists to the United Nations on December 19, 1952 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City. The subject specifically contacted KUNG PU-SHENG, female assistant to General WU, head of the delegation. Her conference with SHENG lasted approximately two hours. Informant did not know the nature of this conference.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that the subject recently stated, "The Soviets will never do anything illegal. The Americans are the ones who do things illegally, the Americans had no business in Korea and Russia is wonderful."

The subject advised the American Consulate General at London England on December 18, 1937 that her mother, ESLANDA CARDOZA, was at that time residing in the Metropolitan Hotel in Moscow Russia.

On February 2, 1947 the subject made a speech at the A. Leo Weil School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During the speech she stated that the war had called Negroes to fight but not to speak. She stated that they had no voice in the United Nations yet Russia and China have spoken up for the Negro. She said the Soviet Union has a great variety of people and they have done the opposite of Americans, for Russia helps people to retain and develop their individuality and the people become one hundred percent citizens and are rooted in their own background and are absorbed into the Soviet Union.

The October 6, 1944 issue of the "Hartford Times" contains an article in which the subject branded as "absurdly foolish" charges made in Washington, D.C. that her husband was a Communist. The subject scored charges made by J. B. MATTHEWS, Research Director for the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities who had stated that the subject's husband was a member of the National Citizens Political Action Committee. MATTHEWS described the National Citizens Political Action Committee as the "most active" Communist front organization in the United States. The "Hartford Times" is a daily newspaper published in Hartford, Connecticut.

The December 13, 1943 issue of the "Hartford Courant", a daily newspaper published in Hartford, Connecticut, contained an article by the subject which stated, "In Russia all forms of discrimination on the scores of race or religion have been made a criminal offense and make the perpetrator liable for criminal prosecution." The article stated that the subject left the Soviet Union in 1939 after spending several years there.

III. ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBJECT INDICATING FURTHERANCE OF THE SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH THE SUBJECT IS ASSOCIATED.

A. Peoples Party of Connecticut

On October 16, 1950 New Haven Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] advised that the Peoples Party of Connecticut is dominated and controlled by the Communist Party in Connecticut.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was a candidate for Secretary of State in Connecticut on the Progressive Party ticket as of August 13, 1948. The informant advised that the Progressive Party referred to was the Peoples Party of Connecticut.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was named the new chairman of the Peoples Party of Connecticut at a meeting of the PPC on September 29, 1951.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject attended a meeting of the third party state convention on June 26, 1948 at Bushnell Memorial Hall, Hartford, Connecticut.

[redacted] advised that the subject was the principal speaker and discussed "red-baiting" at a political rally of the PPC on [redacted] which was held at [redacted] New Haven, Connecticut. The subject discussed her trip to Italy and stated that many people should compare the United States with Soviet Russia.

The informant advised that the subject was asked the question, "How are Civil Liberties in Russia?" and that her answer was that during her stay in Russia she was treated "with open arms" and that being a Negro made no difference in Russia.

[redacted] advised that the subject spoke at a meeting of the PPC on [redacted] at [redacted] New Haven, Connecticut. JOHN MARSALKA, acting as chairman introduced the various state candidates. The informant did not give the text of the subject's speech.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject spoke as chairman of the PPC at a meeting of the PPC on [redacted] at [redacted] Bridgeport, Connecticut. The informant did not give the text of the subject's speech.

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New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject signed invitations to a meeting of the PPC which was held on [redacted] at [redacted] New Haven, Connecticut. JOHN MARSALKA chaired the affair.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject spoke at a meeting of the PPC on May 11, 1952 at the Hotel Barnum, Bridgeport, Connecticut. The subject spoke of the prisoner of war stalemate in Korea and said that this was the first time in history that any nation took such a stand as the one taken by the United States. During her speech the microphone was on the righthand side of the speaker's platform and when the subject got through speaking the microphone was moved to the center of the stage. When this was done the subject shouted, "I hope they don't think this is subversive because we moved the mike away from the flag".

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was a guest speaker at a PPC rally on [redacted] at [redacted] Bridgeport, Connecticut. The informant did not give the context of the subject's speech.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that the PPC sent out correspondence which included a pamphlet entitled, "Let The People Speak For Peace" which was published by the American Peace Crusade. This pamphlet is captioned, "Bring Our Boys Home From Korea, Make Peace With China Now. We are summoning American men and women to take part in a peace pilgrimage to Washington March 1, 1951."

The American Peace Crusade has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities on the March of Treason February 19, 1951 as an organization which "the Communists established as a new instrument for their peace offensive in the United States".

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability advised that the subject attended meetings of the National Committee of the Progressive Party on December 2 and December 3 1950 at 13 Astor Place, New York City.

The June 18, 1950 issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an article which reflected that the PPC convention ended with a testimonial dinner for the subject. The article did not advise of the date or place of the convention.

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The May 9, 1952 issue of the "Daily Worker" reflected that the subject is chairing a meeting of the PPC on May 11, 1952.

The subject was nominated as Secretary of State, State of Connecticut by the Independent Peoples Party at a convention on June 26, 1948 at Bushnell Hall, Hartford, Connecticut.

The Peoples Party of Connecticut sent out notices in August of 1949 advertising the sale of the "National Guardian". Subject's name appeared on the letterhead as a vice-chairman of the PPC.

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a "publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at national circulation which was found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinistic in its staff, writers, management and content".

The July 30, 1948 issue of the "Stamford Advocate", a daily newspaper published in Stamford, Connecticut, contained an article reflecting that the subject gave a talk on July 30, 1948. According to the article, the subject stated, "The major problems facing the American People today are high prices, housing and civil liberties. No amount of Communist baiting is going to change that. If we lynched all the Communists in this country or sent them to Moscow that would not solve the major problems of inflation and the housing shortage. The only way to solve them is to build for peace and not war."

The September 27, 1952 issue of the "Hartford Times" a daily newspaper published in Hartford, Connecticut, reflected that the subject was a candidate for Representative At Large for the Peoples Party.

The August 7, 1950 issue of the "Hartford Courant" contained an article which reflected that the subject said on August 7, 1950 that the United Nations is an instrument of war. The subject praised the Soviet Delegate JACOB MALIK for trying to bring peace to the world. The subject attacked the United Nations vigorously at the close of the two day annual convention of the PPC which drew one hundred delegates. She stated, "We as the peace party in this country cannot support United Nations action in Korea."

The October 13, 1950 issue of the "New Haven Register", a newspaper published daily in New Haven, Connecticut, contained an article which reflected that the subject got 1,462 votes on the Peoples Party ticket for the position of Secretary of Connecticut.

The August 9, 1950 issue of the "New Haven Register" contained an article which reflected that the subject gave a speech at the PPC convention on August 9, 1950 which was held in the Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut. She praised Soviet Russia's delegate to the United Nations as a "wonderful man". She said that JACOB MALIK has been "calm and statesman-like in the United Nations deliberations and has diligently pursued the cause of international peace." Aside from Mr. MALIK almost everyone else mentioned at the convention from HENRY WALLACE to HARRY TRUMAN was abused in typical party line fashion as "rubber stamps" and "warmongers". Even the United Nations went unsupported at the meeting and only the Soviet Union emerged as a defender of the right and doer of good.

The September 30, 1951 issue of the "Bridgeport Herald", a weekly newspaper, contained an article which reflected that the subject was elected chairman of the state PeoplesParty on September 29, 1951.

The October 16, 1950 issue of the "Yale Daily News", a Yale University newspaper, contained an article which reflected that the subject spoke at an election rally of the PPC on October 16, 1950. The subject, the party's candidate for Congressman at Large, declared that she wasproud to be a member of the PeoplesParty and denied the party was "disloyal". JOHN MARSALKA declared that the main plank in the PPC's platform is "peace". During the summer the progressive workers secured over 10,000 signatures in Connecticut for the Communist supported Stockholm Peace Appeal.

The October 30, 1950 issue of the "Waterbury Republican", a daily newspaper published in Waterbury, Connecticut, stated that the subject spoke at a rally on October 29, 1950 at the YMCA, Waterbury, Connecticut as a PPC's Congresswoman at Large. The subject called for the seating of Red China in the United Nations, disarmament, the end of colonial exploitation in Asia and the working out of peaceful relations with Russia.

B. All Other Front Organizations

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that it was announced on June 11, 1949 at a meeting sponsored by the Washington Bookshop Association that the subject would be a featured speaker at a meeting on June 16, 1949 at Liberty Hall, 525 New Jersey Avenue, Washington, D.C. This meeting was held to request funds to be used in the defense of the eleven Communist Party leaders being tried in New York under the Smith Act.

The Washington Bookshop Association has been cited by Attorney General TOM CLARK, Letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948, as subversive and Communistic.

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New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject lectured before a Washington Bookshop Association audience on October 5, 1945 at the Asbury Methodist Church, Eleventh and K Streets, N. W., Washington, D.C. The subject cited Russia as an example for the United States to follow in the treatment of its minority groups. She pictured Russia as a champion of all minorities and small nations as contrasted with the teaming of the United States and England at the United Nations San Francisco Conference to the detriment of the minorities of the world. The subject spoke in glowing terms of the way Russia had elevated Yakats and other backward peoples to their rightful place. The subject expressed her opinion that the Russian constitution would be a better plan of government for a united Africa than the constitution of the United States, should the African continent ever throw off the cloak of its outside domination. The subject indicated her contempt for the action of the United States in banding together with England against Russia in questions effecting minorities and she stated that as for England she would, "Dispose of it down the drain where it belongs".

In response to a question from the floor the subject stated that she did not propose that the United States constitution should be scrapped but rather that it should be made to work like the workable USSSR constitution.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on September 22, 1944 that MURRY GITLEN, known to the informant at that time as one of the leaders of the American Youth For Democracy, was considering asking the subject to speak at one of their meetings. GITLEN mentioned that the subject's son was a member of the American Youth For Democracy.

The American Youth For Democracy has been cited by the Attorney General TOM CLARK, Letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948, as subversive and Communistic.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was one of the intial sponsors of the American Peace Crusade.

New Haven Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that the subject was a member of the Sponsoring Committee of the American Peace Crusade in Connecticut as of June 26, 1951.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was appointed on March 11, 1952 at a meeting of the Hartford Peace Council to [redacted] group to obtain signatures for a proposed five power peace [redacted]

The security informants in the New Haven Division have previously stated that the Hartford Peace Council is a local organization of the American Peace Crusade.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that the subject was listed as amember of the Executive Committee of the African Aid Committee.

[redacted] stated that the African Aid Committee is located at the headquarters of the Council on African Affairs at 23 West 26th Street, New York City and is believed to be a committee formed from the membership of the Council on African Affairs.

The Council on African Affairs has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject attended a meeting of the Frederick Douglas Lodge of the International Workers Order on [redacted] at [redacted] New Haven, Connecticut. The subject spoke on her trip to Africaand told of the alleged exploitation of the Negro in Africa.

The International Workers Order has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was scheduled to speak under the auspices of the IWO on January 28, 29 and 30, 1949.

[redacted] advised that the subject was a member of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship as of March 30, 1950.

The October 25, 1951 issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an article which reflected that the subject would have a paper before the National Council of American Soviet Friendship on October 27, 1951.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on March 6, 1950 that the subject bought money orders which were believed to be payable to the American Friends of the Soviet.

The National Council of American Soviet Friendship has been cited by Attorney General TOM CLARK in Letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948, as subversive and Communistic.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was a sponsor of The Bill of Rights Conference which was held in New York City on July 16, 1949. No identifying data concerning the Bill of Rights Conference was furnished by the informant.

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished a pamphlet concerning the "Sojourn For Truth And Justice" which was held from September 29 to October 1, 1951 at Washington, D.C.

The subject was listed as a member of the Initiating Committee of the Sojourn For Truth And Justice.

On September 29, 1951 the subject spoke to the gathered group about organizing Negro women and inducing them to join the Sojurn For Truth And Justice for the purpose of fighting discrimination against the Negro people and to demand justice.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject was in attendance at the meeting of the Sojurn For Truth And Justice held from September 29 to October 1, 1951 at Washington, D.C.

The informant stated that the subject told the delegates about being a fighter in fighting for Negro women's rights.

[redacted] stated that the CP wants the subject to tour the United States with widows of lynch victims and that this is being done to arouse the sympathy of the Negro people throughout the country.

The informant advised that the subject is not a Communist Party member although she works very closely with the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that the Sojourn For Truth And Justice was Communist inspired but the majority of delegates, all Negro women, were not to be Communist Party members.

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The informant advised that the Communist Party expected and hoped that the Sojourn would be turned down by various government officials. The results of the Sojourn were to be observed by the Communist Party press and in Negro newspapers. The Communist Party planned to make a political issue of the Sojourn and use it to infiltrate Negro political organizations and communities.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the International Women's Day was celebrated on March 8, 1949. The committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship and the Internationl Women's Day sent greetings to the women of the Soviet Union according to the informant.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject signed a protest against the McCarran Act on September 28, 1950. The protest contained the following statement:

"We are living in troublesome times but that is no reason for losing ours heads. There is no danger threatening our way of life which cannot be met by resolute adherence to our traditions of political liberty and democratic progress.

Believing this to be true the undersigned citizens of Connecticut are deeply concerned

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over the proposed legislation to control 'subversive activities. We believe this legislation is not only entirely unnecessary but would go far to destroy the vital right to freedom of political expression in America."

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject is a sponsor of the Chicago Peace Conference to be held from June 29 to July 1, 1951.

The informant stated that the significance of the conference can be understood only against the backdrop of the present world Communist plan to the free nations and free peoples of the world by masking apeasement of Communist agression as "peace".

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the subject spoke at a meeting on September 26, 1951 which was sponsored by the committee of Families of Smith Act Victims at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, New York City. The subject stated that she was proud to belong to the "Family fighting for freedom" and this family had billions of people throughout the world.

The September 28, 1951 issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an article which reflected that the subject spoke on September 26, 1951 at a meeting sponsored by the Committee of Families of Smith Act Victims at the Hotel Riverside Plaza, New York City. The subject lauded the wives, children and relatives of the Smith Act Victims as part of a world-wide "freedom family".

The rally was the opening shot in a steady campaign mapped by the organization of Families of Smith Act Victims against midnight thought control arrests and in defense of political freedom guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, according to the "Daily Worker".

The November 9, 1946 issue of "The People's Voice" contained an article by the subject which described her trip to Africa. The subject stated that the African is very conscious of the Soviet Union, especially their elimination of racial barriers and their fight for colonial freedom.

"The People's Voice" has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, page 225, as "among publications which the committee found to be Communist initiated and controlled or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system".

The May 15, 1946 issue of the "Hartford Times" stated that the subject addressed a "Peace and Security" rally on May 14, 1946 which was held at the New Haven Arena under the sponsorship of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts Sciences and Professions.

In her address the subject scored colonization as the plight of democracy.

The Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, page 262, as a Communist front which grew out of the Independent Voter's Committee of the Arts and Sciences.

The February 22, 1950 issue of the "National Guardian" bore the subject's by-line which was entitled, "China, Russia and Everywhere - The Women of the World are worried about Us". This article indicated that the subject had attended the Women's International Democratic Federation meeting in Moscow in November 1949 and the Conference of Asian Women in Peiping in December 1949.

The "New York Times" on September 10, 1949 identified the subject as a speaker at the American Continental Congress For Peace which was held in Mexico City from September 5 to September 10, 1949.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the American Continental Congress For Peace was a follow-up on similar congresses held in Poland, France and New York and was part of the world-wide Communist inspired, "peace propaganda campaign".

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IV. DESCRIPTION

Summary

Name:	ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, was. Mrs. PAUL LEROY ROBESON ESSIE ROBESON
Sex:	Female
Race:	Colored
DOB:	12/15/95
POB:	Washington, D.C.
Residence:	1221 Enfield St., Enfield, Conn.
Height:	5'3"
Weight:	120 lbs.
Build:	Slight
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Light Brown
Scars and marks:	Tip of 1st finger, left hand disfigured
Occupation:	Housewife
Marital Status:	Married to PAUL LEROY ROBESON
Immediate Relatives:	Mother: ESLANDA CARDOZA GOODE Son: PAUL ROBESON, Jr.
Nationality:	American
Country of Birth:	United States

- PENDING -

NH 100-8032
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS:

The Confidential Informants utilized in the report of SA [redacted] dated at New Haven in the case entitled, "ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, was. Mrs. Paul Leroy Robeson, Essie Robeson - Security Matter-C" are identified as follows:

Identity of Source	Date of Activity	Date Received	AGENT To Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-1 is Physical Surveillance	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] SA [redacted] orally	100-8032-167
T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	66-2890 Sub 1-14
T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	100-8087-519
	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	100-8087-520

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished		File Number Where Located
T-8 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	Orally	100-11466-246
			"	Written	100-11466-321
			"	Orally	100-12445-246
			"	"	100-12443-286
T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	Orally	100-12446-226
			"	"	100-12446-286
T-10 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	"	66-2011-Sub 1-317
T-11 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	"	66-2886-Sub 1-64
			"	"	66-2886-Sub 1-74
			"	"	66-2886-Sub 1-83
T-12 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	Written	66-2890-Sub 1-81
T-13 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]		66-2185-Sub 1-4
T-14 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]		100-19377-1A94 and 1A95
T-15 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]		
			SA [redacted]		
			SA [redacted]		NY100-7518-3077
			SE [redacted]		

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-16 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SE [redacted]	100-8032-1A5
			SA [redacted]	
			SE [redacted]	100-8032-1A5
			SA [redacted]	
T-17 is [redacted]		[redacted]		
T-18 is [redacted]		[redacted]	SA [redacted]	
T-19 is [redacted]		[redacted]		
T-20 is [redacted]		[redacted]		
T-21 is [redacted]		[redacted]		
T-22 is NY let to the Bureau captioned "Weekly Trends" dated 3/21/49		[redacted]		
T-23 is Anonymous source				
T-24 is Anonymous Source				
T-25 is [redacted] who requested that his identity be kept confidential.		[redacted]	SAC [redacted]	100-11618-1A
T-26 is [redacted] who requested that his identity be kept confidential.		[redacted]	SA [redacted]	

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-27 is [redacted] who requested her identity be kept confidential.	—	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Orally	100-8032-9
	—	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Orally	100-8032-9
	—	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Written	100-8032-86
	—	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Orally	100-8032-156
T-28 is [redacted]				
T-29 is [redacted] who requested that his identity be kept confidential	[redacted]	[redacted]	Not Available	
T-30 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Written	WA 100-1618-324
T-31 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Orally	KC 66-1985-1
T-32 is [redacted] which requested that its identity be kept confidential	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] SA [redacted]	100-56680-66 65-15514-131

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-33 is [redacted] who requested that her identity be kept confidential.	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Orally	100-8032-103
T-34 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	66-6376-4320
T-35 is [redacted] who requested that her identity be kept confidential.	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	100-8032-93
T-36 is [redacted] who requested that his identity be kept confidential.	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	100-93574-79 pp 16.

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted], at New Haven, 12-9-50.

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LEADS

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York, New York

Will document information attributed to [redacted] and [redacted] in the above report according to Bureau instructions.

THE NEW HAVEN DIVISION

At New Haven, Connecticut

Will await documentation from Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington Field Office and prepare amended informant pages and will forward such to the Bureau and interested offices. Will continue to follow and report subject's Communist Party activity.

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INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants utilized in the report of SA [redacted] dated at New Haven in the case entitled, "ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, was. Mrs. Paul Leroy Robeson, Essie Robeson - Security Matter-C" are identified as follows:

Identity of Source	Date of Activity	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-1 is Physical Surveillance	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] SA [redacted] orally	100-8032-167
T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]			
T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]			

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	66-2890Sub 1-14
T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Orally	100-8087-519
T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Orally	100-8087-520
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	100-11466-246
T-8 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	100-11466-321
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] written	100-12445-246
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	100-12443-286
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	100-12446-226
T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	100-12446-286
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	66-2011-Sub 1
T-10 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	66-2886-Sub 1
Tell is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	66-2886-Sub 1
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	66-2886-Sub 1
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] written	66-2890-Sub 1
T-12 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	66-2185-Sub 1
T-13 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-14 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-15 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] SA [redacted] SA [redacted] SE [redacted]	NY 100-7518

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-16 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SE [redacted] SA [redacted]	100-8032-145
	[redacted]	[redacted]	SE [redacted] SA [redacted]	100-8032-145
T-17 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	
T-18 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	PH61-80-1B-1 (2)
T-19 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Orally	CV 66-35-Sub. 264-Sub A-46
T-20 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Orally	SF 100-30252-91, PP2,3.
T-21 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-22 is DAILY WORKER	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	97-169-146
T-23 is Anonymous Source				
T-24 is Anonymous Source				
T-25 is [redacted] who requested that his identity be kept confidential	[redacted]	[redacted]	SAC [redacted]	100-11618-1A
T-26 is [redacted] who requested his identity be kept confidential.	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	66-6709-Sub File C

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Identity of Source	Date of Activity	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-27 is [redacted] who requested her identity be kept confidential	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Orally	100-8032-9
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] Orally	100-8032-9
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] written	100-8032-86
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	100-8032-156
T-28 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-29 is [redacted] who requested that his identity be kept confidential	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-30 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-31 is [redacted] who requested that her identity be kept confidential.	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-32 is [redacted] which requested that its identity be kept confidential	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] SA [redacted]	

b1
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b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

Identity of Source	Date of Activity	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-33 is [redacted] who requested that her identity be kept confidential.	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted] orally	100-8032-103
T-34 is 9/29/51 issue of the "Weekly Trend" from NY.	[redacted]	[redacted]		
T-35 is [redacted] who requested that her identity be kept confidential.	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	100-8032-93
T-36 is [redacted] who requested that his identity be kept confidential.				

b1
b7C
b7D

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] at New Haven 12/9/50.

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTING SLIP

FD-4
(2-17-47)

Date November 28, 19 52

Memo To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12304)
___SAC
___ASAC
___Supervisor
___Agent
___Steno
___Clerk
___Chief Clerk

Title: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, was
SM-C

File No. New Haven 100-8032

ACTION DESIRED

___Assign to
___Acknowledge
___Bring File
___Call Me
___See Me
___Correct
___Delinquent
___Expedite
___File
___Leads need attention
___Open Case
___Prepare assignment cards
___Prepare Tickler
___Reassign to
___Recharge serials
___Search and Return
___Send serials to
___Submit new charge-out
___Submit report by
___Type
___Return Serials
___Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.

Attached hereto are Amended Pages 17 through 21 for Report of SA [redacted] dated 6-26-52 at New Haven, Conn., re above-captioned subject, to be inserted for original pages 17 through 21 submitted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
12/12/80 SP-5 RJC/clm

S.A.C. J. J. CASPER
Office

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

CONFIDENTIAL

TELETYPE

WASH 66 CHICAGO 3 FROM NEW YORK 9 7-40 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC DEFERRED

PAUL ROBESON., IS - C. [redacted] ADVISED TODAY THAT HE LEARNED THROUGH UNIDENTIFIED PERSON AT [redacted] THAT ROBESON IS IN CHICAGO AS OF THIS DATE. FOR INFO.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 91 100-123048-268

11 44

HOLD PLS

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY 38.5 R56 Clifford

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 11/25/90

13 JUL 24 1952

60 JUL 24 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. B.
Mr. Cl.
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI (~~100-382224~~) 100-12304

DATE: July 21, 1952

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-9855)

REGISTERED MAIL

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Enclosed are two photostatic copies of a clipping entitled "Paul Robeson Gives Recital on Rose Street," which appeared on page 1, column 4 of the June 28, 1952, issue of the Pittsburgh Courier, a Pittsburgh, Pa., weekly negro newspaper. This clipping has reference to ROBESON's appearance in Pittsburgh at Turner Hall, 2040 Rose Street, on June 20, 1952, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council.

It is noted that this clipping states that a number of FBI men mingled with the crowd in the hall and on the outside. For the Bureau's information this statement is erroneous.

It is noted, however, that two Agents of this office did take motion pictures of the entrance of the above hall on the day of the above meeting from [redacted] with the permission of [redacted] These Agents at no time either approached the hall where the concert was or mingled with those attending the concert. b7C

Encs. (2)

ADW:mks

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN DATE 11/25/80 SP-5 RSG/CM

2 ENCL

100-12304-268X1

RECORDED EX-25 ~~100-12304~~

JUL 30

7-45

65 AUG 5 1952

Paul Robeson Gives Recital On Rose Street

Paul Robeson, singer who won fame during life as an All-American athlete, orator, actor, and one of the greatest minds America has produced, but who in recent years has been figuratively in America's "doghouse" for alleged pro-leftist utterances, came to Pittsburgh last Friday night.

The man who many times filled Carnegie Music Hall to capacity came to sing and fill an engagement in a little dilapidated slum, side-street hall that couldn't have held more than 350 people no matter how tightly you packed them in. One pot-bellied stove heats the entire hall in the winter time.

POLICE READY, "IN CASE"

And the police were there to maintain all of the city ordinances about so many people to so much floor space. There were [illegible] policemen called out to Center Avenue police station, a number of FBI men who mingled with the crowd in the hall and

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)

Paul Robeson Gives Recital On Rose Street!

(Continued from Page 1)

on the outside. There were at least two deputy sheriffs, city and county detectives and policemen parked two blocks away in plainclothes, just in case trouble did occur.

One of the policemen remarked to a reporter:

"That hall holds just two hundred people. I just checked them. There's 120 in there now. There'll just be eighty more people that we'll allow to go in."

There were more than eighty that went in after that, though. For just about 300 or a little more than that persons heard Robeson sing. The audience was about half white people, half colored.

Paul Robeson and his manager stopped at the Flamingo Hotel while here, where a banquet at an announced price of $2.00 per head was held for him after the concert.

Mr. Robeson was ushered into the hall, escorted by police, by way of a rear exit door, newly cut by the promoters of the concert after the city of Pittsburgh condemned the building for concert use, when they heard Paul Robeson was going to sing there. The promoters said they also had to repair the fire escape in order to hold the concert.

A gigantic American flag was draped from one side of the stage and the concert began with the audience rising and singing the "Star - Spangled Banner." There were a large number of persons there who have been accused from time to time of associating with Reds. But there were others, too, who were just plain music lovers, old couples and young sweethearts, who were just admirers of Paul Robeson.

Mr. Robeson gave a full concert. He was in good spirits and sang about fifteen numbers. They included "What Is America To Me," which he sang by following the lyrics strictly through the first and second verse and slightly altering them to include Negroes in one-room log cabins in the deep South," lynchings, and other racial aspects of the American scene.

Among other numbers which he sang well, but which might be construed to have a purposeful meaning, were the leftist ballad, "Joe Hill," and "Scandalized My Name." There was also a song in Jewish about a millionaire who had buttered-filled biscuits shot into his mouth from a gun. His antics during the singing of this song evoked laughter from the audience.

Alex Wright, head of the Progressive party, made a speech but Mr. Robeson made no speeches between songs, not until the end. Then he told the crowd that things were beginning to look better for his concert career. It is definitely re-established, he said. He told of large audiences he had sung to on this side of the Canadian border, on the West Coast, in Chicago and throughout the Mid-West.

"Tell all of those folks who used to meet me at Carnegie Hall and revive episodes about when I used to play basketball against the Loendi Club or against whom I played when our football team played the University of Pittsburgh here, that I know they didn't come. Tell them that I'm still the same old Paul, though, the same boy they used to know, but who just won't stop speaking my mind out," Mr. Robeson said.

During the intermission, two women sold hot dogs and punch at a stand in the rear of the hall.

Also during the intermission, a reporter and photographer tried to go backstage to interview Mr. Robeson, but a burly white plainclothes bodyguard barred the door with the words.

"I don't care who you are or where you're from, nobody... I mean nobody goes in there with Paul Robeson."

In addition to the more than 300 persons in the hall, the windows were open and perhaps that many more persons [illegible] mostly neighbors from the surrounding [illegible] housing [illegible] walks [illegible] listened.

100-12304-21EX1

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/25/80 SP-5 RSB/clm

Paul Robeson Gives Recital On Rose Street

Paul Robeson, singer who won fame during life as an All-American athlete, orator, actor, and one of the greatest minds America has produced, but who in recent years has been figuratively in America's "doghouse" for alleged pro-leftist utterances, came to Pittsburgh last Friday night.

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POLICE READY, "IN CASE"

And the police were there to maintain all of the city ordinances about so many people in so much floor space. There were a few policemen called out to Central Avenue police station, a number of FBI men who mingled with the crowd in the hall and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Paul Robeson Gives Recital On Rose Street

(Continued from Page 1)

on the outside. There were at least two deputy sheriffs, city and county detectives and policemen parked two blocks away in plainclothes, just in case trouble did occur.

One of the policemen remarked to a reporter:

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"Tell all of those folks who used to meet me at Carnegie Hall and revive episodes about when I used to play basketball against the Lemuel Club or against whom I played when our football team played the University of Pittsburgh here, that I know they didn't come. Tell them that I'm still the same old Paul, though, the same boy they used to know, but who just won't stop speaking my mind out," Mr. Robeson said.

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Also during the intermission, a reporter and photographer tried to go backstage to interview Mr. Robeson, but a burly white plainclothes bodyguard barred the door with the words:

"I don't care who you are or where you're from, nobody... I mean nobody goes in there with Paul Robeson."

In addition to the more than 300 persons in the hall, the windows were open, and perhaps that many more persons again, mostly neighbors from the surrounding streets and housing [illegible] walks [illegible] listened.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/25/80 SR-5 RJS/CM

3012

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-382224) DATE: July 24, 1952

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-9855) REGISTERED MAIL

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Remylet, 6-24-52 ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Enclosed herewith are two 100' reels of 16mm movie film which was taken on June 20, 1952 of persons who attended the concert at Turner Hall, 2040 Rose Street, Fittsburgh, Pennsylvania, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Chapter, National Negro Labor Council, and which featured PAUL ROBESON, the Negro actor and singer.

Since the Pittsburgh Office does not have adequate facilities to select individual frames of instant film for use in producing still photographs, it is requested that the best frame of each individual and/or group of individuals portrayed on the various sequences of instant film be selected; that a still photograph be prepared from each such frame; and that the film and photographs be returned to the Pittsburgh Office in order that the latter may be displayed to Pittsburgh Security Informants in an effort to determine the identity of persons who attended the above-mentioned concert.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/25/80 BY SP-5 R56

Ack. Mech. Sec. AUG 1952

WCH:nba

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

Enclosures (2)

1 cc - package

100-123044-268X

100-382224

RECORDED-109

JUL 29 1952

RECEIVED 89

DEVELOPED

PRINTED

ARRANGEMENTS

COPIED

INSPECTED

65 AUG 20 1952

8-8-52

NR in Rpt Sec 8/19/52

SAC, Pittsburgh (100-9855)

100-12304-268X

August 11, 1952

RECORDED-109

Director, FBI (~~100-362224~~)

REGISTERED MAIL

Re: Paul Robeson
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to your letter dated July 24, 1952, transmitting two reels of movie film pertaining to the above-captioned matter.

In accordance with your request, prints have been made and they are being forwarded together with the film to your office herewith.

Enclosure

RCR:ack

COMM - FBI
AUG 11 1952
MAILED 29

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS [illegible] FIED
DATE 11/4/80

65 AUG 20 1952 (515)

IM-12304-249 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

#1,10

1-2,3

2

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-12304)

DATE: 10/2/52

FROM : SAC, New York (100-56680)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, was
SM - C
(New Haven Origin)

Rerep of SA [redacted] at New Haven, dated 6/26/52.

The necessary information for the documentation of informants in the above mentioned report is as follows:

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Info.	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File and Serial # Where Located
T-14 [redacted] C	[redacted]		SA [redacted]	100-19377-1A94 & 1A95
T-17 [redacted] C	[redacted]			Exhibit has been destroyed
T-22 "Daily Worker"	[redacted]		SA [redacted]	97-169-1A6 "Daily Worker" 3/8/49
T-26 [redacted] C who requested his identity be kept confidential	[redacted]		SA [redacted]	66-6709 Subfile C
T [redacted] which requested that its identity be kept Confidential	[redacted]		SA [redacted] SA [redacted]	100-56680-66 65-15514-131

b1 b7C b7D

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG/CLM 11/25/90
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/25/90

CONFIDENTIAL

EX-69

1 - New Haven (100-8032)
2 - Kansas City

100-12304-270

RECORDED - 134

OCT 6 1952

67 OCT 13 1952

COPIES DESTROYED 5-1-58

Letter to Director
NY 100-56680

CONFIDENTIAL

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Info.	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File and Serial # Where located
T-34 [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	66-6376-4320
T-36 [redacted] requested that his identity be kept confidential	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	100-93574-79 P. 16

b1
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b7D

It should be noted that the original exhibit furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted], of referenced report, which is [redacted] was furnished to New Haven by New York, letter dated 7/28/49 entitled, "Mrs. ROLANDA G. ROBESON, Enfield, Connecticut; SM - C".

New Haven requested New York to document Confidential Informant [redacted], of referenced report, which is [redacted]. The information furnished by [redacted] was made available to New York by Kansas City letter to the Director dated 12/14/50, entitled, "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY, IS - C", Kansas City file 100-8324.

Kansas City is requested to furnish the requested information to New Haven. RUC.

CONFIDENTIAL

TY INFORMATION- (

FEDERAL BUREAU OF I[illegible]GATION

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

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH	10/9/52	9/4,24,29, 30/52	[redacted] 67C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PAUL ROBESON — CONFIDENTIAL	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject was a principal speaker at a meeting sponsored by the American Slav Congress, 12/5/47, and at a Steelworkers for WALLACE Rally, 9/19/48, which was reported attended for the most part by CP members, both at Pittsburgh, Pa. [redacted] 67D ROBESON gave concert at Pittsburgh, 6/20/52, reported sponsored by NNLC and formulated by District 5 - CP. Concert attended by approximately 300 people and was reported by President of Pittsburgh Chapter, NNLC, to have been a "flop," it being necessary to borrow money to pay expenses.

REC'D RECEIVED BY 6080 YGR MAY 16 1977 R U C -

DETAILS: All informants who furnished information contained in this report are of known reliability.

A. PAUL ROBESON'S ACTIVITIES AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that the American Slav Congress sponsored a meeting at the Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 5, 1947, at which the subject was one of the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Fred Hallinel	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPY IN FILE		100-12304-271

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
COPIES DESTROYED 5-1-58
6-Bureau (RM)
3-New York (RM)
2-Pittsburgh (100-9855)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6P-5 RSC/MW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12 MAY 1977

RECORDED - 161
INDEXED - 161
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mjs

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70 OCT 28 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

PG-100-9855

main speakers.

The American Slav Congress has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States under Executive Order 9835 as a Communist Organization.

On [redacted] a former self-admitted Communist Party member, advised that the subject was one of the principal speakers at a Steelworkers for WALLACE Rally held at the Aragon Ballroom Sixth and Penn Avenue on September 19, 1948. According to CVETIC, this conference was attended by approximately 350 people, the majority of whom were Communist Party members.

67D

The Communist Party - USA has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States under Executive Order 9835 as a subversive organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

[redacted] also reported the subject as one of the principal speakers at the above conference held on September 19, 1948, at the Aragon Ballroom.

Proposed PAUL ROBESON Meeting to be Held October 15, 1949.

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that at a meeting which was attended by BEN CAREATHERS and WILLIAM ALBERTSON, leading District 5 Communist Party functionaries, it was decided that the subject should be brought to Pittsburgh under the sponsorship of a Citizens Committee composed of leading negroes, which was the pattern being used throughout the country.

CONFIDENTIAL

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PG-100-9855

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

An article which appeared on page 13, column 4, of the September 8, 1949, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press" a daily and Sunday newspeper, captioned "Concert Here By Robeson Is Opposed", reflects that considerable opposition to ROBESON's appearance in Pittsburgh was voiced by the Allegheny County Committee of the American Legion in an effort to prevent a possible riot such as the one which had resulted at ROBESON's recent appearance in Peekskill New York.

It is noted that the proposed ROBESON's appearance on October 15, 1949, never took place, and according to an article which appeared on page 19, column 1, of the September 28, 1949, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press" captioned "Paul Robeson Mass Meeting Here Cancelled," the subject's Pittsburgh sponsors had stated that ROBESON would not come to Pittsburgh in October as he would be too busy in the New York City political campaigns, one of which was that of BENJAMIN DAVIS who was running for City Council. The article further reflects that ALEXANDER WRIGHT, "a leader in many left-wing organizations in Pittsburgh," had previously applied for a permit for the ROBESON meeting.

DAVIS was a National Board member of the Communist Party-USA, and WRIGHT has been identified by [redacted] as a member of the District 5 Communist Party.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PG-100-9855

PAUL ROBESON CONCERT held June 20, 1952

[redacted] advised in March, 1952, that THEODORE WRIGHT, District 5 - Communist Party member and President of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council, had indicated that a meeting was held on March 16, 1952, for the purpose of discussing the obtaining of a place for the proposed PAUL ROBESON concert which was to be held in Pittsburgh on May 2, 1952.

[redacted] advised that events leading up to and during the founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 27, 28, 1951, firmly convinced the informant that the entire direction of the convention was under the domination of the Communist Party - USA. The informant further advised that Communist Party members at Pittsburgh were urged to attend the founding convention and take part on the committees and participate in the activity of the organization.

[redacted] advised:

[redacted]: The National Negro Labor Council, Pittsburgh Chapter, was attempting to change the date of the ROBESON concert to sometime in June.

[redacted]: The subject will appear in Pittsburgh on June 20, 1952, under the sponsorship of the National Negro Labor Council

[redacted]: The District 5 - Communist Party leaders decided that all Communist Party members, Progressive Party members and all contacts and sympathizers should make an all out effort to make the PAUL ROBESON concert on June 20, 1952, a success.

67D

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PG-100-9855

MATTHEW CVETIC, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C., in February, March, 1950, stated "In Western Pennsylvania, the Communist Party has functioning a Political Commission which is responsible for carrying the Communist Party line into the Progressive Party ..... In other words, members of the Communist Party in Western Pennsylvania have been assigned to work in the Progressive Party and they meet regularly to discuss the policies and line that is to be taken into the Progressive Party."

[redacted] advised in [redacted] that ELMER KISH, an active District 5- Communist Party member, was selling tickets to the PAUL ROBESON concert and had stated that if the striking steelworkers could not pay for the tickets, that the tickets should be given to them. It is noted that the United Steelworkers of America - CIO were out on strike at this time.

b7D

[redacted] advised:

[redacted]

Informant furnished a mimeographed leaflet issued by the Progressive Party of Western Pennsylvania under date of June 2, 1952, which carries a postscript to the effect that PAUL ROBESON will appear in a concert in Pittsburgh on June 20, 1952, and that tickets are on sale at the Progressive Party Office, 2103 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PG-100-9855

[redacted]:

Progressive Party leaders in Pittsburgh distributed leaflets which attacked the City of Pittsburgh's administration for its stand in prohibiting mixed occupancy at the PAUL ROBESON concert.

[redacted] advised that on [redacted] BEN CAREATHERS was selling tickets for the ROBESON concert and that he left 100 tickets at the headquarters of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress for Civil Rights Congress members to sell. In commenting as to whether trouble was expected at the affair, CAREATHERS stated that the affair will be held in the Hill District (Negro Section) and if there is trouble, "We'll be prepared to take care of things."

The Civil Rights Congress has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States under Executive Order 9835 as a Communist organization.

b7D

[redacted] advised that approximately 300 people attended the ROBESON concert held 6/20/52, although 1000 tickets were reportedly sold.

[redacted] advised that District 5 Communist Party members, including STEVE NELSON, District 5 Communist Party Chairman, attended the ROBESON concert on June 20, 1952. Informant further advised that ROBESON stated that as long as there are friends of his like BENJAMIN DAVIS and BEN CAREATHERS, who are not free men, he, ROBESON, will fight for what he thinks is right for his people. The concert was held at 2040 Rose Street.

[redacted] advised:

[redacted]

THEODORE WRIGHT had stated that Pittsburgh authorities were trying

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PG-100-9355

to stop the ROBESON concert by condemning the building at which it was to be held, but that the Communists were selling the tickets anyway.

[redacted] THEODORE WRIGHT had reported that the collection taken at the ROBESON concert, 6/20/52, netted either $135 or $139; that the concert, the collection taken at the concert, and the banquet which followed the concert was a flop; and that it had been necessary to borrow money to help pay the expenses, one of the big items of expense being the cutting of an opening in the rear wall of the hall at which the concert was held in order to provide another exit and widening and repairing of the stairway as required by the Pittsburgh authorities.

On page 8, column 2, of the June 1, 1952, issue of "The Worker" appears a picture of ROBESON and a short write-up stating that ROBESON will appear in Pittsburgh on June 20, 1952, sponsored by the National Negro Labor Council, and that already the "anti-labor, redbaiting 'Pittsburgh Press' is trying to incite fascistic elements to block the concert."

"The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker". The "Daily Worker" is an east coast communist publication.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL
R U C

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PG-100-9355

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE OF REPORT	DATE INFORMATION RECEIVED	EMPLOYEE RECEIVING INFORMATION	FILE WHERE LOCAT
T-1 is [redacted]c				
[redacted]	[redacted]	Bureau Source	SA [redacted]	66-1231- 66-1281
[redacted]c				
[redacted]	[redacted]	Unknown	SA [redacted] Unknown	67-2584- 67-2584-
T-2 is [redacted]c				
[redacted]	[redacted]	Unknown	SA [redacted] Unknown	100-2220-5
			SA	100-2220-5
			SA	100-2220-1
			SA	100-2220-116
			SA	100-2220-11
T-3 is [redacted]c				
[redacted]	[redacted]		SE [redacted]	
T-4 is [redacted]c				

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CONFIDENTIAL

WR - Written report.

CONFIDENTIAL

PG-100-9855

DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE OF REPORT	DATE INFORMATION RECEIVED	EMPLOYEE RECEIVING INFORMATION	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
		[redacted]	SA [redacted]	100-9151 1226
Leaflet issued by PP of Western Pa. re: ROBESON's concert				
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	66-1289-29(b1 b7C b7D
T-5 is [redacted]C				
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	67-3164-57
T-6 is [redacted]C				
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	66-1290-1(
T-7 is [redacted]C				
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	67-3500-34
T-8 is [redacted]C				
NNLC [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	SA [redacted]	67-3743-3
		[redacted]	SA [redacted]	67-3748-3
		[redacted]	SA [redacted]	67-3748-3

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FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI BOSTON 10/21/52 8:45 AM JEW

BUREAU DEFERRED

1-1

PAUL ROBESON, IS DASH C. DAYLET. [redacted] STATED THAT b1

PAUL ROBESON ARRIVING BOSTON THIS DATE TO PARTICIPATE IN PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF MASS. ELECTION RALLY TO BE HELD OCTOBER TWENTYONE. THE RALLY TO FEATURE VINCENT HALLINAN, CHARLOTTA BASS AND FLORENCE LUSCOMB, PPM CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. [redacted] b1 b7D

[redacted] ROBESON TO DEPART BOSTON OCTOBER TWE TYTWO, FIFTYTWO.

HOSTETTER

END

I. R. 8

100-20575

CC: 100-27647

PMR: JEW

CC Mr. Kinsley

Sent airtel 1

100-12304

NOT RECORDED

17 OCT 23 1952

CONFIDENTIAL 12/12/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 R Sctclm

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 7

DATE OF REVIEW 12/12/90

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

61 OCT 30 1952

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI, BOSTON 10/21/52 4:00 P.M.

DIRECTOR URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS DASH C. DAYLET. [redacted] ADVISED THIS DATE ROBESON ILL AND UNABLE TO ATTEND PPM ELECTION RALLY TO BE HELD BOSTON, OCT. TWENTYONE. INFORMANT STATED ROBESON WOULD HAVE STAYED AT HOME OF ALVIN CORB HAD HE ARRIVED BOSTON. [redacted] STATED CHARLOTTA BASS HAS ARRIVED IN BOSTON AND VINCENT HALLINAN EXPECTED TO ARRIVE THIS P.M.

PMR:BP HOSTETTER

100-20575

cc - [redacted] (100-25310)
DAYLET (100-27647)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG/CM 12/12/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/12/90

100-12304

NOT RECORDED
17 OCT 22 1952

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Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent Per

71 OCT 30 1952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY - CONFIDENTIAL

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.	11/4/52	8/18-29;9/6-19; 10/6-24/52	[redacted] npb

TITLE
*PAUL ROBESON

CHARACTER OF CASE
15-C
SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informants state subject is a life member of UPWA and has participated in Progressive Party activities, District of Columbia, which organization informants say is Communist infiltrated and dominated. Also, featured as speaker at rallies sponsored by organizations cited by Attorney General as within purview of Executive Order 9835. Informant states subject publicly extolled Soviet Union and subject quoted by newspapers as stating he loves the Soviet country above all else. Subject attended functions at USSR and Czech Embassies. Court action in a passport suit brought by subject against DEAN ACHESON dismissed by U. S. Court of Appeals. [redacted]

b7E

- RUC -

1 cc-DR 11-17-52

1 cc-State

AGENCY 1 cc. Usec
REQ. REC'D. 7-3-52
REP'T FWD. 7-3-52
BY

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES NOTIFIED
ATT
ADVISED BY TELETYPE
SLIP(S) DATED 6-5-52 1c 12/50 SP-5 RSC/CMC

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.
DATE OF REVIEW 12/12/90

COPIES DESTROYED 5-1-57

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R B Hood Special Agent in Charge

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3 - New York 100-25857 RM
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NOV 6 1952
14

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62 NOV 19 1952

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952—O-210516 10—39255-3

WFO 100-19021

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Confidential Informants in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise noted.

The Communist Party will hereinafter be referred to as the CP and it is here noted that it is an organization designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

An Asterisk is being placed after some of the names in this report, inasmuch as these names appear several times throughout the report. The Asterisk after a name indicates this person is described alphabetically in a section at the end of the report.

I. CONNECTIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS

A. NATIONAL YOUTH AGAINST UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Confidential Informant [redacted] supplied a printed program of the National Youth Assembly Against Universal Military Training, which was held in Washington, D. C., on February 15 and 16, 1948. This printed program indicated that PAUL ROBESON was to be one of the speakers February 16, 1948, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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According to Confidential Informant [redacted] the organizations represented at this meeting were the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the IWO, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, American Youth for Democracy, the American Labor Party and the Youth Student Section of the Communist Party.

It is noted the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report dated 1948, Pages 338-340, described the National Youth Assembly Against Universal Military Training as a "STALINIST front to keep the United States weak so that Russia will be free for its conquest of Europe and Asia and eventually for the conquest of the Western Hemisphere".

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The Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the IWO has been designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been cited as a Communist front organization by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report Number 592, dated June 12, 1947.

The American Youth for Democracy has been designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The American Labor Party has been described by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, Pages 40 and 41, as among organizations victimized by Communist domination.

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that PAUL ROBESON stated that assembling in mixed groups was committing a crime under Virginia laws and that "we must continue the struggle so that here in America, as in Yugoslavia, Russia and other such areas, the workers can maintain their own power and guide their own destiny". Informant recalled that ROBESON stated he wanted to be assured that there would be no useful purpose served in some trumped up war, which useless conflict is the preservation of Jersey oil.

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According to Confidential Informant [redacted] ROBESON congratulated the assembly on their stand against Universal Military Training and thanked them for their courage and assistance in the "struggle" he and others "were waging to make this a better world".

The Washington Afro-American newspaper, 56th Year, Number 54, Edition dated February 21, 1948, Pages 1 and 2, carried an article under the byline of WOODY L. TAYLOR entitled "Youth Hail PAUL ROBESON" in which TAYLOR indicates that ROBESON said in his address to the NUAAUMT that Universal Military Training is part of the war policy. .....A move toward new enslavement of millions of people. The article indicated ROBESON did not want to see the youth of this country engage again in some kind of conflict to preserve oil belonging to SINCLAIR, HARRISON or other rich Wall Streeters."

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ROBESON is quoted as stating, "to be shot down for them is as much a part of the Fascist pattern as for the youth of Germany, Italy France or Spain to be shot down for HITLER, MUSSOLINI, DeGAULLE or FRANCO".

B. UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS OF AMERICA

Confidential Informan[redacted] advised [redacted] that at a meeting of Local 30, United Public Workers of America, held [redacted] at [redacted], it was reported PAUL ROBESON would participate in a picket line at the White House August 4, 1949. Informant said PAUL ROBESON is a life member of the United Public Workers of America.

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According to the Washington Evening Star newspaper, Number 47, edition dated February 16, 1950, Page 1, Column 1, under the caption "Public Workers Ousted by CIO on Red Charge", it was indicated that the CIO Executive Board expelled the UPWA from the CIO on charges that the Union followed the Communist Party line instead of CIO policy.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised the subject participated in a picket line at the White House August 4, 1949. According to the informant, the purpose of the picket line was to protest racial segregation and discrimination in the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Other participants in the picket line, according to the informant, were:

AL BERNSTEIN*
GERTRUDE EVANS*
MARCUS GOLDMAN*
ARTHUR [illegible]TEIN*
THOMAS RICHARDSON*

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that after termination of the picket line, a reception in honor of the subject was held from 5:30 P.M., to 7:30 P.M., August 4, 1949, at 523 New Jersey Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Informant said OLIVER PALMER* and THOMAS RICHARDSON* seemed to be the dominating persons at this reception and that an automobile, bearing D. C. license E-2109, was observed transporting people to the reception.

It is noted that D. C. license E-2109 is registered to ARTHUR STEIN*.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that PAUL ROBESON stated on August 4, 1949, during a reception in his honor, at 523 New Jersey Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., that, "I am here today to help you, the workers, in your struggle for equal rights. You will find me ever on the battle fronts for workers fighting for their rights. I have been on picket lines the world over and why am I doing this? Not for myself, but for you. Yes, in Africa, my native home, my heart bleeds for it, but they are beginning to see the light of how to fight for their own liberty and they have every right to fight. Is the fight for freedom worth it? .....Ask the Chinese, ask the people of the Balkan countries. In the Nation's capitol, I am indeed glad to see the workers carry on such a struggle against reaction".

Confidential Informant [redacted] added a press conference, on August 4, 1949, was held for subject in Room 501 of the Dunbar Hotel, Washington, D. C. Informant recalled the subject was asked what he thought of China and he said the same as he thinks of the Soviet Union. Informant quoted the subject as stating, "They have the right idea at last, and so has India, and it is time for the American working class to fall in line." Informant said ROBESON was asked "Do you think the Negroes will fight against Russia?" His answer, according to informant, was, "Will you fight yourself, for the Russian people are a part of the world labor struggle for freedom from reaction".

Informant said he was then asked what he, ROBESON, thought of the church and ROBESON answered, "The church is a tradition in my life. In most cases, the church stands for the very forces that would like to enslave us, the workers."

C. COUNCIL ON AFRICAN ACTIVITIES

Confidential Informant [redacted] on [redacted] advised a meeting was held on [redacted] for the Planning Committee of the Negro Freedom Rally for PAUL ROBESON scheduled in Turner's Arena, October 13, 1949. The Chairman and members of this committee have been described by [redacted] as being CP members or CP sympathizers. They are:

WINSTON C. EDWARDS*
ROSE CLINTON
SIDNEY TALLWEY
ALBERT BARLEY
GERTRUDE EVANS*
THOMAS RICHARDSON*
LILLY JAMES

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Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on September 29, 1949, that WINSTON C. EDWARDS* indicated PAUL ROBESON's activities, during his stay in Washington, would be limited to one day, October 13, 1949. EDWARDS further indicated the entire plans for ROBESON's activities were scheduled by the Council on African Affairs.

It is noted the Council on African Affairs appears on the Attorney General's list as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised the rally for the subject was held on October 13, 1949, at Turner's Arena, Washington, D. C., where he appeared at 10:30 P.M., and spoke from about 10:38 P.M., to 11:15 P.M. Informant said his speech was interspersed with songs by him and his remarks suggested the impeachment of Judge MEDINA. He stated that Peekskill was a sign of weakness in American Fascism and said he would still stand for DENNIS, FOSTER and BENJAMIN DAVIS even though they have been on trial in New York. He said the Negro people had not spoken out strongly enough and if they had a few weeks ago, maybe instead of TOM CLARK on the Supreme Court CHARLES HOUSTON might be in his place.

ROBESON remarked there was no question about his loyalty to America, but that he would have nothing to do with the DULLES' Fascists, the RANKINs of Mississippi, and the COXs of Georgia. He said the American Negroes are finding friends among the thirty million Nigerians, West Indian Negroes and the people of Communist China, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and that they might also find a friend in Japan.

Appearing on the printed program of the Negro Freedom Rally for ROBESON, were the following persons:

WINSTON C. EDWARDS*, Chairman, Negro Freedom Rally Committee and National Chairman, United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.

It is noted the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America has been designated by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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EDWARD FISHER, Chairman of the meeting and member of the Washington Chapter of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.

The platform of guests and speakers was indicated to be:

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, National Secretary, Civil Rights Congress.

It is noted the Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Dr. ALPHEUS HUNTON, Executive Secretary, Council on African Affairs, New York City, which organization has been previously described.

HENRI THOMAS*
GERTRUDE EVANS*
THOMAS RICHARDSON*

D. AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

Confidential Informant [redacted] on [redacted] advised b7D PAUL ROBESON appeared at a peace rally of the American Peace Crusade held at Turner's Arena, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1951. Informant said subject sang a few songs, one of which was in Russian and which, he said, was sent to him from Russia. According to the informant, the subject spoke at length extolling the Soviet Union and Soviet China.

Informant said ROBESON quoted NEHRU, of India, to the effect that the United States was an aggressor in Korea. He, ROBESON, reported on his meeting with an assistant of DEAN ACHESON, of the State Department, who, according to ROBESON, had been stupid enough to discourage any hope of peace, but had insisted that "we" must protect the democratic countries of Western Europe. Informant said ROBESON's answer was to cite the slavery record of the British in Africa, India and Belgium, and of the French in Africa, also.

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The House Committee on Un-American Activities issued a press release on February 19, 1951, concerning the American Peace Crusade, entitled "The March of Treason" in which the House Committee refers to the proposed peace pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., as "a project intended to promote treason against the United States".

It is noted the American Peace Crusade was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as an organization which "the Communists established" as "a new instrument for their 'peace' offensive in the United States", and which was heralded by the Daily Worker "with the usual bold headlines reserved for projects in line with the Communist objectives". (Report Number 378, April 25, 1951.)

E. PROGRESSIVE PARTY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised [redacted] there was a picket line at the White House from 11:15 A.M., to 4:25 P.M., on May 24, 1950. Informant said the picket was sponsored by the Progressive Party and concerned the FEPC Bill then before Congress. According to informant, the following individuals participated in the picketing:

PAUL ROBESON
GEORGE B. MURPHY, Jr.*
ROY WOOD*
LARIENE WOOD*
SHY RODMAN*
BELLA RODMAN*
HENRY THOMAS*
EMMA ROBINSON*
GLADYS THOMAS*
WINSTON C. EDWARDS*
OLIVER PALMER*
EDWARD FISHER*
MARCUS GOLDMAN* and wife
MIRIAM PAUL*

b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on October 27, 1950, the Negro Vote Committee of the Progressive Party, Washington, D. C., sponsored a recital by CLARA RICHARDSON* at 11th and R Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. Among the patrons listed on the program were Mr. and Mrs. PAUL ROBESON.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in [redacted] that the majority of the officers of the Progressive Party of the District of

CONT

Columbia, were CP members or CP sympathizers. Informant said it was his opinion that the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia was infiltrated and controlled by the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that GEORGE MURPHY* informed at a meeting of the Progressive Party of [redacted] at [redacted], that he was trying to bring the negroes into the Party because PAUL ROBESON is theVice Chairman of the Progressive Party of the United States, and he, ROBESON, has promised "his people" will have the right kind of leadership. MURPHY further stated he was getting the negroes into the Progressive Party because ROBESON states that was the thing to do.

II. PUBLIC REMARKS MADE BY SUBJECT

A. NEWSPAPER QUOTATIONS

Under a London dateline of June 15, 1949, an article appeared in the Evening Star newspaper, Washington, D. C., dated June 15, 1949, Number 161, Page 1, Column 8, entitled "Soviet Is Country I Love Above All, ROBESON quoted". This article indicates the subject informed an interviewer of the official TASS News Agency that he was "truly happy" that he could travel through the USSR, 'the country I love above all! I always have been, I am now, and will always be a loyal friend of the Soviet Union".

The Washington Times Herald newspaper, Volume Number XI, Number 162, edition dated July 15, 1949, Page 1, Column 7, Page 5, Column 5, contained an article captioned "Probers Told ROBESON is Veteran Red". The article indicated MANNING JOHNSON, ex-CP leader, told a Congressional Committee July 14, 1949, that the subject had been a CP member for many years. According to this article, JOHNSON said he met PAUL ROBESON frequently at Party Headquarters in New York City where PAUL ROBESON held secret meetings with EARL BROWDER, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, JACK STATCHEL and J. PETERS. JOHNSON is quoted in the article as saying, "There is no iota of doubt he is a Communist".

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III. CONTACT WITH FOREIGN EMBASSIES

A. USSR EMBASSY

Under the by-line of JEANNE ROGERS, an article appeared in the Washington Times Herald newspaper, Volume XII, Number 278, edition dated November 8, 1950, Page 1, Column 1, captioned "Proletariat Eats Cake at Russian Embassy Party". This article indicated PAUL ROBESON and his family attended a Party at the Russian Embassy celebration, the 33rd Anniversary of the "Great October" Bolshevik Revolution. This article quotes ROBESON as saying, "I could be giving concerts all over the world if I could get my passport.....I don't see why, as Americans, we can't live at peace with the Soviet Union". (U)

[redacted] (C)

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[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

It is noted that VASILI G. MAKAROV was Second Secretary, Cultural Division, USSR Embassy, Washington, D. C., in 1951. (U)

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B. CZECHOSLOVAKIAN EMBASSY

Confidential Informant [redacted] on [redacted] advised that subject attended a reception at the Czechoslovakian Embassy on October 27, 1951. (W)

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IV. PASSPORT INFORMATION

The general docket of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, under Docket Number 11030, entitled PAUL ROBESON, Appellant, vs. DEAN G. ACHESON, Appellee, indicated ROBESON was appealing for judgment against him April 20, 1951, in Civil Action 500-50 before Judge WALTER M. BASTIAN. This was a passport action brought against ACHESON by ROBESON.

An article appearing in the Washington Evening Star newspaper edition dated August 7, 1952, captioned "Appeals Court Dismisses ROBESON Passport Suit", stated the U. S. Court of Appeals threw out of the court, which suit brought by Singer PAUL ROBESON, asking a revalidation of his passport.

By letter dated November 23, 1947 [redacted]

b7E

V. DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS MENTIONED IN THIS REPORT

AL BERNSTEIN

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that AL BERNSTEIN had informed [redacted] that he, BERNSTEIN, had been a Communist Party member.

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LILLIAN CLOTT

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in [redacted] that LILLIAN CLOTT was Dues Secretary for the Communist Party in the District of Columbia and was also known to [redacted] as a Communist as of 1949.

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WINSTON C. EDWARDS

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that WINSTON C. EDWARDS was known to [redacted] as a Communist Party member [redacted]

GERTRUDE EVANS

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that GERTRUDE EVANS was known to [redacted] as a Communist Party member [redacted]

EDWARD FISHER

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that EDWARD FISHER attended a CP meeting on [redacted] at [redacted] also stated in [redacted] that he believed FISHER to be a Communist Party member, but had no actual proof of it.

According to Confidential Informant [redacted] FISHER is a member of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Washington Chapter, which organization has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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MARCUS GOLDMAN

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that MARCUS GOLDMAN had attended several CP meetings in 1937. [redacted] also stated that GOLDMAN and his wife followed the CP line very strictly, even more so than some members of the Communist Party.

ROB HALL

ROB HALL is Washington correspondent of the Daily Worker and his name appears under a by-line in each edition of the Daily Worker, an East Coast Communist newspaper.

ALFRED HENLEY

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that ALFRED HENLEY was known to [redacted] as a CP member in [redacted] and that he, HENLEY, was on the Board of Trustees of the Washington Bookshop Association, which has been cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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GEORGE E. MURPHY, Jr.

[redacted] advised that MURPHY was known to [redacted] as a CP member [redacted]

[redacted]

MR. OLIVER PALMER

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in [redacted] that PALMER associated a good deal with State and local CPA officials and was especially friendly with AL [redacted]NNON, President of the CPA, District 4, in Maryland and the District of Columbia.

It is noted that Confidential Informant [redacted] described BEATRICE PALMER, OLIVER PALMER's wife, as a member of the Communist Party on [redacted].

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MIRIAM PAUL

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] that MIRIAM PAUL was known to [redacted] as a Communist Party member.

CHARLES PAYNE

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in [redacted] that PAYNE was known to [redacted] as a CP member.

THOMAS RICHARDSON

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that THOMAS RICHARDSON was known to [redacted] as a CP member in [redacted]

CLARA RICHARDSON

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in [redacted] that CLARA RICHARDSON was known to [redacted] as a CP member.

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EMMA ROBINSON

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in [redacted] that EMMA ROBINSON was a member of the CP in the District of Columbia.

[redacted] previously described, stated on [redacted] that EMMA ROBINSON was a CP member [redacted]

BELLA RODMAN

[redacted] previously described, advised BELLA RODMAN was known to [redacted] as a CP member [redacted]

SHY RODMAN

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] had been acquainted [redacted] with SHY RODMAN through mutual association in Communist front organizations. He said RODMAN was considered a CP angel in the District of Columbia and, for all intents and purposes, RODMAN and his wife are Communists.

GLADYS and HENRY THOMAS

[redacted] stated GLADYS and HENRY THOMAS were members of the FREDERICK DOUGLAS Club of the Communist Party [redacted]

ARTHUR STEIN

ARTHUR STEIN is former Vice President of the United Public Workers of America, which organization was expelled from the CIO, because it was following the CP line instead of CIO policies. (Washington Evening Star newspaper, Number 47, Edition dated February 16, 1950, Page 1, Column 1) Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] STEIN told [redacted] that he, STEIN, was a CP member from 1937-1943.

LARLENE WOOD

[redacted] previously described, advised on [redacted] that LARLENE WOOD was known to [redacted] as a CP member [redacted]

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ROY WOOD

ROY WOOD was Chairman of the Communist Party, District 4, and was convicted April 1, 1952, at Baltimore, Maryland, for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act.

- RUC -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

DOCUMENTATION

Informants	Date of Activity and/or Description of Info.	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	Location
T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	66-2067-51 p.4
T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	
T-3 Physical Surveillance		[redacted]	[redacted]	100-19021-27
T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	100-19021-27
T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	
T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]			
T-7 Physical Surveillance		[redacted]	[redacted]	100-19021-37

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b7C
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

T-8
Physical
Surveillance

[redacted] 100-19021-81

T-9
Physical
Surveillance

[redacted] 100-19021-109

T-10
Physical
Surveillance

[redacted] 100-19021-122

T-11

[redacted]

T-12

[redacted]

b1
b7C
b7D

REFERENCE: WFO teletype to New York and Director, dated November 26, 1951.

CONFIDENTIAL

67

SAC, New York (100-25857) November 5, 1952

Director, FBI (100-12304)

PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The Bureau via Liaison channels was advised of an intercept of a broadcast emanating from Peiping, China, concerning the Asian Peace Conference which adjourned October 14, 1952. In this broadcast it was stated that among the major purposes of the conference was the establishment of a new organization known as the Asian "Peace Liaison Committee" to be headed by Sun Yat-sen. This broadcast listed the various officers of the afore-mentioned committee and stated that Paul Robeson would be the United States representative of the "Peace Liaison Committee."

In connection with the afore-mentioned Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, there is attached a Photostat of the greetings sent by Robeson as a member of the World Peace Committee to the conference. This article was obtained from the Shanghai News for October 4, 1952.

The foregoing is for your information and inclusion in your file.

Attachment

JAJ:rep

RECORDED - 58 100-12304-213
EX-102
NOVL_7_1952
137

FBI
RECEIVED RECORDING ROOM
5 16 PM '52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-80 BY SP-5 RSC/M

COMM — FBI
NOV 6 - 1952
MAILED 27

FILED
79 NOV 13 1952

68

SAC, New York (100-25857) November 13, 1952

Director, FBI (100-12304) [redacted] SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

By letter dated September 19, 1952, classified secret, OSI furnished the Bureau with [redacted]

b7C
b7D

Attached are 2 copies of an entry which appears to have been made by the above-captioned subject in the aforementioned autograph book. Where the data is illegible, it has been so indicated by question marks.

The attached item is being furnished for your information. In the event the information contained therein is set forth in report form the source should be appropriately protected.

Attachment

cc - 100-357825 [redacted]

VHN:jgf

b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 6-5-T1 DATE 11/14

100-12304

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE DATE 12/12/80 BY SP-5 RSC/CM

Buckets 11/15/77 (140-3307-48)

MAILED 6
NOV 13 1952
FBI

77 NOV 18

[redacted] SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

COPY FILED IN

69

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

[redacted]

(S) b1

REVIEWED by 76SP
Exempt from GDS Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite
AUG 05 1977

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

12/12/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG/CMC
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/12/90

100-12304

ENCLOSURE

70

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November 25, 1952

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

From Walter Winchell.

C
Paul Robeson

Attachment
arm

Comm-Fbi
Robeson, Negroes.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/12/80 SP-5 RS6 PM

RECORDED-42 100-12304-274
INDEXED-42
DEC 4 1952

67 DEC 11 1952

Robeson Enraged as Party Membership is Questioned

A large force of police gathered outside Weaver High School Saturday night to quell a riot that never took place.

Inside the school, however, a near-riot threatened when two Hartford Times reporters asked singer Paul Robeson if he was a Communist.

In an emotional outburst following his concert at the school, Robeson told the reporters it was "nobody's damn business" whether or not he was a Communist.

The singer also called the newsmen names because they

(Review on Page 16)

asked, "Don't you think you are hurting your cause by allying yourself with Communists?"

"By the way you ask that question, it proves you are a phony," Robeson said to his questioner.

The reporter pressed his point. "Aren't there other ways of fighting for peace and your people than being associated with Communists?" he asked.

Robeson stamped his foot in anger. "You ineffective so-called liberals think you know how to get things done. But you accomplish nothing. Communism is not the reason for the attacks on me. The reason is this: The White ruling class of America doesn't like Negroes who stand up and talk back and fight for their rights."

* * *

A TALL, muscular impressive man, Robeson bent at the waist. "Is this what you want us to do? Bend and bow and shuffle along and be a nice, kindly colored man and say please when I ask for better treatment for my people?"

"Well, it doesn't work," he thundered. He drove his fist into his hand. "That's what I do to people who get in my way. That's what I learned in football." (Robeson was an All-American football player at Rutgers University.)

The interview was held backstage at the high school in the presence of some 25 well-wishing fans. It had opened on a quieter note.

At the conclusion of the concert attended by an estimated 800 persons and marked by no untoward disturbances as anticipated by the hundreds of policemen on guard, Robeson made these remarks from the stage:

* * *

"**I WANT** to thank the Board of Education for permitting me to sing and upholding the constitutional right of an artist to perform. I want to thank the police for the protection they have given me and I would like to return and discuss with the press issues of concern to the state and the country as a whole.

"I will never relinquish my right to speak here or anywhere else. I haven't said anything in the last few years I didn't say back in 19337, or 1941 or 1945. I'm still the same Paul Robeson. I was born on American soil. My father was a slave and on his blood and the blood of my people, there is still a lot America owes me.

"I'll continue fighting and struggling for the Negro people as long as there is breath in my body. And nobody will stop me."

The statement was greeted with a wild burst of applause. Earlier in the evening, with his first appearance on stage, the singer drew a standing ovation.

* * *

ROBESON appeared at Weaver under the auspices of the People's Party of Hartford, an affiliate of the Progressive Party.

He volunteered to sing, according to Dr. John M. Marsalka, executive vicechairman of the party, and received only traveling expenses. Profits from admission fees will go toward reducing a $2,000 deficit suffered by the party during the recent political campaign.

Announcement of the concert more than two weeks ago started a full-scale controversy. The City Council asked the Board of Education to deny Robeson permission to use the public school auditorium, but the board refused.

Fearful that the singer's appearance might touch off a possible riot, Hartford police mobilized 250 men at the school.

In the murky gloom the policemen patrolled the sidewalks, breaking up an occasional band of teen-agers. Patrolmen in white raincoats kept the road clear. Some cars were seen to ring the block several times but they were not allowed to stop. Shouts of "Commie" came from one car.

OTHERWISE the concert was held without incident. Inside the auditorium were uniformed and plainclothes policemen. Nothing out of the ordinary was reported. The auidence was hightly partisan and showed its approval of the program.

Police operations were directed from the Ridgefield St. entrance of Keney Park. Inside the park the police maintained the patrol wagon and a bus load of 45 men. Three other buses carrying police were standing by at strategic spots. Firemen stood guard at alarm boxes in the area.

It was one of the greatest defense cordons ever thrown around a single man in Hartford, comparing only with the elaborate protective measures taken during the Hartford speeches of President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower. (Last night's operation cost the city of Hartford roughly $3,000 in overtime, bus rentals and fuel.)

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CITY MANAGER Sharpe visited the school shortly before the concert, but left after he was convinced no trouble was afoot.

Louis Burnham, secretary to Paul Robeson, asked about the singer's future plans, said Robeson intends to continue singing in this country and throughout the world if he regains his passport, denied him in 1949 by the U. S. State Department.

Burnham said Robeson has invitations to sing in England, France, Poland and Czechoslovakia. "He will go wherever he is wanted."

"Whatever Acheson — that is to say, the State Department says —I have a right to be friendly with whomever I want," Robeson said, adding "I don't like Franco-Spain or the Germans. The United States is friendly with them. I stand on my rights to choose my friends."

He said his friendships were based on his desire for peace. "I don't want my son to be killed fighting for industrial interests," he said.

Robeson is scheduled to speak and sing next in Cleveland, Ohio, at the 2d annual Convention of the National Negro Labor Council.

Prior to his concert here he had dinner with Hartford friends.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/12/80
SP-5-RJG/clw
12

b/c [redacted]

FBI

Mr. Walter Winchell
% Daily Mirror
New York N. Y.

Dear Mr. Winchell:

I mailed you a few clippings re the Robeson concert (:) and I am enclosing more of interesting news. Thought you would like to read them.

The Hartford Police made good preparation for a riot that included bus loads of police hidden in a nearby park. Nothing occured of any consequence and Hartford has a large negro population.

Upon return of today (Monday) certainly spoke two volumes to state that the Hartford Board of Education needed educating.

Keep up the fight!

Sincerely,

b/c [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/12/80 BY SP-5 [illegible] b/c

100-12324-214 13

Paul Robeson Sings 8 Scheduled Tunes, Plus 6 Encores

By EVANS CLINCHY

About 800 chatting, orderly people filed into Weaver High School auditorium Saturday night to witness a much talked about concert by the Jewish People's Chorus, Miss Hope Foye, a former local soprano, and Mr. Paul Robeson, one of the greatest singers of our time.

It was not a very well run concert. It did not get under way until almost 9 p. m., and Mr. Robeson himself did not arrive until 9:30 p.m.

As 9 p. m. drew near, the people began to show their impatience by sporadic clapping.

* * *

WHEN THE concert finally did start, it opened with a group of songs by the Jewish People's Chorus, a ragged, amateurish ensemble. Under the direction of Samuel Goldman, the group sang one or two ringing Israeli patriotic songs and gave a moving rendition of the spiritual "Go Down, Moses". Mr. Goldman spoke a few introductory words to each number, stressing the social and tribal protest that ran through the music.

It was obvious from Mr. Goldman's remarks that social as well as musical uplift was to be the order of the evening.

Miss Foye, who received her musical training at the Hartt School, then came on looking very pert and attractive in a pink dress. She sang a variety of songs, most of them filled with social and political significance, with a clear, light, sweet soprano and in a delicate, intimate style.

It is always something of a shock and a thrill to have Mr. Robeson appear on any stage. His towering physical presence, that unbelievable, overpowering voice, these are the stuff of majestic command.

* * *

HE SANG eight scheduled numbers and half a dozen encores, pieces ranging from old English folksongs like "Over the

Marrow
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● Rib top regul
● Elastic top an
● Nylon reinfor
Irregulars of 7
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The controversial appearance of Paul Robeson turned into an ordinary concert performance Saturday night as the noted Negro baritone sang before an audience of 60[illegible] Weaver High School. There were no demonstrations or incidents of consequence inside or outside the hall. Police stood by to quell expected disturbances, but their services were never required. More than 250 police were stationed at strategic vantage points in the area. Scores of curiosity seekers converged on the scene, but they limited their activities to circling the high school in their cars or on foot.

Standing Ovation

Robeson was greeted by a standing ovation as he walked onto the stage. Reporters counted only three young boys seated near the back of the hall who failed to rise and applaud.

In apparent reference to the barrage of criticism leveled at his appearance here by the City Council, three members of the Board of Education and numerous local organizations and individuals, Robeson prefaced his singing with the statement:

"I will appear here and many other places around the country *as long as I can sing.*"

This brought another ovation.

The audience was a far cry from the more than 3,000 that filled Bushnell Memorial when Robeson sang there seven years ago. It also failed to exceed the 600 who filed into the hall last month to hear Vincent A. Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President when he spoke here. The seating capacity at Weaver is 1,050. The People's Party of Hartford, a Connecticut affiliate of the Progressive Party, sponsored the concert and reaped the profits from the $1.20 and $2.40 admissions.

Robeson volunteered his services for the concert, according to Dr. John M. Marsalka, executive vice-chairman of the party in Connecticut. Other than traveling expenses, he received no fee.

Robeson's concert fare consisted of one of his typical artistic programs. There were Negro spirituals and folk songs, Israelic and Hebrew songs as well as works from classic Russian composers. Also on the program was Miss Hope Foye, Meriden-born soprano who received her training at the Hartt School of Music in Hartford, and the Jewish People's Chorus. The latter was a composite chorus made up of various local groups from throughout the state.

It was a late-arriving audience, and the scheduled 8 o'clock concert did not start until after 9. Robeson himself did not arrive at the hall until 9:20. He arrived in a motorcade that pulled up to a side door rather than the main entrance. Surrounded by a group of men who emptied out of the motorcade, Robeson hurried into the hall as shouts of "No photographs!" "No photographs!" went up from his escorts.

Chat Freely

The audience was a well-dressed, predominantly middle-aged gathering. A few of the women wore evening dresses. They came into the hall like any other concert audience, chatting freely, and by 9 o'clock indicated their impatience by clapping for the program to start. Observers estimated that less than one-quarter of the audience was composed of Negroes. Some of the ushers, apparently members of the People's Party, estimated that half the audience was from out of town. They recognized people from such cities as New Britain, New Haven, Bridgeport and Stamford.

Dr. Marsalka, a former member of the Yale University faculty who is employed full-time by the People's Party, said that some people who bought tickets did not attend for fear they would be involved in a demonstration or possible riot.

"This was particularly true of our older members," he said. "In case of trouble they didn't want to get pushed around. We are of the opinion that the people in Hartford are law-abiding and will see that the due process of all political parties will be respected.

"We had such assurances beforehand from Hartford officials. We talked with Mayor Cronin and Police Chief Michael J. Godfrey and told them we want no trouble and expect no trouble. Spokesmen for some of the organizations that opposed the concert also told us that there would be no trouble as far as their memberships were concerned."

Louis Burnham, secretary to Robeson, arrived at the hall before the singer. He reported that Robeson came to Hartford by train from New York City and was [illegible]

Police Ked Close Chec On Crowd

250 in Five Buses Stand By at Weav While Robeson Si

By JAMES M. OWE

A small but orderly cros quietly into the Weaver School auditorium Saturda under the ever-watchful eye of the greatest mobilizat police in the city's history.

Led by Police Chief Mic Godfrey, who directed hi from the Ridgefield Street e to Keney Park, police stati strategic posts around and the school, kept a handful osity seekers moving.

Taking no chances, a d eight policemen were stati the area surrounding the sc 4 p.m. Temporary no-parkin were put up on Ridgefield and the Westbourne Parkwa

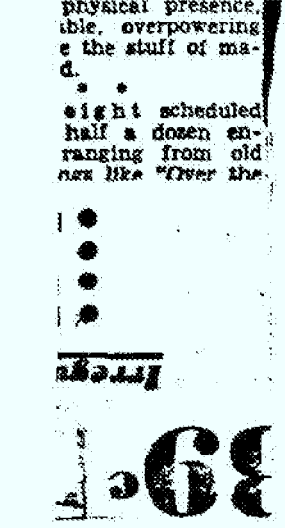
Chief Leads Detail

Shortly after 6 p.m. De Chief John Dignan station firemen at fire boxes at Gr Street and Oakland Terrace, field and Blue Hills Avenu folk Street and Blue Hills and Ridgefield and West Parkway. The firemen we tioned near the boxes solely

physical presence,
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eight scheduled
half a dozen en-
ranging from old
ness like "Over the



DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November 25, 1952

Paul Robeson

From Walter Winchell.

Attachment
arm

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 67

V00-12304-275

12 DEC 9 1952

INDEXED - 67

6 DEC 19 1952

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/12/80 BY SP-5 P-6

To Hoover 11/17/52

Dear Sir:

Thanks to the Board of Education of the city of Hartford for allowing Paul Robeson to appear in a public school. They couldn't have done any better for Uncle Joe himself.

Sincerely disgusted

[redacted]

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/12/80 BY SP-5 RAG/CLW

HIGH SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONN.

GLR 3

FILED

MAR 14 1952

100-12304-275

ENCLOSURE

100-12304-275

The Hartford Times.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1952 TWENTY-ONE

Robeson Enraged as Party Membership is Questioned



BACKSTAGE—Left to right: Miss Hope Foye, singer, formerly of Hartford; Paul Robeson; Miss Jean Rosenblum of New York.

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Inside the school, however, trouble threatened, when two Hartford Times reporters asked singer Paul Robeson if he was a Communist.

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Police operations were directed

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(Review on Page 16)

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Robeson is scheduled to speak and sing next in Cleveland, Ohio, at the 2d annual Convention of the National Negro Labor Council.

Prior to his concert here he had dinner with Hartford friends.

Policing Robeson May Cost $4,000

It looks as if the city will have to pay about $4,000 in overtime to 250 off-duty policemen used during the Paul Robeson concert here Saturday night.

The extra policemen were assigned to keep order in the vicinity of Weaver High School, site of the concert, in the event there was any attempt at violence.

Robeson, identified with Communist-front groups, was sponsored in his Hartford appearance by the People's Party of Connecticut. The school auditorium was rented for $70.

City Personnel Director Charles F. Yard, on instructions from City Manager Sharpe, today planned to poll members of the Personnel Board to determine whether the off-duty policemen should be paid extra or whether their service was of "emergency" character.

There are indications the board will rule in favor of overtime payment.

100-12304-276, 277,

CHANGED TO

100-398018-2, 3

JAN 28 1953

Note:

100-398018-2 and 100-398018-3 are included in disclosure package #3 as enclosure 4.

f-1111

AIR - TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

FD-36
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
December 8, 1952

PAUL ROBESON; IS DASH C. DAYLET. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM CONFIDENTIAL MAIL BOX REFLECTING THAT ROBESON HAS ISSUED A LETTER WHICH IN PART STATES THAT MAJOR RECORDING COMPANIES REFUSED TO PRODUCE ANY RECORDS FOR HIM. STATEMENT CONTINUED THAT A NEW INDEPENDENT RECORDING COMPANY HAS BEEN FORMED WHICH WILL MAKE RECORDINGS FOR ROBESON. THIS FIRM IS TO BE KNOWN AS THE OTHELLO RECORDING CORPORATION. OFFICES AT FIVE THREE WEST ONE TWO FIVE STREET, NYC. CORPORATION IS PRODUCING AN ALBUM ~~QUOTE~~ ROBESON SINGS ~~UNQUOTE~~, TO BE ISSUED DURING JANUARY FIFTY THREE.

BOARDMAN

Class. & Ext. By SP5RJG/PNC
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 1-16-82
CDW 54.871

(3) - BUREAU (AM)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-16-82 BY SP5RJG/PNC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RECORDED-14 100-398018-2
EX-102 18 DEC 9 1952

cc Belmont
cc: Mr Bradley

100-123044-276

TEW:MZM (#7)
100-25857
Approved: Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL Per

82

DEC 22 1952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

BALTIMORE 12/15/52 2:15 PM WMG

Transmit the following Teletype message to: AIRTEL Reg 3

DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS DASH C DASH DALET, [redacted] (C) b1

[redacted] ADVISED HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM ROBESON, SUITE THREE, FIFTY THREE WEST ONE TWENTY FIFTH ST., N.Y. TWENTY SEVEN, N.Y. ANNOUNCING THE FORMATION OF A NEW INDEPENDENT RECORDING COMPANY THAT WILL MAKE RECORDINGS OF ROBESON AND QUOTE OTHER ARTISTS BANNED BECAUSE OF THEIR VIEWS UNQUOTE. THIS LETTER ALSO ASKED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO A SPECIAL FIVE DOLLAR ADVANCE SALE OF ROBESON'S NEW ALBUM WHICH HE WILL AUTOGRAPH. ENCLOSED WITH THE LETTER WAS A BROCHURE DESCRIBING ROBESON'S NEW ALBUM AND A REPLY ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO THE OTHELLO RECORDING CORP., FIFTY THREE WEST ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH ST., TWENTY SEVEN, N.Y.

END

ALDEN

Class. & Ext. By SP5RJG/PMC...
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 .....2.....
Date of Review .....7-16-92.....

100-14932 CPP 64,871 7-16-92

cc: NEW YORK (RM)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ADDENDUM ADDRESSES ARE FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE 12-17-52

USED IN DAYLET 12-17-52

100-398018-8

RECORDED - 58

DEC 16 1952

68 DEC 31 1952

INDEXED

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL Per _____

83

SE

RECORDED 220-398018-2

SAC, New York

January 26, 1953

Director, FBI

OTHELLO RECORDING COMPANY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Baltimore airtel dated December 15, 1952, a copy of which was furnished your office, advising of the formation of the captioned organization to make recordings by Paul Robeson and "other artists banned because of their views."

In view of the character of the individuals associated with the captioned organization, it is desired that an investigation be instituted in accordance with existing Bureau instructions and a report suitable for dissemination submitted to the Bureau.

WCT:vbs

0-1 This address should be checked 5-13-53 - Released per Williams ltr 6-15-53 ltr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-16-82 BY SP5RTC/lemc

COMM — FBI
JAN 16 1952
MAILED 25

JAN 18 5 01 PM '53
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

60 JAN 30 1953

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 18, 1952

FROM : SAC, New Haven (100-8602)

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] advised that a reception was tendered the captioned subject at the home of JAMES S. TATE, 2006 Main St., Hartford, after a concert given by the subject at the Weaver High School, Hartford, Conn., on Saturday evening 11/15/52. ROBESON spent the night at the TATE home. TATE is a key figure of the New Haven Division and a Smith Act subject.

[redacted] advised that several persons [redacted] were present with ROBESON in the living room of the TATE home at approximately 12:30 A.M. on 11/16/52 when a young colored woman whose identity is unknown to the informant suggested to ROBESON that there were other ways of helping the negro people rather than through Communism. [redacted] advised that ROBESON replied, "My dear girl, my best friends are Communists. I am a Communist and proud to be one. One of my best friends, BEN DAVIS, is a Communist and he is in jail right now." Shortly thereafter a male negro, whose identity was also unknown to the informant, stated that he admired ROBESON for his artistic ability, but differed with him in everything he stood for. At this point, according to [redacted] ROBESON replied, "Here's one negro boy who if he gets a bullet through his chest tomorrow will die happy because I put this government on the spot when I made that speech in Paris that shook the world."

ROBESON also stated that his work is being carried on all over the world despite his inability to obtain a passport to leave the U.S. He indicated that people are listening to him in Asia and in Africa through tape recordings of his songs and speeches which are being sent out of the U.S.

[redacted] also reported ROBESON as having stated, "We progressives have been too soft. We must toughen up and come out fighting. I will personally be the first one to punch Walter Winchell right on the nose."

The above, which is submitted for the information of the Bureau and the New York Division, was furnished by [redacted] to SA [redacted]

ERW:PF
cc: 1-New York (RM)
RM

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[redacted] of the New Haven Division on [redacted] b7C/b7D