FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS

FILE #: 100-99729

PART 1 OF 5

file description for bureau file

subject: William E.B. Du Bois

file number: 100- 99729

section number: 1

serial(s): 1- 30

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

NY FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK CITY	5/1/42	3/25;4/2,11/42	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM EDWARD BUREHARDT DUBOIS (Colored)	INTERNAL SECURITY - J + 2

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject presently professor at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. He received his higher education at Harvard, traveled in Europe and studied in Berlin. Subject is author, poet and former editor of "Crisis" Magazine, a publication sponsored by the N.A.A.C.P. He now writes a column in the Amsterdam New York Star News. His writings indicate him to be a Socialist. However, he has been called a Communist and at the same time criticized by the Communist Party. Subject favors equality between the white and colored races. No evidence of subversive activity in New York.

- RUC -

DETAILS: The following investigation is predicated upon a copy of a letter sent to the Charlotte Field Division by the Atlanta Field Office dated February 8, 1942, in which the following information was set out: —

"Information was received by the Atlanta Office that subject, WILLIAM EDWARD BUREHARDT DUBOIS (Colored), whose residence was given as 226 West 150 Street, New York City, business address 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, had stated in a speech made while in Japan that the Japanese were to be complimented on their progress and especially upon their military prowess. Further, that in the Japanese he saw the liberation of the negroes in America, and that when the time came for them to take over the United States, they would find they would have help from the negroes in the United States."

In checking the sources in the New York Office, the following information regarding the subject was obtained from the 1937 issue of

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [redacted] 7/1/90
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DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/90

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"Who's Who in America," edited by ALBERT NELSON MARQUIS: —

"WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS, editor and author, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 23, 1868 of negro descent, the son of ALFRED and MARY DUBOIS. He received an A.B. degree from Fisk University, Tennessee, in 1888. Subsequently, he attended Harvard University, where in 1890 he received his A.B. degree; in 1891 M.A. degree; and in 1895 his P.H.D. degree. He also studied at the University of Berlin. He was married to NINA GOMER of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 12, 1896. Subject was Professor of Economics and History at Atlanta University from 1896 to 1910. He was director of publications of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and was Editor of the "Crisis" Magazine from 1910 to 1932. Further, he has been Professor of Sociology at the Atlanta University since 1932. He was also founder of the Pan-African Congress. Subject was author of the following: — "Suppression of Slave Trade"- 1896; "Philadelphia Negro" - 1899; "The Souls of Black Folk" - 1903; "John Brown" - 1909; "The Quest of the Silver Fleece" - 1911; "The Negro" - 1915; "Dark Water" - 1920; "The Gift of the Black Folk" - 1924; "The Dark Princess" - 1928; "The Black Reconstruction" - 1935. Subject was also Editor of the Atlanta University, "Studies of the Negro Problem," from 1897 to 1911 and his home address was given as 210 West 105 Street, Atlanta, Georgia."

In an effort to ascertain the background of the subject before conducting an active investigation, a number of the copies of the "Crisis" Magazine were briefly reviewed, and it was noted that DUBOIS was Editor of this magazine, which is published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, from 1910 to 1934. —

In the subject's writings in this publication, it appears that he leans to the writings and beliefs of the Socialist, also that he is impressed with the success of Russia and of Communism, but at the same time, he criticized the Communist Party of America. He constantly writes of racial discrimination and how his race is oppressed, especially in the South. He urged negroes to migrate to the North. Further, he believes that there should be social equality between all people, regardless of color, and, although he does not recommend marriage between the black and white races, he demands one's right to do so should he so desire.

It is noted that many of the thoughts portrayed in his writings have become the reported issues upon which the Communist Party of America have exerted their efforts to cause agitation among the negroes. DUBOIS from time to time sneered at those persons who branded the N.A.A.C.P. as being a Communistic-enforced organization.

In an April issue of the year 1931, in a postscript on page 39, subject spoke of his travels in Russia and Berlin and made the statement that he had friends who were representatives from Japan.

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[redacted]

Some of subject's later writings display that he has a kind of fatalistic acceptance of the basic condition as to the colored people as being unchangeable, and he now urges a negro nation within a nation, economically, not politically.

In a January issue of the "Crisis", year of 1920, on page 107, is the following notation: "Leave the black and yellow world alone. Get out of Asia and Africa and the Isles. Give us estate and town and section and let us rule them undisturbed. — 1. Absolutely segregate the races and sections of the world. 2. Let the world meet as men with men; give justice to all, extend democracy to all, and treat all men according to their individual desert."

It was further noted that in the December issue of the above publication in the year 1920, DUBOIS praised GARBEY, the negro champion of the past who was one of the original organizers of the "Back to Africa Movement." Subject stated that he did not believe that GARBEY was dishonest, complimented him on his leadership but criticized his business methods.

[redacted]

It was also noted from a review of the above publication that DUBOIS resigned his position of Editor of the "Crisis" Magazine in June, 1934, at which time the N.A.A.C.P. stated that the writings of its Editor do not necessarily portray the views and opinions of the N.A.A.C.P. About this time, DUBOIS wrote an article regarding Segregation of the Races, which article the N.A.A.C.P. did not indorse.

In a recent investigation in this Office, the writer had an occasion to review a number of pamphlets distributed by the Communist Party in New York City and in a number of these copies, it was noted that the subject was severely criticized.

[redacted] on March 30, 1942 reported the following information: — Subject was a member of the National Committee of the Civil Rights Defense Committee, a group organized to aid the followers of Trotsky tried for sedition in Minneapolis. This would indicate that subject is not a supporter of the Communist Party which opposed the defendants.

[redacted]

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[redacted] He advised at that time subject was considered a radical, that he was Editor of the "Crisis" Magazine, and that to his knowledge this paper during the latter part of the war was denied the mail privilege. He recalled that one of the statements subject made at that time was that "The American officers spend more time fighting the negroes than the Germans."

[redacted] also furnished the following information in regard to subject: About the year 1892, the subject won a fellowship and went to Europe where he spent two years. He returned in 1894, at which time he taught at the Wilbur Force University, and also about that time he spent one year in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Further, he was connected with the N.A.A.C.P. from 1910 to 1934 and in 1911 he attended a race congress that was held in London, England. He went on to say that subject was one of the permanent workers in racial problems and that after the war in 1918, he organized the Pan-African Congress, which held one conference in Paris, France and in 1927 met in New York City. This Congress was scheduled to meet again in Tunis, France, but the French stopped them, after which they attempted to charter a boat in order to hold the conference at sea but he does not believe that this materialized. [redacted] further stated that in 1927 two Russian impresarios, a man and a woman, came to DUBOIS to discuss his organization among the negroes. A German individual also accompanied them. As a result of this conference, subject visited Russia in 1928, where he visited such places as Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, the Ukraine, and countries surrounding the Mediterranean. [redacted] further advised that he is of the belief that DUBOIS broke with the N.A.A.C.P. in 1934 due to disagreement over the defense in the Scottsboro case.

[redacted] subject also went abroad again in 1936, at which time he spent five months in Germany and two months in Russia. The purpose of this trip was to write a negro encyclopedia. About this time, subject was also reported to have traveled in China, Manchuria, and Japan. [redacted] has not heard of any subversive activities on the part of the subject, and he advised that today subject is a current writer in the Amsterdam New York Star News, a weekly colored paper published in New York City and that subject is considered to be more or less a conservatist in comparison with the younger colored writers of today. His column under date of March 14, 1942 has been clipped. A copy is being furnished to the Bureau and a copy is being furnished to the Atlanta Field Division, as enclosures with this report. A copy is also being maintained in the New York files. This column is indicative of his writings of today.

The subject's business address, [redacted] New York City, referred to above, is the address of the building maintained by the N.A.A.C.P.

[redacted]

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in which is published the "Crisis" Magazine. Inquiry was made of the [redacted] whose identity was not ascertained, and he advised that DUBOIS has not been with the N.A.A.C.P. for several years and is now teaching at some University in the South.

It was noted that subject's residence was given as [redacted] New York City, which is the [redacted] Apartments, one of the largest apartment houses in the colored sections, comprising over five hundred apartments. An inquiry revealed that subject has not resided there for over two years. When he did reside there, he occupied two apartments. Inquiry at this address and also at the office of the publication, the Amsterdam New York Star News, revealed that subject is now located at Atlanta, Georgia, where he is Professor of Sociology at the Atlanta University.

[redacted]

Enclosure for the Bureau

1 clipping of a column written by the subject under date of March 14, 1942 for the publication, the Amsterdam New York Star News.

Enclosure for the Atlanta Field Division

1 clipping of a column written by the subject under date of March 14, 1942 for the publication, the Amsterdam New York Star News.

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As the Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DU BOIS

LISTEN, fellow white Americans.

Yes, yes, yes! We are going to do our bit. In this war as in others we will be neither slackers nor traitors. We are going to fight for this country, not because we think that it is always right, or always just, or even always decent.

Dr. Du Bois

Whatever this country is, it is because of our blood and our toil and our sacrifice; together with the help of some Americans and despite the hurt and hindrance of other Americans.

We fight not in joy but in sorrow with no feeling of unlift; but under the sad weight of duty and in part, as we know to our sorrow, because of the inheritance of a slave psychology which makes it easier for us to submit and obey rather than rebel. Whatever all our mixed reasons are, we are going to play the game; but listen, Fellow Americans, for Christ's sake stop squawking about democracy and freedom. After all, we are black men and we live in America.

Program

I wonder if it isn't possible for Negro Americans consciously and clearly to set before themselves and at once follow three programs which always appear, disappear and re-appear among us and yet all are logical and rational and not contradictory. **First**, a program of immediate objectives, March, 1942: Admission into labor unions without discrimination; share of defense jobs; fighting all new appearances of racial discrimination; attacking the oldest and weakest of former discriminations as, for instance, the denial of accommodations in Pullman cars, the denial of admission to publicly supported places of recreation; demand for equal pay in return for equal services. These and a half dozen other matters varying from place to place and from time to time are immediate demands which the American Negro should make. The movement to gain them ought to be put into the hands of young and energetic men and women, who are ready to sacrifice place, popularity and money in order to advance the interests of the Negro race. It is improbable that all these objectives can be reached within the next few years and all of them are worth trying for.

New Group Pressure

Second, group pressure and organization: This is a program of careful offensive and defensive organization. It should fight for effective and complete education even if that involves separate educational institutions. It fights for economic security and such a measure of economic autonomy as is necessary and possible in order to secure Negroes a decent income, so that they can support their own institutions. It would involve consumers cooperation and, wherever feasible, producers cooperation; racial business organization, racial institutions like churches and social settlements. It would look forward toward the organization of adequate recreational facilities, not simply for children but for youths and adults; organized social activity giving the opportunity for young people of marriageable age to meet under the proper circumstances and choose their mates by deliberation and not by sheer chance. The organization of homes and neighborhoods so as to be protected, not only from slum influences, but from race hate; and the encouragement of family life and the reproduction of an adequate number of children to maintain our present population.

All these we are doing with with hesitancy and often lack of conviction. We are forced into these lines of effort by race prejudice and in our resentment against race prejudice we allow ourselves often to plan and organize poorly or not at all. This work should be carried on by the middle-aged group, liberal in education and thought, and fairly secure in their economic surroundings. It need have no quarrel with the young radicals. On the other hand, it can often furnish them sinews of war and advice, and in parts of their program it may be possible for them to share. Nevertheless, their main object is to put the Negro group today in a position of security and progress, whether or not that involves segregation and group loyalty.

(Continued Next Week)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	7/29/42	7/22/42 CONFIDENTIAL	[redacted]

TITLE
WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FILES

DATE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject, who is reportedly a negro professor at a negro university at Atlanta, Georgia and who resides at New York City, reportedly made a speech in Japan several years ago, the general theme of which may have reflected uniting the yellow and black races in opposition to the white race.

[redacted]

- R U C -

REFERENCE: [redacted] Atlanta, Georgia, to the Charlotte Field Division dated February 8, 1942.

DETAILS: Reference letter of [redacted] Atlanta, Georgia, advised of information furnished by [redacted] of [redacted] to the effect that subject had been reported as having made a speech while in Japan to the effect that in the Japanese he saw the liberation of the negroes in America and that when the time came for them to take over the United States, they would have help from the negroes in the United States.

[redacted] gave as the resident address of subject [redacted] New York City, and his business address as 69 5th Avenue, New York City.

[redacted] She stated that

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [redacted]

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/96 plus 10

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[redacted]

in 1937 or 1938 she heard DUBOIS make a speech at Osaka, Japan. She stated that at that time DUBOIS was making a speaking tour of Japan and that he was widely heralded and advertised there as an American Educator. [redacted] advised that the address which she heard was made to an audience which was for the most part Japanese, that DUBOIS spoke in English, and that the speech was given to the audience through an interpreter. [redacted] stated that the drift of DUBOIS' talk was to the effect of his resentment in being a negro in America and that she gained some impression of a desire on the part of DUBOIS to unite the yellow and black races in opposition to the white race.

She recalled that DUBOIS said that the Japanese should be leaders in their part of the world and that he further said that "the negroes in America will extend to the Japanese in their leadership a weak but a willing hand". [redacted] advised that DUBOIS spoke at length of how the negroes in America had advanced in culture and in art and that he employed the general speaking device of flattering the Japanese on their culture and general ability.

[redacted] denied that DUBOIS made any such statement as that credited to him in referenced letter, namely, "that in the Japanese he saw the liberation of the negroes in America and that when the time came for them to take over the United States, they would have help from the negroes in the United States."

Speaking further of DUBOIS, [redacted] stated that she understood that he was a professor probably of psychology in a negro university in Atlanta, Georgia. She further stated that after the above discussed speech, she spoke personally to DUBOIS for the purpose of greeting him and at that time he told her that he was residing in Boston or New York and was teaching in Atlanta.

[redacted] further stated that several Americans in addition to her were present and heard instant speech, but she was unable to furnish their names.

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- UNDEVELOPED LEADS -

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION

At Atlanta, Georgia, will endeavor to ascertain the university by which subject is employed and will make appropriate inquires at this university to ascertain whether he is engaged in subversive activities.

THE NEW YORK CITY FIELD DIVISION

At New York City will make appropriate discreet inquires at the resident and business addresses of subject to ascertain whether he is engaged in any subversive activities.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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Atlanta, [redacted]

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

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[redacted]

Will determine the occupants of the premises of [redacted] New York City and conduct an investigation to determine if they are engaged in subversive activities with the subject in this country if at all.

[redacted] Will make appropriate discreet inquiries at the resident and business addresses of subject to ascertain whether he is engaged in any subversive activities.

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION at Baltimore, Maryland will determine if the subject has been engaged in subversive activities while a resident at 2302 Montebello Terrace, that city.

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION at Atlanta, Georgia will re-contact [redacted] to determine if she has attempted to attend any meetings at which the subject has spoken for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he is spreading propaganda.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	11-12-42	8-4;9-10,11,12,[illegible] 15,18,28;10-26-42	[redacted]

TITLE

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - J
CUSTODIAL DETENTION.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] advised subject is Professor at Atlanta University and considered to be one of most outstanding and competent negroes in Atlanta, that several talks were heard to be made by the subject but he did not say anything to indicate he was subversive, that while not a member of the Communist Party he was in sympathy with the Southern Negro Congress. Writings of subject in book "Dusk of Dawn", edited 1940, reflect mention of Japan's defeat of Russia as giving rise to fear of colored revolt against white exploitation. In this book he writes that he is not a Communist but that the basic American negro creed is the ultimate triumph of some form of socialism the world over. Subject's aim is to improve the status of the whole negro group. In this book he wrote "I tried to say to the American negro.....'you must put behind your demands, not simply American negroes, but west Indians and Africans and all the colored races in the world. [redacted]

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of [redacted] dated July 29, 1942, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

DETAILS: AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA:

[redacted] disclosed that the subject's address in Atlanta is 223 Chestnut Street, SW and that he has another property address at 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. [redacted] he is 71 years of age, married with his wife as dependent. His social and economic characteristics are good. His employment is said to be Atlanta

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 [redacted] 2/1/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/1/80

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED
DATE 11/18/42

[redacted]

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University where he has been a professor of Sociology for six years. His income is approximately $4500 per year and his net worth is estimated to be several thousands of dollars. [redacted] the information was obtained that the subject was formerly employed by a newspaper in New York City for several years and returned to Atlanta six years ago. In June, 1936 he was appointed editor of the Encyclopedia "Negro" and since that time has been devoting a part of his time to compiling this encyclopedia. He has some income from that source but informants however do not know the amount.

He is highly recommended by his employers and is considered to be respectable and is said to own a home in Baltimore, Maryland at the address stated above.

[redacted] was contacted as to further information but was unable to offer same. He stated that he believed the subject to be a radical in his attitude on the racial and negro question. He also said that he had heard that the subject may have played a prominent part in the riot in Tulsa, Oklahoma several years ago in which a number of negroes were killed. He stated that it was discovered that the subject was headed to New York from Tulsa, Oklahoma the day after the riot occurred. He was unable to offer any information as to the subversive activities of the subject in Atlanta.

[redacted]

The following investigation was conducted by [redacted] in a memorandum submitted by him on September 18, 1942

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Atlanta, [redacted]

in which he stated that he had contacted [redacted] and [redacted] had stated that the subject is a Professor at Atlanta University and is considered to be one of the most outstanding and prominent negroes in Atlanta. [redacted] This informant also advised that the subject is frequently called upon by negro lodges and Civic organizations to make addresses, that he had heard him make several talks but had never heard him say anything which would indicate that he is subversive.

5 The subject according to this informant, while not a member of the Communist Party was one who was known to be in sympathy with the Southern Negro Youth Congress and who had contributed money to this Congress. The informant added that she had no definite information which would indicate that the subject knew the Southern Negro Youth Congress was dominated by Communists but she believed he would have such knowledge inasmuch as he is an intelligent man. This informant concluded that she would make a special effort to find out when the subject was to speak next and would be in attendance at his talk in an effort to ascertain whether he was spreading propaganda through his speeches.

In order to obtain some indication of the subject's attitude and tendencies in foreign sympathies the writer read parts of "Dusk of Dawn", a book edited by the writer in 1940. This book was copyrighted in 1940 by Harcourt, Brace and Company, Incorporated and is an essay toward an autobiography of a race concept. It also contains the writer's autobiography.

Information was contained in this book that the subject was born February 23, 1868 at Great Barrington, Massachusetts and that his ancestral family was divided into whites, blacks and mulattoes, most of them being mulattoes. The subject wrote and published a number of books from 1899 through 1940 most of which dealt with the problems of the negro race.

The following are quotations from the book, "Dusk of Dawn" edited by the subject on the date mentioned above:

On Page 232,"It is evident too that the defeat of Russia by Japan had given rise to a fear of colored revolt against white exploitation."

On Page 246, referring to the first world war, "Then came the refusal to allow colored soldiers to volunteer into the army; but we are

consoled by saying 'Why should we want to fight for America or America's friends and how sure could we be that America's enemies were our enemies too?' ".

Page 255, "Today I do not know; and I doubt if the triumph of Germany in 1918 could have had worse results than the triumph of the Allies. Possibly passive resistance of my twelve millions to any war activity might have saved the world for black and white. Almost certainly such a proposal on my part would have fallen short and perhaps slaughtered the American negro body and soul. I do not know. I am puzzled."

Page 256, referring to JOEL SPINGAIN, of the NAACP, "It was due to his advice and influence that I became during the World War nearer to feeling myself a real and full American than ever before or since."

Page 266, Anti-Lynching bill, 1924, died with the filibuster in the United States Senate, "It was not until years after that I knew what killed that anti-lynching bill. It was a bargain between the South and the West. By the bargain, lynching was let to go on uncurbed by Federal Law, on condition that the Japanese be excluded from the United States."

Page 52, "Europe was determined to dominate China and all but succeeded in dividing it between the chief white nations, when Japan stopped the process."

Page 301, speaking of program for assisting negroes economically, "I stood, as it seemed to me, between paths diverging to extreme Communism and violence on the one hand and extreme reaction toward plutocracy on the other."

Page 302, "I am not and was not a Communist. I do not believe in the dogma of inevitable revolution in order to right economic wrong. On the other hand I believed and still believe that KARL MARX was one of the greatest men of modern times and that he put his fingers squarely upon our difficulties when he said that economic foundations , the way in which men earn their living, are the determining factors in the development of civilization and the basic pattern of culture.

Page 304, "The whole set of the White world in America, in Europe and in the World was too determinedly against racial equality to give power and persuasiveness to our agitation. I tried to say to the American negro ..... 'You must put your demands not simply to American negroes but West Indians, Africans and all the colored races in the world.'"

Page 320, referring to the basic negro creed, "We believe in the ultimate triumph of some form of socialism the world over; that is, common ownership and control of the means of production and equality of income."

Atlanta, [redacted]

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The writings in this book indicate that the subject is a socialist and does not claim to be a Communist. He appears to favor equality between the white and colored races and the primary purpose of his efforts is the advancement of the colored people.

P E N D I N G

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Atlanta, [redacted]

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

[redacted]

Will determine the occupants of the premises of [redacted] and conduct an investigation to determine if they are engaged in subversive activities with the subject in this country if at all.

[redacted] Will make appropriate discreet inquiries at the resident and business addresses of subject to ascertain whether he is engaged in any subversive activities.

THE BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION at Baltimore, Maryland will determine if the subject has been engaged in subversive activities while a resident at 2302 Montebello Terrace, that city.

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION at Atlanta, Georgia will re-contact [redacted] to determine if she has attempted to attend any meetings at which the subject has spoken for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he is spreading propaganda.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	12/31/42	11/9, 24, 25, 30 12/2, 3, 4/42	[redacted]

TITLE WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - J.
CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: CHARLES STELZLE, Presbyterian Minister and founder of the Labor Temple, 242 East 14 Street, New York City, died February 27, 1941. Address of 175 West 137 Street is that of the EMMA RAWSON HOUSE, Y.W.C.A., New York City. CHARLES STELZLE, INC. publicity office being run by one RUTH TAYLOR who states organization is interested in labor matters but is not Communistic in viewpoint.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 11/12/42 at Atlanta, Georgia.
Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 5/1/42 at New York City.

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY:

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted] observed that during the investigations in the colored area of New York City subject's name is frequently mentioned in conversations as one of the leading figures of the colored race in the educational field. Accordingly, [redacted] has availed himself of the opportunity to question individuals as to DUBOIS' tendencies relative to the international situation and in no instance has DUBOIS been referred to other than as a loyal American citizen.

[redacted] states that while reviewing exhibits in the [redacted] as obtained from the [redacted] there was noted a pamphlet suggesting the newspaper writers and journalists of the negro members

[redacted]

be contacted in order that there might be a better understanding between the negros of America and the Japanese people. This suggestion was prompted because writers such as DUBOIS and others, after visiting Japan, had written favorable articles concerning that country.

[redacted]

In view of this report and the reference report of Special Agent [redacted] no further investigation is being conducted.

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	1-11-43	12-23-42	[redacted]

TITLE
WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - J
CUSTODIAL DETENTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTA
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] stated that she had not attended the meetings which subject has conducted and that she has not seen subject in Atlanta recently.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 12, 1942, at Atlanta, Georgia.

DETAILS: AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, stated that she had not attended any meetings which the subject had conducted and that as far as she knew the subject was not presently living in Atlanta. She said that she had not seen him in and around Atlanta recently.

PENDING

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED
SLIP

DATE [redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [redacted] 7/1/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/80

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-99729-5

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau
[redacted]

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U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE - O - 7-2034

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Atlanta [redacted] Re: [redacted]

*THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION, at New York City, will make a discreet investigation of [redacted] endeavoring to determine the nature of his business and whether he said individual may be connected with the subject in any subversive activities.

*Will determine the occupants of the premises of [redacted] and conduct an investigation to determine if they are engaged in subversive activities with the subject in this country if at all.

*Will make appropriate discreet inquiries at the resident and business addresses of subject to ascertain whether he is engaged in any subversive activities.

*THE BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION, at Baltimore, Maryland, will determine if the subject has been engaged in subversive activities while a resident [redacted]

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION, at Atlanta, Georgia, will recontact [redacted] to obtain any further information she may acquire concerning the subject and his activities.

PENDING

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	2/15/43	12/31/42 1/29;2/1/43	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS	INTERNAL SECURITY - J CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted]

Neighborhood investigation revealed subj. to be a great negro educator, arthur, lecturer, and publisher; very studious and not inclined to be a social mixer. Interview with active member and officer of Harvard Club of Md. revealed nothing of subversive nature. Physical description set out.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 11/12/42 at Atlanta, Georgia.

DETAILS:

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND:

Interview with [redacted] colored, [redacted] Baltimore, indicated that she has known the subject and has not seen him for many years. She stated that she has known DUBOIS personally for over fifteen years and he is a writer and was at one time connected with the International Association for Colored People in New York. She advised that the subject has always been an outstanding man, and a number of books were written by him and about him. [redacted] further advised that DUBOIS is the arthor of "Souls of Black Folk" and the "Quest of the Silver Fleese." He is a graduate of Harvard

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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[redacted]

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DATE 7/1/80 BY [redacted]
per previous letter

247

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1941 O-281884

[redacted]

[redacted]

University and was class orator when he received his degree there. She believes that the subject was sent to Europe in World War No. 1 for some official capacity. Subject's wife and daughter were in France during World War No. 1. [redacted] also advised that subject is a member of the Boule, which is a sort of fraternity of colored people who are outstanding professional men in their communities. They have an organization in Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York, and all the leading cities of the United States. She advised also that the subject is about 75 years old, and is a very active person mentally and physically. He might be a member of the Harvard Club of Maryland [redacted] does not know of any church affiliations. He has never said anything against the government and is a good American citizen, whose loyalty she would not question. DUBOIS is presently employed as a teacher of Sociology in Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. His wife and daughter are living here in Baltimore. [redacted] stated that some people did not like DUBOIS because he is not a social person and does not mix with people a great deal. He and his family are very agreeable and good neighbors. They have lived at the Montebella Terrace address for about three years [redacted]

The following [redacted] were interviewed and offered substantially the same information: [redacted]

[redacted] a member of the Harvard Club of Maryland, stated that he does not know of the subject ever having been a member of the club which he is a member, but he stated that he has heard of the work the subject has done for the negro race. [redacted] produced a membership list of the Harvard Club of Maryland dated November 1942 and subject's name was not on it; and no negro has ever been a member of the Harvard Club of Maryland. [redacted] stated further that DUBOIS attended Harvard at the same time he did and he was an outstanding student. He stated that the subject does not have the appearance of being a negro but rather the appearance of a West Indian and he stated that the subject presents a very intelligent and neat appearance. [redacted] stated that he does not believe that the subject has ever been engaged in any subversive activities of any kind.

The following is a description of the subject as furnished by [redacted]

Name WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS

[redacted]

Age	70, but appears much younger.
Complexion	Medium brown
Weight	155-165 lbs.
Height	5' 8" to 5' 10"
Hair	Grey mixed with black, curly
Eyes	Dark brown
Wears pointed goatee.	
Build	Stocky
Accent	Precise and cultured.

[redacted] has known the subject personally for 6 or 8 years and states that his loyalty is unquestionable and that he is a fine neighbor.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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This case originated at ATLANTA, GEORGIA File No. [redacted]

Report made at	Date made	Period	Report made by
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	2-27-43	2-10-43	[redacted]

Title

WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - J
CUSTODIAL DETENTION

[redacted] C

-P-

[redacted] C C C C

Appr[redacted]

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SAC 100-99729-8

Copies
5 Bureau

[redacted]

17 MAR 3 1943

[redacted]

Classification

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/90
previous release

CONFIDENTIAL

Atlanta, [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

For the information of interested offices which have not received copies of previous reports in this case, it is to be noted that [redacted] advised that the subject is a Professor at the Atlanta University and considered to be one of the most outstanding and competent negroes in Atlanta.

[redacted] reported that in talks made by the subject, he said nothing to indicate that he was subversive, but that he was in sympathy with the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Writings of the subject in a book entitled "Dusk of Dawn", edited in 1940, reflect mention of Japan's defeat of Russia as giving rise to fear of colored revolt against white exploitation. In this same book the subject stated he was not a Communist but that the basic American creed is the ultimate triumph of some form of Socialism the world over.

The subject in this same book gave the following advice to the American negro: "You must put behind your demands, not simply American Negroes, but West Indians and Africans and all the colored races in the world.

A letter is being sent to the Bureau requesting any information the Bureau files may contain concerning [redacted]

PENDING

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[redacted]

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION, at Chicago, Illinois, will check the Field Office indices for any information contained therein regarding [redacted] Chicago, Illinois.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION, at Washington, D.C., will check the Field Office indices for any information contained therein regarding [redacted]

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION at Dorchester, Massachusetts, will check the address [redacted] and upon ascertaining the name of the resident of this address, will check his name through the Boston Field Division files for any information contained therein concerning him.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION at New York City, will ascertain the residents of the following addresses:

[redacted]

Will also, upon ascertaining the residents at the above addresses, check these names against the indices of the New York Field Division, and report any information contained therein.

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION at Atlanta, Georgia, will recontact [redacted] to obtain any further information she may acquire concerning the subject and his activities.

[redacted]

PENDING

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3-25-43	3-3,15-43	[redacted] JC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT (1) DUBOIS	INTERNAL SECURITY - J CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Washington Field Office indices negative.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of [redacted] dated February 27, 1943, at Atlanta, Georgia.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

A check of the indices of the Washington Field Division failed to reflect any information contained therein regarding [redacted]

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/1/80 BY SP [redacted]

APPROVED A[redacted] FORWARD[redacted] SPECIAL AGENT [redacted] CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
[redacted]	100-99729-9	[redacted]
[redacted]PIES OF THIS RE[redacted] 5 - Bureau [redacted] CT [redacted]	2 [redacted]	

7—2034

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	4-27-43	4-22-43	[redacted]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[redacted] WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS	CUSTODIAL DETENTION - J

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] stated she had no additional information concerning subject. File reviewed and case placed in closed status inasmuch as extensive investigation has failed to reveal any subversive activities on the part of subject. Auxiliary offices were notified to discontinue investigation.

-C-

DETAILS: AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA: [redacted]

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, was recontacted and advised that she had not seen the subject in Atlanta recently and could give no information concerning him in addition to that furnished on previous occasions.

On February 27, 1943, a letter was directed to the Bureau requesting information contained in the Bureau's files regarding [redacted] In compliance with this request a letter was received from the Bureau under date of April 6, 1943, enclosing the following reports in the case entitled [redacted]

Report of [redacted] dated December 13, 1942, at San Diego, California;

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 30, 1942, at Phoenix, Arizona.

There was also enclosed a copy of the report of [redacted] dated November 26, 1942, at Phoenix, Arizona, in the case entitled [redacted] (San Diego, California) [redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II 1-2-4

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [redacted]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		100-99729-10	[redacted]

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2 Atlanta

[redacted]

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Information in these reports indicated the Race Relations Society is an organization founded in 1935 with headquarters in San Diego, California. The organization advocates race equality, and has as one of its purposes the development of better relations between the Negro race and other White races and the White race. The results of investigation as set forth in the above mentioned reports indicate that the Race Relations Society is American in sympathy.

A review of the file in instant case reflects that extensive investigation in the Atlanta, Baltimore, Charlotte and New York Field Divisions has failed to indicate any subversive activities on the part of the subject, and this case is being closed upon the authority of the [redacted] All auxiliary offices were notified to discontinue investigation by telegram dated April 26, 1943.

CLOSED

[CONFIDENTIAL]

[CONFIDENTIAL]

Dr. Du Bois' 'Color and Democracy' Traces Path to Colonial Freedom

With the defeat of German Fascism, the colored and colonial question assumes decisive importance in the war against Japanese Fascism. Dr. Du Bois deals with this urgent problem in his new book reviewed by James W. Ford.

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY: Colonies and Peace, by W. E. B. Du Bois. Harcourt, Brace and Company. $2.00.

Reviewed by
JAMES W. FORD

DR. DU BOIS raises here one of the most crucial questions of war and peace. The colonial question assumes decisive importance for the prosecution of the war against Japanese Fascism.

Dr. Du Bois devotes the first chapter of his book to the unofficial negotiations of the big powers at Dumbarton Oaks and he says that the guiding purpose of that conference was to stop war by organization [illegible] the most powerful nations on earth "with varying histories and ideals" against

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87 JUN 18 1945
JUN. 13-1945

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Date 6-10
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57 JUN 26 1945

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DATE 9-1-80 BY SP

aggression. But, says Du Bois, "there sat at the Dumbarton Oaks, fears, jealousies, and hopes: fears of renewed German aggression and Asiatic revolt; fears of postwar poverty and despair; jealousies of national rights and imperial power and hopes for eventual peace and progress." Here also is the crux of the colonial question.

The representatives of imperial powers at Dumbarton Oaks should give serious consideration to the solution of the colonial problem. But they did not. And it was taken over into the San Francisco conference in a way that aroused the fears of colonial peoples. If the colonial peoples are not to hold to their fears of imperial policy then these big imperial powers should prove in practice that the basis for these fears are to be removed.

The experiences of the past cannot be easily removed from the consciousness of colonial peoples. "In the latter part of the nineteenth century," writes DuBois. "China was at the point of being definitely divided into a group of European colonies." Spheres of influence had been laid out by the great powers including the United States. Western imperialism tended to nudge Japan out of partnership in this enterprise. "When this imperialism," says Du Bois, "made common cause with dictatorship in Germany and Italy, the world war was inevitable." Here Du Bois places the question in the province of imperialistic policy and raises one of the main contradictions between imperialist states that has led inevitably to war, namely, rivalries for division of colonial countries and military aggression against their national movements.

Tory Policy

With the defeat of German fascism in Europe, the war against the Japanese Fascists in the Far East comes head on with colonialism. And when Mr. Churchill clings to his tory policy of not relinquishing colonies; or when Dutch imperialism tenaciously holds on to hers; or when the discussion around trusteeship over colonies at San Francisco showed definite trends in the direction of big imperial powers holding on to domination over colonial peoples —then these people, understandably, do not find their enthusiasm for the war increased.

"The majority of the inhabitants of the earth," says Du Bois, "who happen for the most part to be colored, must be regarded as having the right and the capacity to share in human progress and to become co-partners in that democracy which alone can ensure peace among men, by abolition of poverty, the education of the masses, protection from disease, and the scientific treatment of crime."

Independence and democracy for colonial people can be achieved in our time, providing we live up to the Moscow, Cairo, Teheran and Crimean agreements.

W. E. B. DuBOIS

America was once a colony. She achieved independence and arose to nationhood during the period of the revolution of the 18th century, the classical period of the rise of nations. But these nations that rose on the basis of the rise of capitalism, after completing their development as nations, began to oppress other nations. And it seemed, until and with the advent of fascism that backward peoples and colonial countries would never be permitted to take the path to full nationhood.

But now German fascism, the spearhead of imperialistic destructions of nations, has itself been destroyed. Japanese Fascism is next on the order of the day, and providing we defeat this fascism as decisively and with the same object in view and root fascism out of the world, colonial peoples can take the path of independence and national existence.

Foreign Minister Molotoff made this point perfectly clear at San Francisco when he introduced an amendment to the discussion on trusteeship calling for independence for colonies. He added that he would be pleased to see India independent now.

DuBois points out the disadvantages which have been the lot of colonial peoples under imperial-

ism. And he adds that limited cultural advances hold the hope for further adjustments because "the world believes in democracy, and is fighting a war of incredible cost to establish democracy."

The basis for the world travelling the path to full freedom and independence for colonies lies in two directions, viz., 1) by Britain and America where capitalist relations exist, reaching agreement with the Socialist system where nations have achieved liberty and freedom so that they can get along together in the world, and 2) by adjusting the points of conflict between them and the colonial peoples so as to eliminate features of colonial oppression which are inherent in fascism and in the old imperialist policy.

Potent Factor

The most notable chapter in Du Bois's book is the one where he shows the Soviet Union to be a potent factor in solving the problems of peace and the advancement of common people. "There is no doubt," says Du Bois, "that thinking and working people see in Russia the greatest hope of the future."

"From a land noted for its fierce and brutal anti-Semitism and for other racial antagonisms and tensions," he adds, "it has become today a community of two hundred, more or less, adverse groups of people speaking different languages, with different heredity and to some extent clashing ideals, bound together in an extraordinary unity of effort and enthusiasm for its ideal."

If Soviet Russia has solved the problems of nationalities, Britain and America although they have an entirely different ideology than the Soviet Union can grant, through the further unfoldment of bourgeois democracy which was the basis of the foundation of these states as nations, the right of self-determination to colonies, which is a democratic right.

Grand Alliance

The Crimean conference, which further consolidated the grand alliance of the three Allied, powers, is the basis for this perspective. Dumbarton Oaks, says Du Bois, is the latest endeavor in the government of mankind from the "Double Crown of Egypt, the Achean league, the Holy Alliance and the League of Nations" to the world organization of the United Nations in 1945.

This grand alliance can go down in history as a memorable milestone in the road to ensuring world peace and security, providing it takes the path also of independence, cultural and economic advancement of colonial peoples and countries.

Does this mean that imperialism no longer exists? Of course not. But the coalition that was formed at Yalta has proved that nations and peoples with different ideologies and high and low degrees of social and economic development possess the will and the ability to remove differences of opinion and adjust their relations with undeveloped countries so as to settle questions in the spirit of mutual understanding and concerted action to advance civilization. This can be done, however, only if the democratic forces combat those forces who are trying to frustrate the world organization and who are trying to alter the Crimean decisions in the direction of imperialist policy.

Dr. Du Bois has done a masterly job. He has made an important political contribution to the thought of our time. His book is divided into seven chapters, viz., 1. Dumbarton Oaks, 2. The Disfranchised Colonies, 3. The Unfree People, 4. Democr[illegible] Color, 5. Peace and co[illegible] The Riddle of Russia, 7. [illegible] and Mandates.

In chapter 4 he discusses the effect which the disfranchisement and oppression of the American Negro play in this world picture. Du Bois is eminently qualified by experience and understanding as well as being a recognized spokesman of colored people to make his contribution to a solution of the world problem of colonies.

From whence flows this understanding? DuBois does not profess to being a Marxist and there is much that could be added to give a rounded out Marxist interpretation of the facts he has adduced to the discussion. What is inherent in DuBois' contribution is the struggles and position of the Negro people as an oppressed group in the very center of the greatest capitalist country in the world. It flows from the fact that the Negro workers have become an inseparable part of the labor movement in America and that they have brought into the Negro peoples movement as a whole the methods and basic current of the labor movement in world affairs.

Of all oppressed peoples of comparable size, the Negro people speak and think in the language spoken by the largest combination of peoples who have developed modern industrialism. All the advanced thought of the world is made available to them in the English language.

Through their leaders, and first of all of labor leaders, and through their struggles they are playing a role which not only affects their own position here in America, but they are contributing to the solutions of the problems of colored and colonial peoples throughout the world—and also therefore to the world problem of peace and progress.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Washington Field

DATE: August 17, 1948

SUBJECT: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
Security Matter - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

This is to advise that on June 14, 1948 [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that [redacted] and [redacted] had a conversation, during which [redacted] stated she had been to New York City and had attended a meeting, said meeting apparently concerned with the [redacted]

[redacted] mentioned that the following individuals were present at this meeting:

[redacted]

[redacted] stated, according to informant, that [redacted] advanced the idea of having a Negro for a "key noter". [redacted] suggested Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS. Later during the conversation [redacted] mentioned that she had spent "Saturday night" at [redacted] indicated that [redacted] was very mad at what had taken place at the Saturday meeting, because he though DUBOIS was a very poor choice for the reason that he is a member of the Communist Party. During the conversation [redacted] expressed the opinion that she did not think DUBOIS was a member of the Communist Party.

The above is being submitted in view of the allegations made concerning DUBOIS.

[redacted]

[redacted] 100-99729-12

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [redacted] 2/1/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-1-90
previous release

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Atlanta 8-26-48

DIRECTOR, FBI

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Atlanta [redacted]

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OTHERWISE

On June 14, 1948, [redacted] C of the Washington Field Office, advised that [redacted] and [redacted] had a conversation during which [redacted] stated she had been in New York City and had attended a meeting. The meeting apparently concerned the [redacted]

Present at this meeting, according to [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] advanced the idea of having a Negro for a "key noter." [redacted] suggested Dr. W. E. B. Dubois. Later during the conversation [redacted] mentioned that she spent "Saturday night" at [redacted] admitted [redacted] that [redacted] was very angry at what had taken place at the Saturday meeting because he thought Dubois was a very poor choice for the reason that he was a member of the Communist Party.

During the conversation reported by [redacted] C expressed the opinion that she did not think Dubois was a member of the Communist Party.

[redacted]

Classification
DATE 9/8/80 [redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
AUG 27 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~100-99729~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-1-90
previous release [redacted]

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FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

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1 SEP 8- 1948 160

[redacted]

September 20, 1949

[redacted]

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: William Du Bois E. C.
SECURITY MATTER - C

There is attached a news item made available to me by [redacted] which appeared in the Polish press for September 7, 1949, indicating that Subject du Bois, a United States negro scientist, was in Warsaw, Poland, where he would remain for several days, then go to Prague and Paris, and finally return to New York.

[redacted] states that Subject was in Moscow as the American delegate for the Peace Conference which was recently held there. [redacted] further states that according to news items Subject made a short speech at this Peace Conference, but that it had very little political significance.

No copy of the enclosure is being retained in the files of this office.

Very truly yours,

DECLASSIFIED By [redacted] 5/9/77

[redacted]

[redacted]

Enclosure

[redacted]

100-99729
NOT RECORDED
59 DEC 5 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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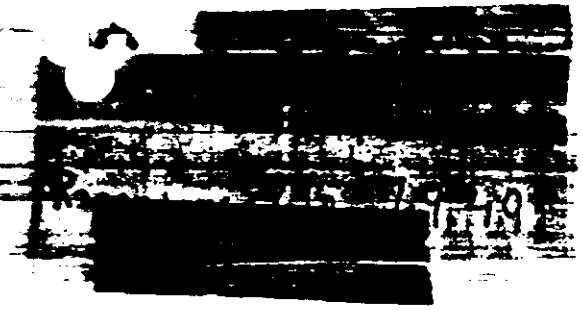
DATE 7/1/80 BY SP1 [redacted]



w Warszawie

W Warszawie bawi przejazdem [illegible] murzyński prof. William du Bois, delegat amerykański na Konferencję Pokojową w Moskwie, autor licznych dzieł z dziedziny socjologii i historii.

Po kilkudniowym pobycie w stolicy prof. du Bois uda się do Pragi, skąd przez Paryż powróci do Nowe-

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: October 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

Reference letter SAC Atlanta to New York September 23, 1948 captioned above; New York letter to Bureau August 29, 1949 [redacted] Internal Security - C.

Information received from [redacted] C indicates that subject is at the present time maintaining a permanent New York residence at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City.

In view of the above it is requested that the Bureau designate New York as the office of origin. Atlanta is requested to furnish all pertinent serials and submit form FD 128 in the event a security index card is maintained.

[redacted]

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

DATE Classification 9/8/80 [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

100-99729-13

[redacted]

[redacted]

7/1/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-1-90
pre-previous release

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, New York

June 12, 1950

Director, FBI

Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C
[redacted]
(Bureau file 100-99729)

Reurlet October 7, 1949, and Bulet 10-20-49.

Subject is one of a group of individuals recently named by [redacted]s "Concealed Communists."

[redacted]

RECORDED - 83

100-99729-15

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DATE 7/1/60 BY SP

[redacted]

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

October 6, 1950

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I'm a strong believer in free speech, but the enclosed clipping from the New York Times reports a speech that seems to me to be subversive to a degree that makes my blood boil.

If your men have already picked this up, please forgive me for bothering you with it.

If you feel that it belongs in the realm of free speech and that no action should be taken, please forgive me, and throw this in the waste basket.

I think that you and your men are doing a wonderful job, but oh, how I wish we could squelch some of the people who are talking like this Du Bois.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

100-99729-17

[redacted]

N.Y. Times - Oct 6, 1

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-wing delegates op-
lution.
applauded refer
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DU BOIS TELLS HARLEM ONLY U. S. WANTS WAR

A vehement attack on the Government of the United States as the only one in the world that wanted war, and on the Republicans and Democrats for their "bipartisan policy of war" was made last night by Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, American Labor party candidate for United States Senator.

Dr. Du Bois addressed 1,500 persons at a campaign rally in the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Avenue and 142d Street. Much of his long speech was devoted to a social history of Harlem as the focus of Negro progress in the last hundred years. Dr. Du Bois made a reputation as historian and writer before becoming active in leftist politics.

"Of all nations today," the 80-year-old professor charged, "the United States alone wants war, forces other nations to fight, and asks you and me to impoverish ourselves, give up health and schools, sacrifice our sons to a jim-crow army, and commit suicide for a world war that nobody wants but the rich Americans who profit by it."

With a scornful reference to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Dr. Du Bois declared: "Let us stop the antics of the Wild Man of Tokyo who is determined of his own will to fight China and Russia, and the Eisenhowers who declare openly 'we can lick the world.'"

Paul D. Ross, A. L. P. Mayoralty candidate, told the meeting that when he served at City Hall the facts concerning police graft were an open secret. He called for a special session of the Legislature and demanded that Governor Dewey order a new "Seabury investigation."

John T. McManus, Labor party candidate for Governor, attacked the legislative record of Walter A. Lynch, the Democratic candidate, as anti-labor. He said there was as much chance of getting civil rights out of Governor Dewey "as you would get out of voting for a Halloween pumpkin head."

ADVERTISEMENT

ENCLOSURE
100-99729-17

FD-122
(10-19-49)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 29, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

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) [redacted]

NAME Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS

ALIASES

RACE Negro SEX M NATIVE BORN X NATURALIZED ___ ALIEN ___

COMMUNIST X SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ___ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE ___

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify)

TAB FOR DETCOM ___ TAB FOR COMSAB ___

DATE OF BIRTH February 23, 1868 PLACE OF BIRTH Great Barrington, Mass.

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address)
Council on African Affairs, 23 West 26th Street, New York City

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List)

[redacted]

100-99729-18

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 7/1/80 BY [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK [redacted] NY FILE NO. [redacted] eg

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	DEC 29 1950	3/22,29; 10/20,23,24; 11/16,17; 12/15,16, 20/50	CO[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] DuBOIS resides 409 Edgecomb Avenue, NYC. Employed as Director, Council on African Affairs, 23 West 26th Street, NYC. Born Great Barrington, Mass., 2/23/68. DuBOIS reported by informant to be a member of CP since 1944. Reported to be sponsor, member and sympathetic toward numerous Communist front organizations. Nominated ALP candidate for U.S. Senator from New York. DuBOIS presently active in activities of Peace Information Center. Mentioned favorably numerous times in the "Daily Worker". Description set out. [redacted]

- P -

DETAILS:

Citizenship

The 1937 issue of "Who's Who in America" stated:- "WILLIAM E.B." DuBOIS was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 23, 1868 of negro descent, the son of ALFRED and MARY DuBOIS".

Residence

The New York City telephone directory, issue of January 1950, reflects that DuBOIS resides at 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City. Investigation at 409 Edgecomb Avenue,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
	100-99729-19

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

New York City, reflected that DuBOIS maintains a residence at that address.

Employment

The New York City telephone directory, issue of January 1950, lists DuBOIS' office as 23 West 26th Street, New York City, telephone MU 3-6209. The directory also lists the Council on African Affairs as 23 West 26th Street, New York City, telephone MU 3-6209.

The "Daily Worker" for July 18, 1950, page 5, column 1, lists DuBOIS as Chairman of the Peace Information Center.

[redacted]C advised on June 21, 1950 that as of May 31, 1950 Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS received expenses and salary from the Council on African Affairs.

It is to be noted that the Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted]C advised that the Peace Information Center was established in May 1950 for the purpose of disseminating petitions on the Stockholm Peace Appeal and other peace propaganda material. The Third Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was held in Stockholm, Sweden from March 15 to 19, 1950 and unanimously approved an appeal regarding the prohibition of the use of an atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression. [redacted] advised that the Communist Party and numerous Communist front organizations have been extensively engaged in obtaining signatures based on this Appeal.

Background

The 1937 issue of "Who's Who in America", edited by ALBERT NELSON MARKUIS, reflected the following information regarding the background of DuBOIS:

WILLIAM E.B. DuBOIS, editor and author, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts February 23, 1868 of negro

[redacted]

descent, the son of ALFRED and MARY DuBOIS. He received an A.B. Degree from Fisk University, Tennessee in 1888. Subsequently he attended Harvard University where, in 1890, he received his A.B. Degree; in 1891, his M.A. Degree, and in 1895, his Ph.D. Degree. He also studied at the University of Berlin. He was married to NINA GOMER of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 12, 1896. He was professor of Economics and History at Atlanta University from 1896 to 1910. He was Director of Publications of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and was Editor of the "Crisis" Magazine from 1910 to 1932. Further, he has been professor of Sociology at the Atlanta University since 1932. He was also founder of the Pan African Congress. DuBOIS was author of the following: "Suppression of Slave Trade", 1896; "Philadelphia Negro", 1899; "The Souls of Black Folk", 1903; "John Brown", 1909; "The Quest of the Silver Fleece", 1911; "The Negro", 1915; "Dark Waters", 1920; "The Gift of the Black Folk", 1924; "The Dark Princess", 1928; "The Black Reconstruction", 1935. DuBOIS was also editor of the Atlanta University "Studies of the Negro Problem" from 1897 to 1911, and his home address was given as 210 West 105th Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

[redacted] of known reliability, furnished the following information in regard to the subject:

About the year 1892, DuBOIS won a fellowship and went to Europe where he spent two years. He returned in 1894 at which time he taught at the Wilbur Force University, and also about that time he spent one year in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was connected with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1910 to 1934 and in 1911 he attended a Race Congress that was held in London, England.

Informant stated that DuBOIS was one of the permanent workers in racial problems and that after the war in 1918 he organized the Pan African Congress, which held one conference in Paris, France and in 1927 met in New York City. This Congress was scheduled to meet again in Tunis, France but the French stopped them, after which they attempted to charter a boat in order to hold the conference at sea.

Informant stated that in 1927, two Russians, a man and a woman, came to DuBOIS to discuss his organization among

[redacted]

the negroes. As a result of this conference, DuBOIS visited Russia in 1928 where he visited such places as Leningrad, Kiev, Moscow, the Ukraine, and countries surrounding the Mediterranean. According to the informant, DuBOIS also went abroad again in 1936, at which time he spent five months in Germany and two months in Russia. The purpose of this trip was to write a negro encyclopedia. Informant stated that about this time DuBOIS was also reported to have travelled in China, Manchuria and Japan.

The "Daily Worker" of June 28, 1950, page 8, column 1, carried an article which reflected that "Mrs. NINA GOMER DuBOIS, wife of W.E. DuBOIS, outstanding negro scholar and fighter for negro rights, died in Baltimore yesterday after a prolonged illness. Mrs. DuBOIS was 80 years old and is survived by her husband and her daughter, Mrs. YOLAND D. WILLIAMS."

Communist Activities

[redacted] of known reliability, advised in September 1942 that the subject is frequently called upon by negro lodges and civic organizations to make addresses, and that informant has heard the subject make several talks but had never heard him say anything which would indicate that he is subversive. The subject, according to this informant, though not a member of the Communist Party, was one who was known to be in sympathy with the Southern Negro Youth Congress and who had contributed money to this Congress. The informant added that there was no definite information which would indicate that the subject knew the Southern Negro Youth Congress was dominated by Communists, but believed he would have such knowledge inasmuch as he, DuBOIS, is an intelligent man.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On page 302 of the book "Dusk of Dawn", edited by the subject in 1940 and copyrighted in 1940 by Harcourt, Brace

[redacted]

& Company, Inc., the subject states: "I am not and was not a Communist. I do not believe in the dogma of inevitable revolution in order to right economic wrong. On the other hand, I believed and still believe KARL MARX was one of the greatest men of modern times and that he put his finger squarely upon our difficulties when he said that economic foundations, the way in which men earn their living, are the determining factors in the development of civilization and the basic pattern of culture".

On page 320 of the same book, the subject states, in referring to the basic negro creed: "We believe in the ultimate triumph of some form of Socialism the world over; that is, common ownership and control of the means of production and equality of income".

The "New York Times", New York daily newspaper, of June 27, 1947, page 11, columns 4, 5 and 6, carried an article with the caption "DuBOIS Declares Socialism a Haven". This article states that "Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, editor and educator and one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told 1,000 delegates this morning that Socialism and the United Nations were the only hope for the backward races of the world with which, he said, the American negro is by economic position closely allied".

[redacted] of known reliability, advised on June 5, 1947 that DuBOIS was to be a speaker at a public meeting under the auspices of "Mainstream", to be held at Manhattan Center, 311 West 34th Street, New York City, on June 11, 1947.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1947, page 106, and report of 1948, page 340, stated that "Mainstream" was a Marxist quarterly launched by the Communist Party in January 1947 for the avowed purpose of stimulating "Marxist thinking in literature and the creative arts". It later merged with "New Masses", the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party, and is often referred to as "Masses and Mainstream".

[redacted] advised on June 14, 1948 that DuBOIS was suggested by [redacted] as the "keynoter" at a meeting of the Pregressive

[redacted]

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Party. Informant stated that [redacted] was very "mad" because he thought DuBOIS was a very poor choice for the reason that he was a member of the Communist Party.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised that [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party under the name [redacted] is the American Labor Party and the American Labor Party was cited as a Communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

[redacted] C advised in October 1948 that Du-BOIS was going to make a recording in French to be flown to Paris where it would be played at a big meeting in Paris, at which meeting the twelve indictees would be given central consideration. The twelve indictees refers to the twelve Communist leaders of the Communist Party, USA who were indicted in New York City in 1948 for violation of the Smith Act.

[redacted] C advised on August 31, 1948 that W.E.B. DuBOIS was a sponsor of a statement entitled "The First Line of Defense", which was sent to the President and the Attorney General of the United States and which stated, "We strongly condemn your hysteria-breeding arrests of national leaders of the Communist Party". Informant stated that this statement had been running as a quarter page advertisement in all the negro weekly newspapers in New York City during the month of August 1948.

On October 14, 1948, [redacted] C advised that, "DuBOIS is a Communist at the present time and I think that this was quite recent. I know the Communists were certainly interested in him".

[redacted] C of known reliability, an agency which conducts security investigations, advised on December 31, 1948 that DuBOIS has been associated with many

[redacted]

Communist front organizations in the past, among them being:

1) All American Anti-Imperialist League, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

2) American Committee for Struggle Against War, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities by report of March 29, 1944, pages 47F and 119.

3) The Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, by report of March 29, 1944, page 102.

4) American Pushkin Committee, which had been cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1948.

5) First Line of Defense. According to Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, the First Line of Defense is apparently a Communist Party front as names of the listed sponsors are some well-known Communist Party workers and organizers. Informant stated this organization was brought together by negro Americans to defend the civil rights of the twelve arrested Communist leaders as the first line in the defense of liberties of a democratic people.

6) American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

7) Citizens Committee to Free EARL BROWDER.

8) Friends of the Soviet Union.

9) American Council for a Democratic Greece.

10) Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

11) National Conference for American Policy in China and the Far East.

[redacted]

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The organizations listed above from numbers 6 through 11 have been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

12) American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, also known as American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union. The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The informant further stated that the subject is a contributor to "Soviet Russia Today" and was on the editorial staff of "New Masses".

"Soviet Russia Today" was cited as a Communist front by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives on June 25, 1942 and again on March 29, 1944.

The informant stated that the subject had been on the Executive Board of the Council on African Affairs for some time.

It is to be noted that the Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

"The Post and Home News", New York daily newspaper, of December 31, 1948, carried an article which stated that, "Dr. WILLIAM E. B. DuBOIS, for many years associated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, transferred his allegiance today to the left-wing Council on African Affairs".

[redacted]C advised on October 29, 1948 that DuBOIS was chairman of a rally held on October 28, 1948 for HENRY WALLACE, under the auspices of the Harlem for Wallace Committee and the American Labor Party.

The "Amsterdam News", New York daily negro newspaper, of January 22, 1949, page 1, column 1, carried a picture of DuBOIS, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and PAUL ROBESON taken at an informal reception held for DAVIS on the eve of his Federal Court trial. BENJAMIN J. DAVIS is one of the eleven Communist

[redacted]

leaders who was convicted in New York Federal Court in 1949 for violation of the Smith Act.

"The Worker", Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", East Coast Communist newspaper, of April 17, 1949, section 2, page 7, carried the text of DuBOIS' speech delivered at the Madison Square Garden meeting of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace on March 27, 1949.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that in his opinion the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace was a follow-up on the World Congress of Intellectuals held in Wroclaw, Poland in August 1948, and that these conferences were part of a world-wide Communist-inspired "peace" propaganda campaign.

The "Amsterdam News" of May 21, 1949, page 3, column 1, carried an article which states that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, who was present at the World Peace Conference in Paris at the time PAUL ROBESON made his much-publicized "would go to war against the Soviet" statement that he found it unbelievable that American negroes would go to war against the Soviet Union, issued a statement outlining his attitude on the famed singer's remark. DuBOIS stated, "I agree with PAUL ROBESON absolutely that negroes should never willingly fight in any unjust war. I do not share his honest hope that all will not. A certain sheep-like disposition, inevitably borne of slavery will, I am afraid, lead many of them to join America in any enterprise provided the whites will grant them equal rights to do wrong".

The Third Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was held in Stockholm, Sweden March 15 to 19, 1950 and approved an appeal regarding the prohibiting of the use of an atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression. [redacted] advised that the Communist Party and numerous front organizations have been extensively engaged in obtaining signatures based on this appeal.

"The Worker" of May 22, 1949, section 1, page 11, column 2, carried an advertisement, "Report from Paris, World Congress for Peace, Monday, May 23rd". Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was listed as a speaker.

[redacted]

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The "Daily Worker" of August 2, 1949, page 2, column 1, carried an article stating that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, eminent negro leader and scholar, yesterday endorsed Communist City Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. for reelection and strongly attacked any negro who would run against him.

The "Daily Worker" for August 9, 1949, page 3, column 3, carried an article captioned "Communist Party Blasts Arms Bill at House Hearing". This article stated that with devastating logic, Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, representing both the Council on African Affairs and the American Continental Congress for Peace to be held next month, ripped into the administration's arguments for the bill.

[redacted] C advised in June 1949 that the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions planned to assist in the preparation of a large-scale Peace Congress to be held in Mexico City sometime in 1949.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised that [redacted] and official of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, was a key figure in the United States in organizing the American Continental Congress for Peace.

[redacted] advised on August 23, 1949 that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was to fly to Russia to attend the All Union Peace Conference to be held in Moscow, which was to open August 25, 1949.

The "New York Times" for August 26, 1949 carried an article captioned "'Peace' Rally Opens in Moscow With New Attacks Against the United States". Among the foreign guests the United States was represented by Professor W.E.B. DuBOIS.

The "Daily Worker" of October 4, 1949, page 4, column 5, carried an article stating that DuBOIS would speak at the annual autumn dinner of the American-Soviet Friendship Council on October 6, 1949. This article stated that DuBOIS had just returned from the All Union Peace Conference in Moscow, Russia.

[redacted] C advised that the American-Soviet Friendship Council is the same as the National

[redacted]

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Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" of October 17, 1949, page 12, column 3, carried an article which stated that the Voice of Freedom Committee laid plans for a campaign to place a negro commentator on one of the four major networks as a public service feature. Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was one of three who had been selected for this job.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1948, page 192, declared that the Voice of Freedom Committee was a Communist front whose function is the support of commentators who have received the acclaim of the Communist press.

[redacted] C advised on October 27, 1949 that DuBOIS was a speaker at a mass meeting held at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on October 27, 1949, protesting the conviction of the eleven Communist leaders. [redacted] stated that DuBOIS in his speech underlined that "The eleven Communist leaders were convicted not for acts against the government but for peace". Informant stated that DuBOIS observed that, "Our government, it seems to me, is out to stop the world from thinking".

[redacted] C submitted a picture of DuBOIS taken at the World Congress for Peace meeting held in Paris, France from April 20 to 25, 1949.

[redacted] C advised on November 10, 1949 that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was Chairman of the African Aid Committee and sent out form letters over his signature under the date of May 28, 1949, requesting funds for this committee. [redacted] stated that the African Aid Committee has been set up by the Council on African Affairs and is a Communist front, to raise funds for the Council on African Affairs.

[redacted]

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[redacted] advised that DuBOIS is the Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

[redacted] furnished a copy of Volumn 9, No. 1 of the monthly bulletin "New Africa", dated January 1950. This bulletin carried an article concerning the activities of the Council on African Affairs, written by Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS.

[redacted] advised that the "New Africa" was the official monthly bulletin of the Council on African Affairs.

The "Daily Worker" for March 14, 1950, page 10, column 3, carried an article which reflected that DuBOIS was a signer of a statement taking issue with the State Department's refusal to grant visas to the European Peace Mission to the United States.

[redacted] advised on April 15, 1950 that DuBOIS communicated with [redacted] recommended him to read "The World and Africa" written by DuBOIS.

The "Daily Worker" of May 5, 1950, page 2, column 4, carried an article which stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS signed an appeal sent in a telegram to Chief Justice FRED VINSON and Attorney General J. HOWARD McGRATH to stay the sentence of EUGENE DENNIS. EUGENE DENNIS was one of the eleven Communists convicted in the United States Court House, New York City, in 1949 for violation of the Smith Act.

The May 1950 issue of "Masses and Mainstream" carried an article written by W.E.B. DuBOIS.

[redacted] on April 28, 1950 that a paper front organization titled "Committee for Cooperation with the New South", Room 705, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is headed by Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS and [redacted] this committee is a Communist Party

paper front organized by the Communist Party to raise funds to carry on Communist Party work in the South. [redacted] also stated that [redacted] is Director of Curriculum of the Jefferson School of Social Science, which has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Amsterdam News" of May 27, 1950, page 4, column 2, carried an article captioned "Dr. DuBOIS to Head New Peace Information Center". This article stated that Dr. DuBOIS had been named the Chairman of a new group, the Peace Information Center, which, he states, will be available to bring news of peace activities throughout the world to interested New Yorkers.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised that the Peace Information Center was established in May 1950 for the purpose of disseminating petitions on the Stockholm Appeal and other peace propaganda material.

[redacted] C advised that the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress held in Stockholm, Sweden from March 15 to 19, 1950, approved an appeal for the unconditional prohibition of an atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression. This appeal became known as the Stockholm Peace Appeal and Communist Parties and Communist Party fronts throughout the world are now engaged in obtaining signatures to this appeal.

[redacted] C advised on April 25, 1950 that DuBOIS was invited and accepted an invitation to attend a welcome home reception for [redacted] to be held April 20, 1950 at Manhattan Towers Hotel, New York City.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised on March 2, 1950 that [redacted] was employed by the "Daily Worker" as of March 1950 as a writer.

"The Worker", Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", dated June 4, 1950, section 2, page 9A, column 1, carried an article which stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, noted negro scholar, and leaders of the peace struggle announced this week the establishment of a Peace Information Center for the purpose of disseminating news of world-wide peace activities.

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[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" for July 18, 1950, page 5, column 1, carried an article in which it was stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, in a letter to DEAN ACHESON, Secretary of State, asked him to outlaw the atom bomb. DuBOIS states, "Is it our strategy that when the Soviet Union asks for peace we insist on war? Must any proposals for averting atomic catastrophe be sanctified by Soviet opposition? Has our country come to the 'tragic pass' that no possibility of mediating our differences with the Soviet Union exists?"

The "Daily Worker" of April 10, 1950, page 2, column 3, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was one of the signers of a letter protesting to President TRUMAN against the official reception of GONZALEZ VIDELA, President of Chile, on his visit to the United States on April 12, 1950.

The "Daily Worker" of May 1, 1950, page 12, column 2, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was elected as one of the vice chairmen of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions on April 30, 1950 at the Hotel Capitol, New York City, during a two-day convention.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities by report of March 23, 1949 as one of the most important Communist front organizations in the country.

The "Daily Worker" of May 11, 1950, page 4, column 1, carried an article which reflected that DuBOIS was one of the signers of an eighteen-page petition presented to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, asking for investigation of jail sentences imposed upon citizens cited for contempt of Congress by the Un-American Activities Committee.

The "Daily Worker" of June 11, 1950, page 11, column 2, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was chairman of a gathering at Manhattan Center, New York City, on June 8, 1950. This assembly was for the purpose of launching the national peace petition crusade.

The "Daily Worker" for June 20, 1950, page 2, column 3, stated that DuBOIS was one of the initial signers of the World Peace Appeal.

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[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" of August 28, 1950, page 3, column 4, stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was one of seventy signers of a letter to President TRUMAN and the Mayors of 192 American cities asking them to "act at once against those who seek to interfere with the right to petition, speak or act for peace".

The "Daily Worker" of September 11, 1950 carried an article which reflected that at a meeting at Dewey Square, 116th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, on September 9, 1950, PAUL ROBESON and others spoke denouncing the intervention in Korea, demanding the re-issuing of the ROBESON passport, and urged bail for the Communist leaders, negro job rights, and defeat of the police state bills. BENJAMIN J. DAVIS read a message to ROBESON from Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, who was travelling in Europe after attending the world peace meeting in Prague. This message was:- "All Europe longs to hear your voice. Your picture was in the streets of Prague. Never say die".

The "Daily Worker" of July 24, 1950, page 3, column 3, carried an article which stated that more than one hundred American negro leaders yesterday joined in denouncing American intervention in Korea as part of an attempt to have "the United States replace Europe in the enslavement of Asia and Africa". The article states that the statement was drafted by Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS and was sponsored by the Council on African Affairs.

[redacted] C advised on June 23, 1950 that W.E.B. DuBOIS was a nationally known negro educator and writer. He stated that although on friendly terms with the Communist Party for a number of years with the Communists making great efforts to win his sympathies and support, Dr. DuBOIS actually joined the Party about 1944. Informant stated that he was advised of this fact by [redacted]

The "Daily Worker" for August 16, 1950, page 9, column 1, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, Chairman of the Peace Information Center and Vice

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Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, left for Prague, Czechoslovakia to attend the Executive Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace.

The "Amsterdam News" of September 23, 1950, page 27, column 8, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs and candidate of the American Labor Party of New York for the United States Senate, was, on September 15, 1950, voted a life membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This article stated that Dr. DuBOIS had been a member of this association for fifty years.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised that the American Association for the Advancement of Science was characterized as the most important scientists' organization in the United States and had assailed President TRUMAN's "loyalty program" as "basically objectionable" for prying into persons' minds instead of concentrating on overt acts. Informant stated that this criticism was incorporated in a report drafted by the Committee on Civil Liberties of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The informant stated that the principal objective of the committee is to ascertain all available information concerning procedures and situations in the United States Government service which are likely to affect scientists or scientific activity and, if possible, to recommend improved procedures.

The "Daily Worker" for August 25, 1950, page 2, column 1, carried an article which stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, Chairman of the Peace Information Center, branded as a "fantastic absurdity" the Justice Department's demand that the peace group register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The New York "Amsterdam News" of August 25, 1950, page 2, column 2, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was barred from speaking at the Morgan State College on June 6, 1950. President JENKINS of Morgan State College stated that DuBOIS' speaking engagement was cancelled because "your appearance with PAUL ROBESON at the recent World Peace Congress in Paris and your failure to condemn his treasonable statement at that meeting have linked you publicly with the Communist movement in this country and we are withdrawing our invitation".

[redacted] advised on August 29, 1950 that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was listed as Chairman of the Peace Information Center, with offices at 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

The "Daily Worker" of September 7, 1950, page 4, column 1, carried an article which reflected that W.E.B. DuBOIS was nominated for the United States Senate on the American Labor Party ticket.

The "Daily Worker" for September 19, 1950, page 2, column 4, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was one of ten negro leaders who urged Supreme Court Justice ROBERT JACKSON to grant the petition of the ten Communist leaders for continued bail pending appeal to the Supreme Court from their convictions for alleged violation of the Smith Act.

The "Daily Worker" for September 25, 1950, page 2, column 1, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, Chairman of the Peace Information Center, released a statement advising that nearly 600 prominent Americans were urging a ban on atomic warfare.

The "Daily Worker" for October 11, 1950, page 5, column 1, carried a picture of Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, a board member of the China Welfare Appeal, reviewing the Columbus Day Friendship Cargo for China which was to sail on October 26, 1950. The article states that the funds for the Columbus Day Friendship Cargo may be sent to China Welfare Appeal, Inc., 439 4th Avenue, New York 16, New York.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that there is no doubt in his mind that the China Welfare Appeal is a Communist front and that it is considered a Communist Party front by Chinese familiar with its activities.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that on October 10, 1950 the American Labor Party of Queens County held a gala election rally at the Jamaica Arena, 144th Place and Archer Avenue, Jamaica, New York. Informant stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, candidate for United States Senator on the ALP ticket, was principal speaker, and that he stated in substance: "The Soviet Union is the only country in the world which represents the interests of the people".

[redacted]

DuBOIS elaborated on the history of the present Russia and emphasized that the capitalist countries led by the United States are trying to destroy the peaceful efforts and endeavors of the Soviet Union. DuBOIS claimed that pressure was being used by the United States Government on France and particularly on Italy to stay in line with United States foreign policies. DuBOIS stated that the Korean war was started by the United States for imperialist reasons. DuBOIS branded the United States Government's present foreign as well as domestic policy as completely disregarding the interests of the people and being concerned only with the profits of the Wall Street clique. Informant stated that DuBOIS' whole pattern of speech was the defiance of United States policy and the praising of whatever the Soviet Union is doing or has done in the past.

[redacted] C advised that he did not know whether or not Dr. DuBOIS was a member of the Communist Party as he has never seen him at any Communist Party meetings or functions, but that he has heard from a reliable source which he did not divulge that DuBOIS has joined the Communist Party.

"The Worker (Harlem)", Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", of October 27, 1950, page 1, column 3, carried the following article in which Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS indicated his position as American Labor Party candidate for the United States Senate. DuBOIS issued the following statement on Korea and peace:

"Another crucial moment has come in the Korean War, now that the United Nations, forced by the United States, has pushed the North Korean troops beyond the 38th parallel. There were those of us who from the first believed this war, with its heavy cost in death, maiming and destruction was unnecessary; that it was a civil dispute for which the U. S. and especially South Korea were primarily responsible and which could have been settled with a minimum of hostilities if the UN had exhibited the restraint and wisdom in Korea which it exercised in the case of Palestine. This would surely have happened had not the United States insisted on war and started war before the UN consented to join.

"Our excuse was that Korean aggressors represented the Soviet Union. But no proof of this has ever been adduced; nor has China been proven an instigator of this war. Instead

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

"we tried to drag China in. Indeed, as the war progressed, it has become clear that neither Russia nor China desired this war nor advised it, nor aided it; nor was it to their interest to have it occur. It was the U. S. alone that seemed willing to make this evil upheaval the beginning of a Third World War.

"Apparently what the U. S. now fears is that this horrible interlude will really end in peace and not in world war. Our troops are pushing the South Koreans to invade the North."

[redacted] C

advised on September 22, 1950 that at a meeting of the Maspeth Communist Party club executives on September 22, 1950, a topic for discussion was the preparing at once for the election campaign because the Communist Party is going all out to see that [redacted] is reelected and also that DuBOIS gets a large vote.

[redacted] C

advised on September 27, 1950 that a news letter of the Peace Information Center carried an article by Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS in which he states: "More than two million signatures to the Appeal have been collected since the beginning of hostilities in Korea despite the general 'preventive war' hysteria and Red-baiting and attacks of the Secretary of State, Department of Justice, the House Un-American Activities Committee, the press, and leaders of various organizations."

[redacted] C

advised on October 10, 1950 that an American Labor Party rally was held at Jamaica Arena, 144th Place and Archer Avenue, Jamaica, Long Island, New York. Dr. DuBOIS was a speaker and stated that the ideas for peace and agreement with Russia should be followed on the Russian ideas.

[redacted] C advised on October 4, 1950 of a regular meeting of the Ozone Park Communist Party club held on October 4, 1950. At this meeting it was brought out that the Communists must fight to get DuBOIS elected in the 11th Assembly District. Volunteers were asked for to work each and every night until the end of the elections.

[redacted] C

advised on October 24, 1950 of a meeting of the Queensbridge

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[redacted]

Communist Party Club held on October 23, 1950. The speakers at this meeting mentioned Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS and lauded his wonderful record.

[redacted] advised on October 9, 1950 that the American Labor Party staged a mass rally in honor of Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, ALP candidate for United States Senator from New York. This rally was held at the Golden Gate Ballroom in Harlem, New York City on October 5, 1950.

The following "Daily Worker" issues carried articles concerning Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS' campaign for United States Senator on the American Labor Party ticket:

September 13, 1950, page 5, column 3
September 14, 1950, page 5, column 2
September 25, 1950, page 3, column 4
October 1, 1950, section 11, page 1, column 1
October 3, 1950, page 4, column 1
October 5, 1950, page 4, column 2
October 5, 1950, page 4, column 1
October 5, 1950, page 5, column 4
October 6, 1950, page 3, column 1
October 6, 1950, page 4, column 1
October 8, 1950, page 2, column 4
October 9, 1950, page 4, column 2
October 10, 1950, page 4, columns 1 and 4
October 11, 1950, page 4, column 2
October 19, 1950, page 8, column 5
October 20, 1950, page 2, column 1
October 23, 1950, page 9, column 3
October 23, 1950, page 4, column 3
October 25, 1950, page 3, column 2
October 26, 1950, page 3, column 4
October 27, 1950, page 4, column 1

The following issues of the "Amsterdam News" also carried articles relating to Dr. DuBOIS' campaign for United States Senator on the American Labor Party ticket:

September 9, 1950, page 2, column 3
September 16, 1950, page 6, column 3
September 30, 1950, page 5, column 1

October 7, 1950, page 14, column 4
October 7, 1950, page 8, column 5
October 14, 1950, page 4, column 4

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, who resides at 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City, and who has a business address of 23 West 26th Street, New York City, was:

1) A speaker at a rally held October 27, 1949 at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, sponsored by the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. The subject of his speech was "In Defense of Dignity -Eleven Convicted Communist Leaders". Informant stated that the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions is affiliated with the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

2) A member of the Citizens Committee to Free EARL BROWDER, on September 18, 1941. The Citizens Committee to Free EARL BROWDER has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

3) A speaker and chairman of the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East meeting held at City Casino on January 23, 1948.

4) A sponsor of the American Committee for Indonesian Independence on January 6, 1950. The American Committee for Indonesian Independence was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front organization in a report of 1948, page 113.

5) A speaker at a mass rally at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, sponsored by the Council on African Affairs.

6) A speaker at a Colonial Freedom Rally held on June 6, 1946 at Madison Square Garden, New York City, sponsored by the Council on African Affairs.

7) Was guest of honor at the 4th anniversary dinner of the Jefferson School of Social Science held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on February 9, 1948. The Jefferson School of Social Science has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

8) Was on the seating list of the American Russian Institute dinner held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on June 2, 1948. The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

9) A speaker at an "Action for Israel" rally sponsored by the American Jewish Congress at Manhattan Center, New York City, on November 30, 1948. Confidential Informant T-15, of known reliability, advised that the American Jewish Congress was Communist infiltrated and was affiliated with the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, International Workers Order. The International Workers Order has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

10) A sponsor of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Leaders, on December 12, 1949.

11) Was contributing editor of the publication "Masses and Mainstream" on March 3, 1948.

12) Was a speaker at a rally held at Madison Square Garden on May 29, 1946 under the auspices of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

13) Was a member of the New York Committee to Win the Peace, on June 30, 1946. The New York Committee to Win the Peace is a branch of the National Committee to Win the Peace, which has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

14) A speaker at a rally for academic freedom, sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, held at St. Nicholas Arena, 66th Street and Broadway, New York City, on October 10, 1948. The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities on March 23, 1949, page 698, as "one of the most important Communist front organizations in the country".

X

[redacted]

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The following description of the subject was furnished by [redacted] and through personal observation:

Name	WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS
Residence	409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City
Employment	Director, Council on African Affairs, 23 West 26th Street, New York City
Born	February 23, 1868, Great Barrington, Massachusetts
Height	5'10"
Weight	165
Hair	Gray mixed with black, curly
Eyes	Brown
Build	Stocky
Peculiarities	Wears pointed goatee
Relatives	NINA GOMER DuBOIS, wife, deceased; Mrs. YOLAND D. WILLIAMS, daughter, Baltimore, Maryland.

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL

4 NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: February 12, 1951

[redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Classified
DATE 7/6/80

[redacted] of this office that among [illegible] er old issues of the "New York Daily Compass" she had observed, [illegible] gust 11, 1949 issue on page thirteen, columns two, three, four [illegible] twenty-one, columns three, four and fi[illegible] before the House Foreign Affairs Comm[illegible] DR. DU BOIS.

Nine copies of the hearings before th[illegible] House of Representatives, 81st Congres[illegible] H.R. 5[illegible] and H.R. 5895 during July and August 1949 were obtained. These [illegible]inted hearings contain not only the testimony of DR. DU BOIS but also [illegible] testimony and statements of the following individuals and organizations [illegible] be of interest to the Bureau: 7/28, 29; 8/1, 2, 5, 8/49 TESTIMONY

[illegible]R. GILBERT A. HARRISON, National Chairman, American Veterans Committee; MR. FREDERICK J. LIBBY, Executive Secretary, National Council for Prevention of War; MRS. LAWRENCE R. MALLERY, JR., National Literature Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; MR. [illegible] CULBERTSON, Chairman, Citizens Committee for United Nations Reform,

Enclosures

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-8-79 BY SP-

100-99729-20

FEB 18 1951

[redacted]

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-[redacted] 7/1/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-1-90

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TESTIMONY

Inc.; MR. RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; MR. HAROLD BUCHMAN, Maryland State Director of the Progressive Party; MR. ARNOLD JOHNSON, Legislative Director, Communist Party; ARTHUR SCHUTZER, State Executive Secretary, American Labor Party of New York; MURIEL DRAPER, President, Congress of American Women; SEYMOUR LINFIELD, Executive Director, Young Progressives of America; CLARK FOREMAN, National Director, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; JULE T. BOUCHARD, Secretary, Continuations Committee, Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

It is to be pointed out that DR. DU BOIS indicated that he was appearing at the request of the Council on African Affairs and the Continental Peace Congress to be held the following month in Mexico.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, New York

February 8, 1951

Director, FBI

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

Bureau file 100-99729

On January 15, 1951, [redacted] advised that [redacted] furnished information to the effect that Professor W.E.B. DuBois was one of the Americans elected to the Praesidium of the World Peace Congress at Warsaw.

[redacted]

100-99729-21
FEB 10 1951

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

[redacted]

FEDER U OF IN

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

[redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	2/13/51	1/30,31/51	[redacted]

TITLE
CHANGED
Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS, aka
William E. Duboise

CHARACTER OF CASE
SECURITY MATTER - C [redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] Great Barrington, Massachusetts reveal one WILLIAM E. DUBOISE was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, the son of ALFRED and MARY DUBOISE on February 23, 1868.

- R U C -

DETAILS: The title of this case is marked changed to reflect the name recorded for subject on his birth record at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, namely, WILLIAM E. DUBOISE.

BIRTH

[redacted] Great Barrington, Massachusetts, produced the original book in which births are recorded for the year 1868 (an un-numbered book) and on page 4 of said book is recorded the birth of one WILLIAM E. DUBOISE at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 23, 1868. The father's name is listed as ALFRED and the mother as MARY, (no maiden name). His father's occupation is given as a "Barber". The place of his father's birth is recorded as San Domingo, his mother's place of birth as Egremont, Massachusetts.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] AGENT CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

99 22 [redacted]

[redacted] THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau (100-99729)

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/80 BY SP [redacted]

COPY IN FILE

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

[redacted]

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

The records indicate subject is a Negro.

REFERENCE: [redacted]

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 3/3/51

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, SM-C. [redacted]

[redacted] CAPTIONED PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, [redacted]

WASH AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER FOR MARCH TWO CARRIES STORY THAT DR. DU BOIS

MARRIED SHIRLEY GRAHAM OF ST. ALBANS, NY, IN NY FEB TWENTYSEVEN AND WAS

LEAVING FOR CARRIBEAN HONEYMOON IMMEDIATELY.

[redacted]

100-9929-23
MAR 9 1951
5

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DATE 7/1/80 BY SP-

DIRECTOR, FBI April 7, 1951

SAC, WFO

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In response to the Department's request, that the Bureau attempt to ascertain dates Dr. DUBOIS entered and left the United States during the last two years, there is being forwarded to the Bureau as an enclosure a photograph of Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS' passport. It is pointed out that Immigration and Naturalization Service "admitted" stamps dated May 31, 1949, September 16, 1949, and September 11, 1950, appear on pages four and five of this passport.

In order that this passport could be returned to the Passport Division within the time limit they set, it was photographed rather than being taken directly to the translation unit as previous correspondence in this matter set out.

It is suggested that the Bureau have the visas and visa control stamps translated in order to determine where DUBOIS visited and on what dates.

The copy of above passport photos will be maintained in the [redacted] (Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS).

Enclosures: To Bureau
13 Photographs of Passport #2401 containing all visas and visa control stamps.
(negatives for above photos)

[redacted]

[redacted] Dr. DUBOIS [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/80 BY SP[redacted]

100-99729-23B
NOT RECORDED
136 APR 1951

ENCL. C

* Serial was referred to State for classification and determined not classifiable per Dept. of State Letter dtd 11-25-77 [redacted] 3832 8-3-78

SAC, Washington Field Office

April 16, 1951

Director, FBI

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
[redacted] (Mr. DUNCAN)

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated April 7, 1951.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

Enclosure

[redacted]

100-99729

195

APR 28 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

May 7, 19[redacted]

Director, FBI

RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES
IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Submitted herewith is information obtained by [redacted] 4/27/51

Description of exhibit:

1. Letter addressed "Dear Friend" dated 4/20/51 from [redacted]

2. Pamphlet entitled "Peace on Trial"

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 4417
2/9/77

ENCLOSURE

100-99729-24

MAY 9 1951

13

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM No. 311 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

April 20, 1951

Dear Friend:

With indecent haste, the Department of Justice is pushing the prosecution of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center. Defense motions are scheduled in Washington on April 27, and trial has been set for May 14th.

We are asking you and your organization to take action immediately to stop this effort to convict these advocates of peace as "foreign agents".

As Dr. Du Bois has stated: "Any successful attempt on the part of the Government to suppress and curtail free circulation of ideas among the peoples of the world is monstrous and aimed at making all advocacy of peace and all social reform impossible."

A roster of the defendants gives significant evidence of the scope and importance of the case: DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS, internationally-known scholar, dean of American letters, and beloved champion of the struggles of the Negro and colonial peoples for freedom for over fifty years; ELIZABETH MOOS, writer, educator and an eloquent woman's voice for peace; ABBOTT SIMON, combat veteran World War II and organizer for peace; KYRLE ELKIN, business man and Treasurer of the Peace Information Center; SYLVIA SOLOFF, militant trade unionist and clerical worker in the office of the PIC, indicted together with the officers of the organization.

The defense of these five Americans is a defense of the right to speak for peace.

We urge you to act immediately! Upon receipt of this letter -

(1) WRITE OR WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND ATT'Y GEN. J. HOWARD McGRATH DEMANDING THE DISMISSAL OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST DR. DU BOIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE FORMER PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

(2) HAVE YOUR ORGANIZATION AND FRIENDS TAKE SIMILAR ACTION.

(3) ORGANIZE LOCAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.

(4) CONTRIBUTE FUNDS TO THE DEFENSE CAMPAIGN. $25,000 is needed to win this case for peace! Make checks payable to SHIRLEY GRAHAM, TREASURER.

We remind you - the prosecution is not waiting. The defense must move quickly.

WE URGE YOU TO - ACT NOW!

Sincerely,

dpowa

CO-CHAIRMEN: HON. ELMER A. BENSON, PAUL ROBESON — VICE-CHAIRMEN: MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, HON. VITO MARCANTONIO, LEON STRAUS — TREASURER: SHIRLEY GRAHAM

The background:

IN APRIL of 1950, the Peace Information Center was established in the city of New York by a group of citizens profoundly concerned with the question of peace. Among its founders was Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, the great Negro leader and dean of American letters, who accepted the post of Chairman.

During the few months of its existence, the Peace Information Center served this country by making available to its citizens information concerning efforts for peace being undertaken throughout the world.

Among the documents which it made available were the International Red Cross Statement and the World Peace (Stockholm) Appeal against the employment of atomic warfare. As with all material published by the Center, the exact texts were presented for the American people to read and judge.

The service performed by the PIC must be judged against the studious silence maintained by the American press and radio on significant world-wide efforts for peace.

The work of the PIC must be considered in the light of a basic tenet of democracy—that intelligence and reason are predicated upon a free exchange of ideas.

The indictment:

NOTICE WAS SERVED on the PIC by the Justice Department in August of 1950 that they were required to register as an agency of a "foreign principal" pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The reaction of the organization to this amazing and unprecedented action was immediate. A brief was presented to the Justice Department demonstrating that no "agency" relationship existed and contending that application of the Act to the PIC was an invasion of basic constitutional rights and privileges.

The arguments were summarily rejected by the Justice Department. Dr. Du Bois, the distinguished Chairman of the PIC, requested an opportunity to discuss the matter with Mr. William E. Foley of the Justice Department and U.S. Att'y General J. Howard McGrath. Dr. Du Bois was not even extended the courtesy of a reply.

In February 1951, some time after the PIC had been dissolved, a federal grand jury, after hearing solely government evidence, returned an indictment against the PIC and its officers, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Elizabeth Moos, Kyrle Elkin and Abbott Simon. The indictment went so far as to include Sylvia Soloff, a clerical worker in the office.

In the course of the arraignment, Dr. Du Bois was fingerprinted, searched for concealed weapons, and manacled.

The issue:

NO ISSUE OF OUR TIME [illegible] important than the question of peace. No other issue so manifestly embraces the [illegible] of our nation—and all other nations.

Concern with peace is the property and obligation of citizens of every land.

To be informed about peace is the right of all Americans.

To speak for peace is an inalienable and historic privilege.

The indictment of the Peace Information Center and its officers is a challenge to these rights and privileges.

The shameful conduct of the arraignment of Dr. Du Bois must be related to his fifty years of devotion to the struggles of the Negro and colonial peoples for freedom and equality.

The attempt to brand peace as "alien" to our nation is a denial of the universality of the question and an effort to intimidate Americans who would speak in its behalf.

The Justice Department has placed PEACE ON TRIAL!

The American people must assert their right to serve as the final jury.

ACTION

In your own behalf

1

Write or wire President Harry S. Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath urging the dropping of the indictment of the Peace Information Center and its officers.

2

Have your organization and friends take similar action.

3

Organize local defense committees.

4

Contribute funds for the defense of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and associates.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
DEFENSE OF DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES OF THE
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM 311 — 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

( ) *Enclosed find my contribution of*

$ ..... *for the defense of the advocates of peace.*

Make checks payable to: Shirley Graham, Treasurer

( ) *I would like to volunteer to help in the work of the defense committee.*

Name .....

Address .....

.....

PEACE ON TRIAL

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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

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100-99729-25

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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FBI/DOJ

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

New York, New York
May 11, 1951

Director, FBI

Attention: [redacted]

Re: INFORMATION RECEIVED
[redacted]
W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to New York teletype of May 10, 1951.

Enclosed herewith are two photostatic copies of the catalogue described in referenced teletype.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILM

[redacted]

Declassified By 4417 GTT/bd
2/9/77

RECORDED - 140

100-99729-26

MAY 13 '51

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/86 BY SP[redacted]

New York, New York

May 9, 1951

ITEMS CLIPPED FROM DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER

FROM February 6, 1951 through May 6, 1951 concerning DOCTOR W.E.B. DUBOIS, Indictment, etc.:

1. DAILY WORKER, 2-6-51
200 NOTABLES SPONSOR DINNER FOR DU BOIS.

2. DAILY WORKER, 2-7-51
DU BOIS TO SPEAK AT RALLY AGAINST ARMING OF NAZIS.

3. THE WORKER, 2-11-51
DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS INDICTED FOR ADVOCATING PEACE,
DU BOIS: ' GOV'T CAN'T MAKE PEACE ALIEN.' (Page #1)

4. THE WORKER, 2-11-51
PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE....
TREK TO WASHINGTON MARCH 1st WILL AKS $64 QUESTION.

5. THE WORKER, 2-11-51
A RECORD OF SCHOLARSHIP AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP
(By Mal Fiske) (Page #3)

6. THE WORKER, 2/11/ 51
DUBOIS, 4 OTHERS INDICTED FOR ADVOCATING PEACE.
) Pages 3 and 11.)

7. DAILY WORKER, 2/16/51
MINN. MEETING PLEDGES 100#,000 PEACE BALLOTS.
(Page #2)

8. DAILY WORKER, 2/16/51
1,400 GREET DU BOIS AT BOSTON RALLIES.

9. DAILY WORKER, 2/19/51
SET 1,500 GOAL HERE FOR PEACE CRUSADE.

10. DAILY WORKER, 2/19/51
DU BOIS GIVES THE RECORD OF HIS PEACE ADVOCACY.
)Page #8)

11. DAILY WORKER , 2/19/51
ALP CALLS RALLY WEDNESDAY TO DEFEND DU BOIS.
(Page #8)

12. DAILY WORKER! 2/21/51
DU BOIS DINNER TO BE #### HELD IN HARLEM FRIDAY.

13. DAILY WORKER, 2/21/51
DU BOIS SPEAKS TONIGHT AT GOLDEN GATE RALLY.

14. DAILY WORKER, 2/21/51
HARLEM PROTESTS INDICTMENT OF ... DU BOIS.
(Advertisement for Rally held on 2/21/51)

15. DAILY WORKER, 2/22/51
LARGE TURNOUT SEEN FOR MARCH 15 PEACE PILGRIMAGE TO WASHINGTON
(Pages 2 and 9)

16. DAILY WORKER, 2/23/51
2,500 IN HARLEM CHEER DU BOIS.
Pages 3 and 9.

17. DAILY WORKER., 2/26/51
JEWISH LABOR COUNCIL BACKS PEACE CRUSADE .

18. DAILY WORKER, 2/26/51
PEACE CRUSADE... ENDORSED ON WEST COAST.
(Page #9)

19. DAILY WORKER, 2/26/51
PEACE IS THEME AT TRIBUTE TO DR. DU BOIS.
(Pages 3 and 9)

20. DAILY WORKER, 3/2/51
' COURIER ' EDITOR HITS INDICTMENT OF DU BOIS.

21. DAILY WORKER, 3/12/51
LOVETT AND DU BOIS TO ADDRESS MASS PEACE PILGRIMAGE TO CAPITAL.

22. DAILY WORKER, 3/14/51
SPECIAL TRAINS TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON THURSDAY.

23. DAILY WORKER, 3/15/51
LOUISVILLE DEFENDER Says DU BOIS VICTIM OF HYSTERIA.

24. DAILY WORKER, 3/22/51
CLEVELAND GROUPS HIT DU BOIS INDICTMENT.

25. DAILY WORKER, 4/11/51
SEVEN FUR LOCALS PROTEST INDICTMENT OF DR. DU BOIS.

26. DAILY WORKER, 4/16/51
SET UP NATIONAL GROUP TO DEFEND DOCTOR DU BOIS.

27. DAILY WORKER, 4/18/51
OPEN DRIVE TO DISMISS ACTION AGAINST DU BOIS.

28. DAILY WORKER, 4/23/51
WHITE STUDENTS JOIN DR. DU BOIS SUPPORTERS.

29. DAILY WORKER, 4/25/51
FIVE PEACE LEADERS FILE AFFIDAVIT ON INDICTMENT.

30. DAILY WORKER, 4/26/51
DU BOIS ATTENDS PEACE CENTER SUIT TOMORROW.

31. DAILY WORKER, 4/30/51
NAACP YOUTH LEADER URGES DU BOIS DEFENSE.
)Page #5)

32. DAILY WORKER, 4/30/51
SOUTHERN RIGHT GROWS AGAINST FRAMERS: McGEE, PATTERSON, DU BOIS DEFENDED.
(Page #5)

33. DAILY WORKER, 5/2/51
QUICK ACTION URGENT AS GOV'T RUSHES DU BOIS TRIAL.

34. DAILY WORKER, 5/2/51
CHICAGO UNIVERSITY PEACE BODY BACKS DU BOIS.

35. DAILY WORKER, 5/4/51
FISK STUDENTS PROTEST TRIAL OF DR. DU BOIS.

36. DAILY WORKER, 5/6/51
SOUTHERN STUDENTS FORM DU BOIS DEFENSE GROUP.

37. THE WORKER, 5/6/51
HEARING SHOWS BIAS IN PEACE LEADERS' TRIAL.

End of articles re: Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois for this date.

Clippings from "Daily Compass
on Du Bois -

(1) Feb. 11, 1951
Page 3, Magazine Section
(Art. by Du Bois)
"The American Negro = Past & Future.

(2) Feb. 11, 1951
Page 5
U S Indicts Peace Group.
Months after It Disbands.

(3) Feb. 12, 1951
Page 7 -
Mark My Words, by Marcantonio
(Article on Du Bois Indictment)

(4) Feb. 13, 1951
PEOPLE Page 9
Denounce Indictment of .. Du Bois

Page 2 - Congress (Cont'd)

(5) Feb - 15, 1951
Page 7 -
Bronx Schools Ban Du Bois;
ASP Protests -

(6) 2/16/51 Page 9
WELFARE
Tribute to Man Who Made
History - by Wm. S. Gailman

(6) 2/18/51
Pages 4 and 5
Civil Rights
Du Bois, 3 others Plead Innocent

(6) 2/19/51 Page 10
Mark My Words - Pittsburgh
(Art. on Du Bois)

Page 3 - Compass (Cont)

(9) Feb. 20, 1951
Page 8

FORUM

Peace Not Un-American
Letter signed Aaron Katz

(10) Feb. 21, 1951
Page 9

PEOPLE =
Essex House Bars Dinner for
Du Bois -

(11) Feb. 25, 1951 Page 7

PEOPLE

Du Bois Honored, Firm on Peace Fight

(12) March 14, 1951
Page 17

PEACE

1,000 to leave here on Peace Crusade

Page 4 (Compass - Cont'd

(3) March 16, 1951
Pages 4 and 5

PEACE

State Dept. Official Cold to Delegates.

(4) March 21, 1951
ZORUM Page 8

Poem on Peace by
Rayfus W Williams

(5) 3/25/51 - Page 4.
People

NAACP denounces Du Bois indictment -

(6) April 1, 1951 Page 7
PEOPLE

Mrs. Moos Arrested on
Return to U.S.

Page 5 (Comps - Courts)

[illegible] April 3, 1951 Page 4

Courts

Fed. Mass Denies Foreign Agent Charge

[illegible] - 4/6/51 Page 5

U.S. Briefs

ACLU assails Un-American Committee for naming Communist Peace Groups Leads -

[illegible] 4/29/51 Page 5

Civil Rights

Group Challenges Registration Act

[illegible] May 2, 1951 Page 4

Courts

Judge Asks Proof in Peace Center Trial -

End.

Items from National Guardian

(1) Feb-14, 1951
Page 1, Marcantonio on Du Bois
Indictment

(2) Feb-14, 1951-
Page 5-
US Indicts Du Bois as Foreign Agent

(3) Feb-21, 1951
Page 1-
Shameful Arraignment of Du Bois.

(4) Feb. 28, 1951 - Page 5
World Tributes to Du Bois

(5) March 7, 1951-
Page 9.
Du Bois Indictment - 'Lare A Stand'
Negro Leaders.

(6) March 14, 1951
Page 2-
Re Mail Bag.
Ltr. from Director, Farmer's Union
West Glacier, Montana
" Dept. of Misquotic "

(2) Nat'l Guardian (Cont.)

(7) [illegible] 21, 1951

Peace Page 4

2,500 Crusaders tell Washington Plenty.

(8) March 28, 1951

Peace (Page 6)

Du Bois Faces Peace - Making Charge -

(9) March 28, 1951

Page 1

Corruption, Inc., Injustice and War

(10) April 18, 1951

Peace (Page 5)

"Big Scare is On" Mrs Mosi Asser

[illegible]

Peace

[illegible] Chance for Peace Seen

(Natl'l Guardian - Cont'd)

(12) April 25, 1951 -
Pages 4 and 5
"Peaceful Hundreds Besiege UN Delegates -"

(13) May 2, 1951
Page 2
Mail Bag (Letter)
Africa Calling Du Bois

(14) May 9, 1951
Peace
Back to Salem

[illegible] from Daily Worker and [illegible] re: Du Bois, for 1949 and 1950 (1951 typed list:):

1. 7/12/50 Page 2
Du Bois to Offer Peace Plan at Rally Tonight

2. 7/18/50 - Page 5
Du Bois asks Acheson Outlaw Atom Bomb.

3. 7/18/50 Page 5 -
Flag Smear of Un-Americans

4. 7/24/50 = (Pages 3 and 8)
100 Negro Leaders Hit Intervention for War For Slavery -

(2) (Dail Worker
1949 - 1950 (Cont)

(5) 8/16/50 Page 9
Du Bois Leaves for Prague
Peace Meeting -

(6) 8/25/50 - (Pages 2 and 9)
Du Bois Blasts Move by
Justice Dept. Against Peace Groups

(7) 8/25/50 (Pages 2 and 9)
Move Cited as Warning
of Police - State Laws

(8) 8/25/50 - (Page 5)
Negro Leaders Sign Peace Appeal

(9) 8/25/50 - Page 7

Editorial =
Register The Peace-Maker

Page 3 (Daily Worker - 1949-1950)
Cont:

(10) 9/13/50 - Page 5

Du Bois' Senate Race Scares
Gop, Demos -

(11) 9/14/50, Pages 3 and 9
Right to Advocate Peace
Defended by Mine, Mill Head

(12) 9/14/50 - Page 5

Du Bois Candidacy Makes
Possible Large Vote For
Peace - by Michael Singer

(13) 9/20/50 - Page 2

Du Bois Life Member of
Top Science Unit -

Page 4 Daily Worker - 1945-1955
Cont:

(14) 10/4/50 Page 4

Du Bois Urges All Act
for Peace in Korea.

(5) 10/5/50 - Page 4

Bishop Walls Heads Citizens
for Du Bois

(16) 10/5/50 Page 5.

Ad for ALP Jubilee for
Du Bois

(17) 10/6/50 - Page 4

Harlem ~~Rally~~ Hears Candidate Du Bois

(18) 10/10/50 - Page 5

Harlem Learns Difference

Page 5 Daily Worker 1949-1950 (Cont):

19 10/10/50 Page 4

Use ~~Ballot~~ To Win Peace, Du Bois Urges.

21 10/10/50 - Page 2 -

Du Bois Assails Unjust Sentence on Gilbert.

21 1949:

(21 2-13-49 Page Magazine Sec. # 5

Du Bois Sees Africans on March to Liberation

21 2/15/49 - Page 7

Union Honors Dr. Du Bois (Picture & short By-line)

Page's Daily Worker 1949-1950 Cont'd

23 - 6/2/49 Page 6

Du Bois & Speak Out at Harlem Peace Rally.

24 6/7/49 Page 4

Africa Loses & China = Du Bois

25 8/2/49 Page 2

Dr. Du Bois Backs Ben Davis ~~for Council~~ Reelection to City Council

F.B.I. TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

WASH FROM NEW YORK 15 5-10-51

DIRECTOR

ATTENTION:

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM ON MAY NINTH LAST ADVISED JUST COMPLETED CATALOGING OF FAVORABLE ARTICLES RE W.E.B. DU BOIS. INDICTED CHAIRMAN OF PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, APPEARING IN QUOTE DAILY WORKER UNQUOTE, QUOTE THE WORKER UNQUOTE, QUOTE DAILY COMPASS UNQUOTE AND QUOTE NATIONAL GUARDIAN UNQUOTE. IS WORKING WITH DU BOIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE. CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES IN POSSESSION NYO AND WILL BE SENT TO BUREAU. PREVIOUSLY INDICATED THESE ARTICLES WOULD BE USED TO SHOW HOW PEOPLE FAVOR RELEASE OF DU BOIS. HE SAID THESE WOULD BE USED BY DEFENSE COUNSEL AND ALSO IN FUND DRIVE. SIMILAR PROJECT JUST COMPLETED BY ON QUOTE PEACE ITEMS UNQUOTE GENERALLY. RESULTS NOT AVAILABLE THIS OFFICE. NIGHT MAY NINTH LAST, WHICH WAS TO LAST THREE TO FIVE HOURS. MEETING TOOK PLACE ROOM THREE ELEVEN, HOTEL BRESLIN, NYC, HDQTRS. OF DU BOIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE. DOES NOT KNOW WHAT TOOK PLACE AT MEETING.

RECEIVED 5-10-51

MAY 25 19..

37

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APPROPRIATE ... AND FIELD OFF...

DATE Classification 9/18/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 REASON-FCIM II, 1.4.(...) DATE OF REVIEW 2-1-88

[redacted]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

MAY 24 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

TELETYPE

##

WASH 2A NYC 3 FROM LOS ANGELES

DIRECTOR, SAC [redacted]

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS, IS-C. DAYLET. [redacted] ADVISES DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS [redacted] PRESUMABLY MRS. DUBOIS, CONTEMPLATE A TRIP TO L.A., ARRIVING JUNE SEVENTEEN NEXT FOR DURATION OF FIVE DAYS [redacted] STATES THAT INSTRUCTIONS FROM N.Y. ARE TO EFFECT DUBOIS SHOU MAKE ONLY TWO PERSONAL APPEARANCES IN L.A. AND THAT PROBABLY ONE MASS MEETING AND A BANQUET WILL BE HELD FOR DUBOIS.

[redacted]

100-99729-[illegible]-28

MAY 26 1951

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7/1/80

LAST WORD IS EVENTS.

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 &
DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/98

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

[redacted]

…OF INVESTIGATION
…MENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 13 19

TELETYPE

~~WASH~~ [redacted] FROM LOS ANGELES [redacted] 5-22 PM

~~DIRECTOR~~ DEFERRED

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS, IS-C. [redacted]
FURNISHED HANDBILL ISSUED BY INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY FOR DISTRI
UTION THIS WEEKEND. HANDBILL ADVERTISES MASS MEETING FEATURING DR.
W.E.B. DUBOIS AND SHIRLEY GRAHAM ON JUNE TWENTYONE NEXT AT EMBASSY
AUDITORIUM UNDER AUSPICES OF IPP. THEME OF HANDBILL IS QUOTE
STOP THE TRIAL AGAINST DR. DUBOIS, THE VERDICT MUST BE PEACE
UNQUOTE. THE DAILY PEOPLES WORLD ON JUNE EIGHTH LAST DESCRIBES THIS
AS DUBOIS-MAJOR APPEARANCE IN SO. CALIF. AND IN ADDITION LISTS A SER
OF LUNCHEONS AND RECEPTIONS TO BE HELD IN HONOR OF DUBOIS AND
GRAHAM THROUGH THE WEEK ENDING JUNE TWENTYTWO NEXT. [redacted]

HOOD

[redacted] [redacted]

RECORDED - 64/100-99729-2

EX-130 JUN 18

[redacted]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/80 BY SP-1 [redacted]

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: July 23, 1951

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SUBJECT: [redacted] DU BOIS, SHIRLEY GRAHAM,
aka Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
SECURITY MATTER - C

On June 16, 1951, [redacted] advised [redacted] that [redacted] had given [redacted] an invitation to a luncheon honoring SHIRLEY GRAHAM, also known as Mrs. W. E. B. DU BOIS, at Ciro's, 8433 Sunset Boulevard, on Friday, June 22, 1951, at 12:30 P.M.

[redacted] attended the above-mentioned luncheon and observed that approximately 150 women were in attendance. About 25 of these women were colored.

Classified by SPS [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

SARAJO LORD, Executive Secretary of the Southern California Council, ASP, introduced Mrs. LOU SOLOMON, also known as WILLA SOLOMON, who spoke briefly on the question of peace. She said that the subject of peace was of particular interest to the mothers, wives, and negro women because of the persecution of the leaders for peace. She stated that SHIRLEY GRAHAM had been on the battlefront in the fight for peace. She further identified SHIRLEY GRAHAM as chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, and a charter member of the ASP.

Mr. LLOYD GOUGH made some humorous remarks and finally asked for contributions. One SALKA VIERTEL donated a large solid gold ring, stating that she had no money to give at this time.

SHIRLEY GRAHAM began her talk by stating that she felt very much at home among members of the ASP, and further that she did not intend to make a speech but that she wanted to make a frank talk as one worker for peace to another. She told of a recent dinner party given by New York attorney MARTIN POPPER at which JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, DALTON TRUMBO, Dr. DU BOIS and herself were present. During the preliminary cocktails at this dinner, MARTIN POPPER's son commented that everyone present at the party had either been in jail or was going to jail. In this regard, SHIRLEY GRAHAM commented that it was ridiculous and fantastic that America's best minds were being sent [redacted] She said that with all of the

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-7-80

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great progress which had been made in this country, we had not advanced in the commonest of ideas. "We in this room are the protectors of the culture of America." She said that "squads" were going into book stores and libraries taking books off the shelves. "Writers' are being deprived of making a living and it is up to us to seriously face the problem--unafraid."

She described the Peace Information Center, which had been set up in April of 1950, as a point for the gathering of information regarding peace movements around the world and the dissemination of the same. She told of the peace conference which was started by ASP and held at the Waldorf Hotel in New York. She said that it had been started by HARLOW SHAPLEY and further that some of the best minds in the country were present. Some of the great minds of Europe were prevented from coming to the United States by our State Department.

Miss GRAHAM said that she went to France to attend the Paris Peace Conference. She paid her expenses from money received on an advanced payment of her forthcoming book. She said that every nation, creed, color, and class came to discuss how world peace could be obtained. "We will not be driven to murder each other," they said. She mentioned (PABLO) PICASSO and others who were present. She described them as "workers." Their slogan at the end of the conference, "We shall have peace." She gave a short discussion of the peace conference at Cuba and was at one held in Mexico City. She said that writers were the "core" of the peace movement. They must give out information. The Peace Information Center sent out postalgrams all over the country. She said that the Stockholm Peace Appeal had been drawn up in Stockholm by the people of the world. She mentioned that O. JOHN ROGGE from the United States had signed the appeal in Stockholm. She said that the Peace Information Center had obtained several million signatures on the peace appeal. The State Department of the United States then noticed this group, the American Peace Committee, and ordered them to register as foreign agents. "We laughed," she said. They were all volunteer workers with the exception of SYLVIA SOLOFF (ph.) who worked overtime in the office. They were not receiving money from any foreign sources, only from poor Americans--working people--who wanted peace.

Miss GRAHAM said the Government had decided to close the office of the Peace Information Center and Dr. DU BOIS asked the State Department for an opportunity to explain and show the

[redacted]

records of that organization. Soon thereafter five officers of the Peace Information Center were indicted as "foreign agents." SYLVIA SOLOFF received a $10,000 fine and five years in jail. She said that another man of the group, a war veteran who had been on the staff of General MAC ARTHUR and who had seen Hiroshima and Nagasaki, said, "We must work against the atomic bomb." He also received five years in jail and a $10,000 fine. Miss GRAHAM referred to General MAC ARTHUR as "that mad man from Tokyo." She said that the treasurer of the group was a businessman with offices in New York, London and Paris. He was sentenced to five years in jail. He said, "If this can happen to me, it can happen to TAFT." She said that another cultured New England woman who had taught in an exclusive New England school had been in Czechoslovakia studying conditions, and upon her return to the United States, she was captured at the airport on Long Island by the F.B.I.

GRAHAM said that Dr. DU BOIS, who speaks for all people who are oppressed, black or white, and workers everywhere, has been called a "dangerous agent." She said, "He is dangerous to tyrants who would oppress the people." She said if the Peace Information Center can be indicted, then all of us can be indicted and civilization can be crushed and annihilated. She said the bill of particulars of the indictment of the Peace Information Center says that it disseminated in the United States information about war, about peace and matters related thereto. Miss GRAHAM said, "If this is a crime, then everyone in this room is guilty--every worker for peace."

Miss GRAHAM then described the desolation caused by war which she had observed in Hamburg, Germany, and Marseilles, France. "War against the people--war against the workers," she shouted. She said that writers must make the people see this thing in our country or we will be destroyed. "We will have concentration camps. We must save our country from total destruction. We must be real Americans like Thomas Jefferson and Tom Paine. We cannot afford to be afraid. We must clasp hands and all work together. We are lost as individuals. As we swim against this tide, we will gather strength. Others will join us." She said, "We cultured workers of the Peace Information Center were indicted because we dealt with ideas which are dangerous to the tyrants. We are all guilty because we elect men like RANKIN to our Congress. I want you to feel your guilt. This is our nation." She closed by reading a poem by Dr. DU BOIS.

The meeting closed by SARAJO LORD stating that SHIRLEY GRAHAM would endorse copies of her book in the lobby of Cipo's.

[redacted] (C) CONFIDENTIAL

On June 25, 1951, [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] that she attended a meeting at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles on June 21, 1951, sponsored by the Independent Progressive Party. The informant noted a huge banner across the top of the stage with the inscription, "The verdict must be peace."

SHIRLEY GRAHAM was introduced as "a fighter for peace." She said the attack on Dr. DU BOIS was an attack on all Americans "We are fighting for equality and freedom for the colored people and peace and equality for all people." She said that she did not intend to be silenced in her work for peace or her fight for Negro rights. "We must get rid of white supremacy," she said. She indicated that America needs honest men in what is left of this democracy. Today the majority do not want war. Throw off those who would keep us down. This is a critical day for American negroes." Everywhere she travels, she is greeted by loyal Americans who want peace and also desire to be saved from the threat of war.

Miss GRAHAM described the Peace Information Center which she and Dr. DU BOIS founded in April, 1950, in New York City. She said, "Truth is dangerous to the selfish few in our country who are trying to silence the strong voices in the fight for peace and freedom."

"The Government called Dr. DU BOIS an 'enemy agent.' He is an agent of oppressed people." Miss GRAHAM described a concentration camp in Germany with smoke-blackened walls and huge piles of ashes. "The Jewish people will rise against their enemies." "I call upon minority; we can do something now."

Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS received a standing tribute when he appeared on the stage. He started his speech stating that the world was astonished at the United States as the rest of the world believes that the United States wants war. "We have warned and insulted Russia and prepared for war while Russia prepares for peace. In this country we jail the advocates for peace. We have turned Korea into a stinking desert and are set to drop bombs on Moscow and lick the world. In order to make their investments safe, our masters will lead us into total war unless we say no. This can't happen. American business dominates the government. The small minority are so large and powerful that they own the earth. The capitalists

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[redacted]

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believe that whole industries will collapse unless we have war. American investments will seek to dominate the world." Some of the guilty ones he mentioned were General Electric, American Telephone and Telegraph, National Broadcasting Company and the Radio Corporation of America. "They order you to fight and demand that you be crippled by endless war. We need to reform ourselves before teaching others. Free speech and opinion are throttled. Unless you hate Russia, you are slandered and subjected to personal violence. What can be done to bring this nation to its senses?" He said that of all nations, the United States alone wants war and he further indicated that he would take an inalienable stand against war even though he would be jailed for it. "The rich Americans crave power because they profit by it."

Dr. DU BOIS spoke of "rank slavery" and "yellow coolies" who are victims of our imperialism. He described our present situation as "frightening." He referred to the policies of the United States Government as an attack on civilization. Dr. DU BOIS closed his speech with a quotation from Bibical scriptures. He received a tremendous applause.

[redacted]

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL