



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS

FILE #: 100-99729

PART 4 OF 5

file description for
bureau file

subject: William E. B. Du Bois

file number: 100- 99729



section number: 4

serial(s): 75- 122

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reporting Office WASHINGTON FIELD	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 5/29/58	Investigative Period 5/8, 15, 26/58
TITLE OF CASE DR. WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS		Report made by 	Typed By: 
		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

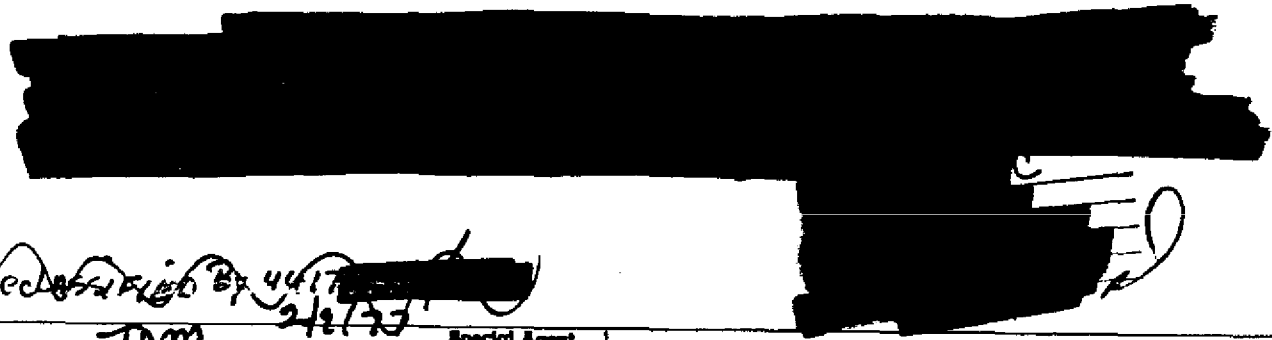
Synopsis:

Information reported regarding appearance of subject at Howard University, Washington, D. C., 3/31/58. DU BOIS reportedly very critical of capitalistic system and stated socialism is coming to the U.S. Reaction of local persons set out.

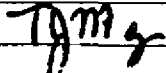

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Lecture, 3/31/58, Howard University, Washington, D.C.



Declassified by 4417 [redacted] 2/2/73

Approved 	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 4 - Bureau (100-99729)		100-99729-75	REC-84
		21 JUN 2 1958	
CLASS. & EXT. BY  REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-90			

58 JUN 6 1958

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[REDACTED] chairman of the above meeting and one announcement made by him concerned a forthcoming lecture by Dr. DU BOIS on March 31, 1958, at Howard University. [REDACTED] said it was sponsored by the University Division of Political Science and added that "we want to obtain the maximum mobilization even from Baltimore. It is an open forum." u

With regard to the above references to the CP, it is noted that this organization has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u

[REDACTED] furnished information on April 2, 1958, concerning the subject's lecture on March 31, 1958. [REDACTED] stated an overflow audience attended and listened to DUBOIS speak of the plight of this country, tracing the development of Western capitalism from the beginnings of World War I to the present. DUBOIS stated that the "allies" oppressed the poor Russian people during the periods following World War I and World War II. DU BOIS referred to the Korean war, according to [REDACTED] as "a movement that started as police action." He said that the United States had used germ warfare during the Korean War and at the same time was persecuting eleven communist leaders of the United States. He said that after Russia had the atom bomb, the United States executed (JULIUS and ETHEL) ROSENBERG when no evidence was available indicating that they had transmitted (atomic) secrets. u

[REDACTED] also furnished information on April 3, 1958, concerning the above affair. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DU BOIS made critical statements regarding the capitalist system in the United States and stated that the "New Deal" was just a form of socialism. He stated that whether America wants to believe it or not, socialism is coming to this country. DU BOIS

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commented upon various other issues including the use of the atomic bomb by the United States on Hiroshima, Japan, (World War II), referring to it as "one of the most atrocious acts in modern civilization."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

████████████████████ stated at the conclusion of the DU BOIS lecture that "if DU BOIS were a younger man he would be in jail tomorrow for what he said tonight." ██████████ learned that ██████████ was very enthusiastic about the lecture of DU BOIS, stating it was a wonderful speech. W

On April 1, 1958, [redacted] furnished information concerning the enthusiasm of [redacted] for the subject, advising that [redacted] considered him "the greatest living Negro in the United States." u

- RUC -

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York
August 19, 1958

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OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: [REDACTED]

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

On August 8, 1958, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] observed [REDACTED]
husband and wife, aboard the SS LIBERTE which departed
from New York City on that date bound for Paris.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7/10/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY [REDACTED]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 23
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-90

This is loaned to you by the
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the
agency to which loaned.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD
DIVISIONS
ADVISED

DATE 9/9/80
Classified to [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

100-99729-76D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 8/20/58

FROM : SAC, New York

"UNAVAILABLE SECTION"

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM E. B. Du BOIS
SM-C

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Socialist League
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) <u>Out of the country</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address)		
<div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 20px;"></div>		
Key Facility Data		
Geographical Reference Number		
Interested Agencies		
Residence Address		
Travelling abroad in Europe		

100-99729-76E

NOT RECORDED

11 (Responsibility)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/10/80 BY SP-1

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-57095)

8/19/58

SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-C

DATE

Classification
9/19/80

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum,
captioned as above, for possible dissemination by the Bureau.

Report of SA [REDACTED] 3/31/58, NY, on
DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

ADMINISTRATIVE

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
(2) - [REDACTED]
(1) - 100-99729

CLASSIFICATION

EXEMPT FROM G.S. CATEGORY 1, 2, 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

2/9/77

NOT RECORDED
153 AUG 22 1958

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP [REDACTED]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-90

preparation release

~~SECRET~~

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED]
information contained therein regarding the subjects who
are described below: W

[REDACTED]
Race
Born
Height
Weight
Residence

[REDACTED]

DR. DU BOIS

Race
Born
Residence

Negro
2/23/08, Great Barrington, Mass
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, NY

[REDACTED] W

X

SAC, New York ([REDACTED])

August 21, 1958

REC 36
Director, FBI (100-99729) 77

~~SECRET~~

①
WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROVED
AND FORWARDED
DATE

Classification
7/10/80

NOTE ON YELLOW:

DuBois is on Security Index and subject of a current investigation by the New York division. He has been described as a concealed communist and has served in a leadership capacity in 20 Communist Party front groups. He holds a PHD degree from Harvard, was a professor at several universities, was cofounder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and has written numerous books.

CLASSIFIED BY 4417 CRT/xx
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2-3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

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MAIL ROOM

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 [REDACTED]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-90

100-99729-77A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-99729

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE

Date: August 27, 1958

To: [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
DATE 9/14/80

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

FILED BY 4012
PT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2-3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

NOTE ON KELLY SEE PAGE 2
SECRET AUG 28 1958

CLASS & EXT. BY SP1 [REDACTED] 5/10/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-96
Previous release

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Subject on Security Index. He has been described as a concealed communist and has served in a leadership capacity in 20 communist front groups. He holds a PHD degree from Harvard; was a professor at several universities; was cofounder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and was author of numerous books.

[REDACTED]

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 9/22/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-C

Remylet 8/19/58, captioned, [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS", and Bulet
 8/21/58, captioned as above.

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum
 captioned as above for possible dissemination by the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
 ((2 - 100-99729))

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY

SERIAL

DATE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-2
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-96

23 REC-21

100-99729-79

SEP 24 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
September 22, 1958

Bureau file 100-99729

New York file [REDACTED]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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RE: DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made information available in August, 1958, revealing that Dr. William E. B. DuBois and his wife had left on a trip that would take them half way around the world. Their itinerary calls for visits to Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, China and Ghana, Africa.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"The Worker", a United States east coast Communist newspaper, in an editorial on page two, column four, of its issue of March 2, 1958, captioned, "Happy Birthday", reflected the following concerning Dr. DuBois:

7/10/90
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP [REDACTED]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-90
APPROPRIATE AGENCY

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Classification
DATE 9/14/80

100-99729-79

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On March 2, 1958, hundreds of Americans, negro and white, will gather at the Hotel Roosevelt to pay tribute to DuBois, regarded by many as the greatest living American. Who can measure the achievements of DuBois who has dedicated a long life to the economic, social, political and intellectual unshackling of his people and all such peoples. As a scholar his works have become classics in their field. He was mentioned as a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, organizer of the Pan-African Congress, Teacher, Editor, Novelist, fighter for peace, advocate of Socialism and champion of liberation everywhere. At 90 years of age he is an inspiration and guide to millions throughout the world.

Dr. DuBois is described as follows:

Race	Negro
Birth data	Born 2/23/68, Great Barrington, Massachusetts
Height	5'9"
Weight	150-155 lbs.
Complexion	Medium brown
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Gray, mixed with black, curly
Peculiarities	Wears pointed goatee
Home address	31 Grace Court Brooklyn, New York



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~SECRET~~

Date: September 25, 1958
To: Director, FBI
From: [REDACTED]
Subject: WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE

Uphill
9/21/80

[REDACTED] S
captioned subject, a well known member of the Communist
Party - USA, formerly the head of the Communist front Peace
Center in New York City, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] S
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] S
[REDACTED]
P.

4 - Bureau

(5)
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Review

100-99729-80
7-27-80
Declassify on: C.N. 90
585
84-224
79 337

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York [REDACTED]

September 29, 1958

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

The Bureau has received information from the Department of State that on September 11, 1958, subject made a speech at The Hague, Netherlands, which was strongly anti-United States in character. After the speech Du Bois was questioned by a United States Government representative concerning his plans to return to the United States. Du Bois indicated he planned to return in about four months but indicated he might visit Paris, Czechoslovakia and some other Eastern European countries, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and possibly Communist China and South Africa.

Should any information come to your attention concerning Du Bois' contemplated travel, it should be furnished to the Bureau promptly in memorandum form suitable for dissemination.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He has been described as a concealed communist and has held leadership positions in many communist front groups.

[REDACTED]

57 OCT 2 1958

REC-10
EX-135

100-99729-81

15 SEP 30 1958

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EX-135

MAIL ROOM ☐

MAILED 10
SEP 29 1958
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/10/80 BY [REDACTED]

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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Section 552Section 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 - 81 enclosure

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October 6, 1958

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

Subject is on the Security Index of the New York Office. He is a well-known Negro author and educator. He has been described as a concealed communist who actually joined the Communist Party (CP) in 1944, but he testified under oath before the Subversive Activities Control Board on 5-18-54 that he had never been a CP member although he subscribed to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The Bureau has information reflecting he has been affiliated with twenty-nine CP front groups and has served in a leadership capacity in twenty of them. He was indicted in 1951 for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, but a motion for a judgment of acquittal was entered November 20, 1951.

Enclosure

100-99729-82
OCT 7 1958

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(6)

MAIL ROOM ☐

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DATE 7/10/80 BY SP

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 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)

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- ☐
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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100-99729-84 enclosure

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SAC, New York

October 13, 1958

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReBulet 9-29-58.

As indicated in reBulet subject made an anti-American speech at The Hague, Netherlands, on 9-11-58. A United States Information Service Officer, who was present at the speech, advised the DuBois's address was given before the "Council of Arts." DuBois opened his speech by saying that America has no policy for peace and is out to commit suicide by inducing war. He stated further that United States democracy is doing everything possible to prepare for war. He added that the Soviet Union does not want war; it knows the evils of war and the United States does not. On several occasions he reiterated that United States was big business, run by business, and that business was doing everything possible to start war against the Soviet Union and China. He also stated that not only did American business firms control the Government but that they control European businesses as well. This all brings hardships for the Negroes since they are the ones who understand the evils of this policy and as such, they cannot love their country the United States.

At one point DuBois looked up from his notes and said, "It has taken me eleven years to obtain a passport ... eleven years when I could not travel abroad. He expressed the hope that Europe would ask the United States to cease its policy of fighting against communism."

Any further information coming to the Bureau's attention concerning DuBois's activities abroad will be furnished to you.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/10/80 BY SP

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MAIL ROOM

REC-54

133

REC-54

100-99729-84

OCT 14 1958

DIRECTOR, FBI

10/28/58

SAC, WFO

(CHANGED)

LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS, was.,
Mrs. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois,
Shirley Graham, Lola Shirley Bell Graham,
Shirley Graham Mc Canns, Lola Graham Mc Canns,
Lola Graham Mc Cants, Mrs. Shadrach Thomas
Mc Cants

SM-C

(Bufile 100-37095)
(New York 100-87531)
(WFO 100-33011)

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS

SM-C

(Bufile 100-99729)
(New York [REDACTED])
(WFO [REDACTED])

The title is changed to reflect the additional names by which LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS was known according to the Passport Office records. They are Mrs. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, LOLA SHIRLEY BELL GRAHAM, SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS, LOLA GRAHAM MC CANNS, LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS and Mrs. SHADRACH THOMAS MC CANTS.

Relet dated 8/19/58, from New York, which requested a check of passport records and pictures.

SA [REDACTED] on 10/7 and 10/8/58, reviewed the records of both subjects at the Passport Office, Department of State.

Passport number 301322 was issued on 11/12/26, to LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS. Her date of birth was listed 11/11/99, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and her permanent residence was 316 East Broadway, Portland, Oregon. Her travel plans were; port of departure, New York, departure date 12/10/26, proposed itinerary, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany, and purpose of trip, touring.

LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS was last married on 7/16/18, to SHADRACH T. MC CANTS, who was born at Cedar Springs, South Carolina, and was residing at Seattle, Washington. The minor children of LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS were included on the passport and listed as; [REDACTED], born on 2/27/22, at Oakland, California, and [REDACTED] born on 3/10/25, at Seattle, Washington.

3-Bureau

100-99729-84A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/10/80 BY SP [REDACTED]

The following is a description of LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS.

Hair	Black
Height	5'6"
Eyes	Brown
Marks	Scar on right side of neck
Occupation	Musician

On 4/11/30. In the affidavit she stated she was personally acquainted with Mrs. LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS, having known her intimately for about three years, and that Mrs. LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS had used the name of SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNIS in her profession of music frequently appearing on musical programs as SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNIS. She stated that LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS and SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNIS were one and the same person.

[redacted] swore to an affidavit on 4/11/30, at Washington, D. C., at which time he stated he resided at [redacted] Washington, D. C. He stated he personally was well acquainted with Mrs. LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS, who formerly lived in Portland, Oregon, and was then living in Baltimore, Maryland. He stated he had known her for five years. She was Director of Music at Morgan College and had been for two years. She was a Professor of Music and used the name of SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNIS in her profession. He also stated that LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS and SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNIS were one and the same person.

Passport number 201665 was issued on 4/17/30, to LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS (SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNIS). The passport was in the file. Her permanent residence was Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland. Travel plans were listed as follows; port of departure, New York, departure date 6/12/30, mode of travel, "S.S. Paris", intended stay abroad, six months, proposed itinerary, France, England, Spain, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Purpose of trip was to study music and sight-seeing. Her husband SHADRACH THOMAS MC CANTS, was deceased (1927). Her occupation was musician.

SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNIS on 3/22/49, by letter, advised the Department of State that her son went into the Army from her Alma Mater, Oberlin College, and was sent to OCS later becoming First Lieutenant while in the Pacific. She stated she had served as a YWCA-USO Director. She wanted to go to Europe to travel, observe, and write. Her father was a poor preacher with five children and she had two brothers successful in business, one having served in the Navy. No names were mentioned.

Passport number [REDACTED] was issued on 4/5/49, to LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS, known as SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANTS. The passport was in the file. Application was dated 3/23/49, at New York City. Her permanent residence was 171-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, Long Island, New York. Travel plans were; port of departure, New York, departure date 4/15/49, mode of travel, air, intended stay abroad, five or six weeks, proposed itinerary, England, France and Italy. Purpose of trip was listed as vacation, travel, and study. Her parents were DAVID ANDREW GRAHAM, born in Evansville, Indiana, on 1/9/65, deceased and LIZZIE ETTA BELL, born in Missouri on 4/30/73, residing at 97-18 32nd Avenue, Corona, Long Island. LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS was last married on July, 1917, to SHADRACH THOMAS MC CANTS who was born at South Carolina, in October, 1879. They were divorced in 1926.

LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS submitted an application dated 6/7/55, for a passport in New York City. No passport was issued to her. Her date of birth was 11/11/99 at Indianapolis, Indiana. Her permanent residence was listed as 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, New York. Travel plans were as follows; port of departure, New York, departure date, 7/5/55, mode of travel, Air France, intended stay abroad, three months, proposed itinerary, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland. Purpose of trip was to accompany her husband who was unable to travel alone. Her parents were both deceased. LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS was last married on 2/14/51 to WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS who was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on 2/23/68, and was residing at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, New York. LOLA was previously married to SHADRACH THOMAS MC CANTS. Occupation was listed as housewife.

On 7/1/55, the Passport Office by letter, informed the subject that no passport was being issued to her as it had been alleged that she was a Communist.

A letter dated 9/22/55, from W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, to the Director, Passport Office, stated he had asked for a passport in June, 1955, to attend the World Festival of Youth in Warsaw from July 31 to 8/14/55, to visit Czechoslovakia and other countries for health and recreation. He stated his application for a passport should be considered for travel to Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Germany, France, and England, and that his wife wished to accompany him.

Passport number [REDACTED] New York series was issued on 6/30/55 to SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS and her maiden name was listed as LOLA SHIRLEY BELL GRAHAM, according to the application.

[REDACTED]

The application was dated 6/26/58 at New York, New York. Her date of birth was listed as 11/11/99, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and her permanent residence was 11 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, New York, where she resided with her husband WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS. Travel plans were as follows; port of departure New York, departure date July 6-12 (no year), mode of travel, Pan American Airlines, intended stay abroad, three to four months, proposed itinerary, England, France and Ghana. Purpose of trip was to accompany her husband who was 90 years old on a vacation trip. Her description was listed as follows:

Hair	Black with gray
Eyes	Brown
Height	5'6"
Marks	Scar on neck
Occupation	Writer

No answer was made on the application of SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS concerning any past or present Communist Party membership. The identifying witness was [REDACTED] a friend who had known the subject for eight years.

A letter dated 6/26/58, at New York, New York, and signed by SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS reflected that she refused to sign questions re membership at any time in a political party including the Communist Party, on the grounds set forth by the Supreme Court of the United States in a recent decision.

SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS's photograph on the 6/26/58 passport application was copied.

The following additional information not previously available was obtained from the passport file of Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

On 2/22/58, [REDACTED] wrote a letter to the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., criticizing the Department of State for denying passports on "political grounds". He mentioned Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS as one who had been kept in his own country.

[REDACTED] reviewed the subject's passport file on 10/7/58 at the Passport Office, Department of State. The file reflected that passport number 1103544, New York series, was issued on 6/30/58 to WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS. His application was submitted on 6/26/58 at New York, New York.

[REDACTED]

His date of birth was listed as 2/23/68, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

His travel plans were; port of departure, New York, approximate departure date, July 6-12, 1958, mode of travel, Pan American Airlines, intended stay abroad, three to four months. His proposed itinerary was England, France, and Ghana. Purpose of trip was vacation.

His parents were ALFRED DU BOIS, and MARY BURGHARDT, both deceased.

DU BOIS was last married on 2/14/51, to SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS. She was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, on 11/11/99, and was residing at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York.

DU BOIS's description was listed as follows.

Hair	Bald
Eyes	Brown
Height	5'6 1/2"
Occupation	Writer

In a statement attached to the passport application, DU BOIS stated he refused to sign questions regarding membership at any time in any political party including the Communist Party, on grounds set forth by the Supreme Court of the United States in its recent decision. DU BOIS gave no answer on the application regarding past or present Communist Party membership.

His photograph on the application was copied.

The Department of State Office in The Hague, on 9/12/58, sent a telegram classified as "Official Use Only" to the Department of State informing that WILLIAM EDWARD B. DU BOIS had delivered a strong anti-United States speech at The Hague the evening before. DU BOIS had indicated he planned to return to the United States in about four months, but his plan was to visit Paris, France; Prague; some Eastern European countries; Russia; possibly Communist China and South Africa.

INS stops were placed on 10/10/58 against both subjects.

WFO will forward pictures of the subjects to New York by routing slip when they become available. RUC

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552Section 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.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information,

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/24/58

FROM : LEGAT, BONN [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM E. D. DUBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

On 11/17/58, G-2, Hq., U.S. Army Europe, advised that articles appeared in the 11/4/58 newspaper issue of "Berliner Zeitung" and "Neues Deutschland" (Soviet sector) to the effect that DUBOIS had been awarded the East German peace medal and made an honorary doctor by Humboldt University of East Berlin. This article also noted that the president of the "German Peace Council" otherwise unidentified, stated DUBOIS had given valuable support to the German Peace Movement by protesting the re-establishment of West German militarism.

RUC.

3 - Bureau
[REDACTED]

(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/80 BY SP4 [REDACTED]

REASON 1.25.16.26

606.1.1.1

100 - 99729 - 88
[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI (100-370365)

DATE: January 19, 1959
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1873

FROM :

SUBJECT:

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM - C

Enclosed are two thermofax copies of excerpts taken from the Summary of World Broadcasts, No. 999, dated January 16, 1959, concerning an interview Radio Moscow had with subject and his wife. These reports are published by the Monitoring Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation in England and this particular summary covers the period January 11 through 13, 1959.

CLASS. BY SP4
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-1-79
Exemption 1
Exemption 2
Exemption 3

RUC.

5 - Bureau (Encls. 2)

3 JAN 23 1959

EX-135

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

...ision, I want to say to you, that the people of the USSR, who believe in justice and freedom for all people, are concerned about the people of Africa, and that the will which was made by the All-African Peoples' Conference for his freedom will be re-echoed and reinforced right here by the representatives to the UN from the Soviet Union. This I know, and I want to assure you of this fact. I would like also to assure the people of the conference that the resolution which you passed, the resolution calling for the reconstitution of the African Union (from) South Africa, these questions too, and these resolutions too, will be supported by the good people of the USSR. It was a wonderful conference, and I want to tell the people about it, we are writing about it, and I want to tell the people about you, the representatives of 200,000,000 people, who came together in unity, overcoming all difficulties of language, and all the various influences of the different countries which have held you together for these many, many years, overcoming the differences of tribalism and religion (word indistinct). That during this conference you came together and have decided your intention to be free, independent and united in a world of peace, friendship and brotherhood to all men.

Dr. Dubois [on his message to the conference]. The message was in two parts: first a statement of what had been done by the USSR towards pan-African unity, and then the second part had to do with the economic progress of the new Africa. I sensed that the Africans today rather had the idea that they were poised between two different systems, and that they would adopt an attitude of neutrality, as to whether they would veer towards socialism or towards capitalism. I wanted to remind them that that wasn't true, that the way of private capitalism was gradually waning, as could be seen in the whole recent history of the world, and that they must remember that their attitude toward capitalism was not a matter of choice; it was a matter of necessity. They had to choose socialism, and they would get on a great deal easier if they were aware of what the choice was and made the choice without trying to go through a preliminary trial of transient capitalism.

[Here Dr. Dubois was asked if he thought the colonial countries in Africa would achieve the same economic and political successes as had the countries of the East, when they obtained their independence.] Yes, the achievements in the USSR and in China were made under unusual difficulties that have been increased by the unity of large numbers of people. Now, today, when you have a continent like Africa which is full of all sorts of wealth, of materials that can be used in various new ways in which we are using materials, and especially with the great reservoir of labour, the advancement can be made much faster than it was in the past in countries like the USSR and China. Therefore, Africa has every opportunity to go forward and to go fast, if she goes the right way - if she starts immediately to hitch her advancement in the near future to the old communism of the African tribe, she has a chance to move at a much faster rate than otherwise would be the fact.

Mr. Paul Robeson: Mrs. Robeson told me about her trip to Accra. She was in Africa some other times and been very interested in the people. She was in New York in America, that was the part of the world, the former colonial world, which is determined to have their own destiny and to determine their own destiny. As I have said many times on different occasions, the friendship of the Soviet people, the people of the Socialist countries, and especially here in the USSR, has been decisive to my mind. I said this years ago, I felt this when I first came in 1934; I think the events around here and the events that have followed since have made it clear that the Soviet peoples stand as the socialist land, as firm friends of this mighty world in Asia. I go further and say that, were it not for the strength of the Soviet people, perhaps these struggles for liberation would not be taking place. I include among the struggles for liberation the people of Africa. I am very happy to be able to say hello to my friends in Africa in Moscow. [Note: Mr. Robeson also referred to the absence of colour prejudice in the USSR.] (Moscow in English, for 11:4:59)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/80 BY SP-1 [REDACTED]

100-99729-89
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

to : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/9/59

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
SM - C

On 3/2/59, the American Consulate General, Hong Kong, B.C.C., furnished the following article concerning the subject which was released 2/17/59 by the New China News Agency, date lined Peking, China:

"Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, renowned US Negro scholar, and his wife, Shirley Graham, were the guests of honor at a banquet here this evening given by Ting Hsi-lin, Vice President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, on behalf of the association and the China Peace Committee.

"Attending the banquet were many leading Chinese scholars, professors, historians, writers, public leaders and American friends in Peking.

"In a speech of welcome, Ting Hsi-lin said that in the past decades Dr. Dubois had made great contributions to the struggle for world peace, against racial prejudice and for the progress of mankind.

"The cultural and scientific achievements of Dr. Dubois are also known to all," he added.

"Ting Hsi-lin continued: 'The Chinese people have always cherished respect and warm love toward Dr. Dubois. We clearly recall the solemn reproach expressed by Dr. Dubois toward the US Government for openly occupying our territory Taiwan.

"We are extremely grateful to Dr. Dubois for the profound friendship he bears toward the Chinese people," Ting Hsi-lin said.

"He also expressed gratitude to Mrs. Dubois, who pulled down the so-called national flag of the Kuomintang not long ago at the All African People's Conference held in Accra and where it has hung as part of the conspiracy of the US attempting to create two Chinas."

100-99729-91

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1/11/80 BY SP1 [REDACTED]

pre-previous release

[REDACTED]

"Such a righteous act is a great encouragement to us and to all the Chinese people," Ting Fsi-lin noted.

"Dr. Dubois in his speech said that he was grateful to be able to visit China and said that he had great curiosity about China since very little knowledge could be obtained in the US about the country.

"He said that he had studied in the best school system in the US but he found that he was extraordinarily ignorant about China when he left the school.

"You surely do not know how difficult it is for an ordinary American to learn even very little about China," Dr. Dubois said; "everything I heard about China was upside down."

"Dr. Dubois added that he had been determined for a long time to visit China 'but whenever I made up my mind to come, the Government of my country also made up its mind, making it difficult for me to visit China.'

"Dr. Dubois recalled that his first visit to China in 1936 was for only a week which, he said, was too short for him to learn anything about China. He declared that this time had had more knowledge and understanding and realized the meaning of what was happening in China not only to China, but also to the whole world.

"Mrs. Dubois in her speech said that she would like to join her husband in expressing how happy and joyful she was to be in China.

"After describing the incident in Accra, she said that Mrs. Paul Robeson was with her in pulling down the Kuomintang flag.

"Amidst applause, the host then proposed a toast to Mrs. Dubois and Mrs. Robeson for their warm friendship toward the Chinese people and wished Mrs. Robeson who is now in Moscow an early recovery from her illness.

[REDACTED]

"The banquet proceeded in a most lively atmosphere with both the host and the guests singing songs and frequently proposing toasts for friendship between the Chinese, American and African peoples and to the Negro people in the US.

"Warm applause punctuated a duet by Dr. Dubois and his wife, who sang 'I am not going to study war any more.'

"Among the dozens of people present were ~~Mao Tun~~, ~~Chang Hsi-jo~~, ~~Liu Chang-sheng~~, ~~Shih Liang~~, ~~Li Teh-chuan~~, ~~Chi Chao-ting~~, ~~Wu Han~~, ~~Tang Ming-shao~~ and many others who had been in the US."

The foregoing is being furnished for information purposes.

RUC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/14/59

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/80 BY SP-1 [REDACTED]
the previous release

Remylet 3/9/59.

The following is a summary of New China News Agency releases appearing in the press on the Chinese Communist mainland as obtained from translations furnished by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong, B.C.C.:

3/27/59 Kunming: The noted American scholar and member of the World Peace Council, Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, arrived here with his wife by plane from Chengtu yesterday. They went sightseeing and in the evening they were entertained at dinner by Liu Pi-yun, Governor of Yunnan Province.

3/30/59 Kunming: Dr. Dubois and his wife left yesterday by plane for Canton. They were accompanied by Chu Po-shen, vice secretary-general of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Among those seeing them off were Hsu Chia-jui, Chairman, and Ta Chung-ming, secretary-general, of the Yunnan branch of the China Peace Committee.

4/5/59 Canton: Dr. Dubois and his wife left yesterday by train for Shanghai. Before their departure, Chen Yu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, gave a dinner in their honor.

4/12/59 Shanghai: Dr. Dubois and his wife left Shanghai for Nanking by train yesterday. They were seen off at the station by Shang Chun-chia, Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Pa Chin, Vice Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Peace Committee; and Li Yun, Secretary General of the China Welfare Institute. *Ar*

4/14/59 Nanking: Dr. Dubois and his wife left Nanking for Peking last night. They were seen off at the station by Wu Yi-fang, Chairman of the Kiangsi provincial and Nanking city branches of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries;

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100-99729-92

MAY 18 1959

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Liu Shu-hsun, vice chairman of the Kiangsu provincial and Nanking City branches of the China Peace Committee; and Chou Tsun, vice chairman of the Kiangsu Federation of Literary and Art Circles. During their stay, Kuang Wen-wei, vice governor of Kiangsu Province, and Peng Chung, mayor of Nanking, met the guests and gave a banquet for them.

Mrs. W. E. B. Graham
4/20/59 Peking: Dr. Dubois and his wife, Shirley Graham, were guests of honor at a farewell banquet given today by the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

4/20/59 Peking: Soong Ching-ling, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Congress of China, received Dr. Dubois and his wife this afternoon. Tang Ming-chao and Chu Po-shen were present at the reception.

4/21/59 Peking: Dr. Dubois leaves China for home. They were seen off at the airport by Chu Tu-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Wu Han, Vice Mayor of Peking. During their stay in China they visited Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan, Nanking and other places.

RUC.

SAC, New York

May 15, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. D. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/80 BY SP-1

The May 1, 1959, issue of "Soviet News," a periodical published by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London, featured an article concerning the awards of the International Lenin Peace Prizes for 1958. Subject, William DuBois, was one of the individuals awarded an International Lenin Prize. The article in "Soviet News" described DuBois as "American Negro scientist, writer and public leader whose varied activities as a teacher and publicist are inseparably linked with the struggle for peace and with the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples."

Among other winners of the Lenin Prizes was Nikita Khrushchev.

The International Lenin Peace Prize Committee was headed by one Dmitry Skobeltsyn, who announced the prize winners. "Soviet News" printed the following with respect to DuBois' award: "Speaking of Dr. William DuBois, Academician Skobeltsyn pointed out that he had been taking an active part in the peace movement for 10 years and his many-sided activity had been closely associated with the struggle for peace and with the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples."

"William DuBois," said Skobeltsyn, "is passionately and consistently exposing the imperialist policy of the United States and other powers, coming out against the 'cold war,' for freedom and independence of the colonial peoples, and for science to be used exclusively in the interests of progress and higher living standards for the peoples."

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2

(5)

REC- 64

24 MAY 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to New York
RE: WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
100-99729

"DuBois, a courageous fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples, although he is 91 years old, is full of energy and a desire to continue the struggle for peace and the happiness of the peoples with even greater vigour."

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject is on Security Index in New York Office. He is well-known Negro author and educator who, although 91 years of age, departed from the U. S. in 8-58 and has since traveled to the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Communist China. He has been received with a great deal of publicity by ranking officials of the communist nations he has visited. DuBois has been described as a concealed communist and is known to have been affiliated with 29 Communist Party front groups and has served in a leadership capacity in 20 of them.

SAC, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 26, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WILLIAM F. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

The article by Dr. DuBois appearing in the 5-4-59 edition of "Pravda" is being translated and you will be furnished a copy of the translation for inclusion in subject's file.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He is well-known Negro author and lecturer and has just been awarded a 1950 Lenin Peace Prize by the Soviet Government.

that an article by DuBois appeared in Pravda entitled "There is No Land Like the Soviet Land."

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-1819 MAY 27 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 5/29/59

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM E.B. DU BOIS
SM-C

PRESENTATION OF LENIN PEACE PRIZE TO
DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
IS-C

[REDACTED]

This information is being brought to the Bureau's attention for its interest in the matter in the latter caption, although it is felt that the information appears to relate to a welcome home reception for DU BOIS rather than to pertain to the CP's capitalization on the presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize to DU BOIS.

12 It would appear from the above information and that previously furnished to the Bureau that at this point the CP anticipates a reception or welcome home reception for DU BOIS upon his return to the US and at a later date a separate proceeding for the actual presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize.

The former estimate for the submission of a report in this matter did not allow sufficient time and it is now estimated that the report will be completed and submitted by June 30, 1959.

3- Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

100-99729-96
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/80 BY SP [REDACTED]

June 17, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729)-99

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReBulet 5-26-59.

Transmitted herewith for your information are two copies of a translation of subject's article appearing in the 5-4-59 edition of "Pravda."

Enclosures - 2

NOTE: Subject on Security Index. He is well-known Negro author and lecturer who has been awarded the 1959 Lenin Peace Prize by the Soviet Government. The article by DuBois, praising the Soviet Union and critical of the American Government, appeared in the 5-4-59 issue of "Pravda."

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"DO NOT KNOW ANY OTHER COUNTRY WHERE THE NUMBER
OF SELFLESS CITIZENS-PATRIOTS WOULD BE SO GREAT"

By WILLIAM DUBOIS, Laureate of the International
LENIN Prize/ "Strengthening of Peace Among the People"

(PRAVDA, May 4, 1959, page 3)

* * *

In connection with the awarding of International
LENIN Prize "For Strengthening of Peace Among the People,"
a prominent American scientist, writer, and a public figure
WILLIAM DUBOIS stated to "Pravda" correspondent:

"It is a great honor for me to become a laureate
of the international LENIN prize.

"As an American citizen, I was greatly surprised
by the awarding of this prize to me, considering what the
Government of the United States is doing for a preparation
of war. It was hardly to be expected under those circumstances
that the highest award for the struggle in defense of peace
would be conferred on me, citizen of the U.S.A.

"I am boundlessly happy that my modest work received
so high an evaluation.

"There is no doubt that the people of the world
vigorously express themselves against war. Their feelings
become a powerful weapon of the struggle against war threat.
There are all reasons for believing that the peace movement
will grow and expand.

"I have not been in the United States for about
a year already and, naturally, it is very difficult for me
to judge about the processes which are taking place there
at present. I am deeply convinced that changes will come
in the U.S.A. However, this is not the time to speak about
them. The present American Government will continue

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/11/80 BY SP-2

Re - previous release

100-99729-99
23 JUN 1959

carry out the preparations for war, as before. The symptoms of depression, unemployment and the falling-off of export distract the attention of the public of the U.S.A. from the essential problems of war and peace.

"However, sooner or later, common sense will get the upper hand. I hope to live to this happy moment."

An article by WILLIAM DuBOIS, devoted to his impressions of his trips to the Soviet Union is published below.

* * *

The growth of the Soviet Union literally went on under my own eyes: I visited the USSR in 1926, 1936, 1949 and am here at present. The duration of my visits fluctuated between one week up to a month and more.

After writing this, I felt the contradiction of my statement. It is impossible to become acquainted with any one country in a month or even in a year. This is particularly applicable to a vast country such as yours, which, in addition, is constantly moving ahead and with such headlong speed, that it takes one's breath away. Of course, much depends on the knowledge about the country possessed by a visitor, upon his disposition and prejudices. I do not know the Russian language because I was born in the middle of the nineteenth century when even some Russians preferred to speak French. However, I had definite advantages because of my Negro origin. I felt deep sympathy for the Russian peasants, partially liberated from slavery simultaneously with the liberation of the American Negroes. I know perfectly well what it means to be a slave.

I came to the Soviet Union in 1926, knowing only a little of Russian history of the period of tsarism. I knew comparatively little about socialism and had no idea whatsoever of Marxism. When I was a student, I did not have an occasion to read MARX. Nevertheless, I saw people in Kronstadt, Leningrad and Moscow; in Gorky, Kiev and Odessa, whom I understood. Conditions of their life were understandable for an American Negro. Destruction and

poverty, results of war and suffering; homeless^{children}, digging
in rubbish heaps; ruined homes and public buildings.

"Wait a moment!" I used to exclaim: "The war
has ended about ten years ago!"

"Perhaps, but not in Russia," they answered me.

Here I saw for the first time with my own eyes
the grievous consequences of a civil war through which the
Soviet Union had passed and which they tried to picture
in the United States as anarchy and aimless destruction.

Against the general background of ruins, nevertheless,
I saw a tendency which excited me, in proportion to a degree
as its purpose became clear to me. I saw the beginning of
bold plans of creation of a national system of public education.
I saw astute methods of education of homeless orphans.
A tremendous attention devoted to workers was clear to me.
And it was only here that an idea came into my mind that
the wages are not simply money but also the protection
of health, pensions for the aged, and a system of vacations.

I thought how American Negroes could achieve a
similar system of planning and felt a desire to become
acquainted with the works of KARL MARX.

Ten years had passed before I had an opportunity
again to visit the Soviet Union. Rumors of great variety
reached us in the United States regarding the fate of Soviet
experiment. We heard about famine among peasants and about
the struggle against kulaks and against treason. Some
sensational reports came in, many of which I believed. The
true picture of what was happening then in Russia became
clear to me only after I became acquainted with the book
by SEYERS and KAHN (both phonetic).

(This is a book by SEYERS and KAHN "A Secret War
Against the Soviet Russia." EDITORS.)

By that time I was already teaching at one of
the higher institutions of learning for Negroes, the University
of Atlanta, "The Communist Manifesto" by KARL MARX and
FRIEDRICH ENGELS. At this time I was already trying to
study the Negro problem in the United States from the scientific
point of view and to find a socialist solution for it.

In 1936, passing by the Trans-Siberian Railroad, I was studying the USSR for ten days attentively and from various points of view. The train was going very slowly and made long stops at the stations. This huge, almost boundless country, with its poverty and wealth, but above all, with its resolution to build socialism was opening in front of us. I saw Moscow, which was going through the first period of the great reconstruction. My way was going through Kazan and Omsk, through the Ural mountains, through the great Siberian steppes and Baykal. I saw the flares of factories working in order to transform the Soviet industry. I had an opportunity to discuss questions of socialism. The guide in our car told me how the state provided an education for him. It also provided education for his brothers and sisters and showed concern for his parents.

I returned home through China and Japan, circumnavigating in this way the entire world. In two years after my return, the world was again gripped by war. The Soviet Union defended the world from Hitlerism.

It was necessary to prevent another act of a military folly from happening and I joined my voice to the 600 American leaders of art and science who gathered in New York in March 1949, at a Peace Congress. The entire world was in solidarity with this congress and the Soviet Union in particular, which sent in (its) outstanding leaders for participating in it.

This congress was subjected to attacks, some of the most disgusting attacks against civilization known in the modern world. It was abused and reviled. Some of the outstanding leaders became victims of insults and the majority of them had to retreat. The results were sad. However, when in the same year, 1949, Peace Congress was convened in Paris, I hastened to take part in it. This was the greatest gathering reflecting the spiritual enthusiasm of mankind. My hopes grew and, when in the end of 1949, the Soviet Union invited 25 Americans to come to Moscow and to take part in the work of the All-Union Conference in Defense of Peace, I accepted this offer.

Thus, I saw your country for the third time. I remember how I told the Soviet people about sincere striving for peace in America. From hopes and doubts of 1926, through the presentiments of 1936, I came in 1949 to a belief into the ultimate triumph of communism not only in Russia but throughout the world. The face of almost every man met by me in the Soviet Union radiated hope.

American authorities started legal proceedings against me for my struggle in favor of peace. After I returned home, they brought the formal charges against me and only the protest of the civilized world saved me from prison. However, in the course of the next 7 years, I was deprived of the right to leave the country. When, in 1958, the Supreme Court of the United States declared that our Department of State has no legal right to deprive citizens of foreign passports, I and my wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, immediately took advantage of this.

Thus, I visited the Soviet Union for the fourth time. I saw people who were sure of themselves and calm. I saw how 30-year-old hopes are being carried out in reality.

I was particularly impressed by one small detail. I looked out of a hotel window at the Red Square after half a million people passed through it. There was not a single scrap of paper in the square. This was not simply a result of work of municipal employees. It was a result of feeling of responsibility of the socialist people who felt that the Red Square was their property and that all were obliged to take care of its cleanliness. If half a million people would go in demonstration along the streets of New York, a week will be required in order to clean the rubbish left by them.

But it is not only this. The population of the Soviet Union is delivered from cares which oppress an American: How will he live when he gets old? How will he get medical attention when he gets ill? How to provide education for his children, for the cost of education is growing, not by days but by hours? How can he permit himself to take a vacation when every penny is needed in the home? A Soviet citizen knows that the state protects him in all these problems.

Many Americans inquire: How does the state know that every citizen performs his duty and works as hard as though he were threatened with poverty? The government, they say, is dealing with human beings who are selfish in their nature. The answer to this question is simple: The Soviet Union achieved unprecedented successes in the field of re-education of its citizens into a disciplined servants of the people of all people and not of a handful of the chosen ones.

Such a discipline, to its considerable degree is not forced from above and not brought in from the outside. It is organically inherent in the citizens of the USSR. It is self-discipline. Of course, in the USSR too there are still people who think only of themselves. Also there are criminals. However, I do not know any other country where the number of self-sacrificing citizens, patriots is so great.

This is, of course, my personal opinion not based upon official statistical data. But behind it stands the experience of my travels throughout the world. I openly admit my prejudice. It is the rarest opportunity to be in a country and not to be subjected to insults because of one's racial origin and to enjoy respect for the things which one tried to accomplish. I am prejudiced in favor of the Soviet Union. My prejudice is based upon the things I saw and experienced. Many Soviet people belong to the white race. However, there are no racial prejudices in the Soviet Union, nor racial hatred characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon countries in their relations with the world of the colored people.

I and my wife SHIRLEY GRAHAM were granted the honor of talking with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV. We devoted the greater part of our two-hour talk to the discussion of problems of the colored people. I was telling about what has happened in America in the last 40 years and N. S. KHRUSHCHEV listened to me with great attention and sympathy. I asked him about the attitude of the Soviet Union toward Africa, meaning by this not the aims or problems of defense but the field of cooperation. I proposed that the Soviet Academy of Sciences joined with the African scientists in the cause of the study of Africa, particularly in culture and history. I could never achieve such cooperation in America and seldom met with interest toward it in Western Europe. However, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV quickly and with enthusiasm offered his aid in this cause.

We left the Kremlin filled with most pleasant hopes.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 8/24/59	Investigative Period 4/6 - 6/5/59
TITLE OF CASE WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, aka.		Report made by [REDACTED]	SECRET
		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REFERENCE

Report of **[REDACTED]** dated 3/31/58
at New York.

- P -

LEADS

NEW YORK

CLASSIFIED BY **4417**
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY **1**
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE DATE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) **[Signature]**

At New York, New York **21417**

1. Will follow and report subject's activities in connection with being awarded the International Lenin Peace Prize.
2. Will follow the Bureau's instructions as set forth in Bureau letter to New York dated 5/21/59, and captioned, "PRESENTATION OF LENIN PEACE PRIZE TO DR. W. E.

4 - Bureau (100-99729) (RM)
3 - **[REDACTED]**

Special Agent
in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

REC-80

100-99729-102

CLASS. & EXT. BY **SP-1**
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW **7-23-90**

12 JUN 29 1959

Pre-previous release

SECRET

SECRET

[REDACTED]
B. DU BOIS; IS - C."

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]
3. Will advise the Bureau promptly of plans of the CP to capitalize on the presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize and let the Bureau know in advance regarding the date and place of such presentation.

ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED] who observed the subject aboard the "SS LIBERTE" in NYC on 8/8/58 were as follows:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] c
[REDACTED] c
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] c

~~SECRET~~

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

SECRET

Copy to:

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date:Office: **NEW YORK**File Number: **Bureau 100-99729**Title: [REDACTED]
WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOISCharacter: **SECURITY MATTER - C**

Synopsis:

DU BOIS left the U.S. in August, 1958, and has been travelling abroad since that time. He maintains his residence at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, NY. The "New York Times," issue of May 4, 1959, announced under Moscow dateline of May 3, 1959, that DU BOIS had been the third American to be awarded the Lenin Peace Prize from the Soviet Union along with its Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. The article attributed a statement to DU BOIS in which he said, "I have never been a member of the Communist party . . . But I think Communism is the best system for all countries after this trip."

- P -

CLASS. & EXT. BY **SP-1 [REDACTED] 7-13-80**
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 **2.3**
 DATE OF REVIEW **4/23/96**

PLC-Previous Release

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

DATE **4/19/80**

DETAILS

I. BACKGROUND

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A. Residence and Employment

The "New York Times", issue of May 4, 1959, Section No. 3, page B1, columns 5 through 7, contain the results of interviews of neighbors in the vicinity of 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, which revealed that DU BOIS continued to maintain his residence at that address. The article pointed out that the subject was then travelling abroad.

On May 13, 1959, [redacted] furnished information which indicated that DU BOIS was then in Stockholm, Sweden, and that it was expected that he would travel to England on May 16, 1959.

According to the information furnished by [redacted] DU BOIS had reservations to sail for home on June 25, 1959, but the possibility existed that he may sail before that date.

DU BOIS is chiefly occupied as a writer and lecturer. He has made numerous speeches in the United States and abroad, pertinent portions of which are subsequently set forth in this report.

The "New York Times", issue of May 4, 1959, page 3, in an article datelined in Moscow May 3, 1959, announced that Russia had awarded the subject with the Lenin Peace Prize along with Russian Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and quoted DU BOIS, at this time as describing himself as a writer, teacher, and "peace campaigner."

B. Foreign Travel

SA [redacted] reviewed the records of the Passport Department, Department of State, Washington, D.C., concerning the subject on October 7, 1958. These records reflected that Passport No. 1103544, New York series, was issued on June 30, 1958, to WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS. His application was submitted June 26, 1958, at New York, New York. DU BOIS indicated his date of birth as February

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[REDACTED]
23, 1868, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. DU BOIS' itinerary, at that time, was listed as departing New York during July, 1958, for an intended stay abroad of three to four months. His proposed itinerary included travel to England, France, and Ghana. The purpose of this trip was listed as for a vacation.

In a statement attached to the Passport Application, DU BOIS stated that he refused to sign questions regarding membership at any time in any political party including the Communist Party (CP) on the grounds set forth by the Supreme Court of the United States in its recent decision. DU BOIS gave no answer on the application regarding past or present CP membership.

On August 8, 1958, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] observed the subject and his wife aboard the "SS Liberte" in New York City on that date, which was on the occasion of their sailing for Europe.

[REDACTED]

The subject's travels to other countries abroad, as have been previously mentioned and which will be further mentioned, will be subsequently set forth in this report in connection with the subject's activities while abroad.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

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

A. International Lenin Peace Prize

The May 1, 1959, issue of "Soviet News," a periodical

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published by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London, featured an article concerning the awards of the International Lenin Peace Prizes for 1958. WILLIAM DU BOIS, was one of the individuals awarded an International Lenin Prize. The article in "Soviet News" described DU BOIS as "American Negro scientist, writer and public leader whose varied activities as a teacher and publicist are inseparably linked with the struggle for peace and with the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples."

Among other winners of the Lenin Prizes was NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV.

The International Lenin Peace Prize Committee was headed by one DMITRY SKOBELTSYN, who announced the prize winners. "Soviet News" printed the following with respect to DU BOIS' award: "Speaking of Dr. William DuBois, Academician Skobeltsyn pointed out that he had been taking an active part in the peace movement for 10 years and his many-sided activity had been closely associated with the struggle for peace and with the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples."

"William DuBois," said Skobeltsyn, "is passionately and consistently exposing the imperialist policy of the United States and other powers, coming out against the 'cold war,' for freedom and independence of the colonial peoples, and for science to be used exclusively in the interests of progress and higher living standards for the peoples."

"DuBois, a courageous fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples, although he is 91 years old, is full of energy and a desire to continue the struggle for peace and the happiness of the peoples with even greater vigour."

B. East German Peace Medal

Information furnished by G-2, Headquarters, United

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[REDACTED]

States Army, Europe, on November 17, 1958, revealed that articles had appeared in the November 4, 1958, newspaper issue of "Berliner Zeitung" and "Neues Deutschland" (Soviet Sector) to the effect that DU BOIS had been awarded the East German Peace Medal and made an honorary doctor by the Humboldt University of East Berlin.

It was also noted that the president of the "German Peace Council," otherwise unidentified, had stated that DU BOIS had given valuable support to the German Peace Movement by protesting the re-establishment of West German militarism.

C. Evidence of Alliance With the CP, USA

The "New York Times," issue of May 4, 1959, page 3, contained an article under a Moscow dateline of May 3, 1959, which was concerned with reporting the fact that DU BOIS was the third American to have won a Lenin Peace Prize from the Soviet Union and quoted DU BOIS, in part, as follows:

"I have never been a member of the Communist party But I think Communism is the best system for all countries after this trip"

[REDACTED] X

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] C

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
On August 8, 1958, [REDACTED]
observed the following who were among individuals aboard
the "SS Liberte" on that date in New York City and were
in contact with BU BOIS and his wife on the occasion of
their sailing for Europe:

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[REDACTED]

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist daily newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"The Worker," issue of August 17, 1958, page 2, column 4. in an article captioned, "Bon Voyage," referred to the subject's departure on a trip half way around the world and praised him in terms which included in part:
" . . . defender of the socialist order . . . "

On July 29, 1958, [REDACTED] furnished information obtained from a speech given by [REDACTED] who was a May Day celebration guest speaker, in Chicago, Illinois, on May 2, 1958.

According to the information furnished by [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] ended his speech with a quotation which he attributed to "a great American Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS." PATTERSON quoted DU BOIS as follows:

"I believe in Socialism. I seek a world where the ideals of communism will triumph - - to each according to his needs; from each according to his ability. For this I will work as long as I live. And I still live."

During his address, [REDACTED] stated, in part, that he had spoken in a fourfold capacity, one of which he said was "as a Communist."

[REDACTED]

The "National Guardian," issue of February 17, 1958, page 7, contained an article pertaining to the subject's life, which attributed statements to the subject which include, in part, the following:

"Socialism progresses and will progress. All we can do is to silence and jail its promoters. I believe in socialism. I seek a world where the ideals of communism will triumph - - to each according to his needs; from each according to his ability. For this I will work as long as I live. And I still live."

A characterization of the "National Guardian" appears in the Appendix hereto.

D. CP Front

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

A characterization of the World Peace Council appears in the Appendix hereto.

E. CP, USA Sympathies and for Independent Socialist Party

On March 24, 1958, [REDACTED] furnished a letter-head of the American Committee For The Protection of Foreign Born (ACFPB), which contained a list of sponsors and the dates 1933 - 1958. Among the sponsors listed was Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

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

"The Worker," issue of October 19, 1958, page 15, columns 1 and 2, announced the formation of a committee to support the senatorial candidate who was running on the Independent Socialist Party (ISP) ticket. The initiating sponsors included Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

A characterization of the ISP appears in the Appendix hereto.

The "National Guardian," issue of July 27, 1958, page 14, column 4, described the subject as " often a contributor to the Guardian "

On July 14, 1958, [REDACTED] furnished information which revealed that on June 30, 1958, W. E. B. DU BOIS, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, stated that he was then a subscriber to and received "The Worker."

"The Militant," issue of July 21, 1958, page 1, column 8, contained an article concerning the United Independent Socialist Campaign Committee.

According to this article, the above committee

[REDACTED] was established by a Conference held in New York City on June 13 - 15, 1958, and the initial sponsors of this Conference included among others Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

A characterization of the United Independent Socialist Campaign Committee appears under the caption Independent Socialist Party in the Appendix hereto.

A characterization of "The Militant" appears in the Appendix hereto.

On February 11, 1958, [REDACTED] advised that on February 9, 1958, the subject delivered a lecture at the Faculty of Social Science (FSS) held at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

According to [REDACTED] the topic of DU BOIS' talk was "The Long Bath To Full Freedom," but he spoke instead on the 40 year period since the Russian Revolution, in which he pointed out the triumph of the Soviets over capitalistic opposition.

[REDACTED] advised on December 11, 1958, substantially the same information as that furnished above by [REDACTED]

On January 28, 1958, [REDACTED] advised that the subject gave a lecture at the FSS on January 27, 1958, in which he advocated Socialism as the best system for backward countries.

A characterization of the FSS appears in the Appendix hereto.

F. Advocacy of and Praise for
Socialism - Communism

1. Activities While Abroad

The "New York Times" of May 4, 1959, Section 3, page B1, columns 5 through 7, contained a photograph

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of the subject and an article captioned, "Dr. DuBois Tosses Bouquet At Reds." The article stated that on that date an article appearing in "Pravda" contained the subject's proclamation of his infatuation with the Soviet Union.

The following is quoted from this article, in part:

"I am biased in favor of the Soviet Union . . . and my bias springs from what I have seen and experienced."

According to the article, a United Press dispatch stated that DU BOIS had stated in an article on page 3 of "Pravda", the official CP paper, that he was surprised that he had won the Lenin Peace Prize because " . . . the present American Government will continue as before to conduct preparations for war."

The "New York Times," issue of March 5, 1959, page 4, column 8, contained an article which reflected that DU BOIS had called in Peiping for Africa to look to Communist China for leadership.

The article revealed that Chinese Communist propaganda organs had made a major event of DU BOIS' celebration of his 91st birthday.

According to the article, the "Peiping Peoples Daily" and Peiping radio gave major attention to the celebration in which Premier CHOU En-lai, Vice-Premier CHIN I and other Communist Chinese notables participated. The article quoted DU BOIS as stating the following which is set forth in part from a speech which he broadcast over Peiping radio:

"Come to China Africa and look around . . . You know America and France and Britain to your sorrow. Now know the Soviet Union and its allied nations, but

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"particularly know China. China is flesh of your flesh and blood of your blood. China is colored, and knows to what the colored skin in this modern world subjects its owner."

According to the article, DU BOIS had been visiting in the Soviet Union and Communist China during recent weeks.

"The Worker," issue of April 12, 1959, page 8, column 3, contained an article captioned, "DuBois Feted In Peking, Urges Africa Study China." The article contained a photograph of DU BOIS at a dinner held in Peking in his honor and revealed that he had addressed more than 1,000 faculty members and students at Peking University.

According to the article, the text of his speech contained the same information as set forth in the previously quoted statements of the subject published in the "New York Times," issue of March 5, 1959, page 4, column 8.

The "China Daily News", issue of March 3, 1959, page 1, columns 3 through 6, contained information from Hong Kong captioned, "Ovation Accorded to American Negro Leader." According to this article, the students of the University of Peking held a big meeting to celebrate the 91st birthday of DU BOIS.

In returning his thanks, the subject praised Communist China for the work done in economic reconstruction, and asked her to tell the people in Africa and the world, about the aggression brought against her by the imperialists. DU BOIS warned the Africans to put themselves on guard against the West. Finally, he advised the African people to befriend Soviet Russia and her allies especially Communist China, according to this article.

A characterization of the "China Daily News," above, appears in the Appendix hereto.

On January 19, 1959 [REDACTED] C

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[REDACTED] furnished a Summary of World Broadcasts, [REDACTED] dated January 16, 1959, which was published by the [REDACTED]. The summary was for the period January 11 - 13, 1959, and it included an interview over Radio Moscow, which was had with the subject and his wife.

During this interview, DU BOIS stated, in part, to the effect that Russia's Sputnik was proof of Russia's advancement in education and science and that hereafter in the United States of America the people are going to believe what the USSR is doing in education and science and will be more disposed to live in peace and harmony with this great nation.

DU BOIS, in a message to Africa, advised the people of Africa that they had to choose Socialism rather than to attempt to remain neutral or to go through a preliminary trial of transient Capitalism.

When asked if he thought the colonial countries in Africa would achieve the same economic and political successes as had the countries of the "East" when they obtained their independence, DU BOIS replied in the affirmative and stated as follows:

"The achievements in the USSR, and in China were made under unusual difficulties, difficulties that have been increased by the enmity of large numbers of people"

DU BOIS further stated that if Africa started immediately to hitch her advancement in the near future to the "old communism of the African tribe" she had a chance to make her progress much faster than otherwise would be the fact.

The "National Guardian," issue of December 22, 1958, page 7, in an article captioned, "The Future For All of Africa Lies in Socialism," pertained to a speech which

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was to have been given in Ghana, Africa, by DU BOIS, but on a doctor's advice, he did not travel to Ghana but instead his wife made the trip and read the speech for him.

According to the article, DU BOIS' prepared speech referred to Socialism and cited as foremost examples, "The great Communist states like the Soviet Union and China."

The following is quoted, in part, from this article:

"Africa awake! Put on the beautiful robes of Pan - African socialism! You have nothing to lose but your chains! You have a continent to regain! You have freedom and human dignity to attain."

"The Worker," issue of December 7, 1958, page 7, columns 1 - 2, contained a photograph of the subject as he was being welcomed at Prague Airport by the Czechoslovakian Vice Minister of Education and Culture. According to the article, DU BOIS was later given an honorary Doctorate degree at Charles University.

The "National Guardian" on November 10, 1958, page 6, columns 2 through 4, contained an article which indicated that DU BOIS had been honored by the 600 year old Charles University in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

In his acceptance speech, DU BOIS said, in part, as follows:

"The salvation of American Negroes lies in socialism. They should support all measures and men who favor the welfare state; they should vote for government ownership of capital in industry; they should favor strict regulation of corporations or their public ownership; they should vote to prevent monopoly from controlling the press and the publishing of opinions. They should favor public ownership and control of water, electric, and atomic power; they should stand for a clean ballot, the encouragement of third parties and independent candidates - and the elimina-

"tion of graft and gambling on television and even in churches. The question of the method by which the socialist state can be achieved must be worked out by experiment and reason and not by dogma."

The "National Guardian," issue of October 27, 1958, page 7, columns 1 - 4, contained an article, datelined Tashkent Uzbek, USSR, which revealed that in a speech concerning "Socialist Africa", DU BOIS made statements to the effect that a Socialist Africa was inevitable "Because this is a socialist era" and that "Village socialism in Africa could pass directly to modern socialism and the capitalist stage could and should be skipped."

The "National Guardian" of March 2, 1959, page 12, column 3, contained an article which indicated that the subject had a two hour meeting with Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV. According to the article, it stated, in part, that DU BOIS said, "We talked about peace and ways to develop closer and friendlier relations with the United States."

The United States, Department of State, furnished information from its files in October, 1958, which revealed that the subject had made a speech at The Hague, Netherlands, on September 11, 1958.

According to the information furnished, DU BOIS opened his speech by stating to the effect that America had no policy for peace . . . and that United States democracy was doing everything possible to prepare for war . . . while the Soviet Union does not want war.

According to the information furnished, DU BOIS stated to the effect that the United States was big business, run by business, and that business was doing everything possible to start war against the Soviet Union and China.

According to the information furnished, DU BOIS also stated to the effect that he hoped that Europe would ask the United States to cease its policy of fighting against Communism.

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2. Activities While In The United States

A review of the book, "Toward A Socialist America: A Symposium of Essays By 15 Contemporary American Socialists," which was edited by HELEN ALFRED and published by Peace Publications, New York, New York, revealed that one of the essays was authored by W. E. B. DU BOIS. DU BOIS' essay is contained from page 179 to 191 in this book and is captioned, "The Negro and Socialism."

In his essay, the author points out advantages for the Negro people under Socialism and disadvantages under Capitalism. On the last page of this article, the author states as follows:

" . . . Thus it is clear today that the salvation of American Negroes lies in socialism. They should support all measures and men who favor the welfare state; they should vote for government ownership of capital in industry; they should favor strict regulation of corporations or their public ownership; they should vote to prevent monopoly from controlling the press and the publishing of opinions. They should favor public ownership and control of water, electric, and atomic power; they should stand for a clean ballot, the encouragement of third parties, independent candidates, and the elimination of graft and gambling on television and even in churches.

"The question of the method by which the socialist state can be achieved must be worked out by experiment and reason and not by dogma. Whether or not methods which were right and clear in Russia and China fit our circumstances is not for our intelligence to decide . . . This may well be a difficult program, but it is the only one."

h

[REDACTED]

A characterization of Peace Publications appears in the Appendix hereto.

~~SECRET~~

The "National Guardian," issue of July 21, 1958, page 2, column 1, under the caption, "The Mail Bag," contained an article attributed to W. E. B. DU BOIS in which the writer defended Hungary's right to use capital punishment on "NAGY."

In the article, the author projected that if "NAGY" had been successful, (in overthrowing the Communist Government of Hungary) Capitalism would have regained Hungary and then proceeded against the USSR. The author further projected that after Russian Communism would have fallen, this situation would have resulted in the enslavement of 600,000,000 Chinese people by "Big Business."

"The Worker," issue of July 27, 1958, page 14, column 4, contained substantially the same information as set forth above in the "National Guardian", issue of July 21, 1958.

The "National Guardian", issue of July 7, 1958, page 5, columns 1 - 4, in an article captioned, "The Independocrat At The Dinner Table" by W. E. B. DU BOIS, stated to the effect that a third party is due either by vote or violence.

According to the article, the writer stated that he preferred a vote. The author praised the USSR in several aspects and then stated in part, "... it should be our aim to do as well as this and to do it if we can in less time and less cost. But at whatever time and cost, do it we must."

"The Worker," issue of June 8, 1958, page 13, column 2, contained an article captioned, "DuBois Says Future of Negro Is Tied To Labor and Socialism." According to the article, DU BOIS gave a speech on May 21, 1958, at Dunbar High School Auditorium in Chicago, Illinois, at which time, he stated to the effect that the future of the "Negro" is tied with labor and Socialism.

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[REDACTED]

The article stated, in part, that DU BOIS lauded Soviet education, saying that the schools of Moscow are far better than those in Chicago and he urged those in the audience to view with suspicion any slanders which say that Communism is failing.

[REDACTED]^C advised on May 23, 1958, that DU BOIS had been featured as a speaker in Chicago, Illinois, on May 21, 1958, at the above mentioned auditorium, at which time he praised the Russian system of education.

[REDACTED] DU BOIS pointed out that the future of the "Negro" was not with Capitalism but was with Socialism.

[REDACTED]^C advised that DU BOIS stated to the effect that the Soviet world had been compelled to use revolt in becoming established because the "West" had given them no alternative.

[REDACTED]^C furnished information on May 26, 1958, which also revealed that the subject gave a lecture at the above mentioned auditorium in Chicago, Illinois, on May 21, 1958, at which time, DU BOIS stated to the effect that the educational system of Soviet Russia was far superior to that of the United States and that he denounced American ideals. u

The "New World Review," issue of November, 1956, contained an article attributed to W. E. B. DU BOIS entitled, "Colonialism and the Russian Revolution," in which the author praised the Russian Revolution as the greatest event in the first half of the 20th Century.

A characterization of "New World Review" appears in the Appendix hereto.

G. Miscellaneous Activities

1. DU BOIS' Acceptance in Communist China

[REDACTED]^C made available the following summary of New China News Agency releases

[REDACTED] **SECRET**
which appeared in the press on the Chinese Communist Mainland:

April 21, 1959 Peking: This article revealed that the subject was seen off at the airport by CHU Tu-nan, President of Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and by WU Nan, Vice Mayor of Peking.

According to the article, the subject, during his stay in China, visited Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan, and Nanking.

April 20, 1959 Peking: This article revealed that the subject was received on that date by SOONG CHING - LING, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Congress of China.

April 20, 1959 Peking: This article revealed that the subject was guest of honor at a farewell banquet given on that date by the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

April 14, 1959 Nanking: This article reflected that DU BOIS left Nanking on the previous night for Peking. According to the article, DU BOIS was seen off at the station by WU YI - FANG, Chairman of the Kiangai Provincial and Nanking City branches of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

April 12, 1959 Shanghai: This article revealed that DU BOIS had departed from Shanghai for Nanking by train on the previous day. According to this article, DU BOIS was seen off at the station by CHANG CHUN - CHIA, Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; PA CHIN, Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Peace Committee; and LI YUN, Secretary General of the China Welfare Institute.

April 5, 1959 Canton: This article indicated

~~SECRET~~

that the subject had left on the previous day for Shanghai. According to the article, before the subject's departure CHEN YU, Governor of Kwangtung Province gave a dinner in his honor.

March 30, 1959 Kunming: According to this article, the subject had departed on the previous day for Canton. The subject was accompanied by his wife and CHU PO - SHEN, Vice-Secretary - General of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Among those seeing the subject off were HSU CHIA - JUI, Chairman and MA CHUNG - MING, Secretary - General of the Yunnan Branch of the China Peace Committee.

March 27, 1959 Kunming: This article revealed that DU BOIS, a member of the World Peace Council, previously mentioned, had arrived on the previous day from Chengtu.

According to the article, the subject was entertained in the evening at a dinner given by LIU PI - YUN, Governor of Yunnan Province.

A review of the Hsinhua News Agency revealed the following press releases:

February 25, 1959, Page 10, contained an article concerning Peking on February 17, 1959, which revealed that on February 17, 1959, the subject had been honored by a banquet given by TING HSI - LIN, Vice - President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, on behalf of the Association and the China Peace Committee.

April 23, 1959, page 3, under the date February 22, 1959, revealed that Chinese Premier CHOU EN - LAI received DU BOIS on that date and had given a dinner for DU BOIS and his wife. According to the article, Vice - Premier CHEN YI and his wife, as well as other Chinese

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notables, had also attended this dinner.

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2. DU BOIS Speaks In Moscow

On May 5, 1959, [REDACTED] furnished information which reflected that the April 30, 1959, issue of "Pravda," the official Communist newspaper, contained an article which indicated that DU BOIS had been the principal speaker at a meeting of the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Other Nations, which had been held in Moscow. u

III. MISCELLANEOUS

Informants who are familiar with some CP and related activities in the greater New York City area, advised after viewing the subject's photograph that they had no pertinent information concerning the subject. u

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APPENDIX

CHINA DAILY NEWS (CDN)

An informant advised on April 29, 1958, that the "China Daily News" (CDN) was founded in 1940 by a group of Chinese Communists and that the persons who controlled its policies from then to the present time have all been known to him as Chinese Communist leaders within the Chinese Communist Movement in the New York area. This informant advised that to his knowledge, the CDN has followed the official Communist Party line in its editorial policies from its founding to the present time.

Another informant advised on April 24, 1958, that the CDN continues to be the main propaganda organ for the Chinese Communist element in the United States.

On December 16, 1955, the CDN paid a fine of \$25,000.00, and EUGENE HOY, its former managing editor, who died on December 14, 1953, began serving a one year prison sentence after their conviction in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for a violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act, in connection with the paper's printing of advertisements for Chinese Communist Banks which sought to induce Chinese in the United States to send money to Communist China.

APPENDIX

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

~~SECRET~~

On September 11, 1957, a confidential source advised that MAX WEISS had stated the Communist Party (CP) in New York State would set up a Marxist institute which will teach a "US" version of Marxism. This institute would be intended primarily for young people and will also be available to "People who can't come into the Party and the fringe groups." The informant stated that WEISS had advised that he (WEISS) would be in charge of this institute and in the organization of it. The informant stated that WEISS had stated that the program of this institute would be "important and well thought out."

On August 14, 1958, another confidential source advised that the classes began in October, 1957, at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City. With the beginning of the second series of classes in January, 1958, the classes were held at Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York City. These classes have also included the Sunday Evening Forums, all of which have been administrated by HAROLD COLLINS. The classes have always been referred to by the various instructors as "the School" or as "classes on Marxist theory" and no formal name has ever been applied to the school.

The schedule of classes for the 1958 Fall Term listed the school as Faculty of Social Science, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, with HERBERT APTHEKER as its Director.

HERBERT APTHEKER testified on July 14, 1954, in the case US versus KUZMA, ET AL (Smith Act), United States District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He testified that he was, at that time, a member of the CP and that he had been a member of the CP since 1939. He also testified that he had never been an officer in the CP, however, he had offered his services as a CP teacher. He testified further that he had taught classes in American History and theory of Marxism-Leninism under CP auspices, and that all his writings since 1939 or 1940 had been consciously guided by what he thought was "light of Marxism-Leninism."

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APPENDIX

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE CONT'D

~~SECRET~~

On June 16, 1958, another confidential source advised that HAROLD COLLINS was acting in an educational capacity in the New York State CP and as an instructor at a CP cadre training school.

The "DAILY WORKER" for April 5, 1956, pg. 4 column 1, refers to MAX WEISS as "National Educational Director, Communist Party."

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

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APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT-SOCIALIST PARTY (ISP)

~~SECRET~~

A confidential informant advised on June 18, 1958, that the platform of the Independent-Socialist Party (ISP) was introduced and accepted by the ISP during organizing conferences held on June 13-15, 1958, in New York City. The source stated the ISP platform was one which every member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) could support and was an SWP platform in every respect.

Another confidential source advised on October 7, 1958, that in his opinion the ISP was dominated and controlled by the SWP and had as its ultimate aim the establishment of a national labor party. This source further advised the hope of the SWP leadership was that the ISP campaign in New York City would develop into a labor party which eventually would become a national labor party in the United States.

From its inception, the ISP has, in numerous public source material, been designated by several variations of its name, the most frequently used being: Independent Socialist Party, United Independent Socialist Election Conference, United Independent Socialist Party, United Socialist Party and the United Independent Socialist Campaign Committee.

The headquarters of the ISP are located at 799 Broadway, New York City.

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APPENDIX

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INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

The "Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, reflects the following concerning International Publishers:

"1. 'The (Communist) Party's publishing house,' headed by Alexander Trachtenberg.

"(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

"2. An 'official publishing house of the Communist Party in the United States,' and a medium through which 'extensive Soviet propaganda is subsidized in the United States.'

"(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p.8, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.)

"3. 'Official American Communist Party publishing house.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an advocate of overthrow of Government by force and violence, May 11, 1948, p. 80.)"

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

~~SECRET~~

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12)"

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

NEW WORLD REVIEW

The "Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, reflects the following concerning New World Review:

"1. Cited as an organization specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda. It was formerly known as Soviet Russia Today.

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90.)"

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

"THE MILITANT"

~~SECRET~~

A weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (c)

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

PEACE PUBLICATIONS

~~SECRET~~

On May 22, 1958, a confidential source furnished information which indicated that HELEN ALFRED was then listed as Director of Peace Publications Fund, which was located at the same address given for Peace Publications in New York City.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist/weekly newspaper, issue of October 6, 1957, carried on its masthead the name HELEN LILLIAN ALFRED as one of the owners of Publishers New Press, Inc., which publishes "The Worker." (-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

The "Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, reflects the following concerning World Peace Council:

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

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 38.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 6/25/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Via AIR-TELREGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

TITLE: PRESENTATION OF LENIN PEACE
PRIZE TO DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
IS-CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[REDACTED]

Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

(Approved: [REDACTED])

Special Agent in Charge

CLASS. & EXT.

REASON-FCIM

DATE OF REVIEW

2.4.2

8-23-90

Per

CONFIDENTIAL

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

[REDACTED]

100-99729-103

JUN 27 1959

6/25/59

103

F B I

Date:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

[REDACTED]

this communication: *W*

DU BOIS, who is now in Europe, was recently designated as a recipient of the Lenin Peace Prize by the USSR. *W*

The actual presentation ceremonies will be made in the U.S. following DU BOIS's return. Most recent information reflects that DU BOIS will return to the U.S. on 7/1/59. *W*

ReBulet under the above caption advised that the Bureau was interested in the plans of the CP on the Presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize to DU BOIS and set forth instructions to advise the Bureau promptly of the CP's plans in this regard and to advise the Bureau in advance regarding the date and place of the presentation ceremonies. *W*

[REDACTED]

dated 6/22/59 furnished information which revealed that DU BOIS prefers to have presentation ceremonies in September. Upon receiving this information the CP has decided to wait until DU BOIS returns to the United States in order that they can have a discussion with him before completing their plans for the Presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize. The CP has also mentioned making plans to have a reception or receptions to welcome DU BOIS back to the United States upon his return. *W*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

W C

-5-

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

7 TO : Director, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 7/8/59

92 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

"REMOVE FROM UNAVAILABLE SECTION"

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, aka
SM-C

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien
<input type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Socialist League
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) <u>Out of Country</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address)		
Key Facility Data		
Geographical Reference Number		NOT RECORDED
Interested Agencies		Responsibility
Residence Address 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York		

100-99729-103A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/80 BY SP- [REDACTED]

SAC, New York [REDACTED]

July 15, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM R. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

Transmitted herewith for your information
is a Photostat of a communication [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] pertaining to a Russian
broadcast dealing with an article written for "Pravda"
by subject.

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He is well-known
Negro author and lecturer who has been awarded 1959 Lenin
Peace Prize by Soviet Government. He has spent past year
abroad and has traveled extensively in Russia and Communist
China. While abroad he made speeches and wrote articles
praising the Soviet Union and criticizing the United States.
Subject returned to New York July 1, 1959.

100-99729-104

14 JUL 16 1959

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Belmont _____
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McGuire _____
Mohr _____
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Rosen _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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DATE 7/23/80 BY SP1 [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/23/80 BY SP-1 [REDACTED]

The Negro Problem in the USA

Moscow in Russian for Abroad 11.00 GMT 17.6.59

Broadcast text of 'Pravda' article by William Du Bois:

Europeans, and especially the inhabitants of Eastern Europe, are somewhat anxious about the position of Negroes or persons of Negro origin in the USA. They hear that Negro slaves were liberated in 1863 and later became citizens enjoying social and political equality. They also hear about widespread lynching, murder and mob violence. The Negroes continue their struggle for equal rights with the Whites. If one was to believe newspaper reports, these have been basically achieved, notably after the Supreme Court decision allowing Negroes to attend schools for White children. US inhabitants of various colours of skin and of various levels of education, descendants of former Black slaves, have often convinced the Europeans that at home they enjoy complete equality with White citizens; by way of confirmation they have referred to coloured statesmen and even holders of the Nobel Prize. But the events in Little Rock have revealed the presence in the USA of a degree of racial hatred unprecedented in any civilised country. What is the truth? - Europeans ask.

The facts correspond with reality in both cases. Negro slavery has been abolished in the USA by law. However, at least 5,000,000 US inhabitants of Negro origin are still outcast slaves living in poverty. The majority of US Negroes can read and write, but millions of them are as yet illiterate. They are being pushed on to the path of crime and poverty by the system of private capitalism and by racial hatred of White workers competing with them. In fact, the high wages of part of the White workers are partially paid by the money underpaid to Negro workers. Class differences are developing among the Negro population itself. On the one hand, there is a group of rich Negro exploiters, on the other - the masses of the exploited - Whites and Negroes. About 10 per cent of the Negro population of New York are businessmen and specialists earning over 5,000 dollars a year. On the other hand, 50 per cent of this population live on the brink of poverty.

For a long time the leading TUs did not admit Negro workers. However, after the crisis in the thirties the majority of TUs began admitting Negroes. It should be noted that these Negroes are under the influence of the reactionary leadership

"SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS"
Part I

Weekly Supplement No. 11
6/26/59

Re: WILLIAM DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-99729

100-99729-104

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and, essentially, constitute a part of capitalist organisations. Since the US Government established its control over the issue of passports for travelling abroad, this control has been used for preventing those Negroes from travelling abroad who criticise the racist system in the USA. Thus, for example, Paul Robeson was deprived of his passport for seven years. I also was refused a passport, although Negroes who favourably described America or kept silent about the racial situation in the USA could get passports.

As time went on, however, big business became aware of the discrepancy between declarations of desire for trade and friendship with Asian and African countries and discrimination against the coloured population at home. This led to the attempts to introduce reforms in the system of public primary schools. Independent schools for Negroes, which achieved certain successes thanks to the efforts of the Negroes themselves and to the aid of White philanthropists were formed. But as general education embraced ever wider strata of Negroes and as charity worsened, the position of the Negro schools became worse. The States were unable to support the parallel system of schools for Whites and Negroes. The only solution was to create a single school system embracing all races. Such an interpretation of the Constitution was supported by the Supreme Court. However, the majority of former slave-owning Southern States opposed this. Their attitude has led to such incidents as in Little Rock.

This problem has still to be solved if one is to eliminate the last vestiges of slavery, at least in education. It represents only a part of more serious problems, which are not only of a racial character. The matter concerns, first of all, the problems of labour and wages. The US Negroes need socialism. They need something similar to what is possessed by the national minorities in the Soviet Union: the opportunity to develop their own national culture, preserving their historic traditions, and to develop their art and culture. Only in this way will it be possible to preserve the originality of their music and dances and the rest of this cultural heritage. Furthermore, the Negroes should have employment according to their abilities and receive wages according to their needs. This is the aim of communism, but the Negroes do not know about it. The leaders of the Negro people make a serious mistake and often force them to support the "witch-hunting" campaigns directed against communism.

If the American Negroes and all other Americans of all colours of skin could take into consideration everything that is today happening in the world, if they could study the history of Russia and China, if they could acquaint themselves with the teaching of Marx and Lenin, they would support socialism. However, at present the US primary schools do not teach this. The US colleges pay little attention to these subjects. Socialism is presented as a failure, and communism as a crime.

This, however, cannot last for ever. Despite various obstacles, the number of literate Negroes is increasing. Thanks to the aid rendered by their White friends, the effectiveness of Negro organisations is growing. One day the Negroes will attain complete liberation not only from slave labour, but also from wage slavery and from racial hatred.

The Negroes have already made their contribution to history. They helped the USA in the liberation from the yoke of the British Empire. Five million Negroes fought for the abolition of slavery in the USA, and Abraham Lincoln emphasised that without their aid the North would have been unable to achieve victory in the Civil War in 1861-1864. American literature has been created mainly by Negroes, either by Negro writers or Negro heroes in literary works. Art is to a great extent of Negro origin. American science is irredeemably indebted to Benjamin (T)Domicer, (T)John Menteliger and Ernst Just. Had Negro children been able in the past 25 years to have the same education as Soviet children, all human values would have been preserved.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES

VERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 7/22/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF LENIN PEACE-
PRIZE TO DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
IS - C

[REDACTED]

The 6/20/59 issue of "The Worker", page 16, column 4, contained an article by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, captioned "Welcome Home Dr. DU BOIS", which stated in the next to last paragraph, "We shall be present when you are awarded the Lenin Peace Prize."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that DU BOIS had returned to NYC on that date, aboard the "SS LIBERTE".

[REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

[REDACTED]

REC- 59 100-99729-105

JUL 27 1959

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/23/80 BY SP4 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SAC, New York [REDACTED]

September 23, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729)

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

The Bureau is of the opinion that the Russians may consider it a propitious time to award subject his Lenin peace prize during the visit to the United States of Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

You should, therefore, be alert for any information indicating the possibility of the award being made in the immediate future.

Any information should be promptly submitted to the Bureau in memorandum form suitable for dissemination.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on the Security Index. He is a well-known American author and lecturer who has been awarded the 1959 Lenin peace prize by the Soviet Government. He spent approximately a year abroad traveling extensively in Russia and communist China and returned to the United States 7-1-59.

However, no formal presentation of the award has been made to Du Bois. If he does not return to the USSR to receive his award, it is probable the presentation will be made at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and may be made in the near future while Khrushchev is visiting the United States.

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Mohr _____
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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
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DATE 7/23/80 BY SP4 [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 24, 1959

VIA LIAISON

William E. B. DuBois

My dear Mr. Hagerty:

This Bureau has received information that Dr. and Mrs. William E. B. DuBois of New York City will attend the reception at the Soviet Embassy in Washington this evening. It is possible that the Soviet Government may consider this a suitable time to make a public award to Dr. DuBois of the 1959 Lenin Peace Prize he won in May of this year. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that another of the individuals awarded a Lenin Prize was Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Furthermore, the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee was headed by one Dmitri Skobeltsyn

Professor DuBois is a 91-year-old American Negro anthropologist, writer and lecturer who has been associated with many communist front groups in the past. He is the holder of a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University, was a professor at several universities and was one of the cofounders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He departed from the United States on August 8, 1958, toured extensively in Europe, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Communist China, returning to New York on July 1, 1959. While abroad, he made several speeches highly critical of the United States.

NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

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[REDACTED]

The International Lenin Peace Prize Committee, through Chairman Skobelitsyn, in announcing the prize winners, stated concerning DuBois that he "is passionately and consistently exposing the imperialist policy of the United States and other powers, coming out against the 'cold war,' for freedom and independence of the colonial peoples and for science to be used exclusively in the interests of progress and higher living standards for the peoples."

[REDACTED]

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He is American Negro author and lecturer who was awarded one of the 1959 Lenin Peace Prizes by the Soviet Government. [REDACTED] has advised he learned that DuBois and wife were to visit Washington 9-24-59 to attend a reception at the Soviet Embassy for Premier Khrushchev. Possibility exists that awarding of the Lenin Peace Prize will be publicly made to DuBois at this function. DuBois has been described as a concealed communist, has been associated with 29 front groups and has served in leadership capacities in 20 of them. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

September 24, 1959

VIA LIAISON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/80 BY SP

Information has been brought to the attention of this Bureau that Dr. and Mrs. William E. B. DuBois of New York City will probably attend the reception at the Soviet Embassy in Washington this evening. For your information, Dr. DuBois is one of the winners of a 1959 Lenin Peace Prize and the possibility exists that the Soviet Government may make a public award of this award to Dr. DuBois at the reception. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that another of the individuals awarded a Lenin Prize was Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Furthermore, the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee was headed by one Dmitri Skobeltsyn

Professor DuBois is a 91-year-old American Negro anthropologist, writer and lecturer who has been associated with many communist front groups in the past. He is the holder of a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University, was a professor at several universities and was one of the cofounders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He departed from the United States on August 8, 1958, toured extensively in Europe, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Communist China, returning to New York on July 1, 1959. While abroad, he made several speeches highly critical of the United States.

NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

WPJ:mt
(7)

Declassified BY 7306

SEP 25 1959

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[REDACTED]

The International Lenin Peace Prize Committee, through Chairman Skobeltsyn, in announcing the prize winners, stated concerning DuBois that he "is passionately and consistently exposing the imperialist policy of the United States and other powers, coming out against the 'cold war,' for freedom and independence of the colonial peoples and for science to be used exclusively in the interests of progress and higher living standards for the peoples."

[REDACTED]

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He is American Negro author and lecturer who was awarded one of the 1959 Lenin Peace Prizes by the Soviet Government. [REDACTED] has advised he learned that DuBois and wife were to visit Washington 9-24-59 to attend a reception at the Soviet Embassy for Premier Khrushchev. Possibility exists that award of the Lenin Peace Prize will be publicly made to DuBois at this function. DuBois has been described as a concealed communist, has been associated with 29 communist front groups and has served in leadership capacities in 20 of them.

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/30/59

FROM : [REDACTED] SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS
SM - C
(OO:NY)
Bufile 100-99729
NYfile [REDACTED]
WFOfile [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ReBulet 9/23/59, which alerted New York and WFO to the possibility that the Soviets might use the occasion of Premier KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the U. S. to present Dr. DU BOIS with the Lenin peace prize. ReWFOlet 9/23/59, under Dr. DU BOIS's caption which indicated that [REDACTED] planned to attend a reception for KHRUSHCHEV to be held in Washington, D. C.

On 9/24/59, [REDACTED] noted, while observing the television coverage of the reception at the Soviet Embassy given by the Soviet Ambassador in honor of the Premier, that KHRUSHCHEV was approached in the receiving line by a person who strongly resembled the photos of Dr. DU BOIS. The Premier shook this person's hand vigorously and appeared to speak warmly with him, more so than with the average person presented. Accompanying this person was a dark-complected female with black hair attired in a Chinese-style dress. It is noted that the female had her back to the camera while in view.

③ Bureau
[REDACTED]

EX 105

REC-72

100-99729-113

20 OCT 1 1959

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DATE 7/23/80 BY SP1 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In view of the strong possibility that the persons observed were [REDACTED] it being recalled that they recently visited China where Chinese clothing could have been obtained by Mrs. DU BOIS, WFO is furnishing the above to New York and the Bureau for their information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 9/25/59	Investigative Period 9/9 - 23/59
TITLE OF CASE WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHAAR DU BOIS		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By: ald
[REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	

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REFERENCE

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OTHERWISE

Report of SA GORDON W. FIMBLE dated 9/24/59,
New York.
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF

ADMINISTRATIVE

The pretext telephone call made to an individual at the subject's residence who identified herself as Mrs. DU BOIS.

DATE

LEADS

New York
at New York, New York

Addressed to Bureau (100-99729) (RM)	Special Agent in Charge [REDACTED]	Do not write in these spaces
100-99729-144	SEP 30 1959	REC-36
181	332-27	EX-106
DECLASSIFIED	CLASSIFIED BY	DATE OF REVIEW
DECLASSIFY ON	SUBV. CONTROL	7/23/80
ASS. BY	ASON-PM IN RI	7-23-70
DATE OF REVIEW	7-23-70	phewas filed

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3 OCT 21 1959

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O-544750

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Copy to:

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: September 25, 1959

Office: New York, New York

File Number: New York 100-20789

Bureau 100-99729

Title: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Character: SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis: DU BOIS returned to the United States on 7/1/59, and resides at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, NY. He is an author and lecturer [REDACTED] DU BOIS' presentation ceremonies for the International Lenin Peace Prize have been postponed until the fall of 1959. The subject received \$25,000 as a premium for the International Peace Prize Award in July, 1959. [REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
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DATE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP- [REDACTED]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-23-90

#339,294
Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR 7/29/91

Declassified for NY and
8/22/74. Keep next agency
office advised

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I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence and Occupation

Through the use of a suitable pretext telephone call by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on September 9, 1959, it was determined that DU BOIS' occupation was that of an author and lecturer who resided at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York.

B. Foreign Travel

On July 1, 1959

[redacted] New York City, advised [redacted] that DU BOIS and his wife returned to New York City on this date aboard the "SS Liberte". He advised that their destination was 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

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

A. CP Membership Status

[redacted]

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B. International Lenin Peace Prize

Through the use of a suitable pretext telephone call by a Special Agent of the FBI on September 9, 1959, to DU BOIS' residence it was determined that DU BOIS was awarded the International Lenin Peace Prize but that the formal presentation of the prize had been postponed until the fall of 1959. According to this source no specific date had been set and the necessary arrangements were not completed at that time for the formal presentation.

On July 24, 1959, [redacted] furnished information which revealed that on July 17, 1959, [redacted]

A notation appearing on the memorandum reflected that the amount of money was for "Consolidation of Peace Among Peoples Awarded to William DU BOIS, [redacted] USSR, Moscow, USSR."

This source advised that on July 21, 1959, [redacted]

[redacted] the \$25,000.00 to the account of WILLIAM DU BOIS [redacted]

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On August 5, 1959, [redacted] furnished information which revealed that the [redacted] Moscow account which is maintained at the [redacted] revealed the following payment:

On July 17, 1959, \$25,000.00 was paid to the account of SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS at the [redacted] for the International Lenin Premium for Consolidation of Peace Among Peoples, awarded to WILLIAM DU BOIS.

The above information furnished [redacted] will not be made public except following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. *per release 190-16467, 190-34121*

The June 28, 1959 issue of "The Worker", page 26, column 4, contained an article by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON captioned, "Welcome Home Dr. Du Bois", which stated in part, "we shall be present when you are awarded the Lenin Peace Prize". *459191*
4591294

Concerning WILLIAM PATTERSON, "The Worker" issue of March 15, 1959, page 15, identified PATTERSON as the General Manager of "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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On May 13, 1959, [redacted] advised that DU BOIS preferred to have the International Lenin Peace Prize Presentation be made at home rather than in the Soviet Union. According to [redacted] [redacted] was then to make plans for the CP participation in the Peace Prize Presentation to DU BOIS and Mrs. DU BOIS had advised him that she wanted his group to participate. However, according to [redacted] Mrs. DU BOIS had been advised that the Russians would set up an ad hoc committee for the presentation, and she felt they would very likely handle their own arrangements.

C. Miscellaneous

On May 29, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that W.E.B. DU BOIS, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, was then a subscriber to "The Worker".

- 5 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONCLUSION

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM - C

DATE: 10/2/59

[REDACTED]

Concerning the ceremonies for the presentation of the International Lenin Peace Prize (ILPP) to DU BOIS, Mrs. DU BOIS said that there were presently no plans for the presentation ceremonies known to her at that time. She explained that the Chairman of the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee (ILPPC) had been refused a visa by the United States recently and that had interrupted all plans for the presentation ceremonies. She said that the Chairman of the ILPPC was a Soviet, whom she did not name, but that the ILPPC was an international organization. She advised that this meant that it was possible for representatives from the ILPPC in a country other than the Soviet Union to handle the presentation of the ILPP to DU BOIS, but she had no information indicating that would be done. She advised that she had no knowledge at this time as to what would be developed in the presentation arrangements and that, "we will just have to wait and see."

Mrs. DU BOIS also revealed that the subject had recently attended the reception for Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV which was held in Washington, D.C. and that KHRUSHCHEV and DU BOIS had greeted each other warmly.

2 - Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-99729-115
23 OCT 6 1959

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DATE 7/28/80 BY SP1 [REDACTED]

FBI

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Date: 9/23/59

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OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO [REDACTED]

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
 SM - C Security Matter - [REDACTED]
 (OO: NY) Office of Origin: New York

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 7-23-90

The "Daily Worker" for 5/20/54, page 3, column 1-2, disclosed that DU BOIS was an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science, an organization cited by the Attorney General of the U. S. pursuant to EO 10450; and when questioned whether he believed in the principles of Marxism-Leninism, DU BOIS answered in the affirmative. 100-99724-117

For info.

Bureau

EX-105

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AND FIELD OFFICES

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DATE 9/19/86

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI(100-99729)

DATE: 10/27/59

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF LENIN PEACE
PRIZE TO DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
IS-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
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DATE

Classification
9/17/80

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-23-90

(2-Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

REC-4

100-99729 - 119

16 OCT 29 1959

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

The subject was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize along with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV in May, 1959, while visiting in Russia. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The referenced Bulet advised that the Bu is interested in the plans of the CP to capitalize on the presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize to Dr. DU BOIS and set forth instructions to advise the Bu, in advance, of the CP's plans in this regard.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

September, 1959, revealed that DU BOIS will be on tour for lecturing purposes during November, 1959. The only specific date received in this regard was scheduled for Los Angeles on 11/13/59. Info indicated a scheduled date in Richmond for 11/7 or 11/13. No other specific dates were given.

The referenced WFO communication set forth the possibility that the subject could be formally awarded the Lenin Peace Prize in Chicago during the celebration of the Forty-second Anniversary of the USSR and the Celebration of the Twenty-sixth Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations Between the US and USSR. [REDACTED] furnished information indicating that the subject's wife would assist and accompany him.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 10/28/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISERe Philadelphia letter to Director, dated 10/23/59. *u*

[REDACTED] *u*

DU BOIS is an author and lecturer who travels both in the US and abroad and who advocates Communism. DU BOIS was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize along with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and others in May, 1959, while still in Russia. He received several other awards during his travels abroad which included the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Award mentioned by [REDACTED] *u* He received the official diploma for this award on 10/2/59, in NY. Official presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize has not been made to date. The Bureau is interested in the CP's plans, in advance to capitalize on this event. Any information received in this regard should be immediately furnished to the Bureau. *u*

[REDACTED] *u*

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

DATE

② Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

REC- 15/100-99729-120

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-1* [REDACTED] *7/23/80*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 *2, 3*
DATE OF REVIEW *7-23-98*

4 OCT 30 1959

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OTHERWISE

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (100-38862)

PAGE: SAC, WFO [REDACTED]

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DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE DATE OF REVIEW 7/23/90
2/4/77

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The 1938-39 edition of "Who's Who in America" lists Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois as an editor and author and the recipient of an International Peace Prize in 1932, whose home is in Brooklyn, New York, and whose office is in New York City.

The Washington Post and Times Herald on September 25, 1939, contained an article entitled "U. S. Denies Visa to Soviet Aide" which said that Dmitri Sholtzyn, Chairman of the Committee which awards the Lenin Peace Prizes, had been refused a visa to enter the United States. The article set out that he wanted to go to the United States to give such a prize to Dr. William E. B. DuBois of Brooklyn, New York, "who long has espoused Communist causes." According to the article American authorities said there was no objection to Sholtzyn personally but that the purpose of his trip was not approved.

The "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, in an article on page 3, columns 1 and 2, of the May 26, 1939,

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CLASS & EXT BY
 REASON FOR IT 1-2-2
 DATE OF REVIEW



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edition disclosed that DuBois was an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science, an organization cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450; and when questioned as to whether he believed in the principles of Marxism-Leninism, DuBois answered in the affirmative.

The informants referred to in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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12844

100-99729

Date: October 29, 1959

To: [REDACTED]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: WILLIAM E. B. DuBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[REDACTED]

The October 11, 1959, issue of "The Worker" contains an article indicating that Dr. DuBois was made an honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Science. The article does not indicate the date, but states that Tibor Zator, Charge d'Affaires of the Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic, made the award to Dr. DuBois at the headquarters of the Hungarian Delegation to the United Nations.

Any further information concerning the presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize to Dr. DuBois will be promptly furnished you.

Enclosure

REC-42

See note, page 2.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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EXT. BY 9-21-59
1-2-4-3-5
7-23-90
REVIEW