



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS

FILE #: 100-99729

PART 2 OF 5

file description for
bureau file

subject: William E. B. Du Bois

file number: 100- 99729

section number: 2

serial(s): 31 - 57

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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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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

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NY FILE NO. 100-20789

PC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE SEP 4 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/18; 8/20-22, 24/51	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject resides 409 Edgecomb Ave., NYC. Employed as Director of the Council on African Affairs, 23 W. 26th St., NYC. Married SHIRLEY GRAHAM 2/27/51, St. Albans, Long Island. Reported to be sponsor, member and sympathetic toward numerous CP fronts. Indicted 2/9/51 in USDC for District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. for failure to register under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, along with other officers of the Peace Information Center. Trial set for 10/2/51 in Washington, D.C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) DATE **9/9/51**

- P -

DETAILS: Residence and Employment

[REDACTED] advised on August 20, 1951 that the subject maintained a residence at 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City.

[REDACTED] advised on July 18, 1951 that the subject still maintains an office at 23 West 26th Street, New York City, in space occupied

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-99729-23
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DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-90 <i>Phyllis Nelson</i>		

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by the Council on African Affairs. Informant stated that subject was employed in the capacity as Director of the Council on African Affairs.

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

Communist Front Activity

The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist daily newspaper, dated June 22, 1946, carried an article stating that W.E.B. DUBOIS of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was listed among the negroes sponsoring the "Win the Peace Conference" to be held at Manhattan Center.

It is to be noted that the Win the Peace Conference, also known as the National Committee to Win the Peace, has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" dated December 7, 1946, page 8, column 4, carried an article entitled "What's On?". This article stated that the subject, along with a number of others, would speak in eight panel discussions on books, theater, politics and labor to be held at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City, on December 7 and 8, 1946.

The Jefferson School, also known as the Jefferson School of Social Science, has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" dated October 21, 1947, page 5, column 1, carried an article entitled "'Let Freedom Ring' Parley Called to Halt 'Witch Hunts'". This article stated that the Civil Rights Congress, on October 20, 1947, issued a call to a national conference to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1947. The objectives of the conference were to "fight terror among negroes; pass anti-lynching law; outlaw anti-semitism; Jim Crow and the poll tax; abolish the House

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"Committee on Un-American Activities and friends; repeal the Taft-Hartley Law, and withdraw the Executive Loyalty Order".

Among the signers of the call to this conference was listed the name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, negro scholar.

It is to be noted that the Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" dated February 28, 1948, page 2, column 1, carried an article entitled "EISLER Indicted, Liberals Demand End of Persecution".

The article stated that fifty prominent Americans on February 27, 1947 condemned "the shameful persecution of the German anti-Fascist refugee GERHART EISLER".

A statement published by the Civil Rights Congress and signed by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, among others, stated: "The hysterical atmosphere contrived around this case indicates that this incident, involving a German Communist kept here against his will, is intended as the initial phase of a sweeping attack upon the entire labor and progressive movement in the United States".

[REDACTED]

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The "Worker", the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", dated August 29, 1948, carried an article entitled "The First Line of Defense" which featured a statement by several negro Americans, including W.E.B. DU BOIS of New York City.

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This statement strongly condemns the arrest of the national leaders of the Communist Party and calls upon the President to take positive action to protect civil rights instead of persecuting political minorities. The article states that they, the signers, raised no defense of the principles of the Communist Party, but that their main concern is to defend the rights of political and other minorities, especially the negro people, to fight for the kind of society which they considered necessary to give full expression to the principles of American democracy.

The "Daily Worker" dated November 10, 1948, page 11, column 1, carried an article entitled "Notables Greet Soviets on 31st Anniversary".

This article stated that W.E.B. DU BOIS was among a score of distinguished Americans who had sent messages of friendship to the people of the Soviet Union. The twin occasions for the greetings were the 15th Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and the 31st Anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The "Daily Worker" dated January 3, 1949, page 7, column 1, carried an article entitled "Signers of Open Letter to End House Un-American Committee".

This article listed the name of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS among the 313 educators, writers, scientists, artists and clergymen who issued an open letter to the members of the 81st Congress urging the abolition of the House Un-American Committee.

The "Daily Worker" dated March 20, 1949, Section 1, page 10, column 3, carried an article which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, the outstanding negro scholar, educator and leader, was to be a guest speaker at the 19th anniversary celebration of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order.

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It is to be noted that the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" dated April 21, 1949, page 3, column 4, carried an article entitled "2,000 Open World Peace Congress".

The article stated that FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, the French Government's Atomic Energy Commission Chairman, opened the World Peace Congress with a fighting keynote speech. The article stated that notables who shared the platform with JOLIOT-CURIE included W.E.B. DU BOIS, American negro leader and historian.

The World Peace Congress, held in Paris, France, from April 20 to 23, 1949, was cited as a Communist front among the "peace conferences" which "have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as a part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Defense Pact", by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, held in New York City on March 25 to 27, 1949.

The "Daily Worker" dated May 23, 1949 contained an article announcing a rally to be held on May 23, 1949 in New York City under the auspices of the American Sponsoring Committee, World Peace Congress - Paris, from April 20 to 23, 1949. One of the speakers listed at this rally was Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

The "Daily Worker" dated June 3, 1949, page 4, column 3, carried an article written by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS entitled "Africa Looks to China".

This article stated that at the auspices of the Council on African Affairs, of which he is Vice Chairman, Doctor DU BOIS spoke enthusiastically of the "epoch-making"

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peace congress and disclosed the impact of the meeting on the movement of colonial liberation. Doctor DU BOIS described the peace congress as "without exception, the most remarkable gathering of human beings I have ever attended".

The "Daily Worker" dated June 17, 1949 carried an article which reflected that a Bill of Rights Conference to alert the American people to "the clear and present danger that our basic charter of freedom may be destroyed" was called by more than 175 prominent Americans. Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as one of the sponsors.

The Chairman of the conference stated that the conference will bluntly speak up against the police state methods of certain Army and FBI officials.

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advised that the Bill of Rights Conference was a conference held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City, on July 16 and 17, 1949 to consider the attack on America's Bill of Rights, with special emphasis on the trial of the twelve Communist leaders.

The "Daily Worker" dated June 19, 1949, Section 1, page 15, column 1, carried an article entitled "12 Negro Leaders Ask Court Permit Them to Defend GATES".

The article stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS and other negro community, church and union leaders made an application to file a brief in support of GATES' refusal to inform on his comrades during the trial of the twelve Communist leaders in New York City.

It is to be noted that JOHN GATES was one of the twelve indicted Communist Party leaders who were convicted in New York City in 1949 for violation of the Smith Act.

The "Worker" dated July 23, 1950, page 2, column 4, contained an article reflecting that the New York Labor Conference for Peace had issued a call for a demonstration to be held in Union Square, New York City, at 5:00 p.m. on August 2, 1950. One of the proposed speakers was to include Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

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(advised that during May, 1950 the National Labor Conference for Peace, of which the New York Labor Conference for Peace is a part, was organized under the guidance of the Communist Party, USA.

The "Daily Worker" for August 25, 1950, page 2, column 1, carried an article entitled "DU BOIS Blasts Move By Justice Department Against Peace Group".

This article stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, Chairman of the Peace Information Center, branded as a "fantastic absurdity", the Justice Department's demand this week that the peace group register under the Foreign Agents Act.

Doctor DU BOIS, who was at that time travelling abroad, made the statement when his office reached him via trans-Atlantic phone in Paris to inform him of the Justice Department's action. Doctor DU BOIS stated that "the Department of Justice action will not erase the two million signatures already secured for the World Peace Appeal". He continued by stating that these two million signers and countless millions of Americans who hate war will defend the right to speak and work for peace.

(According to [REDACTED] C the Peace Information Center was established in May, 1950 for the purpose of disseminating petitions on the Stockholm Appeal and other peace propaganda material.

It is also to be noted that the Peace Information Center was indicted on February 9, 1951 by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D.C. on a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent.

[REDACTED] C advised that the Communist Party and numerous Communist front organizations had been extensively engaged in obtaining signatures based on this World Peace Appeal.

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The "Daily Worker" dated August 28, 1949, page 1, column 1, carried an article which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was a sponsor of a newly-organized Independent Non-Partisan Citizens Committee for the Re-election of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.

It is to be noted that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was formerly the Communist New York City Councilman and one of the indicted Communist Party leaders, who was convicted in New York City in 1949 for violation of the Smith Act.

The "Daily Worker" for September 2, 1949, page 2, column 1, carried an article which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, eminent negro leader and scholar, endorsed Communist City Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. for re-election and strongly attacked any negro who would run against him.

The "Daily Worker" for October 3, 1949, page 9, column 4, carried an article which stated that one million signatures to a petition to squash the indictments and end the trial of the national Communist leaders at Foley Square will be sought by the newly-formed National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders.

Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, negro historian and co-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, is listed under members already enrolled in virtually every state in the union.

The "Daily Worker" dated October 9, 1949, page 4, column 1, carried an article entitled "DU BOIS Tells of Soviet Union's Fight for Peace".

This article stated that the American Soviet Friendship Council held a banquet in the ballroom of the Manhattan Towers Hotel, 76th Street and Broadway, New York City, and that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, famous 82 year old negro historian, told of the magnificent world solidarity for peace that he had seen at the recent Moscow Peace Congress.

Doctor DU BOIS warned the warmongers that the "mass of the Russian people stand behind the Communist Party". He stated that the Russian people are willing again, if

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necessary, to spend fifteen million lives to defend their way of life.

It is to be noted that the American Soviet Friendship Council, also known as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" dated October 24, 1949, page 5, column 2, ran an advertisement which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was to be a speaker at the St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on October 27, 1949. His topic under discussion would be "What the Convictions at Foley Square Mean to You".

The "Daily Worker" of October 25, 1949, page 3, column 4, carried an article entitled "Notables Ask MC GRATH O.K. Bail for 11".

This article stated that the New York State Civil Rights Congress announced that prominent religious, civic, writers and professionals had wired Attorney General MC GRATH to intervene to see that reasonable bail was set for the eleven Communist Party leaders. One of the signers of this wire was Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

The "Daily Worker" for October 30, 1949, Section 1, page 2, column 3, stated that a mass meeting was held on October 27, 1949 at the St. Nicholas Arena in New York City "in defense of dignity", which was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. This meeting was held in protest against the conviction of the eleven Communist Party Board members.

The article stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS attended this meeting and made the following statement:

"This is thought control carried to an unbearable degree."

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, held in New York City in March, 1949, cited

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

The "Daily Worker" dated December 23, 1949, page 2, carried an article entitled "Negro Leaders Greet STALIN".

This article stated that a group of negro leaders, including Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, cabled greetings to Premier STALIN and hailed STALIN'S "leadership in uprooting racial discrimination and national oppression from your land of many peoples".

The "Daily Worker" dated March 1, 1950, page 2, column 1, carried an article entitled "100 Notables Ask Visas for Peace Delegates".

The article stated that the State Department was asked by a committee of over one hundred prominent Americans to grant visas to a World Peace Delegation composed of fifteen distinguished men and women from Europe, Africa and Latin America.

Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was included among the one hundred prominent Americans.

The "Daily Worker" dated March 19, 1950, page 4, column 4, carried an article stating that the African Aid Committee, headed by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, had renewed its appeal for contributions to aid the Coal Mine Union strikers of the Nigerian Government.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ advised that the African Aid Committee has been set up by the Council on African Affairs and is a Communist front organization, which raises funds for the Council on African Affairs.

The "Daily Worker" of July 18, 1950 carried an article stating that a letter written by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS to Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON, who had last week attacked the Stockholm Peace Petition, and indicated that use of the

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bomb in Korea was not ruled out. This letter states "While there is yet time Mr. ACHESON, let the world know that in the future the Government of the United States will never be the first to use the atom bomb whether in Korea or any part of the earth".

The Stockholm Peace Petition has been described by Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON in an article in the "New York Daily Mirror" dated February 10, 1951, page 4, as a "propaganda trick in the spurious peace offensive of the Soviet Union".

The "Daily Worker" of August 16, 1950, page 9, column 1, carried an article which reflects that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, Chairman of the Peace Information Center, and Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, left for Prague, Czechoslovakia, to attend the Executive Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace.

In an article appearing in the "New York Times", New York daily newspaper, of April 21, 1949, LANSING WARREN reported that the World Congress for Peace, being held in Paris, became a "drive against the United States and the Atlantic Pact and for peace with the Soviet Union at any price".

The "Daily Worker" dated November 20, 1950, page 2, column 1, carried an article stating that two thousand delegates to the Second World Peace Congress from seven countries, including forty-nine United States citizens, enthusiastically supported demands that the United States Government adopt a hands-off policy in Korea and that the United Nations condemn DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR for attempting to provoke a third world war.

On the Presiding Committee of the Congress were four Americans nominated by the outgoing executives. Elected by acclamation was Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

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advised that he attended the Second World Peace Congress and observed that as in the case of other peace congresses, speakers preached the theme of hatred of the United States and, in effect, called for world revolution by force.

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The "Worker" dated February 11, 1951, page 3, column 3, advised that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, who is Chairman of the Peace Information Center, 799 Broadway, New York City, was indicted on February 9, 1951 for failure to register with the Department of Justice under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D.C.

The "Worker" dated February 11, 1951, page 1, column 1, carried an article which states that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, upon learning of the indictment of the Peace Information Center, expressed a "deep sense of shock". He declared that since the Peace Information Center "had disbanded several months ago, I must assume that the Department's action is an effort to frighten into silence the tremendous feeling for peace now being expressed throughout our country".

The "Worker" dated February 11, 1951, page 10, column 4, carried an advertisement entitled "Negro History Week at the Jefferson School, Dedicated to the Struggle for Freedom and Peace". This advertisement sets forth that on Monday, February 12, 1951 at 8:00 p.m., there will be held a reception for Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

The "Daily Worker" of February 12, 1951, page 4, column 2, carried an article which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, the renowned 83 year old educator, historian, author and elder statesman, will be tendered a reception tonight by the Jefferson School of Social Science.

The "Daily Worker" of February 12, 1951, page 4, column 3, carried a statement by W.E.B. DU BOIS following the indictment of himself and four other leaders of the peace movement in the United States. In this statement Doctor DU BOIS hits at the Justice Department's indictment of the Peace Information Center for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. DU BOIS stated that he is sure every American who desires peace, negro and white, Catholic, Jew or Protestant, 3,000,000 signers of the World Peace Appeal and tens of millions more will join in defense of the right to speak and to work for peace.

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The "Daily Worker" of February 16, 1951, page 4, column 3, carried an article which stated that two Bronx American Labor Party Peace Rallies will hear Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS speak on peace.

The American Labor Party has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, pages 40 and 41, as among "organizations that are victims of Communist domination".

The "Worker" for February 18, 1951, page 8, column 1, carried an advertisement which states that "Harlem Protests the Indictment of the Great American Negro DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS". This protest, in the form of a rally, was to take place at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City, on February 21, 1951 at 8:00 p.m. Doctor DU BOIS was to be one of the speakers.

The advertisement also states that the American Labor Party was sponsoring this rally.

The "Daily Worker" dated February 26, 1951, page 3, column 1, carried an article entitled "Peace Is Theme at Tribute to Dr. DU BOIS".

This article states that more than 650 persons crammed every available seating and standing space on two floors at Small's Paradise in Harlem Friday night to greet Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS on his 83rd birthday. The article states that additional hundreds had sought reservations to the dinner, but could not be accommodated.

Doctor DU BOIS, in a brief speech, stated as follows:

"Thus I stand tonight facing the possibility of celebrating my future birthdays in prison, and thus relieving all 'Houses of Essex' from embarrassment. The prospect is not pleasant. Yet I continue to maintain that advocacy of peace is not treason; that I am the agent of no foreign principle and never have been; that I am the champion of no idea alien to this nation; and that I have the right within the future as in the past to fight for peace."

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The "Daily Worker" dated April 16, 1951, page 2, column 1, carried an article entitled "Set Up National Group to Defend Dr. DU BOIS".

This article states that a National Committee for Defense of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS and his associates of the former Peace Information Center was formed yesterday in New York. At the organizing meeting of the committee, Doctor DU BOIS stated: "The defendants deny that peace is a foreign idea; but they gladly admit that they gathered and publicized ideas and news of action for peace from everywhere they could obtain them. They assert that any attempt to curtail such free interchange of thought, opinion and knowledge of fact the world over is clearly an interference with the constitutional rights of American citizens."

The "Daily Worker" dated April 18, 1951, page 9, column 3, carried an article which stated that the National Committee for the Defense of W.E.B. DU BOIS and his associates in the former Peace Information Center initiated a nation-wide campaign for the dismissal of the indictments recently handed down by a Federal Grand Jury.

The "Daily Worker" dated April 19, 1951, page 4, column 1, carried an article entitled "Peace Lobbies Converge on UN Today".

This article stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, world-famous negro scholar and peace fighter, will meet today with BENJAMIN V. COHEN, Assistant United Nations Secretary General, as part of the peoples delegation to the United Nations to seek an end to the war in Korea.

The "Daily Worker" dated April 21, 1951, page 4, column 3, carried an article which stated that DU BOIS had announced plans to be present in the courtroom in Washington, D.C. on April 22nd, where arguments to discuss the indictment against himself and his associates in the former Peace Information Center will be heard.

The National Committee to Defend Doctor DU BOIS has also announced that delegations of citizens are being

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organized in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to be present in the courtroom. The article also stated that Mrs. DU BOIS (SHIRLEY GRAHAM) will accompany her husband.

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The "Daily Worker" of April 27, 1951, page 7, column 1, carried an article entitled "Shall Doctor DU BOIS Be Jailed?".

This article states that defense motions to dismiss the indictments will be heard in the United States District Court in Washington, D.C. and that the trial date for Doctor DU BOIS and his associates had been set for May 14, 1951.

This article also states that there should be a tremendous protest to President TRUMAN and Attorney General MC GRATH in the next few days to help erase the disgraceful scheme to jail 83 year old Doctor DU BOIS, whose crime is that he doesn't want American boys of teen age to die before their time on remote battlefields.

The "Worker" dated May 13, 1951, page 2, column 4, Section 1, carried an article which stated that the trial of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS and four other leaders of the Peace Information Center was postponed until the October term of court. The postponement followed granting of a motion for the taking of depositions in Paris, France. The court was told that the testimony of JEAN LAFITTE, Secretary General of the World Peace Council, and former Secretary General of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace, was "vital and material" to the case and that this testimony could be obtained only by taking his oral testimony in Paris by deposition.

The "Daily Worker" dated May 31, 1951, page 9, column 3, carried an article setting forth a schedule of a tour for Doctor and Mrs. W.E.B. DU BOIS in the major cities of the United States. This tour was organized by the Progressive Party and is set out as follows:

June 1, 2 and 3

Chicago

June 3

Mrs. DU BOIS, South Bend,
Indiana

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June 3 Doctor DU BOIS, Gary,
Indiana

June 4, 5 and 6 Minneapolis

June 8 and 9 Seattle

June 10 and 11 Portland, Oregon

June 13, 14, 15 and 16 San Francisco

June 17, 18, 19, 20 and Los Angeles
21

June 24, 25, 26, 27 and Texas and Oklahoma
28

The "Daily Worker" dated June 6, 1951, page 2, column 4, carried an article which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, renowned negro scholar and statesman, and provisional co-Chairman of the American Peace Crusade, had made an offer to turn the TAFT-DOUGLAS controversy on foreign policy into a three-cornered debate, in which he would propose peace as an alternative to the "right" or "wrong" war dispute.

The American Peace Crusade was cited as an "organic part of the Communist peace offensive" by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities' statement issued on the march of treason, February 19, 1951.

[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised on December 30, 1944 that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS' name was listed as a sponsor of the Committee for Equal Justice for [REDACTED]

"The Shield", a publication of the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission, described the Committee for Equal Justice for [REDACTED] as an affiliate of the International Labor Defense.

It is to be noted that the International Labor Defense has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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[REDACTED] advised on February 27, 1946 that a dinner was held at the Hotel Commodore on February 25, 1946. [REDACTED] stated that this dinner was sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists and that Doctor DU BOIS spoke at the dinner and declared that two forces vie with each other today for world leadership - democracy and Communism. Between these two, he stated, democracy seems able to do little less than snipe at Communism for giving humanity new life. The record reveals that Communism has achieved positive results, while democracy is characterized by negative qualities. Whatever relationship exists between the two, he went on, is based on democracy's ingratitude toward Russia. It was the Soviet Union which saved democracy from Fascist onslaught.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities Report of 1947, page 45, stated that the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists was among the Communist front organizations for racial agitation which also serve as "money collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion".

"Peoples Voice" dated December 7, 1946, carried an article entitled "Jefferson School Holds Second Annual Book Fair".

This article stated that Doctor DU BOIS, author of "Color and Democracy", will be the featured speaker in a forum discussion on the "Road to Negro Freedom" to be held at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Avenue of the Americas, New York City, during the weekend of December 6, 1946.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, page 225, stated that "Peoples Voice" was among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled or so strongly influenced as to be in the STALIN Solar System".

[REDACTED] made available on November 25, 1946 a program of the Book Fair which was to be held at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Listed on this

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program was Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, author of "Color and Democracy", who was to be a speaker.

The March, 1948 issue of "Masses and Mainstream" indicated that W.E.B. DU BOIS was one of its contributing editors.


The California Committee on Un-American Activities. Report of 1948, page 49, stated that "Masses and Mainstream" was "among typical examples of Communist press and publications".

The October 15, 1946 issue of "New Masses" set forth a statement of ownership, management and circulation, etcetera. This paper is published weekly in New York City through a membership corporation and has its offices at 104 East 9th Street, New York City. In this issue Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS is listed as a contributing editor.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1947, page 160, and 1948 page 340, stated that, until its recent merger with "Mainstream", "New Masses" had been the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party.

The March 8, 1947 issue of "Peoples Voice" carried the first of a series of articles to be written by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS under the heading of "Pan-Africa".

This article stated that Doctor DU BOIS had joined the staff of "Peoples Voice" as a columnist this week. His column was to give facts on the African countries and interpret these facts in international affairs.

 made available on May 24, 1946 a letterhead of Soviet Russia Today Publications, Incorporated, which contained a list of officers in advisory council. Doctor W.E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS was listed under advisory council.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, page 169, stated that "Soviet Russia Today" was among the "more important" Communist front organiza-

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tions "for the sole purpose of carrying on propaganda on behalf of the Soviet Union".

In the December, 1948 issue of "Soviet Russia Today" in a column captioned "Americans Greet the Soviet Union on Two Anniversaries", contained a short paragraph of greetings from certain individuals, including W.E.B. DU BOIS, in which they congratulate the Soviet people upon the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR and the 15th anniversary of the establishment of American-Soviet diplomatic relations.

[REDACTED] C of known reliability, attended a rally for Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, sponsored by the Council on African Affairs held on June 19, 1949 at Rockland Palace, New York City. The rally was called by the organization to welcome the return of PAUL ROBESON and DU BOIS from the World Peace Conference in Paris.

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In the November, 1947 issue of "Soviet Russia Today" there was an article written by W.E.B. DU BOIS entitled "Most Hopeful State in the World Today".

In this article DU BOIS states that he believes the greatest events of the Twentieth Century have been the Russian Revolution and the freeing of India, and states further that if the American people realize "how much has been accomplished, they would be willing to work with Russia on reasonable terms".

The "New York Herald Tribune", New York daily newspaper, dated April 26, 1949 carried an article which stated that the Communist-backed World Congress of Fighters of Peace voted today to establish a permanent world-wide committee to fight for peace. The permanent committee named many persons prominent in Communist or leftist circles. The name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was on this committee.

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The "New York Journal American", New York daily newspaper, dated December 15, 1949 carried an article which stated that the conviction of the eleven Communist Party leaders as conspirators and the five-year prison sentence handed down by Federal Judge MEDINA has thrown a scare into fellow travellers who, a few months ago, would join any and all Communist fronts.

This article continued by stating that only twenty-four sponsors, most of them prior members of groups named by Congress as Communist fronts, are on the Civil Rights Congress list as compared to the usual 100 to 200 persons available for such "causes".

Names of the dinner sponsors as printed in the Civil Rights Congress program and the number of large affiliations with organizations named as Communist fronts by the Un-American Activities Committee or the Attorney General included W.E.B. DU BOIS, negro writer and lecturer.

The "New York Times" dated June 27, 1947, page 11, under the caption "DU BOIS Declares Socialism a Haven", quoted Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS as stating before a conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as follows:

"We must not allow ourselves be scared and intimidated by the fear of being called a Communist, by the smearing of HENRY WALLACE, the widespread attempt of a monopolized press to keep the peoples of the world from knowing the truth about work and incomes."

The "Pittsburgh Courier" dated September 13, 1947 carried an article entitled "Views and Reviews".

This article stated that EISLER'S case would be of interest to the colored brethren because so many prominent negroes are connected with Communist front organizations which rushed to his defense and did their utmost to aid him.

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This article also stated that on February 27, 1947 the Civil Rights Congress, a notorious Communist front, released a story to the press naming several prominent negroes who denounced "the shameful persecution of the German anti-Fascist refugee EISLER". Among the several prominent negroes was listed W.E.B. DU BOIS.

[REDACTED] advised on March 17, 1949 that the name W.E.B. DU BOIS appears as a sponsor on the letterhead of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. This letterhead was dated February 24, 1949.

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised on December 7, 1947 that he attended a "Pearl Harbor Day Mass Meeting" sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, held in New York City. At this meeting, various pamphlets were distributed including a throwaway captioned "First Call to a National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East". This throwaway listed as Chairman, Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

It is to be noted that the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[REDACTED] of known reliability, made available a letterhead of the National Conference on American Policy in Greece. W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as co-Chairman.

The National Conference on American Policy in Greece, also known as the American Council for Democratic Greece, has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[REDACTED] of known reliability, on January 15, 1948 made available a letter written on the letterhead of the American Committee for Indonesian

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Independence, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. This letterhead listed W.E.B. DU BOIS as one of its sponsors.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, page 113, listed the American Committee for Indonesian Independence as a front organized to create support for the Indonesian Revolution. Stemming from this Red front are several subsidiary committees, such as the American Committee for a Free Indonesia at Los Angeles and the American Committee for a Free Indonesia at San Francisco.

[REDACTED] made available a mimeographed copy of a press release dated May 4, 1948 issued by the Committee of 1000. Among the signers of a statement which the Committee of 1000 was circulating to all members of the House of Representatives and the Senate was the name of W.E.B. DU BOIS.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, pages 34 and 35 stated that the Committee of 1000 was a "Communist created and controlled front organization", which was "created to raise funds for the defense of the nineteen unfriendly witnesses before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities Investigation of Communist Activity in Hollywood, ten of whom were indicted for contempt of Congress.

[REDACTED] advised on May 28, 1948 that the name W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared on a typewritten copy of a list of names with the pencil notation "Executive Board of the Committee for Democratic Rights".

HOWARD RUSHMORE, writing for the "New York Journal American" on May 5, 1948, described the Committee for Democratic Rights as a "Red Fascist front, which is advocating defeat of proposed Congressional anti-Communist legislation".

[REDACTED] also advised on August 26, 1949 that the name of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared on a press release reflecting a list of sponsors of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

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It is to be noted that the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[REDACTED] made available on December 31, 1948 a folder published by the Civil Rights Congress entitled "Freedom Crusade, National Civil Rights Legislative Conference, January 17 and 18, 1949, Washington, D.C.". Informant stated that at this legislative conference, in the afternoon session under the chairmanship of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, the following subject was discussed:

"The Attempts to Outlaw and Suppress the Communist Party and Other Minority Parties".

"Fraternal Outlook" for November, 1948, official publication of the International Workers Order, carried an article stating that 102 prominent Americans have endorsed a statement protesting the arbitrary action of the Treasury Department in withdrawing the tax exemption status of the International Workers Order without even granting a hearing to the organization.

One of the prominent Americans who signed this statement was listed as W.E.B. DU BOIS.

[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that on October 6, 1949 the National Council on American-Soviet Friendship held its annual dinner in New York City and that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was a speaker. [REDACTED] advised that DU BOIS reportedly stated that the American press lies about the Soviet Union and that these lies did not help the desire of the American people to establish a peaceful world, that the Soviet Union had erased religious superstition, abolished land monopolies, and had established educational democracy.

[REDACTED] also advised that the subject was a speaker at the annual dinner in New York City held by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

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[REDACTED] made available on February 10, 1948 a news release dated Monday, February 9th, under the heading "News, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, 114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, New York".

This news release stated "more than 100 prominent Americans, headed by nearly thirty key religious leaders, including three Protestant bishops, today denounced the Twentieth Century-Fox film, 'The Iron Curtain', as 'war propaganda' and demanded that the release of this film be stopped as a violation of the United Nations declaration against war propaganda and as a grave threat to our security through this incitement to war".

Among those signing this statement appeared the name of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

[REDACTED] made available on September 23, 1949 an invitation to the annual autumn dinner sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This dinner was held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Manhattan Towers, Broadway and 76th Street, New York City, and Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as a guest of honor.

The invitation stated: "Doctor DU BOIS attended the all-union peace conference in Moscow in late August and the Paris Peace Congress earlier. He will speak of these peace meetings".

[REDACTED] made available on November 21, 1950 a current letterhead of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Incorporated, which identifies the officers and board of directors of this organization. W.E.B. DU BOIS is listed as one of the Vice Chairmen.

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"We, the undersigned, subscribe to the statement of the Executive Committee of the New York State Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and call upon President TRUMAN and Attorney General TOM CLARK to withdraw the indictment against the twelve leaders of the Communist Party."

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The name of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as one of the undersigned.

[REDACTED] ^C on June 17, 1948 furnished a copy of a leaflet calling for an "Eastern Planning Conference for a Council for the Advancement of the Americas". This conference was scheduled to take place on June 26, 1948 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

This leaflet listed the name of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS as one of the sponsors.

[REDACTED] ^C advised that the Council for the Advancement of the Americas is a Communist front organization.

A copy of the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 81st Congress, 1st Session, during July and August of 1949, reflects that W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared to testify at the request of the Council on African Affairs and the Continental Peace Congress, which was to be held in Mexico City.

[REDACTED] ^C of known reliability, advised that, in his opinion, the American Continental Congress for Peace was a follow-up of similar congresses held in Poland, New York and France and that all of these congresses were part of a world-wide Communist inspired "peace" propaganda campaign.

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[REDACTED] made available a press release dated October 3, 1949 from the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders. This press release showed that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS had already enrolled as a member.

[REDACTED] also made available on September 23, 1949 a letter dated September 21, 1949 from the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders. This letter was addressed to the United States Attorney General HOWARD J. MC GRATH, Washington, D.C. The name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared under members of the Resident Executive Committee.

[REDACTED] made available a typewritten list of names of individuals who had endorsed lower bail for the eleven Communist leaders. The name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared on this list.

In the "Daily Worker" dated October 4, 1949, page 3, column 2, there appeared an article stating that a nation-wide delegation representing thousands of people in the political, labor, professional and art fields was organized to go to Washington and see Attorney General J. HOWARD MC GRATH on October 10, 1949. The delegation was to be sponsored by the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders.

The name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared among the signers of a message requesting an appointment with Mr. MC GRATH.

[REDACTED] advised on October 27, 1949 that a mass meeting was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, held at the St. Nicholas Arena in New York City. [REDACTED] advised

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that the meeting was for the purpose of protesting the conviction of the twelve Communist national board members. He advised that DU BOIS was a speaker at this meeting and said:

"The 11 Communist leaders were convicted not for acts against the Government, but for principles".

[REDACTED] further stated that DU BOIS had said "Our Government, it seems to me, is out to stop the world from thinking".

[REDACTED] made available a booklet issued by the BEN DAVIS Ball Committee entitled "A Tribute to Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, 1949". In this booklet appeared a quotation by W.E.B. DU BOIS which states as follows:

"I can conceive of no triumph which intelligence, gratitude or decency can achieve which would equal the re-election of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS to the City Council of the City of New York."

[REDACTED] made available on November 7, 1949 an invitation on the letterhead of the China Welfare Appeal, Incorporated, Friendship Cargo for China.

On this invitation was listed the name W.E.B. DU BOIS as one of the honorary members of the China Welfare Fund.

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made available a letterhead of the United States Committee of the American Continental Congress for Peace. W.E.B. DU BOIS' name was listed as Vice President of the United States Committee.

[REDACTED] C of known reliability, advised that W.E.B. DU BOIS, Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, was listed as one of the initiating sponsors of the Bill of Rights Conference.

The "Daily Worker" for June 17, 1949, page 5, carried an article which reflected that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as one of the sponsors of the Bill of Rights Conference to be held on July 16 and 17, 1949.

[REDACTED] C made available on December 14, 1950 a copy of the letterhead of the National Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights, which was sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, to be held at New York City December 2 and 3, 1950.

Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as one of the sponsors.

[REDACTED] C advised on August 26, 1949 that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was one of the sponsors of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

[REDACTED]

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The "National Guardian" of October 25, 1950, page 1, carried an excerpt from a speech delivered by W.E.B. DU BOIS at Rochester, New York.

Doctor DU BOIS, in this article, proclaims that no man can be sure of earning a living, of escaping slander and personal violence or even of keeping out of jail unless publicly and repeatedly he proclaims:

That he hates Russia.
That he opposes socialism and communism.
That he supports wholeheartedly the war in Korea.
That he is ready to spend any amount of the nation's resources and further war anywhere or at any time.
That he is ready to fight the Soviet Union, China and any other country.
That he believes in the use of the atom bomb or any other weapon of mass destruction and regards anyone who is opposed as a traitor.
That he not only believes in and consents to all these things, but is willing to spy on his neighbors and denounce them if they do not do and believe as he does.

The "National Guardian" issue of August 22, 1949, page 3, carried an article written by W.E.B. DU BOIS entitled "Let's First Learn to Rule Ourselves".

In this article DU BOIS states:

"Why in God's name do we want to control the earth? We want to rule Russia and we cannot rule Alabama. We tried to rule Puerto Rico and gave it the highest suicide rate in the world. We sought to rule China and have just confessed our failure. If we aim to rule the world we have

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"got to learn to rule ourselves. We are daily being pushed into a third world war on the assumption that we are the sole possessors of Truth and Right and are able to pound our ideas into the world's head by brute force."

The "National Guardian" of March 8, 1950, page 8, carried an article entitled "What We Need" by W.E.B. DU BOIS.

In this article, Doctor DU BOIS points out that public welfare must replace private profit as the end of effort and planned economy must bring order and justice out of the anarchy of Free Enterprise and Private Initiative.

Doctor DU BOIS also points out that we need increased Government control of land ownership and use; socialized medicine to protect the public health; abolition of slums and publicly subsidized housing on a nationwide scale; unemployment relief, sickness and old age security on levels sufficient for decent life; the protection and subsidizing of workers in any essential industry like farming, which has long suffered from the present organization of industry; and encouragement of all forms of self-help, like consumers cooperation.

The "National Guardian" dated August 29, 1949, page 4, disclosed that in Moscow an all-Russian Conference of Peace Partisans opened with 1,500 delegates attending. From the United States came Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, eminent scholar and historian who will write his impressions of Russia for the "National Guardian".

[REDACTED] ^Cmade available on March 20, 1950 a printed invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. This dinner was in honor of the Spanish Republicans and was held on March 21, 1950 in the Belvedere Room of the Hotel Astor, New York City. Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as being a guest.

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It is to be noted that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[REDACTED] made available a leaflet entitled "The South Comes North" issued by the Committee For Cooperation With the New South. Listed on the committee is Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, Chairman.

[REDACTED] advised that the Committee For Cooperation With the New South is a Communist Party paper front organization, organized by the Communist Party to raise funds to carry on the Communist Party work in the South.

[REDACTED] advised on April 27, 1950 that the name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared on a petition to the Supreme Court of the United States for a reconsideration of its refusal to hear the appeal of the ten cited for contempt by the House Un-American Activities Committee. This petition urged the court to present to the entire country a definition of constitutional guarantees.

The "New York Times" dated June 10, 1950 listed the members of the Hollywood Ten and stated that they are charged with contempt of Congress for refusing to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities whether they were Communists.

[REDACTED] advised that the name of W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared as a sponsor on the letterhead of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

An article appearing in the March 5, 1950 issue of the "Daily Worker" reflects that the Committee for the Negro in the Arts has, for the past three years, been working for full integration of negro artists into all forms of American culture. According to this article, PAUL ROBESON was one of the founders of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

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[REDACTED] advised that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, as Chairman of the Peace Information Center, New York, appeared on a partial list of signers entitled "In Defense of the Right to Speak for Peace".

[REDACTED] made available a list of signers of the World Peace Appeal and the name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, Council on African Affairs and Chairman of the Peace Information Center, New York, appeared on this list, which was dated August 14, 1950.

The "Amsterdam News" dated September 30, 1950, a New York negro newspaper, carried an article captioned "DU BOIS Declares 2,500,000 in U.S. Signed Peace Appeal".

According to this article, the Peace Information Center announced through its Chairman, Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, that 2,500,000 Americans in all forty-eight states, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico had signed the World Peace Appeal as of September 22, 1950.

[REDACTED] advised on September 8, 1950 that he had attended a rally held at Manhattan Center. He said that there were some 200 people present and that it was his understanding that the rally was under the auspices of the Peace Information Center and the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Informant advised that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, Chairman, opened the meeting with the following statement:

"New York, Moscow, Stockholm, Mexico City and Chicago are against war."

[REDACTED] advised on August 29, 1950 that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City, was listed as Chairman of the Peace Information Center.

[REDACTED] of known reliability, made available a letter on the stationery of the Peace Information Center dated November 3, 1950 and signed by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS as Chairman.

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[REDACTED]

This letter states that the Nation and the World stands on the brink of catastrophe and that the Peace Information Center is asking for help to give the courageous leaders of the peace movement the tools with which to work for peace.

[REDACTED] C advised on October 19, 1950 that a rally was held on October 9, 1950 under the auspices of the American Labor Party in honor of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, American Labor Party candidate for United States Senator.

Doctor DU BOIS, in his speech, stated that the majority of the people of the world are watching the American Negroes and wondering what the 15 million negroes are thinking. The negroes should have business and civil rights and this should be made clear in the election. DU BOIS further stated that the United States is the only nation in the civilized world advocating war and compelling other nations to fight, and that the war in Korea is a war of big business and we are bidden to hate communism when what we must hate is war.

DU BOIS advocated mediation with North and South Korea, the admission of Communist China into the United Nations, resumption of trade between the east and west and the overthrow of colonialism even when masked under "point four".

[REDACTED] C advised on October 27, 1949 that he had attended a rally at the St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, which was held for the defense of the 12 Communist Party leaders and in protest against the decision of the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders. All of the speakers at the rally spoke in favor of the Communist Party, and against the trial as being an unfair and biased decision on the part of the court. Informant stated that W.E.B. DU BOIS was one of the speakers.

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[REDACTED] C
[REDACTED] C made available a pamphlet issued by the New York Committee to Win the Peace entitled "Proceedings of the Win the Peace Conference at Manhattan Center, June 29, 1946". This pamphlet contained a list of Board members of the New York Committee to Win the Peace and W.E.B. DU BOIS' name appeared on this list.

The New York Committee to Win the Peace is a branch of the National Committee to Win the Peace, which has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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[REDACTED] C
[REDACTED] C advised on February 28, 1951 that an employee of the office of the Civil Rights Congress, New York City, told [REDACTED] that the American Peace Crusade organization will shortly start a campaign to raise funds for the defense of Doctor DU BOIS.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities Report of March 29, 1944, pages 47 and 96, set forth that the

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[REDACTED]

American Peace Crusade is a Communist front, which has later merged into the American Peace Mobilization and as the California Section of the American Peace Mobilization.

The American Peace Mobilization has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[REDACTED]

advised on February 21, 1951 that he was informed by a [REDACTED] that Doctor DU BOIS would be the head of the FOSTER Peace Brigade because it was known that the sentiments of the people are for peace and that Doctor DU BOIS was head of the peace movement.

[REDACTED] stated that this [REDACTED] informed him that the FOSTER Peace Brigade, which will also be known as the American Peace Crusade, was going to Washington on March 15, 1951 for the purpose of lobbying and to visit and talk with Senators and Congressmen regarding Doctor DU BOIS' indictment, along with other members of the Peace Information Center.

[REDACTED]

According to the "Daily Worker" of May 2, 1950 the New York Labor Conference for Peace was formed as an affiliate of the National Labor Conference for Peace.

According to [REDACTED] the National Labor Conference for Peace was organized under the direction and guidance of the Communist Party, USA. ^e

The "New York Daily Mirror", New York daily newspaper, dated February 10, 1951, carried an article which reflected that the Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D.C. on

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February 9, 1951 indicted the Peace Information Center in New York City on a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent.

This article stated that the center, with headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City, has been the chief United States sponsor of the "Stockholm Peace Petition", which this Government has described as a Communist inspired trick.

The article stated that the indictment charged the center and five of its officers with violating the 1938 law which requires that all persons or organizations acting here for a foreign principle must register with the Justice Department.

Named with the center for failing to get the organization registered were:

WILLIAM E. DU BOIS
ELIZABETH MOOS
KYRLE ELKIN
ABBOTT SIMON
SYLVIA SOLOFF

All were from New York City and were described as officers at the Peace Information Center.

[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised on January 15, 1951 that Professor W.E.B. DU BOIS was one of the Americans elected to the praesidium of the World Peace Congress at Warsaw, Poland.

The "Amsterdam News" dated April 21, 1951, page 17, column 7, carried an article which stated that a committee for the defense of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS had been organized by several New Yorkers to "render assistance to the defendants" now under Federal indictment. The article states that Doctor DU BOIS and five of his co-workers in the now defunct Peace Information Center were indicted in February for failing to file under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and that this committee will seek to have the indictments dropped.

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[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS and one SHIRLEY, presumably Mrs. DU BOIS, nee Shirley Graham, arrived in Los Angeles on June 17, 1951 for a duration of five days. [REDACTED] stated that the instructions from New York were to the effect that DU BOIS should make only two personal appearances in Los Angeles and that probably one mass meeting and a banquet will be held for him.

Miscellaneous

The "Amsterdam News" dated March 3, 1951, page 1, column 2, carried a picture of Doctor W.E.B. and Mrs. SHIRLEY GRAHAM, who were married on February 27, 1951 at St. Albans, Long Island, New York.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

7 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)

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

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

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6 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.

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[REDACTED]

October 24, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover IN PERSON
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a pamphlet which I found in the washroom of the building located at the above address. I picked it up and glanced through it and thought it looked like you-know-whose propaganda, so rather than let someone else read and perhaps swallow it I took it along with me.

Readers are urged on the back cover to write to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, which makes me wonder if he is sympathetic to the unholy cause of you-know-whom-I-mean.....Communist-inspired so-called Americans.

Page 3 of the pamphlet is my clue to my suspicions. I have met absolutely no one in this Country who doesn't know just what crowd is advocating (secretly) force to get what they want if they can't do it by "sleight of hand"...or of mouth. No one but a deluded person would think the United States is looking for and wanting war! That is, no one, but a deluded person or one of those foreign or foreign-paid devils.

I know nothing of Mr. DuBois whatever, nor whether his cause is just, but judging from the wording of this pamphlet by his champions, I would think they would bear watching by your fine organization.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ack
cc - Phil
10-30-51
JWD

11-11-99429-38
OCT 25 1951
19
11-5

"It is a curious thing that I am called upon to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want—PEACE."

—W. E. B. Du Bois

SHAME OF A NATION

Five American citizens may go to jail for five years because they circulated information about peace activities in our country and throughout the world. They are, the distinguished 83-year-old scholar, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Kyle Elkin, Abbott Simon, and Sylvia Soloff.

Their right to speak for peace must be upheld. Readers of this pamphlet are urged to write to U.S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to quash the indictment against Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center. Please send copies of such letters, telegrams, resolutions, together with contributions for their defense, to

SHIRLEY GRAHAM, *Treasurer*

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

16-18 West 29th Street • New York 10, N. Y.

I take my stand FOR peace



— W. E. B. Du Bois

2c

160-99729-38

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1868, is one of the world's outstanding scholars. He is the author of numerous books, many of which pioneered in scientific, historical, anthropological and sociological research. His novels, poetry, and books of collected essays are permanent additions to the body of American literature. He was one of the chief founders of two great organizations of the Negro people: the Niagara Movement (1905) and the N.A.A.C.P. (1909), whose magazine *The Crisis* he edited from 1910 to 1933. More recently he has served as a Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, and as a leader of the American Labor Party ran for United States Senator in New York in 1950, polling two hundred thousand votes.

This pamphlet, reprinted from the progressive cultural monthly *Masses & Mainstream*, was written prior to the indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center.

The drawing of Dr. Du Bois is by the distinguished Negro artist, Charles White.

Published by **MASSES & MAINSTREAM, INC.**

832 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

June, 1951

209 PRINTED IN U.S.A.

THE world is astonished at recent developments in the United States. Our actions and attitudes are discussed with puzzled wonder on the streets of every city in the world. Reluctantly the world is coming to believe that we actually want war; that we must have war; that in no other way can we keep our workers employed and maintain huge profits save by spending seventy thousand million dollars a year for war preparation and adding to the vast debt of over 200 thousand millions which we already owe chiefly for war in the past.

Our present war expenditure must be increased, yet we cannot tax the rich much more since the lawyers who make the tax laws can also break them and let the bulk of wealth go untaxed. We cannot raise the taxes on the poor much higher because rising prices leave less and less to tax. Citizens have borrowed 200 thousand million dollars on homes, farms, and furniture, and the poor and middle class have spent nearly all their savings. Yet we cannot stop; either we spend more and more on top of

what we are spending or our whole industrial organization, with its billions of private profit monopoly, will face collapse.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union whom we are determined to destroy does not at present seem willing to fight. We have warned and dared it. We have publicly and privately insulted it. We have eagerly given currency to every charge which anyone at any time makes against the Soviet Union, its economy, its morals, its plans. We thought that at last in Korea we had them where they must fight and we prepared jauntily for World War III almost with shouts of joy.

We were sure the Russians had started the Korean uprising, were furnishing arms and ready to march to war. Henry Wallace actually saw them and ran backward so fast that he tripped over his own resolutions, and stepped in the faces of his friends. Still the Soviets did not fight and began instead to call for world peace; for union against the atom bomb; for peace congresses. But the United States was not misled; not they. They stopped the peace appeal. They picked up and jailed advocates of peace. They barred from our shores foreign advocates of peace, persons of the highest reputation.

Highly placed public officials and military men began openly to declare that if the Russians would not attack us, we would attack them to keep them from attacking us. Meantime, wave after wave of our young men are being trained for murder, and Congress is on the verge of calling every youth in the land for this purpose.

This is what Europe sees us set for, in contradiction to everything we once professed—liberty, free speech, truth and justice. To this our masters will lead us unless you intervene: unless right here and now you, the people of the United States, say No! Enough of this hysteria, this crazy foolishness!

ONCE...THE LAND OF THE FREE

Our slow but steady descent into belief in complete and universal war and our determination to make all men agree with what some believe, rather than to let them exercise their free American heritage of choosing truth—this literal descent into Hell in our day, and in this our own country, has been so gradual and complete that many honest Americans cannot believe what they actually hear and see; and sit bewildered, rubbing their eyes in order to get some vague conception of what can

have happened to the land which once declared "these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

No American born before 1900 could possibly conceive that the United States would become a land of proaching universal military service; with its armed forces in every continent and on every sea; pledged to conquer and control masses of mankind, order the thought and belief of the nations of the world, and ready to spend for these objects more money than it ever spent for religion, education or social uplift altogether.

When men arise and say this and try to prove its truth, every effort is made by secret police, organized spies and hired informers; by deliberate subversion of the fundamental principles of our law, to imprison, slander and silence such persons, and deprive them of earning an honest livelihood.

Avoiding all hysteria and exaggeration, all natural indignation and instinctive defense of the right of free speech and hatred of thought control, it is clear to all Americans who still dare to think, that my description of this America is

true, and if true, frightening to all men who once thought of this land as the Land of the Free.

UNITED STATES ALONE WANTS WAR...

My platform then, like the platform of every honest American who still dares believe in peace and freedom, takes its unalterable stand against war and slavery. There was a day when most men believed that progress depended on war; that by war, and mainly by war, had modern men gained freedom, religion and democracy. We believed this because we were taught this in our literature and science, in church and school, on platform and in newspaper. It was always a lie and as war has become universal and so horrible and destructive that everybody recognizes it as murder, crippling, insanity and stark death of human culture, we realize that there is scarce a victory formerly claimed by war which mankind might not have gained more cheaply and more decently and even more completely by methods of peace. If that was true in the past, it is so clear and indisputable today that no sane being denies it. And yet of all nations of earth today, the United States alone

wants war, prepares for war, forces other nations to fight and asks you and me to impoverish ourselves, give up health and schools, sacrifice our sons and daughters to a Jim-Crow army, and commit suicide, for a world war that nobody wants but the rich Americans who profit by it.

If war were a matter of careful study and grave decision, of prayerful thought and solemn deliberation, we might take its fearful outbreak as at least no more than human error, soon to be stopped by decency and common sense. But when did you ever vote for war? You who have spent most of your lives in a fighting, murdering world? When did you ever have a chance to decide this matter of maiming and murder? Never! And you never will as long as an executive of his own initiative can start a "little police action" which costs the lives and health of over 60,000 American boys, in order that big business can interfere with the governments of Asia.

Of what are we in such deadly fear? Have we been invaded? Has anyone dropped an atom bomb on us? Have we been impoverished or enslaved by foreigners? Is our business failing, and are our millionaires disappearing? Has the rate of profit gone down, is our machinery less

cunning, or our natural resources destroyed by strangers? Is there any sign that the United States of America is victim, or can be victim of any foreign country? No! Then of what are we afraid, and why are we trying to guard the earth from Pacific to Atlantic and from the North to the South Pole, unless it be from ourselves?

... AFRAID OF AN IDEA

Our rulers are afraid of an idea; tempted by a vision of power which this idea fights. The power they crave long mislaid and slaughtered the peoples of Europe and Asia, and now insidiously creeps into our own fever-mad heads; and that is Imperialism—world rule over the world. Once this was sought through black slavery: then it was made easy by yellow coolies; then by all "lesser breeds without the law," who could furnish a "white man's burden" and let him strut over the world, and lord it in Asia and Africa, and rule and rule without end, forever and forever. That was the vision of the nineteenth century. The fever of imperialism caught the United States as the nineteenth century died and we choked a few islands out of dying Spain. But these were but small

change which whetted our appetite. With the first World War came the vision of an Imperial United States as successor of the empire on which the sun already sets. We rushed so madly at the spoils left by European empire that we brought down our whole industrial system about our own ears.

It would seem that the memory of the great depression of the Thirties would convince all thinking men that war is not the path to the millenium, and that what we need is reform of our own system of work and industrial organization, before we attempt to teach the world what to think or how to live.

But what the men of big business ignored was that the industrial system which they were seeking to re-install had already met a terrible and costly reverse; that modifications of imperialism and monopoly capitalism had already been suggested and tried. Such efforts comprehended loosely by the name "Socialism," were not invented by Russia nor first tried by Russia. On the contrary, Socialism is an English, French and German conception and was tried in Russia because that unhappy land was one of the last and worst victims of the capitalist system.

If tomorrow Russia disappeared from the face

of the earth, the basic problem facing the modern world would remain: and that is, why is it, with the earth's abundance and our mastery of natural forces, and miraculous technique; with our commerce belting the earth, and goods and services pouring from our stores, factories, ships and warehouses—why is it that nevertheless, most human beings are starving to death, dying of preventable disease and too ignorant to know what is the matter, while a small minority are so rich that they cannot spend their incomes?

That is the problem which faces the world, and Russia was not the first to pose it, nor will she be the last to ask and demand answer. The nineteenth century said that this situation was inevitable and must always remain because of the natural inferiority of most men; the twentieth century knows better. It says that there can be food enough for all; that clothes and shelter for all can be provided; that most disease is preventable and that the overwhelming mass of human beings can be educated; that intelligence, health and decent comfort are not only possible, but should be demanded, by all men; planned by all states; and made increasingly effective by all voters in each election.

But the powerful who today own the earth and

the fullness thereof; who monopolize its industry and own its press and screen its news, have another answer. They order us to fight an Idea, to "contain" and crush any dream of abolishing poverty, disease and ignorance; and to do this by organizing war, murder and destruction on any people who dare to try to plan plenty for all mankind. From the nineteenth century, they attempt to take over imperialism to bribe the workers and thinkers of the most powerful countries by high wage and privilege, in order to build a false and dishonest prosperity on the slavery and degradation, the low wage and disease, of Africa and Asia and the islands of the sea; and to pay the price for this, they demand that you, your sons and daughters, in endless stream, be murdered and crippled in endless wars.

This is why we are fighting or preparing to fight in Europe, Asia and Africa—not against an enemy, but against the Idea—against the rising demand of the working classes of the world for better wages, decent housing, regular employment, medical service and schools for all.

It does not answer this world-wide demand to say that we of America have these things in greater abundance than the rest of the world, if our pros-

perity is based on, or seeks to base itself on, the exploitation and degradation of the rest of mankind. Remember, it is American money that owns more and more of South African mines worked by slave labor; it is American enterprise that fattens off Rhodesian copper; it is American investors that seek to dominate China, India, Korea and Burma; who are throttling the starved workers of the Near East.

Yet is it not clear that such a program is sheer insanity? That no nation, however rich and smart, can conquer this world? Have not Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Rome, Britain and Germany taught us this? And also that no Idea based on truth and righteousness can ultimately be suppressed by force and murder?

WHAT CAN BE DONE....?

I never thought I would live to see the day that free speech and freedom of opinion would be so throttled in the United States as it is today. Today in this free country, no man can be sure of earning a living, of escaping slander and personal violence, or even of keeping out of jail unless publicly and repeatedly he proclaims:

- that he hates Russia.
- that he opposes Socialism and Communism.
- that he supports wholeheartedly the war in Korea.
- that he is ready to spend any amount for further war, anywhere or at anytime.
- that he is ready to fight the Soviet Union, China and any other country, or all countries together.
- that he believes in the use of the atom bomb or any other weapon of mass destruction, and regards anyone opposed as a traitor.
- that he not only believes in and consents to all these things, but is willing to spy on his neighbors and denounce them if they do not believe as he does.

The mere statement of this creed shows its absolute insanity. What can be done to bring this nation to its senses? Most people answer: nothing, just sit still; bend to the storm; if necessary, lie and join the witch-hunt, swear to God that never, never did you ever sympathize with the Russian peasants' fight to be free; that you never in your life belonged to a liberal organization, or had a friend who did; and if so, you were deceived, deluded and a damned fool.

I TAKE MY STAND...

I want progress; I want education; I want social medicine; I want a living wage and old age security; I want employment for all and relief for the unemployed and sick; I want public works, public services and public improvements. I want freedom for my people. And because I know and you know that we cannot have these things, and at the same time fight, destroy and kill all around the world in order to make huge profit for big business; for that reason, I take my stand beside the millions in every nation and continent and cry *Peace—No More War!*

A new era of power, held and exercised by the working classes the world over, is dawning and while its eventual form is not yet clear, its progress cannot be held back by any power of man.

"It is a curious thing that I am called upon to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want—PEACE."
—W. E. B. DU BOIS

SHAME OF A NATION

Five American citizens may go to jail for five years because they circulated information about peace activities in our country and throughout the world. They are the distinguished 83-year-old scholar, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Kyrle Elkin, Abbott Simon, and Sylvia Soloff.

Their right to speak for peace must be upheld. Readers of this pamphlet are urged to write to U.S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to quash the indictment against Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center. Please send copies of such letters, telegrams, resolutions, together with contributions for their defense, to

SHIRLEY GRAHAM, *Treasurer*

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

16-18 West 29th Street • New York 10, N. Y.

160-99729-38

October 30, 1951

100-99729-38

Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

EX-78

Your letter dated October 24, 1951, together with enclosure, has been received, and your interest in making this information available to me is appreciated.

In the event you obtain additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Philadelphia Office located at 500 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc: Philadelphia (with copies of incoming)

The enclosure consisted of a pamphlet captioned "I Take My Stand For Peace" by Dr. William E. B. DuBois of New York City. The pamphlet urges its readers to write to Attorney General McGrath to quash the indictment against Dr. DuBois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center.

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OCT 30

E. B. J. 100-99729-38A

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DATE 1-10-80 BY 100-99729-38A

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E.A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

11-29-51

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC

DEFERRED

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, SM DASH C. RENTEL THIS INSTANT

CAPTIONED [REDACTED] PASSPORT DIVISION, DEPT OF STATE

ADVISES DU BOIS HAS NOT RECENTLY APPLIED FOR PASSPORT. REFUSAL NOTICE
IS ON FILE IN PASSPORT DIVISION AND WFO WILL BE ADVISED SHOULD HE APPLY
AT A LATER DATE.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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100-17729-39
DEC 18 1951

DEC 20 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/2/00 BY SP1 [REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, CONFIDENTIAL

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 12/11/51	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

DuBOIS and wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, arrived in Los Angeles 6/17/51 on 5 day visit. During this period they attended several meetings and receptions sponsored by Hugh Gordon Bookshop, Independent Progressive Party, and Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, all Communist dominated organizations.

-- RUC --

DETAILS

ACTIVITIES

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

Investigation in this case is predicated upon information received from [REDACTED] to the effect that Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS would arrive in Los Angeles for a five-day visit and would make two public appearances.

[REDACTED] desired to sponsor one of the events for DuBOIS.

PROPERTY OF FBI

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

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-99729-40
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ - Bureau 3 - New York 2 - Los Angeles (100-36261)		DECLASSIFIED BY 4419 DATE 2/9/77

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] identified Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS as having been in the Hugh Gordon Bookshop during his visit in June, 1951.

[REDACTED] advised that a reception sponsored by the Independent Progressive Party was given for Dr. DuBOIS and his wife SHIRLEY at the Elk's Hall, 4016 South Central Avenue on June 17, 1951.

[REDACTED] furnished a handbill issued by the Independent Progressive Party which advertised a mass meeting featuring Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS and SHIRLEY GRAHAM, his wife, on June 21, 1951 under the auspices of the Independent Progressive Party.

[REDACTED] attended a mass meeting at the Embassy Auditorium 9th and Grand Streets, Los Angeles, on June 21, 1951, sponsored by the Independent Progressive Party and featuring Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS. According to the informant, DuBOIS commenced his speech with the statement that the world was astonished at the United States inasmuch as the rest of the world believes that the United States wants war. The [REDACTED] quoted DuBOIS as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"We have warned and insulted Russia and prepared for war while Russia prepares for peace. In this country we jail the advocates of peace. We have turned Korea into a stinking desert and are set to drop bombs on Moscow and lick the world. In order to make their investments safe our masters will lead us into total war unless we say no. This cannot happen. American business dominates the Government. The small minority are so large and powerful that they own the earth. The capitalists believe that whole industries will collapse unless we have war. American investments will seek to dominate the world. We need to reform ourselves before teaching others. Free speech and opinion are throttled. Unless you hate Russia you are slandered and subjected to personal violence."

The [REDACTED] said that DuBOIS in closing referred to the policies of the United States Government as an attack on civilization.

[REDACTED] advised that she attended a luncheon on June 22, 1951 at Ciro's, 8433 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, given by the Southern California Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in honor of SHIRLEY GRAHAM, also known as Mrs. W. E. B. DuBOIS. According to the informant, Mrs. DuBOIS gave a talk beginning with the statement that she felt very much at home among members of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

[REDACTED] advised that the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, which is the Southern California chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, was the most important Communist controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field at that time, and its policies paralleled the Communist Party line on all important issues. Membership in the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] advised that he attended a reception for Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS on June 22, 1951 at [REDACTED] California.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-264688)

December 12, 1951

SAC, WFO (100-19444)

DR. W. F. B. Du Bois

ReBulet dated November 2, 1950.

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in reflet, this office has prepared and is submitting translations taken from the November 10 and November 17, 1951, issues of the above publication. These translations are being submitted in [redacted] and were prepared by [redacted]

Submitted as an enclosure to the five copies of the [redacted] going to the Bureau are two clippings; one taken from the November 10th issue of the paper page four, columns one through eight, and the second taken from the November 17th issue page four, columns four through eight. Each clipping contains information written in the English language and is self-explanatory.

For the information of the Bureau and the Detroit Office, it is pointed out that the photograph of *DR. W. F. B. Du Bois* appearing with the article in the November 10th issue of the *Romanian American* is identical with the photograph appearing in the November 11, 1951, issue of the *Romanian News*, the Rumanian Legation's weekly news bulletin.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

2 ENCL

*2 copies from clippings
11/10/51 & 11/17/51*

100-99727-
NOT RECORDED
76 JAN 5 1952

ROMANUL AMERICAN

Issue of November 10, 1951

An unsigned article captioned "The Great Russian Revolution Of October, 1917, Influenced The Thinking Of The Working People In The U.S.A.", appeared on page one, columns one, two, and three.

It is stated in this unsigned article that all countries like England, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, in which the Marshall Plan operates have become true American "pashaliks" and their governments are now in Wall Street.

In the countries of the People's Democracies the situation is exactly the opposite, the article indicated, and in these countries a friendship and mutual assistance pact is entered into with the Soviet Union. In these countries, according to the article, through the aid extended them by the Soviet Union, great beneficial strides in industrial, agricultural, and cultural phases have been realized.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 has benefited American workers as well as all other workers throughout the world. In proof of this statement the article cites the beneficial influence as shown in the fight waged by the Soviet Union for peace, which should be an incentive, the article states, for the American masses to seek. The article further indicates that the Russian Revolution and the role played by LENIN and STALIN have helped to unify the workers party in America. It has also helped in the liberation movement of the colored people in America, and has greatly influenced the thinking of the men of science and literature in America.

An unsigned article captioned, "Let's Honor The 38th Anniversary Of The Romanul American", appeared on page one, columns one through eight.

This article reflects that on December 30, 1951, the Romanul American, will celebrate its 38th anniversary in Detroit, Michigan. In conjunction with this anniversary, the paper, it is indicated, will launch a new campaign to collect funds for the support of the newspaper for the following year. It is the desire of the paper, according to the article, to solicit a larger fund than what was collected in previous years because of the high increase in the cost of living and because of the increase in the cost of the publication of the newspaper. The article points out that the campaign carried on by the paper in May, 1951, was 100% successful, and it is expected that this campaign should meet with the same response from the supporters of the paper. The article, in conclusion, states that the success of the campaign will constitute another link toward the definite victory of the forces for peace and democracy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/4/0 BY SP-1 [REDACTED]

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

100-99729

An editorial captioned "In Honor Of Dr. DuBois" appeared on page two, columns one and two.

It is reflected in this editorial that a banquet was being held November 16, 1951, at 13 Astor Place, New York, in honor of Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS, the former U.S. Minister to Liberia. The banquet was being sponsored by the Committee For The Defense of Dr. DuBOIS, and by BEN GOLD, President of the fur labor union.

The editorial praised Dr. DuBOIS as a man of science and a venerable fighter for the cause of the Negro people. He is now being accused, according to the editorial, by the Department of Justice of being a foreign agent because he served as leader of the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

All Rumanian Americans are urged by the editorial to attend the banquet, which, it is indicated, will cost ten dollars per person.

An unsigned article captioned "GHEORGHE GHEORGHU-DEJ The Architect Of The Socialist Society Of The R.P.R. Reached Fifty Years" appeared on page two, columns three, four, and five.

GHEORGHE GHEORGHU-DEJ, the secretary general of the Rumanian Workers Party and the first vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic, celebrated his fiftieth birthday. The article stated "Our brothers of our native country celebrate his fiftieth birthday".

GHEORGHU-DEJ is praised in this article as one who throughout his entire life has fought against the capitalistic exploiting forces and one who has been continually fighting for the interests of the working people in his country.

The article attacks the Rumanian papers who do not praise GHEORGHU-DEJ and attacks them for praising "the parasites like ILEANA, MIHAI, MANIU, and other traitors and exploiters of the Rumanian people".

The article captioned "The Longshoremen's Strike Continues" appearing on page one, column one, indicates that the strike of the Longshoremen continues in spite of the attempts and projects to break it.

JOE RYAN, ALEX DELIRIZZI, MIKE CLEMENTI, ANTONY ANASTASIA, and HAROLD BOWERS are accused of endeavoring to break the strike. It is stated that the above are working against the general interests of the Longshoremen and against the cause of all American workers.

An unsigned article captioned "The Colliers Magazine Has A Plan For Killing Millions Of People", appeared on page one, columns three and four.

The October 27, 1951, issue of Collier's Magazine in this special edition was devoted entirely to the "gigantic plan of how to kill a nation".

Specialists, according to the article, with a sick imagination in political, economic, scientific, cultural, and social life were contributors to this criminal plan of Atomic warfare sponsored by the men of Wall Street, the "Marchants of Death".

The article indicated that the Romanul American is determined to oppose and to fight this plan and will do so in future articles in the Romanul American.

An article captioned "The General Session Of The U.N. In Paris Is Confronted With The Problem Of The Korean Atrocities" by MARY DUMITRU, appeared on page one, columns five through eight.

DUMITRU in her article indicates the committee of the International Federation Of Democratic Women held a meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria, during the month of June, 1951. A report was submitted by this committee dealing with the atrocities committed by the American Army and by the troops of SYNGMAN RHEE in Korea.

As a result of the findings of this committee, DUMITRU indicated, that a letter was sent by its president, Mrs. EUGENIE COTTON to the president of the United States requesting him to produce the report of the committee to the general assembly for the assembly's study and consideration. DUMITRU also indicates that a copy of the letter describing the atrocities was sent to the general session of the United Nations, which met in Paris on November 6, 1951. This letter has been identified as Report "A-1872, DUMITRU states.

An article by MARIA MILA captioned "The Condemnation Of The Fighter LILLY WACHTER" appeared on page three, columns seven and eight.

MILA in this article criticizes the Truman administration for passing the McCarran and Smith Acts, which according to her "definitely destroy the Bill of Rights, the U.S. Constitution, and deprive the American people of the right to the freedom of thought".

MILA indicates that justice in the United States is now a complete mockery, and she indicates this type of justice is now being extended by the American officials to Germany and other countries under the control of America.

LILLY WACHTER, according to MILA, was arrested on the order of the U.S. High Commissioner, JOHN McCLOY. She was condemned by an American court in Germany and sentenced to eight months in jail and fined fifteen thousand German Marks.

MILA urges the readers of her article, especially the women, to join the ninety one million other peace loving women in the sixty-two countries of the world in protesting against the illegal and arbitrary arrest of LILLY WACHTER. She requested that telegrams of protest be sent to the U.S. High Commissioner, JOHN McCLOY, to the President, HARRY S. TRUMAN, and the Stuttgart Committee, the association for the protection of freedom and civil rights, at Wurtemberg - Baden, Stuttgart 13, Wagenburstrasse 26, Germany.

ROMANUL AMERICAN

Issue Of November 17, 1951

An unsigned article captioned "The Rumanian Savants Express Their Solidarity With Dr. DuBois", appeared on page one, column five.

This article appears to have been a copy of information coming from Bucharest from the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic and the Society of Historic, Philological, and Folklore Sciences of the R.P.R. A telegram from this Society was sent to the Federal Tribunal in Washington expressing the indignation of the Society over the trial of the great American savant, DR. DUBOIS. The text of the telegram as reflected in the article follows:

"To The Federal Tribunal
Washington, U.S.A.

"The Academy of the R.P.R. has noted with profound indignation the trial of the renowned American savant, Professor WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS, a member of the World Council For Peace, and the courageous fighter for peace and democracy.

"The men of science and culture in the R.P.R. who know and appreciate the works of Dr. DUBOIS join the protest of the entire progressive world in demanding the liberation of the great savant. They join with his collaborators ELISABETH MOOS, ABBOTT SIMON, KYRLE ELKIN, and SYLVIA SOLOFF. The Presidium of the Academy of the R.P.R. in the name of the men of science and liberal arts in our country, fighters on the peace front, protest with all their energy the persecution directed against the progressive people in the United States and in the trial of Dr. DUBOIS and his collaborators. They demand his immediate liberation and the cessation of further persecution.

"/s/ TRAIAN SAVULESCU,
President of the Academy
of the R.P.R."

A second telegram directed to the Federal Tribunal, Washington, U.S.A., was sent by the Society of History, Philology, and Folklore Sciences. It was signed by the President P. CONSTANTINESCU-IASI and the Secretary, V. MACIU.

ENCLOSURE

100-98729

An article captioned "The Methodist Educators Oppose The Compulsory Military Service" appeared on page one, column six, indicates that the Methodist conference on Christian education passed a resolution expressing strong opposition to compulsory military service and the nomination of a U. S. ambassador to the Vatican.

MARIA MILA in an article appearing on page one, columns one and two, states that the Rumanian Calendar for 1952 is now ready for distribution. She describes the Calendar as a rich literary work and suggests that it would be an appropriate gift for friends of the readers of her article.

An unsigned article captioned "The Confessions Of A Group Of Representatives Of The American Congress", appeared on page one, columns four and five.

It is claimed in this article that twenty-six Republican congressmen recently declared and submitted in a written statement to DEAN ACHESON in France the following: "The United States of American is engaged in subversive activities of terrorism, force, and violence on an international scale, engaging in activities which are conducted for the purpose of overthrowing the forms of government of other countries and other peoples."

This article urges all the American people to demand the liberation of those who fight for peace and those who are the victims of Wall Street and TRUMAN's administration; to demand further reduction in taxes; and to demand a curtailment of expenditures for the above illegal, unconstitutional, and undemocratic activities.

An editorial captioned "Why Is The Soviet Government Opposing The Peace Plan Of The Three?", appeared on page two, columns one and two.

It is stated in this editorial that the Soviet Union is against the plan for the control of world armament as submitted to the general assembly of the United Nations in Paris by TRUMAN, CHURCHILL, and AURIOL because it realizes that this is a hypocritical plan and that it will have no fruitful results and will "drag on forever".

In contrast to the TRUMAN, CHURCHILL, AURIOL plan which only calls for an inventory of the world's armaments and which in reality is only a plan of Wall Street, VISHINSKI suggests a plan for "the destruction of all atomic arms, the outlawing of their production, and for international control of atomic energy as well as the establishment of an international conference for general disarmament."

The editorial in denouncing the plan submitted by the Western powers refers to its sponsors, TRUMAN, CHURCHILL, and AURIOL as midget politicians.

The editorial mentions that American people desire peace and it urges Americans to deluge President TRUMAN and the Secretary of State, ACHESON, and other responsible public officials with telegrams demanding that they should execute the will of the people.

An article by MARIA MILA captioned "Receive Our Warm Salute", appeared on page three columns seven and eight.

MILA in her article indicates millions of women salute Madame EUGENIE COTTON the President of the International Federation of Democratic Women, on her 70th birthday. MILA describes Madame COTTON as an important leader in French public life, an untiring fighter for the maintenance of peace, a laureate of STALIN's international peace prize. Madame COTTON, MILA indicates, shared the honor in receiving STALIN's international peace prize with two other fighters for peace, Madame SOON GHIN LING, widow of Dr. SUN YAT SEN, President of the Chinese People's Aid Society and Vice President of the Chinese People's Republic, and Madame PAK DEN AL, President of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

MILA indicates in her article that the Rumanian American women also join the millions of women throughout the world who salute this great fighter on her 70th birthday. American women will intensify their efforts, according to MILA, in enrolling in the fight for a peaceful future for the children of this country.

An unsigned article captioned "The World Council Of Peace In The Second Session At Vienna" appears on page one columns six, seven, and eight.

It is reported in this article that the session was opened by Pastor ERWIN KOCK, President of the Austrian Council of the World Council Of Peace on November 1, 1951.

Professor FREDERIC JOLLET-CURIE, President of the World Council Of Peace at this session stated "The peace movement has become so strong that it is in the position to compel the forces of war to retreat". He indicated, the article reflects, that the great majority of the peoples of the world would support the peace movement and its principles.

JOLLET-CURIE charges, the article reflects, that the United States interferes in the internal affairs of many countries in the world under the pretext of giving aid.

An article appearing on page one, columns seven and eight indicates an international economic conference will be held in Moscow in 1952. It is reflected that at a meeting held October 27 and 28, 1951, in Copenhagen, Denmark, it was decided that the international conference would be held in Moscow next year between the third and tenth of April. The purpose of the conference, it was indicated, would be to determine the means which would contribute to the peaceful collaboration between different countries, the economic and social systems.

The following countries and their representatives attending the Copenhagen meeting were identified in this article as set out below:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Representative</u>
Austria	I. DOBRETSBERGER, former minister and professor of economics at Gratz University, Austria.
Belgium	WALTER BOURGEOIS, professor of economics at the University of Brussels, and EMILE CAVENELL, industrialist.
Brazil	OTTO ROCHA, construction engineer, and E. SILVA, industrialist.
Chile	GUILLERMO DEL PEDREGAL, former minister and industrialist.
Chinese People's Republic	TI CIAO-TIN, economist and member of the Academy of Science; U. CIAO-NAN, director general of the Chinese Tea Company; NAN HAN-CEN, director general of Chinese People's Republic Bank; and MA IN-CIU, Rector of Peiking University.
Cuba	JACINTO TORRAS, economist.
Czechoslovakia	OTOKAR POLL, Director general of the Czechoslovakian People's Republic National Bank of Prague.
France	PIERRE LE BRUN, member of the economic council and secretary of the General Confederation of Labor; ROBERT CHAMBEY-RAN, former member of the Chamber of Deputies; ALFRED SAUVY member of the economic council and director of the demographic institute.
Germany	HEINRICH KRUHM, industrialist; GRETE KUCHHOF, president of the Imission Bank of Germany.
England	WILFFORD BROWN, industrialist; Mrs. JOAN ROBINSON, professor of economics at Cambridge University.
India	INDULAL IAGNIK, a leader of the Kisan Sabha organization; PESTOINDJI A. VAIDA, professor of economics at Bombay University.
Iran	HUSSEIN DARIUS, merchant.
Italy	OSCAR SPINELLI, President of the Cooperative National League; and SERGIO STEVE, a professor of economics at Venice University.

Country (cont.)

Representative (cont.)

Japan

IOSITARO HIRANO, director of the institute for the knowledge of Chinese and member of the Japanese Scientific Society.

Holland
Pakistan

STEWART, banker.

IFTIHARUDDIN, a member of the constituent assembly and the editor of the Pakistan Times newspaper.

Poland

OSCAR LANGE, former ambassador and professor at the institute of planning and statistics.

Rumania

ALEXANDRU BRALADEANU, University professor.

U.S.S.R.

VASIL KUZNETOV, President of the Council of the Soviet Central Syndicates; MIHAIL NESTEROV, President of the chamber of commerce union; VIAS NICIKOV, President of the timber export and import organization; and CONSTANTIN OSTROVIETUANO, director of the Moscow Institute of Economics. MAARFU DAVALIVA, former minister of national economy.

Syria

An article appearing on page four, columns one and two, criticizes Collier's magazine for exposing the "crazy and barbaric war plan of TRUMAN's administration". It indicates further that Wall Street and high government officials are trying to justify the war plan of this country on the false pretext that the Soviet Union and the peoples' democracies of Eastern Europe, especially those bordering Yugoslavia, tried to assassinate TITO.

DIRECTOR, F. B. I.

DECEMBER 29, 1951

SAC, BOSTON [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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OTHERWISE

There is enclosed for the information of the Bureau and New York Office, one photostatic copy of a speech entitled, "Peace Is Dangerous" given by Doctor W. E. B. DU BOIS at the Armistice Service of the Community Church of Boston, November 11, 1951. A copy of this speech was furnished by [REDACTED] on November 15, 1951 to [REDACTED] C

Inasmuch as all investigation with regard to subject organization is completed in Boston, this matter is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

*Enclosure
with original*

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"PEACE IS DANGEROUS"

an address by

DR. W.E.B. DUB OIS

at the Armistice Service of the Community Church of Boston
John Hancock Hall

Sunday, November 11, 1951- 10:30 A.M.

Peace is dangerous: not to all folk, but certainly to those whose power and standard of living depend upon war. On the other hand the danger of war to the majority of men is all too obvious. When we realize that at least 30 million of the best specimens of the world's youth have been killed in wars since 1914 and many more millions crippled in body and soul, we can get some partial idea of the loss of modern civilization through war.

Why then does war persist? What decisive interests promote and continue it against almost irretrievable loss on the part of the majority of men? Those who gain from war and lose through peace are easily discernable at cursory glance: the munition makers; and those who furnish war materials and machines. Not so readily seen are those who profit by the financial changes which war inevitably brings about. Still further in the background are investors and workers whose income is raised by war industries.

Even these large and important groups do not explain the popularity of war or at least the weak resistance to war hysteria. For explanation of this phenomenon we must look further to that vast number of Americans to whom present conditions bring comfort and satisfaction. This mass of intelligent persons either know or fear that if the present system of social and industrial organization prevalent in Western Europe and North America undergoes any essential change, they may not be able to enjoy what they consider the "American Way Of Life". This standard of living does not necessarily call for luxury or conspicuous expenditure. It asks for a comfortable home with heat and refrigeration; enough suitable clothing and sufficient nourishing food; not necessarily an automobile, but convenient transportation facilities; a telephone; medical care and a vacation; education for children and provision for a decent old age. This is what the average American of intelligence expects from the American way of life, or wants to be able to expect. It is not to be sure what the average American gets. Probably two-thirds of American families do not get this and a third do not dare hope for it, although it remains their ideal. But a large and influential part of the American middle class do get these things; they believe they deserve them and they are willing to fight to keep them.

The basic question now is must this way of life—actual or believed possible, for a large minority or even a majority of Americans—be defended by war or be seriously endangered by peace. Our fear today is that peace is dangerous for this way of life to a large number of Americans, and for the hope of it by the majority of our citizens. This furnishes the reason behind the huge majority of the nation now rushing toward a third and final world war.

This then is the time of all times to examine this thesis and disclose its truth or falsity. First of all some Americans are convinced that our industrial system is so good that the mere existence of any other system is a threat. Most intelligent persons do not go this far. They recognize the shortcomings of our economy but still think it the best. They are however quite willing for others to try other ways, but they fear to have worse or impractical ways tried on peoples who do not want them. The alleged expansion of Communism is what is today scaring most Americans.

But is it true that expanding Communism is threatening our way of life, or that on the contrary, persistence in our industrial mode is threatening to keep the mass of the world's people, not only below our own standard of living, but even below the line of ordinary decency and sheer survival? It is this aspect of world war which America is today refusing to discuss. Indeed it is not permitted often to discuss. Most of us by education and lack of information firmly believe that the poverty and distress of the majority of human beings is primarily their own fault, and in all probability it can never be entirely alleviated. We are willing to do something in some vague "Point Four" or by missions to help the backward nations of the world, but we are not able to support the world. When the world is made to this, we do not try to reply. The first answer is that a few centuries ago the aristocracy of the world believed that a standard of life such as American workers have today could not be achieved without the ruin of civilization. I was taught in high school at the close of the last century that labor unions were futile, strikes wrong and in-

crosses, goes mainly into drunkenness. The second answer to inevitable poverty for most men is that the colonial system helped cause poverty and that this system is now disappearing, that the remaining poverty and distress are not our fault and are falsely made to seem so by Russia and China.

Here emerges the kernel of the falsehood which is scaring America into war. Colonialism has not disappeared, even though its back is broken in India and China. But American business is desperately trying to restore the essentials of colonialism under the name of free enterprise and Western Democracy and is plunging the world into destruction by false ideals and misleading facts.

This is a grave charge and needs, I am quite sure, circumstantial proof. Let me furnish proof in this way: there are today real causes of world war and none of them is Russia. On the contrary, these causes are the great groups of essential raw materials and the land and labor necessary for their production, which the leading nations of the world need for their industry and for their standard of living. These products are illustrated by the gold and diamonds from South Africa, copper, tin and uranium, together with mineral oil, from Rhodesia, the Congo and the Middle East; beverages like tea from China and coffee from Brazil and cocoa from West Africa; drugs like opium and quinine from India; foods like sugar, coconuts, fruits and spices from the whole tropical world; fibres like cotton, silk and hemp from our own South, China and India and dozens of other minerals, drugs, dyestuffs and foods.

These materials with few exceptions are produced in tropical lands, inhabited by colored races, whose poverty and ignorance are not natural nor historical but have been established during the last three centuries by the determination of Europe and North America to rule the world for their own comfort, luxury and power. Armed by scientific discovery and a new industrial technique, the White world since the 17th century has set itself to reduce colored labor to slavery; to seize the land and natural resources of colonial and quasi-colonial countries, and as far as possible, to rule these peoples by absolute, military dictatorship, allowing them little education, neither land nor health, nor income sufficient for decency. Spain, followed by France and Holland, and succeeded by Great Britain, built up a domination of the world which became the foundation of modern civilization. Wealth, luxury, art and learning was thus sustained in the Western world until its cultural accomplishments came to be regarded as the highest ideal in the universe; "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

Logic taught us that the revolt of the miserable victims of this world tyranny would eventually cause its extinction and revolution and still continues. But long before divided and ignorant colonial rights could start the hostilities of the West successfully, these hostilities themselves fell of their own presumption and overweight. The thieves fell out over the division of the fabulous spoils of Asia, Africa and South America. And Europe approached suicide in three world wars, each of increased cost, destruction and human murder.

The rift in Imperialism began when Germany and Italy, later Japan, and finally the United States, demanded a larger share of the spoils of Imperial control of the colored world. They insisted on a redistribution of wealth and power.

The ongoing first world war effected a redistribution but it also took away the desire to acquire colonial lands and placed the world in a position of economic and political instability and a new world war.

The second world war was a continuation of the first world war and it was a continuation of the first world war because it was a continuation of the first world war.

The first world war ended the system to its foundations not only by its cost, but because it filled many of the colored people with a desire to escape from the domination of Europe and in Eastern Europe, which under Russian Imperialism, had such a quasi-colonial status, the result was a revolution and the Soviet Union in control of Russia.

Socialism is an old, but indefinite and subject to tired theory of

profitable than domestic industry. There are no colonies for any labor unions; there is a minimum of taxation on foreign corporations; there are no wage floors or restrictions of child labor; freight charges are set by the foreign firms who monopolize transport and even the domestic trucking industry. Thus foreign-born wealth controls home industry and wages. Capital rushes for such investments unless of course native protection tries to control foreign capital. This is just what began to happen after the second world war. Not only the Russian, whose industries often paid 50% on investment in Germany, French and British lost to western business, but also Poland, Czechoslovakia, and much of the Balkan area.

Britain finally had to release and decapitate India, but she helped to paralyze India by encouraging religious hate and she made close alliance with native capitalists. The United States entered China but was more interested in tea, silk, fibres, tungsten, oils and cotton, than in people, so the Chinese drove the Americans and their stages into the sea. Indonesia welcomed the battle of Dutch and British control. Southeast Asia revolted against their British and French masters. There were signs of revolt in other colonial regions: in Africa, the South Seas, the Philippines, the Caribbean and South and Central America.

It was at this point that world-wide propaganda led and paid for by the United States, and a secret that put Hitler to shame, was started, to make men believe that it was Russia and particularly Moscow starting a third world war, then in 1947 it was the desperate attempt to revive colonial imperialism with the United States in the saddle instead of Britain.

The United States strengthened its propaganda of disbelief in Communism as a workable system by a bitter attack on the decency and ordinary humanity of the Russian people and their leaders. Every charge against the Soviets, no matter how unsupported and questionable, was given the widest publicity and the government openly supported subversive organizations here and abroad formed by the foes of Russia. It then has just given 100 million dollars to encourage treason. The result is a hysteria and hate of the Soviets which almost precludes reason.

The real cause of world war will persist and threaten so long as Europe and America are determined by means of cheap land and labor to control the wealth of most of the world. If it succeeds, the resurgence of the revolt of the poor will raise a new Russia from the dead and bring a new theory of Communism in Africa, Asia and South America where they could see the impossibility of escape from poverty, ignorance, and disease.

This brings the question of our straight back home. If the United States stops trying to control cheap colored labor and their land and raw materials all over the world to fill exchange at that while we are paid sugar and for the highest prices when we buy them here, the people who raised them do not get enough to eat; if we stop our greed to continue this policy, will people be dangerous to the American way of life?

Or let us put it even more bluntly; suppose it proved true that if we had fewer suits, bills, fewer night clubs and luxury hotels, and fewer sink costs, if this is if denied on the part of the officers, will prevent war and be willing to make the sacrifice? Or will we still force a war?

I used to say to a lot of you that you are told, go right and you will be happy, have courage and you will make a sacrifice and you will be rich. Now it is gloriously true that many have done it right and are happy; many courageous people have won the good life, and some have made a sacrifice to go to the front. But for the whole world to do this is a great mistake. The world is not a battlefield. The world is a place where we live. We are not to be killed. We are to be free. We are to be happy. We are to be brave in the face of death, and a sacrifice, even if it means giving up our lives. Students used to look at this and say, this is a mistake. And you say that either to ignore or deny that it is a mistake.

So let us apply this rule also to what we call the American way of life. Most Americans do not enjoy this way of life. As I have said, probably one-third of American families are below this standard of comfort, and nine-tenths of the people of the world would be happy with a tenth of our standards. But we are going to do it right to preserve the present methods of world industry or make peace in order to consider what is right and best for humanity, even if this reduces our standard of living? We are told that justice to the backward world will not lower our standard of living. Early in this is true - in the long run it will be true, but that may take centuries. What if it does not come to justice may give us less to eat and wear, could we bear it?

If we find this unthinkable, we are to lead the world to peace and righteousness? We are to lead the world through with crime, graft, and subversion.

Concerning the author of this pamphlet

A graduate of Dartmouth College and winner of the Crawford-Campbell Literary Fellowship, Albert E. Kahn was editor during 1939-1941 of *The Hour*, a newsletter which achieved wide distinction for its revelations concerning Axis espionage, sabotage, and propaganda operations in the Americas. In 1942 in collaboration with Michael Savers, Mr. Kahn wrote *Sabotage*, which was reprinted in condensed form in *Reader's Digest* and became one of the leading best-sellers of the war years. Together with Michael Savers, Mr. Kahn wrote two more best-sellers, *The Plot Against the Peace* (1945) and *The Great Conspiracy* (1946). In addition to reaching a circulation of a quarter of a million copies in the United States, *The Great Conspiracy* has been translated into approximately thirty languages and published in probably more foreign lands than any other non-fiction book of the last decade. Mr. Kahn's most recent book, *High Treason: The Plot Against the People*, has already had a circulation of more than 60,000 copies in America and has been translated into numerous languages.



This is the first of a series of "Pamphlets For Peace" to be issued by *The Hour Publishers*. The second pamphlet in this series will be entitled *THE GAME OF WAR*. WAR PREPARATIONS FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS. Advance orders can be placed with Albert E. Kahn, Canton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

AGENTS OF PEACE

by Albert E. Kahn

AGENTS OF PEACE

By ALBERT E. KAHN

"I take my stand beside the millions in every nation and continent and cry PEACE—NO MORE WAR!"

—Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

1. COURT HOUSE SCENE

ON THE MORNING of February 16, 1951, in the Federal District Court House in Washington, D. C., one of the greatest living Americans was arraigned on criminal charges brought against him by the United States Department of Justice. He was Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, the eighty-two year old world-renowned scholar and Negro statesman who, as John Gunther writes in *Inside America*, "has a position almost like that of . . . Einstein, being the most venerable and distinguished of leaders in his field."

For more than half a century, the vast and varied talents of Dr. Du Bois had been passionately devoted to the advancement of world peace and the well-being of mankind. On myriad fronts, he had waged an incessant, uncompromising, wrathful struggle against war, the wrongs of society and the suffering of man. Universally revered as a protagonist of his people, world-famed as an exponent of freedom for the colonial nations, this small, sedate, quiet-spoken

trial,* Judge Letts ordered Dr. Du Bois and his co-defendants into the custody of a U. S. marshal while bond was being posted on their bail. They were led from the courtroom and taken down the "criminal chute" into the cell block. There, behind heavily barred doors, in the company of suspected drug addicts and prostitutes, they were photographed, fingerprinted and searched for weapons.

Then Dr. Du Bois was brought from the cell block, and on the wrists of the elderly genius there were manacles . . .

Later, outside the courthouse, near a statue of Abraham Lincoln, newsmen interviewed Dr. Du Bois.

"It is a curious thing," Dr. Du Bois told the reporters, "that today I am called upon to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want—peace."

2. MEETING PLACE FOR PEACE

It was early in April 1950 that a group of writers, churchmen, small businessmen and trade unionists had come together in New York City and founded the Peace Information Center.**

Only five short years had elapsed since the agony and havoc of the Second World War; and yet, incredibly enough, the dark clouds of a new and even more fearsome conflict now brooded ominously over every land. The secure and lasting peace so hopefully projected at Yalta and Potsdam seemed like an in-remembered dream of the past. Fierce international tensions, prodigious armament pro-

* Originally set for April 2, the date of the Peace Information Center trial was subsequently postponed to May 14 and then October 2.

** Those assembled at the meeting constituted themselves as Advisory Council to the Peace Information Center. Dr. Du Bois was elected Chairman, and Mrs. Elizabeth Mose, was appointed Executive Director.

American Negro stood as a witness of his time whose towering eloquence echoed around the earth like a battle of the human conscience."

Now Dr. Du Bois was accused by the Justice Department of a most extraordinary crime. He was charged with the advocacy of peace. Together with four former associates in the Peace Information Center, of which he had been Chairman, Dr. Du Bois had been indicted by the Department of Justice on the charge of failure to register as a foreign agent.**

The proceedings in the Federal Court House were held in the Criminal Courtroom. Before Dr. Du Bois and his associates were summoned to the bar, a number of accused criminals appeared before the presiding magistrate, Judge Dickinson Letts, to have dates scheduled for their trials. As one of the journalists present, I noted down the crimes with which these individuals were charged: "Manslaughter—assault to commit robbery—violation of lottery laws—theft—forgery." Such was the category in which the Peace Information Center case had been placed . . .

After setting the date for the Peace Information Center

* Poet and university professor; co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and editor of *The Crisis* for more than twenty years; U. S. minister plenipotentiary to Liberia and special consultant to the United Nations; founder of the Pan-African Congresses and author of such brilliant works as *The Souls of the Black Folk*, *Dark Water*, *Dusk of Dawn* and *Black Reconstruction*—these were some of the multiple attainments of the amazingly versatile and prolific Dr. Du Bois.

** Indicted with Dr. Du Bois were Mrs. Elizabeth Mose, well-known educator, the first executive director of the Peace Information Center; Abbott Simon, subsequent executive director, a World War II veteran who had played a leading role in peace organizations since the end of the war; Kyrle Elkin, a public-spirited businessman who had been the Center's treasurer; and Sylvia Soloff, a young woman indicted merely because she had been employed at the Center as a clerical worker.

(70)

Headquarters for the Peace Information Center were established in a small office in New York City, and the work of the organization got under way.

The initial project of the Center was a bi-weekly bulletin entitled *Peacegram*. Concisely summarizing international peace developments, the first issue of the bulletin reported such events as these:

Italy: 30,000 peace committees organized. . . . In *Israel, Bombay, Budapest* thousands attend peace conferences and call for banning atomic weapons. . . .

Geneva: Worldwide appeal to outlaw atomic weapons launched by International Red Cross Committee. . . .

United States: Philadelphia—Women organize petition campaign for peace. . . . Boston—Massachusetts Action Committee for Peace inaugurates campaign for 100,000 votes to outlaw the atom bomb, for general disarmament, and immediate peace talks between the great powers. . . .

Chicago: Mid-Century Conference for Peace called by Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. . . .

There was nothing pretentious about the *Peacegram*. The terse facts filling its four multigraphed pages were presented without stylistic embellishment or editorial comment. But the facts had an eloquence of their own.

Letters began pouring into the office of the Peace Information Center. They came from the Pacific coast, the deep South and the midland plains, from great industrial centers and obscure little towns, from organizations and individuals. They enthusiastically hailed the establishment of the Center, eagerly requested more news of the world peace movement, and exuberantly told of local peace activities—of forming peace councils and holding peace rallies, of staging demonstrations, distributing leaflets, circulating petitions. In different words, they all voiced the same mes-

(70)

sage and frenzied preparations for atomic global warfare were the nightmarish reality of the present.

"We have drifted into an age of unprecedented anxiety and fear," declared Dr. John B. Thompson, Dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel. "It is not simply that we fear that we shall die. . . . It is the fear that the whole human enterprise is washed up and hopeless." But there were Americans, added the eminent churchman, who refused to resign themselves to the ineffable disaster of another war. "We still believe that peace is possible. . . . we do not believe that there are any differences between us and our potential enemies great enough to justify mutual destruction."

The beliefs of Dr. Thompson were fervently shared by the founders of the Peace Information Center. Of urgent moment, they felt, was the spreading of knowledge about the tidal wave of peace sentiment sweeping through the world. Day and night, the American press and radio were bruited dire prophecies of war and portentous accounts of the imminent danger of armed attack. Scarcely a whisper was to be heard about mammoth peace conferences in Paris, Rome, Bombay and Prague, or the activities of multiple peace groups in the United States. Yet what was of more momentous concern than that the peoples of all lands be made aware of their common hopes and strivings for peace? What, indeed, could more surely advance the cause of peace than the dissemination of this knowledge?

Reasoning thus, the founders of the Peace Information Center set these as the organization's chief objectives: to publicize facts about peace endeavors of all sorts in America and throughout the rest of the world; and to provide media for the interchange of ideas for the promotion of peace and amity among the nations.

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Appeal had been unanimously voted in Stockholm on March 19, 1950, by the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace.*

Overnight the Appeal had become the rallying cry of a peace crusade of titanic scope. In scores of languages, its words raced across the continents of the world. Unresting legions of people yearning for peace began collecting signatures on Appeal petitions. By the end of May, more than 100,000,000 human beings had already signed the Appeal.

"Who is signing the Appeal?" wrote the famous French priest, Abbe Jean Boulier, in a letter addressed to religious leaders in every land. "The human race."**

Early in June, responding to insistent demands on all sides, the Peace Information Center undertook to print World Peace Appeal petitions and make them available for

* The World Congress of the Defenders of Peace had been founded in Paris in April 1949 at a huge congregation of 2000 delegates from seventy-two countries who represented organizations with a total membership of approximately 700,000,000 persons. Attending the Congress was a delegation of forty Americans, headed by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and O. John Rogge, former Assistant U. S. Attorney General, both of whom had served together with Bishop Arthur W. Moulton as co-chairmen of an American Supporting Committee. The Congress elected a Permanent or Executive Committee of 140 members, including eight Americans. The central theme and purpose of the Congress was the promotion of peace activities among the peoples of the world.

The March 1950 conference at Stockholm of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress was attended by one hundred delegates from approximately fifty countries. The three members of the American delegation were the famous artist and writer, Rockwell Kent, O. John Rogge and the author of this pamphlet.

** In addition to Abbe Jean Boulier, many religious leaders endorsed the World Peace Appeal. Twenty-four outstanding French Protestant Pastors issued a manifesto entitled "For Peace." In support of the Appeal, Eight Italian Bishops signed the Appeal. The General Conference of the French Rabbinical Organization endorsed the Appeal, as did Cardinal Sapich, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, Monsignor Santin, Archbishop of Trieste, and scores of other religious leaders of every denomination.

A total of some 500,000,000 persons ultimately signed the Appeal.

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age: a message of kinship with the peoples of other lands and of determination to keep the peace.

And suddenly it was as if, by some strange alchemy, the hectic little office with its clattering typewriters and jangling telephone had been transformed into a meeting place where men and women from all parts of the land were clasping hands in a solemn covenant to safeguard the lives and laughter of their children.

With requests for more peace material mounting daily, the Peace Information Center supplemented its *Peacegram* with a series of leaflets.* As rapidly as they were printed, the leaflets were consumed by communities throughout the country. Surfeited with war propaganda, people were famished for words of peace.

Numerous persons urged that a peace petition be added to the literature distributed by the Peace Information Center. Hundreds of peace petitions with various appeals were being circulated in America and other lands. Of all of them, one promised to inspire the broadest response among the American people.

It was known as the World Peace Appeal or Stockholm Pledge.

3. WORLD PEACE APPEAL

THE WORLD PEACE APPEAL called for outlawing atomic weapons, strict international control to enforce this measure, and branding as a war criminal the first government to resort in the future to the use of such weapons. Crystallizing the fervent will of countless millions in every nation, the

* These were the titles of some of the leaflets published by the Peace Information Center: *The People of the World Want Peace*, *Catholics Speak for Peace*, *The Negro People Speak for Peace*, *The Text of the International Red Cross Appeal*.

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growing to unprecedented heights, the big business journal, *U. S. News and World Report*, admonished its readers:

Just keep this point in the back of your minds.

A peace offensive can break out. Peace is Russia's propaganda game.

Peace moves by Russia, right now, could embarrass U. S. They would get much support in a world fearful of big war . . . Of course, if a real "peace scare" should now develop, watch out . . . the boom would crack.

A similar anxiety over the chance of peace was felt in top army circles. As Holmes Alexander reported in his syndicated column:

Military chiefs dread even the remote possibility of mediation in Korea . . . They need an extensive period in that bloody peninsula in order to pyramid what is realistically called "bodies and guns." Pentagon chiefs know that the more men in Korea, the more men and weapons Congress will authorize for services elsewhere. . . . War-mongering may now be called the almost official Pentagon policy.

Nor were high ranking members of the U. S. Government disregarding the danger of a "peace offensive."

4. COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

SOON AFTER the outbreak of the Korean war, confidential letters were dispatched from the U. S. State Department to a number of carefully selected individuals in different parts of the United States. I chanced to see one of these communications. Signed by Francis H. Russell, Director of Office of Public Affairs, the letter had been sent to the president of a West Coast bank. Russell informed the banker that the State Department was holding private

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distribution in the United States. Within a matter of days, across the whole great span of the land, Americans were enlisting by the thousands in the worldwide crusade to avert the measureless horror of an atomic war. In city after city, peace committees and trade unions, organizations of women, youth, veterans, parents and students pledged themselves to collect signatures on the Appeal. Prominent churchmen, scientists, writers, jurists and educators endorsed the Appeal and urged others to sign.*

In a letter informing the Peace Information Center of their intention to collect 50,000 signatures, members of the Pension Union in Washington State wrote: "Of course, we are old people, but we want to see the state we helped build stay green and beautiful and not be turned into a bleak Nagasaki."

Almost one million Americans had signed the World Peace Appeal by the fateful last week of June, when smouldering international tensions flamed into war in Korea and the armed forces of the United States were committed on the side of the Syngman Rhee regime.

And during the dark and perilous days that followed, as a third world war seemed ever more imminent, Americans added their signatures by the tens of thousands in an impassioned expression of their resolve to maintain peace.

There were, however, powerful interests in America which regarded not war but peace as a dread menace.

On August 4, with corporation profits from war orders

* Among the noted Americans signing the Appeal were Bishop Arthur W. Moulton of Utah; Bishop Sherman L. Greene of Alabama; Justice James H. Wolfe of the Supreme Court of Utah; composer Duke Ellington; nuclear physicist, Dr. Philip Morrison; Fred Stover, President of the Iowa Farmers Union; Paul Robeson; Emily Greene Balch, Nobel Prize winner; and Dr. Anton Carlson of the University of Chicago.

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conferences to devise methods of thwarting the collection of signatures on the World Peace Appeal in America. "I should be pleased," wrote Russell, "to arrange for you to attend one of the Department's regular briefing sessions on world developments if you will let me know anytime that you plan to be in the vicinity."

Accompanying Russell's letter was a three-page mimeographed memorandum entitled *Moscow's "Signatures for Peace" Campaign*. Characterizing the World Peace Appeal as "the newest major development in Moscow's 'peace offensive'," the memorandum declared that one of the sinister aims of the Appeal was "to make any use of the atom bomb seem morally indefensible."

This memorandum had not been prepared solely for the consideration of the West Coast banker. Although bearing no markings identifying its origin or authorship, the memorandum was being sent by the State Department to congressmen, government agencies and U. S. foreign missions, as well as to numerous editors, radio news commentators, educators, Negro leaders and other persons in a position to influence public opinion . . .

* As the two Americans on the Resolutions Committee at Stockholm which had drafted the World Peace Appeal, Rockwell Kent and the author of this pamphlet wrote Secretary Acheson informing him of the flagrant inaccuracy of the State Department memorandum on the Appeal. We advised the Secretary that the American delegates to the Stockholm Conference had received no "orders from Moscow" but had supported the demand to outlaw the atom bomb because "we knew we were expressing the heartfelt desire of millions of Americans to eliminate the threat of this most monstrous weapon." We added that we would be glad to come to Washington to give a firsthand account of the democratic parliamentary conduct of the Stockholm Conference and its "broadly representative character . . . not only in terms of nationality but also of vocation, religious faith and political persuasion."

However, unlike the West Coast banker and other recipients of letters from Director of Public Affairs Francis Russell, Kent and I were not invited to visit the State Department.

... (all) ...
were forcibly broken up and peace demonstrators assaulted. When arrests were made, the police almost invariably jailed those who had been attacked or were circulating the peace petitions. "Instead of putting these guys in jail," declared Governor James Duff of Pennsylvania, "they ought to be hanged."

On August 2, in New York City, the campaign of violence against the peace movement reached a bloody climax.

A rally sponsored by the National Labor Peace Conference had been scheduled for that afternoon in Union Square; but Mayor O'Dwyer had arbitrarily refused to grant a permit for the assembly. To protest the ban and demonstrate their desire for peace, thousands of New Yorkers gathered quietly along the streets bordering the Square at the time set for the meeting. The Square itself was ringed by more than a thousand uniformed police officers, mounted policemen, radio-car patrolmen and detectives. . . .

Suddenly, and without warning, the police charged into the crowd. Flailing right and left with their riot sticks, they savagely beat men and women to the ground. Mounted police spurred their horses onto the sidewalks, riding people down, indiscriminately clubbing demonstrators and onlookers. Describing the scene, Sid Kline later reported to the *New York Daily Compass*:

I heard beaten men groan with pain, and saw them kicked again before the sound of their cries had vanished. I heard women scream in agony, and I heard the sobs of other women driven near to hysteria by what they saw happen to others whom they did not know—but who were human beings.

Scores were seriously injured . . .

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Ted Thackrey, editor and publisher of the *Compass*, bitterly commented: "Our democracy is not dying—it is being clubbed to death."

5. THE NATURE OF THE CRIME

THE WIDESPREAD concerted campaign of propaganda, intimidation, repression and violence had failed, however, to dam the ground swell of anti-war sentiment surging through the land.

With casualties grimly mounting among U. S. troops on the desperately held beachhead in Korea, more and more citizens on the home front were demanding an end to the sanguinary military adventure. Press and radio polls showed overwhelming majorities opposed to continued American participation in the war. By mid summer the number of young men failing to answer their draft calls had reached such proportions nationally that the figure was being kept a military secret and special FBI contingents had been formed to round up the delinquents.

Regarding peace activities during the early days of August, the *National Guardian* reported:

From thousands of pulpits in hundreds of U. S. communities religious leaders were resisting the tide toward war . . . From coast to coast a small army of brave people were still ringing doorbells, canvassing their neighbors, holding street corner rallies, getting more signatures to peace petitions. In many localities this had become dangerous but the work went on . . .

By August the Peace Information Center had distributed throughout the country more than a million peace emblems, pamphlets, bulletins and petitions. Included among the petitions were tens of thousands of copies of the World

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Peace Appeal. Notwithstanding every official and unofficial contrivance to stop them, two million Americans had thus far signed the Appeal . . .

It was clear that if the growing demand for peace was to be stifled, new and more stringent measures were essential on the part of the Administration. One such measure was about to be taken.

On August 11 the Department of Justice summarily demanded that the Peace Information Center register immediately "as an agent of a foreign principal . . . under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act."

Shocked and outraged, the leaders of the Peace Information Center denounced the Justice Department's action as an effort to discredit their work and frighten them into inactivity. Speaking as the Center's Chairman, Dr. Du Bois declared in a public statement:

The Peace Information Center is an entirely American organization whose sole object is to prevent a third World War . . . The desire for peace cannot be made an "alien sentiment."

But the action of the Justice Department was not without its effect. Branded as a "foreign agent" by the press and radio, it became increasingly difficult for the Center to function effectively and raise sufficient funds for its work.

On October 12, after bringing its message of peace to millions of Americans, the Peace Information Center was dissolved by decision of its executive board.

Four months later, on February 9, 1951, the Justice Department indicted Dr. Du Bois and four of his former associates in the Peace Information Center for failure to register as foreign agents. Conviction on this charge could

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carry a prison sentence of five years and a \$10,000 fine for each of the accused.

For the Administration ~~had not been content~~ merely with the dissolution of the Peace Information Center. The American people needed to be taught a more important lesson.

And this was the lesson Americans were intended to learn: that advocacy of peace had become a crime in the United States and that those who spoke out against war were "foreign agents."

6. FOR THE DEFENSE

THE SHOCKING indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates precipitated an outcry of protest and condemnation throughout the country. Numerous civic, religious, professional, labor and Negro organizations, and scores of outstanding public figures, sharply decried the persecution of the former leaders of the Peace Information Center and called for the immediate withdrawal of the indictment.

"As a worker in science," declared the eminent nuclear physicist, Dr. Philip Morrison, "I am especially moved to protest the injustice of a prosecution based on the idea that the search for peace is alien. Peace, like science, ought to know no boundaries. It demands not stigma, but recognition."

From every section of the American Negro community came fiery denunciations of the Government's action against Dr. Du Bois and the monstrous indignity of his arraignment in Washington.

"If an outstanding American like Dr. Du Bois who has given fifty years of his life in the battle to wipe out second class citizenship for the Negro could be indicted because he

(and)

was an officer sponsoring a petition for peace throughout the world," stated Judge Hubert T. Delaney of New York City. "then few of us are safe from attack upon our loyalty to the country of our birth."

In the *Pittsburgh Courier*, Marjorie McKenzie wrote:

The choice of Dr. Du Bois as a defendant is neither random nor routine . . . It occurs at a time when no other American Negro of comparable stature has spoken so fearlessly and critically of United States policies . . . We have to take a stand, here and now, with Dr. Du Bois.

On February 23, one week after his arraignment, a testimonial dinner to honor Dr. Du Bois on the occasion of his eighty-third birthday took place in New York City. The sponsoring committee of the dinner was composed of more than three hundred of the nation's outstanding educators, writers, religious leaders and scientists.

"I stand tonight facing the possibility of celebrating my future birthdays in prison," Dr. Du Bois told the hundreds of men and women assembled to pay tribute to him. "The prospect is not pleasant. Yet I continue to maintain that advocacy of peace is not treason; that I am the agent of no foreign principal and never have been; that I am the champion of no idea alien to this nation; and that I have the right within the law in the future as in the past to fight for peace."

It is to safeguard this right not only for Dr. Du Bois and his associates but for the nation as a whole that ever-growing numbers of Americans are demanding the Government abandon its willful prosecution of the Peace Information Center.

And in proclaiming their prerogative to fight for peace and the prevention of an atomic war, these Americans are asserting their unalienable right to life itself.

HOW TO AID IN THE DEFENSE

There are a number of ways in which to render aid to the defense of Dr. Du Bois and his associates.

Messages should be sent to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath urging that the indictments be promptly dropped.

Financial support should be given to the National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center, 16-18 West 29th Street, New York City, N. Y. (Make checks payable to Shirley Graham, Treasurer.)

Local groups should be established to assist in the defense campaign, and such groups should keep the National Committee advised of their activities.

This pamphlet, AGENTS OF PEACE, is available in quantity lots of twenty-five or more copies at a price of 4 cents a copy. The pamphlet can be obtained from Albert E. Kahn, ~~Editor~~ on the Hudson, N. Y.; or from the National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center, 16-18 West 29th Street, New York, N. Y. Payment should accompany orders.

[REDACTED]

Dec 24 1951

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

✓ 2-1
to 3-1

Dear Sirs;

The enclosed letter intended
for J. W. E. B. Davis was
delivered at my home. Will you
please forward it to him.

Very truly yours;

[REDACTED]

W. E. B. Davis

[REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

108 W. 4th St.

MINNAPOLIS

[REDACTED]

100-99729-41

DEC 26 1951

13

EX-15

RECEIVED

[REDACTED]

TRUE COPY

Dec 24 1951

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Sirs:

The enclosed letter intended for Dr.
W. E. B. DuBois was delivered at my house. Will you
please forward it to him.

Very truly yours;
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED

29 MAR 25 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY SP-1 [REDACTED]

100 - 99229 - 41

January 7, 1952

EX-15

Your letter dated December 24, 1951, together with enclosures, has been received, and I appreciate your interest in making this data available to me.

I am returning herewith the enclosures to your communication and suggest that you may desire to furnish them to the Post Office Department for further handling.

In the event you obtain additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our New York Office located at 607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York 7, New York.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY SP4

Attachments

cc: New York (with copies of incoming)

Correspondent forwarded as enclosures a letter addressed to "Dr. DuBois [redacted] New York City" together with the envelope in which the letter was mailed. The original address on the envelope had been crossed through apparently by the Post Office Department and the notation made "Not At Address Given". The address [redacted] and the letter delivered to the correspondent. It was undoubtedly originally intended to be delivered to Dr. C. V. E. B. DuBois, who is under indictment for contempt of Congress.

Inasmuch as it is not deemed advisable to retain this letter which was not delivered to the original addressee, the enclosures are being returned to the correspondent with the suggestion that he return them to the Post Office Department.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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RECEIVED 1952

MAILED 6
JAN 9 1952
COMM - FBI

117-25099-001

TRUE COPY

Dr. Du Bois,
Room 124, 186 Broadway,
NEWYORK CITY.

Dear Friends,

We have the pleasure to inform you that a provisional committee for defence of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois has been set up by the writers and contributors of the fortnightly art review "Kaboutare Solh" mouthpiece of progressive Iranian artists. This committee has, up to the present, published several articles on the inhuman trial of Dr. DuBois and in a general statement, has called upon eminent personalities, judges, artists, writers and peace loving people to send their protests through this committee

The provisional committee requests you to send to it any information, letters and articles published throughout the world for the protection of the freedom of thought and opinions in the USA and the defence of Dr. DuBois.

We take the chance to send our best regards to you

Sincerely yours,

1.XII.1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729)
 FROM : SAC, New York [REDACTED]
 SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: March 17, 1952

4-1-52 et

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 _____

NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____ RACE _____ SEX _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

Council on African Affairs

53 West 125th Street, NYC

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List) _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 31 Grace Court [REDACTED]

Brooklyn Heights, Bklyn, N.Y.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/2/80 BY SP1 [REDACTED]

100-99729-42
MAR 20 1952

WJW:mat

RA

TORONTO--DR. W. F. B. DU BOIS, AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, WAS REFUSED
ENTRY TO CANADA WHEN HE LANDED AT HALTON AIRPORT TODAY.
DU BOIS WAS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK AT THE PRO-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE ON
PEACE, ARMS REDUCTION AND TRADE HERE SATURDAY.
AFTER DU BOIS WAS DETAINED BY IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS, BRUCE
MICKLEBURN, PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR OF THE CANADIAN PEACE
CONGRESS, SPONSORS OF THE CONFERENCE, CHARGED THAT "AN IRON CURTAIN
IS BEING THROWN AROUND CANADA."
DU BOIS LAST YEAR WAS CHARGED IN THE U. S. WITH BEING AN UNREGISTERED
AGENT FOR A FOREIGN POWER. AT THAT TIME, HE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE PEACE
INFORMATION CENTRE AND WAS PROMINENT IN DISTRIBUTING LITERATURE ABOUT
THE STOCKHOLM PEACE APPEAL.

5/9--GE302P

ADD DD

AMERICAN

FINAL

BOSTON

NEW YORK

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CHICAGO

DETROIT

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PIERCE AND MARI
TRUCKS AND BATTG

5/9--GE302P

100-99729-

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12 MAY 21 1952

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DATE 7/2/80 BY SP1

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100-10021

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

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:

100-99739-46B & 46C

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIR-TEL - AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Transmit the following teletype message to:

FBI, LOS ANGELES

12-15-52

2:30 p. m.

DIRECTOR, FBI

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, IS - C. [REDACTED] A PEACE BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE CRUSADE, FURNISHED

BY [REDACTED] REFLECTS THAT DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

AND SHIRLEY GRAHAM WILL ARRIVE IN LA ON FEB. ELEVEN NEXT

ON THE FIRST STOP OF AN [REDACTED] EXTENDED TOUR

OF THE WEST COAST UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SOUTHERN

CALIFORNIA PEACE CRUSADE [REDACTED] ACCORDING TO THE

BULLETIN, THEIR VISIT WILL COINCIDE WITH OBSERVANCE OF

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK AND WILL BE COMMEMORATED WITH A

TESTIMONIAL DINNER QUOTE HONORING DR. DU BOIS FOR HIS

LIFETIME CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND TO THE

STRUGGLE OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE FOR EQUALITY [REDACTED] THIS

DINNER IS SCHEDULED FOR FEB. THIRTEEN NEXT WITH RESERVA-

TIONS AT FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER PLATE.

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

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

RECORDED - 140

(DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS)

100-997274

DEC 17 1952

EX - 107

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent [REDACTED] M Per [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

AIR-TEL - AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ message to:

FBI, LOS ANGELES

2-18-53

4:30 p. m.

DIRECTOR, FBI

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, IS - C. [REDACTED] AS BUREAU PREVIOUSLY

ADVISED, DR. DU BOIS WILL APPEAR AT A TESTIMONIAL BANQUET IN
LA ON FRIDAY NEXT. DU BOIS AND HIS WIFE, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, ARE
ALSO TO APPEAR AT OTHER SOCIAL FUNCTIONS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISES THAT SHIRLEY GRAHAM WAS THE MAIN SPEAKER AT A
MEETING SPONSORED BY THE [REDACTED] JEWISH WOMEN-S CLUB
HELD IN LA ON FEB. SEVENTEEN LAST. GRAHAM CHARGED THE U.
WITH AGGRESSIVE AND INHUMANE WARFARE IN KOREA. SHE CHARGED
FURTHER THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD TORTURED THE
ROSENBERGS TO OBTAIN CONFESSIONS WITHOUT SUCCESS AND BOASTED
THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD BEEN DEFEATED BEFORE AND
THEY WILL AGAIN BE DEFEATED IN THE ROSENBERG CASE. [REDACTED]
ADVISES APPROXIMATELY EIGHTY PERSONS ATTENDED THE MEETING AND
JOINED IN SENDING A TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER URGING
CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS.

(Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS)

100-997295

G. I. R. 8

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

DATE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-90

the previous release

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 5/11/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/24;5/1/53	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Dr. DuBOIS, in his recent appearance on the West Coast, was sponsored by the Southern California Peace Crusade in connection with Negro History Week. Various affairs were given in his honor 2/15,17,18,20/53 in Los Angeles. Los Angeles County Communist Party active in fund raising in order to attend DuBOIS affairs.

- RUC -

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-90
Pre-Previous Release

E I R-3

DETAILS

The Los Angeles County Communist Party will hereinafter be referred to as the LACCP and the Communist Party as the CP.

ACTIVITIES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-99729-51 1 MAY 18 1953 88	RECORDED-107 INDEXED-107
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (Reg)			

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] C
[REDACTED] in March, 1952, advised that the launching of the American Peace Crusade was announced at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Labor Peace Conference in Chicago, Illinois, on January 28, 1951. [REDACTED] further advised that in the Los Angeles area, the major policies and the orientation of the American Peace Crusade (APC) are determined by CP members and that the CP exercises control of the APC by the assignment of CP members to work within the organization. The Southern California Peace Crusade, which has replaced the Southern California Peace Council, is the Los Angeles chapter of the APC.

[REDACTED] C
In December, 1952, [REDACTED] made available a "peace bulletin" issued by the Southern California Peace Crusade, which stated that Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS, accompanied by his wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, would arrive in the Los Angeles area on or about February 11, 1953, which would be their first stop on an extended tour of the West Coast under the auspices of the Southern California Peace Crusade.

This bulletin also pointed out that his visit in the Los Angeles area was timed to coincide with Negro History Week, and his activities in this area would begin with a testimonial dinner in the honor of Dr. DuBOIS for his lifetime contributions to the cause of peace.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

"Los Angeles Tribune,"
a weekly Negro newspaper:

This paper contained an article entitled "DuBois Here, Speaking February 15." This article reflected that on February 15, 1953, Dr. DuBOIS would speak in the Negro area at the Elks Auditorium under the sponsorship of a committee known as the "Committee to Welcome Dr. DuBois."

"California Eagle"
Issue of February 12, 1953
A weekly Negro newspaper:

This newspaper contained an article on February 12, 1953, entitled "DuBois to Speak Here Sunday Night." This article reflected that Dr. DuBOIS, on the following Sunday night, would speak on "The Crisis in Africa" at the First Unitarian Church, Eighth and Vermont Streets, Los Angeles, California.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] C

On February 15, 1953, Dr. DuBOIS made an appearance at the Elks Auditorium, 4016 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and spoke on the exploitation of Africa by colonial powers. These sources advised that the sponsorship of this meeting was under a committee known as the "Trade Union Committee to Welcome Dr. DuBois." These sources were unable to give any background information regarding the formation of such a committee but stated that it had apparently been formed extemporaneously in order to hold this affair.

[REDACTED] C

The Southern California Peace Crusade sponsored a reception in honor of Dr. DuBOIS at 2436 Grammercy Park, Los Angeles, California, on February 17, 1953, at which reception Dr. DuBOIS spoke on conditions in Africa.

[REDACTED] C

The Peace Crusade was issuing a letter during the month of January, 1953, that on February 19, 1953, a dinner in honor of Dr. DuBOIS would be given at [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California. [REDACTED] advised, however, that on February 18, 1953, a reception for Dr. DuBOIS was given at [REDACTED] the residence of [REDACTED] u

House Committee on
Un-American Activities
Report for 1952, Page 64:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] C

On February 20, 1953, Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS was given a testimonial dinner by the Southern California Peace Crusade

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[REDACTED]

at Park Manor, 607 South Western Avenue, at which dinner he spoke concerning conditions in Africa.

- RUC -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 5 -

May 19, 1953

RE: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
Born: February 23, 1868
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

Attached hereto are four copies of an investigation conducted by this Bureau, reflecting information concerning the above-named individual. 100-99729

However, information in Bureau files would indicate that William Edward Burghardt DuBois, born February 23, 1868, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, is of the Negro race while your inquiry reflects the above-captioned individual to be of the white race.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check only and is not to be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the person involved. This information is furnished for your confidential use only and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Declassified by 4417

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY SP-1

100-99729-52

EX-106

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 2/9/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-20789)

Card U.I.D.

3-16-54 *ew*SUBJECT: MR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS
SM-C

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

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

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____ RACE _____ SEX _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

Council on African Affairs, 53 W. 125th St., NYC, also

Office at 23 W. 26th St., NYC, known as the "Penthouse".

KEY FACILITY DATA:

GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER _____

100-99729-
RESPONSIBILITY 52A

INTERESTED AGENCIES _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY SL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : [REDACTED]

DATE: February 3,
1954

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
Internal Security - CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY [REDACTED]

The attached memorandum containing information concerning captioned individual was furnished to the Bureau on January 11, 1954, by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised he had obtained same from [REDACTED]

It is noted that the attached memorandum contains information which, according to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, is contained in the public records, files and publications of that Committee. This information was evidently prepared for Senator William E. Jenner, Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.

It is further noted that subject's name appeared in the October 1, 1953, issue of the "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, as one of 99 "notables" who were reported in that particular issue as sponsors of a National Conference to Repeal the McCarran - Walter Law. The conference was scheduled for December 12 and 13, 1953, Walsh's Hall, 1014 North Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois, under the auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. This organization has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Captioned individual is (15/107) the subject of a pending (closed) Internal Security - C investigation. Subject is (15/107) listed on the Security Index. New York is the Office of Origin in this case.

95

[REDACTED]

100-99129-53

FEB 4 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 6

100-99729

INFORMATION FROM THE FILES OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DATE: Oct. 15, 1953

FOR: Hon. Wm E Jenner

SUBJECT: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

The public records, files and publications of this Committee contain the following information concerning Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of this Committee and it should be noted that the subject individual is not necessarily a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or a fellow-traveler, unless otherwise indicated.

The Worker (Sunday edition of the Communist publication, the Daily Worker) on April 27, 1947 reported that "almost 100 Negro leaders, headed by W. E. B. DuBois, Paul Robeson and Roscoe Dunjee, last week called upon President Truman 'to repudiate decisively' steps to 'illegalize the Communist Party.' . . . 'As Negro Americans . . . we cannot be unmindful that this proposal to outlaw the Communist Party comes precisely when our Federal government professes grave concern over the democratic rights of peoples in far distant parts of the world.' . . ." (page 8 of The Worker).

Dr. DuBois sponsored a statement attacking the arrest of Communist Party leaders (Daily Worker, August 23, 1948, page 3); he sponsored a "Statement by Negro Americans" on behalf of the Communist leaders (The Worker of August 29, 1948, page 11); he filed a brief in the Supreme Court on behalf of the twelve Communist leaders (Daily Worker, January 9, 1949, page 3); he signed statements on behalf of Communist leaders, as shown in the following sources: Daily Worker, January 17, 1949 (page 3); February 28, 1949 (page 9); Daily People's World, May 12, 1950 (page 12); Daily Worker September 19, 1950 (page 2); and in 1952, he signed an appeal to President Truman, requesting amnesty for leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act (Daily Worker, December 10, 1952, page 4). Dr. DuBois was one of the sponsors of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist leaders, as shown on the back of their letterhead dated September 9, 1949.

A statement on behalf of Eugene Dennis, a Communist, contained the signature of Dr. DuBois, identified as an educator (Daily Worker of May 5, 1950, p. 2); he signed a telegram of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, greeting Eugene Dennis on his 48th birthday (Daily Worker, August 11, 1952, p. 3); Eugene Dennis was formerly Secretary General of the Communist Party.

The Daily Worker of August 2, 1949 (p. 2), disclosed that Dr. DuBois endorsed Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., well-known Communist leader; he was Honorary Chairman of the Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome, Chairman, Cultural Commission of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (letterhead dated June 24, 1952). A leaflet of the Civil Rights Congress (dated March 20, 1947) named Dr. DuBois as having defended Gerhart Eisler, Communist. He was one of the sponsors of the Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg, former member of the National Committee of the Communist Party (Daily People's World of April 17, 1952, p. 7; and the Daily Worker of April 18, 1952, p. 7).

The Daily Worker of February 16, 1948 (page 16), reported that some "eighty leading New York civic leaders, trade unionists and professionals yesterday joined Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, president emeritus of the Citizens Union, to demand the prompt seating of Simon W. Gerson to the City Council seat made vacant by the death of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist. . . The civic leaders' statement is directed to Mayor O'Dwyer and City Council majority leader Joseph T. Sharkey. It is a reprint of a letter to the New York Times by Dr. Schieffelin in which he charges that the real reason for the refusal to seat German (sic. Gerson) is 'the current anti-Communist hysteria.' . . ." Dr. DuBois was named as having signed the statement. (See also advertisement in New York Times of February 19, 1948, page 13.)

Dr. DuBois was a member of a committee formed to protest the arrest of Pablo Neruda, Communist Chilean Senator and world famous poet; he signed a statement of the organization in support of Neruda. (Daily Worker of April 7, 1948, p. 13, and April 10, 1950, p. 2, respectively.) He was sponsor of a reception and testimonial for Harry Sacher, defense attorney for the Communist leaders (Daily Worker of December 5, 1949, p. 2).

When Earl Browder (then general secretary, Communist Party) was in Atlanta Penitentiary serving a sentence involving his fraudulent passports, the Communist Party's front which agitated for his release was known as the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder (Special Committee . . . in Report 1311 of March 29, 1944); the Attorney General of the United States had cited the Citizens' Committee as Communist (Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, page 7687, and press release of April 27, 1949). Dr. DuBois was a member of the Citizens' Committee. . . in 1942, as shown on their letterhead dated February 11, 1942; he sponsored a dinner of the group, according to the Daily Worker of February 5, 1942, and signed the call to the National Free Browder Congress, as shown in the Daily Worker of February 25, 1942, pages 1 and 4.

A 1950 letterhead of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born carries the name of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a list of sponsors of that organization; the same information appears on an undated letterhead of the group, distributing a speech of Abner Green at the conference of December 2-3, 1950; a letterhead of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born dated April 30, 1951, names him as a National Sponsor of the organization. He signed the group's statement opposing the Hobbs Bill (Daily Worker, July 25, 1950, page 4); he signed their statement opposing denaturalization (Daily Worker of August 10, 1950, p. 5); and signed a telegram prepared and dispatched by the organization to the Attorney General of the United States, protesting holding nine non-citizens without bail under the McCarran Act (Daily Worker of November 24, 1952, page 3).

The Special Committee cited the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born as "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States" (report of March 29, 1944; also cited in report of June 25, 1942); the Attorney General cited the organization as subversive and Communist (press releases of June 1 and September 21, 1948).

"For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but

outside of New York City, they have been unable to win control" (Special Committee's Report 1311 of March 29, 1944). Dr. DuBois spoke at a state conference of the American Labor Party (Daily Worker of December 12, 1950, page 5); he spoke at a dinner, April 18th, opening the presidential campaign in New York City (Daily Worker of April 14, 1952, page 8, an advertisement; and the Daily Worker of April 21, 1952, page 1); he spoke at an election rally in Madison Square Garden, May 13th, held under the auspices of the American Labor Party (Daily Worker of May 8, 1952, page 8, an advertisement; and May 14, 1952, page 1); and he spoke at an election rally in Madison Square Garden, October 27th (Daily Worker of October 22, 1952, page 8, an advertisement; and October 29, 1952, page 2).

The Daily Worker of March 29, 1948 (page 7), named Dr. DuBois as a member of the Executive Board and of the Policy Committee, Council on African Affairs; he signed the Council's petition to the United Nations as shown in the Daily Worker of June 5, 1950 (page 4); and drafted their statement against the policy of the United States in Korea (Daily Worker of July 25, 1950, page 3); the Attorney General cited the Council on African Affairs as subversive and Communist (press releases of December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948).

The Attorney General cited the Jefferson School of Social Science as an "adjunct of the Communist Party" (press release of December 4, 1947); the Special Committee reported that "at the beginning of the present year, the old Communist Party Workers School and the School for Democracy were merged into the Jefferson School of Social Science" (Report 1311 of March 29, 1944). Dr. DuBois was honored at the Jefferson School, as shown in the Daily Worker on February 1, 1951 (page 2); it was announced in the Daily Worker on January 2, 1952 (page 7), that Dr. DuBois was scheduled to conduct a seminar on "Background of African Liberation Struggles" at the Jefferson School; the January 26, 1952 issue of the same publication (page 7), named him as a faculty member of that School.

In a report of the Special Committee, dated March 29, 1944, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was cited as having been, in recent months, the Communist Party's principal front for all things Russian (report dated March 29, 1944); Dr. DuBois signed a statement of the National Council in 1947 (Daily Worker, October 17, 1947, page 4); he signed the organization's statement protesting the Iron Curtain, as reported in the Daily People's World on May 20, 1948 (page 5); he signed a statement of the Council, praising Henry Wallace's Open Letter to Stalin in May 1948 (from a pamphlet entitled "How to End the Cold War and Build the Peace," page 9); he signed their statement calling for a conference with the Soviet Union (Daily Worker, June 21, 1948, page 3); he signed their Roll Call for Peace (Daily Worker of August 31, 1948, page 5); he sent greetings through the National Council on the Thirty-First Anniversary of the Russian Revolution (Daily Worker, November, 10, 1948, page 11); he signed the Council's appeal to the United States Government to end the cold war and arrange a conference with the Soviet Union (leaflet entitled "End the Cold War - Get Together for Peace," dated December 1948); he spoke at the Congress on American-Soviet Relations, December 3-5, 1949, arranged by the National Council . . . and signed the Council's letter to the American people, urging that a unified democratic Germany be established (Daily People's World, August 13, 1952, pages 4 and 6).

A letterhead of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, dated August 21, 1949, lists the name of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as having signed an Open Letter of the organization, addressed to Senators and Congressmen, urging defeat of President Truman's arms program; he answered a questionnaire of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy in favor of recognition of Chinese Communist government, as shown in Far East Spotlight for December 1949 - January 1950 (page 23).

The Conference for Peaceful Alternatives. . . was cited as a meeting called by the Daily Worker in July 1949, to be held in Washington, D. C., and as having been instigated by "Communists in the United States (who) did their part in the Moscow campaign" (Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive dated April 1, 1951). The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been cited as Communist by the Attorney General (press release of April 27, 1949).

A page of signatures from the Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union, "sponsored by American Friends of the Soviet Union, and signed by hundreds of thousands of Americans, was published in the November 1937 issue of Soviet Russia Today (page 79); the Golden Book was to be presented to President Kalinin at the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration. The page carried the title: "I hereby inscribe my name in greeting to the people of the Soviet Union on the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Republic" and a facsimile of the name, W. E. B. DuBois, appeared on that page.

The Golden Book. . . was cited as a "Communist enterprise" signed by "hundreds of well-known Communists and fellow travelers" (Special Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 1311 of March 29, 1944).

✓ A letterhead of the New York Committee to Win the Peace, dated June 1, 1946, contains the name of W. E. B. DuBois in a list of New York Committee Members. The National Committee to Win the Peace, with which the New York Committee is affiliated, was cited as subversive and Communist by the U. S. Attorney General (press releases of December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948).

Dr. DuBois sponsored a petition of the American Council for a Democratic Greece, as disclosed by the Daily People's World of August 23, 1948 (page 2); he signed a statement of the same organization, condemning the Greek government, as reported in the Daily Worker of September 2, 1948 (page 7). The American Council for a Democratic Greece has been cited as subversive and Communist, an organization formerly known as the Greek-American Council (Attorney General of the United States in press releases of June 1 and September 21, 1948).

Dr. DuBois was a sponsor of a conference of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, October 9-10, 1948, as shown in a leaflet entitled "To Safeguard These Rights. . .," published by the Bureau of Academic Freedom of the National Council; a letterhead of the National Council (received for files January 1949) named him as a Member-at-Large of that organization; he was named as Vice Chairman of the group on the leaflet, "Policy and Program Adopted by the National Convention, 1950"; a letterhead of the same organization's Southern California Chapter, dated April 24, 1950, lists him as a Member-at-Large of the National

Council; he was elected vice-Chairman of the group in 1950 (Daily Worker, May 1, 1950, page 12); a letterhead of the group dated July 28, 1950 names him as a vice-Chairman of the group; he endorsed a conference on equal rights for Negroes in the arts, sciences and professions, sponsored by the New York Council of the Arts, . . . (Daily Worker, November 9, 1951, page 7); the call to the conference contained the same information. A letterhead of the National Council, dated December 7, 1952, named him as Vice-Chairman.

The call to a Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, issued by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions for New York City, March 25-27, 1949, as well as the conference program (page 12), and the Daily Worker of February 21, 1949 (page 9), named Dr. DuBois as one of the sponsors of that conference; he was a member of the Program Committee of the Conference, Honorary Chairman of the panel at Cultural and Scientific Conference (program, page 7), and spoke on "The Nature of Intellectual Freedom" at that conference (page 78 of the edited report of the conference entitled "Speaking for Peace").

The National Council of the Arts, . . . was cited as a Communist-front organization by the Committee on Un-American Activities in its Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, released April 19, 1949; in the same review, the Scientific and Cultural Conference was cited as a Communist front which "was actually a supermobilization of the inveterate wheelhorses and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations."

The Daily People's World of October 28, 1947 (page 4), named Dr. DuBois as one of the sponsors of a National Conference of the Civil Rights Congress in Chicago, November 21-23, 1947; he sponsored their Freedom Crusade (Daily Worker, December 15, 1948, page 2); the Call to a Bill of Rights Conference, called by the Civil Rights Congress for July 16-17, 1949 in New York City, named him as one of the sponsors of that conference; the program of the National Civil Rights Legislative Conference, January 18-19, 1949, called by the Civil Rights Congress, lists him as one of the conference sponsors; he was chairman of a conference of the Congress, as reported in The Worker of January 2, 1949 (page 5); Dr. DuBois was defended by the Civil Rights Congress (Daily Worker, February 13, 1951, page 3); he signed the organization's Open Letter to J. Howard McGrath, U. S. Attorney General, on behalf of the four jailed trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York (advertisement "paid for by contributions of signers" which appeared in the Evening Star on October 30, 1951, page A-7); he participated in the organization's Sixth Anniversary Dinner in New York City, March 26, 1952 (Daily Worker, March 28, 1952, page 4).

The Civil Rights Congress was formed in 1946 as a merger of two other Communist-front organizations, the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; it is "dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party" and "controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it" (Report 1115 of the Committee on Un-American Activities dated September 2, 1947); the Attorney General cited the Congress as subversive and Communist (press releases of December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948).

Dr. DuBois spoke in Washington, D. C., on May 9, 1947, under the auspices of the Washington Book Shop, as shown by a leaflet of the Book Shop, cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General; it had previously been cited by the Attorney General as follows: "Evidence of Communist penetration or control is reflected in the following: Among its stock the establishment has offered prominently for sale books and literature identified with the Communist Party and certain of its affiliates and front organizations. . ." (press releases of December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948; and the Congressional Record of September 24, 1942, page 7688, respectively). The Special Committee cited the Washington Book Shop as a Communist-front organization (report of March 29, 1944).

The Workers Book Shop catalogue for 1948 (page 5), advertised Dr. DuBois' "The World and Africa" for sale; the 1949-1950 catalogue (page 11) advertised his "Black Folk Then and Now"; The Worker for March 1, 1953 (page 16) carried an advertisement of Dr. DuBois' books, "The Battle for Peace" and "Black Reconstruction" on sale at the Workers Bookshop, New York City. The Workers Book Shops are a chain of Communist bookshops which are official outlets for Communist literature.

As shown on the following sources, Dr. DuBois was a member of the Advisory Council of Soviet Russia Today: Letterhead of the publication dated September 8, 1947; a letterhead of September 30, 1947; and an undated letterhead received April 1948. The Daily People's World of November 6, 1952 (page 7), reported that Dr. DuBois had written an article for the November issue of New World Review. Soviet Russia Today has been cited as a Communist-front publication the the Special Committee in reports of March 29, 1944 and June 25, 1942; the Committee on Un-American Activities also cited it as a Communist-front publication in a report dated October 23, 1949. Soviet Russia Today changed its name to New World Review, effective with the March 1951 issue.

The Daily Worker of July 6, 1951 (page 7), reported that Dr. DuBois was author of the pamphlet, "I Take My Stand for Peace," published by the New Century Publishers, "official Communist Party publishing house which has published the works of William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party chairman and executive secretary, respectively. . ." (Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of May 11, 1948).

In 1947, 1948 and 1950, Dr. DuBois was Contributing Editor on the staff of New Masses magazine (New Masses, July 22, 1947, page 2; Masses & Mainstream, March 1948, Vol. 1, No. 1; and issue of August 1950, page 1); he contributed articles to the following issues of New Masses and Masses & Mainstream: New Masses for September 10, 1946 (page 3) and June 10, 1947 (page 20); Masses & Mainstream for April 1951 (pages 10-16); and February 1952 (pages 8-14).

In 1940, Dr. DuBois signed New Masses Letter to President Roosevelt as shown in New Masses for April 2, 1940 (page 21); he was honored at a dinner in New York City, January 14, 1946, arranged by New Masses and at which awards were made for greater inter-racial understanding (Daily Worker of January 7, 1946, page 11, columns 1 and 2); he endorsed New Masses, as reported in the Daily Worker of April 7, 1947 (page 11); he sponsored a plea for financial support of New Masses, as disclosed in the issue of that publication for April 8, 1947 (page 9); he received the New Masses award for his contribution in promoting democracy and inter-racial unity at the publication's Second Annual Awards Dinner (New Masses of November 18, 1947, page 7); the February 1953 issue of Masses & Mainstream carried a chapter

from Dr. DuBois' book, "The Soul of Black Folk," written fifty years ago (Daily Worker, February 23, 1953, page 7); he was author of "In Battle for Peace," described as the story of his 83d birthday, and which was published by Masses & Mainstream (the Daily Worker of June 18, 1952, page 7; Daily People's World of September 17, 1952, page 7; the Daily Worker of September 23, 1952, page 7; and The Worker of December 21, 1952, page 7).

The Attorney General of the United States cited New Masses as a "Communist periodical" (Congressional Record of September 24, 1942, page 7688); the Special Committee cited it as a "nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party" (report of March 29, 1944; also cited in reports of January 3, 1939 and June 25, 1942). Beginning with the March 1948 issue, New Masses and Mainstream (Marxist quarterly) consolidated into what is now known as Masses & Mainstream, with the announcement that "here, proudly, in purpose even if not in identical form, is a magazine that combines and carries forward the thirty-seven-year-old tradition of New Masses and the more recent literary achievement of Mainstream. We have regrouped our energies, not to retire from the battle but to wage it with fresh resolution and confidence" (Masses & Mainstream for March 1948, page 3).

A letterhead of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, dated March 15, 1952, carries the name of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a list of sponsors; he joined in a request of that Committee for a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg (Daily Worker of June 12, 1952, page 6); he participated in a rally October 23 in New York City, to demand clemency for the Rosenbergs (Daily Worker, October 27, 1952, page 8); he signed an amicus curiae brief presented to Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., urging a new trial for the Rosenbergs (Daily Worker of November 10, 1952, page 3); and the Daily People's World of November 13, 1952, page 8). He wrote an article entitled "A Negro Leader's Plea to Save Rosenbergs" (The Worker of November 16, 1952, page 3M); and the Daily Worker of January 21, 1953 (page 7), reported that he had urged clemency for the Rosenbergs.

The Daily Worker of April 11, 1949 (page 5), reported that Dr. DuBois was a member of the Sponsoring Committee of the World Peace Congress in Paris; he was co-Chairman of the American Sponsoring Committee of the Congress, as disclosed on a leaflet entitled "World Congress for Peace, Paris," April 20-23, 1949; he was proposed as a candidate for the World Peace Prize, awarded by the World Peace Congress (Daily People's World of December 7, 1951, page 4); he was a member of the Executive Committee of the World Peace Congress (Daily Worker of September 14, 1950, page 5); he was one of the sponsors of the Second World Peace Congress in Sheffield, England (Daily Worker of October 19, 1950, page 3); he was elected to the Presiding Committee of the World Peace Congress (Daily Worker of November 17, 1950, page 1); he was a member of the World Peace Council of that Congress (Daily Worker of November 24, 1950, page 9); a mimeographed letter dated December 1, 1950, contains his name in a list of sponsors of the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the World Peace Congress.

Dr. DuBois was a member of the United States Sponsoring Committee of the American Intercontinental Peace Conference (Daily Worker of December 28, 1951, page 2, and February 6, 1952, page 2); the Peace Conference was called by the World Peace Council, formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw; he was awarded the International Peace Prize for "six world figures" by the World Peace Council (Daily People's World of January 29, 1953, page 7; and The Worker of February 8, 1953, page 5).

The Daily Worker of June 20, 1950 (page 2), reported that Dr. DuBois signed the World Peace Appeal; the same information appears on an undated leaflet of the enterprise, received by this Committee September 11, 1950. A mimeographed list of individuals who signed the Stockholm World Appeal to Outlaw Atomic Weapons, received for filing October 23, 1950, contains the name of Dr. DuBois. He was Chairman of the Peace Information Center where the Stockholm peace petition was made available (Daily Worker of May 25, 1950, page 2; and August 16, 1950, page 5).

The World Peace Congress which was held in Paris, France, April 20-23, 1949, was cited as a Communist front among the "peace" conferences which "have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Defense Pact" (Committee on Un-American Activities in reports of April 19, 1949; July 13, 1950; and April 1, 1951). The World Peace Council was formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and 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 in a report dated April 1, 1951).

The World Peace Appeal was cited as a petition campaign launched by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress at its meeting in Stockholm, March 16-19, 1950; it "received the enthusiastic approval of every section of the international Communist hierarchy" and was "lauded in the Communist press, putting every individual Communist on notice that he 'has the duty to rise to this appeal'. . ." (Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of April 1, 1951).

The American Peace Crusade, organized in January 1951, was cited as an organization which "the Communists established as a new instrument for their 'peace' offensive in the United States" (Committee on Un-American Activities in its reports of February 19, 1951 and April 1, 1951); Dr. DuBois was one of the sponsors of the Crusade (Daily Worker of February 1, 1951, page 2); minutes of the Sponsors Meeting which was held in Washington, D. C., March 15, 1951 (page 4), named him as one of the initiators of the Crusade and also as having been proposed as Co-Chairman of that meeting; he was a sponsor of the American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace which was held in Chicago, June 29-July 1, 1951, called by the American Peace Crusade to advance the theme of world peace (Daily Worker, April 22, 1951, page 2; May 1, 1951, page 11; the American Peace Crusader, May 1951, pages 1 and 4; the Daily Worker of May 9, 1951, page 4; Daily Worker of June 11, 1951, page 2; a leaflet of the Congress; Daily Worker of July 1, 1951, page 3; a leaflet entitled "An Invitation to American Labor to Participate in a Peace Congress. . ."; the Call to the American People's Congress. . ."; the Daily Worker of July 3, 1951, page 2). He signed a petition of the Crusade, calling on President Truman and Congress to seek a big-power pact (Daily Worker, February 1, 1952, page 1); he attended a meeting of Delegates Assembly for Peace, called by the Crusade and held in Washington, D. C., April 1 (Daily Worker, April 3, 1952, page 3); he was one of the sponsors of a Peace Referendum jointly with the American Peace Crusade to make the end of the Korean war a major issue in the 1952 election campaign (Daily People's World of August 25, 1952, page 8).

Dr. DuBois issued a statement on the death of Stalin which read in part as follows: "Let all Negroes, Jews and foreign-born who have suffered in America from prejudice and intolerance, remember Joseph Stalin" (Daily Worker of March 9, 1953, page 3); the Daily Worker of January 18, 1952 (page 8), reported that he had renewed his fight for a passport in order to attend the American Intercontinental Peace Conference in Rio de Janeiro; it was reported in the Washington Evening Star on May 10, 1952 (page B-21), that Dr. DuBois was refused admission to Canada to attend the Canadian Peace Congress because he refused to undergo an examination by the Canadian Immigration service. On September 14, 1952, The Worker (page M6), reported that Dr. DuBois had experienced passport difficulties when leaving the United States.

TO :

DATE: 2/19/54

FROM :

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURCHARD DUBOIS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
BUFILE 100-99729

W.E.B. ⁰DUBOIS k3-1

_____ furnished the attached flier which states that Dr. DuBois is to speak at the Meridian Hill Baptist Church, 1725 Kalorama Road, Northwest, on Friday, February 19, 1954, under the auspices of the Progressive Party. _____ that he picked up the flier on the street in front of Corcoran Hall at George Washington University around 2:00 p.m., on 2/18/54. He stated he heard from other students that a young man, white race, was distributing the fliers at George Washington University earlier on 2/18/54.

RECORDED - 25

100-99729-54

81 MAR 10 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY SL

About Dr. DuBois

William Edward Burghard DuBois was born in Great Barrington, Mass., on February 23, 1868. He was educated at Fisk University, Harvard University (where he obtained his PH.D.) and the University of Berlin.

Among his many honors are the following:
Member, National Institute of Arts and Letters
Spingarn Medal
Life Member and Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science

He has taught at Wilberforce University, the University of Pennsylvania, Atlanta University.

He is one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and edited "The Crisis" from 1910 to 1934.

He was Special Minister to Liberia in 1928 and, in 1945 was appointed a Consultant to the U.N.O. in San Francisco.

He has been active in the Council on African Affairs in the world peace movement since 1949, was American Labor Party candidate for U. S. Senate in 1950 and is an honorary chairman of the Progressive Party.

Among the many books he has written are "The World and Africa," "Black Reconstruction," "Souls of Black Folk," "Encyclopedia of the Negro," and "In Battle for Peace."

Dr. DuBois, at 86, is one of America's greatest figures—a man who for over sixty years has fought passionately for human dignity, freedom and peace.

This is a great opportunity for Washingtonians to honor a world-renowned scholar, and to benefit from his wisdom.

Auspices of Progressive Party of the District of Columbia and Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland

75

IN OBSERVANCE OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Invites you to hear

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS

Scholar, Educator, Author, Fighter for Freedom and Peace

Friday, February 19, 1954 at 8:30 P. M.

At The Meridian Hill Baptist Church

1725 Kolorama Road, N. W.

ENCLOSURE

Admission Free

100-99720

*Forwarded from
John H. Mc Carthy
2-16-54
8:4
Member 22-1
-14-54*

SAC, New York [REDACTED]

March 8, 1954

Director, FBI (100-99729)

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

RECORDED

25

100-99729-54

Enclosed herewith for your information is a Photostat of a flier which reflects that Dr. DuBois was to speak at the Meridian Hill Baptist Church, 1725 Kalorama Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on Friday, February 19, 1954, under the auspices of the Progressive Party.

The flier was picked up on the street in front of Corcoran Hall at George Washington University on February 18, 1954. [REDACTED]

Enclosure

2cc - Washington Field Office (W/Enclosure)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY [REDACTED]

APR 15 21 PM '54
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
B-1
WJ: [REDACTED]
CH. CLK. OFF
[REDACTED]

100-99729-54A
RECEIVED - BOYD

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FD-128
(5-11-53)

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 4/27/54

FROM : SAC, New York [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-C [REDACTED]

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

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

NAME William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

ALIASES DR. Du Bois [REDACTED]

NATIVE BORN NATURALIZED ALIEN

COMMUNIST SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify)

TAB FOR DETCOM TAB FOR COMSAB RACE SEX

DATE OF BIRTH PLACE OF BIRTH

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address)

100-99729-55A

KEY FACILITY DATA:

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE NUMBER RESPONSIBILITY

INTERESTED AGENCIES

RESIDENCE ADDRESS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

100-99729-55A

5 MAY 11 1954

DATE 7/2/80 BY [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED-33

INDEXED-33

Date: April 13, 1954

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2400 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

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

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans UNCLASSIFIED but will
remain classified for
FBI interest.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, INC. (CAA);
DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS

Reference is made to your letter dated April 1, 1954,
your number CS DB17323, which inquired whether our files reflected
that the captioned Vice Chairman of CAA had instigated or
participated in any recent project for holding a pan-African
conference.

"Who's Who in America," 1952-53, reflects that Dubois
was "founder of the Pan-African Congress." The CAA newsletter
"Spotlight on Africa" for February 13, 1953, revealed that Dr. W.
Dubois was one of the hundred delegates to the Fifth Pan-African
Congress held in October, 1945, at Manchester, England. The CAA
newsletter for May 18, 1953, under the heading "Pan African
conferences in the Spotlight" read as follows: //

Almost simultaneously, independent plans
for the holding of Pan-African Conferences have emerged
in Ghana (Gold Coast), West Africa, and in the Union
of South Africa. Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah announced
last month that in his capacity as Chairman of the
Convention People's Party he was calling a conference
of all leaders of West African nationalist movements
and of other organizations against imperialism. The
conference, to be held in August, would discuss plans
for a united West Africa, economic development, and
coordination of nationalist movements. It would be the
forerunner of a Pan-African Conference in 1954 to discuss
as a whole. W

2 MAY 19 1954

~~SECRET~~

100-99729-(Dubois)

~~SECRET~~

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In South Africa, also in April, it was revealed that the African National Congress was exploring the possibilities of holding a conference, time and place yet undecided, to unite the efforts of all the struggling peoples of Africa against oppression. Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, the founder of the first Pan-African movement, it was stated, had expressed interest in the project and offered his cooperation even though barred from attending.

Well, the European rulers of Africa since 1945 have had a whole series of joint conferences on their economic, transport, military, etc., etc. plans. It's about time that the peoples of Africa had their inning.

The same issue published an advertisement for the pamphlet entitled Resistance Against Fascist Enslavement in South Africa which was indicated to contain the subjects: A documented report by Africans on Racism at its Worst, the Historic Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws and Facts Concerning U. S. Interests in South Africa. This pamphlet was published by the CAA.

(100-69263-299 Ex. p. 4, 284 p. 2, 4)
The June 11, 1953, newsletter published a message of "Solidarity with the CAA" from the South African Indian Congress subscribed by Yusuf Cachalia, Joint Secretary, Johannesburg, dated May 18, 1953. The July 14, 1953, "Spotlight" reported receiving a letter addressed to Paul Robeson, CAA Chairman, from W. M. Nkomo, Secretary-General, African National Congress, Johannesburg, praising CAA work. The October 15, 1953, newsletter reported that President Harry Kumbulo, African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, at its recent annual meeting said, "We are not going to allow the whites to stay here as bosses. Africans will strive for a purely African Government in Northern Rhodesia. The whites will have to fit in with our society." (ibid-299 Ex. 11p. 1,

Ex. 12p. 1, 245 p. 4)
The foregoing do not reflect we have received issues of Spotlight in Africa since the December, 1953, issue.

The foregoing information from public sources need not be classified when disseminated.

The CAA has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Information has been received indicating that CAA may have violated the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, requiring it to register with the Department of Justice for action as a "publicity agent" for a foreign principal or collecting information for or transmitting information to a foreign principal.

~~SECRET~~

MAR 16 1972

RECORDED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

It will be appreciated if you will furnish this Bureau any information you may now have or receive in the future indicating such violations by the CAA. (AAG Olney, 100-69266-348)W

NOTE CATERLOW:

This reply classified Secret only because of Secret classification of incoming.W

Search for connection of Dubois and CAA to pan-African conference limited to review of his main file and see references from 5/19/53, last indexed summary, and of main file onCAA, 1953 to date.W

[REDACTED] S

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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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