

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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"The Worker", issue of November 26, 1961, page 1, reflects an article which states in part "Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, outstanding figure in American letters, father of the modern Negro freedom movement, and long-time crusader for the national independence of African people, has joined the CP of the United States....."

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DUBOIS 734

*The Goal : A Scientific and authentically African Compendium
of the known facts concerning African Life, History and Culture.*

Answering a Present Need

There is general agreement, certainly among Africans, that it is time that the existing knowledge concerning Africa and its peoples be assembled, organized, and published in encyclopedia form. It is agreed also that such a publication should be based as far as possible though by no means exclusively on the scientific research of African scholars. Undoubtedly this compendium of knowledge about Africa would be of great value to Africans in their present renaissance, as well as to peoples of the western world long schooled to believe that Africa is a continent without a history until the coming of the Europeans.

Opinions of Experts

These are the conclusions of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois based on the replies of the great majority of the hundred-odd persons with whom he has corresponded - recognized authorities in various branches of African studies in all parts of the world - regarding the plan for an Encyclopedia Africana.

In the present number, together with a statement about the work of the Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana, passages from a number of letters from Dr. Du Bois' correspondents are quoted.

Future Information Reports

One very detailed response received by Dr. Du Bois from an Egyptian scholar, who weighs the evidence bearing on Arab slavery, Egyptian ethnology, and other points, will be included in a forthcoming Information Report. These Reports, to be issued periodically, have as their primary purpose not simply to record the progress of the work of preparing the Encyclopedia Africana, but more especially to stimulate the broadest possible co-operation in, and support of, that work.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/83 BY

The Proposed Plan of Work

There has been set up in Accra, Ghana, a Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana, to be directed by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. It is sponsored by the Ghana Academy of Sciences, and the Government of Ghana has underwritten the cost of starting its work.

The object of the Secretariat is to plan, guide, and co-ordinate the work of assembling, organizing, and publishing materials for an Encyclopedia Africana that is authentically African in its point of view and at the same time a product of scientific scholarship. The Secretariat, the Director wishes it understood, is not merely a dream or a project; it is a directorate.

The Existing Knowledge

While the preparation of an Encyclopedia Africana is unquestionably a tremendous undertaking, it must be remembered that there is already in print a large number of articles and many books written by African scholars and based on scientific knowledge. There is also a considerable body of material, greatly enlarged since the Second World War when a revolution in the world's attention to Africa began to occur, written by persons who are not Africans but who have studied African life and culture carefully and have understood and reflected the African point of view. There are young students—African, European, and Asian,—who are seriously exploring the history of African culture. All this makes a considerable body of knowledge now ready or soon to be available which is adaptable for use in an Encyclopedia Africana. We are sure that a few years further work by scholars of African and other nations will make it possible for the Secretariat to begin the publication of such an Encyclopedia.

All Africa Must Participate

It is, of course, to be expected that the center and headquarters of what is to be essentially a work of and by Africans should be situated in

Africa. The personal interest of President Nkrumah in the fulfilment of the work on an Encyclopedia Africana undertaken many years ago by Dr. Du Bois led to the establishment of the seat of the Secretariat in Accra. While this will be the center of direction and co-ordination, all Africa, the Director has emphasized, will be invited and urged to participate in the work to be done and to share in authority and responsibility for and support of this undertaking.

At the outset the advice and counsel of eminent authorities in various African states is being sought. There have already come proposals from interested individuals for the organization of teams among their fellow-scholars to take responsibility for material relating to their specific area. All African institutions and societies of higher learning are being asked to co-operate. It is planned that the Editorial Board, as it comes to be established, will be broadly representative of the highest African scholarship. In due course the Governments of all independent African states will be formally requested to provide practical assistance toward the preparation and publication of the Encyclopedia Africana.

The One Requirement: Accurate Interpretation

At the same time, as has already been said, it is the intention of the Secretariat to draw also upon the writings of non-African specialists in the various disciplines whose work has contributed to the accurate interpretation of African life and history. The co-operation of such scholars in all parts of the world is eagerly invited. The Director has been greatly encouraged by the expressions of endorsement and pledges of assistance which he has thus far received from these sources.

Such in brief outline is the way in which the Secretariat conceives its task and responsibilities. It asks the aid and support of all who can contribute in any way to the realization of the goal of achieving the publication of an Encyclopedia Africana which is the product of the best scholarship available in Africa and abroad.

Reactions to the proposed Encyclopedia Africana

From the numerous responses received by the Director, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, in answer to his letters requesting the opinion and advice of eminent scholars with respect to his proposals for an Encyclopedia Africana, the following passages are cited in order to convey a cross-section view of both who the correspondents were, and what their opinion was in general.

It will be observed that while two or three of the correspondents quoted here expressed doubts about the present feasibility of the Director's proposals, mainly because of the comparatively limited number of scientifically trained African scholars, the great majority gave enthusiastic endorsement.

(The passages are arranged simply in the alphabetical order of the names of the correspondents. The Secretariat wishes to explain that for reasons of time, it has taken the liberty of publishing passages from the letters without waiting to request the correspondents' permission to do so. It also regrets that for reasons of space, it was not possible to quote the letters in full and more of them.)

THE HON. JAMAL MOHAMED AHMED,

Ambassador of the Republic of Sudan, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia:

- "My immediate reaction on reading your note was that the time could not be better chosen for the scheme. May I, therefore, say at once that it is welcome . . .
- "Concentrating 'on the history of the past, etc.' is one point that could be usefully discussed and reported upon by a small group of people. My own feeling is that the scheme should, if it can, take stock of the present in as much as it stems from the past. I am as keen as you seem to be on steering away from topical subjects, yet I cannot help visualizing many subjects that can usefully lead into a correlation of the past with the present . . .
- "I want to say please count on my good will and co-operation."

DR. HORACE M. BOND,

School of Education, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia:

- "I thank you for writing to me about the *Encyclopedia Africana*. I am honored to be invited to give my reaction and my co-operation. My reaction is, that it is a magnificent conception; and that I am gratified to see the project, to which you have given such prolonged thought and work, closer to realization than ever before.
- "I will be glad to give whatever co-operation may be requested."

DR. KURT BUEHNER,

Director, Karl Max University, Leipzig:

- "Unser Institut begrusst die Herausgabe einer Afrika-Enzyklopadie, die vom Standpunkt der afrikanischen Volker, ihrer grossen Kultur und Geschichte, geschrieben wird. Die Verwirklichung eines solchen Planes konnte ein wesentlicher Beitrag fur die Erschliessung eines echten afrikanischen Geschichtsbildes sein, das lange Zeit unter dem Einfluss einer im Kolonialismus wurzelnden eurozentristischen Geschichtsschreibung einseitig, verzerrt oder verfalscht dargestellt wurde.
- "Die Mitarbeiter unseres Instituts konnten evtl. in Form von Konsultationen und Gutachten oder auch in direkter Mitarbeit auf folgenden Forschungsgebieten, auf denen bisher Ergebnisse erzielt wurden, zur Herausgabe einer solchen Enzyklopadie beitragen:" (five topics listed relating to East and Southwest Africa).

LUCIEN S. CAHEN,

Director, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium:

- "I received, some time ago, your letter concerning an *Encyclopedia Africana*. We are, in this institution, most sympathetic toward such a venture and in principle quite prepared to cooperate.
- "Some of the difficulties you mention are real, notably the comparatively small number of Africans who are scientific students of Africa. I do not however think there would be more

'prejudice and condescension and certain assumptions toward Africans' among Europeans of scholarly training than there would be among Africans similarly trained towards Europeans.

"Once we are completely satisfied that the venture will be on a strictly scientific basis and that no one will be excluded for racial or political reasons and also that the work be entirely free of propaganda, we would be prepared to co-operate in the following ways: (a) send in lists of African and Belgian scholars who are authorities in various fields, for you to contact them directly, or (b) serve here as a clearing house for everything concerning Congo and Ruanda-Urundi."

DR. GERTRUDE CATON-THOMPSON,
Court Farm, Worcester, England:

"The outline scheme for an *Encyclopedia Africana*, which you have been good enough to send me, has greatly interested me; and I greatly admire your intrepid intentions. There is no doubt at all that co-ordination of the rapidly increasing knowledge of Africa's past history will become a major need, incapable of fulfilment unless undertaken by some responsible body adequately supported by public funds on, at least, a quinquennial basis . . .

"I should agree with you that such a scheme should be in the hands, and with the active co-operation, of, some already independent Negro state . . . On the other hand, it must I think, be recognised that the inception of such a plan may come to grief scientifically unless the Negro state implementing it financially is ready to see that outside guidance cannot be dispensed with until such time as the historical mind and training of African students has been developed considerably further than I imagine to be the case."

DR. L. GRAY COWAN,

Executive Secretary, African Studies Association, New York City:

"I have read with interest the proposal for an *Encyclopedia Africana*. I feel that the idea itself is excellent but I also fully agree with you that it will involve certain difficulties in carrying it out. There is no doubt in my mind that such an *Encyclopedia* would be of much greater significance were it written by Africanists from an African point of view . . .

"I am sure that if you were to proceed with the project based in Ghana you would receive the fullest co-operation from the African specialists in this country in whatever way they may be of the greatest use."

PHILIP D. CURTIN,

Associate Professor of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin:

"My . . . reaction to the proposal, which is shared by Professor Vansina, is that you are correct in believing that the members of the editorial board should be African. On the other hand, we do not think that the race of the contributors should weigh heavily or at all. We recognise that there are many biased works by Europeans about African society and culture, but also some of the very best of the works correcting this bias have also been done by Europeans—the work of Thomas Hodgkin and Basil Davidson, for example. There is some possibility that critics will claim such an encyclopedia is a product of racism-in-reverse, and I believe that this could be avoided if the contributions are drawn from the best scholars available, regardless of race."

BASIL DAVIDSON,
London:

"Let me say straight away that I think the plan is good and useful, and, of course, the right way to go about it: i.e. the work must be 'Africa-based' in more senses than one, and as much as possible should be done by Africans. The difficulties on that side, it seems to me, are two: first, the present shortage of qualified writers and, second, the tendency to reproduce a 'European stereotype' of African history and culture . . . Therefore I feel sure you are wise to insist that the encyclopedia shall be a scientific production and not a matter of propaganda."

"On the non-African side the position may be a little better than you suspect. There is growing up a new 'school' of interest and study in African civilisation, and I think you would find you could draw on quite a wide field of talent whose contributions would not be marred by traditional prejudice . . .

"I should like to stress the importance of the central directing hand, because I think that otherwise there may develop a considerable and destructive confusion of ideology . . . and by ideology I mean in this context the basic approach to the work. I take it that you would place Africa in its world context, as a continent among other continents but moulded by its own matrix of pressures—these pressures being of an economic and social order, in the first place; and having little or no relationship to theories of 'race' and all the traditional humbug that has muddled us so in the past. I think that most worthwhile scholars would follow you in this, some enthusiastically but some a little . . . reluctantly: hence the need for firm direction and control of approach."

ALONA E. EVANS,

Chairman, Department of Political Science, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts:

"This project seems to me to be an admirable undertaking. The Ghana Academy of Learning and the Republic of Ghana are to be congratulated on their interest in sponsoring it."

H. A. FOSBROOKE,

Director, The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia:

"I was most interested to receive your letter . . . concerning an *Encyclopedia Africana*. There is obviously a great need for such a work, but an equally great danger that too premature a publication will endow with the hall-mark of authenticity what at the moment can only be regarded as conjecture. There is also a risk that conceptual history, slanted to a current political ideology, will be perpetuated.

"So, except where one is sure of facts as facts, care must be taken to emphasize the tentative nature of the record: it would be wise in this connection to make mention of the research potential."

DR. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER,

Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Howard University, Washington, D.C.:

"The idea of an African Encyclopedia is especially important at this period in the history of Africa when there is need to make explicit the historic tradition of peoples who are emerging from a pre-literate past and are seeking to 'affirm the African personality' in the modern world.

"However, it is my opinion that an attempt to bring out an Encyclopedia which would represent what the world has meant and means to Africa and by implication what Africans would make of themselves is premature in view of the human resources available for such an undertaking."

DR. MELVILLE J. HERSKOVITS,

Chairman, Program of African Studies, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois:

"On my return from Africa I find your letter of October 12th with the proposal for the *Encyclopedia Africana*. Naturally, I will be more than glad to do anything I can . . . In the last few years there has been a great deal of scholarly work of considerable importance done in this country in the study of Africa, and I know there would be many resources, particularly among the younger men and women who have worked in the field, on which you would wish to call."

GEORGE M. JOHNSON,

Acting Principal, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria:

"I want you to know that the Administration and several Faculties at the University of Nigeria are behind you solidly . . . In fact, I have spoken to several distinguished African scholars who are members of our faculty. All of them agree with your proposal and would like to be included among your advisers and contributors. When you are ready to contact these personalities, I would be glad to co-operate personally in any way that will appear indicated."

PROFESSOR CHARLES-ANDRÉ JULIEN,

Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Université de Paris, Paris:

"Je me réjouis pour avoir suivi vos travaux et admiré votre admirable activité qui triomphe des ans, de vous voir aborder une entreprise d'un intérêt primordial. Vous pouvez compter sur mon concours le plus dévoué dans la mesure où vous le jugerez utile. Je pense, tout comme vous, que la dite encyclopédie doit avoir un caractère rigoureusement scientifique. Il faut que les Africains étudient leur pays avec leur propre mentalité et leur propre hiérarchie des valeurs mais avec des exigences qui ne les fassent pas tomber dans une histoire nationaliste qui, sous prétexte de combattre les excès anticolonialistes, adopteraient les mêmes méthodes. C'est un danger que je redout beaucoup et dont certaines manifestations récentes me font craindre pour l'avenir. Il faut que ce soit une autorité aussi grande que la vôtre que exige la recherche de la vérité qui est la meilleure forme de l'action."

DR. MURAD KAMEL,

Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, Cairo:

- "I hasten to state that such an Encyclopedia is urgently needed, especially if the work is carried out on the lines you propose . . . I am certain that the right scholars will be found to cover most aspects of knowledge required for this important work . . .
- "I quite agree with you that if an element of propaganda seeps into this work, it will mar it. From my experience, the safest way to avoid this is to keep away from official institutions and concentrate on individual scholars who, in turn, will be able to create groups to work together as a team, independent of outside influence and interference.
- "I am personally most interested in this project, and eager to help in any way I can. I propose to undertake the formation of two teams: one to cover Egypt and the other Ethiopia."

KUO Mo-jo.

Academy of Sciences of China, Peking:

- "I believe your proposed project a very significant one, and very interesting to me. I express my heartfelt support for such an effort on your part. And I shall be very happy if I can provide any help in this work."

L. S. B. LEAKEY.

Curator, The Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, Kenya:

- "In principle, I certainly think that an Encyclopedia Africana, as set out by you, would be most worthwhile and I should be happy to co-operate in the preparation of certain aspects of the Encyclopedia in due course."
- "My only fear is whether you might not find that some African contributors may get carried away by much of what is now false history and it would need the utmost care to ensure that the work comes up to international standards of accuracy. However, I do not regard this as an insuperable difficulty, although it is one of which you must be fully warned."

ABDOULAYE LY.

Director-Adjoint, Institut Française d'Afrique Noire, Université de Dakar, Dakar:

- "J'ai bien réfléchi au projet d'Encyclopédie Africaine que vous avez bien voulu me soumettre.
- "Je crois la chose utile et réalisable telle que vous l'envisagez et vous assure d'ores et déjà de mon soutien actif pour sa préparation comme pour sa réalisation."

ACADEMICIAN JOSIF MACIK.

Director, Institute of History, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague:

- "The Czechoslovak scholars will gladly do their best in every respect to assist you in your effort. They accept your project of the Encyclopedia Africana as an appeal for honest and sincere international scientific co-operation documenting the idea of friendship and mutual understanding between the nations of the world. I congratulate you on these memorable first steps towards such an Encyclopedia and assure you that the respective Czechoslovak scholars who fully support your views will be pleased to collaborate."

PROFESSOR GERVASE MATHEW,
Balliol College, Oxford University:

"I think your plan admirable and will be very glad to co-operate in any way."

ABU MAYANJA,
Minister of Education, Government of Buganda, Kampala, Uganda:

"I agree entirely with your preliminary views as set out in your memorandum about the scope and purpose of the Encyclopedia, especially with your insistence that the work must be scientific and not some sort of cheap race propaganda . . .

"I think that the enterprise, if it is to act in some way as a unifying factor of Africans . . . must be undertaken on an all-African basis. For this reason, I strongly feel that the costs of the scheme should not be borne by Ghana alone, unless the other independent African States, having been asked to contribute, decline to do so.

"If, as I hope, there are other independent African States to contribute to the costs, then I think they should be associated preferably through their academic personnel in selecting or appointing members of the Editorial Board."

PHILIP MASON,
The Institute of Race Relations, London:

"No one who is interested in Africa could doubt the value of the project which you propose, nor do I think there can be any question that you are right in proposing that it should be as far as possible written and directed by Africans. The difficulty, however, is—as I think you yourself clearly feel—that the number of Africans available for the purpose is small, partly because of the lack of educational facilities in the past and partly because there is such immense scope in the new nations for those who are now leaving the universities. It seems to me therefore that you would narrow the field of talent available to yourself if you entirely excluded the valuable help you might receive from European and American scholars . . .

"I believe . . . that the editorial board who are to have the last word on what appears in the published work should include representatives of several African universities and that they should include scholars who use the French as well as the English language."

R. MAUNY,
Director of the Department of Archeology-Prehistory, Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Université de Dakar, Dakar:

"J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre . . . relative à votre projet d'Encyclopedia africana . . .

"Votre initiative est du plus grand intérêt et c'est avec grand plaisir que j'y collaborerai pour la période ancienne et moyennageuse sur lesquelles mes connaissances pourront vous être utiles. Je suppose que vous bornez votre travail à l'Afrique Tropicale?"

"Mais c'est un travail à très longue haleine, qui demandera certainement des années, et il s'agirait d'abord d'établir un plan et de répartir le travail entre les spécialistes, qui ne sont d'ailleurs pas si nombreux."

RICHARD B. MORRIS,
Chairman, Department of History, Columbia University, New York City:

"I should be very glad to call to the attention of the Department your exciting plan for an Encyclopedia Africana. This seems to be an eminently worthwhile project, and one that I, as a non-African historian, would certainly want to use frequently."

PROFESSOR MARGERY PERHAM,
Nuffield College, Oxford University:

"I am much interested in the plans which you outlined in your letter of October 31st, for an Encyclopedia which I am sure would be extremely valuable. It is very difficult indeed to find out who is who in Africa, and the new and intense interest in the continent makes such a work of the highest value."

ARTHUR T. PORTER,

Vice-Principal, Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone:

" I have been requested to reply to your letter . . . together with your valuable memorandum on a contemplated encyclopedia on Africa and Africans by Africans. We think it a most laudable project and we wish you all success."

PROFESSOR R. I. ROTBERG,

Center for International Affairs, Harvard University:

" On the basis of your letter, and the accompanying proposal, my own reaction is enthusiastic, providing ethnocentrism was avoided. Naturally, I would enjoy knowing further details as your plan progresses. "

H. J. SIMONS,

Associate Professor of Comparative African Government and Law, School of African Studies, University of Cape Town:

" I have been asked by the University authorities to reply directly to your circular letter concerning the proposed Encyclopedia Africana. I think that it is an excellent idea and that no one is better qualified than you are to sponsor such a colossal project. As your letter remarks, we in Africa will benefit enormously from a comprehensive and reliable survey of our past and our culture.

" I am afraid, however, that we shall have to wait a long time before the material for a really comprehensive account will have been assembled. Much of the basic research work needed has still to be carried out, and the research workers have still to be trained. It might be wiser to begin with a less ambitious undertaking and bring together such information as is now available. History, biography, language, religions, law, and social systems constitute a wide field, but all should find a place in an Encyclopedia. "

— O —

Symbol of Wisdom

We are indebted to the Ghanaian artist, Mr. Kofi Antubam of Achimota School, for the embellishment of the masthead of our *Information Reports*.

The scroll bears two traditional Akan symbols of wisdom and applied knowledge (the lower band), widely used for decorative design in Ghana. The meaning is expressed by the words, *Mate-Masie* (I have heard and kept); the maxim: in the depths of knowledge is wisdom.

The Secretariat will be glad to send copies of this *REPORT* to other interested persons whose names and addresses are forwarded to it.

It welcomes all expressions of opinion and comments, suggestions, or questions.

The Secretariat for an
Encyclopedia Africana
Director: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
P.O. Box 2797, Accra, Ghana.

DUBOIS 742

100-99747-220
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 21, 1963

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, reviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI on March 18, 1963, disclose that on February 21, 1963, the Department of State informed the American Embassy at Accra, Ghana, that it had been reported in the press on February 19, 1963, that captioned subject had applied for and been granted Ghanaian citizenship. This communication requested that the Embassy make inquiry of the Government of Ghana to determine whether there is a basis for preparing a Certificate of Loss of Nationality of the United States in his name showing his expatriation under Section 349 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

By Operations Memorandum (OM) dated March 4, 1963, the Embassy in Accra replied to the Department of State that a press release had been issued on February 16, 1963, by the Ministry of the Interior of Ghana announcing that subject had applied for and been granted a certificate of naturalization as a citizen of Ghana. This news release mentioned that subject had been in Ghana since 1960 and had for some time been working on the Encyclopedia Africana. The OM stated that the Embassy had written to subject asking him to complete an Affidavit of Expatriated Person and return his American passport for cancellation. The Embassy stated that it had received no reply because of subject's age (95) and "his public attitude of derision toward the United States as exhibited in his recent newspaper articles in the Evening News." The Embassy stated that it had also written to the Ministry of Interior asking for details of the naturalization, but no reply had yet been received.

An OM dated March 11, 1963, forwarded to the Department of State a Certificate of Loss of Nationality of the United States concerning DuBois. This certificate was

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DUBOIS 744

RE: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS

prepared by Daniel A. Britz, Vice Consul at Accra on March 11, 1963, and certifies that William Edward B. DuBois, born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on February 23, 1868, has acquired the nationality of the Republic of Ghana by virtue of his voluntary naturalization, in that he was naturalized in Ghana upon his own application on February 15, 1963. The certificate states that he expatriated himself on February 15, 1963, under the provisions of Section 349 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. The certificate adds that evidence of such action consists of Ghana Press Release Number 76/63 issued on February 16, 1963, by the Ghana Ministry of Information for the Ministry of the Interior, and a letter from the Principal Secretary, Ghana Ministry of the Interior, dated March 7, 1963. The Press Release and the letter from the Principal Secretary are in the passport file, the latter stating that the naturalization of Dr. DuBois took effect on February 15, 1963.

On March 14, 1963, the Passport Office, Department of State, approved subject's Certificate of Loss of Nationality and forwarded a copy to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. On March 15, 1963, the Passport Office returned a copy of the certificate to the Embassy at Accra for transmittal to subject, advising the Embassy also to inform subject in writing that his American passport is canceled and any further use of same might subject him to prosecution.

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

*Copy of his LIND...
Aunt's Passport
Baker*

(13)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Cancelled

MAY 3 1963

TO: [REDACTED] DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: APR 24 1963

SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

Security Index card cancelled

Cancel SI

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReWFOlet to Bureau, dated 3/21/63.

W. E. B. DU BOIS is a security index subject, NYO. His residence and employment are situated in Accra, Ghana, Africa. Referenced WFOlet sets forth information, verified by the Department of State, to the effect that subject lost his American citizenship when he became a naturalized citizen of Ghana in February, 1963. Subject has been officially expatriated by the Department of State. It is recommended therefore that his security index card be cancelled. If recommendation to cancel subject's SI card is approved by the Bureau, the stops currently outstanding against subject with INS and Passport Office will be removed.

Referenced WFO letter enclosed a letterhead memorandum setting forth pertinent information concerning subject's loss of American citizenship and his naturalization as a citizen of Ghana.

ST-120

REG-23

100-99729-223

APR 25 1963

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

56 MAY 7 1963

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NON FILE
REC'D

AUBOIS 746

EX 104

100-99729-224A

August 13, 1963

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3-1
Coh

[REDACTED]

Dear Mrs. [REDACTED]

Your letter dated August 2, 1963, has been received, and I appreciate your kind comment concerning our work.

Although I would like to be of service, information in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to help you and trust that you will not infer that we either do or do not have data regarding the subject of your inquiry.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest to you.

[REDACTED]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Enclosures (5)

- Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
- "Faith in God--Our Answer To Communism"
- FBI LEB Intro 4/61
- The Communist Party Line
- The Communist Menace; Red Goals and Christian Ideals

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

TELETYPE UNIT

DUBOIS
747

TRUE COPY

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Aug. 2, 1963

3-1

John

Dear Sirs:

Could you please give me any information on "William Edward Dubois" in connection with Communism activities in America. It is my understanding that he no longer lives in America. I'm a housewife with four children and some of this man's material was used in our Bible school sessions for Junior children in our Methodist Church and it would help me to know about this man.

I know you are very busy with all the fine work you are doing and maybe you can't advise me; but I don't know who to ask about it, but you.

Very Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

EX 104

REC-6

100-97779-221

6 AUG 14 1963

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[REDACTED]

DUBOIS
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[REDACTED]

TRUE COPY

[REDACTED]
Aug. 2, 1963

Dear Sirs:

Could you please give me any information on "William Edward Dubois" in connection with ^{activities} COMMUNISM in America. It is my understanding that he no longer lives in America. I'm a housewife with four children and some of this man's material was used in our Bible school ^{sessions} for Junior children in our Methodist Church and it would help me to know about this man. [REDACTED]

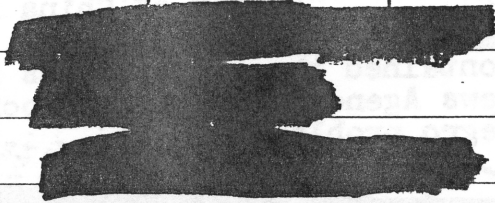
I know you are very busy with all the fine work you are doing and maybe you can't advise [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Dubois 749

Me; but I don't know who to
ask about it, but you.

Very Sincerely,

A large, dark, irregular redaction mark covering the signature area of the letter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 8/27/63

FROM : Legat, Tokyo [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, et al
IS - CH

"Survey of China Mainland Press," [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Hong Kong, B.C.C., as of 8/22/63 contained three dispatches by the Chinese Communist "New China News Agency" carrying purported statements by Americans on the Negro problem.

[REDACTED]

The following persons are referred to in the NCNA articles:

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, described as a noted U. S. Negro scholar. SHIRLEY GRAHAM, wife of Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, described as an American authoress and public leader.

[REDACTED]

⑥ - Bureau (Encs. 3)

[REDACTED]

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100-99727

FROM INLET DIA
REC.D & AUG 29 1963

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DUBOIS 751

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Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and Wife Express Thanks for
Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Statement

(NCNA-English Accra, Aug. 29, 1963)

Shirley Graham, wife of the noted U.S. Negro scholar Doctor W.E.B. Du Bois, declared here today, that the people throughout the world warmly welcomed Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement supporting the struggle of American Negroes.

4

Du Bois 752

"My husband Doctor W.E.B. Du Bois joins me in this note of thanks to a great leader and friend of humanity," she said in a statement to NCHA. "Never before has such an appeal been made to the world by a head of a large and powerful state," she added.

Shirley Graham said, "We, in soon-to-be united Africa, hear this call and the accompanying statement with uplifted hearts. The Africans know well that discrimination practiced in the United States is indeed discrimination against Africa, that not only have the imperialists and the racists robbed, plundered and ravaged this fruitful continent, but they have employed every means of degradation, oppression and shame to humiliate Africans and all children of Africa."

She said, "The wealth, prosperity and advancement of the United States was built on the annihilation of one people, American Indian and the enslavement of another."

She said that recently high officials in Chicago opened a centennial exhibition, celebrating the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation and exhibiting "the Negro's contributions to the United States". Beginning with all the back-breaking labor of clearing and developing wilderness and building cities, the Negro's contribution mounted and expanded through every field of endeavor, reaching particular heights in music, literature and science. In spite of many notable omissions, the Chicago exhibition proved this.

"Yet, what is the Negro's place in this land of his birth?" she asked.

She said, "No American Negro can feel secure against insult and shame in the United States today! North or south, east or west, an American Negro never knows when he will be faced with indignity." "The backers of the Kennedy Administration make much of the 'efforts being made to wipe out segregation and discrimination'," she said, "Examine these mighty 'efforts' closely and they may be seen as prolonged and herculean labor of the 'mountain which brings forth a mouse'."

"Nearly one hundred years ago, the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution granted full citizenship to former slaves and to their descendants born in the United States. Why then is it now necessary for President Kennedy to beg Congress to pass new legislation designed to grant this portion of population rights and privileges enjoyed by every white citizen?" She said, "Is the United States too weak to enforce its own laws within its boundaries?"

"These are the questions which agitate the American Negroes today as echoes of the African revolution roll across the Atlantic. They see a long depressed continent throwing off its chains and fetters. They hear voices of African leaders calling for a united struggle against every form of imperialism and neo-colonialism. And they cry out, as did one Negro student, his head bleeding, as he was dragged off by the police: 'All Africa will be liberated before I can get a lousy cup of coffee!' She said, "Few American Negroes will read Chairman Mao's statement. In so far as it is possible, they will be kept in ignorance that a mighty champion has arisen in their defense."

Shirley Graham concluded, "The overwhelming majority of the peoples of the world will heed this call. And they will strike another blow in the death knell of imperialism in all its forms. Add to seven million citizens of the People's Republic of China, workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and enlightened elements of the bourgeoisie of all colors, white, black, yellow and brown, all now alerted to the Negro people's struggle, and victory is assured."

* * *

[REDACTED]

CHINA AND U.S.

American Authoress On Visit To China

(NCNA-English, Peking, May 29, 1959)

NOV 19 1959 IS A DUBOIS

100-99729-225

At present the People's Republic of China is breaking records in agriculture, industry and construction, the American authoress and public leader Shirley Graham writes on today's Sovetskaya Russia, according to Tass.

"China overwhelms and bewilders a visitor at first glance. Vast housing construction is under way in Peking," she says. "The New China is rapidly meeting the population's requirements in housing. If it is not possible to put up new buildings rightaway, tapwater, sewage, and electricity are provided to the old neighborhoods."

At present, Shirley Graham notes, the Chinese people, who languished under the yoke of exploitation for many generations, enthusiastically implement their plans. The Chinese take pride in their efforts. Last year during the great leap forward, not only the workers, but everyone in China made steel.

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ENCLOSURE

DUBOIS 754

"No," Shirley Graham writes, "that come from New York where juvenile delinquency is a cardinal problem." After an eight-week tour of China, I became convinced that there was no ground for juvenile delinquency in that country, because every youth and girl knows that they are needed by society, that they are of value to it."

Teaching on problems of the policy of nationalities, Shirley Graham notes that as an American Negro, she is always interested in these questions. "I," she notes, "have seen the revival of a nation, have understood what changes it has undergone during a short span of time, while in a village of the Yi people in the Western part of Szechwan I conversed with happy peasants who were slaves 10 years ago. The Nationalities University founded in Peking, and institutes of nationalities set up in every province, have given the representatives of the national minorities a chance to get a higher education."

"I have seen women in China," the American author says, "working in every walk of life, side by side with men, transforming and building up their rejuvenated homeland."

* * *

[REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

DUBOK
755

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

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(b)(7)(C)

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(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

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(k)(4)

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(b)(9)

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

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

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

For your information: _____

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

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 3/21/63

FROM : SAC, WFO [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-C
(OO:NY)

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are eight copies of a LHM dated as above in captioned matter. Two copies are designated for NYO.

This memo represents investigation by [REDACTED] to whom subject's passport file was made available by Mr. ROBERT D. JOHNSON, Chief Counsel, Passport Office, Department of State.

It is noted that subject has now been officially expatriated by the Department of State and, as such, should not be able to return to the U.S. unless he obtains an American visa.

②-Bureau (Enc. 8)

CLOSURE

Enclo
[REDACTED]
SEP 18 1963
[REDACTED]

100-99729-222

8 MAR 25 1963

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DUBOIS 74.3

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
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- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Marchers Pause to Mourn

Dr. DuBois; Father of

Negro Liberation Movement

WASHINGTON—At 11:30 at the Washington Monument Ossie Davis asked for a moment of silence in tribute to Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, the "father and great inspirer of the modern freedom movement." The sea of people who had gathered by that time stood in silence.

"We shall miss him," Davis said.

DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS, foremost crusader for Negro rights for more than half a century, dean of American historians and outstanding protagonist for world peace and national liberation, died Tuesday night in Accra, Ghana, where he had made his home in recent years. He was 96 years of age.

Dr. DuBois died on the eve of the great Washington Freedom March for whose aims he had

fought all of his adult life, as a leader in the struggles of the Negro people.

At the time of his death he was directing the writing of an Encyclopedia Africana which was sponsored by the government of Ghana and which has support throughout the continent and abroad.

At the age of 93 Dr. DuBois joined the Communist Party of the U.S.

In a letter to Gus Hall on Oct. 1, 1961, when he applied for membership in the Communist Party of the U.S., Dr. DuBois recalled the political and economic beliefs he had developed over a lifetime. Then he said:

"Today I have reached a firm conclusion:

"Capitalism cannot reform itself, it is doomed to self-destruction. No universal selfishness can

(Continued on page 12)

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker 9/1/63 _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

Pls file in the open section of 100-99729, not in Sub A file.

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