[redacted]

"The Worker" issue of June 20, 1955, Page 2, Column 3, contained an article stating that the Executive Board of the Council on African Affairs of which Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was described as a member and Vice-Chairman, voted on June 17, 1955, to dissolve the organization and terminate all of its activities. The article mentioned that one of the considerations in the decision to dissolve was that "continuing Government harassment makes further effective work by the organization impossible" and related that the Subversive Activities Control Board had scheduled a hearing to be held on July 11 on charges brought against the Council.

11. "German American"

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the "German American" as among publications which the Committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, and so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

[redacted] C advised on October 15, 1954, of a speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS on October 8, 1954, as the keynote to a rally held at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 West 41st Street, New York City, sponsored by the "German American."

[redacted] C.

12. International Workers Order(IWO)

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

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[redacted] made available on December 10, 1953, "The Voice of 500" monthly publication of the International Workers Order (Lincoln Steffans Lodge 500, JPFO, IWO) Volume XI, Number 10, issue of December 1953, Page 1, Column 3, wherein Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, is described as "one of the greatest fighters in the Progressive Movement" regarding a speech DU BOIS made on November 16, 1953, before 5,000 individuals at a meeting sponsored by the policyholders protective association of the International Workers Order at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, in protest against the dissolution of the International Workers Order by the New York State Insurance Department.

[redacted] attended a rally of the International Workers Order Policyholders Protective Committee held at St. Nicholas Arena, 66th Street and Broadway, New York City, on the evening of November 16, 1953. The purpose of the meeting was to protest the scheduled liquidation of the International Workers Order by the New York State Insurance Department.

Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS spoke on unfortunate experiences he had with regular insurance companies and cited that as a reason for retaining the International Workers Order. He criticized the Capitalist organization of insurance companies and praised the Soviet Union and her sister countries for adopting a system designed to aid the consumer and eliminate the profiteer. He castigated the Capitalistic system as being designed to aid a few by exploitation of the masses.

13. Jefferson School of Social Science

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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The "Daily Worker" issue of January 2, 1953, Page 7, Column 1, announced that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS would conduct a Seminar on "Background of African Liberation Struggles" at the Jefferson School of Social Science during the coming Winter term which was hailed as a "Historic event in the development of Marxist education in the United States."

The article cited quotations from DU BOIS' autobiographical piece during the 1940's "I believe in the dictum of Karl Marx, that the economic foundation of a nation is widely decisive for its politics, its art and its culture;" and from DU BOIS' most recent book "In Battle For Peace" where he characterized the Soviet Union as "Today the most hopeful nation on earth."

The article states that DU BOIS understood the crucial political importance of the Negro people for the Socialist movement long before most American Marxists.

"The Worker" issue of January 18, 1953, Page 4, Column 2, states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS last week opened his Seminar classes at the Jefferson School of Social Science and that it was Dr. DU BOIS' first course at this school.

[redacted] on November 9, 1953, furnished a copy of the "Jeffersonian," student newspaper of Jefferson School of Social Science, Volume V, Number 5, issue for the week of November 2, 1953, wherein Page 1 lists an article reflecting Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS as then a teacher of the course "The Present Problems of Africa" at Jefferson School of Social Science.

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[redacted]

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 12, 1954, Page 7, Column 2, contains an announcement that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS will speak on "Perspectives for Negro Freedom" at a symposium in observance of Negro History Week at Jefferson School of Social Science on February 14, 1954.

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" issue of May 20, 1954, Page 3, Column 1, contains an article regarding a hearing concerning the Jefferson School of Social Science before the Subversive Activities Control Board. Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS testified for Jefferson School of Social Science on Tuesday.

DU BOIS testified that he did not teach from a Marxist point of view at Jefferson School of Social Science, however, he never gave a lecture on Africa without talking of what MARX thought about Africa and that many of the thoughts of MARX were brought into his teaching.

The article stated that DU BOIS gave a two-term Seminar course in "Background of African Liberation Struggles" in 1953 at Jefferson School of Social Science followed by five lectures on African liberation struggles in the Fall of 1953.

[redacted]

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[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available on December 12, 1955, a copy of the 1956 Winter catalog of the Jefferson School of Social Science wherein Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS is listed as an instructor of "History of the African Slave Trade."

The "Daily Worker" issue of January 15, 1956, Page 7, Column 1, described W. E. B. DU BOIS as being a member of the faculty of the Jefferson School of Social Science.

14. "Masses and Mainstream"

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cited "Masses and Mainstream" as the successor to "New Masses," a Communist magazine.

Monthly issues of "Masses and Mainstream" from March 1948 to January 1956, inclusive, listed W. E. B. DU BOIS as a Contributing Editor.

The issues of such publication for February 1953, July 1953 and February 1955, contain articles by W. E. B. DU BOIS.

The issue of "Masses and Mainstream" of February 1949 has a photograph of DU BOIS on cover of same.

[redacted]

15. National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East

The National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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[redacted]

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[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, supplied on December 30, 1947, a copy of a folder entitled "Call to National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East" announcing a conference would be held on January 23-25, 1948, at Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was listed as National Chairman.

[redacted] reflected in 1950 that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, residence 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City, business address - 23 West 26th Street, New York City, was Chairman and a speaker of a meeting of the National Conference of American Policy in China and the Far East held at City Casino on January 23, 1948.

16. National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated (NCASF)

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, made available on April 6, 1951, a "Report to the Membership by the Board and Officers of the National Council on American Soviet Friendship at the annual membership meeting, April 5, 1951" which reflected that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York City, was a member of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available on April 30, 1953, a documentation entitled "Report to the Membership by the Board and Officers of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship at the annual membership meeting, April 14, 1953." This document listed Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Brooklyn, New York, as a member of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

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[redacted] (C) who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 30, 1953, advised that W. E. B. DU BOIS spoke at a Stalin Memorial meeting held at the Rockland Palace Casino, 8th Avenue and 155th Street, New York City, on March 26, 1953, under the sponsorship of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. The meeting started with the singing of the National Anthem and then the Russian Anthem.

According to [redacted] (C) a definite effort was made to show that it was not an actual CP meeting.

[redacted] (C) advised on March 28, 1953, concerning a speech made at Stalin Memorial meeting at Rockland Palace on March 26, 1953. According to [redacted] (C) DU BOIS gave a lecture on Socialism which "has brought Democracy and freedom to a large portion of the world and is destined to be the vehicle for liberating all of mankind...the Soviet Union has a right to build Communism if it wants to."

DU BOIS underlined that "the people of the Socialist countries are better off than they ever were."

DU BOIS criticized the United States Government for "carrying on the policy of the cold war;" and "for trying to assume world leadership without evolving a plan which would be able to stand up to the moral force of Socialism...."

17. National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NCASP)

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cited the NCASP as a Communist front.

[redacted] (C) who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 5, 1948, of attending a meeting of the NCASP at Ridgely Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, on May 2, 1948.

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[redacted] made available a leaflet which was passed out at the meeting setting forth the identity, aims and purposes of the organization. Dr. DU BOIS was listed on the leaflet as a National Officer of the organization under the heading "Members-At-Large-Past."

The "Daily Worker" of May 1, 1950, Page 12, Column 2, contains an article stating that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was elected as one of the Vice-Chairmen of the NCASP on April 30, 1950, at the Hotel Capitol, New York City, during a two-day convention.

[redacted] advised on January 9, 1952, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was a National Chairman of the NCASP as of December 28, 1951.

The "Daily Worker" issue of September 21, 1953, Page 2, Column 5, states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Vice-Chairman of the NCASP, would be a feature speaker at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening at a meeting sponsored by the NCASP.

[redacted] advised on September 28, 1953, of a meeting of the NCASP at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on September 27, 1953.

According to [redacted] Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS' speech had a marked Communist tendency. [redacted] stated that DU BOIS' main subject was an attack on colonialism and the present struggle was described as a struggle between Socialism and "free enterprise" in which one of the two would have to destroy the other by war.

18. "National Guardian"

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a

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[redacted] X

publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at National circulation which they found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management and content.

(1949 report of California Senate Fact-finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 394.)

C

[redacted] furnished information on November 28, 1955, reflecting that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, was Chairman at a dinner celebrating the Seventh Anniversary of the "National Guardian" held at the Hotel New Yorker on November 17, 1955.

C

[redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on November 22, 1955, that he attended a banquet held at the New Yorker Hotel on November 17, 1955, sponsored by the "National Guardian" where Dr. DU BOIS was a speaker.

[redacted]

C

19. "New Masses"

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites "New Masses" as a "Communist periodical."

The October 15, 1946, issue of "New Masses," a paper published weekly in New York through a membership corporation with offices at 104 East 9th Street, New York City, in a statement of ownership, management, circulation, etcetera, lists W. E. B. DU BOIS as a Contributing Editor.

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20. Peace Information Center

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

[redacted] made available information on April 27, 1951, which reflected that the Peace Information Center was established in New York City in April 1950 and that Dr. WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS, one of its founders, accepted the position of Chairman.

[redacted] Supervisor, Bureau of Solicitations, New York City Welfare Department, advised [redacted] on August 29, 1950, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was then listed in his records as Chairman of the Peace Information Center with offices at 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

"The Courier," a New York newspaper, issue of of February 17, 1951, Page 1, Column 2, states that the Peace Information Center, 799 Broadway, New York City, of which Dr. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS was former Director, closed its offices on January 30, when its rental had expired. The article reports Dr. DU BOIS as having said that Peace Information Center disbanded several months ago.

[redacted] made available on February 16, 1951, a copy of a statement by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS dated February 8, 1951, wherein DU BOIS stated that he had been Chairman of Peace Information Center during its existence.

In the case of "U.S. Vs. Peace Information Center, ET AL" Criminal Docket, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment on February 9, 1951, charging the defendants with failure to register under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (McCormick Act.)

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Among five officers of the Peace Information Center joined as defendants was WILLIAM E. DU BOIS.

On November 20, 1951, Federal Judge MATTHEW A. MC GUIRE, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, granted a motion of the Attorneys for the defendants, for a directed judgement of acquittal.

[redacted] C advised in May 1951 that the Jamaica CP Section, New York City, held a conference on Negro work on May 20, 1951, in the Section Headquarters, 107-04 New York Boulevard, Jamaica, Long Island, New York, on which occasion it was emphasized to CP members to support the defense of Dr. DU BOIS in their own areas.

[redacted] and that [redacted] stated that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was being persecuted by the Federal Government because he had fought for peace.

[redacted] urged the class to protest to the Government strongly, else they would all lose if DU BOIS went to jail.

[redacted] C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 16, 1951, that [redacted], Chairman of the North Eastern Club of the CP in the District of Columbia, indicated in September 1951 that the CP would actually relish the jailing of Dr. DU BOIS if only for a short time, thus giving the CP a powerful propaganda weapon.

[redacted]

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21. "Peoples Voice"

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites "Peoples Voice" as among publications which the Committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin Solar system."

The March 8, 1947, issue of "Peoples Voice" carried an article written by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS captioned "Pan-Africa." The issue stated that Dr. DU BOIS joined the staff of "Peoples Voice" as a Columnist this week.

22. Second World Peace Congress

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the Second World Peace Congress as an "Arena in which Communists and their fellow travellers vied with each other in vilifying democratic nations, particularly the United States, and glorifying Communist dictatorship;" and as having been described by Prime Minister CLEMENT ATTLEE as a "bogus forum of peace with the real aim of sabotaging National (British) Defense."

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 19, 1950, Page 3, contains an article which states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was among the initial sponsors of an American Sponsoring Committee for representation at the Second World Peace Congress to be held in Sheffield, England on November 13-19, 1950.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 17, 1950, Page 1, Column 1, contains an article datelined Warsaw, November 16, which stated that W. E. B. DU BOIS was one of four Americans elected to a Presiding Committee at the World Peace Congress then in progress at Warsaw.

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[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 20, 1950, Page 2, Column 1, contained an article stating Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was elected to the Presiding Committee at the Second World Peace Congress, having been nominated by outgoing executives and elected by acclamation.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 24, 1950, Page 1, Column 1, contains an article regarding the World Peace Congress then in session at Warsaw, stating that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was unable to attend because he was not granted a passport.

23. Second World Students Congress
August 14-28, 1950, Prague, Czechoslovakia

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the Second World Students Congress as having met under the auspices and direction of the International Union of Students and which was addressed by Communist leaders of the World Peace Congress* which was also meeting in Prague at the time.

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" issue of August 16, 1950, Page 9, Column 1, states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS left Monday for Prague to attend the Executive Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace.

*See Table of Contents for further reference

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24. Southern Negro Youth Congress

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"New Challenge," Volume I, Number 5, issue of January - February 1952, Page S3, Columns 1 and 2, states that Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, 84 years of age, delivered a speech in Columbia, South Carolina in September 1946 at the closing session of the Southern Negro Congress attended by 861 delegates.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 13, 1955, that "New Challenge" was considered by Labor Youth League members to be the official monthly publication of the Labor Youth League.

Mr. BORIS COHEN, Manager of Prompt Press, printing firm, 113 Fourth Avenue, New York City, advised in November 1953 that "New Challenge" is printed by Prompt Press and that printing costs are paid by the Labor Youth League.

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

A report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, First Session, dated September 21, 1947, Page 96, contains testimony of WALTER S. STEELE, 2916 29th Street, North West, Washington, D.C., Managing Editor of the "National Republic" magazine, on July 21, 1947, wherein STEELE stated that W. E. B. DU BOIS was on the Advisory Board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

25. "Soviet Russia Today"

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites "Soviet Russia Today" as a Communist front.

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[redacted] furnished information on May 24, 1948, reflecting that Dr. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS was on the Advisory Council of "Soviet Russia Today" publications, Incorporated, 1948.

26. World Peace Appeal

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the World Peace Appeal as a petition campaign launched by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress at its meeting in Stockholm, March 16-19, 1950; as having "received the enthusiastic approval of every section of the international Communist hierarchy;" as having lauded the Communist press, putting "every individual Communist on notice that he 'has the duty to rise to this appeal;'" and as having received the official endorsement of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., which has been echoed by the governing bodies of every Communist satellite country, and by all Communist Parties throughout the world."

The "Daily Worker" of June 9, 1950, Page 1, contains an article regarding "Stockholm Appeal" stating that thousands of New Yorkers who had gathered at Manhattan Center, New York City, last night at an "American-For-Peace" rally in order to give their enthusiastic support to the World Peace Appeal.

The article stated that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was Chairmen of the rally.

27. World Peace Congress
Paris, France, April 20-23, 1949
also known as: World Congress of Partisans of Peace

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the World

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Peace Congress 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."

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper issue of April 19, 1949, contains an article entitled "U.S. Delegates to Reds' Parley Accuse Press" describes Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, author and educator, as Chairman of the American Delegation to the World Peace Congress as having arrived in Paris.

The "Daily Worker" issue of April 21, 1949, Page 3, contains an article regarding the World Peace Congress which stated that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS attended the World Peace Congress at Paris as Co-Chairman of the American Delegation.

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

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of July 3, 1949, carried an article by RODNEY GILBERT wherein he stated "On to Africa!, the new war cry of World Communism, seems to have been adopted, fittingly enough, by the Stalinist and near-Stalinist delegates to the 'Peace' Jamboree in Paris. The Chinese delegate took it back to Peiping and the venerable Negro historian, Dr. DuBois brought it back here...nearly always it is alleged that 'now that China is liberated' the Africans are greatly encouraged in their resistence to Imperialistic exploitation."

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The "Daily Worker" issue of June 3, 1949, Page 4, Column 3, states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS held a press conference yesterday on the occasion of his return from Europe where he attended the World Congress for Peace in Paris as an American delegate.

When asked to comment on the statement to the Paris Congress made by PAUL ROBESON that the Negro people would not support a war of Imperialist aggression, Dr. DU BOIS replied that ROBESON had said that "American Negroes would not f i g h t the Soviets" because they are the only people who have made race inequality a crime and because they have no colonies. DU BOIS asserted that "it wasn't a treasonable speech" and that an individual must always be permitted a personal choice on whether he will fight in a war which is not a just war, adding "that far I would certainly back Mr. ROBESON."

The "Amsterdam News," New York newspaper, issue of August 26, 1950, Page 2, Column 2, contained an article datelined Baltimore wherein it was stated that a request extended to Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS to deliver the commencement address at Morgan State College on June 6, had been cancelled because of DU BOIS' alleged link with the Communist movement.

The article related that President Doctor MARTIN JENKINS made public his letter to DU BOIS of April 29, 1950: "..... your appearance with Paul Robeson at the recent World Peace Congress in Paris and your failure to condemn his treasonable statement at that meeting have linked you publicly with the Communist movement in this country, and we are withdrawing our invitation."

28. World Peace Council

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the World Peace Council as having been formed at the conclusion

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[redacted] X

of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and was heralded by the Moscow Radio as "the expression of the determination of the people to take into their own hands the struggle for peace."

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 24, 1950, Page 1, Column 1, states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was one of the Americans named to the New World Peace Council at the (Second) World Peace Congress then in session at Warsaw.

"The Worker" issue of October 19, 1952, Page 6, Column 2, Section I, contains an article describing Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS as a member of the World Peace Council.

The "Daily Worker" issue of January 20, 1953, Page 1, Column 2, contains an article which states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, American Negro historian was one of nineteen artists, painters and writers throughout the world awarded a Peace Prize by the World Peace Council. Each of the prizes was described as worth about $7,000.

The jury of nine included the Dean of Canterbury and representatives of other countries, and was aided by Pierre Cot of France.

29. Voice of Freedom Committee

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

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 17, 1949, Page 12, Column 3, states that panel members of the Voice of Freedom Committee recently met and decided upon three

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individuals around whom they planned to wage a campaign to place a Negro commentator on one of the four major networks as a public service feature. One of the individuals mentioned for this position was described as a noted Negro scholar, Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

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[redacted]

E. Recent Activity

The "New York World Telegram" newspaper, issue of March 27, 1956, page 1, contained an article reporting that Agents of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue had impounded the assets and property of the CP headquarters and the "Daily Worker" at New York City and padlocked the premises of each on March 27, 1956, for failure to pay back income taxes.

The "Daily Worker," issue of March 29, 1956, page 1, columns 3 and 4, contained an article announcing the formation of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press with temporary offices at 832 Broadway, 9th floor, New York 3, New York. The article sets forth an open statement condemning the seizure of the offices and property of the "Daily Worker" as a "tyrannical and illegal act" and asking for funds to be "used to fight for democracy, the Bill of Rights, and the foundation it has in a free press." The statement listed several individuals as signers thereto, including Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in March 1956 that the chairman of the San Francisco County CP Headquarters, San Francisco, California, stated on March 5, 1956, that the public meeting of Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, planned in San Francisco, was initiated by the California Labor School, but that Dr. DOBDIS had informed the chairman of District 13 of the CP in California, that he was coming to Los Angeles on a tour and would speak in San Francisco if it were desired.

The California Labor School, Inc., 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, California, has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," issue of February 10, 1956, page 2, column 3, contains an article announcing that

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[redacted]

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS would be one of the speakers at a rally to be held at the Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57th Street, New York City, next Tuesday, sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. The purpose of the rally was stated as to focus public attention on the final week of hearings to be held in New York City before the Subversive Activities Control Board, in which the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is defending itself against the order of Attorney General Brownellto register as a "Communist Front Organization."

[redacted] C with whom there has been insufficient contact to determine reliability, advised on February 16, 1956, that he attended a rally held by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born on February 14, 1956, at the Great Northern Hotel, New York City, at which Dr. W.E.B. DUBOIS was one of the speakers. [redacted] C the main purpose of the meeting was to raise funds for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

[redacted] C made available information on October 24, 1955, which reflected that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS of New York was a sponsor of the 23rd Annual National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born to be held at Detroit, Michigan, on December 10 and 11, 1955.

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 13, 1956, that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS was a speaker at the rally sponsored by the Provisional Committee for Justice in Mississippi held on February 8, 1956, at Manhattan Center, New York City. [redacted] stated that the chairman of the rally insisted that

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[redacted]

the meeting was sponsored by an organization that had no "red tint." [redacted]C stated that there were several CP members at the rally and that the CP sold tickets for the rally.

[redacted]C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 17, 1955, that the Chicago chapter of the American Peace Crusade dissolved on September 20, 1955, after legal action was taken against the American Peace Crusade by the Subversive Activities Control Board in order to avoid an expensive legal battle. [redacted]C stated, however, that the American Peace Crusade in Chicago had for many months in advance made plans to sponsor a rally featuring Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS and in order to sponsor this rally and to clear up the outstanding financial obligations of the American Peace Crusade, it was necessary to set up a temporary committee known as the Committee to Further the Goals of Geneva. [redacted]C stated that no officers were elected to the new organization, but essentially the same officers who had been active in the American Peace Crusade Council were active in the Committee to Further the Goals of Geneva.

[redacted]C stated that subsequent to the DUBOIS rally which was held on October 28, 1955, at Chicago, the Committee to Further the Goals of Geneva was dissolved.

[redacted]C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 1, 1955, concerning a speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS at the Midland Hotel, 172 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, on October 28, 1955. [redacted]C stated that a good portion of the DUBOIS speech, the subject of which was "Geneva and Africa," was taken up on "The ancient cries and reiterations of the ageless laments re capitalism and the going prospects of a completely socialistic world, which would ultimately ensue unless great wars depleted both camps and the entire world perished."

[redacted]C both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised in November 1955 of the DUBOIS speech made on October 28, 1955, at the

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[redacted]

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Midland Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] reported that DUBOIS stated that if Communism would eliminate degradation and hatred, it would probably spread in South Africa and throughout the world.

The "New York Times" newspaper, issue of August 8, 1955, page 9, contains an article entitled "73 Asked New View in Trial of Reds," wherein Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS is listed as one of the signers of an open letter to President Eisenhower urging a bar to prosecution under the Smith Act for belonging to the CP or membership in the CP.

F. Miscellaneous Activity

The "Amsterdam News," a New York newspaper, issue of September 23, 1950, page 27, column 8, contains an article wherein Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS is described as a candidate for the United States Senate from New York on the American Labor Party ticket.

[redacted] advised on September 9, 1954, that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the American Labor Party a struggle for power among three groups. These were the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's, the Communist Party emerged as the controlling force within the American Labor Party in the major industrial areas in New York State. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, the Hudson River Valley, Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau, and Westchester Counties, and New York City, with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942 the Communist Party was able to capture the American Labor Party in Brooklyn. [redacted] knew this situation to continue up until at least 1949. The American Labor Party never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the nonindustrial areas of New York State.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 9, 1955, that the Communist Party

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[redacted]

today, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the American Labor Party, constitutes the force that controls it.

[redacted] advised on September 22, 1950, that the CP was then going all out to see that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS received a large vote.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 24, 1950, of the 31st Anniversary Rally of the CP held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on September 19, 1950. [redacted] related that concerning the 1950 elections, a CP functionary at the rally urged all CP members to vote the American Labor Party (ALP) ticket and for Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS in his senatorial race.

[redacted] advised on October 10, 1950, of a speech by Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS at the ALP Rally held at the Jamaica Arena, 91-16 144th Place, Jamaica, Long Island, New York, on October 10, 1950. [redacted] stated that DUBOIS, as principal speaker, reviewed the history of Russia from the period of KARL MARX to the present, stating that the Russian people, after being enslaved for centuries, acted in accordance with the teachings of KARL MARX and established Socialism in Russia. He further stated that capitalistic countries tried every way possible to defeat Socialism in Russia and would have in the 1930's, if it had not been for the economic collapse in their own capitalistic countries which caused them to be occupied with their own crisis. DUBOIS stated that capitalistic countries can no more stop the people's march to socialism than they can the ocean tide, according [redacted]

DUBOIS also stated that his program, when elected to the United States Senate, would be racial equality, world peace, and freedom from want, which [redacted] described as meaning Socialism.

The "National Guardian," issues of February 8, 1950, and March 8, 1950, contains articles reflecting that

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS was chairman of the Resolutions Committee which was to draft the program of the Progressive Party at its Second National Convention held at Chicago, Illinois, in February, 1950.

The National Committee of the CP, USA, in issuing its final text of the "Resolution Growing out of the Presidential Elections" in "Political Affairs," issue of July 1953, states in substance that in 1948 the CP helped stimulate the formation of the Progressive Party and correctly supported the Progressive Party through the 1952 elections. The resolution concluded that the "Progressive Party, the CP, and other progressive forces" must unite in a broad mass-front coalition.

Concerning "Political Affairs," mentioned above, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, a convicted CP functionary, while testifying on October 20, 1952, in the case of "United States vs. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN et al," stated that "Political Affairs" has been the theoretical organ of the CP since the publication began in 1945.

The "Daily Worker," issue of July 9, 1952, page 5, column 3, contains an article stating that Dr. W. E.B. DUBOIS delivered the keynote address on July 4, 1952, at the opening session of the National Convention of the Progressive Party held in Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] advised on July 11, 1952, that at the Progressive Party National Convention held at the Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, Illinois, July 4 - 6, 1952, Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS was elected among the national officers as one of two honorary chairman.

[redacted] on May 25, 1953, of a current list of national officers of the Progressive Party,

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which included Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS as an honorary chairman as of May 16, 1953.

[redacted]C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 12 and 13, 1953, that at the National Conference on the Rosenberg - Sobell Case held on October 10 and 11, 1953, at 410 South Michigan Avenue, room 602, Chicago, Illinois, W. E.B. DUBOIS of New York was elected to the Executive Committee of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg - Sobell Case.

MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. SOBELL was sentenced on April 5, 1951, to thirty years imprisonment and is currently serving his sentence at the Federal Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and were executed on June 19, 1953.

The "Daily Worker," issue of June 14, 1955, page 3, column 1, contains an article which stated that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, yesterday, issued a statement that this nation can never be a democracy until MORTON SOBELL receives a fair trial. The article quoted DUBOIS as saying "ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG have been judicially killed for no crime.....I am astonished and indignant that MORTON SOBELL is in jail when the accusations against him have never been proven, when his accusers, for the most part, are self-confessed liars, and when the courts have never given him a fair chance to prove his innocence."

"Masses and Mainstream," issue of February 1954, page 43, contains an article entitled "This Man I Know" by W. E. B. DUBOIS, which set forth an exerpt from an address delivered by DUBOIS at a recent New York meeting sponsored by the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims, 667 Madison Avenue, New York City. DUBOIS mentioned he knew BEN DAVIS, but had not seen him for many years after he (DAVIS) left Atlanta

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[redacted]

University. DUBOIS is quoted as having said "but when I met him at one of the CP dinners, I was especially struck by his sincerity and devotion. Then I saw him in action in the City council of New York. I heard him speak and I read what he wrote. Nobody considering BEN DAVIS as a man and a leader could, by any stretch of the imagination, think of him as guilty of anything but what this nation ought to reward and give the broadest chance for development.....It is to the disgrace of this country that BEN DAVIS ever went to jail or that he is kept there now."

The National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

G. Use of DUBOIS by CP and CP Support

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in February 1948 that the National Committee Plenum of the CP, USA, held at the Hotel Albert, New York City, February 3 - 5, 1948, was attended by 70 CP officials from all over the United States. On the day of the Fourth Session, February 4, 1948, [redacted] emphasized that the Negro vote is not "in the bag" and that renewed efforts must be made in order to get Negroes of all levels into the third party movement. He urged the party not to abandon the Negro press but it must endeavor to force the Negro press to take the right steps. He added that such sympathetic Negro columnists are available as W. E. B. DUBOIS who advocate and advance the Third Party.

[redacted] a self-admitted member of the CP from June 1946 to early 1954, advised on October 14, 1955, that the CP Workers School was operating in 1949 in the vicinity of the 51st Street Elevated Stop in Chicago, Illinois, and that some of W. E. B. DUBOIS's works were used in courses at the school.

[redacted] made available on November 1, 1950, a letter dated October 28, 1950, to all districts from HENRY WINSTON, Organizational Secretary of the CP, USA,

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[redacted]

advising of the issuing of a new publication "Freedom," urging full support of same by the CP, which publication has as its objective the fight for peace, national and colonial freedom. The letter states that W. E. B. DUBOIS is an outstanding leader in the life of the Negro people who is pushing this new venture.

The "Daily Worker," issue of December 31, 1950, carried an article which reflected that "Freedom," a monthly newspaper published by Freedom Associates, was introduced in November 1950. The purpose of the publication was to promote Negro matters, selecting the writing of material important to the Negro people in their alliance with the labor movement and the working class.

[redacted] advised in December 1950 that the editorial board of the newspaper "Freedom" was then composed of CP members and CP sympathizers; that "Freedom" was intended as a replacement of the Harlem edition of "The Worker," (Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist publication.)

[redacted]

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[redacted] advised in 1954, that at a top-level CP meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 20, 1954, the Midwest Negro Commission of the CP was established with strategy, to increase Negro voting strenght with an emphasis to be placed on growth of Negro organizations. According to WRIGHT, members of the Midwest Negro Commission were instructed to make more use of such prominent Negroes as W. E. B. DUBOIS to accomplish this program.

[redacted] advised on January 10, 1955, that at a meeting of the CP, Eastern Pennsylvania District Negro Commission, held on January 9, 1955, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, it was mentioned that the Negro press recently publicized an African and Asian Peace Conference to take place in a foreign country in April 1955 and that the CP wanted to endeavor to infiltrate that conference with a well-known delegate such as W. E. B. DUBOIS. According to [redacted] this matter was to be presented to the CP National Negro Commission for approval.

"The Worker," issue of May 8, 1955, page 5, column 1, sets forth an article concerning a 29 nation Asian-African conference held in Bandung, Indonesia, stating that most of the major Negro papers sent representatives to the peace conference, which was described as a "mass demonstration of the faith that the East has in freedom and independance." Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS was mentioned as having sent a greeting to the conference which included a proposed declaration of independance for the peoples of Africa, quoting DUBOIS "We hereby warn the world that no longer can Africa be regarded as pawn, slave or property for the Europeans, Americans, or any other people. Africa is for the Africans.....The 'White Bigots' of Africa are solemnly warned that they cannot win, their doom is sealed. We will be free."

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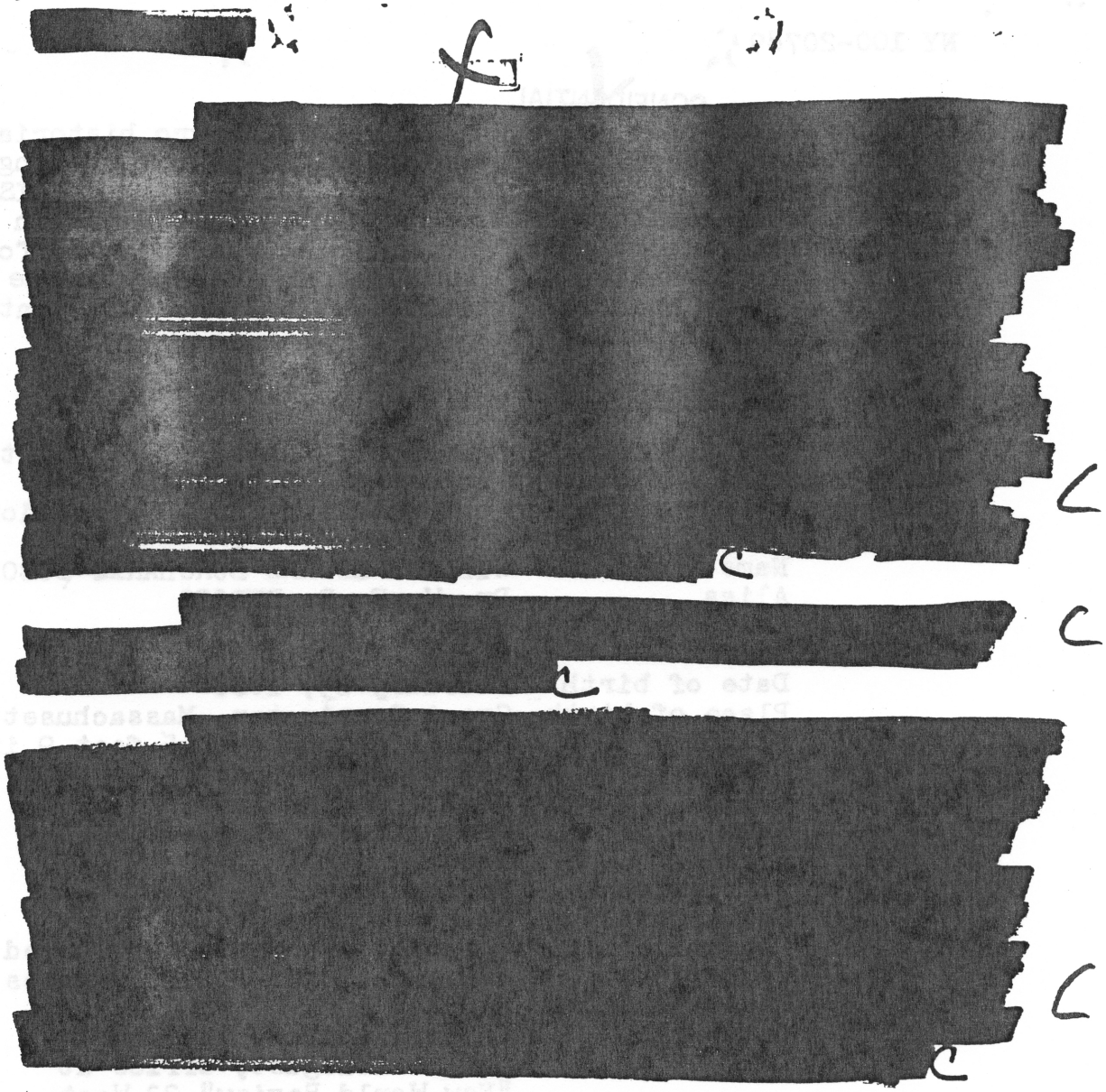

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 30, 1955, page 3, column 1, contains an article regarding the EUGENE V. DEBS Centeniel Meeting, attended by more than 500 individuals, at the Fraternal Club House, New York City, on Monday night. According to the article, the meeting was sponsored "by editors of four socialist (but not Socialist Party) and Liberal publications." The

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article stated that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, Negro historian, as a speaker, "easily took the spotlight of the evening .....himself an active Socialist in Debs's days, DUBOIS praised Debs' heritage." The dominant thing common in the speeches, according to the article, was the need for more popular education for Socialism in America, in the style of Debs , and need for "revitalization" and "unification" of the Socialist Left.

III DESCRIPTION

The following is a composite physical description and background information concerning DUBOIS as developed by investigation and obtained from observation:

Summary

Name	WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS
Alias	Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of birth	February 23, 1868
Place of birth	Great Barrington, Massachusetts
Height	5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 9 inches
Weight	155 to 165 pounds
Build	Small; medium
Hair	Gray mixed with black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium brown
Distinguishing characteristics	Wears Van Dyke beard or goatee; precise and cultured
Education	A.B., MA., and P.H.D. degrees
Marital status	Married
Occupation	Author, editor, lecturer, and sociologist; office at "New World Review," 23 West 26th Street, New York City (fourth floor "penthouse")
Business phone	Murray Hill 3-3855
Residence	31 Grace Court Brooklyn, New York
Residence phone	MAin 4-2929

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[redacted]

Relatives

First wife:
NINA GOMER DUBOIS -
(died June 26, 1950)
Second wife:
LOLA GRAHAM DUBOIS, aka
Mrs. William Edward
Burghardt Dubois, Shirley
Graham, Shirley Graham
Mc Canns, Mrs. Shadrach
T. Mc Canns,
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York
Son:
BURGHARDT GOMER DUBOIS
(deceased)
Daughter:
NINA YOLANDE WILLIAMS,
aka Nina Yolande Dubois,
Mrs. Yolande Dubois
Williams, a school teacher,
2302 Motebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland
Stepson:
DAVID G. MC CANNS
115 Intervale Avenue
Bronx, New York

[redacted]

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Report Form FD-[illegible] (6-[illegible])

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	MAY 18 1956	4/5,6,17,18; 5/1,3,9/56

TITLE OF CASE: DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS

REPORT MADE BY: [redacted] TYPED BY: var

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [illegible]

SYNOPSIS:

Appearances of Subject in San Francisco in 1951, 1953, and 1956 set out. Pertinent statements made by Subject while in San Francisco set out.

- RUC -

DETAILS

SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1951

In the "Daily People's World" (DPW) issue dated June 13, 1951, Page 3, Column 1, there appeared an article entitled "Dr. DU BOIS to Open State Tour." The article

[redacted]

Declassified By [redacted]

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

4) Bureau (REG)

[redacted]

100-99729-6[redacted]

[redacted] MAY 23 1956

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP[redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-96
pre-previous release

55 JUN 6 1956

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PROPERTY OF FBI—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned

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states that DU BOIS would appear in the State of California in three major cities; Oakland, June 14 at the Oakland Auditorium Theater, San Francisco, June 15, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, Los Angeles, June 21, at the Embassy Auditorium.

The DPW is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

[redacted] advised on June 5, 1951, that on June 5, 1951, HOLLAND ROBERTS, at a meeting of the American-Russian Institute, Inc., in San Francisco, stated that because DU BOIS was the recognized leader of the Peace Forces in the United States at the present time, and that because he was being attacked as such, he would be sponsored by a broad Welcoming Committee.

[redacted] advised on June 7, 1951, that at a meeting of the West Oakland Section Committee, held June 7, 1951, the CP club members were asked to put in a minimum of two hours the following week to help push the DU BOIS Meeting to be held June 14, 1951. [redacted] also advised that the CP had formed a committee to welcome DU BOIS.

[redacted] furnished on June 9, 1951, an announcement which advised that Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS would speak on June 15, 1951, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. At the bottom of the announcement was written, "SPONSORED BY THE COMMITTEE TO WELCOME DR. DU BOIS."

[redacted] advised on June 14, 1951, that DU BOIS attended a luncheon at the offices of the American-Russian Institute on that date.

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[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

The American-Russian Institute (ARI) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 1, 1951, that on June 14, 1951, the Subject addressed a gathering at the Oakland Auditorium, 12th and Fallon Streets, Oakland, California. [redacted] advised that the theme of DU BOIS' speech was, "We Must Have Peace." DU BOIS stated he had been called a dangerous man because he speaks for peace. DU BOIS declared he was American and not a Communist.

[redacted] and [redacted] furnished essentially the same information, in June and July, 1951, respectively.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 18, 1951, that on June 15, 1951, DU BOIS addressed a gathering at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. [redacted] advised that DU BOIS spoke on United States war mongering and a need for peace.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished essentially the same information on July 9, 1951.

In the DPW issue dated June 15, 1951, on Page 1 of "Our World" Section, there appeared an article entitled, "Dangerous Man." This article pertained to an interview by TERRY PETTUS, Northwest Editor of the DPW, with the Subject. Below are comments made by the Subject to PETTUS. In answer to the question as to the reason for the lack of information as to what is happening in the world today, DU BOIS replied:

> "It is due to nothing more nor less than the complete and planned blackout in the commercial press and radio of every shred of information on the most important and controversial issue of our time. I have seen nothing like it in my career. This blackout is much worse in our own country than anywhere else in the world--even in Europe...."

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[redacted]

As to Senator JOHNSON's Korea Peace Resolution, DU BOIS stated:

"That is why it is also being suppressed by the newspapers. Senator JOHNSON is no great liberal but he is a shrewd politician. We must make the people aware of his resolution...The fighting in Korea must be brought to a halt. Now is the time for the people to make themselves heard."

In his description of what one must do to "be sure of earning a living, avoiding slander and abuse, possibly personal violence, and even keeping out of jail", DUBOIS stated:

"To accomplish these ends in our 'free' country today you must repeatedly and loudly make it abundantly clear that you hate Russia--that you oppose Socialism and Communism--that you support without reservation the war in Korea--that you are ready to spend any amount for more war anywhere and any place--that you are ready to fight China, the Soviet Union and any other country or all countries put together--that you favor the use of atomic bomb or any other mass destruction weapon and you regard those who believe otherwise as traitors--that you not only believe in all these things but that you are willing to spy on your neighbors and denounce them."

As to the question of "Economic Serfdom" of the Negro people, DU BOIS stated:

"...this is a close personal question that touches the lives of all of us. It involves the very special evil of low paid colored labor. That is what is back of the aggression in the Far East. That is what is back of the slaughter in Korea. It is the business of stripping a colonial country of its raw materials--or processing it in part with cheap labor.

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[redacted]

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"Capitalism uses these profits to bribe the workers and thinkers of the more powerful countries by high wages and privilege. In this way the imperialists seek to build a false and dishonest prosperity on the slavery and degradation, the low wage and disease and very lives of the colored peoples of Asia and Africa and the islands of the sea. And to pay the price for this they demand that we in the United States, Negro and white, give up our liberties and our sons and daughters in an endless stream to be murdered and crippled in endless wars."

The closing paragraph of the interview quotes DU BOIS:

"I see in the future and the not too distant future a new era of power, held and exercised by the working classes the world over. It is dawning before the eyes of those who want to see, and while its eventual form is not clear its progress cannot be held back by any power of man."

SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1953

[redacted] advised on February 4, 1953, that [redacted], stated that the NCPC was one of the West Coast peace organizations who was sponsoring DU BOIS here.

[redacted]

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[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished on February 25, 1953, an invitation to hear Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS at the Ambassador Ballroom, 1805 Geary Street, San Francisco, at 7:30 p.m. on February 21, 1953.

The invitation reflected that the sponsoring committee was the "Committee to Welcome Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS." The return address for the committee was listed as Room 600, 935 Market Street, San Francisco 3, California. It should be noted that in February, 1953, this was the address of the NCPC.

[redacted], also furnished the above leaflet.

[redacted] advised on March 3, 1953, that on February 21, 1953, DU BOIS spoke at a reception held for him at 1805 Geary Street, San Francisco. [redacted] stated that DU BOIS' speech concerned itself with the colonization of the African continent by the European powers. DU BOIS advised those present that Negroes had difficulty in being accepted anywhere and that it is difficult for Negroes to obtain justice in the United States courts.

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[redacted] that on February 21, 1953, DU BOIS addressed a gathering at a reception held for him at 1805 Geary Street, San Francisco. [redacted] advised that during his speech, "Africa and World Peace", DU BOIS stated that prior to World War II, Germany and Italy formed an alliance against Russia. England and France wanted to join this alliance but the price Germany asked was too high, so they were forced to join the Russians in fighting the Germans. Now that World War II is over, the United States, England, France, and Western Europe, are trying to overpower Russia and Communism so that they can exploit the people of the world. [redacted] advised that most of the speech, however, dealt with the colonization of Africa by European nations.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 5, 1953, furnished an announcement which advised that DU BOIS would speak on February 23, 1953, at the Taylor Memorial Church, 12th and Magnolia Streets, Oakland, California. The sponsoring committee was listed as "East Bay Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS Sponsoring Committee."

[redacted] furnished on February 24, 1953, a ticket to the above meeting. The time, date, place, and the name of the sponsoring committee appeared on the ticket.

[redacted] in the past, advised on March 3, 1953, that on February 23, 1953, DU BOIS addressed a gathering at the Taylor Memorial Methodist Church, 12th and Magnolia Streets, Oakland, California. [redacted] advised that DU BOIS' topic was "Africa and World Peace." DU BOIS stated that there are about 250,000,000 members of the dark race who are banning together to demand a peace pact.

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[redacted]

In the DPW issue dated March 5, 1953, Page 7, Column 1, there appeared an article entitled, "Dr. DU BOIS 'meets the press'." The article stated that DU BOIS, in answer to question of alleged anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, stated, "Nonsense! The Soviet Union is fighting sabotage financed by the U.S. The Russians will not let spies overthrow their country."

SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1956.

In the DPW issue dated April 6, 1956, Page 6, Columns 1 and 2, there appeared an article entitled, "Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS due in Bay Area; SF talk April 13." The article stated that DU BOIS will discuss education and integration in the Deep South, and other problems affecting American teachers and schools, including witchhunts, in an address titled, "The Know-Nothings Ride Again" at a mass meeting at the Hotel Whitcomb, 8:00 p.m., Friday, April 13, 1956.

The article also advised that the California Labor School (CLS) chorus would sing. The article further stated that the affair was sponsored by the Committee to Defend Academic Freedom.

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

[redacted]

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[redacted] furnished on April 6, 1956, an invitation to hear DU BOIS speak on April 13, 1956, at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco. DU BOIS' topic was listed as, "The Know-Nothings Ride Again." The sponsoring organization was listed as the "Committee to Defend Academic Freedom."

[redacted]

[redacted] advised on April 17, 1956, that on April 13, 1956, DU BOIS gave a lecture at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco. [redacted] stated that DU BOIS advised those present that the Negro people and the working class Whites have had to fight wealthy people who oppressed them. DU BOIS continued that the CLS and the Jefferson School of Social Science were the only two schools who tried to teach the people about the Negro position in their relation to the nation and to the world. DU BOIS compared HOLLAND ROBERTS [redacted] Director of the CLS, his friends and his associates, to the early Christians who were good people who have been hunted through the centuries by the evil forces who have tried to hold back truth and progress from the bulk of mankind.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 19, 1956, that on April 13, 1956, the Subject had given a lecture at the Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco.

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

June 6, 1956

Director, FBI

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

concerning testimony of the subject in May, 1954, before the Subversive Activities Control Board as a defense witness for the Jefferson School of Social Science. DuBois reportedly denied under oath that he was then or that he had ever been a Communist Party member, but he did state that he subscribed to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. A copy of subject's testimony is not available to this Bureau.

[redacted]

In the event you have not already done so, you may desire to review the above-mentioned testimony of the subject in order to consider the possibilities of prosecution of the subject for perjury. No perjury investigation has been conducted by this Bureau and none will be conducted in the absence of a specific request from you.

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100-99729 ~~Declassified by 7300~~

[redacted]

6 JUN 7 1956

[redacted]

See page two.

[redacted]

(5)

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

Mason
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sandy

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[redacted]

Subject is on SI. [redacted] described subject as "concealed communist." [redacted] have expressed opinion that subject was CP member but have been unable to provide specific evidence to substantiate opinion. Subject was acquitted in 1951 of Registration Act charge. He is 88 years old and in view of nonspecific nature of allegations re CP membership on his part, it is doubtful that Department will authorize prosecution. W

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SAC, New York

June 21, 1956

Director, FBI (100-99729: [redacted]

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/10/80 BY SP-1 [redacted]

[redacted] advised by memorandum dated 6-12-56 concerning the Jefferson School of Social Science that the captioned individuals testified for the defense in the case of the Jefferson School of Social Science before the Subversive Activities Controll Board on the following dates: DuBois - May 18, 1954; [redacted]

It is noted that New York is office of origin in the DuBois [redacted]

100-99729-68

6 JUN 22 1956

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[redacted]

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
July 6, 1956.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation,
United States Department
of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

Locate pursuant for advice, like Robeson

Dear Mr. Hoover: W. E. B. DuBois

Attached hereto is a brochure and a letter which were received by one of the residents of this City. It is felt that because of the inference made against the Smith Act, this Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, of Thirty-one Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, New York, should be investigated for possible violation of the Law, because it appears to be of communistic tint.

Thanking you for your past cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

[redacted]

Enclosures 2

[redacted]

100-391421-64

JUL 5 1956

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

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DUBois 3-44

The Henry Winston Family

Henry Winston and Gil Green returned, not to their homes, but to long prison terms under the thought-control Smith Act.

Meanwhile, family life may seem almost normal once again for Larry Fine, for Harriet and Kathy Jackson, and for Johnny and Bob Norman. But they know that these are still uncertain days. For their fathers, political refugees for five years, have returned home to become defendants in the current New York Smith Act trial.

★ ★ ★

There are fresh and hopeful winds blowing across our land. Outstanding public figures—such as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, B. F. McLaurin, A. J. Muste, Lewis Mumford—speak out today for freedom of the Smith Act political prisoners and emphasize that they were jailed for their political ideas, not for a single illegal act. The Supreme Court has upset state sedition law convictions; it has upheld the Fifth Amendment; it has sent the infamous McCarran Act ruling against the Communist Party back for re-consideration and criticized the government's use of perjured, tainted testimony; it has agreed to take a second look at Smith Act convictions in both "conspiracy" and "membership" cqses. Emboldened by these new winds, trial juries have had the courage to acquit a number of Smith Act defendants in Cleveland and Connecticut.

The Gilbert Green Family

There is much to give us all new hope and new confidence.

But our children do not view the scales of politics with objective long-range eyes. To the six- and five-year old Perry boys this is still another summer highlighted by continued trips to Danbury prison to see their father.

To Ellen Thompson, as to Arvo and Barbara Hall, and to Fred and Carl Jerome, as to Susan Weinstock, the future continues, as in the past years, to center around trips to see their fathers in Atlanta, Leavenworth, Lewisburg, and Danbury prisons.

The Fred Fine Family

Sixteen men and women are still in prison today serving Smith Act sentences. Five of these will be released in the Fall. But Henry Winston and Gil Green have just started eight year terms. Gus Hall and Robert Thompson have three and four years still to serve. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry, Alexander Bittelman, V. J. Jerome, Arnold Johnson, Louis Weinstock—each have another year in prison. Sid Stein finishes a three year sentence in a few months, but he and six others are currently on trial in New York.

Appeals Court decisions are awaited by 71 men and women in Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Seattle, California, St. Louis, Connecticut, Denver, Hawaii. Eleven await trial in Puerto Rico. Seven new Smith Act arrests were just made in Massachusetts on May 2?. Sixteen are involved in "membership" indictments (four have been convicted) in Buffalo, Philadelphia, Chicago, South Carolina, Connecticut, Detroit, Montana.

★ ★ ★

The William Norman Family

In the midst of this uneven situation are—the children. Their special summer and child care needs are as real today as last summer.

Periodic, but brief, reunions in prison visiting rooms are still the highlight in the lives of Smith Act prisoner and family alike. These

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visits, together with the continued arrival of the monthly commissary check, the newspaper and magazine subscription, the new book—are the continued expressions of the strong, friendly bond between the Inside and the Outside.

Through the generous support of thousands of people throughout our country, this bond has been maintained for five long years.

The James Jackson Family

It will be a happy day when appeals [illegible] as this can be filed away as historic exhibits of a no-longer existent Period of Reaction. But until that day [illegible]nes, we know we can continue to count on people like you who, regardless of differing political views, are as one in your support of the Bill of Rights for all Americans—and therefore will support the needs of the Smith Act prisoners, defendants and their children.

Please Send Us Your Contribution On Their Behalf

FAMILIES OF SMITH ACT VICTIMS
575 Avenue of the Americas
Room 805
New York 11, N. Y.

Enclosed find $..... towards guaranteeing continued visits of the Smith Act political prisoners with their families; towards the commissary and book needs of the prisoners; towards a happier holiday for the children of the men and women prosecuted for exercising their right to free thought and political belief.

Name .....

Address .....

Lil and Gil Green

"This is the happiest day of my life," nine year old Larry said last March 27th as he walked down the long corridor in the Federal Building at Foley Square, New York.

To a bystander those might seem strange words; for Larry was walking away from an iron-barred cell in which his father sat.

But to young Larry—*this was the moment when he had seen and embraced and talked with his Dad for the first time in five years!*

During the preceding weeks four other political refugees had also surrendered voluntarily, after five years, to Smith Act indictments. Each stated he did so because at last Reason was replacing Hysteria in our country, and the people's struggle had begun to check McCarthyism.

And so today Larry and Judy Winston, as well as Dan, Josie and Ralph Green, can see and talk to their fathers once again — *when they travel to federal prisons in faraway Terre Haute, Ind., and Leavenworth, Kan.* For

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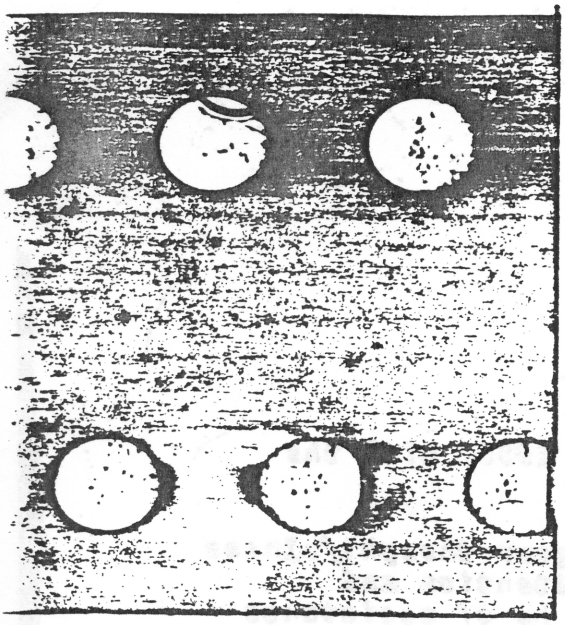

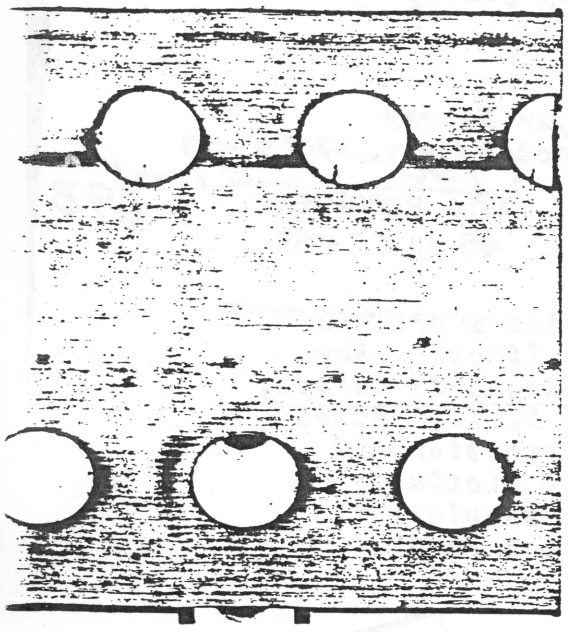

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
THIRTY-ONE GRACE COURT
BROOKLYN 2, N. Y.

June 20th, 1956

Dear Friend:

There are many Americans like myself who believe that the several victims of the Smith Act now in jail or free on bail are being unjustly persecuted for the political and social beliefs which they honestly hold. There are other Americans who believe that these victims have endangered this nation by what they have thought and said.

But I think that all of us can agree on one thing, and that is that the families and children of these persons should not be made to suffer. Families have suffered cruelly from these arrests; especially the children are in need of help, recreation and encouragement.

I am writing especially to ask if you will not contribute something in support of the Families of Smith Act Victims, which services the children and their mothers as described in the accompanying brochure. I hope you will be able and willing to help.

Very sincerely,

W.E.B. DuBois

W.E.B. DuBois

100 - 99729-69

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July 11, 1956

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated July 6, 1956, with the enclosures, has been received.

I am indeed grateful for your thoughtfulness in referring this material for my attention and you may be assured of our desire to be of assistance concerning matters of mutual interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Bufile 62-66264

cc - Newark
cc - New York (100-20789)

100-99729-698
NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 13 1956

[redacted] letter forwarded a printed letter received by a resident of Burlington, New Jersey, bearing letterhead "W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Thirty-one Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.," dated 6-20-56. This letter solicits contributions in support of the families of Smith Act victims. The accompanying brochure describes services the mothers and children receive from such funds.

cc - Bufile 100-99729

[redacted]

(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/10/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

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[redacted]

The brochure requests contributions be sent to "Families of Smith Act Victims, 575 Avenue of the Americas, Room 805, New York 11, N. Y."

[redacted]

For information Newark, DuBois is a Security Index subject, New York office of origin.

(100-99729)

[redacted]

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