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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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Section 552

Section 552a

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file description for  
bureau file

subject: William E. B. Du Bois

file number: 100-99729

section number: 1

serial(s): 1-30

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

NY FILE NO. [REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/2/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/25; 4/2, 11/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>WILLIAM EDWARD BUREHARDT DUBOIS (Colored)</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - S &amp; I</b>	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

*ASIAN - INTEREST* - HUG -

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

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

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

ENCLOSURE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <b>[REDACTED]</b>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>100-99739-1</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <b>[REDACTED]</b>	<b>1942</b> <b>[REDACTED]</b>

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"Who's Who in America," edited by ALBERT NELSON MARKUIS; --

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED] C

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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[REDACTED]

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

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

[REDACTED]

Enclosure for the Bureau

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

Enclosure for the Atlanta Field Division

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

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[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

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- UNDEVELOPED LEADS -

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION

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

THE NEW YORK CITY FIELD DIVISION

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

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# As the Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DU BOIS

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



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

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

### Programs

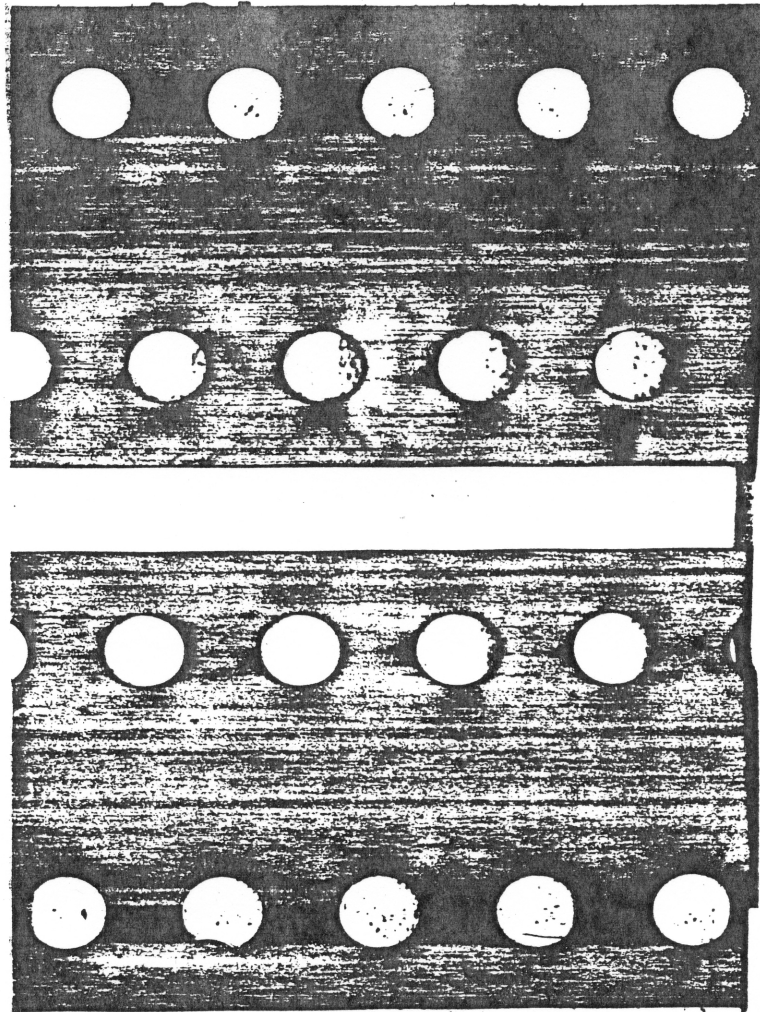
I wonder if it isn't possible for Negro Americans consciously and clearly to set before themselves and at once follow three programs which always appear, disappear and re-appear among us and yet all are logical and rational and not contradictory. First, a program of immediate objectives, March, 1942: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

### New Group Pressure

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

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

(Continued Next Week)



Atlanta, [REDACTED]

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

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[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT <b>ATLANTA, GEORGIA</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11-12-42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8-4; 9-10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 28; 10-26-42</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE <b>WILLIAM EDWARD BUREHARDT DUBOIS</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - CUSTODIAL DETENTION.</b>	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS [REDACTED] advised subject is Professor at Atlanta University and considered to be one of most outstanding and competent negroes in Atlanta, that several talks were heard to be made by the subject but he did not say anything to indicate he was subversive, that while not a member of the Communist Party he was in sympathy with the Southern Negro Congress. Writings of subject in book "Dusk of Dawn", edited 1940, reflect mention of Japan's defeat of Russia as giving rise to fear of colored revolt against white exploitation. In this book he writes that he is not a Communist but that the basic American negro creed is the ultimate triumph of some form of socialism the world over. Subject's aim is to improve the status of the whole negro group. In this book he wrote "I tried to say to the American negro.....'you must put behind your demands, not simply American negroes, but West Indians and Africans and all the colored races in the world." [REDACTED]			
- P -			
REFERENCE: Report of [REDACTED] dated July 29, 1942, at Charlotte, North Carolina.			
DETAILS: <u>AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA:</u> [REDACTED] disclosed that the subject's address in Atlanta is 223 Chestnut Street, SW and that he has another property address at 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. [REDACTED] he is 71 years of age, married with his wife as dependent. His social and economic characteristics are good. His employment is said to be Atlanta			
APPROVED FORWARD [REDACTED]	AGENT IN CHARGE [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>100-99729-3</b>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <b>5 Bureau</b>			
<b>CONFIDENTIAL</b>			

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [REDACTED] 7/1/80  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/90  
D. H. [REDACTED] 11/80

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[REDACTED]  
University where he has been a professor of Sociology for six years. His income is approximately \$4500 per year and his net worth is estimated to be several thousands of dollars.

[REDACTED] the information was obtained that the subject was formerly employed by a newspaper in New York City for several years and returned to Atlanta six years ago. In June, 1936 he was appointed editor of the Encyclopedia "Negro" and since that time has been devoting a part of his time to compiling this encyclopedia. He has some income from that source but informants however do not know the amount.

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

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

Tulsa  
riot

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

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CHAP. 3  
CONFIDENTIAL

Atlanta, [REDACTED]

in which he stated that he had contacted [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had stated that the subject is a Professor at Atlanta University and is considered to be one of the most outstanding and prominent negroes in Atlanta. [REDACTED]

This informant also advised that the subject is frequently called upon by negro lodges and Civic organizations to make addresses, that he had heard him make several talks but had never heard him say anything which would indicate that he is subversive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Atlanta, [REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Atlanta, [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The writings in this book indicate that the subject is a socialist and does not claim to be a Communist. He appears to favor equality between the white and colored races and the primary purpose of his efforts is the advancement of the colored people. (1) (2)

1 file  
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Prohibition

P E N D I N G

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Atlanta, [REDACTED]

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

NY FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/31/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/9, 24, 25, 30 12/2, 3, 4/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE <b>WILLIAM EDWARD BURKHARDT DUBOIS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - J. CUSTODIAL DETENTION</b>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS <b>CHARLES STELZLE, Presbyterian Minister and founder of the Labor Temple, 242 East 14 Street, New York City, died February 27, 1941. Address of 175 West 137 Street is that of the EMMA RAWSON HOUSE, Y.W.C.A., New York City. CHARLES STELZLE, INC. publicity office being run by one RUTH TAYLOR who states organization is interested in labor matters but is not Communistic in viewpoint.</b>			
- R U C -			
REFERENCE:	Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 11/12/42 at Atlanta, Georgia. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 5/1/42 at New York City.		
DETAILS:	<u>AT NEW YORK CITY:</u> [REDACTED]		
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES [REDACTED]		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau [REDACTED]	RECEIVED [REDACTED]	100-99729-4	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/1/80 BY SP-1 [REDACTED] Previous release

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

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

[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

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

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 1-11-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-23-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J CUSTODIAL DETENTION	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED] stated that she had not attended the meetings which subject has conducted and that she has not seen subject in Atlanta recently.			
- P -			
REFERENCE:		Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated November 12, 1942, at Atlanta, Georgia.	
DETAILS:		<u>AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA</u> [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, stated that she had not attended any meetings which the subject had conducted and that as far as she knew the subject was not presently living in Atlanta. She said that she had not seen him in and around Atlanta recently.	
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP		PENDING	
DATE 9/18/80		CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [REDACTED] 7/1/80 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2 DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/90	
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED]		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Atlanta [REDACTED]

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

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

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

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

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

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

PENDING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Passport Review  
p. 194

CHAP. 4

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT <b>BALTIMORE, MARYLAND</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/15/43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/31/42 1/29; 2/1/43</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE <b>WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - J CUSTODIAL DETENTION</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS**

[REDACTED]

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

- R U C -

**REFERENCE:**

①

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

**DETAILS:**

"INTERVIEW WITH  
NANCY W. COOPER  
PEACE..."

**AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND:**

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

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100 - 99729 - 6 [REDACTED]
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/1/80 BY [REDACTED] pre-flexible letter



[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED] stated that some people did not like DUBOIS because he is not a social person and does not mix with people a great deal. He and his family are very agreeable and good neighbors. They have lived at the Montebella Terrace address for about three years [REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

Name WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS

[REDACTED]

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

(1) [Handwritten initials]

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

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This case originated at ATLANTA, GEORGIA

File No. [REDACTED]

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

Title  
WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Character  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION

[REDACTED] c

Summary in [REDACTED] -P-

[REDACTED] cite 12/1/40

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

Approved [REDACTED] SAC [REDACTED]

Copies 5 Bureau

Do not write in these spaces

100-99729-8

17 MAR 5 1943

PROPERTY OF [REDACTED]

Classified 9/18/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY [REDACTED]

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/90

previous release

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Atlanta, [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] .c  
[REDACTED] c  
[REDACTED] c

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

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

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

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

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

PENDING

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

[REDACTED]

PENDING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3-25-43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3-3, 15-43</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <span style="float: right;">JC</span>
TITLE <b>WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - J CUSTODIAL DETENTION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Washington Field Office indices negative.

- RUC -

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

**DETAILS:** AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">100-99729-9</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">2 [REDACTED]</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau of CR [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT <b>ATLANTA, GEORGIA</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4-27-43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4-22-43</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
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TITLE <b>WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS</b>	CHARACTER OF CASE <b>CUSTODIAL DETENTION - J</b>
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

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

INVEST. CLOSED?  
-C-

**DETAILS:**

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA:

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

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

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

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

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

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED] AGENT IN CHARGE

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[REDACTED]

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

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

CLOSED

-2-

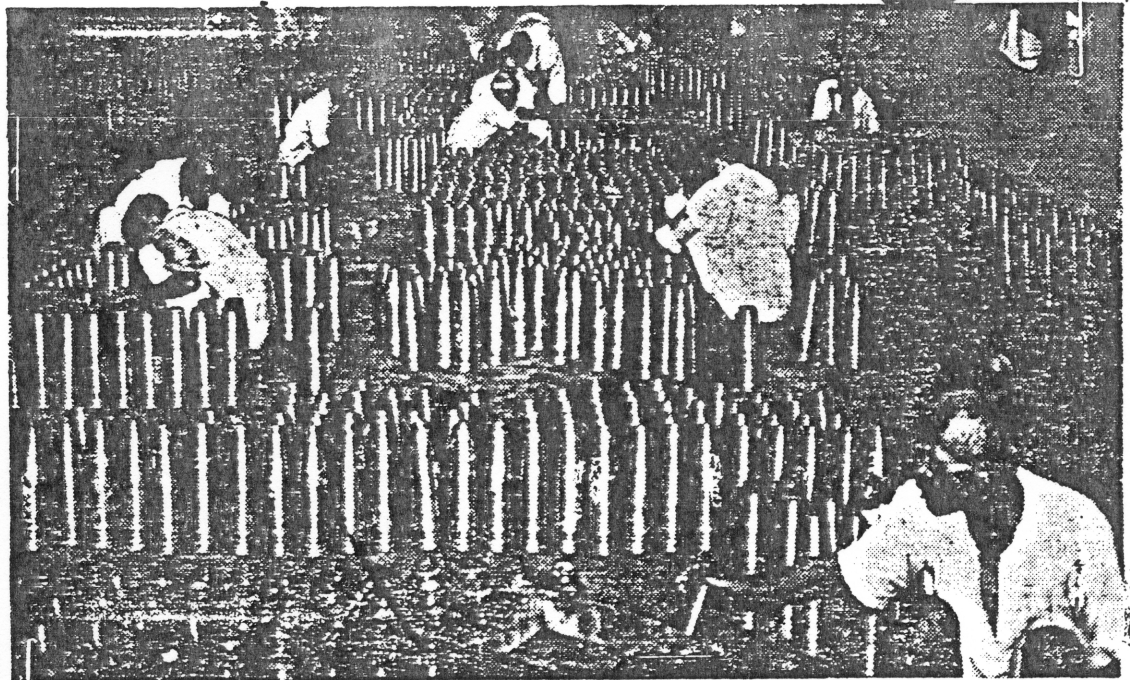
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# Dr. Du Bois' 'Color and Democracy' Traces Path to Colonial Freedom

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



**COLOR AND DEMOCRACY**, Colonialism and Peace, by W. E. B. Du Bois. Harcourt, Brace and Company, \$7.00.

Reviewed by  
**JAMES W. FORD**

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

Dr. Du Bois devotes the first chapter of his book to the unofficial negotiations of the big powers at Dumbarton Oaks and he says that the guiding purpose of that conference

was to stop war by organization of the most powerful nations on earth "with varying histories and ideals" against

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This is a clipping from page 13 sec. 2 of

THE WORKER

Date 6-10-45

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aggression. But, says Du Bois, "there sat at the Dumbarton

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

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

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

### Tory Policy

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

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

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



W. E. B. DuBOIS

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

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

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

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

traordinary unity of effort and enthusiasm for its ideal."

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

### **Grand Alliance**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Potent Factor**

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

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

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

The basis for the world travelling the path to full freedom and independence for colonies lies

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

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

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

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, Washington Field  
SUBJECT: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS  
Security Matter - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: August 17, 1948

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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

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

[redacted]

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

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

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 100 - 99729 - 12

[redacted]

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

[redacted]

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DECLASSIFIED

SAC, Atlanta

8-26-48

DIRECTOR, FBI

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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

Present at this meeting, according to [redacted]

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

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

[redacted]

RECEIVED READING ROOM  
F B I  
DEPT OF JUSTICE  
AUG 27 9 52 AM '48

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

Classification  
9/8/80  
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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-1-90  
previous release

18 SEP 8 - 1948 160

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

September 20, 1949

CHAP. 4

[REDACTED]

Director, FBI  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: William O du Bois E.C.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

~~DECLASSIFIED BY 4411~~  
2/9/73  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Enclosure

[REDACTED]

100-99729-✓  
NOT RECORDED  
59 DEC 5 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/1/80 BY SP4 [REDACTED]

W Warszawie

W Warszawie nowi przejadem  
prof. muzyki, prof. William du  
Bois, delegat amerykański na Konfe-  
rencję Rokpowa w Moskwie, autor  
licznych dzieł z dziedziny socjologii  
i historii.

Po kilkunastu dniach w stoli-  
cy prof. du Bois uda się do Pragi,  
skąd przez Paryż powróci do Nowe-



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: October 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

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

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

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

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

[redacted]

[redacted]

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

Classification  
DATE 9/18/80

100-99729-13

7/1/80

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

pre-previous release

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

SAC, New York

June 12, 1950

Director, FBI

Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS  
SECURITY MATTER - C

[REDACTED]  
(Bureau file 100-99729)

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

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 83

100-99729-15  
JUN 13 1950  
80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/1/60 BY SP-1 [REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

See  
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Program  
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(right)

October 6, 1950

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]

8/ Cit. lit. cat.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-99729-17

[REDACTED]

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## DU BOIS TELLS HARLEM ONLY U. S. WANTS WAR

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ADVERTISEMENT

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ENCLOSURE

100-99729-17

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 29, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

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

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

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

NAME Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS

ALIASES \_\_\_\_\_

RACE Negro SEX M NATIVE BORN X NATURALIZED \_\_\_\_\_ ALIEN \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNIST X SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY \_\_\_\_\_ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE \_\_\_\_\_

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

TAB FOR DETCOM \_\_\_\_\_ TAB FOR COMSAB \_\_\_\_\_

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

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) \_\_\_\_\_

Council on African Affairs, 23 West 26th Street, New York City

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

7/1/50 BY SP1

100-99729-18

STATISTICS TAKEN  
JAN 17 12 43 PM '51  
FBI STAT SECT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION **CONFIDENTIAL**

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. [REDACTED] eg

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>DEC 29 1950</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/22, 29; 10/20, 23, 24; 11/16, 17; 12/15, 16, 20/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - C</b>	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

- P -

DETAILS:

Citizenship

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

Residence

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

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <b>[REDACTED]</b>	AGENT IN CHARGE <b>[REDACTED]</b>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>100-99729-19</b> <b>7/1/80</b> <b>CLASS. &amp; EXT. BY SP4 [REDACTED]</b> <b>REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2-23 F</b> <b>DATE OF REVIEW 7-1-90</b> <b>Pre-Phase 1 review</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <b>5 - Bureau (100-99729)</b>		<b>[REDACTED]</b>

**CONFIDENTIAL**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

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

Employment

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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[REDACTED]

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

100-115

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

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

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

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

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

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

#### Communist Activities

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

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

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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