[redacted]

The following is a description of LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

354 DUBOIS 402

Passport number [redacted] was issued on 4/5/49, to LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS, known as SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS. The passport was in the file. Application was dated 3/23/49, at New York City. Her permanent residence was 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, Long Island, New York. Travel plans were; port of departure, New York, departure date 4/15/49, mode of travel, air, intended stay abroad, five or six weeks, proposed itinerary, England, France and Italy. Purpose of trip was listed as vacation, travel, and study. Her parents were DAVID ANDREW GRAHAM, born in Evansville, Indiana, on 1/9/65, deceased and LIZZIE ETTA BELL, born in Missouri on 4/30/73, residing at 97-18 32nd Avenue, Corona, Long Island. LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS was last married on July, 1917, to SHADRACH THOMAS MC CANTS who was born at South Carolina, in October, 1879. They were divorced in 1926.

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

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

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

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

355 DU BOIS 403

[redacted]

The application was dated 6/26/58 at New York, New York. Her date of birth was listed as 11/11/99, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and her permanent residence was 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, New York, where she resided with her husband WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS. Travel plans were as follows; port of departure New York, departure date July 6-12 (no year), mode of travel, Pan American Airlines, intended stay abroad, three to four months, proposed itinerary, England, France and Ghana. Purpose of trip was to accompany her husband who was 90 years old on a vacation trip. Her description was listed as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

556 DU BOIS 404

[redacted]

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

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

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

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

DU BOIS's description was listed as follows.

Hair	Bald
Eyes	Brown
Height	5'6½"
Occupation	Writer

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

His photograph on the application was copied.

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

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

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

RUC

DUBOIS 405

4-760 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
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_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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☐ For your information: _____

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

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FBI/DOJ

DUBOIS 406

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/24/58

FROM : LEGAT, BONN [redacted]

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

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

RUC.

[redacted]

3 - Bureau
[redacted]
(4)

[redacted] 100-99729-88

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/80 BY SP-[redacted]

358 DUBOIS 407

FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI (100-370065)

DATE: January 19, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FROM : [redacted] CONFIDENTIAL 1873

SUBJECT: Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM - C

[redacted]

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

[redacted]

RUC.

100-99729-89

5 - Bureau (Encls. 2)

3 JAN 23 1959

EX-135

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

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DATE OF REVIEW 2-11-90 Requires Release

359 DuBois 408

...ision, I want to say to you, finally ...oya, that ...ace for Jomo Kenyatta, and that ...ha... gone unheard in this city of Moscow that the ...of the USSR, who believe in justice and freedom for all people, are concerned about ...Kenyatta, and that the call which was made by the All-African ...for his freedom will be re-echoed and reinforced right here by the representatives ...to the UN from the Soviet Union. This I know, and I want to assure ...also to assure the people of the conference that the ...on which you passed, the resolution calling for the reconstituting of ...(from) South Africa these questions too, and these resolutions too, ...of the USSR. It was a wonderful conference. ...ded by the good people Robeson has talked about it, we are writing ab... about it, and Basil about you, the representatives of 200,000,000 ... telling the people overcoming all difficulties of language, ... together in unity, the different countries which have held you ... the various influences of overcoming the differences of tribalism and ... (word indistinct), that during this conference you came together and have ...your intention to be free, independent and united in a world of peace ...ship and brotherhood to all men.

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

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

Mr. Paul Robeson: Mrs. Robeson told me about her trip to Accra. She was in Africa some other times, and even reflecting [sic] the feeling among my own folk in America, that we are part of an emerging coloured world, formerly colonial world, which is determined to have their freedom and to work out their own destiny. As I have said many times on different occasions, for me the friendship of the Soviet people, the people in the Socialist ..., especially here in the USSR, has been decisive to my mind. I said this years ago ... I felt this when I first came in 1934; I think the events around then and the events that have followed since have made it clear that the Soviet peoples stood ... the peoples in the socialist land ... as firm friends of this mighty world ... in Africa and in Asia. I go further and say that, were it not for the strength ... power of the Soviet people, perhaps these struggles for liberation would ... be taking place - I include among the struggles for liberation] the people ... as for ... Ghana. I am very happy to be able to say ... hello to my friends in Africa from Moscow. [Note: ... Robeson also refers to the absence of polcur prejudice in the USSR.] [Moscow in English for ...] (1:1:59)

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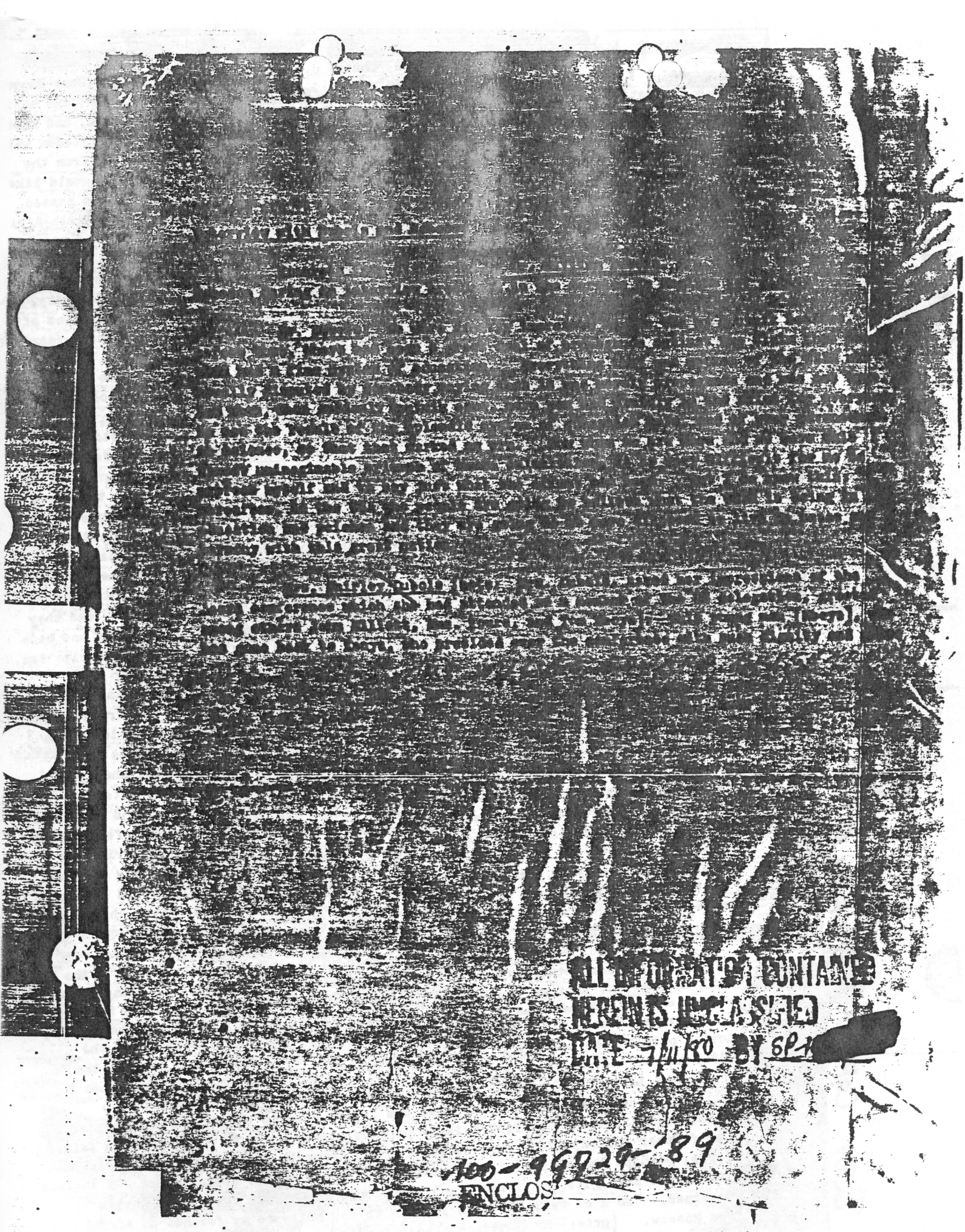

361 DUBOIS 410

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : [redacted]

DATE: 3/9/59

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

100-99729-91

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

(3)

MAR 13

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/11/80 BY SP1 [redacted]
pre-previous release

362DUBOIS 411

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

363 DUBOIS 412

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

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

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

The foregoing is being furnished for information purposes.

RUC.

364 DUBOIS 413

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/14/59

FROM : [redacted]

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/11/80 BY SP1 [redacted] the previous release

Remylet 3/9/59.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MAY 18 1959

365 DUBOIS 414

[redacted]

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

Mrs. W.E.B.

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

Dubois

China

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

Ch

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

RUC.

DUBOIS 415

366

SAC, New York [redacted]

May 15, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

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

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

Among other winners of the Lenin Prizes was Nikita Khrushchev.

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

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

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2

100-99729-93

REC-64

24 MAY 20 1959

(5) [redacted]

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367 DUBOIS 416

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

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

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

DU BOIS 417
268

SAC, New York [redacted] CONFIDENTIAL May 26, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729) CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

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

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He is well-known Negro author and lecturer and has just been awarded a 1950 Lenin Peace Prize by the Soviet Government. [redacted] that an article by DuBois appeared in Pravda entitled "There is No Land Like the Soviet Land."

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [redacted] 11/30
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DATE OF REVIEW 7-11-90
pre previous release

100-99729-95

REC-18 19 MAY 27 1959

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CONFIDENTIAL

369 - DUBOIS 418

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729) DATE: 5/29/59

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

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

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

[redacted]

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

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

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

3- Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

[redacted]

100-99729-96

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 4, 1959
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/80 BY SP [redacted]

DUBOIS 419

[redacted]

June 17, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729)-99

[redacted]

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReBulet 5-26-59.

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

Enclosures - 2

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

[redacted]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/90 BY SP[redacted]
pre-previous release

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Belmont
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McGuire
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Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Hollo
Gand

[redacted] TELETYPE UNIT

371 DU BOIS 420

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

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

By WILLIAM DuBOIS, Laureate of the International LENIN Prize for Strengthening of Peace Among the People"

(PRAVDA, May 4, 1959, page 3)

* * *

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

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

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

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

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

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

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23 JUN 1959

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

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

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

* * *

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

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

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

373. DUBOIS 422

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

374 DJBOIS423

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

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

325 DUBOIS 424

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

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

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

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

76 DUBOIS 425

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

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

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

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

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

377 DuBois 426

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

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

We left the Kremlin filled with most pleasant hopes.

378 DUBOIS 427

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	6/24/59	4/6 - 6/5/59

SECRET

TITLE OF CASE

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, aka.

Report made by [redacted]

Typed

CHARACTER OF CASE

SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REFERENCE

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

- P -

LEADS

NEW YORK

CLASSIFIED BY 4417 [redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE DATE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) # Classification 9/19/80

At New York, New York 2/9/27

1. Will follow and report subject's activities in connection with being awarded the International Lenin Peace Prize.

2. Will follow the Bureau's instructions as set forth in Bureau letter to New York dated 5/21/59, and captioned, "PRESENTATION OF LENIN PEACE PRIZE TO DR. W. E.

Approved [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

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100-99729-102

4 - Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

3 [redacted]

12 JUN 29 1959

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [redacted] 2/23/90
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,6
DATE OF REVIEW 7-23-90
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379 DUBOIS 428

[redacted]

B. DU BOIS; IS - C."

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[redacted]

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

ADMINISTRATIVE

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

[redacted]

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350 DUBOIS 429

FD-204 (Rev. 9-22-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [redacted]

SECRET

Report of: [redacted]
Date:

Office: NEW YORK

File Number: Bureau 100-99729

Title: [redacted]
WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Character: SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis:

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

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-[redacted] 7-23-80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-[redacted]
DATE OF REVIEW 4/23/98
PLE-Previous Release

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) Declassification
DATE 4/24/98

[redacted]

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16—74625-1 GPO

381 DuBois 430

[redacted]

DETAILS

I. BACKGROUND SECRET

A. Residence and Employment

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

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

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

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

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

B. Foreign Travel

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

382 DUBOIS 431

[redacted]

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

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

On August 8, 1958, [redacted] observed the subject and his wife aboard the "SS Liberte" in New York City on that date, which was on the occasion of their sailing for Europe.

[redacted]

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

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

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

A. International Lenin Peace Prize

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

383 DuBois 432

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

Among other winners of the Lenin Prizes was NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV.

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

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

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

B. East German Peace Medal

Information furnished by G-2, Headquarters, United

384. DuBois 433

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

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

C. Evidence of Alliance With the CP, USA

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

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

[redacted]

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285 DUBOIS 434

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[redacted]

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

[redacted]

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356. DuBois 435

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[redacted]

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

[redacted]

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

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

According to the information furnished by [redacted]

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387 DUBOIS 436

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

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

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

[redacted]

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

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

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

D. CP Front

[redacted]

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388 DUBOIS 437

[redacted]

[redacted]

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

E. CP, USA Sympathies and for Independent Socialist Party

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

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

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

A characterization of the ISP appears in the Appendix hereto.

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

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

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

According to this article, the above committee

[redacted]

DuBois 438

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A characterization of the FSS appears in the Appendix hereto.

F. Advocacy of and Praise for Socialism - Communism

1. Activities While Abroad

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

320. DUBOIS 439

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

The following is quoted from this article, in part:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DUBOIS 440

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On January 19, 1959, [redacted] C

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DUBOIS 441

SECRET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DUBOIS 442

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUBOIS 443

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUBOIS 444

SECRET

2. Activities While In The United States

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

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

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

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

[redacted]

A characterization of Peace Publications appears in the Appendix hereto.

391 DUBOIS 445

SECRET

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECRET

397 DUBOIS 446

[redacted]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. Miscellaneous Activities

1. DU BOIS' Acceptance in Communist China

[redacted] (C) made available the following summary of New China News Agency releases

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393 DUBOIS 447

[redacted] SECRET

which appeared in the press on the Chinese Communist Mainland:

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

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

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

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

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

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

April 5, 1959 Canton: This article indicated

DUBOIS 448

[redacted] SECRET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

400 DUBOIS 449

notables, had also attended this dinner.

SECRET

2. DU BOIS Speaks In Moscow

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

III. MISCELLANEOUS

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

SECRET

401 DUBOIS 450

APPENDIX

[redacted]

CHINA DAILY NEWS (CDN)

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

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

On December 16, 1955, the CDN paid a fine of $25,000.00, and EUGENE MOY, its former managing editor, who died on December 14, 1958, began serving a one year prison sentence after their conviction in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for a violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act, in connection with the paper's printing of advertisements for Chinese Communist Banks which sought to induce Chinese in the United States to send money to Communist China.

yoz DUBOIS 451