[redacted] SECRET

[redacted] C advised it was alleged that subject had been requested to attend the inauguration of the first government of Nigeria because he is considered the "Father of Pan-Africa".w

[redacted] on November 8, 1960, reservations had been made for a party of two in the name Dr. W. DU BOIS for Flight Number 510 on November 12, 1960, departing Idlewild Airport, Queens, New York, at 2100 hours arriving at London, England, on November 13, 1960. He said reservations had been made for DU BOIS from London, England to Lagos, Nigeria, aboard BOAC Flight Number 255A, departing London, England, on November 13, 1960, arriving Lagos, Nigeria, the following day.w

[redacted] revealed that the DU BOIS' passage would be paid in [redacted] but had no information as to the payor.w

On November 9, 1960, [redacted] C furnished the itinerary for subject and wife to Nigeria. They had reservations on November 12, 1960, to leave New York for London, via BOAC Flight Number 510. According to [redacted] C they were scheduled to leave London for Lagos, Nigeria, via BOAC on November 13, 1960, and arrive Lagos, November 14, 1960.w

C. Residence and Employment

[redacted] on December 7, 1960, [redacted] the subject resided at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, and he is a writer-lecturer. Subject had no plans for public personal appearances until at least after the first of the year. He planned to continue his writing. [redacted] the subject is currently working on an

[redacted] SECRET

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[redacted]

"Encyclopedia Africana".

D. Status of Health

Through the use of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI, on October 11, 1960, it was determined that during a return trip from Africa about one month ago, DU BOIS suffered a mild stroke while in London, England. It was determined DU BOIS was recovering and was not then confined to bed but maintained a limited schedule.

On November 7, 1960, [redacted]C advised that DU BOIS' doctor reportedly pronounced the subject completely recovered from his stroke.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

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

A. Evidence of DU BOIS' Connections with National and International Communist Activities and Propaganda

[redacted]S

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[redacted]

The "New York Daily Mirror," a New York daily newspaper, issue of June 24, 1960, carried an article captioned, "Reds Present Du Bois With Lenin Prize".

The article under date June 23, 1960, Washington, D. C. revealed the Soviet Union on that date presented its ILPP "for the strengthening of peace among the nations" to Dr. WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS, 92 years old.

Premier KHRUSHCHEV, in a congratulatory telegram, praised DUBOIS for his "indefatigable activities in promoting

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DUBOIS 592

[redacted]

relations of stable friendship and cooperation among all people of the world."

The Foreign Broadcast Information Service daily report of June 28, 1960, contained the following information, taken in part, from a Moscow broadcast on June 24, 1960.

It indicated the subject received ILPP at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., on June 23, 1960, and presentation was made by M. N. SMIRNOVSKY, charge d'affaires ad interim in the United States.

DU BOIS said in part: "I still dream of America as a free, democratic country, where labor will be rewarded according to the work done, where no one will possess what he has not earned, where a man will be judged by his deeds, not the color of his skin, where every man can freely hold any views. The great and only way to achieve this is to reach understanding with the Soviet Union and to follow the example of Premier KHRUSHCHEV, who made a great speech for peace and disarmament in the United Nations.

According to the text, a message of congratulation to the subject from N. S. KHRUSHCHEV, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was read upon presentation of the ILPP to DU BOIS which said:

"Dear Dr. DU BOIS

Let me congratulate you with all my heart on the presentation to you of the International Lenin Peace Prize 'for the promotion of peace among nations', and wish you further success in your tireless efforts for securing lasting friendship and cooperation among all the peoples of the world. I wish you further creative achievement in your widely-recognized, fruitful work in science and

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[redacted]

literature."

The article revealed subject was warmly congratulated by the Chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Mr. ROCKWELL KENT.

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

The Department of State furnished information which revealed that the "Soviet News" published by Press Department of the Soviet Embassy, London, carried an article in June 27, 1960 edition relating to presentation of ILPP which substantiated the information set forth above

[redacted]

[redacted]

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"The Worker", issue of July 17, 1960, page 12, identified BEN DAVIS as National Secretary of the CP,u

"The Worker", issue of April 24, 1960, page 14, identified HYMAN LUMER as National Education Director of the CP. u

"The Worker", issue of August 7, 1960, page 2, identified LOUIS WEINSTOCK as General Manager of "The Worker"u

[redacted]

SECRET

DUBOIS 595

[redacted] S- X

[redacted] S

[redacted] S

c. China

The "National Guardian", issue of April 13, 1959, page 7, columns 2-4, contained an article alleged to have been based on a condensation of an address DU BOIS made on February 23, 1959, his 91st birthday, before more than 1000 faculty members and students at Peking University in China.

In the article DU BOIS reportedly advocated that Africa trade with the Soviet Union and China, visit with the Soviet Union and China, let its youth learn Russian and Chinese languages, and stand together in this "new world" and let the "old world" perish in its greed or be born again in new hope and promise. He said in part: "... Listen to the Hebrew prophet of communism: Ho! everyone that thirsteth; come ye to the waters; come, buy and eat, without money and without price!

"Again, China and Africa, hail and farewell!

The "National Guardian", issue of June 8, 1959, page 7, contained an article attributed to the subject

[redacted] SECRET

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[redacted] UNCLASSIFIED

in London, England, in which he stated in part

"A Report On A Ten Week Visit"
"The Vast Miracle Of China Today"
by W. E. B. DU BOIS
Special to the Guardian
London

"...I spent four hours with MAO TSE-tung and dined twice with CHOU En-lai, the tireless Prime Minister...."

DU BOIS wrote of his impression of the economic advancement of China and praised its Communist Government. He praised the Soviet Union for its help given to China. In speaking of the individual's security, DU BOIS said in part:

"...They do not even fear war, as MAO TSE-tung told me. War for China is a 'Paper Tiger'. China can defend itself and back of China stands the unassailable might of the Soviet Union..."

[redacted]

[redacted] UNCLASSIFIED

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e. Ghana

The United States Department of State furnished the text of a speech delivered by DU BOIS in Accra, Ghana on July 5, 1960, at a dinner given in his honor by the Ghana Academy of Learning.

DU BOIS purported to assay 3000 years of African history, in fifteen minutes, and in so doing, gave his impression of world history and the beginning of capitalism in which he stated in part, "... But in Europe after the industrial revolution capital goods were owned by private persons who seized the land and with a stock of consumer goods they hired labor to use the tools and machines and make more goods. Thus arose the private capitalist system contradicting and replacing primitive communism."

In advocating freedom, independence and unity for Africa, DU BOIS said to the effect, freedom and independence in the modern world mean industry, the use and control of capital and it must be built upon this basis.

DU BOIS stated in part:

"... Here again Africa faces serious difficulties. The modern world has become divided into two parts, one part following the principles laid down by Karl Marx who saw that capital in private hands was doing infinite harm and proposed a socialism which in time would lead to communism, that is, the ownership of capital by the state, individual work distributed according to ability and income according to need. Opposing this was North America and Western Europe who had developed private capital to a tremendous degree and through it was dominating Eastern Europe, all of Asia, all of Africa, the West Indies, Central and South America..."

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DU BOIS pointed out the need for Africa to obtain capital and stated in part:

"... On what terms can African States borrow this capital? There is a tendency for them to assume that the loan of this capital by Europe and North America is a matter of favor or of charity. This is not true. Western Europe and North America must sell the capital which they are accumulating or their whole economy will collapse. Moreover, they cannot continue to produce this capital under present conditions because that involves slavery and political control of colonies. It threaterns world war!

"Borrowing capital is then, a matter of bargain..."

"... I am not arguing as to whether the leaders of independence and freedom in Africa be communists or capitalists, favoring Britain, France or the United States on the one hand or the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and China on the other. But I am interested in the question as to whether you are going to own your lands and materials; and control your own labor and be masters in your own house or whether the power is going to be exercised by foreigners; and that depends on how and from whom you borrow money ..."

"...The capital which you borrow must have no strings. It must be loaned at low interest, it must include no domination of foreigners, it must involve no promise on your part to fight anybody; and the technical aid which is furnished must be furnished freely with democratic association of the workers sent here teaching Negro apprentices, and without building a separate social class of white skilled workers who will sit here in your own country in favored positions and tax and rule you as is the case in Rhodesia and other South African States and until yesterday, in the Congo.

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"If you can get machines and techniques from the Soviet Union at two per cent and no strings attached, it would be crazy of you to borrow from the United States and Britain at 4, 5 or 6 per cent with the resultant industry under their control and with them strutting as masters in your midst. You must remember that in the history of your own industry right here in Ghana you began with a communist state. You began with the chief and tribe owning accumulated capital and spending it for the interests of the whole tribe and not for a select few. That is the reason why your main industry, the raising of cocoa, is today dominated by the state in a system which is almost completely socialistic. Such other industry as you organize should also be under social control, medicine and insurance should be socialized. This is the future of the modern world and it is the modern world that you are tryirg to join, cooperate with and eventually help lead.

"Thus may Africa live again as in the Mighty Past, through peace, without force and violence".

The United States Department of State also furnished information which revealed that on July 8, 1960, DU BOIS spoke at the West End Palladium, Accra, Ghana, in which he stated in part:

"... You and the world must admit that in the exact science today, the Soviet Union leads mankind...In peace and plenty let Ghana join the Soviet Union and China and usher in the new world".

The "National Guardian", issue of September 19, 1960, Page 7, contained an article attributed to DU BOIS from Accra, Ghana.

In speaking of his impression of the political and economic history and conditions in Ghana, DU BOIS

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[redacted] X

said in part:

"... Ghana knows this foe is the threat of international investment, knows the great international monopolies, the trusts which seek to rule the world. It treats them with courtesy and yet begins to invite Soviet investment, recognizes the Peoples Republic of China and announces its aim to be Pan-African socialism..."

The "National Guardian", issue of September 26, 1960, Page 5, Columns 1 - 4, contained an article attributed to DU BOIS from Florence, Italy. In the article DU BOIS stated in part:

"... In 1960 the bubble burst and black Congo demanded not only a share in government but independence..

"... Ghana, the Soviet Union and China must furnish capital and technical skill to keep the great wheels of Congo enterprise running; but running not for profit of white skilled labor and the idle rich, but for the starving, sick and ignorant Africans...

"... But the truth is winning; socialism is spreading, communism is becoming more and more possible to increasing millions:

'Fear not, O little flock the foe,
That madly seeks thine overthrow
Fear not its rage and Power!'

"Finally down toward Lands End, on the Cape of Evil Omen, are some three million whites in the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias and Southwest Africa,

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[redacted] SECRET

who are determined to rule 20 or more million blacks as slaves and servants. They say this brazenly and openly in the face of the world and none do anything, save black Africa. And here the next world war will begin unless the world wakes up and wakes soon".

f. Hungary

The October 11, 1959 issue of "The Worker" contained an article indicating that the subject was made an honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Science (no date given). According to the article, TIBOR ZABOR, Charge d'Affaires of the Legation of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, made the presentation at the headquarters of the Hungarian Delegation to the United Nations.

g. Soviet

The May 4, 1959 issue of "Pravda", official Communist organ of the Soviet Union, contained an article attributed to WILLIAM DU BOIS which contained the following information:

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 .y 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

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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 Kronstadt, Leningrad and Moscow; in Gorky, Kiev and Odessa, whom I understood. Conditions of their life were understandable for an American Negro. Destruction and 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

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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.

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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 return 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.

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

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[redacted] SECRET

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 in 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.

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.

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[redacted]

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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 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 through 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 disciplined servants of the people, of all people and not of a handful of the chosen ones.

Such a discipline, to a 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

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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.

This is, of course, my personal opinion not based upon 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 prejudiced in 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 arms or problems of defense but the field of cooperation. I proposed that the Soviet Academy of Sciences join 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.

DuBois 608

[redacted]

[redacted]

DU BOIS, in giving his opinion of the "... position of Negroes or persons of Negro origin in the USA...", said in part:

"... The leaders of the Negro people, make a serious mistake and often force them to support the 'witch-hunting' campaigns directed against communism.

'If the American Negroes and all other Americans of all colors of skin could take into consideration everything that is today happening in the world, if they could study the history of Russia and China, if they could acquaint themselves with the teaching of Marx and Lenin, they would support socialism. However, at present the US primary schools do not teach this. The U.S. colleges pay little attention to these subjects. Socialism is presented as a failure, and Communism as a crime ..."

[redacted]

[redacted]

DUBOIS 609

[redacted]

SECRET

[redacted] S

[redacted] S

Through the use of a suitable pretext [redacted] a Special Agent of the FBI on October 2, 1959, it was determined that an individual who said she was Mrs. DU BOIS advised that the subject had recently attended the reception for Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV which was held in Washington, D.C. and that KHRUSHCHEV and the subject greeted each other warmly. W

[redacted] S

[redacted] S

[redacted] S

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DUBOIS 610

[redacted]

Through the use of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI on October 11, 1960, it was determined that although DU BOIS had suffered a mild stroke about one month ago he was recovering and maintaining a limited schedule which made it possible for him to make a brief appearance consistent with his limited schedule at Soviet United Nations Delegation Headquarters, 680 Park Avenue, New York City, "last week".

h. Stockholm (Sweden)

The "National Guardian", issue of May 25, 1959, Page 4, Column 3, contained an article from Stockholm. According to the article, during the period from May 8 through 14, 1959, the following statements in part were attributed to the subject:

"... The threat to peace came from dominant rulers in the United States who believe - and whose monopoly of the news channels had made millions of other Americans believe - that Communism threatened their way of life".

According to the article, DU BOIS advocated in part, that Communism is not a threat but a challenge.

DUBOIS 611

[redacted]

i. United States

[redacted]

On May 26, 1959, [redacted] advised that on that date [redacted] said he had made a trip to Baltimore and Washington in preparation for a proposed reception for Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

[redacted] said that the [redacted] planned to have a welcome home reception for DU BOIS and that the nature of the program would be governed by DU BOIS' desires.

[redacted]

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DUBOIS 612

[redacted] SECRET

On July 1, 1959, [redacted] advised that on that date [redacted] greeted DU BOIS at the dock on his arrival in New York from abroad.

[redacted]

On August 11, 1959, [redacted] advised that at a CP meeting in Detroit on August 5, 1959, it was announced that DU BOIS was touring the United States, telling of his impressions from travelling in China, Russia and Czechoslovakia. [redacted] said the CP in Detroit would arrange a banquet for DU BOIS and hold a reception for him. According to [redacted] the CP, however, wanted to use this occasion to draw more people into the Party's orbit in the way of members as well as sympathizers, particularly the intelligentsia, free enterprise and businessmen. The date had not been decided according to [redacted]

On November 12, 1959, [redacted] advised that subject and [redacted] Washington, D.C., were the featured speakers at a function

[redacted] SECRET

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[redacted]

held in honor of the 42nd Anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the 26th Anniversary of the founding of diplomatic relations between the United States and the USSR, which was held on November 11, 1959 at 32 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] advised that during his speech, DU BOIS spoke about "Co-existence, colonialism and peace" and said in part: "... the Chinese people, under the Chinese People's Republic, have made tremendous strides ..." He concluded by stating that people everywhere in the world, who are under the Communist banner, including China, have no regrets and no fears.u

On November 30, 1960, [redacted]C substantiated subject's presence at above affair on November 11, 1959.u

On December 10, 1959, [redacted]C substantiated subject's presence on November 11, 1959, at the above affair.u

On November 16, 1959, [redacted]C substantiated the above.u

"The Worker", issue of October 11, 1959, on Page 15, Column 1, announced W. E. B. DU BOIS was to speak at a Peace Rally on November 15, 1959, at Carnegie Hall, sponsored by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship (NCASF)u

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

"The Worker", issue of January 31, 1960, Page 1, Column2, contained a photograph of the subject and announced he would speak at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on February 19, 1960, in celebration of "Negro History Week and 'The Worker'".u

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[redacted]

On February 19, 1960, [redacted]C furnished the following information which was stated by DU BOIS, in part, on that date at Carnegie Hall, New York City, during the celebration of the 36th Anniversary of "The Worker" and Negro History Week:

"... but it becomes clearer and clearer today that Communist lands are doing the job of public welfare, full employment, education and care of the needy best. They are not doing it perfectly, but infinitely better than we are..

"... After being imprisoned in the United States for ten years, I made recently a year's journey around the world. I did not see everything. I may have been in part deceived. But I saw enough in this and previous trips to be convinced that the Soviet Union and China; Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany; Hungary and the Balkans have become nations where in the last quarter century the mass of people have arisen from the dust and dirt and today stand on the threshold of a rapidly arising civilization. There is no use of suppressing the truth. The world is amazingly moving toward communism.

"... For eleven months while abroad, I was treated as a normal human being despite my brown skin. I met a sympathy and respect which never before in my life I had known. This influenced me, and prejudiced me. Of course it did. But it did more than that. I saw millions of people content, with happy, clean, healthy children, full of hope in the future and of faith in each other; working, sweating and singing; and with them I believe again in this world..

"... Lying about China won't build a decent capitalism in America and frightening children about the Soviet Union won't beat the Russians to the back of the moon...

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[redacted]

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"... Today the rich and powerful rulers of America divide themselves into Republicans and Democrats in order to raise ten million dollars to buy the next election and prevent you from having a third party to vote for, or to stop war, theft and murder by your votes.u

"You have here tonight the newspaper of a third party, 'The Worker', organ of the Communist Party...u

"... If you want to know about Communism read this paper. If you know a better party than the Communist, vote for it...u

"... The Communists read your papers and know you. That is the reason they are Communists. But you should realize why Communism exists. Realize the disgraceful trial which imprisoned Communists as criminals was the lowest depth of justice in America, save two: the crucifixion of the Rosenbergs and germ warfare in China. If you believed in Communism, build without apology a party on a platform of peace, national ownership of capital and the welfare of the State. If you want to be a Socialist, stop quibbling over trifles. Decide what socialism is and dare to follow it. But do something. Act! Speak! Let us have freedom again in America, but freedom to serve and not to divide. Freedom to build nd plan and not to destroy and imprison.u

"Shall you complain who feeds the world, who clothes the world, who houses the world. Shall you complain who are the world or what the world may do. As from this hour if you use your power the world must follow you. Then rise as you never rose before, dare as you have never dared before, and show as you have never shown before the power that lays within you. Stand all as one, see justice done, believe and dare and do"u

NOW SECRET

Dubois 616

[redacted]

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted in the United States District Court (USDC), Southern District of New York (SDNY) on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953.

[redacted]

A characterization of New Century Publishers appears in the Appendix hereto. U

On February 23, 1960 [redacted] advised that on February 19, 1960, a rally was held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, to celebrate the 36th Anniversary of "The Worker" and Negro History Week. [redacted] said DU BOIS spoke at this rally and his remarks included his experiences during a recent trip. [redacted]

DUBOIS 617

SECRET

[redacted]

On February 26, 1960, [redacted] advised that DU BOIS then expected "The Worker" to review a book of his, the title of which was not mentioned. According to [redacted] was told that he would be sent a copy of DU BOIS' book and was asked to expedite the matter because it was considered an important book.

The "National Guardian", issue of February 29, 1960, page 2, column 3, contained an article which revealed that W. E. B. DU BOIS and his wife stated regarding LOUIS BURNHAM, deceased former editor of the "National Guardian", that his work will continue until "his dreams come true".

On April 10, 1960, [redacted] advised that on February 9, 1960, DU BOIS gave a lecture in the Memorial Union in the University of Wisconsin. According to [redacted] DU BOIS admitted that he is a Marxist. DU BOIS said that his recent trip to foreign lands, notably the USSR and the "New China", changed his thinking, and that he now sees Socialism as the most successful form of government. He said that the world of Socialism is coming, he criticized the "moral degeneracy" of the United States and criticized what he called the inexcusable United States attitude towards Red China.

SECRET

DUBOIS 618

[redacted]

and said that the United States bribed CHIANG KAI'SHEK to betray China, but that China won its freedom and drove CHIANG into the sea. He stated in part, according to this source, that he did not advocate the advent of Socialism in a rush, but he said that the government has no right to suppress the truth about Socialism or to refuse to allow Americans to travel to China. According to this source, DUBOIS spoke on the leadership of the Communist state in science and hence in education, and of the coming leadership of the USSR in industrial production. According to this source, DUBOIS advocated that American students study what is going on in the USSR, especially "Negro students".

"The Worker", April 24, 1960, page 15, column 1, contained an announcement which indicated that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS was to speak at a memorial meeting for LOUIS E. BURNHAM on April 28, 1960, at New York City. "The Worker" issue of May 15, 1960, page 5, column 4, revealed that DU BOIS was listed as a speaker at the above meeting on April 28, 1960.

[redacted]

The "National Guardian", issue of June 20, 1960, page 5, columns 1-5, contained an article with a preface which revealed that the article was printed from the address given by DUBOIS at the memorial meeting for the late LOUIS E. BURNHAM of the "Guardian" staff and advocated DUBOIS' advice to younger people was "especially appropriate".

DUBOIS 6.19

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

January 16, 1961

[redacted]

Title William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

Character Security Matter - C

[redacted]

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

50

DUBOIS 620

3/21/61

CONFIDENTIAL

3/21/61

AIRTEL

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted]

[redacted] C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) Classified DATE [redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memo, setting forth information obtained from [redacted] Two copies of the memorandum are furnished for the information of the New York Division.

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

2 - Bureau (Enc 7)
(1- 100-99729) (DU BOIS)

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

AIRTEL

ENCLOSURE

7/28/88 100-99729-176A

NOT RECORDED

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] 378 MAR 23 1961

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 23

DATE OF REVIEW 3-31-81 [redacted] DEL'D'VT

CONFIDENTIAL

DUBOIS 621

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
March 21, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

The 1960-1961 edition of "Who's Who in America" lists Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois as an editor, author, lecturer, and the recipient of the International Peace Prize in 1952, whose home is in Brooklyn, New York, and whose office is in New York City.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" on September 23, 1959, contained an article entitled "U. S. Denies Visa to Soviet Aide," which stated that Dmitri Skobeltsyn, Chairman of the Committee which awards the Lenin Peace Prizes, had been refused a visa to enter the United States. The article set out that Skobeltsyn wanted to go to the United States to give such a prize to Dr. William E. B. Du Bois of Brooklyn, New York, "who long has espoused Communist causes." According to the article,

CLASS. 4417 [redacted]
EXEMPT 2,3
DATE INDEFINITE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED
SLAP[redacted] Classification
DATE 9/16/80

7/28/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP[redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 3-21-81

CONFIDENTIAL
[redacted]

100-99727-

DUBOIS 622

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] C

American authorities said there was no objection to Mikoltsyn personally but that the purpose of his trip was not approved.

The "Daily Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, in an article on page three, columns one and two, of the May 20, 1954, edition disclosed that Du Bois was an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science, an organization cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450; and when questioned as to whether he believed in the principles of Marxism-Leninism, Du Bois answered in the affirmative.

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

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

DUBOIS 623

4/21/61

[redacted]
Brooklyn 15, N.Y.

FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I'm asking for two pieces of information.

(1) Please send me a listing of all know and suspected communistic organizations. Also could you tell me anything about the "Council on African Affairs" which was dissolved in 1955

(2) Please give me any information about two men which you can or are allowed to.

[redacted]

b. Dr. W.E.B. DuBois he's evidently somewhat older all I know is that his first book on Africa came out in 1915 pub. by the HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Thank you so much for your help in these matters.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/80 BY [redacted]

100-99729-176B
NOT RECORDED
149 MAY 4 1961
59 MAY 3 1961

[redacted]

DUBOIS 624

1 - Mr. Gurley

100 - 99729-176C

May 1, 1961

[redacted]
Brooklyn 15, New York

[redacted] INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/80 BY [redacted]

I have received your letter dated April 21, 1961, and the interest which prompted your communicating with me is appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance, the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI, strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organizations or publication. Although the FBI does not prepare a list of organizations such as you requested, I am enclosing a copy of the list of organizations designated by the United States Department of Justice pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In addition, the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, has prepared and released a pamphlet, "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," listing organizations and publications cited by various state and congressional committees, which may be of interest to you. This pamphlet is currently out of print; however, I am sure you could review a copy of it at the local library.

Sincerely yours,

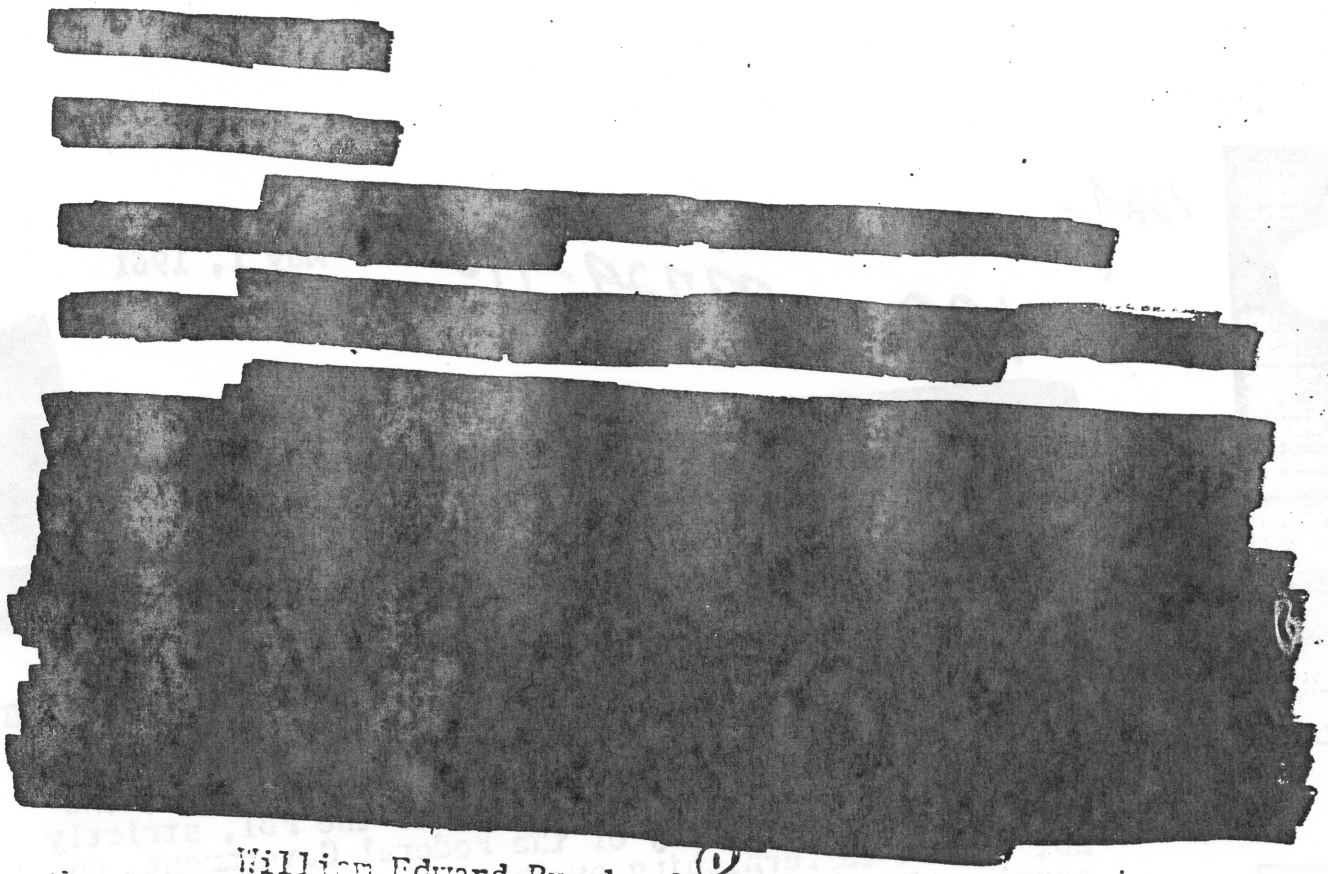
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

(See note on yellow page 2)

[redacted]

DUBOIS 625



William Edward Burghardt DuBois is included in the Security Index. He openly advocates communism, Marxism-Leninism, and the communist government of the Soviet Union as the best system of government. He is a writer and lecturer by profession and is considered to be a Soviet international propagandist. [redacted]

DUBOIS 626

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/23/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT
DU BOIS
SM-C

(OO: NEW YORK)

[redacted]

Enclosed herewith are six copies to the Bureau and one copy to Washington Field of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

[redacted]

100-99729 179

13 JUN 24 1961

ENCLOSURE

- P -

3-Bureau (100-99729) (Encls.6) (RM)

[redacted]

(6) [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/80 BY [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge Sent Per

DUBOIS 627

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 23, 1961

Bureau 100-99729

[redacted]

Re: William Edward Burghardt
Du Bois
Security Matter - C

[redacted]

Through the use of a pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 22, 1961, it was determined from an individual self-identified as the subject's wife that the subject was then in Europe in a sanitarium for a general rest. The subject's exact location was not revealed. It was revealed that the subject would probably return in a matter of weeks via an unnamed air carrier.

It was further revealed that the subject would need additional rest after he returns to the United States due to a general run-down condition caused by overwork and that he would not be expected to make any further trips to Europe this year.

[redacted] Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), Idlewild Airport, Queens, New York, advised [redacted] on June 22, 1961, that the subject had departed New York for Copenhagen via SAS Flight Number 912 which departed June 15, 1961. [redacted] advised that the subject had a connecting reservation for Flight 2102 on the Rumanian Airline scheduled to depart Copenhagen for Bucharest, Rumania, on June 16, 1961. [redacted] advised the subject traveled on a one-way ticket and he made no return reservations.

[redacted]

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

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/80 BY SP-[redacted]

100-99729-1-179

DUBOIS 628

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 7/11/61

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted]

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

ReWFOlet to Bureau, 6/6/61, and NYairtel to Bureau, 6/23/61.

The records of the Passport Office, USDS, Washington, D. C., as made available by Mrs. VERDE L. BUCKLER to [redacted] failed to reveal any info pertaining to current travel plans of captioned subject.

Subject's current passport was issued 6/7/60, at which time he filed travel plans for travel to the Republic of Ghana, Africa. It would not be necessary for him to file travel plans for his current trip.

No further action being taken by WFO.

RUC.

2 - Bureau

[redacted]

travel

100-99729-180

JUL 11 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/80 BY [redacted]

66 JUL 14 1961

98

DVBois 629

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729) - DATE: 7/28/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] -

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-C

Re NY letter and letterhead memorandum, dated 6/23/61.

Enclosed herewith is the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above setting forth additional information concerning the subject's expected return to the US.

[redacted]

[redacted]

P
2- Bureau (100-99729) (RM) (Encls. 6) [redacted] INCLOSURE

REC- 16

100-99729-182

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/80 BY SP1

[redacted]

JUL 31 1961

[redacted]

DUBOIS 630

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 28, 1961

Bureau 100-99729

[redacted]

Re: William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to the memorandum dated June 23, 1961 at New York in the above caption.

Through the use of a pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 27, 1961, it was determined from an individual, who was self-identified as the subject's wife, that the subject was still in Europe for the purpose of a complete rest, and that he was not expected to return to the United States until some time in about the middle of August, 1961.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/80 BY SP-1 [redacted]

This doc[illegible] neither
reco[illegible]ons
of [illegible]y
of [illegible] your
agen[illegible] is are
not to be distributed outside
your agency

DUBOIS 631

FD-122 (Rev. 1-4-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 100-99729) DATE: 10/9/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

"UNAVAILABLE SECTION" OK 8/6

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, aka
SM - C
OO:NY

[redacted]

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

[X] The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows *(specify change only)*:

Name [redacted]

Aliases

[ ] Native Born [ ] Naturalized [ ] Alien

[ ] Communist [ ] Socialist Workers Party [ ] Independent Socialist League

[ ] Miscellaneous *(specify)* OUT OF COUNTRY

OK 8/6

[ ] Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex [ ] Male [ ] Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	

Business Address *(show name of employing concern and address)*

Accra, Ghana, Africa

Key Facility Data

Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____

Interested Agencies _____

Residence Address

Accra, Ghana, Africa

100-99729-184A
NOT RECORDED
8 OCT 11 1961

2 - Bureau (100-99729)
1 - New York [redacted]
GWT:ecf

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/28/80 BY SP- [redacted]

[redacted]

DUBOIS 632

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/6/61

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

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

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
[illegible]
DATE Classification

Attached herewith are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, pertaining to the subject's travel to London, England and Accra, Ghana, Africa.

C

-C-

4 Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)

100-99729-185

13

OCT 1961

7/28/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 1,2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 30-6-81
pre-previous release

Appro
Sent M Per
tal Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

DVBOIS-633

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 6, 1961

Bureau 100-99729

[redacted]

Re: William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
Security Matter - C

[redacted]

Reference is made to the memorandum captioned Doctor William E. Du Bois and [redacted] dated September 7, 1961, at Washington, D.C.

On September 27, 1961, [redacted] furnished information which revealed the Du Bois' would move from their residence into the St. George Hotel on October 4, 1961, and they would depart on a trip at 8:30 PM on October 5, 1961.

Through the use of a pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the Du Bois' residence, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, on October 5, 1961, it was determined that the Du Bois had sold and vacated the property at that address, and the new owners were expected to move into the house on October 6, 1961.

Through the use of a pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on October 5, 1961, to the Du Bois room in the St. George Hotel, 51 Clark Street, Brooklyn, New York, with an individual who identified himself as Dr. Du Bois, recipient of the International Lenin Peace Prize, it was determined the Du Bois were to depart the United States via British Overseas Airlines (BOAC) at 8:30 PM on October 5, 1961, bound for Africa where Dr. Du Bois would take a position in connection with preparing an encyclopedia [redacted]

Declassified By 4417 [redacted]
6e 5/9/79

[redacted] contains neither [redacted] nor conclusions [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/80 BY SP1 [redacted]
pre-previous release

185

ENCLOSURE

DUBOIS 634

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
Lola Graham Du Bois

On October 6, 1961, [redacted] BOAC, 530 Fifth Avenue, New York City, advised [redacted] that Mr. and Mrs. William Du Bois had departed the United States on October 5, 1961, at 8:30 PM via BOAC flight number 684 bound for London, England. He said the Du Bois would arrive in London, England, on the morning of October [redacted], 1961, and stay over in London until October 10, 1961. He said they would depart London, England, on the evening of October 10, 1961, bound for Accra, Ghana, via Ghana Airlines flight number 801. [redacted] said the Du Bois would arrive at Accra, Ghana, on the morning of October 11, 1961, at 6:50 AM, Accra, Ghana time.

[redacted]

DUBOIS 635

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

100-99729 — 185 A CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIPS. Classification DATE 7/20/80

Date: October 12, 1961

To: [redacted]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 [redacted]
DATE OF REVIEW 10-12-81

Reference is made to previous correspondence concerning the above-captioned individuals.

Attached herewith is a copy of a memorandum dated October 6, 1961, indicating that these individuals departed from the United States on October 5, 1961, en route to Accra, Ghana. Dr. DuBois reportedly is to take a position in Ghana in connection with the preparation of an encyclopedia. As indicated in the enclosed memorandum, subjects were to stay in London from October 6 to October 10, 1961.

[redacted]

Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram

TELETYPE UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

65 DUBOIS 636

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

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

☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

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

100-99729-185B

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subjects are included in Security Index. Dr. DuBois is well-known Negro author and scholar who was awarded the 1958 International Lenin Peace Prize by the Soviet Union. Mrs. DuBois is Editor of "Freedomways," a publication originat and financed by the Communist Party, USA.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

DUBOIS 637

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : [redacted]

DATE: November 15, 1961

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Subject, who is on the Security Index, is a well-known Negro anthropologist, author and educator who is 93 years of age. DuBois, who has long history of association with communist front groups, [redacted]

William E. B. DuBois was a co-founder in 1909 of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and was also founder of the Pan-African Congress. In 1934 he resigned his position as editor of the NAACP publication "Crisis" and ceased his activities with that organization. In his later years he has been associated with many communist front groups. He has testified that he has been associated with such organizations as the Council on African Affairs, the American Peace Crusade, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, all of which organizations have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. DuBois was awarded an International Lenin Peace Prize for 1958 by the Soviet Union. At the time he was announced as winner of this prize he was quoted in an article in the May 4, 1959, issue of "The New York Times" as stating, "I have never been a member of the Communist Party ... but I think communism is the best system for all countries after this trip...." DuBois attended the inauguration of the new government of Ghana in 1960 as an official guest of President Kwame Nkrumah. He again visited Ghana on October 11, 1961, and is still there engaged in the preparation and publication of an Encyclopedia Africana, a study of Africa's peoples and their history and culture, the plan of which was originally conceived by him in 1909.

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-15-87

100-99729

Enclosure

[redacted]

100-99729-190

NOV 27 1961

SECRET

DUBOIS 638