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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b7c

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

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by Letter

FILE NO. 100-20789 88

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE DEC 29 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/22, 29; 10/20, 23, 24; 11/16, 17; 12/15, 16, 20/50	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

*cc. Burghard
Jan 1951
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*13-1
13-1
AGENCY REC'D 1-1-51
REP'T FORW. 1-1-51
BY [initials]*

- P -

DETAILS:

Citizenship

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

Residence

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

*cc. FR
1/6/51
1cc. King's Ministry
initials
8/11/51
CNY*

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JAN 4 1951

AGENCY Photo 7/5/51
REQ. REC'D 6-22-51
REP'T FORW. 6-29-51
BY [initials]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

Edward Scheidt

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-99729-19

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NY 100-20789

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

Employment

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

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

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

[REDACTED] b
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[REDACTED] b

advised that the Peace Information Center was established in May 1950 for the purpose of disseminating petitions on the Stockholm Peace Appeal and other peace propaganda material. The Third Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was held in Stockholm, Sweden from March 15 to 19, 1950 and unanimously approved an appeal regarding the prohibition of the use of an atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression.

Background

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

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

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NY 100-20789

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED] came to DuBOIS to discuss his organization among

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NY 100-20789

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

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

Communist Activities

[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised in September 1942 that the subject is frequently called upon by negro lodges and civic organizations to make addresses, and that informant has heard the subject make several talks but had never heard him say anything which would indicate that he is subversive. The subject, according to this informant, though not a member of the Communist Party, was one who was known to be in sympathy with the Southern Negro Youth Congress [REDACTED]

The informant added that there was no definite information which would indicate that the subject knew the Southern Negro Youth Congress was dominated by Communists, but believed he would have such knowledge inasmuch as he, DuBOIS, is an intelligent man.

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

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

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NY 100-20789

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

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

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

[REDACTED] that DuBOIS was to be a speaker at a public meeting under the auspices of "Mainstream", to be held at Manhattan Center, 311 West 34th Street, New York City, on June 11, 1947. b1 b7D

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

[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised on June 14, 1948 that DuBOIS was suggested by [REDACTED] as the "keynoter" at a meeting of the Progressive [REDACTED] b7D

NY 100-20789

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Party. Informant stated that [redacted] was very "mad" because he thought DuBOIS was a very poor choice for the reason that he was a member of the Communist Party. b7c

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party. b1
b7D

[redacted] American Labor Party and the American Labor Party was cited as a Communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. b7c

[redacted] b1
b7c

[redacted] advised on August 31, 1948 that W.E.B. DuBOIS was a sponsor of a statement entitled "The First Line of Defense", which was sent to the President and the Attorney General of the United States and which stated, "We strongly condemn your hysteria-breeding arrests of national leaders of the Communist Party". Informant stated that this statement had been running as a quarter page advertisement in all the negro weekly newspapers in New York City during the month of August 1948. c

On October 14, 1948, [redacted] advised that, "DuBOIS is a Communist at the present time and I think that this was quite recent. I know the Communists were certainly interested in him".

[redacted] of known reliability, an agency which conducts security investigations, advised on December 31, 1948 that DuBOIS has been associated with many

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NY 100-20789

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Communist front organizations in the past, among them being:

- 1) All American Anti-Imperialist League, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.
- 2) American Committee for Struggle Against War, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities by report of March 29, 1944, pages 47F and 119.
- 3) The Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, by report of March 29, 1944, page 102.
- 4) American Pushkin Committee, which had been cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1948.
- 5) First Line of Defense. According to Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, the First Line of Defense is apparently a Communist Party front as names of the listed sponsors are some well-known Communist Party workers and organizers. Informant stated this organization was brought together by negro Americans to defend the civil rights of the twelve arrested Communist leaders as the first line in the defense of liberties of a democratic people.
- 6) American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.
- 7) Citizens Committee to Free EARL BROWDER.
- 8) Friends of the Soviet Union.
- 9) American Council for a Democratic Greece.
- 10) Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.
- 11) National Conference for American Policy in China and the Far East.

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NY 100-20789

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The organizations listed above from numbers 6 through 11 have been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

12) American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, also known as American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union. The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.


The informant further stated that the subject is a contributor to "Soviet Russia Today" and was on the editorial staff of "New Masses".

"Soviet Russia Today" was cited as a Communist front by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives on June 25, 1942 and again on March 29, 1944.

The informant stated that the subject had been on the Executive Board of the Council on African Affairs for some time.

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

"The Post and Home News", New York daily newspaper, of December 31, 1948, carried an article which stated that, "Dr. WILLIAM E. B. DuBOIS, for many years associated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, transferred his allegiance today to the left-wing Council on African Affairs".

 advised on October 29, 1948 that DuBOIS was chairman of a rally held on October 28, 1948 for HENRY WALLACE, under the auspices of the Harlem for Wallace Committee and the American Labor Party. b1

The "Amsterdam News", New York daily negro newspaper, of January 22, 1949, page 1, column 1, carried a picture of DuBOIS, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and PAUL ROBESON taken at an informal reception held for DAVIS on the eve of his Federal Court trial. BENJAMIN J. DAVIS is one of the eleven Communist

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NY 100-20789

leaders who was convicted in New York Federal Court in 1949 for violation of the Smith Act.

"The Worker", Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", East Coast Communist newspaper, of April 17, 1949, section 2, page 7, carried the text of DuBOIS' speech delivered at the Madison Square Garden meeting of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace on March 27, 1949.

[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that in his opinion the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace was a follow-up on the World Congress of Intellectuals held in Wroclaw, Poland in August 1948, and that these conferences were part of a world-wide Communist-inspired "peace" propaganda campaign. b1
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The "Amsterdam News" of May 21, 1949, page 3, column 1, carried an article which states that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, who was present at the World Peace Conference in Paris at the time PAUL ROBESON made his much-publicized "would go to war against the Soviet" statement that he found it unbelievable that American negroes would go to war against the Soviet Union, issued a statement outlining his attitude on the famed singer's remark. DuBOIS stated, "I agree with PAUL ROBESON absolutely that negroes should never willingly fight in any unjust war. I do not share his honest hope that all will not. A certain sheep-like disposition, inevitably borne of slavery will, I am afraid, lead many of them to join America in any enterprise provided the whites will grant them equal rights to do wrong".

The Third Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was held in Stockholm, Sweden March 15 to 19, 1950 and approved an appeal regarding the prohibiting of the use of an atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression.

[REDACTED] advised that the Communist Party and numerous front organizations have been extensively engaged in obtaining signatures based on this appeal. b1
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"The Worker" of May 22, 1949, section 1, page 11, column 2, carried an advertisement, "Report from Paris, World Congress for Peace, Monday, May 23rd". Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was listed as a speaker.

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NY 100-20789

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The "Daily Worker" of August 2, 1949, page 2, column 1, carried an article stating that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, eminent negro leader and scholar, yesterday endorsed Communist City Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. for reelection and strongly attacked any negro who would run against him.

The "Daily Worker" for August 9, 1949, page 3, column 3, carried an article captioned "Communist Party Blasts Arms Bill at House Hearing". This article stated that with devastating logic, Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, representing both the Council on African Affairs and the American Continental Congress for Peace to be held next month, ripped into the administration's arguments for the bill.

[REDACTED] advised in June 1949 that the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions planned to assist in the preparation of a large-scale Peace Congress to be held in Mexico City sometime in 1949. c b1
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[REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED] was a key figure in the United States in organizing the American Continental Congress for Peace. b1
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b7C

[REDACTED] advised on August 23, 1949 that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was to fly to Russia to attend the All Union Peace Conference to be held in Moscow, which was to open August 25, 1949. b1
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The "New York Times" for August 26, 1949 carried an article captioned "'Peace' Rally Opens in Moscow With New Attacks Against the United States". Among the foreign guests the United States was represented by Professor W.E.B. DuBOIS.

The "Daily Worker" of October 4, 1949, page 4, column 5, carried an article stating that DuBOIS would speak at the annual autumn dinner of the American-Soviet Friendship Council on October 6, 1949. This article stated that DuBOIS had just returned from the All Union Peace Conference in Moscow, Russia.

[REDACTED] advised that the American-Soviet Friendship Council is the same as the National b1
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NY 100-20789

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Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" of October 17, 1949, page 12, column 3, carried an article which stated that the Voice of Freedom Committee laid plans for a campaign to place a negro commentator on one of the four major networks as a public service feature. Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was one of three who had been selected for this job.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1948, page 192, declared that the Voice of Freedom Committee was a Communist front whose function is the support of commentators who have received the acclaim of the Communist press.

[REDACTED] advised on October 27, 1949 that DuBOIS was a speaker at a mass meeting held at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on October 27, 1949, protesting the conviction of the eleven Communist leaders. Informant stated that DuBOIS in his speech underlined that "The eleven Communist leaders were convicted not for acts against the government but for peace". Informant stated that DuBOIS observed that, "Our government, it seems to me, is out to stop the world from thinking".

[REDACTED] submitted a picture of DuBOIS taken at the World Congress for Peace meeting held in Paris, France from April 20 to 25, 1949.

[REDACTED] advised on November 10, 1949 that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was Chairman of the African Aid Committee and sent out form letters over his signature under the date of May 28, 1949, requesting funds for this committee. Informant stated that the African Aid Committee has been set up by the Council on African Affairs and is a Communist front, to raise funds for the Council on African Affairs.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that DuBOIS is the Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

[REDACTED] furnished a copy of Volume 9, No. 1 of the monthly bulletin "New Africa", dated January 1950. This bulletin carried an article concerning the activities of the Council on African Affairs, written by Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS.

[REDACTED] advised that the "New Africa" was the official monthly bulletin of the Council on African Affairs.

The "Daily Worker" for March 14, 1950, page 10, column 3, carried an article which reflected that DuBOIS was a signer of a statement taking issue with the State Department's refusal to grant visas to the European Peace Mission to the United States.

[REDACTED] advised on April 15, 1950 that DuBOIS [REDACTED] recommended him to read "The World and Africa" written by DuBOIS.

The "Daily Worker" of May 5, 1950, page 2, column 4, carried an article which stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS signed an appeal sent in a telegram to Chief Justice FRED VINSON and Attorney General J. HOWARD McGRATH to stay the sentence of EUGENE DENNIS. EUGENE DENNIS was one of the eleven Communists convicted in the United States Court House, New York City, in 1949 for violation of the Smith Act.

The May 1950 issue of "Masses and Mainstream" carried an article written by W.E.B. DuBOIS.

[REDACTED] advised on April 28, 1950 that a paper front organization titled "Committee for Cooperation with the New South", Room 705, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is headed by Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS and DOXEY WILKERSON. According to [REDACTED] this committee is a Communist Party

NY 100-20789

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paper front organized by the Communist Party to raise funds to carry on Communist Party work in the South. Informant also stated that DOXEY WILKERSON is Director of Curriculum of the Jefferson School of Social Science, which has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Amsterdam News" of May 27, 1950, page 4, column 2, carried an article captioned "Dr. DuBOIS to Head New Peace Information Center". This article stated that Dr. DuBOIS had been named the Chairman of a new group, the Peace Information Center, which, he states, will be available to bring news of peace activities throughout the world to interested New Yorkers.

[REDACTED] ^c of known reliability, advised that the Peace Information Center was established in May 1950 for the purpose of disseminating petitions on the Stockholm Appeal and other peace propaganda material. b1
b7D

[REDACTED] ^c advised that the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress held in Stockholm, Sweden from March 15 to 19, 1950, approved an appeal for the unconditional prohibition of an atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression. This appeal became known as the Stockholm Peace Appeal and Communist Parties and Communist Party fronts throughout the world are now engaged in obtaining signatures to this appeal. b1
b7C

[REDACTED] ^c advised on April 25, 1950 that DuBOIS was invited and accepted an invitation to attend a welcome home reception for MIKE GOLD, to be held April 20, 1950 at Manhattan Towers Hotel, New York City. b1
b7D

[REDACTED] ^c of known reliability, advised on March 2, 1950 that GOLD was employed by the "Daily Worker" as of March 1950 as a writer. b1

"The Worker", Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker" dated June 4, 1950, section 2, page 9A, column 1, carried an article which stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, noted negro scholar, and leaders of the peace struggle announced this week the establishment of a Peace Information Center for the purpose of disseminating news of world-wide peace activities. b1C

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NY 100-20789

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The "Daily Worker" for July 18, 1950, page 5, column 1, carried an article in which it was stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, in a letter to DEAN ACHESON, Secretary of State, asked him to outlaw the atom bomb. DuBOIS states, "Is it our strategy that when the Soviet Union asks for peace we insist on war? Must any proposals for averting atomic catastrophe be sanctified by Soviet opposition? Has our country come to the 'tragic pass' that no possibility of mediating our differences with the Soviet Union exists?"

The "Daily Worker" of April 10, 1950, page 2, column 3, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was one of the signers of a letter protesting to President TRUMAN against the official reception of GONZALEZ VIDELA, President of Chile, on his visit to the United States on April 12, 1950.

The "Daily Worker" of May 1, 1950, page 12, column 2, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was elected as one of the vice chairmen of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions on April 30, 1950 at the Hotel Capitol, New York City, during a two-day convention.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities by report of March 23, 1949 as one of the most important Communist front organizations in the country.

The "Daily Worker" of May 11, 1950, page 4, column 1, carried an article which reflected that DuBOIS was one of the signers of an eighteen-page petition presented to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, asking for investigation of jail sentences imposed upon citizens cited for contempt of Congress by the Un-American Activities Committee.

The "Daily Worker" of June 11, 1950, page 11, column 2, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was chairman of a gathering at Manhattan Center, New York City, on June 8, 1950. This assembly was for the purpose of launching the national peace petition crusade.

The "Daily Worker" for June 20, 1950, page 2, column 3, stated that DuBOIS was one of the initial signers of the World Peace Appeal.

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

FILE NO. **100-1764**

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 11-12-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-4; 9-10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 28; 10-26, 27, 28	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE WILLIAM EDWARD BUREHARDT DUBOIS		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - CUSTODIAL DETENTION.	

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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OTHERWISE**

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] advised subject is Professor [REDACTED] at Atlanta University and considered to be one of most outstanding and competent negroes in Atlanta, that several talks were heard to be made by the subject but he did not say anything to indicate he was subversive, that while not a member of the Communist Party he was in sympathy with the Southern Negro Congress. Writings of subject in book "Dusk of Dawn", edited 1940, reflect mention of Japan's defeat of Russia as giving rise to fear of colored revolt against white exploitation. In this book he writes that he is not a Communist but that the basic American negro creed is the ultimate triumph of some form of socialism the world over. Subject's aim is to improve the status of the whole negro group. In this book he wrote "I tried to say to the American negro.....'you must put behind your demands, not simply American negroes, but West Indians and Africans and all the colored races in the world. Leads set out."

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP

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Reviews released

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REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated July 29, 1942, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

DETAILS: AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA:

[REDACTED] disclosed that the subject's address in Atlanta is 223 Chestnut Street, SW and that he has another property address at 2302 Montebelle Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. [REDACTED] is 71 years of age, married with his wife as dependent. His social and economic characteristics are good. His employment is said to be Atlanta.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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University where he has been a professor of Sociology for six years. His income is approximately \$4500 per year and his net worth is estimated to be several thousands of dollars. [REDACTED] the information was obtained that the subject was formerly employed by a newspaper in New York City for several years and returned to Atlanta six years ago. In June, 1936 he was appointed editor of the Encyclopedia "Negro" and since that time has been devoting a part of his time to compiling this encyclopedia. [REDACTED]

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

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

The records at the Police Department, Atlanta, Georgia were checked under the subject's name with negative results.

[REDACTED] The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] in a memorandum submitted by him on September 15, 1949

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Atlanta, 100-1764

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

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

5 The subject according to this informant, while not a member of the Communist Party was one who was known to be in sympathy with the Southern Negro Youth Congress [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had no definite information which would indicate that the subject knew the Southern Negro Youth Congress was dominated by Communists but [REDACTED] he would have such knowledge inasmuch as he is an intelligent man. This informant concluded that [REDACTED] would make a special effort to find out when the subject was to speak next and would be in attendance at his talk in an effort to ascertain whether he was spreading propaganda through his speeches.

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

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

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

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

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

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