

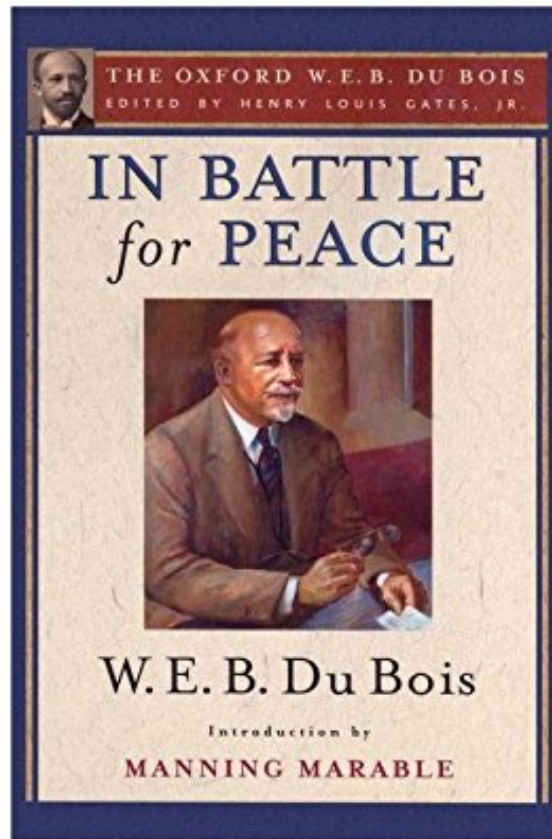
(Pdf free) In Battle for Peace (The Oxford W. E. B. Du Bois): The Story of My 83rd Birthday

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W. E. B. Du Bois

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W. E. B. Du Bois : In Battle for Peace (The Oxford W. E. B. Du Bois): The Story of My 83rd Birthday before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised In Battle for Peace (The Oxford W. E. B. Du Bois): The Story of My 83rd Birthday:

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. DuBois' political record "later work"By Anne F. OneillWhile it is true that DuBois was "pro-Russia" and "pro-Stalin," so was much of the left at the time. That was the beef in the peace movement between the Trotskyists and the Stalinists that culminated in the infamous slander lawsuit by Lillian Hellman (another pro-Stalinist) against Mary McCarthy (a Trotskyist who severely criticized Hellman, claiming

everything she said was a lie, or at least fiction... which had some credibility in regards to disputed "facts" in Hellman's disputed "memoires"). Just the same, the pro-Stalinist left was conflicted, yet rationalized their stance because of the aggressive stance by the U.S. against a socialist country which embodied, at least in theory, their sought-for political and social ideals. As for DuBois, he finally did call a press conference in 1960 and join the Communist Party as well as renounce his citizenship because he was disgusted with having his passport taken away from him for many years on the premise that by criticizing racism in American society that he was somehow harming the image of America abroad. It did far more to harm America's image by suppressing such freedom of expression of one of its most renowned and accomplished African-Americans in history. The consequence, as he predicted, was erasure from the history books of his memory, except as a "Black scholar." The poster below who didn't like the book (which he admits he didn't read) or DuBois himself (who he slanders) is obviously ignorant of the fact that DuBois' "later work" was in fact the *Encyclopedia Africana* which is being completed with money from Microsoft Corp. under the guidance of Nigerian Nobel Laureate Wole Soyinka and Harvard professors Kwame Anthony Appiah and Henry Louis Gates, Jr. 0 of 7 people found the following review helpful. Being Black can't excuse being Red. By A Customer I haven't read the DuBois book, but the review by Anne O'Neill has the intellectual respectability of putting tin foil in your hat to protect your brain from Martian mind-control radiation. First, DuBois was in fact a Marxist and a socialist, and a pro-Russian defender of Stalin and the Soviet Union at the time of this book. A decade later, in the 1960's, he joined the Communist Party, emigrated to Ghana, and renounced his American citizenship. These actions and beliefs constitute serious intellectual and moral failures which disqualify his later intellectual work from serious consideration. Belief in Marxism absolutely incapacitates one from serious historical or economic analysis, much as belief in a flat earth renders one incapable of responsible astronomy. Second, some historical facts: 1) DuBois was not here a victim of "the McCarthy witchhunt of the 1950's." McCarthy did not chair any hearings until 1952, a year later. 2) The HUAC hearings in the 1940's demonstrated that the Communist Party of the USA was openly committed to the overthrow of the US constitution, was controlled by Stalin, had infiltrated high positions in the Federal Executive with agents of the Soviet Union, and was engaged in espionage and policy influence. The post-Cold War opening of archives on both sides of the defunct Iron Curtain has confirmed all of these facts in detail. [Read Ann Coulter's "Treason" for an entertaining introduction to the truth.] Surely these anti-American activities were less American than the HUAC's exposure of them. 3) The Peace Information Center was attacked for peddling Stalinist propaganda and supporting USSR government policies, not for questioning US government policy. Many non-Communists questioned the US government and its policies without becoming targets. 4) The Korean War was not part of a "liberation movement;" it was instigated and controlled personally by Stalin to test American resolve as a prelude to possible Soviet military aggression in Europe. [This is documented by former Soviet archives. Read Norman Friedman's "The Fifty-Year War" for details.] Third, the phrase "Korean modern industrial evolution as it was retarded and hopelessly perverted to suit colonial demands" is patently silly. South Korea has over the last 50 years achieved democratic and economic freedoms which have given this small country an economy roughly the size of Russia's. By comparison, the still Stalinist North Korea cannot feed its own people. Even ex-communist Russia cannot now provide its people the wealth and freedom which South Koreans enjoy. Finally, the central story of the 20th century is the triumph of humanity over the intellectual, moral, and practical disaster called socialism, in both its nationalist/facist and internationalist/soviet guises. In this struggle, in 1951, DuBois was on the side of the mass murderers, not freedom. The verdict is in: The DuBois analyses of the Korean War, and the governments his analysis defended, now deservedly reside in the dustbin of history, completely disproven and discredited by subsequent events and scholarship. 3 of 4 people found the following review helpful. Chronicle of U.S. and International Peace Movement in 1950 By Anne O'Neill (aoneill@alum.calberkeley.org) This is the little-known story of the American and International Peace Movement of the post-WWII period and up to the beginning of the Korean War. Dr. DuBois writes of his experience being incarcerated on his 83rd birthday and put on trial during the McCarthy witchhunt of the 1950s, chronicling his arrest as an 'unregistered foreign agent' by the unAmerican 'House unAmerican Activities Committee,' as part of the Cold War hysteria of the time. He decides to fight the charges in the name of fighting for American civil liberties and wins, but the story of the acquittal still bore the headline, "Indicted." Dr. W.E.B. DuBois was the Vice-Chair of the Peace Information Center which the government tried to discredit because it forced the nation to look at itself and its policies - the continued threatened use of the atomic bomb and the drive to suppress postcolonial independence movements, such as the Korean conflict after that country's liberation from Japanese military rule and subsequent arbitrary division at the beginning of the Cold War (see 'Origins of the Korean War,' by Bruce Cumings). DuBois called the use of American military forces in Korea 'a tragic military adventure.' The current economic crisis is itself related to Korean modern industrial evolution as it was retarded and hopelessly perverted to suit colonial demands. By this historical fact, DuBois is truly exonerated by history in his analysis of the situation and its outcome.

W. E. B. Du Bois was a public intellectual, sociologist, and activist on behalf of the African American community. He profoundly shaped black political culture in the United States through his founding role in the NAACP, as well as internationally through the Pan-African movement. Du Bois's sociological and historical research on African-

American communities and culture broke ground in many areas, including the history of the post-Civil War Reconstruction period. Du Bois was also a prolific author of novels, autobiographical accounts, innumerable editorials and journalistic pieces, and several works of history. One of the most neglected and obscure books by W. E. B. Du Bois, *In Battle for Peace* frankly documents Du Bois's experiences following his attempts to mobilize Americans against the emerging conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. A victim of McCarthyism, Du Bois endured a humiliating trial—he was later acquitted—and faced political persecution for over a decade. Part autobiography and part political statement, *In Battle for Peace* remains today a powerful analysis of race in America. With a series introduction by editor Henry Louis Gates, Jr., and an introduction by Manning Marable, this edition is essential for anyone interested in African American history.

"This set represents an invaluable assembly of the works of the pioneering African American scholar, activist, and creative genius....The introductions to the individual volumes are written by such distinguished scholars as to make those writings indispensable treasures in their own right. Recommended for all public libraries and essential for every academic institution."--Library Journal (starred review)"This set is a valuable contribution to African-American scholarship. It has the potential to introduce a new readership to the scope and breadth of a unique and seminal thinker. The works included can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the issues now facing contemporary Americans....[A] breathtaking collection."--School Library Journal"The general introduction and the introductions to each of Du Bois's works form a valuable opus in their own right, as they convey the author's political and social theories and indicate the richness and development of his ideas....The realities of slavery, racism, and segregation in the United States are always at the forefront, making these works (many of them out-of-print) continually pertinent and forceful reading....This set will be an essential addition to public and college libraries."--Reference and Research Book News"This set will be vital to all large university libraries with collections in African American history and American literature."--American Reference Books Annual

About the Author Henry Louis Gates, Jr., is the Alphonse Fletcher University Professor and Director of the W. E. B. Du Bois Institute for African and African American Research at Harvard University. He has edited several major reference works, including *Dictionary of African Biography*, *African American Lives*, *Africana*, and *African American National Biography*. In addition, he is Editor in Chief of the Oxford African American Studies Center (www.oxfordaasc.com).