

DUBOIS CLUB

Communist Recruiting On The Campus

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■ SURELY you are familiar with the W.E.B. DuBois Club. By now, almost everyone is. Nearly every American is aware that it is a Communist youth organization named in honor of the Communist "Civil Rights" leader, W.E.B. DuBois. So effective has been its exposure by F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover that the Attorney General was required to order the Club to register with the Subversive Activities Control Board as a Communist Front.

The Communists have long been interested in American youth. The Young Communist League (Y.C.L.) was established in the United States in the 1920's and worked effectively at its task of recruiting and training junior Reds for membership in the senior Communist party. On October 17, 1943, the Y.C.L. declared its patriotism and changed its name to American Youth for Democracy, while continuing to support our Russian "allies." Following the war, the international Communist line toughened and American Youth for

Democracy was dissolved in 1948 to be replaced by another young Communist movement known as the Labor Youth League. This was simply the Young Communist League under another title, as is the D.B.C. today—with the same set of objectives, the same techniques, the same subversive program, and subject to the same adult Communist leadership as were its two predecessor organizations.

During the late Forties the Marxist youth movement experienced severe problems. It became ever more difficult to peddle the notion that Moscow was but a branch office for international humanism after Eastern Europe and China had fallen to the brutalities of Communism. Then came the Hiss, Fuchs, Coplon, Remington, and Rosenberg cases; and a voluble and angry Wisconsin Senator; and the defection and testimony of a number of American Communists. In the mid-Fifties the thousands of GIs and leathernecks who had marched through the bloody snows retreating from the Chosen Reservoir were hardly in a mood to join with a pink multitude of professional agitators in a paean to Karl Marx. Reaction to the Russian tanks rumbling through the streets of Budapest to crush Hungarian freedom fighters nearly forced Communists in the United States underground. Americans as a whole may have lacked knowledge about the Communist Conspiracy, but they knew they did not like Communism. It was the era of "fear," of "witch hunts," and of that most terrible of all known horrors, "McCarthyism."

But wipe away your salty tears, read-

er, for another day was dawning. The Second Renaissance was coming—the Repeal of Reason, the Return of “Progressivism,” heralded by the march of lemmings from the psychedelic halls of Harvard to the foggy-banked shores of the Potomac. And Stalin was dead: Long live Khrushchev! The march triumphant enshrined “peaceful co-existence” on the altar of Marx, Lenin, and Khrushchev. The same curious ideologues who told America in the 1920’s that Communism was the “noble experiment,” who told us in the Thirties it was the “wave of the future,” who told us in the Forties that the Communists were our “noble allies,” who told us in the Fifties that Castro was a second George Washington, now proclaimed that history’s most tyrannical assassins were “mellowing” — in fact that they were mellowed.

This lullaby of disaster seemed to date adult anti-Communism and became the Twist of the hour. Its measure seemed sophisticated and inviting to many youths who had no memory of Yalta, Alger Hiss, or the Thirty-Eighth Parallel. Here was a fresh generation, a generation which was on its knees shooting marbles when Douglas MacArthur told Americans that in war there is no substitute for victory. With a new audience to work on, and a new climate in which to operate, the carriers of subversion crawled from the sewers in costume with that of a Beat Generation. In the pedaphosphorescence of the New Frontier the Communist was no longer a criminal, a conspirator, a traitor. He was now an “idealist” belonging to an insignificant political Party, a symbol of alienation in a culture ever more alienated from continuity with its heritage.

The “silent generation” of the “McCarthyite Fifties” had given way to the socially self-conscious activists of the “Swinging Sixties.” Communist Party Chairman Gus Hall ordered the formation of a “new” nationwide action

group to serve as a “united front” for the new revolutionary youth (except Maoists and Trotskyites, of course). But before the new youth organization could be trotted onto the stage, considerable behind-the-scenes preparation was necessary. Plans had to be made to ensure that the real control of the Front remained in proper hands, and that this control was carefully concealed.

More than a year before its Founding Convention in June of 1964, the future leaders of the DuBois Club began attending meetings sponsored by the Communist Party to lay the groundwork for the new organization. The preliminary national meeting was held under the auspices of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee at 80 Clinton Street, New York City, in June of 1963. The Progressive Youth Organizing Committee was then under orders by the Attorney General to register with the Subversive Activities Control Board as a Communist Front.

Another pre-founding meeting, the San Francisco Socialist Youth Conference, was held in March of 1964 to make final preparations ensuring that, while the Founding Convention would outwardly appear to establish its constitution by democratic means, everything from position papers to workshops would be pre-programmed to maintain Communist Party control. Other meetings of hard-core Marxist youths were held in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois to provide sufficient delegate strength to dominate the convention.

Prior to the National Founding Convention a handful of DuBois Clubs was already active in the San Francisco area as semi-clandestine discussion groups. This secretive attitude was adopted in order to preserve their positions in the “mass movements.” The group gained its first real strength when the Berkeley Chapter formed around a number of University of California students in Oc-

tober of 1962.

It may be pure coincidence, but that Chapter was formed soon after the arrival at the Berkeley campus of Bettina Aptheker, daughter of Communist Party official Herbert Aptheker. As a matter of fact, the address listed by the Club, 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, happened to be Bettina's address. Also instrumental in forming the Berkeley D.B.C. were several of the sons of the millionaire Marxist attorney, Vincent Hallinan, a former candidate for President on the (Communist Front) Independent Progressive Party ticket. Another charter member was Ken Cloke, son of identified Communists Richard and Shirley Cloke. Meetings were held at 1811 Woolsey Street, a building owned by Communist Party National Committeeman Roscoe Proctor and occupied by Proctor's protegee, Ted Cohen, then President of the Berkeley Young Democrats.*

San Francisco was the site of the three-day affair in June of 1964. Invitations had gone out to the many new socialist study groups, "Liberal" political youth organizations, and "Civil Rights" activists interested in the founding of a "nationwide socialist youth organization." Five hundred such "progressive youth" attended the convention held in a hall provided by Communist Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (I.L.W.U.). Chairman of the affair was Terence (Kayo) Hallinan, a son of Marxist Vincent Hallinan.† Sponsors of the con-

vention included Paul Richards, son of Communist Harvey Richards; Mike Meyerson and Tracy Simms, militant leaders of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination; David Bacon, son of Communist Elizabeth Bacon; Arlene Shupak, business manager of the Communist publication *New Horizons For Youth*; Diane Beeson, daughter of Communist Viola Beeson; Carl Bloice, staff reporter for the Communist Party newspaper *People's World*; Phyllis Mandel Glick, daughter of Communist radio



Communist W.E.B. DuBois

commentator William Mandel; and Communist Party leaders Alva Bukensbaum and Mike Zargell.

Among those attending the Found-

was also arrested for felonious assault in 1959 and at sit-in demonstrations in 1964. During the press conference the phone rang with a call from Governor Pat Brown, who according to Hallinan Sr., "wanted to tell me how sorry he was . . . as a father and a friend" that "Kayo was having problems." (Brown, rumored to be in line for an appointment to the Supreme Court since his defeat by Ronald Reagan in the California gubernatorial race, was a Vice President of the National Lawyers' Guild, resigning very shortly before the organization was cited as a "legal bulwark" of the Communist Party.)

*Following his tenure as Y.D. President and state field representative for the California Federation of Young Democrats, Cohen emulated his fellow revolutionary, Bettina Aptheker, by announcing that he had been a Communist all along. Cohen even authored an article for *Political Affairs*, an official Communist Party publication, entitled "Many Can Be Won."

†Vincent Hallinan called a press conference in San Francisco in June of 1965 to protest the refusal of a Committee of Bar Examiners to admit "Kayo" to the California Bar because he had been convicted of beating a ski-lodge operator who later won a \$10,000 suit against his son. "Kayo"

ing Convention were such personalities in the field of revolution as Al Richmond, editor of the *People's World*, and one of fourteen California Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act for conspiring to overthrow the government; Dr. Holland Roberts of the Communists' American-Russian Institute, who headed a now defunct Communist Front called the California Labor School; Archie Brown, perennial Communist Party candidate for various political offices; and Douglas Wachter, chief organizer of the 1960 riots against the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco and a delegate to the national Communist Party Convention in 1959. Other "Red-Diaper Babies" present included Bettina Aptheker; Margaret Lima, daughter of Albert J. ("Mickey") Lima the Northern California District Chairman of the Communist Party; Roseanne Forrest, daughter of James Forrest, Chairman of the Missouri Communist Party; Oleta and Billy Proctor, children of Communist Committeeman Roscoe Proctor; Michael Eisenscher, son of Communist Sigmund Eisenscher; and Elizabeth and Lee Goldblatt, daughters of Communist Louis Goldblatt, Treasurer of Communist Harry Bridges' I.L.W.U.

A number of Leftist luminaries sent greetings to the convention. Dr. Carlton Goodlett, a recent candidate for Governor of California and one-time teacher at the Communist California Labor School, read greetings from Communist Paul Robeson. British socialist-pacifist Bertrand Russell wired, "I wish to endorse the formation of a socialist youth movement in the U.S. I wish it every possible success." Others cabling their best wishes and congratulations included folksinger Joan Baez, Communist organizers Carl and Anne Braden, and the Vietcong.

The convention dealt with all of the favorite Communist causes: disarmament, repeal of anti-subversion legisla-

tion, "Civil Rights" agitation, and organization of the "poor." All was not smooth sailing on the seas of subversion, however, as members of the Trotskyite Young Socialist Alliance and the Maoist Progressive Labor Party staged a walkout to emphasize that the D.B.C. proposed to follow the current Communist Party policy of forming coalitions with labor, "Liberal," and "Civil Rights" groups. This served to rid the meeting of professional dissidents, create an aura of unanimity, and permit the Communist Party puppets to implement their pre-planned program as non-Communist delegates nodded their heads in assent.

Phil Davis, who had attended a C.P.U.S.A. recruiting school in October of 1962, was selected to be the first President of the DuBois Club. Davis, a graduate of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences, a Marxist school, had served as a paid S.N.C.C. organizer in Albany, Georgia. Eugene Dennis Jr., son of the late Communist Party secretary Eugene Dennis Sr., became Editor of the Club's bulletin.

It will not surprise you to learn that the Communists termed the convention a tremendous success.

I

BEFORE delving into the machinations of the young "reformers," it might be meaningful to pause for comment on the man for whom the D.B.C. is named. He is, of course, William Edward Burghardt DuBois, the first Negro to acquire a Ph.D. from Harvard. DuBois pursued a career as an editor, sociologist, historian, novelist, poet, and as a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Dr. DuBois, who died in 1963, is one of the most revered of the prophets of pseudo-liberalism because he is generally considered to be the grandfather of today's militant "Civil Rights" movement.

It was the good Doctor DuBois from Harvard who organized the effort to



The Communist DuBois Club ran this pro-Vietcong demonstration in Chicago

bring into disrepute the idea postulated by George Washington Carver that Negroes should use the same means that every other American minority has used to climb the economic and social ladder—i.e., ambition, hard work, and education. Dr. Carver had reasoned that if Negroes first acquired technical skills they could then command an elevated position in the labor market and launch themselves naturally into commerce, the arts, and professions. He emphasized self-help and education. Had Carver's advice not been viciously attacked by agitators among his own people, it is probable that the United States would have no "Civil Rights" problem today. But, had that happened, the "black power structure," the N.A.A.C.P., black ministerial demagogues, and "Civil Rights" leaders would have lost their positions as intermediaries between the colored and white communities. Such persons naturally feared and attacked Dr. Carver and became the natural allies of DuBois. Simply put, the implementation of Carver's concepts would

have meant that the agitators, demagogues, and revolutionaries would have lost their status within the community. A self-reliant, productive people needs no intermediaries, the subscribers to civic Voodoo and recipients of welfare handouts do. One becomes an intermediary by agitation; and the spiritual founder of the Negro agitation movement in America was W.E.B. DuBois.

In addressing a convention in Georgia sixty-five years ago, DuBois laid the keystone of the modern "Civil Rights" movement: "We must agitate, complain, protest, and keep protesting. . . . We must organize these million brothers of ours into one great fist. . . ." DuBois, a founder of the N.A.A.C.P., was responsible for discrediting Carver as an Uncle Tom—and in doing so he completely altered the course of American history.

In October of 1961, Dr. DuBois, following a whirlwind courtship spanning a lifetime, finally tied the knot with the Communist Party, U.S.A. In his letter of application, reprinted in *Political Affairs*, the nonagenarian apologized

for not joining sooner and expounded on his career of devotion to Marxism:

I joined the Socialist Party in 1911. I was early convinced that Socialism was an excellent way of life. . . . Communism—this is the only way of human life. Today it marches triumphantly on . . . Communism will triumph. I want to help bring that day.

By not officially joining the Communist Party until shortly before his death in Africa, where he was the guest of Communist Kwame Nkrumah, DuBois enjoyed the better part of what we are told are two worlds. For nearly half a century he had given his name and prestige to a flock of Communist Fronts and activities and yet retained his position within the community of "Liberal" opinion-makers as the nation's foremost Negro leader. By joining (or perhaps it was only publicly acknowledging) membership in the Party, he had nothing to lose and the Communists gained retroactive credit and prestige from DuBois' career. Heads, the Reds win—tails, America loses.

Indicative of DuBois' prestige, despite his avowed membership in the Communist Party, was the enormously successful testimonial dinner held in his honor at Carnegie Hall two years after he officially joined the Communist Party. The list of sponsors for that dinner honoring the highly publicized Communist included many of the most prominent gurus of "Liberalism." A representative handful of the sponsors included author-deviate James Baldwin; the Chairman of Mayor Lindsay's late New York Police Review Board, Algeron Black; perennial Russophile Linus Pauling; actor Sidney Poitier; N.A.A.C.P. President Roy Wilkins; U.N. Undersecretary Ralph Bunche; the Communist leader of the Communist Southern Conference Educational

Fund, James Dombrowski; Communist singer Paul Robeson; "Civil Rights" revolutionary A. Philip Randolph; Communist Party Chairman Gus Hall; and United States Senator Jacob K. Javits.

Yes, academicians, writers, "Civil Rights" leaders, and even elected officials sponsored that canonization of a Communist. Some may rationalize that this elite group did not meet to honor the man who was dedicated to destroying America, who belonged to a conspiracy which has murdered or enslaved a billion human beings, but to honor the "great Negro leader" of the past (who was a member of the Socialist Party in 1911). This is like meeting to honor mass-murderer Richard Speck because of his outstanding accomplishments as a Cub Scout. But, of course, the show enhanced DuBois' usefulness to the Communists.

Ulysses said, "I am become a name." It had happened to DuBois—and he willed that name to the Communists. It followed that when it came time to choose a name for their new national youth organization, the Communists chose that of W.E.B. DuBois.

II

THE DuBois Club was not the initial organization of the New Left. In fact, it is among the most recent. The Communist Party faced a unique situation: C.O.R.E., S.N.C.C., S.C.L.C., S.D.S., and other New Left alphabetical bombthrowers were attracting and training whole new cadres of radical revolutionaries, but many of these fledgling Trotskys were so wild and uncontrollable that they spent much of their effort fighting each other and were occasionally even an embarrassment and hindrance to the Communists' overall revolutionary effort. The Communists needed to corral the new revolutionaries into an organization where the Red leaders could more carefully guide, con-

trol, and discipline their youthful enthusiasm and recruit the most promising prospects into the Party. Through the D.B.C. the Party determined to more effectively coordinate the efforts of the New Left organizations—to replace the carefully created revolutionary anarchy with Party discipline.

Outwardly, it was necessary to flaunt superficial differences between the D.B.C. and other socialist youth organizations. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the Students for a Democratic Society (S.D.S.), were to build "power structures" outside the major national political institutions, and to generally eschew programs built around Congressional legislation and "Liberal" politics. The DuBois Club was to be an organization in the great "united front" tradition of the Communist movement to work *within* the mass "Liberal" political organizations. Former Trotskyite Communist Paul Jacobs, of the Berkeley faculty and Center for Democratic Institutions, in his laudatory book, *The New Radicals*, says this of the D.B.C.:

*... The DuBois clubs favor coalition with the Democratic Party forces and other liberal institutions, especially the trade union movement. Their theory is one of alliance to support the progressive elements and working for liberals electorally and on behalf of specific issues. To do this effectively, they disguise or moderate socialist ambitions.**

The D.B.C. does everything it can to

*The influence of the D.B.C. in politics is illustrated in San Francisco by the election of State Assemblymen Willie Brown and John Burton who had the open support of the Marxist group. In his campaign literature, Brown even listed the D.B.C. as a supporter. Burton's wife is Michelle Hall Burton, a participant in the 1962 Communist World Youth Festival and the daughter of Communist Jack Hall, head of Communist Harry Bridges' I.L.W.U. in Hawaii. Burton's brother Phil is a U.S. Congressman who according to D.B.C. members raised \$50,000 for the Communist youth group.—G.A.

publicly disassociate itself from the stigma of the discredited Old Left, and even goes so far as to criticize Russian intervention in the Hungarian Revolution. That is supposed to prove how independent it is. This is a recruiting image gimmick. Reaction to the Hungarian Revolution once did much to demolish the overt Marxist-Leninist youth movement in the United States; rather than try to defend Russian tanks slaughtering teenagers in the streets of Budapest, the D.B.C. member joins in the denunciation, but treats it as ancient history. His is a new generation—the Pepsi Generation—for those who think young. This theme recurs again and again in D.B.C. literature, as the young Marxist-Leninists effect the hipster vernacular of the "Swinging Sixties" to try to convince their classmates that they represent something really new. Of course, there is nothing new about the DuBois Club; it is the same old story of Communist exploitation of youth.

It is natural that the D.B.C. would stress issues which most directly concern



The D.B.C. booth is open every day at Berkeley.

young adults, such as student control of college campuses. The prototypes for the student rebellions occurred at Berkeley, where, according to the California Senate's 1965 *Report on Un-American Activities*, D.B.C. members "constituted the hard core of the so-called Free Speech Movement."

Probably the key issue among American young people today is the War in Vietnam. The futility of squandering American lives in a no-win policy in Vietnam (as elsewhere) creates a reaction among nearly all our youth that is very easy for the anti-Americans to exploit. Wherever you find large organized demonstrations against American involvement in Vietnam, you will find D.B.C. members both in the forefront and in the background manipulating the puppets. The D.B.C. controls unofficially many of the anti-war groups, including the principle one: the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which is headed by Frank Emspak, son of the late Communist official, Julius Emspak.

Since the DuBois Club is named in honor of the patron saint of the "Civil Rights" movement, "Civil Rights" activities command a large portion of the group's efforts. Next to Vietnam, "Civil Rights" occupies the major portion of the D.B.C.'s energies. There are three facets to the D.B.C.'s "Civil Rights" endeavors: (1) the propagandizing and recruiting of "Civil Rights" workers on the campus; (2) organizing, inciting, and participating in street demonstrations; and (3) installing and staffing neighborhood "freedom centers" in Negro neighborhoods for use as agitation and grass-roots recruiting vehicles.

At the DuBois Club's national conference in February of 1966, Terence "Kayo" Hallinan directed the D.B.C. to get behind Martin Luther King's drive to organize Chicago: "The King drive which we will be a part of will be the most important and decisive po-

litical movement since 1931. It will be the revolution." Later at the same conference Hallinan again emphasized: "We must all rally in support of King and the SCLC because he is the key to our success. If we are to be successful in our common struggle, we must look to the civil rights movement to carry us along to the revolution." In October of 1965 the D.B.C.'s newsletter, *SPUR*, bragged that Martin Luther King's assistant, the "Reverend" James Bevel, had been actively working with the Westside DuBois Club in Chicago.

Another prong of the D.B.C.'s agitation activities centers around the Communist attacks on the security of America's police officers. The omnipresent Kayo Hallinan told a Chicago D.B.C. conference:

Another aspect of the civil rights movement is the fact that we should lead the cause against police brutality this summer. As we stated in the Watts booklet, The Fire This Time, far too often the police make no pretense of impartiality where Negroes are concerned. Many police officers consider their job not only to enforce the law, but also to enforce white supremacy and keep the Negroes in their place. We must help in the general call for civilian police review boards. This is a crucial item in this summer's program. New York is getting one, thanks to Lindsay, and now we are going to get one, thanks to King.

The creation of the so-called "free universities" which are mushrooming across the country is also a major D.B.C. objective. These schools are variously known as "anti-universities," "counter-universities," or "free universities," and are supposed to provide a haven for students who abhor the discipline and curricular of the "power structure's" universities, and who seek an educa-

tional institution where "radical ideas can be expressed freely." The faculties of the dozen schools now in existence include veterans of the Old Left, the New Left, and the Communist Party. The role of a "free university" is to provide ideological training in socialism and its relationship to grass-roots organizing of the "poor"—both Negroes and whites.

Still, the D.B.C., like its parent Communist Party, elects whenever possible to work in the background—providing trained, sophisticated leadership to "Civil Rights," anti-poverty, and pro-Vietcong demonstrations. Some less sophisticated D.B.C. members do not yet understand the reason for anonymity and complain about their lack of recognition. A letter to *SPUR*, objects: "When we see our work as a club go completely unrecognized a question arises: Why do we need a DuBois Club? We could do the same work by joining SDS or SNCC." *SPUR* replied to the naive member's query by stating that if it weren't for the D.B.C. leadership in the background of these demonstrations they would not be successful.*

In many cases D.B.C. members are cautioned to keep their affiliation secret while demonstrating and to tell any inquirers they belong to S.D.S. Secrecy concerning membership runs much deeper. Many D.B.C. members join under phony names, or by number, so that if ever subpoenaed to testify before a government investigating committee they can deny membership. Many of those most active do not formally belong, *i.e.*, they have never officially taken out D.B.C. membership. In the same vein, many of these revolutionaries are self-professed Communists but do not formally or officially belong to



D.B.C. Communist Bettina Aptheker.

the Party, as they know the Party is infiltrated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This group forms part of the 100,000 American "state of mind" Communists alluded to by Chairman Gus Hall.

Besides providing financing (D.B.C. organizers get thirty dollars a week from the Communist Party, U.S.A.), the senior Communist Party also provides leadership and training. In the summer of 1965 the Party held a secret training school for some thirty-five young Reds from various sections of the country at Camp Midvale in Ringwood, New Jersey. The course of study, naturally, was Marxism-Leninism and political tactics. Security was at a maximum. No phone calls, either incoming or outgoing, were permitted. Neither were students allowed to send letters from the camp and, as an added precaution, only first names were used (a purely ritualistic measure since most undoubtedly knew each other from past activities). Among the visiting "professors" were *Gus* and *Herbert*—that's Gus

*The D.B.C. leadership explains further that, "members of the DBC are prominent in all phases of the civil rights movement and active in peace, civil liberties and labor organizations. Our members participate at many levels of city politics."

Hall and Herbert Aptheker in case you hadn't guessed.

Another Communist training school is located on a farm near Monterey, Indiana, where in the fall of 1965 the Party held yet another training school for D.B.C. leadership at which plans were made to increase pro-Vietcong agitation in America. Surprisingly, Gus Hall was extremely critical of the D.B.C. leaders for being too sectarian. He complained that they were appearing to be merely an adjunct of the Communist Party (which they are) and suggested that they attempt to alter their public image by broadening both their leadership and membership. Gus Hall reminded the Comrades that a Front that is too obvious loses its value to the Communists and complained that the D.B.C. had not been doing a good enough job at playing the role of the "independent" Marxist organization.

Still another known Communist training school, Camp Unity, is located eighty miles north of New York City at Pawling near the Connecticut border. This camp, active in the summer of 1966, turned out to have been financed with funds from the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. How many more such training schools for D.B.C. and other Marxist youth exist is a well-guarded secret. The amount of War on Poverty funds supporting D.B.C., S.D.S., and S.N.C.C. activities will probably never be known; the truth, from all indications, would be sufficiently explosive to blow the War on Poverty higher than L.B.J. on New Year's Eve.

III

AS A RESULT of public pressures coming from a series of public statements by J. Edgar Hoover, identifying the DuBois Club as a Communist-spawned, Marxist-Leninist youth group, the Attorney General on March 4, 1966, filed a petition with the Subversive Activi-

ties Control Board ordering the D.B.C. to register as a Communist Front organization. The petition related that the DuBois Club came into existence under "the plan, guidance and direction" of the Communist Party. Since then the Party, according to the Attorney General, has conducted classes in Marxism for the DuBois Club and has supplied it with literature "for the education and indoctrination of its members in the principles of Marxism-Leninism." Under the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act (the McCarran Act), the Board must now hold Hearings on the Communist Front allegations and if the group is found to be Communist dominated, it will be required to list its officers and the sources and distribution of its funds and printing equipment with the Department of Justice.

The Justice Department has filed twenty-three similar actions since the McCarran Act went into effect. After Hearings, the Board has thus far in every case ordered the cited organization to register. Time-consuming legal appeals were filed each time. So far, none of the groups has ever registered; by the time the legal battles were over, each cited Front had melted away to be reconstituted under another name. The Attorney General's order will probably have the same effect on the D.B.C.

The DuBois Club claims to have doubled its membership since the Attorney General's order, but it is whistling past the graveyard. While it is true that some individuals such as Yale History Professor Staughton Lynd joined in a protest against the government's order, many naive D.B.C. members took a quick dose of smart pills and quit. Even some of the fifty schools where the D.B.C. has operated have belatedly cracked down on the organization. But the average D.B.C. member, who was not naive in the first place, continues his revolutionary activ-

ities, working now within the Students for a Democratic Society.

Two days following the announcement of the order to register as a Communist Front, the D.B.C. national headquarters, a two-story Victorian house in San Francisco, was "racked" by a pre-dawn explosion. Jack Weinberg (yes, the same Jack Weinberg of C.O.R.E. who triggered the riots at Berkeley in 1964 when police tried to arrest him for distributing literature on campus without a permit) told reporters he and other members were on the back porch when they heard "a dull thud." Of course, the back porch is a normal place to be sitting in the dewy pre-dawn hours; normal, that is, if you are waiting for the party to come "booming" to life. Terence Hallinan, complete with straight face, issued a statement blaming the Attorney General for the attack and maintained the bombing was "undoubtedly the act of some ultra rightists." It was great show biz, bringing lots of sympathy from the congenitally teary-eyed and — more important — loads of free publicity. But even a gullible "Liberal" with an acute attack of hayfever could have smelled a Red Herring had the "daily pacifiers" taken care to mention that the building was virtually empty, the files having already been sent to Chicago in conjunction with the moving of the national headquarters to that Midwestern city. Convenient, what?

In the flap and gurgle following the order to register, Lefties of all hues twirled wrists and frightened one another with tales of the specter of the New McCarthyism. "An injury to one is an injury to all," cried Paul Booth, National Secretary of S.D.S., as he announced a fund-raising drive to "re-build" the already abandoned D.B.C. headquarters. John Lewis, then chief of S.N.C.C., issued this statement: "The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee condemns unequivocally the

Justice Department...." Other groups supporting the D.B.C. included the S.C.L.C., A.C.L.U., and Women's Strike for Peace.

The Boys Clubs of America even got upset. It seems that some Americans mistook the Anglicized pronunciation of *Due-Boys Clubs* for the legitimate youth group. The Boys Clubs mailed letters to 2,600 radio and TV stations imploring them to use the French pronunciation of *Due-Bwa*. The Chairman of the Boys Clubs' National Board is



Never too young for the DuBois Club.

Richard Nixon. Easily the most sincere man since P.T. Barnum, the usually moderate Mr. Nixon declared that the similarity in names was a Communist plot, and warned: "This is an almost classic example of Communist deception and duplicity."

With even Richard Nixon attacking them, one begins to get the idea that lately all has not been beer and skittles on the D.B.C.'s road to revolution. Following its exposure by the government as a Communist Front, the D.B.C. planned to switch its primary strategy

from attempts to recruit students to an emphasis on "organizing the poor"—particularly among "ghetto" Negroes. But just as its exposure as a Communist Front made it difficult to recruit on campus, the rise of the Black Power movement in the summer of 1966 stole the thunder from the D.B.C.'s effort to expand its twenty-percent Negro base. The DuBois Club now has a difficult time competing in the "ghetto" with C.O.R.E. or S.N.C.C., and many Negro revolutionaries have abandoned the D.B.C. to devote full time to working for more openly violent Fronts.

Today, the major Communist youth organization is called the W.E.B. DuBois Club. Tomorrow it may be called the Stokely Carmichael League. Whatever it is called, the name is unimportant. The role it performs is. The DuBois Club has been a textbook example of an effective Communist youth movement; but, like other *Fronts*, it is effective and useful only in the degree that it is not associated in the public mind with the Communist Conspiracy. The D.B.C.'s connection with the senior Communist Party is now so widely recognized that even "Liberals" who are color blind to virtually all shades of Red are beginning to get the idea.

The shell of the DuBois Club will continue to function for the next several years while the legal friends of the Communists fight the Attorney General's order for it to register as a Communist Front. They will attempt to carry the case to the Supreme Court where they are highly confident that a mortal blow will be dealt the Internal Security Act of 1950. By that time the D.B.C. will be ancient history within the revolutionary movement. Even now, because of the Attorney General's order,

D.B.C. members are working through S.D.S. and S.N.C.C., which have not yet been officially designated as the vanguard of the Communist Party. The D.B.C. is melting into the S.D.S. like butter into margarine. Even sweet Bettina Aptheker, the Belle of Berkeley, was a featured speaker at this year's S.D.S. convention, and this fall has been working diligently for S.D.S. on the Berkeley campus. So you think that Bettina's involvement might be the tip-off to "Liberals" that the Communist's new thrust is to use S.D.S. as their vehicle? Maybe, but nobody ever went broke over-estimating the congenial credulity of the contemporary "Liberal."

Meanwhile, tomorrow's Harry Dexter Whites, tomorrow's Alger Hisses, and yes, tomorrow's Lee Harvey Oswalds are being recruited where the red-stained flag of revolution flies over the halls of ivy.

What has been most significant about the D.B.C. is not how many young people have been contaminated to various degrees by its propaganda. What is significant is that they have been tolerated by other students, revealing that Communism has become at least a quasi-respectable philosophy on the campus. What is significant is that the Attorney General, by not also citing S.D.S. and S.N.C.C. and other New Left groups, has aided the Communists to play the old shell-game with the American public. Americans are now looking for the pea under the wrong shell. The D.B.C. had become an embarrassment to the New Left through its too obvious identification with the Communist Party, so it is now being used to distract our attention from danger elsewhere. ■ ■

CRACKER BARREL

■ EAGLE ROCK—Had a terrible nightmare last night. Dreamed that Brigitte Bardot and Phyllis Diller were fighting over me. And Phyllis was winning.

■ EAGLE ROCK—I'll bet it makes de Gaulle really sore every time he realizes he won't be able to cry at his own funeral.

—JACK MOFFITT