COMMUNIST SUBVERSION, USA, 1958

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Led by William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, who have received unqualified Soviet endorsement in recent months, the Communist Party has been making vigorous preparations for a nationwide extension of its infamous activities. Although underground operations have been drastically curtailed, stringent security measures still are, and will continue to be, mandatory. The following is a brief outline of the operational pattern, as it is developing today.

Organizational Expansion -- The national headquarters of the Communist Party, USA currently is located in a Communist-owned building at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. There are twenty-two Party districts throughout the country. Some of these maintain official headquarters in office buildings, others function from private dwellings. Districts cover part of one state, one entire state, or two or more states. The Party is further divided into state, county, city, and section organizations as appropriate. The basic unit is the club which may be constituted on an election subdistrict, neighborhood, profession, industry, or shop basis. Members are obliged to execute the Party's program, circulate its publications, advance their knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, and attend club meetings regularly.

On September 26, 1958, the Communist Party observed its 39th anniversary by holding a mass rally at Carneige Hall in New York City. Some twelve hundred members and sympathizers attended. according to the FBI. Congratulatory messages were received from the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union, China, France, Argentina, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, Canada, Tunisia, India, New Zealand, and Japan. This meeting, like most rallies sponsored by the Communist Party and its fronts, was open to the general public, which made it relatively easy to cover. It is obviously more difficult to penetrate secret sessions held on Communist-controlled premises.

Meetings of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, are held periodically in closed sessions. To cover these, the Government relies mainly on informants and surveillances, both physical and technical. Immediate Party plans call for a vast expansion of aboveground operations throughout the nation. Its Seventeenth National Convention is tentatively scheduled for September 1959.

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Front Activities -- The two principal front organizations in this country) today are the National Council of American Soviet Friendship (NCASF) and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), both of which can be traced back to the early thirties. The NCASF held a mass meeting in Carneige Hall on November 14, 1958, commemorating the anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, and the ACPFB held its twenty-sixth annual conference on December 6-7, 1958 in New York City. During the past eight years, the Communist Party dissolved most of its front groups as a result of Government pressure, among these the Labor Youth League, principal Communist youth organization in the United States. Steps are being taken to rebuild the Party's front structure. In this connection, the April 1958 issue of Political Affairs, monthly theoretical organ of the Communist Party, contained an article entitled "A Call to Youth." It appealed for establishment of a "broad liberal representative movement in this country" with a "vanguard force based on Marxist-Leninst principles to present the Socialist position, to dispelk the bourgeois illusions, and to correctly influence the American youth movement." The article expressed a desire for a peaceful transition to socialism but added, "we also recognize that the day of transition has often been relatively peaceful -- but the day after has been another story."

Election Activity -- The Communist Party in 1958 ran several candidates for public office in this country, all under non-Communist designations. Two illustrations will suffice. Holland Roberts, identified as a Communist member as late as March 1958, was a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the California primary elections held on June 3, 1958. He ran on a nonpartisan socialist coalition ticket. Roberts spoke on thirteen radio stations and appeared on television in Los Angeles and San Diego. He finished third in a field of four but received more than 350,000 votes. This is especially noteworthy when one considers that Roberts was publically known as the head of Communist front organizations for years and was described in the West coast Communist newspaper, People's World on March 22, 1958 as one of the nation's leading Marxist educators.

Benjamin J. Davis, a Negro member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, was an unsuccessful candidate for the post of State Senator in New York during the November elections on a so-called "People's Rights Party" ticket. Davis, who served a prison term for violation of the Smith Act, received an infinitesimal amount of votes. During his campaign he used the facilities of radio, press and open forums. Under certain conditions radio stations are obliged to provide "equal time" to political parties. The Communists and other subversives are well aware of this and take maximum advantage of this privilege.

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Education -- Among front organizations dissolved by the Communist Party were its foremost schools, the Jefferson School of Social Science located in New York City and the California Labor School in San Francisco. Thousands of students received Marxist-Leninist indoctrination in these institutions over a span of many years. At this point, the Party is planning to reactivate its educational programs on a nationwide scale.

Hyman Lumer, National Education Director of the Communist Party, USA, speaking at a meeting of district leaders on June 4, 1958, said that since an end had currently come to the "persecution" of the Party and its members, the Communist Party, USA, is planning to step up the production of books, leaflets, and periodicals bearing the label of the Communist Party. Lumer said that the Party hopes that the distribution level will achieve the heights of the middle forties.

In addition to educational facilities open to the public, the Party operates secret leadership training schools for Communist functionaries. Elaborate security precautions always have been observed in selecting candidates and sites for these secret schools and this practice can be expected to continue.

<u>Literature</u> -- The following publications are the principal organs of the Communist Party, USA:

Name	Frequency	Circulation
"Political Affairs"	monthly	7,000
"Main Stream"	monthly	4,000
"The Worker"	weekly	12,000
"People's World"	weekly	8,705

In addition to the aforementioned, the Communist Party and its front organizations issue thousands of leaflets and pamphlets on a continuing basis. For example, the landing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon last July immediately stimulated a nationwide Communist protest. The nation was flooded with leaflets demanding immediate recall of U.S. troops from the Middle East. Protest rallies were staged across the country and the United Nations headquarters in New York City was picketed.

Some 250,000 leaflets reportedly have been circulated in recent months by the Communist Party entitled, "A People's Program for Jobs and

Security" which outlines the Party's position regarding current economic conditions. Another theme which has been treated in an endless stream of Communist leaflets since 1948 is "peaceful coexistence." During a discussion of this topic at a closed Party meeting held last January in Baltimore, Maryland, George Meyers, a top national Communist Party official, admitted that the use of this slogan was strictly a tactic to conceal the true revolutionary aims of the Communists. Meyers was sentenced to prison for violation of the Smith Act in 1952. Upon release, he said to newspaper and television reporters who met him at the gate, "It's good to be out with my wife and children. I may as well tell you right off the bat that I continue to stand on the same Communist convictions with which I came in here." This quotation appeared in the east coast newspaper, "Daily Worker" now defunct, on March 26, 1956.

Travel -- Since the relaxation of travel restrictions, several prominent Communist Party members and sympathizers have publically expressed an intention to visit the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain countries. During the month of December 1958, the Communists were raising funds to send George Morris, Labor Editor of The Worker, on a tour of the Soviet Union and the Soviet satellites. Rockwell Kent, a well-known artist, and Paul Robeson, a prominent Negro singer recently journed to the Soviet Union. Both have been long identified with the Communist movement. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and James Jackson, members of the National Committee of the Communist Party, may visit the Soviet Union in the near future. There is some indication they may be designated the Party's official observers at the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) scheduled to be held in January 1959.

Other Subversive Groups -- The principal organization fitting this category is the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), a small Trotskyite group which is more outspoken in its advocacy of force and violence than the Communist Party, USA. The SWP runs candidates for public office, conducts public meetings, operates secret schools, and like the Communist Party, USA, simultaneously engages in overt and covert operations. The leadership takes advantage of every legal loophole and currently is planning to expand its activities throughout the country along lines similar to the Communists. Lacking the support of the Soviet Union, however, it makes but a feeble imprint on the American scene.