

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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CAPTAIN SNOW
M. I. 4.

LIEUT. McCONVILLE
M. I. 10 (22)

CIRCULAR LETTER

TO ALL OFFICERS SUBMITTING WEEKLY REPORTS FOR THE
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

M. I. 10 (22) 7/23
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During the present conference of the field officers and agents in charge at Washington, it has been suggested that the weekly reports on General Intelligence matters heretofore submitted on Saturday, can be more conveniently prepared on the Monday following the period covered in the reports. There is no objection to such an arrangement if it will prove more convenient to the officers in the field, it being understood, however, the reports will be mailed not later than the close of business each Monday.

M. J. NEALE,
Acting Chief.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

No. 25.

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UNITED COMMUNIST PARTY

Efforts to join hands with the I.W.W. continue in various cities, particularly in the East. William Smith a personnel communist organizer has announced that he is a duly authorized representative of the United Communist Party and has been active in the circulation of the "Appeal of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist International to the I.W.W." issued by G. Zinoviev, President of the Central Executive Committee of Soviet Russia, and published by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America.

Albert Koon, Northwest representative of Ludwig C.A.K. Martens and formerly of Butte, Montana, was identified with the Russian branch of the United Communist Party. On instructions he left Butte sometime ago en route to N. Y. and stopped over for sometime in Chicago. It is not known whether he will remain in New York or go abroad.

See the next subject with regard to the official organ the "Communist"

COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA.

As heretofore indicated the "Communist", formerly the official organ of the Communist Party of America, became the official organ of the United Communist Party. It appears now that the Communist Party of America is continuing the publishing of this organ the same time, another edition is being used as the official organ of the United Communists. Volume 11 no. 7 of the "Communist" is dated July 1, 1920 and contains eight pages, without any place of publication. This is an extremely interesting number because it contains an attack upon those members of the Communist Party who participated in the unity conference which resulted in the United Communist Party. The first page contains an article by Louis Fraiha, entitled "The Counter-Revolution in Germany". Page two contains a letter entitled "A New Attack upon the Communist Party" signed by D. Bunto, Acting Secretary of the Communist Party characterizing Nuorteva's charges of Fraiha being an agent of the Government as in fact an attack upon the Communist Party. In this connection there appears on page six, an article entitled "Who is Santori Nuorteva?", which is a letter dated June 6, 1920, signed by John Morgan. It states further that Nuorteva is a counter-revolutionist and gives specific instances in his career where he has been the opponent to the cause that he now purports to represent. Page three contains an article entitled "At Last The Gebtrusts Unite," which is a detailed description of the happenings at the United Communist convention and in fact, an attack upon them, the attack being directed particularly to Damon (Cannon) and Y.F. (understood to be Isaac Ferguson)

Page six contains "Greetings to Communists Abroad" by Lenin.

Volume 11 No. 8 of the "Communist" as the official organ of the Communist Party of America is dated August 1st, and called the Conventi n number. It also contains eight pages on the first of which, is an article entitled "Program

of the Communist Party of America", and an insert covering the resolution adopted at the second convention, recommending the contribution of one day's pay by each member. Page two contains an article on the I.W.W. and the Proletarian Revolution. Page three named the conditions of the Communist Party of America.

An interesting article opens on page four under the title "A Criticism of the Program and Constitution of the United Communist Party". This is another severe criticism of the United Communist Party and goes into detail on the tactics. It criticises the United Communist Party platform as being "centrist" and refers particularly to the clause covering mass action and the use of force. There appear such criticisms as the United Communist Party using the word "familiarize" instead of propagandize or foster in speaking of the working class learning the inevitability of armed force. Another criticism refers to the attempt to affiliate with the I.W.W. which action, this paper claims, shows up the United Communist Party as being syndicalist" rather than "communist".

Page six carries an article entitled "The Second Convention of the Communist Party of America," in which it is stated that thirty-four delegates were in attendance; there being only two absentees that the membership represented was more than 8,500, of which 6,500 actually participated in the elections that the recent split has solidified and united the membership on nearly all questions of principles and tactics.

The resolution was adopted sending criticisms to the Third International also one announcing that the Communist Parties in the various countries are the direct representatives of the Communist International, and thus indirectly of the aims and policies of Soviet Russia. Another resolution on the attitude of workers' councils before, during and after the resolution of workers' councils before, during and after the resolution, states that the Communist Party alone has a revolutionary function to perform before the revolution the task of building up the revolutionary movement by means of Communist propaganda and agitation that will lead the working class to the proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship.

After the proletarian revolution the Workers' Councils (Soviets) themselves became the proletarian state, the organ of proletarian dictatorship (1) for the suppression and coercion of the capitalist class and (2) for the economic reconstruction of society.

I.W.W.

Organizational activities for the period ending today appear to be disappointing to the I.W.W. officials themselves. The Delegates in the harvest fields complain of difficulties caused by the activities of the American Legion members. A campaign is on foot originating in Portland, Oregon to discontinue the legal defense and display I.W.W. membership cards

and activities wherever possible, as a protest against the numerous persecutions of I.W.W. in the various states where criminal syndicalist laws are enforced. A branch of #600 was organized during the week composed of freight handlers and headquarters are 119 South Throop Street, Chicago, Illinois, the Secretary is F.W.Axel.

A special referendum on the proposal to consolidate Industrial Unions #46, #1100, #1150 and #1500, resulted in an overwhelming majority of votes in favor of the combination.

William Clark until recently Secretary of #573 and of Recruiting Local at Philadelphia disappeared with \$700 of the organizations' money.

D. Crocker, formerly editor of the "Solidarity" is now working as a compositor in a printing plant in Hammond, Indiana.

W. E. Reese, Secretary of Railroad Workers Industrial Union left Chicago for the west for the purpose of field organization work and his office is being filled temporarily by J.B.Hart.

Haywood in his recent address at Moline, Illinois referred to the experience of I.W.W. prisoners and indicated that the only way to remedy conditions is to organize and stop every industry in the land.

The official organs of the I.W.W. have devoted considerable space to the tabulating of ballots on referendums for officers and amendments and resolutions adopted by the Twelfth Annual Convention. The final result of the referendum on officers is as follows:

General Secretary & Treasurer:	GEORGE HARRY
Editor SOLIDARITY	HUGH R. RICHARDS
Editor O.B.U. monthly	JOHN SNADGETT
General Executive Board.	P.F. MASHLYKIN #8
	JOE FROHER #400
	M.H. PATTEN #573
	PATRICK MCCLELLAN #300
	ROY BROWN # 500

Charles Devline, Secretary of #1100 Hotel Restaurant and Domestic Workers Union has been sending out large bundles of leaflets entitled, "Attention Workers! This is an Address to all Workers of the Hotel Restaurant and Domestic Workers Industry."

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A leaflet in German entitled "Die Idee (The Idea) appeared for free circulation in various headquarters.

A new pamphlet is being sold for ten cents in the I.W.W. and radical bookstores and is entitled, "Unionismo Industrial La I.W.W." which is a translation into Spanish of Vincent St. John's "Industrial Unionism" by A.V.A. It appears that the initials of Aurelio Vincente Azuara, who was sentenced on August 30, 1918, to twenty years in the penitentiary in case of United States v. William Haywood, et al.. He has translated into Spanish several other pamphlets, and was at one time editor of the "El Peleca" an I.W.W. paper published in Los Angeles.

Metal and Mine Workers Industrial Union #800 at Butte, Montana, continues inactive.

On August 2nd the third anniversary of the lynching of Frank Little at Butte Montana, an attempt was made to celebrate the event by a parade and a demonstration at the grave. However, there were less than ten members who responded.

Agricultural Workers Industrial Union #400 is suffering financial difficulties and complains that patriotism is affecting their work and is responsible for failure to establish a strong district.

Construction Workers Industrial Union #573 California, and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union #400.

The results of the balloting show the following elections; district Secretary Claude Erwin, Organization Committee, Fred Little, J.J. Conner, Charles Ryan, Frank Kingsley, W.J. Watts, alternates, J. Ward, Ed Higgins, L.B. Campbell, R. A. Williams, Charles Kuhn.

F.T.G. Dougherty, former active I.W.W. organizer and propagandist at Seattle, Washington committed suicide in Butte on the 30th ultimo.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

To All Russian Aemsky Union located in a colony known as the Golden Glade Farm near Miami, Florida, is not a branch of the Communist Party as first believed. It appears that the colony was originally founded on a Socialistic basis by one A. Sakinovsky, a former Russian Army officer. In its infancy there were approximately 200 members. At the present time the colony has decreased to about fifty persons on account of weather conditions, the heat and insects common to the everglades of Florida.

INDIVIDUALS

Efim Babushkin (Mr. and Mrs.)
Stephen Babookn
Anton Chelapienn
Nicholas Afanassieff
Peter Lazareff

were captured by the British at Baku and Tashkend and detained by them in Idia. They were later taken to England and released from imprisonment.

Boris Reinstein, referred to in the previous bulletin and at the time of its issue was understood to be in Cork, Ireland, where he was to embark on a ship as a steward under the name of Fred Trommer, who died and whose papers Reinstein was to use. After arriving in Cork, Reinstein received a message to go to Berlin as it was understood that Fraina was under arrest there. Nothing has been heard from Reinstein since that time but it was understood that he was to bring precious stones and money to Martens.

Interesting personal information regarding the highest officials in the Russian Soviet Government is contained on the last printed page of the addenda to this bulletin. William Hard in an article in the Metropolitan claimed that Trotsky is the only Jew in the Russian Government which statement also was made by a Jewish writer in the B'Nai B'Rith News. While the information in the addenda is taken from a report dated March 27, 1920, by an American citizen who for some years past has been a resident of Paris, a member of the Red Cross Commission at Riga and a Major, an exact copy has been picked up in the field with a few variations as to spelling and arrangement.

W.S.J. Challengilvize who styles himself High Priest of Abyssinia, Father and Prince etc., a relative of Melnik referred to previously in the report of negro agitation from the Southwest, was interviewed, on Aug. 4th and made a complete confession in which he advises that he was born in Abyssinia and that his father was a member of the Royal Court of Abyssinia from 1868 to about 1879. He admits that he is a British subject and that he is not the heir to the Abyssinian throne, that he is not a minister as claimed and has no passports, that he is not a minister as claimed and has not seen Abyssinia since 1905; that the titles he used are not genuine; that he has not the degrees issued by the various universities, nor is he a priest of the Church of Christ of Abyssinia, that he has never been to Chicago, etc. He is blind and the indications are that he will not continue in his past activities. His real name is understood to be W.S.J. Caplan.

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L. P. Temple of Sedan, New Mexico, an American citizen and a radical socialist is advocating the abolition of private ownership of property and claims that next year he is going to quit farming because his \$32,000 worth of land does not pay him sufficient interest and that by quitting farming he will help to starve the whole world.

Benjamin Schlesinger - Samuel Lefkowitz and Joseph Schlossberg, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, accompanied by Vice-president Samuel Lefkowitz and the Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, sailed on the Olympic for the purpose of conferring with European clothing workers leaders at Amsterdam on August 15th, in order to form a world federation of clothing workers. Schlesinger and Schlossberg represent 250,000 garment workers in the United States.

Attorney Harry Weinberger has issued a statement to the fact that amnesty is to be granted upon the recommendation of the Attorney General, to Molly Stiner, Jacob Abrams, Samuel Lipman and Hyman Macjowsky, now serving prison terms, on conditions that these persons will submit to deportation or leave the country at their own expense, and that the Political Prisoners Defense and League Committee of 857 Broadway, is raising the funds necessary to pay the traveling expenses of these people.

NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

See the preceding subject on the paragraph on Challowhlezilcizisc.

During the week a negro was taken from jail at Center, Texas, and publicly lynched by a mob of 500. He was charged with having attacked a white woman.

Overseas Club. On July 30th an aged woman was attacked similarly at Miami, Florida, by Herbert Brooks a Bahama negro and a member of the overseas Club which is composed of British subjects and in Miami is entirely colored except for one Episcopal Minister whose name is Irwin.

After considerable difficulty, Brooks was apprehended and in order to prevent a lynching, the local authorities were carrying him to Jacksonville when he jumped from a moving train and was killed. When his body was returned to Miami, the Overseas Club took charge of his body and also a mob of Bahama Negroes formed in front of the office of the British Consul and demanded that the cause of Brooks's death be investigated, alleging that he had been murdered and not killed accidentally. It was necessary to call out the militia and no further casualties were reported.

Prince U. Kala Boga. This man claims that he was born in Unyoro, British East Africa, and that his father was the king of the tribe and that at the age of ten years he left for London with one Carl Boumm, attending School at Oxford.

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He traveled back and forth from Unyoro for several years; and lived in Hamburg, Germany, just prior to the outbreak of the war, leaving Germany in January, 1914. He lived in Montreal two years traveling from Montreal to Chicago in the year 1916 coming by the way of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as cook. He is 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high and is of medium build. In May 1917, he went to Los Angeles, California, and became associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church as a district missionary. He procured the services of one B.E. Burges who was understood to have been an interpreter for General Pershing as his manager for lectures, which lasted four or five months. He organized the African Interland Society, which is now being incorporated. He claims that he has nothing to do with the Abyssinian movement. From papers found in his possession it has been conclusively established that he is associated with Marcus Garvey. Letters from the African Steamship and Sawmill Company, (Incorporated) 2053 South St., Philadelphia were found showing the officers of this Company to be A.A. White President W.D. Winston, Secretary and A.M. Winston, Treasurer, and the directors in addition to the above Louis A. Williams E. D. Winston and Jacob Aulds. The letter referred to the sale of stock. A photograph of this man with two other officials of the African Interland Society, will be found in the photographic supplement attached hereto

Universal Negro Improvement Association. On August 1st this organization which is headed by Marcus Garvey, opened its convention at Liberty Hall, 138th St. N.Y. City, preceded by a parade in the Harlem district. Many banners were carried bearing the inscriptions "Negroes won the War", "Africa for the Africans," "Liberty or Death". Marcus Garvey and other officers of the organization headed the parade, accompanied by his squad of men referred to in the last bulletin. The chief speakers were Garvey a man referred to as the Honorable Kerr Johnson, Mayor Manrovia and General of the Liberian Army.

On August 2nd a mass meeting was held at Madison Square Garden which was well attended by negroes. The principal speakers were Garvey and a minister named Easton who is the official chaplain-general of Garvey's movement. Easton comes from Philadelphia where he once had a church which is now the meeting place of Garvey's movement in that City. Easton urged upon the negroes all over the world to unite and claim their freedom in as much as they have been long dominated by alien races. That they were called to fight for democracy and freedom in France but when they returned it was denied them here! That just as the English and other white nations will fight and defend their constitution so will the 400,000,000 negroes of the world defend their own constitution, which they will write during the convention. That when he returns to Africa the negroes will say to the white man "Get out of here."

Garvey issued a press statement in which he stated that they expected to deliver a bill of rights for the negro of the world and a bill for the

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Federal Congress for the enactment of legislation for the prevention of lynching.

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

The press on the Pacific Coast indicates that the Japanese Association of America is determined to combat legislation which it is intended to introduce in the coastal states, restricting Japanese ownership of land. Sentiment against the Japanese in this section continues to grow.

MEXICAN ACTIVITIES

Mexican miners in the Cananea, Mexico district have organized an association called "Interior Regulation of the Industrial Union of Salaried Workers of Cananea, Mexico," which is a radical organization embracing the teachings of the Magoon faction and the I.W.W. W. K. B. 9/23

Bolshevist propagandists have begun to work openly in Mexico. On July 25th, they held a meeting at a moving picture house in Mexico City, which a great number attended. Inflammatory speeches were delivered.

Maximilian Klos, a Lieut-General of the Mexican Army has been granted an American diplomatic visa in Berlin, and intends to sail shortly for N.Y. en route to Mexico. He is said to have served two years in the Prussian army prior to his emigration to Mexico and during the World War was known to be in close touch with German agents operating in Mexico.

Considerable agitation is now going on among the Mexican miners in the Globe, Miami Arizona district, particularly at Copper Hill and Miami. A large per cent of the miners employed at Copper Hill and Miami are Mexicans. The Mexican element is hostile almost to a unit, and become widely excited, those who speak English saying frankly that if the Americans were as well organized as they, there would be no difficulty in getting \$10.00 per day, or no copper would be produced.

The Federal Labor Union is composed of Mexican laborers in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, where some 200,000 acres are under cultivation in cotton. A number of Mexican agitators, including Leroy Kennedy, Lester Doane and Eduardo Flores, have been active in that district.

SPANISH ACTIVITIES

The Division is in receipt of the plan or basis of action of the Governing Committee of the General Labor Federation of the Syndicates of Spain for the Republic of Soviets whose managers work for its establishment, the same being in the form of a typewritten, multigraphed manuscript, including :

1. Abolition of private property.
2. The abolition of the circulation of all kinds of money.
3. The reversion of all wealth to the Spanish community.
4. The abolition of all laws.
5. The public rescission of all treaties, the subjection of all strangers owning property in Spain to becoming naturalized citizens of that country, or emigrate from Spain within one month.

There is an inconsistency in that, although all money circulation is discontinued and the metal is to be melted, provision is made for salaries of diplomatic representatives to be exchanged for Spanish money, as well as for fixing the value of confiscated property belonging to strangers. There are rules set forth for the Soviets of Barcelona and other communities.

SWEDEN

It is understood that the Bolsheviks are continuing their active propaganda in Sweden, sending ten million rubles there for propaganda purposes. A strong anti-Bolshevik movement has been organized in Sweden, principally among the students in the middle class with a membership of approximately 15,000.

NORWAY.

The National Labor Party held its 24th annual meeting in Christiana from May 22nd to 25th inclusive at which the radicals have complete control and re-elected their old officers. There were approximately 350 delegates, and the Presiding officer Kyrre Grepp states that the party had grown since 1918 from 80,000 to 110,000 members. Shortly before adjournment the convention voted to send greetings to comrades in America Hungary, Finland, France and Soviet Russia. The following telegram was sent to America.

"To the Labor Party in America -- The Norwegian Labor Party sends from its convention to the Labor Party in America greetings of comradeship. We have received with grief and disgust the

reports of the brutal persecutions to which all socialists in America have been subjected. There persecutions show that the comrades in America hold one of the most responsible and exposed positions in the social revolution which is rapidly spreading over the capitalistic world. It is therefore with suspense that the revolutionary socialists follow the developments in the land of giant trusts. With the hope that all revolutionary elements may soon be united, we send the battle cry from the East to the West - Long Live the Third International. "

The telegram to Soviet Russia simply sends greetings and expresses confidence that the Polish military movement may be broken.

The conservative socialists met with an overwhelming defeat in the meeting that the Parliamentary Socialist Party in Norway is practically eliminated and most of its members have gone over to the radical wing, and the members of the, Norwegian Labor Party have now become disciples of Lenin. The Norwegian Bolshevik leader, Mr. Emil Stand, who is a very close to Lenin and is said to be acting as the representative for Soviet Russia in Norway, made an address in which he advocated the abolition of the Storting. Ole Lian, Secretary of the National Labor Union, one of the conservative leaders has now gone over to the radical party.

INTERNATIONAL

Considerable interest surrounds the reports published abroad, particularly by the London Evening Standard, relative to the attempts being made to smuggle the Russian crown jewels to either the United States or England, the statement being made that the proceeds of their sale will be applied to the extensive propaganda of the Bolsheviks in the United States. Coming incidentally with the discovery of the diamonds on Neils Jacobson, the Bolshevik courier, who was en route to Martens, has added to the interest. There is no question that the articles in the possession of Jacobson were intended for Martens, with Nuorteva as the go-between, as in the past.

The following is a copy of a report on the proceedings of Third International at Moscow, as reported in the London, "Herold" and reprinted in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung and N.Y. Staats - Zeitung" of August 5, 1920.

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COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES MUST AGREE TO RESIGN
ON DEMAND.

Members of the Communist Party who are elected members of legislative bodies must make a written agreement to resign the office upon demand of the party. This appears from a report of the proceedings of the Third International in Moscow as reported in the London Herald, labor organ, and reprinted in the NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG and N.Y. STAATS ZEITUNG of August 5, 1920, as follows.

Participation in parliaments by Communist was approved by an overwhelming majority at a session of the Third International.

The proposition was put forward by the editor of the bolshevist organ, PREDVA, who urged that it be adopted as a part of the Communist program in all countries where the communist party is organized. It is to be understood, he said that any member of the party who is elected is to be held to a written promise to resign his parliamentary seat upon the first demand of the party.

"We cannot carry on the fight as we would," declared Lenin, whom many members opposed the proposition. "We must act, according to the existing conditions. The mass of workingmen and peasants have confidence in parliaments and we must therefore make use of the system to show its inutility for the revolutionary cause. We must convince workingmen through experience if they cannot be convinced by theories. If we cannot find new paths for revolutionary action we must make use of those which are offered through historical evolution."

Dr. Alfons Goldschmidt formerly economic expert on the Berlinger Tageblatt, recently went to Russia to study economic and industrial organization under the Soviet State. He found better conditions in Petrograd than in Moscow due to the extraordinary energy of the Commandant of the former place. He found that only 30 per cent of the spindles in the textile industry of the country are operating, that the workmen vote what their hours shall be; but are obliged to make those hours long enough to accomplish the amount of production that the management has decreed for the particular industry. These are, however, small businesses like carpenters shops, saddleries, etc. with a few employees, which have not as yet been taken over by the State. Their owners are, however, members of trade unions and subject to trade union regulations. The profits that can be made from these small businesses are limited by law, and a certain percentage of that profit goes to the worker until such time as the Government can take it over.

A dispatch from London states that common participation in parliaments is favored. In a resolution adopted by an overwhelming majority at a meeting of the Third International at Moscow. The proposal was submitted by the Editor of the Bolshevik organ "Pravda", of Moscow, who urged that parliamentary action be adopted as a part of the communist program in all countries where the Communist Party has been organized. He declared that each member elected to office ought to be required to sign an undertaking to surrender his seat in parliament at the first request of his Party. "We cannot fight the way we please", this dispatch states Lenine declared when the resolution was strongly opposed by several delegates, "but must use the conditions we have before us. The mass of workers and peasants believe in parliaments and we need to use that system to show its uselessness for revolution.

According to a wireless dispatch to Moscow in connection with the Second Congress of the Third International, the following is taken from the "Principles".

The dying capitalist world is losing its last resort the League of Nations; the growing Communist revolution is uniting its forces around the Third International.

This growing unity finds expression in (a) the general watchwords of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a Soviet regime and mass revolutionary struggle for a Soviet regime (b) the formation of Communist parties throughout the world; (c) the formation of works and factory committees and the struggle for the participation of workmen in administration, which can be observed almost in all large capitalist countries

(d) the Simultaneous international struggle of the proletariat against intervention in Russian affairs and against strikes and partial risings; (f) lastly the Union of the proletariat round the Third International which is at present taking place.

This is expressed by the fact that our foreign comrades are splendidly represented at the Congress which is attended by delegates from all Communist parties and groups and sections closely united with Communism of England, Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Poland, Bulgaria, and the Balkans generally, Finland etc., of the U.S.A. Africa and Australia and finally of the East (India, Turkey, Persia, ect.)

The principal object of the International Communist Congress is the introduction of complete unity of tactics into the international movement of the proletariat and the creation of a strong international Headquarters of a proletarian rising against world Imperialism.

Certain members of the British Labor Commission which visited Russia to investigate Bolshevism were not as favorably impressed as had been hoped by the Bolsheviki and upon their return to England frankly published or spoke their objections which were anything but favorable and as a result were severely criticized for having noticed the true condition of affairs, for the open expression of which of course, cannot be excused by the radicals.

Mrs. Phillip Snowden characterizes Lenine as a prince of fanaticism and a slave to dogma, and his views on England as grotesque. She says that at the present time a handful of men run Russia under the camouflage title of "Workers' and People's Government". That there is no real freedom and everybody suspects everybody else. Mrs. Snowden also advises that Emma Goldman is thoroughly disgusted with conditions in Russia, having interviewed Emma Goldman there.

Krassin's reports to Russian Cooperatives on his mission to England is published in the New York Post under the title of "Soviet Version of Trade Negotiations."

PRESS.

"As Ember" and "Vaczi Magyar Ujsag" Hungarian newspapers sent large quantities to the United States for the promotion of

Bolshevik propaganda. Distribution has been made by the following: In New York City, Yorkville Advertising Agency, Alex. Molnar proprietor, address 1508 Second Avenue; John M. Weis, 350 East 81 St Street; B. Szunyog (or B. S. Sunyog) Art Embroidery Novelties, address 1278 First Ave. Charles Buday, address 2218 W. Jefferson St. Detroit, Julius A. Rudolph, Address 1460 East 57th Street. Chicago.

Thomas Martinez 320 W 21 St. N.Y. has been distributing the following anarchists and communistic publications.

La Portesta; newspaper in Spanish language, issue of January 3, 1918, printed in Buenos Aires.
El Albanil, newspaper in Spanish Language, issue of May 1920 printed in Buenos Aires.
El Comunista, in Spanish Language issue of July 10, 1920 printed in Bayaman, R. R.
El Comunista in Spanish Language issue of June 26, 1920.
El Comunista, in Spanish Language issue of July 3, 1920 printed in Bayaman P.R.
Nueva Autora, in Spanish language issued of July 3, 1920 printed in Havana, Cuba.
La Plebe, in Spanish language, issue of June 4, 1920 printed in Buenos Aires.
La Plebe, newspaper in Spanish language issue of May 22, 1920, printed in Buenos Aires.
La Plebe, newspaper in Spanish language, issue of may 30, 1920, printed in Buenos Aires.
La Plebe newspaper in Spanish language, issue of May 29, 1920, printed in Buenos Aires.

Catalogo General De La Loberia Mexicana, Rafael E. de Lara Sucesores, P. O. Box 632 M. O. Los Angeles, California. (This catalogue printed by El Herald de Mexico, #342 N. Main Street, Los Angeles, California) Catalogue offers for sale radical publications. Publications offered for sale of the radical type marked with red "X".

"Draugas" (The Friend) published in the Lithuanian, at Chicago, issue of July 30, 1920, indicates that German military officers are in charge of the Red Army in Russia and endeavoring to induce the Lithuanians to support the Bolshewiki, threatening that should Lithuania fail to join them, then in place of getting three million gold rubles, which had been promised, she will get three million whips, which had not been promised.

"Laisve" (Freedom), published in the Lithuanian at Brooklyn N. Y. in the issue of July 30, carries an interesting article entitled. "Are the I. W. W. Revolutionary?" Also in the issue of August 5th under the title, "The Bolshheviks are Establishing Soviets in Poland." announcing that the President of the newly organized soviet is Julian Makievsky, according to an announcement from Moscow.

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George Sylvester Viereck, founder and Editor of *The Fatherland*
and a pro-German propaganda weekly known later
as *Viereck's Weekly*



BORIS REINSTEIN

"COMRADES"

<u>'Nom de plume'</u>	<u>Real Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
1. Lenin	Oulianov	Russian
2. Trotsky	Bronstein	Jew
3. Steklov	Nachamkess	Jew
4. Martiv	Tzederbaum	Jew
5. Zinoviev	Apfelbaum	Jew
6. Goussiev	Dropkin	Jew
7. Kamenev	Rosenfeld	Jew
8. Souhanov	Grimmer	Jew
9. Sagersky	Krachmen	Jew
10. Bogdanov	Silberstein	Jew
11. Gorev	Goldman	Jew
12. Ouritzky	Radomialsky	Jew
13. Vlödarsky	Kohen	Jew
14. Sverdlov	Sverdlov	Jew
15. Kamkov	Katz	Jew
16. Genetzky	Furstenberg	Jew
17. Dann	Gourevitch	Jew
18. Meshkovsky	Goldberg	Jew
19. Parvus	Goldfendt	Jew
20. Riszonov	Goldenbach	Jew
21. Martinov	Zimber	Jew
22. Tchernomorsky	Tchernomersky	Jew
23. Pistnitzky	Zovin	Jew
24. Abramovich	Rein	Jew
25. Solntzev	Bleichman	Jew
26. Zverzditch	Fpnstein	Jew
27. Radek	Sobelson	Jew
28. Litvinov, alias Finkelstein	Wallack	Jew
29. Lounatcharsky	Lounatcharsky	Russian
30. Kolontai	Kolontai	Russian
31. Peters	Peters	Lett
32. Meklskovaky	Rosenbloum	Jew
33. Lapinsky	Levenson	Jew
34. Vobrov	Natannsson	Jew
35. Akselrod	Grtodoks	Jew
36. Garin	Garfeldt	Jew
37. Glazounov	Schulze	Jew
38. Lebedieva	Simson	Jewess
39. Joffe	Joffe	Jew
40. Kamensky	Hoffman	Jew
41. Naout	Ginzburg	Jew
42. Zagorsky	Krechmalink	Jew
43. Izgoev	Goldman	Jew
44. Vladimirov	Feldman	Jew
45. Bounskov	Foundamentsky	Jew
46. Manouilsky	Manouilsky	Jew
47. Larin	Lourie	Jew

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

CAPTAIN SNOW
M. I. 4.

from D. J.

10 9/21

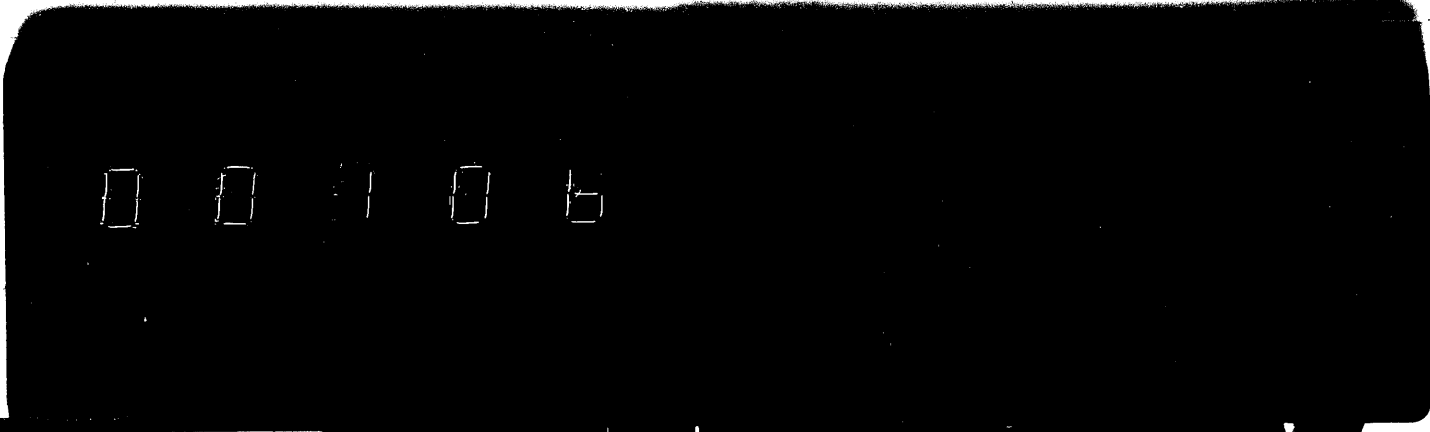
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9/27

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UNITED COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA.

In a number of cities throughout the country, there were posted large hand bills entitled "Stand by Soviet Russia", issued by the United Communist Party of America and addressed to the Workers of the United States, in an endeavor to effect a concerted movement to handicap the action of the allies in shipping food or material to Poland. The bill calls for a general strike and the exclamation "Down with the capitalist government of the United States".

Volume 1, Number 4 of the "Communist" issued by the United Communist Party, is dated July 31, and the leader is entitled, "Stand by Soviet Russia", the purport of which is practically the same as the hand bill referred to above, except that it is more in detail. On page 2 appears an article entitled "Conquest of the State", in regard to the action of the British Trade Union Congress in voting for a general strike of transport workers to preclude the shipment of arms and munition for use against Russia. Page 3 carries an article entitled "Italy and the Revolution" in which the statement is made that "The king is ready for instant flight," and indicated the extension of the revolution to Spain, Portugal and France. The Communist International to the I. W. W. appears on page 5. There is little of interest in this particular volume. In several cities there have been picked up mimeographed forms issued by the United Communist Party, August 8th, intended for the use of branch organizers. These forms are as follows:

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT ORGANIZERS
REPORTS.

August 8, 1920.

DISTRICT 1: (7/17/20) Six Jewish groups organized at five points. Former Russian groups of C. P. with us 85%. Another Russian branch of 50 just joined. Eighteen Lettish groups organized and desire national conference. Polish branches with us as far as this region is concerned. Defense committee ready for its duties. Hundreds of small bundles of our papers sent to sympathizers. (7/25/20) Jewish and Russian district conference held. All Russian organizations in this district will soon be in our party. Five more Russian groups have just joined/ Four more Russian groups coming our way in another city. Dues collection from all very slow because of absence of members. Expects to make collection from all before first of month, however, District convention to be held soon. C. P. Lettish federation has turned nationalistic, petitioning the capitalish government of Latvia for safe passage for federation delegates thru Latvia.

DISTRICT 2: Series of picnics arranged from which we expect to net \$5,000. Need defense stamps. Speakers class functioning. Defense committees functioning. Organizers out in sub-districts doing good work. Can use 50,000 leaflets. Expect to use 5,000 each issue of labor organ. Publicity for defense taken care of. Russian district conference held. Membership control card issued. More due stamps needed. Response to call for \$50,000 organization fund coming in.

DISTRICT 3: District committee functioning. At last meeting representatives from English Russian, German Lettish and Polish branches present. Estonians absent. Recommended that language groups be allowed national propaganda committee to link the activities of the district propaganda committees. Request of CEC that details of Fraina hearing be published. Groups urged to busy themselves raising money for \$50,000 organization fund. (District organizer resigned. One of the general organizers placed in charge.)

DISTRICT 4: General organizer for South Slavic branches at work in this district.

DISTRICT 5: Hungarians organizing. General organizer busy in three sub-districts. Work progressing among Polish branches. Germany solidly with us, already having remitted second \$100 for dues. English recruiting groups being organized. Russian branch favors joining us. Lettish branch wide awake, conducting study class. Work among Finnish organization is on. General organizer just reorganized sub-district 3 with about 200 members. Expects remittance of \$400 from this direction. District organizer to go to southern part of district soon. Request that eastern part of state, now in District 4, be returned to District 5.

DISTRICT 6: Organizer just returned from trip into district with good results. Plans another trip into neighboring state. One branch has already responded with \$235 for the \$50,000 organization fund. Strength in metropolis of district growing day by day. In sub-district 2 and 3 we secured in four cities, English, Russian, Polish, Ukrainian and Lithuanian affiliations. C. P. has centered its activity in big city. We are going against them.

DISTRICT 7: Italian branch organized. Recommend that CEC present standard plan for shop organization. Twenty former CLP members on trial convicted. All out on bail. In need of defense funds. District organizer made trip into sub-districts and several sub-district organizers working without pay. Organization in metropolis in good condition.

DISTRICT 8: Need member who can speak both Russian and English for work among Russians. Want Italian organizer at once. Defense picnic held, \$150 realized. Study class for advanced students in operation. District organizer visiting sub-districts. South Slavic general organizer in the field. Three new branches organized. Good spirit being shown, members responding to general activity being shown. Sub-district convention on the way.

DISTRICT (9): Jewish branch just affiliated. Expect Russians to follow suit. English groups not as active as they should be. (General organizer will visit this district soon.).

DISTRICT 10: Estonians waiting to hear from federation officials before affiliating. Working with Jewish, Russian and South Slavic organizations. German groups holding their own English groups need waking up.

DISTRICT 11: General organizer busy in this district and district organizer also in the field. Good results expected. English groups will show more activity from now on. South Slavic, Finnish and other language organizations being visited.

REPORTS FOR WEEK OF:
7/24/20

FINANCIAL

Dist. 1:	Received	93.25	Expended	106.17	Deficit	12.92	
" 2:	"	576.48	"	414.40	Balance	162.08	
" 3:	"	22.90	"	72.00	Deficit		
					Total	148.52	
" 4:	"	68.40	"	98.83	Deficit	30.43	
" 5:	"	81.50	"	58.50	"		
					Total	.64	
" 6:	"	115.65	"	155.48	Balance	60.17	
" 7:	"	139.26	"	133.08	"	6.17	
" 8:	"	78.29	"	68.25	"	10.04	
" 9:	"	34.10	"	27.35	"	6.75	
" 10:	"	229.75	"	82.50	"	108.10	
" 11:	No report (Dist. 10 includes \$100. from N. O.)						

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONAIRE.

DIST. 1. Consists of four sub-districts, five sections, fifteen branches, fifty groups. Membership to be estimated by dues, payments. Two sub-district organizers at work without pay. One defense committee functioning. Call for \$50,000 organization fund issued. Study class work not begun.

DIST. 2: No report.

DIST. 3: Consists of five sub-districts, 55 groups, 500 members. No defense committee functioning as yet. Study class work begun. Call for \$50,000 organization fund issued.

DIST. 4: Consists of 5 sub-districts, five branches, 48 groups, 525 members. Defense committee not yet organized. Call for organization fund not yet issued. Educational work not yet begun.

DIST. 5: Consists of 4 sub-districts, between 1000 and 1500 members. Two defense committees organized. Educational work under way. Call for organization fund issued.

DIST. 6: Consists of three sub-districts, ten sections, nineteen branches, 44 groups, 352 members. One defense committee organized. Call for organization fund issued. Study class work under way.

DIST. 7: Consists of four sub-districts. No report sent upon membership. Three defense committees functioning. Call for \$50,000 organization fund issued. Educational work organized.

DIST. 8: Consists of two sub-districts, 9 sections; 38 branches, 50 groups, 400 members. Two defense committees functioning. Call for organization fund issued. Educational work taken care of.

DIST. 9: Consists of seven groups. No defense committee. Call for organization fund not yet issued. No educational work under way.

DIST. 10: No report as yet.

DIST. 11: No report as yet.

NOTE: These answers to the questionnaire constitute only a partial report. Another questionnaire will be issued upon which more complete reports are expected.

ALWAYS KEEP IN MIND: Dues payments-organization fund activity - defense work - study classes - recruiting groups - efficient literature distribution.

ATTENTION; The above report is not for general distribution not even to the membership, but is to be read at affiliation meetings.

U C P BULLETIN No. 1

ONE COPY TO EVERY GROUP ORGANIZER --TO BE READ AT NEXT MEETING.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE U C P.
Comrades: -

Aug. 14, 1920.

Your C E C has just had a meeting. Here's an account of its decision and actions.

Information of this character will no longer be published in the Official Organ, but will be sent you in Bulletins like this. After reading to the group members, destroy the Bulletin.

VERY special information will not even be published in Bulletins, but conveyed verbally through organizers. Unless you attend EVERY group meeting you may miss something important. Moral: BE THERE.

Still more important is it for your organizers and committeemen to attend all committee meetings. If any refuse to do this, fire them, and put Comrades on the job who'll attend to business.

Here are several specific matters for your action:-

SOVIET RUSSIA REVOLUTION. The last page of this Bulletin contains a resolution for support of Soviet Russia. Bring it before your Unions.

RAISE DEFENSE FUNDS. The party has accepted proposition from the National Defense Committee. Dispose of as many Defense stamps as you can to outsiders. Push collection of Defense Fund among non-members in every way you can think of, so that regular receipts can be used for organization work. Forward all funds collected BY MEMBERS through the regular Party channels, where from stamps or lists.

\$50,000 ORGANIZATION FUND. The tremendous campaign mapped out by your C E C is based on expectation that you will raise the \$50,000 Fund necessary to carry it through. Remember that EVERY group should raise \$50 or five dollars per member by September 1st.

INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA. There are in this country at least 100,000 left wing Socialists and I W Ws whom it is perfectly safe for you to approach with Communist message. Your C E C can not do this. Neither can your organizers. This is a task that you Yourselves must do.

For this purpose every member is requested to take five copies of each issue of the Official Organ. In English or some other language. If possible pay for them in advance. Then sell or give them away. The Party cannot afford to distribute this free, except one copy to every member. Put this plan you can start a vast propaganda campaign at once. Surely there is not a single member who cannot do this; Pick out five people to whom it is safe for you to talk. Keep after them with each issue until they are ready for membership in the U C P.

REPORTS AND ORDERS. Your group organizer must make financial reports at least twice a month. Ours can be "Party of action" only if YOU act. See to it that he has something to report from you each time. Tell him exactly how many copies of each language organ to order for you on the requisition blank that he has for this purpose. Only if your group does this systematically can your District organizer make proper orders and

reports to the National Office.

KICKS. If papers you order do not reach you, please KICK to the higher party until they come through. If we do not hear you holler we take it for granted that all papers and literature reach you O K.

Remember Comrades: Our Communist Movement is just what YOU make it. Up and AT IT.

Yours in Revolt. The CEC of the UCP.

U C P BULLETIN NUMBER 1.

DECISIONS OF C E C AT RECENT MEETING.

The business was transacted under the following order.

1. Reading of letter from Third International and action thereon.
2. Discussion of form of Industrial Organization.
3. Agitation work of the Party.
4. Communications.
5. Reports of Party Officials and Group Conferences.
6. Review of Districts and their activities.
7. Officials organs. Literature.
8. Labor Organ, Public Work.
9. Finances.
10. Unfinished and new Business and Miscellaneous.

Eight members of the Committee were present. It was decided to call Dubner and Zemlin as first alternates to the next meeting of the C E C to officiate until the return of two absent members.

1.-----A letter from the International regarding Unity was read. After general discussion motion carried that our reply shall include a statement severely criticizing the current anti-Communism of the I W W officials; the advocacy of industrial unionism in general and the organization of shop committees and industrial councils.

(This letter from the Third International and the answer of the C E C will appear in the next issue of the Official Organ)

Motion carried that International Secretary and this Unity letter of the International and the U C P reply to all old C P Federations and the C P Executive Secy. (The U C P membership everywhere should bring these documents to the attention of the C P members).

2-----A detailed program of action for the guidance of Party members in the work of shop committee and industrial council organization was adopted. (this will appear in the next issue of the Official Organ and should be studied carefully by every member).

3-----It was decided to issue a leaflet for general distribution once every two weeks for awhile.
One leaflet is to deal popularly with the shop organization question.

The editorial board was instructed to feature support of Soviet Russia in the Party leaflets.

4-----COMMUNICATIONS were read as follows:-
From alternate C E C member Dubner protesting action of C E C in not seating alternates at this session and requesting to be seated at once. Motion to reconsider previous action of the C E C was lost.

From the C P asking for return of money and records turned over the U C P by Damoh. Decided not to answer.

From the U C P delegates to the Third International Congress, notifying the Party that they had arrived safely at --- July 18.

From editor of former Jewish paper giving financial statement and asking for payment of deficit of \$696.55. Decided to pay only the amount that C E C had promised, \$200 and to notify the editor that publication of the supplement to the C--was not ordered by C E C and cannot therefore be paid for by it. Also that the book plates that he lists as assets are the property of the former Jewish Federation and must not be sold by any individual until so ordered.

From Ukrainian group, asking immediate publication of Official Organ in that language. Decided to publish first issue of Ukrainian Organ with out engaging paid editor.

From S D 1, Dist. 2 criticising English Official Organ. Decided receipt of criticism be acknowledged and serious consideration given.

From former Esthonian Federation regarding paper.
Filed.

From Legal Director about control of Labor Organ. A definite plan was adopted to assure Party control over the Labor Organ.

From Dist. 5 about Defense lists. Decided to inform all districts that all defense contribution lists and defense stamps sent out through district offices be accounted for through Party channels.

From Dist. 5, regarding activities of language organizer Decided that all organizers when entering a district shall place themselves under the direction of the District Organizer.

From attorney re prisoners at Dannemora. Decided to publish his report in the official organ, and that C E C send call to all defense committees to agitate against severe punishments at Dannemora.

Bills presented from Ukrainian - Russian Branch of Dist. 2 decided to pay only loans made direct to National Office or assumed by National Office.

Motion carried that District 2 pay loans made in its district to present UCP members, employing special means to raise the funds.

From Dist. 7 regarding 3000 copies of "Proletarian Revolution". Decided to secure the books at as low a figure as possible.

From Dist. 1 above lower wage and useless organizers. The C E C unanimously decided upon the following answer:
"It would be unfair to its employes to reduce their wages."

From Dist. 7 asking what the C E C would do in case of a tie vote upon the Committee. Decided that according to parliamentary usage a tie vote loses the motion.

From Dist. 3 favoring National Propaganda Committees for language groups. Decided to answer that this could not be permitted the U C P convention having specifically voted down a motion for it.

From Dist 4 asking change of organizer. Decided to comply.

From Dist. 3 regarding Fraina trial. Decided that after investigation by its own committee the C E C of the U C P endorses the findings of the former C P and will publish them in the Official Organ.

From Dist. 5 about the division of District. Arrangements made.

From Dist. 9 proposing establishments of book store. Decided that Secretary ascertain the probably cost of such a venture.

From Dist 1 asking whether District Organizer has to make financial report to his District. Decided that District Committees audit District Organizers' accounts and that financial reports shall be made to both, District Committee and National Office.

From Dist. 1 about charging former CP and CLP members initiation fee if they did not pay July dues. Decided that they need not pay initiation fee unless more than three months in arrears. Only back dues need be paid by former members of the CP and CLP until three months in arrears. When they shall be dropped from membership and subject to initiation fee the same as other new members. Decided to recommend every member to purchase an organization stamp monthly.

From Secy of Deportees Defense Committee regarding charges made against him in Dist. 2. Decided to refer grievances to Dist. 2.

From Dist 6 and 7 about publishing Party business in Official Organ. Motion adopted that financial statements, reports of C E C meeting and similar Party organization matter be multigraphed in sufficient numbers to supply each group with one copy to be read to the members at group meetings instead of being published.

From Dist. 7 regarding control and registration cards. Motion carried to adopt both as printed for general use.

From Dist. 7 recommending free distribution of Official Organ and suggesting changes. Decided that C E C deems these inadvisable.

From Canada, asking for Third International program in English and Russian, International Secy. instructed to comply with request.

From Mexico, about conditions. International Secy. to answer.

5-----REPORTS were made by the Editor, the Secretary, the Technical Director and the Defense Director.

It was decided to purchase multigraph. Also investigate other methods for publishing papers and leaflets economically and safely.

Motion carried to retain I E Ferguson as Legal counsel for the U C P. He is also to handle the C L P and C P cases in Chicago as well as cases of nine Comrades at Youngstown.

Exhaustive plans were adopted for raising of Defense Funds giving publicity to the persecutions, etc. It was decided to accept the help of the National Defense Committee.

It was decided to ask the New York Defense Committee to ascertain the needs of Gitlow, Larkin and Winnitsky and supply their relief.

Motion carried that in case married Comrades of the Party are imprisoned the wife shall be paid \$10 per week and an additional \$4 per week for each child, for maintainence.

A report was heard regarding the Russian Conference - The Delegates need money for homeward trip; the Russian Comrades want an organizer steadily in the field since there is still much organization work to be done; and there are not enough competent local organizers to do it; they elected Dubner as organizer; they also elected a National Propaganda Committee, but no editor; they recommend publication of bi-weekly official organ and Monthly Theoretical Magazine.

The C E C voted to pay \$450 to help meet the expenses of the delegates to the Russian Conference with recommendation to the Russian groups to raise the balance through the sale of organizations stamps in their districts.

Motion carried that Comrades elected on the Russian national propaganda committee by the Conference be notified immediately to disband as a national propaganda committee and not to establish any communications with the Russian affiliations of the Party. That Russian groups be notified not to recognize the Propaganda Committee. That violation of this decision of the C E C will result in expulsion.

Motion carried that the Dubner convey the position of the C E C to the Russian National Propaganda Committee and instruct a delegation from that Committee to appear before the C E C.

When a Committee of two from the National Propaganda Committee had presented its case to the C E C, after a full discussion, the C E C voted 6 to 2 against the creation of national propaganda committees for language groups, and unanimously for discipline in case this decision is violated.

The Russian organizer, elected by the Russian conference was confirmed, and instructed to organize an editorial committee to assist him in issuing the Russian Official Organ.

6- - - - -REVIEW OF DISTRICTS, A detailed examination of the activities of the Districts and the work accomplished by the different organizers was made. The District organizers in 7 and 8 were assigned to other work and new organizers appointed. Some necessary changes and appointments were also made in Districts 3, 4, 5 and 11.

The work of the field organizers was also reviewed, including the English, Russian, Finnish, Lithuanian, South Slavic, Jewish and Polish organizers, and plans were outlined for the future.

Motion was adopted that all field organizers, whether working in English or in any other language, shall be under the direct supervision of the Executive Secretary and are to

do such work as he may assign to them. When working in a District they shall work in full cooperation with the District Organizer, and make weekly reports of their daily activities in duplicate to the District Organizer and to the Executive Secretary.

It was decided to place an Italian Organizer in the field as soon as possible (Any Comrade that knows a competent Italian organizer available for immediate service should notify the Executive Secretary at once through the regular Party channel).

'Motion carried that for the present all district Organizers shall conduct the German and Hungarian organization work themselves.

7-----OFFICIAL PARTY ORGANS. Motion carried that the CEC call upon every member to pay in advance and sell at least five copies of each issue of the Official Organ in his language, The following will be published:-

English --1st and 15th of each month. German- once a month
Russian -- " " " " " " South Slavic -once a month.

Polish --Twice a month Finnish- once a month
Hungarian- Twice a month
Jewish Esthonian, Lithuanian -- Occasionally
Lettish, Swedish, Ukrainian, Spanish and Italian translations
now being prepared and papers will soon be published.

Class Struggle; September-October number to be issued.
Decided that every member of the editorial board must read and pass every article that is to appear in the Class Struggle.

"State and Revolution" by Lenin to be published at once.

8-----LABOR ORGANS. Policy was determined and plans outlined. Decided that names of editors shall not appear in the paper. Motion carried that District Organizers must pay for each issue within two weeks or no further copies can be sent.

Arrangements were made for the publication of a special Jewish organ. An editor was elected as well as a control committee to cooperate with him and assure Party control of the venture.

Publication of a pamphlet to be sold openly was decided upon.

9-----FINANCES. Motion carried to instruct all organizers to impress upon the membership the importance of the call for a \$50,000 organization fund, and to send a letter to each

group, asking it to make this a special order of business at next group meeting.

Every member is also to be urged to sell as many Defense stamps as possible to non-members, and to take one organization stamp each month for himself.

10-----MISCELLANEOUS. Motion carried that International Secretary send monthly report and articles upon American Industrial strife to the Western Bureau of the Third International as asked for.

Voted to appropriate \$125 for subscriptions to Labor papers and other necessary periodicals to be sent to the International Bureau.

Motion carried that the Secretary make investigation of amounts due Comrades who loaned money to former C L P Russian Federation and that he pay these amounts as he is able.

Simon and Clemens were made a Committee to study plans for Junior League organization to report at next C E C meeting.

Decided to pay \$250 balance to Chicago defense when funds are available.

Motion carried that District organizers be instructed to ask Lettish groups whether they desire a National Conference.

Motion carried that Clemens be made a Committee to investigate agrarian question and report as early as practicable.

For purposes understood by all members, and because of reorganization needs, your C E C is now composed as follows:-
PAUL HOLT, Executive Secy:- J. S. HASKINS, INT. SECY and ASST.
Editor:-KARL ROSE, Editor:- BURTON CLEMENS, Asst. Editor: TOM ALDEN, Technical Director:- L. SIMON:- JAS. MCGEE:- ED. VICTOR:- S.G. SALSOFF:- M. A. TEMPLE.

Paul Holt, Executive Secy.

As the investigation of this organization develops, the identity of the various leaders is becoming definitely known. Ruthenberg, Ferguson, and Nicholas Hourovitch are known to be identified with the organization.

The New York office of this party is commencing the practise of sending out bulletins to the district organizers, as referred to above. These bulletins are not for general

distribution, nor for the attention even of the membership, but are intended to be read at meetings.

The Pan-American Bureau of the Third International has instructed the Executive Committee of the United Communist Party to forward to Cuba, the program and Constitution, with instructions to organize groups on the same bases as those in the United States.

Pearl Gradskey, 711 South 6th Street, Kansas City, Missouri; Minnie Winol, 15 Portland Street, Hartford, Conn; A. B. c/O Mentos, 35 Liberty Street, Hartford, Conn; and Dobrusia Lewitt, 2216 Willis Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska, are official distributors of literature for the United Communist Party.

According to a report from Chicago, a Russian edition of the "Communist" is being printed at 16 East 13th Street, New York City.

In several of the larger cities, the local activities of the organization continue, being mostly practiced in the middle west, in the vicinity of Chicago. The organization has been holding a number of so called picnics, at which the organizers talk to the groups apart from the general assembly, usually not more than ten being present at the group. No speaking from the platform is indulged in.

One De Philip has been chosen the Italian organizer at Philadelphia.

The organization continues its activities in "boying from within" into the I. W. W.

The two district organizers in St. Louis have been absent since the closing of the Bross Lloyd case, which appears to have considerably dampened their ardor. James P. Cannon has been in Chicago in conference, with the Central Executive Committee.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA.

The Bureau continues to receive notices of the handbill addressed to the Transport Workers of the World, issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party.

The Russian Federation of the Communist Party is now divided into six districts with the following membership:

CHICAGO DISTRICT	16 branches	280 members.
CLEVELAND "	380 members	
PHILADELPHIA "	150 "	
NEW YORK "	720 "	
BOSTON "	430 "	

At the convention on June 26, 1920, at New York City, 26 delegates were present, including some members of the Central Executive Committee. At this convention armed insurrection was particularly underlined as the only weapon to conquer the power of government by the workers. Fraina, Nosovitsky and Stockolitsky, the latter being now known as Comrade Andrew, were cleared of the charges made against them as being agents of the Government. Ashkenuzi is now the executive secretary and Tiverovsky, Beresovsky and Hourvich are in charge of the defense work.

During the month of June, \$2,699 was collected by the Federation, out of which \$1,542 was spent.

The United Communist Party has taken away a considerable membership from the Russian Federation in the middle west. The New York district, which takes in the states of Connecticut New York and New Jersey, has eighteen branches, all of which are in the federation except the second and fifth branches of New York City, which are the only ones which have affiliated with the United Communist Party.

Lawrence, Massachusetts is the only city recuperating from the raids. In the entire district of Boston, only one-third of the membership was left after the raids. In the Detroit district, the majority of the members have affiliated with the United Communist Party.

By the decision carried at the convention in New York, June 26th, "Novy Mir" will be the only publication issued by the Federation.

The "Osa" Publishing Company, 734 North Robey Street, Chicago, Illinois, is distributing broadcast, to the foreign groups of the Ukrainian Communist Party, "Nowa Doba", which is printed in Vienna, Austria. This publishing company also is distributing a publication printed at #2 Russka Street, Lemberg Austria, entitled "Zemlia I Volia", official organ of the Ukranian Social Democratic Party.

The Commissioner of Immigration at Boston has been directed to stay deportation in the cases of thirty members of the Communist Party, in whose cases deportation warrants have been issued, pending decision of the Secretary of Labor on a motion to reopen these cases for the introduction of further evidence.

I. W. W.

During the week several leaders were arrested by the local police in Chicago, as a result of which the activities declined. These men were, John Alexander, Herman Hoffman, Carl Brockmiller and several others.

Haywood and the General Defense Committee are making desperate efforts to raise the \$50,000 blanket bond for the

release of the Chicago I. W. W. prisoners in Leavenworth. Only about \$20,000 has been collected up to date.

Lumber Workers Industrial Union #500 is about to begin activities with the newly elected officials, Patterson and Williamson.

The Agricultural Workers Union #400 headquarters recently moved from Spokane to Butte, have been ordered discontinued and all business is to be transacted direct with the Chicago headquarters. The reason for this was failure on the part of the field organizers to make it self supporting. It is rumored at headquarters that the contemplated drive in the harvest fields proved a complete failure and several of the delegates have sent back their supplies and credentials to headquarters.

The official newspapers for the week give considerable space to conditions in Poland, also to the "Appeal of the Third International to the I. W. W."

A leaflet entitled "To the Unorganized Workers in the Printing Industry", printed by the Printing and Publishing Workers Industrial Union #1200, were placed at the I. W. W. headquarters for free distribution and copies were found scattered about the city in some of the printing establishments.

A leaflet printed in Swedish, by the Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union #300, also appeared. This leaflet is addressed "To all Metal and Machinery Workers, (Swedish, "Till alla Metal och Maskinarbetare")

The Italian Committee of the General Defense, has issued a leaflet to be distributed to Italian members of the I. W. W., entitled "Per i Prigionieri Politici d'America e per i Lavoratori e Soldati d'Italia" (For all political prisoners of America and for the Workers and Soldiers of Italy).

The Marine Transport Workers - I. W. W. at Philadelphia has been expelled by the General Executive Board in Chicago, on account of its refusal to observe instructions to stop loading arms and munitions intended for use against Soviet Russia. A statement by the Resolutions Committee contains the following:

Whereas it has been brought to our attention that I. W. W. members of Philadelphia District No. 8, Marine Transport Workers have knowingly and willfully loaded amunitions of War bound for Poland, to be used against the Workers of Russia in their fight for freedom from the world Imperialist, and -----Whereas, they have violated the spirit of working class solidarity and their right to continue as an integral part of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Be it therefore resolved that we, the I. W. W. members of New York refuse to have any relations with the Philadelphia District No. 8, M.T." and demand from the General Executive Board that they revoke the Charter of the above mentioned Branch instantly, and that the expulsion of the entire Branch be made Public in all of our official Organs.

On August 11th, there was a demonstration at the Court House at Minneapolis, intended to intimidate Judge Bardwell, who was expected to pass sentence in the case of one Cramer, Lynn, Thompson and other members of the Trades and Labor Assembly for violation of the Court's injunction, with reference to picketing places which were claimed to be unfair to Organized Labor. About one thousand men went to the Court House and filled the corridors in such a way as to practically paralyze business in the Court House. These men were notified by letter to appear as dirty and grimy as possible. The court postponed action.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, form a very important part in the Debs Freedom fund, being conducted by the Socialist Party. The United Hebrew Parades has extended every effort to make the fund a success, and the Jewish Typographical Club also is active. Bakers Union #237 is discussing giving a days wage.

The soap-box orators have been particularly active in New York, and Chicago.

The American Legion in several cities is extremely interested and intends to take action against individual speakers who do not confine themselves to the proper limits - according to a statement made by one of the Legion officials in New York.

A Carpato Russian Workers Organization is being formed in New York, one Senko is vice president and one Andreyko, executive secretary and organizer. The purpose of this organization is the dissemination of propaganda in favor of Soviet Russia, among the Carpato Russians in the United States whose home land was placed, under the terms of the Versailles treaty, within the territorial limits of Poland.

The Soviet Russian Medical Relief Committee has been particularly active during the last week, in an effort to raise funds for the ostensible purpose of sending medical aid and supplies to Soveit Russia. Roustan Beck and Isaac McBride have been the most active speakers. It is interesting to note that both this organization and the Martens' Bureau have become very interested in procuring clothing, toys, books and funds for the entertainment of the large party of Russian children enroute to Petrograd, in the custody of the American Red Cross, and have asked for contributions to be forwarded to the Soviet Russia Bureau in New York.

THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS.

During the past week a number of organizations in the American Federation of Labor have forwarded copies of resolutions

demanding the release of all political prisoners. The Chicago Federation of Labor, John Fitzpatrick President, passed a resolution to the effect that England, France and the United States are endeavoring to start another war in backing Poland, and resolving to urge the American Federation of Labor to call a general conference, having in view the endorsement and encouragement of the action taken by the workers of England, France, and Italy in preventing mobilization of military and naval forces.

INTERNATIONAL.

The Italian note to Secretary of State, Mr. Colby, announces for the first time the policy of the United States Government in opposing the Soviets, but in favor of the Russian people, has resulted in a wide spreading and wholehearted approval, in almost all of the organs of the American press. It is comforting to notice, particularly in those publications which have been most severe in their criticism of the government, for its activities in handling Russian Communist matters, such statements as "The Note shows that the American Government is well informed on the situation" and the Secretary of State, the ultimate plan of the Bolsheviki.

The Amsterdam Sub-Bureau of the Third International has issued a communication addressed to the workers of all countries, entitled "New Offensive Against Soviet Russia".

The Dutch Press carries a statement by the late Hungarian Premier, Carl Huszar, to the effect that the present reaction against Communists in Hungary is directly due to their excesses when in power. He declared further, according to the Dutch paper "Handelsblad", that 80 percent of the Bolshevik leaders and higher officials were Jews, including eighteen out of twenty-four of the Peoples' Commissioners, and that these people systematically established racial and religious hate.

On August 20th, mass meetings were called by the Social Democrats in the Republic of Czechoslovak, at which resolutions declaring in favor of immediate diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia and for absolute neutrality in the Polish situation, were adopted.

There are persistent rumors that Germany is unduly interested in the Polish situation, some of them having come to the point of indicating that there is an alliance between Germany and Soviet Russia. The direct terms of the peace treaty and any opportunity to benefit herself by them is of course the first consideration of the Germans, and it is indicated that if all other means fail, they will "entertain" a revolution. In addition, the possibilities of the German people in Russia must not be overlooked, particularly in view of the handicaps in the west.

GREEK ACTIVITIES.

The activities of the Greek Loyalist or Monarchists, in the United States continues, and have been a subject of interesting conferences in Washington, as a result of which it has been shown that these activities must be more closely observed. It is indicated that German influence is very evident.

During the past two weeks several clashes have occurred in the Greek Colonies in Springfield and Holyoke, Mass., The Loyalists being led by one Elias Panas, former Governor General of Epirus, on August 1st, had a mass meeting of Greeks in the City Hall of Holyoke, resulting in a disturbance which necessitated clearing the hall by the police. On August 7th, Panas was attacked at the Union Station in Springfield and assaulted before he could escape. This man has addressed meetings before Greeks throughout New England. However, the Constitutionalists, the opponents of the Loyalists or Monarchists, invariably attend the meetings of the Loyalists, with the result that disturbance follows.

MEXICAN ACTIVITIES.

The Mexican Communist Party recently held a convention, (June 27, 1920), attended by delegates from various States. After considerable discussion it was agreed not to admit Linn A. E. Gale, but the following appointments were made.

Corresponding Secretaries, Elena Torres and Jose Allen.
Treasurer, A. Franco. ^H
Committee for Propaganda. ^N Ruitron and Unmachea.

It was decided to publish a letter recognizing the Party as affiliated with the Third International, and the Party is considering the publication of a Communist Bulletin, similar to that published in Paris and Berlin.

Michael Gruzenberg has taken the name, M. Borodin and as the representative of the 3rd International Bureau in Mexico, has published a letter in Spanish addressed to Allen, who is General Secretary of the Communist Party in Mexico.

A large shipment of dynamite and explosives, valued at approximately \$10,000. was picked up in Calexico, California, where attempt was being made to smuggle same into Mexico. Guards were placed over same and up to the present time, no one can be found who will claim ownership.

NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

Dr. Alonzo Holly, (colored), at Miami, Florida, has been actively identified with the "Overseas Club", in that place. Holly was formerly consul from the Haitian Government to Nassau

British Bahamas, and some of his communications are very bitter with reference to what Holly terms the "Invasion of Haiti by the United States", which he compares with the invasion of Belgium by the Germans. Holly is known to have been in communication with very prominent English officials in Britain with regard to Irish and Negro activities.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The sessions of the Negro Convention at Liberty Hall, New York, August 1-31, continued during the past two weeks; Practically the entire time being given over to deliberation on and framing of the "Bill of Rights". A few of the clauses of this bill are as follows:

"Negroes are forbidden to buy and use white pictures of photos in their houses".

"That the negro in the United States have his own separate representation in the legislative branch of the government and be exempt from military service except by permission of the leader of the negro peoples of the world, or unless the land in which he dwells is invaded.

"That the League of Nations is null and void so far as the Negro is concerned, because it deprives him of his liberty. Equal rights and privileges all over the world are demanded.

"Whereas all men are created equal and entitled to the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, we declare all men, women and children of our blood throughout the world free denizens, and do claim them as free citizens of Africa, the motherland of all Negroes.

"We believe in the supreme authority of our race in all things, racial and that the Negro should not be deprived of the rights and privileges of other human beings.

"We declare that wherever Negroes form a community, they should be given the right to elect their own representatives to legislatures, courts of law and other institutions affecting them.

"We assert the right to even-handed justice before all courts of law and equity in every country and when this is denied, because of race or color, such denial is an insult to the race as a whole and should be resented by the entire body of Negroes.

"We deprecate the use of the term 'nigger' as applied to Negroes and demand that Negro should be written with a capital 'N'. We protest against the crime of whipping and overworking the native tribes of Africa, and Negroes everywhere,

and declare any country guilty of lynching to be beyond the pale of civilization."

"The Negro World", the official organ of this organization, in the issue for August 14th, carries an article signed by Marcus Garvey and addressed "Fellowmen of the Negro Race", in which he states that the conditions of the negroes and their sufferings cry aloud to high heaven to witness the damnable outrages against a suffering people, and "since we are convinced that God helps those who help themselves we are determined that we shall not labor under these conditions any longer, but shall rise in the majesty of our manhood and break asunder the shackles that bind us." Have no fear, men like Nations, fail in nothing they boldly attempt, when sustained by virtuous purposes and firm resolution. The sleeping giant, now fully awakened, conscious of his strength and the rectitude of his actions serves notice on the world that hence forth and forevermore he demands his rightful heritage.

Among the candidates for the Negro nation are:

Marcus Garvey,	New York.
J. W. H. Eason,	New York.
Dr. J. Gordon,	Los Angeles, Calif.
W. C. Matthews,	former Assistant District Attorney of Boston.
Leroy Bundy,	St. Louis.
H. W. Kirby,	Washington, D. C.
John D. Brooks,	New York.
John E. Bruce,	New York.
W. M. Trotters,	Boston.

On the 18th instant Garvey was elected Provisional President of Africa, and J. W. H. Eason, as American Leader of the Negroes. It is planned that the latter will occupy an embassy to be styled the "Black House", in Washington.

It is understood that Garvey has been voted a salary of \$12,000 a year and expenses; Eason, \$10,000 a year and expenses. Two other negroes were elected, one the President for the West Indies, and the other for South America, each to receive a salary of \$6,000 a year and expenses.

Garvey is understood to have made the statement that he will seek an alliance with Trotsky and Lenine, also one with the Hindus, and suggested also that Japan would make a powerful alien foe, as well as China.

The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in New York is reported to have appropriated thousands for propaganda work among the negro workers in New York City.

PUBLICATIONS.

A pamphlet entitled "So Spoke Bakunin" by A. KARELIN, published by the Union of Russian Workers of Bridgeport, Conn., is being distributed in Michigan, having appeared on August 10th.

"Kommunismus", a magazine of the Communists International for Southeast Europe, printed in Vienna in the German language also has appeared in the middle west.

"Die Rote Fahne" (The Red Flag) the central organ of the Communist Party of Germany and Austria, for July 18th is being distributed and is understood to be circulated by "Glos Robotniczy".

"The Communist" continued to appear as the organ of the United Communist Party and the Communist Party of America. The type and style is exactly similar except that the differentiation is made in the superscription. Extreme care must be exercised not to confuse these two distinct publications. "Y.F." is generally understood to be Isaac Ferguson. A number of articles in the United Communist organ have been signed with these initials.

Hand bills and posters entitled "Stand by Soviet Russia" issued by the United Communist Party continue to appear in several cities as well as the circular issued by the Amsterdam Bureau of the Third International, entitled "New Offensive Against Soviet Russia".

INDIVIDUALS.

ISAAC McBRIDE is appearing in several cities in the east under the auspices of the Soviet Russian Medical Relief Committee and is getting by with some extreme perversions of the truth. He pays particular attention to "The prosperous and flourishing social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia".

ROUSTAM BEK, the so-called military expert of the Soviet Bureau under Martens also has been active in collecting funds for the Soviet Russia medical fund and making statements which even surpass those of McBride. In one breath he claims that 8 million persons, mostly children under 10 years of age have died in Russia since the Polish campaign opened, as the result of the lack of medical supplies and assistance, while in the next breath he assures the contributors that every penny given by them will be used to supply medicines for the Red Army. We know, of course, that the vast majority of civilians in Russia who have died recently suffered more from starvation than from lack of medical assistance. However, it is interesting to note the degree to which Bek goes and gets by.

Some interesting cancellations have been made recently by LOUIS F. POST. Petco Petcoff, secretary treasurer and organizer of the Bulgarian branch of the Communist Party held under \$10,000 bond since January 2 and ordered deported on April 15 has been released and his warrant cancelled.

MAC PLINE former secretary of the United Hebrew trades and lately returned from Russia, is addressing audiences of that organization and giving reports on conditions of the Jews in Russia, Poland and thereabouts.

CHARLES HUZAR, former premier of Hungary, who has been in the United States, has aroused bitter opposition on the part of the Jews who accuse him of conducting propaganda in this country urging the restoration of the Hapsburgs.

JAMES MAY, a British subject known to be a Sinn Feiner and active in the independent labor party in England, is understood to be en route to the United States by way of Canada to attend the Congress of the World Brotherhood.

ADDENDA .

There follows an address by John Spargo on the subject, "Bolshevism from the Democratic Viewpoint", which is commended to the careful study of the field. Spargo, the most brilliant and authoritative socialist writer in the country today, has recently issued several works which constitute the most excellent pieces of anti-bolshevik propaganda which have come to our attention. The address is given in full but points of particular interest have been indicated.

"BOLSHEVISM FROM THE DEMOCRATIC VIEWPOINT."
By John Spargo.

A new word of solemn and terrible portent has entered into the currency of our speech, and as is so often the case there is grave danger that an unintelligent and reckless misuse of the word will dull our sensibilities to the seriousness of the great challenge it symbolizes. The word "Bolshevism" is bandied about in a fashion that betokens all too plainly and clearly the superficiality of our conception of the great issues that are being hammered out upon the anvil of Destiny. We have reached the stage at which burlesque is made of solemn things. If we do not like a man's views on prohibition or immigration, we deem it sufficient to say that he is a Bolshevik; if the minister's sermon or the congressman's vote displeases us, we invoke the word "Bolshevism" as a malediction. If you speak boldly for the League of Nations, you are almost certain to be called a Bolshevik, while, on the other hand, those who ask for drastic reservations in the covenant, safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine or what not, are charged with the same crime of fostering Bolshevism. By thus robbing the word of definite character as the symbol of a profound and solemn challenge to the heart and brain of civilization, we make it difficult to secure serious attention for the

challenge itself.

It is not at all strange that this newcomer into the lexicon of politics bewilders us. It is a parvenu among words and when it made its forcible entry into the front pages of our newspapers in the latter part of 1917, it was as strange and unintelligible to most Russians as to ourselves. I recall with interest and amusement several earnest and heated discussions by little groups of Russians concerning the origin and meaning of the word. As I shall try to make plain, the thing it connotes is old, perhaps as old as civilization itself, but the word itself is new. It was first used in the year 1903 and its birthplace, curiously enough, was a London church. Perhaps if I can make clear the circumstances attending that birth it will help to interpret not merely the etymology of the word but the social force it connotes and its relation to the great democratic faith which many of us hold.

In that little church in the heart of the great English capital one of the political parties of Russia, the Social Democratic Party, was holding its congress. In that bald statement there is contained the summary of one of the most tragic chapters in history. In it we see czarism exposed as a system resting upon a despotism wholly alien to the ideals and customs of the western world. That congress of a Russian political party was held in London, mother of so many exiles and soldiers of freedom, because it was not possible for such a congress to be held on Russian soil. Czarism could not, and did not, tolerate any such challenge. Thus it came to pass that those political parties which represented the social unrest and the democratic aspirations of the Russian people were compelled to hold their deliberations outside of Russia, in places beyond the reach of the long arm of the Czar. Thus, also, it came to pass that the intellectual and moral leaders of those Russian parties were compelled to live in exile.

There is something indescribably pathetic in the spectacle of those little groups of Russian emigres gathering in Zurich, in Paris, in London, living wholly artificial lives, spending their days and nights in planning for Russia's emancipation. Naturally, they were in no position to understand Russia. It was as though the smoky haze of the cafes where they dreamed and planned mystified their visions and distorted everything. The men and women who assembled at the Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Party in 1903 were, for the most part, not men and women who were living in Russia and sharing its life. They were, on the contrary, men and women who had been obliged to flee from Russia and who dared not return. Bitterness, homesickness, romance, fear, suspicion and envy warped and biased their minds. Imagine, if you can, that one of our great political parties were placed in this position, compelled to hold its conventions in Brazil, let us say, its principal leaders, writers and orators

compelled to dwell there, not daring to return to their native land. Is it difficult to comprehend that under such conditions many blunders would be committed, that the programs and policies formulated by the exiled leaders would fail to conform to the changing conditions, that fanaticism of the worst type would inevitably be engendered? Speaking broadly, it may be said with entire confidence that the domination of any political movement by emigres leads to disaster. Bolshevism is essentially the legitimate child of czarism.

At the London Congress there developed a sharp division of the party into two factions. A split occurred and although the immediate issue was a vote upon a matter of very minor importance concerning party administration, that was only symptomatic of a fundamental cleavage that could no longer be hidden. On the one side were the men and women associated with my old and honored friend, Plechanov; on the other side, the men and women associated with Vladimir Ulianoff, the man known to the world as Nicolai Lenine, the present head of the so-called Communistic Government of Russia. Plechanov and his friends, maintaining the view-point of Karl Marx, held that before anything like a social democratic regime could be introduced into Russia there must first of all be an enormous development of industrial production. They held that a sudden transition from the feudalism of Russia to democratic Socialism was not to be thought of; that before Socialism or anything approaching socialism could be realized there must be an industrial evolution analogous to that which has taken place in western Europe and the United States. They hold, moreover, that education was necessary, that there could be nothing approaching social democracy in Russia until the great mass of Russian people were intellectually and morally prepared for the change. They were revolutionists and wanted a social revolution but they wanted an adequate evolutionary preparation for it.

To Lenine and his friends this appeared as a doctrine of pessimism and despair. They, too, claimed to be followers of Marx and his chosen and inspired interpreters, and they denied the authenticity of Plechanov's interpretations. From one point of view, the controversy was like a conflict of rival theologians accompanied by much dogmatic hairsplitting and textual quibbling. On the other hand, it was a conflict of political programs. Lenine and his friends contended that to wait until the masses of the Russian people were sufficiently educated, as Plechanov and his associates counselled, was equivalent to such an indefinite postponement of the social revolution as to amount to its virtual abandonment. They boldly announced, therefore, that their faith and their hopes were based not upon the conviction and enlightenment of the majority, but upon the imagination, courage, and daring of a desperate militant minority. I can sum up their

creed in a few words: We must rely upon conspiratory action. While educating all we can, and as fast as we can, we must always pin our faith in the courage and daring of a desperate minority which at the proper time will seize the reins of power. At some critical moment when the old regime is in difficulty, we must strike and establish a dictatorship.

Now, although the word, "Bolshevist" literally means one belonging to the majority, and "Bolshevism", therefore, means the ism or creed of the majority, we must not confuse etymological derivations with sociological realities. It was only the fact that they happened to get a majority of votes in the congress upon the insignificant question of party administration on which the division took place that caused the followers of Lenine to be called Bolsheviki, that is, those of the majority, just as the Plechanov group were called the Mensheviki, that is, those of the minority. The temporary designations, which accurately enough described their relative numerical strength in the congress were retained later, greatly to the confusion of the average reader. As a matter of fact, the Mensheviki, whose name is etymologically derived from minority, alone pinned their faith to the triumph of the majority. While the Bolsheviki, whose name etymologically connotes majority, pinned all their faith upon the minority. I hope that I have made this paradoxical condition clear and intelligible.

Now permit me to request you to revert for a moment or two in imagination, if you can, to these nerve-racking and soul-trying weeks in the early part of 1917, when we still lingered in the Valley of Indecision, uncertain whether we were to be permitted to live in peace or compelled to endure the sacrifices of war. Many of us still hoped that we might keep out of the terrible holocaust, that here in the United States we might maintain a haven of sanity. Personally, I do not have any apologies to offer for the fact that to the very last moment that was my attitude; that even during the last fateful hours I urged the President to maintain his stand for peace. There was no doubt in my mind concerning the moral issues at stake, no doubt as to Germany's guilt or the menace of German imperialism to the freedom and well-being of mankind. I take it for granted that my attitude was very characteristic of those thousands of my fellow-citizens who to the very last moment stood for peace and against war. We were pro-Ally in the sense that we were profoundly convinced that the triumph of Germany would be a supreme disaster to mankind. Yet, for many of us there was a disturbing factor in the consciousness that ranged with the most democratic nations in western Europe was the most reactionary and despotic of autocracies, the Russian Empire. If we are to be entirely candid, we must, I think, admit that as we approached the conviction that our participation in the war was inevitable there was a sense of shame and humiliation born of the thought that we were to be allied in the war with Russian despotism. What misgivings and

doubts were born of that consciousness!

Then a wonderful thing happened: The electric wires circling the globe pulsed one March morning with the mighty message of the Russian revolution. Czarism was overthrown. At last the great struggle which began with the agitation of the Decembrists in 1825 was ended and Russia had entered into the fellowship of free democracies. How conflicting our emotions were then! On the one hand, there was our fear that the Revolution would take Russia out of the war and release vast German forces for a mighty offensive on the western front. On the other hand, there was a new pride and faith in the Allied cause; there was no longer the shame and humiliation of seeing democracy yoked to autocracy and despotism. When at last we entered the war, it was easier for us to do it proudly and whole-heartedly, because the Russia with which we became associated in the great crusade was a new Russia, holding ideals like unto our own. Even when it became evident that Russia could not continue to play an effective part in the fight, we did not regret the Revolution.

And here I beg that you will permit me to make, parenthetically, two observations concerning Russia's part in the World War and the effect of the Revolution upon the Allied cause. The first is that civilization owes to Russia a debt which can never be fully repaid. Her sacrifices were so stupendous that we can not even now contemplate them without shuddering. To those sacrifices, more than to any other factor, the triumph over German Imperialism must be attributed. But for the Russian efforts on the eastern front, the heel of the Prussian jackboot would today be firmly planted upon the neck of western civilization. Only the mighty blows of Russia, and the reckless sacrifice of her sturdy peasant sons, made it possible for Britain's thin red line to hold at Ypres, or for Joffre to hold the green-grey flood at the Marne. The two great decisive victories at the Marne were made possible by Russia's heroic sacrifice. On that memorable day in July, 1918, when our sturdy men triumphed at Chateau-Thierry, and we knew beyond peradventure that the war was won, one of the leading members of the French Government said to me; "The victory would not have been possible without Russia: What a tragedy it is that she is not in the fight in this hour of definite triumph!" My second observation is this: Because the separate peace with Germany was an incident of the Russian Revolution, many of us have judged the Revolution harshly. We must remember, however, that the old regime itself contemplated a separate peace with Germany, and only the Revolution thwarted that plan and thereby postponed the making of such a peace long enough for America to make ready. History will, I make no doubt, do full justice to the Russian revolution in this regard.

As soon as the overthrow of czarism was an accomplished fact, the Provisional Government addressed itself to its mighty task. Never in history was there a revolutionary popular government with such an enormous task before it. On the one hand, there was the necessity of carrying on the war and maintaining faith with the Allies; on the other hand, the necessity of reconstructing the political and economic life of that huge empire of the Czars henceforth to be a democratic republic. The task was made more difficult because the Allied and Associated Nations did not and could not understand Russia's problems and needs. They utterly failed to comprehend the bewilderment of the Russian peasant-soldier when he was asked to continue fighting in order to carry out undertakings entered into by the czarist bureaucracy. There are few things more tragic in the history of the war than the failure of the Allied and Associated Governments to respond promptly and sympathetically to Kerensky's appeal for a restatement of their war aims.

In the summer of 1917, the leaders of the Bolsheviki began to conspire against the Provisional Government and to prepare for a revolution against the Revolution. These men had borne no part in the Revolution of March by which czarism was overthrown. Most of them were not even in Russia at the time. Lenine was in Switzerland and reached Petrograd in mid-April only because special facilities for crossing Germany were accorded him by the German government and military authorities. The reason for that arrangement has been naively confessed by General Ludendorf; it was because Germany relied upon Bolshevist counter-revolution to lay Russia prostrate. Trotsky was in New York City and made his way to Russia for the deliberate purpose of attempting to incite revolt against the Provisional Government.

So much has been said concerning the "exalted idealism" of these men that it is worth while paying particular attention to the duplicity which they practiced. They found the Provisional Government pledged to and preparing for the holding of a great constitutional convention, the Constituent Assembly, to be elected upon the most democratic basis conceivable -- equal, universal, direct, secret adult suffrage and proportional representation. At first the Bolsheviki began their campaign by sowing the seeds of dissension, distrust and separation among the various nationalities in Russia. These ultra-internationalists who had scornfully derided Russian nationalism and bitterly denounced Kerensky and other socialists as "social-patriots," now preached the most extreme nationalism, especially among the peoples of the border provinces of Russia. They were not satisfied with with the slogan of the Revolution, "Peace without indemnities or annexations", but insisted that there must be "dis-annexations"; that is to say, that all those peoples that had been brought into the Russian Empire during the course of centuries and welded into a distinct political and economic homogeneity

must be free to set up petty states, no matter how artificial these might be. In other words, they deliberately aimed at the dismemberment of Russia, its Balkanization, the very thing at which the Pan-Germans had been aiming for years. I am not now referring to the independence of Finland and Poland, upon which all liberal Russians were agreed, but to the separatist movements in Livonia, Esthonia, the Ukraine, Bessarabia, and so on. It is a fact that German and Austrian emissaries had spent many millions of rubles to incite little separatist groups in the border provinces of Russia and that the Bolsheviki, for the sake of weakening the Provisional Government and the Army, deliberately fostered that propoganda.

While the Kerensky Government was making its arrangements for the elections for the Constituent Assembly, Lenine and Trotsky and their associates set themselves up as the special champions of the Constituent Assembly and pretended to believe that there was danger of its being betrayed by the Kerensky Government. They obtained the strength which made it possible for them to overthrow the Kerensky Government by maintaining this pose. What happened? Most of the elections for the Constituent Assembly took place after the Bolshevik coup d'etat. Yet despite their attempts to coerce the peasants into voting for them, the Bolsheviki were badly defeated in the elections. Thirty-six million votes were cast and a large majority of those elected to the Constituent Assembly were socialists belonging to the non-Bolshevist parties. It was seen that only a small minority of the people were ready to support the Bolsheviki.

As soon as this became manifest, the leaders of the Bolsheviki and their press began a campaign against the Constituent Assembly and against the idea of democratic government. Nevertheless, they promised that the Constituent Assembly should be held upon the date set for it. When that time arrived, the delegates found the hall in a state of siege, armed soldiers and sailors being stationed in the galleries and along the walls. The Bolsheviki presented to the Assembly a document which was virtually a formal abdication of its functions and demanded its adoption by the Assembly. When this was refused, they withdrew and by force of arms dispersed the Constituent Assembly, which was never permitted to meet again. They said that between November, when the elections were held, and January, when the assembly met, conditions had so changed that the delegates could no longer be regarded as representatives of their constituents. They promised new elections should be held at an early date and a new constituent Assembly convened. To this date there have been no such elections, nor reconvention of the Constituent Assembly. I have gone into these facts in some detail because a number of self-styled "Liberals" and "Radicals" in this country have made

themselves apologists for the Bolsheviki and attempted to persuade us that Bolshevism is, after all, a sort of super-democracy. The facts speak for themselves and no man or woman who believes in democracy can for a moment palliate or justify them.

Throwing all pretense of democracy to the winds, Lenine and his followers proclaimed what they termed a "dictatorship of the proletariat". Professing to be the only Simon-pure orthodox followers and interpreters of Karl Marx, they set up as a fundamental postulate of Marxism the necessity of proletarian dictatorship. What Marx thought in 1847, or 1875, or even later, is really of little practical consequence in these days in which we live. Nevertheless, it is only just to the name and memory of Marx to point out that when he forecasted the dictatorship of the proletariat he regarded it as something unavoidable and inevitable, not as a desirable thing to be deliberately aimed at. Furthermore, as clearly as language permitted, he stressed the fact that this could only take place when the overwhelming majority of the people belonged to the proletariat. In other words, his thought concerning the rule of society by the proletariat was that the overwhelming majority of the people reduced to proletarian condition, possessing neither property nor political rights, would overthrow the rule of the dominant minority and replace it by their own rule, that is, the rule of the immense majority.

How greatly this differs from the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia as conceived by Lenine is made evident by a few simple statistical facts. In Russia in 1917, about 87 per cent of the entire population consisted of peasants. Let me say here that the word "peasant" is very often misunderstood by us. We instinctively think of some brutish creature like the "brother to the ox" of Edwin Markham's famous poem. It would be better for us to use the word "farmer" instead of peasant. Just as we have all sorts of farmers, ranging from quite rich men down through the sturdy, hardworking, comfortably living farmer to the miserable "cracker" farmers to be found in some parts of the South, so the peasantry of Russia is divided. Lenine and his followers have made much of this fact and insisted that only the "poorest peasants" who approximate to our poor "cracker" farmers, shall be permitted to share with the industrial proletariat the rights of citizenship in the Soviet State. The total of these amounts probably to not more than 5 per cent of the entire peasantry. The industrial proletariat proper does not amount to more than from 3 to 4 per cent, according to the estimates of the Bolsheviki themselves. The present constitution of the Soviet Republic admits to the franchise only the industrial proletariat, amounting to 3 or 4 per cent of the total

population, and about 5 per cent of the peasantry. If we were to change our constitution and laws to accord with the principles embodied in the constitution of Soviet Russia, a very much larger proportion of our population would be enabled to participate in the Government of the country, because our industrial wage-earning class is much more numerous. Nevertheless, the political power would be in the hands of a minority of the people. Every little petty contractor and employer, every merchant, from the little corner grocer to the proprietor of the great department store, every banker, every lawyer, every minister of the gospel, every physician and dentist employing an office boy or a nurse, and every farmer employing as much as a single hired man or boy would be excluded from the right to vote. I know that it is sometimes said that this is only a temporary arrangement made necessary by the exigencies of revolution, but against that statement I set Lenine's own oft-repeated declaration that it is to be made permanent.

Now, I am quite aware that some part of the indignation and horror evoked by this dictatorship in certain quarters may be attributed to the fact that the dictatorship comes from below and not from above. Doubtless there are many persons who are shocked and embittered by a dictatorship of the proletariat who would gladly welcome a dictatorship by the capitalist class, for example. With that attitude I have not the remotest sympathy, I am opposed to dictatorship as dictatorship, no matter what its character. As a Socialist, I believe democracy to be the only safe and sound basis for government and for industry, the only enduring foundation for freedom. A dictatorship by any class can only exist upon the basis of tyranny. Proletarian dictatorship is neither better nor worse than plutocratic dictatorship or military dictatorship would be. We do not want any dictatorship of any kind, and I know my fellow-countrymen, as I believe I do, we shall not permit a dictatorship of any kind to be established in these United States.

Unless I have made it quite clear that the Bolshevist coup d'etat was a revolution against democracy, I have signally failed in my undertaking. The Bolsheviki have reserved their bitterest and most brutal opposition, not for the monarchists and defenders of the old czarist regime, but for those Socialists and radicals who were earnestly and intelligently striving to bring about the realization of the ideals of political and economic democracy. They suppressed the newspaper organs of the Social Democrats and the Socialists-Revolutionists with infinitely more rigor and brutality than the Czar's Government ever did. Not only did they forbid publication and confiscate papers, but they confiscated the offices

publishing plants and stocks of opposition newspapers and turned them over to the Bolshevist Party. They used the municipal revenues to subsidize their own party press. They excluded opposition newspapers from the mails and carried Bolshevist newspapers free of charge. They made advertising in any except the Bolshevist and Soviet press unlawful. They went further and by decree made it compulsory for every family to purchase regularly the Bolshevist press, no matter what their views or sympathies might be. Tammany Hall, even under Boss Tweed, never approached anything like such a shameful misuse of public governmental powers.

They established a Reign of Terror without any parallel in modern times, a Reign of Terror incomparably worse than that of the French revolution. Hundreds, are, thousands of well-known Russian Socialists were put to death without trial for no offense save the expression of their loyalty to the ideals of democracy and to the Constituent Assembly. I have recently received a copy of the official report of the Chresvychaika, of Moscow and Petrograd for the years 1918-1919. The Chresvychaika, or Extraordinary Commission, is a revolutionary tribunal set up and clothed with arbitrary and unlimited powers. It can arrest any person or persons, except officials of the Soviet Government and of the Bolshevist Party, without assigning any reason therefor, cast them into prison without making any charges against them, deny them the right of counsel and impose whatever penalty it sees fit, including deportation, imprisonment, torture and death. Bear in mind that such Chresvychaikas were set up in all parts of Russia and then contemplate the fact that according to their own official reports, which certainly understate rather than overstate the facts, in Moscow and Petrograd alone 9,641 persons were shot by order of the Chresvychaika in 1918 and 1919. It is not true that, as alleged by many of the defenders of the Bolsheviks, most of these persons were shot for the commission of crimes against property and the person. The report which has recently come into my possession shows that, of the 9,641 prisoners shot in Petrograd and Moscow, 7,068 were shot on the charge of counter-revolution. A word of criticism of Trotsky or Lenine unguardedly spoken by one workman to another suffices in many instances to justify shooting for "counter-revolutionary activity". There will probably never be anything like a complete report enumerating all of the victims of the numerous Chresvychaikas throughout Russia and we shall, therefore, never know the total number of victims. There can be no sort of doubt, however, that many scores of thousands of persons were thus brutally executed. In the Bolshevist party press and in the official Soviet organs, the shooting of innocent hostages has been reported again and again. Thousands of people who were not even accused of any crime, or of knowledge of such crime, have been put to death simply to strike terror into the hearts of

those left behind. When the head of the Central Chresvychaika, the burtal Uritsky, was assassinated and an attempt was made to assassinate Lenine, five hundred persons in one town fifteen hundred miles away --men, woman and children, who were not even suspected of being in sympathy with the crime, -- were shot down in cold blood.

There is a great deal of misunderstanding in this country concerning the role of the Soviets and the relation of Sovietism to Bolshevism. A lot of addle-pated, self-styled "Liberals" and "Radicals" roll that word "soviet" on their tongues as though it were some wonderful talisman. As a matter of fact, there is neither white nor black magic in the word "Soviet", which is simply the Russian equivalent of our word "council". Although we have only become aware of the word since the Russian Revolution, as a matter of fact the Government of the Czar was officially designated "the Imperial Russian Soviet". All sorts of organizations, religious and secular, were called Soviets long before the Revolution. Sovietism in the revolutionary sense implied government and industrial management by councils of workmen. These workmen's councils first appeared in the Revolution of 1905 and were vigorously opposed at that time by the the Bolsheviki. When the revolution of March, 1917, occurred, new Soviets of workmen and peasants sprang up and played a useful role in the Revolution, together with much that was dangerous. When their criticism of the Provisional Government became sharply accented, they were asked to assume the reins of government themselves and declined the responsibility. At the time of the Bolshevik coup d'etat the Soviets were declining in power and importance. Intoxicated by the strong wine of a new and unfamiliar freedom, they had seized the control of numerous factories and attempted to run them in their own way with disastrous results. Production had declined enormously as a result of their running amuck. They were already returning to sanity and correcting these evils, and were in a fair way to become useful bodies akin to the Whitley Councils in England, when the Bolshevik counter-revolution took place. Politically their influence was waning, for the simple reason that the activities of their leaders had been directed into a new channel the electoral campaign for the Constituent Assembly. In a word, Sovietism was throwing off its abuses and excrescences and developing into a useful democratic instrumentality when it was perverted by Bolshevism.

The Bolsheviki raised the cry "All power to the Soviets!" At first they pretended to desire only that the Soviet should assume the powers and functions of the Provisional Government and discharge them until a new government was established by the Constituent Assembly. As I have already shown, they very soon set themselves in opposition to the Constituent Assembly

and insisted that the Soviets should act not only as the sole political authority, but also as the agencies for economic organization and direction. These Soviets or councils of factory workers, peasants and soldiers were not in any sense of the word responsible representative bodies. In a factory employing thousands of hands, the Soviet might be elected by the votes of no more than 40 or 50 workers assembled in response to a call from the Bolshevist leaders. A dozen soldiers might elect the Soviet for a whole regiment.

It is the universal testimony of all observers that the Soviet system wrought demoralization in the army and in the industrial system. In the army questions of military strategy were subject to the vote of soldiers comprising the Soviets. The technical experts and experienced managers were driven from the factories, which were made subject to a most complicated system of Soviet control. Every large factory had several committees and sub-committees in practically permanent session and there were endless meetings attended by the entire body of employees, at which men and women and boys and girls were given equal voting rights. It was not at all an unusual occurrence for the greater part of the working day to be given up to discussion of quite unimportant and trivial matters, during which time all work was suspended but the wages went merrily on. For practically five months this anarchical system lasted. By that time it had become quite evident that something had to be done, that Sovietism was an impossible method of conducting modern industry. I have pointed out on several occasions that such a system could only work with any degree of success in an industrial system based upon primitive handicraft, with small workshops similar to those which obtained through Europe in medieval times.

Although Lenine and his associates had started out as opponents of anything in the nature of a centralized State-- for that was the real philosophical basis of Sovietism -- they found themselves obliged to resort to the erection of a State whose powers were more extensive and comprehensive than those of any modern government. They decreed the "nationalization" of industry, thus bringing the factories and workshops within the domain of the central governing authority. In place of the Soviets, commissioners appointed by the central Soviet power assumed the direction of industry and of the Army.

The most grotesque mistakes were made. Men of practically no education and possessing not the slightest technical equipment were placed in charge of great modern factories. Thus a peasant who could hardly read or write his own name and who did not know whether an ampere was a wild beast or a patent medicine was placed in charge of a large electrical works. All the

evils ever predicted concerning the placing of publicly owned industries under the control of politicians were quickly manifested in the most exaggerated form. Corruption and inefficiency became rampant. Tens of thousands of useless officials were placed upon the payroll. The Soviet and Bolshevik press teemed with complaints of the terrible bureaucracy which was developed. Even where there was some increase in production over the Soviet period, it was more than offset by the enormous increase in overhead charges.

This went on for a few months and then nationalization of industry entered into a new phase. It was recognized that the extremely complicated processes of modern industry required specially trained experts. Of course, a good many of the former managers of industry had been put to death, others had managed escape from Soviet Russia, while thousands of others were in prison, in concentration camps or in hiding. All who could be brought back into the service were brought back and placed in their old positions with Bolshevik officials to supervise and watch them. Then the central government appealed to I. B. Krassin, an expert electrical engineer, to undertake the reorganization of the whole system of nationalized industry. Krassin agreed to do this provided his conditions were accepted. These conditions struck at the very heart of Sovietism and of Communism, yet they were accepted and Krassin was placed at the head of the industrial organization. His conditions were: (1) That the system of equal remuneration for all workers on the basis of day work be abolished and replaced by piece work schedules, with different rates of pay for work requiring varying degrees of skill; (2) that all committees of workers exercising any control or authority in the factory be disbanded; (3) that he be empowered to place in charge of the factories managers selected by himself, regardless of their political convictions or affiliations; (4) that the managers be selected and the foremen appointed by them be given the right to discharge whomsoever they pleased and to institute disciplinary methods; (5) that he be given the right to pay adequate salaries to managers, specialists, industrial experts, and so on. In other words Krassin insisted that the methods of up-to-date imperialism be introduced and there was none to say him nay. It is not at all unlikely that had these methods been resorted to at the beginning the industrial system would have been successful. As it was, however, the ruin was already too complete when Krassin took charge.

But how far removed is this system from Communism and Sovietism, and how much further from anything like industrial democracy! In the factories of Bolshevik Russia the principle of industrial absolutism obtains to a greater degree

than anywhere else in the world. The trades unions, which had made so much progress during the Kerensky regime have been practically destroyed. While they still maintain a nominal existence, they have been completely bereft of power as militant working class organizations. The right to strike has been denied and striking punished as an act of treason to the State. Where workers have gone out on strike, Soviet troops have been used to shoot them down like dogs. Not only this, but by decree the unions have been compelled to become part of the oppressive and repressive machinery of the State. They have been compelled to mobilize their members for military service and recently to act as the agencies for enforcing the system of compulsory labor. According to this system, adults of both sexes are subject to compulsory labor under military regulation. The individual has no choice of either occupation or residence; any worker, whether man or woman, can be ordered to leave the job upon which or she is engaged and to go to another job, even though it be in a distant part of Russia. The right to withdraw from one job and go in quest of another no longer exists in Russia. The system is not unlike that which was established in England in 1349 and applied to the laboring classes. It is the same system in all essentials as that which was introduced into Russia in the early part of the eighteenth century in the military settlements of Arakcheev. Surely the best defense America can have against red Bolshevism is not the black Bolshevick of reaction and oppression but rather a widespread knowledge of the truth. I am profoundly convinced that if the facts are made known, and the workers of America can be made to understand the essentially tyrannical character of Russian Bolshevism, they will see to it that it finds no lodgment in this land.

A very similar evolution took place in the military system. The attempt to conduct an army on Soviet lines having failed, as many as possible of the old officers of the imperial army were brought back and the soldiers' councils were disbanded. The Bolsheviki have not dared to leave the military system in the hands of these officers of the old regime and have consequently maintained a large body of Bolshevist commissars to watch, check and supervise the officers. They have not only brought back into the army the old disciplinary measures, but have added new ones more stern than anything known under the old regime. The Red Army, which was in the beginning to be a volunteer force, is based upon the sternest conscription and thousands of peasants have been shot down for refusing to comply with the mobilization orders. The death penalty, which was abolished at the beginning, has been re-introduced and carried out with relentless brutality.

At every point Bolshevism has failed. It must surely be reckoned the greatest failure in the history of civilization. Promising freedom, it has forged the chains of a new bondage.

Promising superior economic organization, it has succeeded only in destroying what economic organization there was. Its methods have been essentially the methods of czarism itself. I, who have hated czarism with bitter hatred, loathed it with inexpressible loathing, say to you with all sincerity that if I had to choose between life under regime of Czar Nicholas II and life under the regime of Lenine and Protosky, I should unhesitatingly choose the former, confident that it would give me and mine much greater freedom and richer opportunities for healthful and happy living.

Bolshevism is a malefic, destructive force, and you shall search the records in vain for the slightest credible evidence of any useful, wholesome, constructive achievement. I beg that you will not be deceived or misled by cunning propaganda into believing that education, for instance, flourishes under the Bolshewiki. If there were time, I could lay before you the most astonishing mass of incontestable evidence to the contrary. The fact is that educational reform was well under way in Russia even before the Revolution of March, 1917. Under the Provisional Government, this educational reform made still greater progress. Like several other wholesome, progressive, movements, its progress has been arrested by Bolshevism. The schools and universities have been subject to a process of demoralization and destruction exactly like that which has taken place in the industrial life.

I know that there are two questions which many of you are asking yourselves, and if you will be good enough to bear with me I shall be glad to answer them. The first question concerns the many favorable accounts of Bolshevist Russia given by various English and American "eye-witnesses". What of these reports? I have no desire here and now to question the good faith of such writers as Mr. Ransome, Mr. Goode, Mr. Reed, Mr. Raymond Robins, and others, but I do most seriously and solemnly question their competence as witnesses. May I not remind you that in the old czarist days it was quite common for foreigners to write books about Russia extolling the merits and virtues of czarism and denying the charges brought against it by the revolutionists. These writers were just as honest and just as incompetent as those who are now extolling the merits and virtues of Bolshevism and denying the truth of the charges made against it. If you will take the books, pamphlets and magazine articles in which Bolshevism is favorably described and read them with critical care, you will observe that there is not a scintilla of evidence in any one of them of anything like independent observation. A journalist who knows little or nothing of Russian history, and especially of the revolutionary struggle and the principles of the contending factions finds himself in Russia, a stranger entirely

ignorant of the language. We could not get into Russia without the consent and aid of the Bolsheviki. Without their consent and aid he could not get on a train, secure a place to sleep or obtain a meal. He is taken in charge by trusted Bolshevist agents. They provide him interpreters, arrange his movements, decide what he shall see and hear, and with whom he shall hold converse. How is it possible that serious attention should be given to reports made by such witnesses? Even Mr. Raymond Robins, according to his own story, was never in the position of an independent observer, but was always dependent upon his Bolshevist guides and interpreters.

The second question that I would like to answer is one which has occurred, I venture to say, to practically every one of our minds, namely: If Bolshevism is the evil and menacing thing described, how shall we account for the fact that it has lasted so long and successfully resisted all opposition? It is not easy to reply satisfactorily to this question in the brief time remaining at my disposal, but I can at least indicate the principal features of the reply. Czarism was admittedly a form of evil despotism. Its oppression weighed heavily upon the people. Yet it took almost a century of unbroken struggle, from 1825 to 1917, to overthrow it, and it was only overthrown then because of the disastrous effects of the Great War. In the second place, as one of the ablest of the Bolshevist journals recently made plain, when the Bolsheviki seized the power they acquired large stocks of supplies and a vast amount of military and industrial equipment. Suppose some power should, by a successful coup d'etat, seize this nation tomorrow, as the Bolsheviki seized Russia. That power would have at its command vast resources. It would have not only the existing supplies of food and manufactured goods, but also the supplies of raw materials and the machinery with which to use them. No matter how badly it might bungle the work of further production so long as it could maintain possession of these things it would hold an enormous advantage against any groups or factions in the nation fighting it. My point is that the anti-Bolshevist forces, with almost no resources, have been compelled to fight the power that was in possession of the material wealth of the country. Not only so but without any considerable augmentation by new production, with a constantly decreasing standard of living, until famine stage was reached, the bulk of the people could manage to exist for a very long time. Finally, the relentless and merciless use of terror by the dominant power, the filling of the land with its spies, makes the continuance of the regime possible.

But Bolshevism will be overthrown and Russia made free I do not doubt for a single moment. I have never doubted that Russia is destined to become one of the great free democracies

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of the world. I beg that you will not think of Russia as an old, decrepit and dying man who has fallen and is about to die. That is not the true simile for Russia, I assure you. Rather we must think of Russia as a child that has fallen and injured itself while making its first efforts to walk alone. Soon the child will recover and be able to walk with firm footsteps along the upward way of freedom. In the meantime we must do this because we need Russia quite as much as Russia needs us. There will be no peace, no security, no health in the world until Russia is restored.

As for Bolshevism in our own midst, we can best fight it out by resorting to the oppressive and repressive measures of czarism, not by destroying our free democratic institutions, but by keeping the strong searching of truth playing upon every dark corner in which the sinister propaganda is taking place and by removing those acknowledged ills in our body politic and social which breed discontent and desperation. This is the task which our citizenship lays upon each of us a solemn obligation.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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CAPTAIN SNOW
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SEP 25 1920

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN.

Number 27.

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UNITED COMMUNIST PARTY.

The circular entitled "Stand by Soviet Russia", the same being a proclamation by the United Communist Party, continues to appear in various cities.

The "Communist" for August 15, 1920, (Vol. 5) has appeared and contains interesting matter. One article by the Central Executive Committee completely exonerates Louis C. Fraina and Nozovitzky of the charges of being agents provocateur and refers to their secret trial held in New York, at which trial members of the Martens Bureau were present and participated. Another interesting article is an attack on "Sandgrenism" in the I. W. W., claiming that Sangren the editor is reactionary and counter-revolutionary and his influence in the I. W. W. is such that his organization must get rid of him if it would follow the path of successful revolutionary effort. Sandgren has been the Editor of "Solidarity" for sometime past.

In several cities members of the United Communist Party are compelled to purchase five copies of every issue of the "Communist" for distribution among their friends.

The United Communist Party in several districts is actively participating in the general drive for amnesty for all political prisoners, which drive is being participated in by all organizations.

It is contemplated to make another printed propaganda drive over the whole country.

"The Communist" admits in its reply to the Third International on the instructions to merge the two parties, that the efforts along this line have been successful except for a small group in the Communist Party which has not become reconciled to the merger and continues to remain without the fold. This is the "Communist Party of America" which is publishing their own edition of the "Communist" which carries attacks upon the program and platform of the United Communist Party.

The instructions to the delegates and group organizers referred to in the last copy of this bulletin have been found in a number of districts and the same practice has been followed, that is, immediately after the instructions are read to the group the organizer destroys the papers.

The English groups in the sub-district of Philadelphia held a convention recently in which they urged a special committee of propaganda, of three members to consider all ways and means of carrying on this work; the formation of a Defense committee

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of seven; formation of special tactical and strike committee, to plan the work of using the strikes and giving them a revolutionary meaning, to consist of three members; a resolution urging that the publication of "Voice of Labor" be not discontinued; a resolution urging the work of organizing shop union and other working groups of the party; a special central recruiting group, etc.

In the middle west JAMES P. CANNON, the District No. 8 organizer, and JOSEPH MARTINOVITCH former St. Louis Sub-District organizer, are understood to be in Chicago on organization work. It is reported Martinovitch will soon go to Milwaukee, his home town, having been succeeded in St. Louis as organizer by ANTON JURKOVICH, one of the leaders of the South Slavic communist organizations. Cannon has requested an Italian organizer for the St. Louis sub-district for the purpose of organizing the Italian coal miners in the Southern Illinois coal fields, where Martinovitch has been operating for the past two months.

In several cities it is understood that former members of the Union of Russian Workers are attempting to revive their locals as branches of the United Communist Party.

There is a general plan in the organization to have each member contribute one day's wages to go into the general \$50,000 fund which is being attempted.

In Springfield, Mass. on August 24, during devotional exercises, in one of the churches, several Russians created a disturbance, attacking the United States Government in particular and religion in general and loudly declaring in favor of the establishment in the United States of a Soviet government similar to that in Russia. Attempts were made here to distribute the pamphlet "Stand by Soviet Russia".

COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America is distributing a printed hand-bill in English entitled "Will you Fight Soviet Russia", referring to the attitude of the American government toward the Russian Soviet Government as announced in the note of the Secretary of State and calling upon American workers to follow the lead of the British workers in their action against Lloyd-George. After referring to the workers of Soviet Russia, the circular continues:

"It is up to the workers of all other countries to follow the glorious example of the Russian workers - to crush the powers of the capitalist."

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destroy their governments and establish the Proletarian Dictatorship. This new form of government - The Proletarian Dictatorship - the only weapon that will finally emancipate the workers of the world from wage slavery and exploitation. * * * *

and later:

"REFUSE to make arms or ammunition for the enemies of Soviet Russia.

"REFUSE to handle, ship or transport arms or supplies to the enemies of Russia.

"WORKERS OF AMERICA! Support the fighting workers and peasant of Russia.

"Show the workers of Russia that you are with them in their glorious struggle.

"Show the American Capitalist Government that you are opposed to its murderous attempt to overthrow the only real working class republic in the world.

"Down with the Capitalist State! Down with World Imperialism!

"Up with the Soviets Everywhere! Hail to the dictatorship of the Proletariat!

"Long Live Soviet Russia!"

Following the convention of the Russian Section of the Communist Party of America which was held in New York on June 26th, a national convention of the Communist Party was held in the same city where a program, constitution and manifesto printed in Polish, is now in the hands of the Intelligence Division. The following are a few excerpts from the program:

"We believe in Parliamentary Action but will utilize it only for the purpose of propaganda for revolutionary action.

✓ "The present revolutionary epoch leads to an adoption of armed insurrection in which the entire energy of the working class should be concentrated. The logical result of this will be a forcible appropriation by the workers of the Bourgeois machinery. All other methods are rejected.

"One of the methods of mass action is the general strike and as soon as the strike is developed make it an armed open combat and conflict with the Bourgeois power. * * * *

"The Communist Party will systematically propagate among the workers the idea of a general revolution and the utilizing of force which is the only means of overthrowing the power of the capitalists." * * *

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(Particular attention is called to the use of the word "propagate" which was the subject of the controversy between the Communist Party of America and the United Communist Party. The United Communist Party proposes to thoroughly acquaint the workers with the idea of a general revolution. The Communist Party criticises this phraseology and intends to more actively participate by actually propagating.)

"The Communist Party of America must take part in all big strikes of the working class for the purpose of bringing among the strikers a Communist understanding of their battle with Capitalism.

"The Communist Party will carry on a campaign to discredit Social, Patriotic and Reform organizations especially among such parties as the Socialist and Socialist Labor Parties, as these organizations are of a Bourgeois class and have counter-revolutionary tendencies.

"It is the duty of the members of the Communist Party of America to carry on a campaign against the Centrist United Communist Party of America and to show to the leaders of that Party that they are wrong in the matter of the tactics they pursue as Communists.

"A special committee is to be organized to carry on a campaign of Communism among soldiers, sailors and marines and induce them to form into Communist groups. * * *

Section one, article four states that

"The Communist Party of America is a secret illegal, 'undercover' organization. * * *

Alexander Stocklitsky reported to be residing in Boston, Mass., Nicholas Hourwich of New York City, Bittleman of New York City, and Max Garfinkel, alias A. Spirnoff are the leading spirits in the reorganized Communist Party of America.

The following named persons are reported as literature agents of the reorganized party:

J. Tygrys	35 Williams St.	Chelsea, Mass.
A. Atlak	1950 Racine St.	Racine, Wis.
W. Smith	49 Cherry St.	New Britain, Conn.
M. L. Lemons	225 Morris Ave.,	Newark, N. J.
K. J. Ziemba	5121 Jany St.	Frankfort, Pa.
S. Winiawski	86 Lovens Ave.	Akron, Ohio.
P. Rudy	362 Chestnut St.	Lawrence, Mass.
M. Mieuscowy	P. O. Box 477	Sairpoint, Ohio.
L. Chwalkowski	Box 33	Shadyside, Ohio.
William Basky	Box 33	Maynard, Ohio.
J. Olezewski	2106 America Ave.	Erie, Pa.
J. Nowicki	825 Cambridge Ave.	Cambridge, Mass.

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F. Washak
K. Krudki

151 Germain St.
607 Moran Ave.

Buffalo, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.

"The Komunista" official organ of the Polish Section of the Communist Party of America in its issue for Saturday August 21st, 1920, prints in full the Program and Manifesto of the party adopted at the Second Convention.

I. W. W.

Local No. 8 of the Marine Transport Workers, which is the Longshoremen at Philadelphia, has abided by the instructions received from the General Executive Committee in Chicago and they will refuse to load any more ammunition or arms for any country and have so notified the shippers in Philadelphia. Among the ammunition which the I. W. W. refuse to load is included small arms ammunition purchased by the French Government during the war and still their property.

It is claimed that Foreign I. W. W. influences, principally in England have been brought to bear on the American organization in regard to their refusal to load arms.

At Phoenix, Ariz. on August 18th, Federal Judge Bollinger denied petition for final naturalization by JOSEPH PATRICK O'MALLEY, an admitted I. W. W. leader. The petition was dismissed with prejudice upon the grounds that the subject, being an I. W. W. and subscribing to its teachings, could not conscientiously take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

A new two-paged leaflet entitled "The I. W. W., Its Principles, Objects and Methods" is being circulated widely and is of particular interest. Under the head of "Methods", direct action is given as meaning that the rank and file on the job deal directly with the employer and not through the organization officials as in craft unions. "Sabotage" is referred to briefly as follows:

"As to sabotage, the matter has been widely discussed, on its various features, but by the I. W. W. no other form has been advised than the one that consists of withdrawal of efficiency. Due to the vicious misinterpretation of the word, the I. W. W. has now ceased to use it.

"The fanciful tales in the newspapers about the burning of hay stacks and barns, blowing up buildings, will on investigation prove to be false accusations. Some of our members in California were accused of these things and convicted on testimony of professional witnesses which the prosecution usually avails itself of. They did not enter into any defense as they considered themselves framed up."

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(This is another attempt by the I. W. W. to camouflage. Some time in the near future an interesting report will be released showing the organization's advocating and approving specific acts of sabotage and mounting into several of millions of dollars in one particular locality.

The following circular addressed to the Railroad General Manager and the Railroad Wage Board is being broadly circulated by the I. W. W. in the middle west:

"The Minneapolis Council of Railroad workers in mass meeting assembled this thirteenth day of August 1920, having given due thought and consideration to the problem of transportation, and realizing this a question that demands the attention of the general public and more especially, those who are in charge of the facilities of interchange through which commerce courses its way that the nation may live and prosper, desire to make known their position.

"The existing abnormal conditions have placed the country's greatest industry, the railroads, in a critical position which will require the united efforts of all, the Workers, the Railroad Managers, and the Public if the railroads are again to properly function and give to the country the service that is absolutely imperative.

"Many reasons can be attributed for the cause of the railroads present inefficient condition, some of these elements have been but recently disposed of.

"The Labor Board, created by the Cummings Esch Law, disposed of the Railroad Employees and wage demands and the Interstate Commerce Commission has announced an increase being granted on freight and passenger rates. This leaves the way open to dispose of another matter of equal importance which must be settled if we are to obtain satisfactory service in transportation.

"During the war and many months following its termination the cost of living continually increased in spite of the efforts put forth by the Government to check further advances in the cost of the necessities of life, additional burdens were thus added to the load already carried by the workers.

"The admitted failure of the government to lower the cost of living and the failure of those in authority to meet the just demands of the transportation workers feel that there was ample justification to take some action to force public attention to these conditions. Many of the

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these employees have given long years of faithful service which have made them capable and efficient workers.

"With these facts set forth for sober consideration by all concerned, we, as active workers and members of standard unions and brotherhoods, concur in the following resolution.

"WHEREAS: The Transportation service of the United States is failing to meet the unprecedented demands of the country, partly due on account of the lack of equipment and experienced employees and

"Whereas: There is a grave need to build up an efficient and adequate service throughout the entire country to promptly care for the Nation's commerce, and

"WHEREAS: There is a growing sense of responsibility for our part in securing such efficient transportation service and the sincere desire to cooperate to the fullest degree in placing the railroads in a position to function properly.

"RESOLVE: that we demand that the officers in charge of the Railroads, and the Labor Board, to take such action as may be necessary to reinstate in the service of the railroads, those workers who have been branded as 'Outlaw Strikers'".

Respectfully,

PRES. (Signed) EMILE KISSER
SECY. " S. O. LAMBERT
4053 44th Ave. South, Minneapolis."

SOCIALIST PARTY.

Activities during the past week have been confined chiefly to the efforts in the attempt to raise \$30,000 which they claim is needed to elect the six socialist Assemblymen in the special election to be held September 10th. After having sent out 79,000 appeals, \$10,000 of this fund is accounted for on August 27.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has authorized a number of prominent socialists notably Algernon Lee and James O'neal to make a trip abroad for studying conditions and making a report on Russia and nearby nations. It is also understood that on September 13 there will be a demonstration as the culmination of the general amnesty drive at which time a committee composed of Morris Hillquit, George E. Roewer Jr., and James O'neal will personally appear at Washington to present the matter to the President and the Attorney General. A concerted movement throughout the country has in

view a general amnesty drive, the particular party in interest, of course, being Eugene Debs.

Frank O'Hare, husband of Kate Richards O'Hare called the recent convention (August 26) of the Socialist Party at Omaha. His wife also address the convention and received an enthusiastic welcome

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Samuel Zorn, engaged as the agent of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 885 Washington street, Boston, was during the past week held in the sum of \$500. for appearance before the Grand Jury on account of his acting as an agent for the Old Colony Exchange Company of Boston, a get-rich-quick concern similar to the Charles Ponzi Company in which investors were promised fifty per cent, return in forty-five days. Zorn, it appears, was soliciting investments. Capitalism with its alluring mirages often ensnares even as rabid advocates of proletarianism as Zorn.

LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL.

The League for Democratic Control, located at No. 2 Park Square, Boston, Massachusetts, is putting forth the following circular over the signature of Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans, who will be recalled as being present during the habeas corpus proceedings of the Communist Party before Judge George W. Anderson as a guest of the Court:

"LIBERTIES WON BY OUR FATHERS.

"You who love the good name of America;
"You who reverence the liberties won at a high cost by our fathers;

GIVE HEED!

"There is evidence that the United States Government is about to deport a number of aliens who were rounded up as Communists in the January raids. Among those liable to be deported are nationals of Poland and Austria, countries now suffering the horrors of starvation and of diseases induced by the prolonged ravages of war.

"The methods of the U. S. Department of Justice up to date in dealing with aliens under suspicion of being

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Communists, have been the grossest affront to every principle of American constitutional liberties. This may seem an over-bold statement. But it is supported by the Report upon the Illegal Practices of the U. S. Department of Justice which is signed by twelve reputable lawyers, among them Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, and two other Harvard Law School Professors. While the decision of Judge George W. Anderson of the U. S. District Court of Massachusetts, on application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of certain aliens and for a reduction of bail in certain other cases, corroborates the findings of these Twelve Lawyers. Judge Anderson's opinion, which was handed down on June 26, is reviewed in the New Republic of July 14. This decision, the New Republic declares, 'will stand out as one of the permanent landmarks in the history of human freedom'.

"Over and above the 'illegal practices' of the Department of Justice in its dealings with the "Red suspects of which both the Twelve Lawyers and Judge Anderson give crushing proof, and which indeed were acknowledged to the Court by Government officials, Judge Anderson found a complete lack of evidence that the Communist Party or any of the Communist suspects who were taken in the January raids advocated the overthrow of the government by 'force or violence' or had attempted or committed any overt act. They believed in 'propaganda by words not by deeds' so Judge Anderson declared. 'They met openly, in halls, not secretly, not in armories, not in laboratories where explosives might be compounded. 'No weapons of the cutting or exploding kind with which modern wars, insurrections and revolutions are carried on were found on their persons or their premises. They did not advocate bombing or the destruction of property.

A further affront to American traditional and constitutional practices of fair play, attested both by the Twelve Lawyers and by Judge Anderson and confessed to by Government officials under oath, lies in the swarm of "under-cover" men (In effect Agent Provocateurs)

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who were let loose upon an unsuspecting public by the Department of Justice, and in the inspired propaganda alleging the discovery of a plot for revolution by force and violence, with which the Department of Justice filled the press.

"In view of the above facts, Judge Anderson concluded that the Departments both of Labor and of Justice, have committed an error of law in holding Communists to be deportable under the statute enacted by Congress on October 16, 1918.

"Until the decision of Judge Anderson is reversed by the Supreme Court it would seem that the deportation of aliens upon the sole ground that they are Communists, should be stayed. And to this end, proceedings are being instituted by the Workers' Defense Conference of New England with headquarters at 724 Washington Street, Boston

"Already this organization, over and above large sums raised for bail, has incurred an expense of over \$13,000 collected from the nickels and dimes of wage earners, in defending fellow workers threatened with deportation and in caring for the families of deportees left dependent in a strange land. The claim that the Department of Justice sees that adequate relief is given the dependents of deportees, is asserted by the Twelve Lawyers to be without foundation in fact.

"It is estimated that several thousand dollars may be needed for the new legal proceedings recently instituted. Once the facts are known to the public it should be easy to collect this sum from persons outside the ranks of the so-called workers, who love the good name of America and who resent a wrong done to a stranger within our gates, as a violation of America's most sacred obligation.

"Contributions will be received by the League for Democratic Control, 2 Park Square, Boston.

"And copies of the Report of the Illegal Practices of the U. S. Department of Justice will be mailed upon request and the receipt of fifty cents".

SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO SOVIET RUSSIA. There is attached to this bulletin photostat copy of the membership card in this organization for identification purposes. Aims of the Society are:

- (a) Organization and registration of all technical, industrial and profession forces of the Russian colony in America for the purpose of aiding the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic in the task of reconstruction on the basis of Communist Socialism.
- (b) The preparation of these forces for the purpose of utilizing them to the best advantage of Soviet Russia.
- (c) Scientific investigation in different lines of technical work and industry.

The leading spirit in this organization appears to be WALTER GRINEWSKY (alias Mike Gubka), one of the leading radicals in Detroit. He was turned over to the Immigration authorities in April 1919 and later released by Louis F. Post, assistant Secretary of Labor.

UNITED AMERICANS. This organization has launched a great Americanism campaign in the middle west.

INDIVIDUALS.

LUDWIG C.A.K. MARTENS. Justice McCook of the New York Supreme Court, refused to sign an order directing that the \$1,000 Liberty Bond Martens deposited to guarantee his appearance before the Lusk Committee be returned to him and granted permission for the Attorney General to renew a motion for its confiscation. Martens continues to be active even to the point of criticizing the American government which he did openly recently at the Madison Square Garden, his first public speech for many months. His criticism was directed against the policy of the Government toward commercial intercourse with Russia. It is interesting to note that on the same platform with him at this time was ALEXANDER BRAILLOWSKY. Martens also is mixing in to the matter connected with the routing of the large party of Russian children now in New York on their way back to Petrograd in the custody of the American Red Cross.

LYNN A. E. GALE. The renegade American in Mexico City, and the editor of Gales' Magazine, has been ordered deported by the Mexican government. Gale has been one of the most rabid anti-Americans of this age and accepts the term "slacker" as a compliment. He probably will be deported to the United States.

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ISAAC MCBRIDE continues active in his speeches in various cities in behalf of Soviet Russia and in soliciting contributions to the fund for supplying medical aid. Roustam Bek is engaged in similar work. Bek probably is the most reckless in his disregard for the truth, even going to the point of telling his foreign audiences that the Bolsheviki could have taken Warsaw had they desired it. He claims that millions of women and children in Russia have died because of lack of medical assistance. He disregards the fact of starvation entirely. He then states definitely that every penny contributed by his hearers will be used to send supplies to the Red Army. Apparently the women and children can continue to die.

"Some camouflage I. W. W.'s and their Political Friends" is the title of a two page leaflet published by FRANCIS RALSTON WELSH of Philadelphia in which he names the following in his attack;

SIMON LUBIN
PAUL SCHARRENBERG
CARLTON H. PARKER
FREDERICK ESMOND
G. S. ARNOLD
J. VANCE THOMPSON
HARRIS WEINSTOCK
THEODORE POLLOK
FRANK P. WALSH
LOUIS F. POST
NEWTON D. BAKER

WM. B. WILSON
WM. G. MCADOO
JOHN B. DENSMORE
FRANK. C. HOWE
DUDLEY FIELD MALONE
THOS. J. MOONEY
EDWARD D. NOLAN
JACK ISAACSON
JUSTICE LOUIS BRANDEIS
JUSTICE GEO. W. ANDERSON
NORMAN HERGOOD

and others. (the document is evidently intended for political propaganda)

ALFRED NAGEL, an envoy of the Latvian government whose credentials were recalled after he had set sail for New York, was detained at Ellis Island and ordered deported after representations had been made to the Latvian government that he would not be acceptable to the United States Government because of his radical activities and connections.

NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

MARCUS GARVEY was elected "Provisional President of Africa" at the recent Negro Convention in New York City. J. W. H. EASON was made "leader of American Negroes", J. H. TOBBIT

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the "leader of West Indian Negroes for the Eastern Division"; J. S. DEVORE, "leader of the West Indian Negroes, Western Division". The Governor of Liberia was made the Supreme Grand Potentate, the highest office in the movement and the man who is supposed to control the destinies of his race. The inauguration was staged in a lavish manner and the oaths taken while the various "officials" were garbed in the habiliments of opera comique.

There has been a very noticeable reaction upon the part of a large body of Negroes against Garvey and all that he represents. A meeting was held recently in New York, participated in by one PRINCE KPAKPA QUENTEY (Gold Coast), WILLIAM ALFRED, (Liberia) VON DON DEMISON (Accree) REV. PRINCE BABA (East Africa) and another African from Lagos. These Africans are greatly enraged by the fact that Garvey elected himself President of Africa without giving the honor to one of them. They contend that it was high handed proceeding on his part to elect himself above all the African chiefs. They decided to protest openly from the convention floor and in addition start a counter propaganda in Africa.

REV. E. DANIELS, pastor of St. Phillips P. E. Church in New York, on August 22, many of the parishioners having attended the meetings of Garvey's Convention, denounced Garvey's plans, saying Garvey was guilty of the fallacy of the white man's race of thinking only of his own race, instead of the good of all mankind.

INTERNATIONAL.

Considerable apprehension results from the conditions in Italy, due to the action of the radical labor unions in attempting to take over certain industrial districts.

The Independent Socialists of Germany are taking a stand in opposition to the Soviets. The Independent Socialists held a recent meeting in Berlin and devoted considerable time to the discussion of the Moscow International. Prof. KARL BALLOD, who has just returned from Russia where he spent several months carrying on research work for the Letvian Government, was extremely severe in his criticisms of the Soviets. Professor Ballod is a member of the German Socialization Commission and ranks as one of the foremost interpreters of Russian economics. He said:

"I once was of the opinion that Soviet Russia and Germany could support one another economically, but I have now abandoned that opinion."

He urgently advised against recommending that German workers settle in Russia. He claims that industrial production in Soviet Russia has fallen to about 1/6 of its former volume which is due to lack of raw materials, the peasants refusing to give up flax and other products in exchange for the worthless paper currency and also because of unalterable opposition to the underlying principles of the Soviet Government. (This is another commentary on the broad claims of the Bolsheviks that their industrial and economic collapse is due entirely to the blockade.) Professor Balloed believes in the ideals of the Soviet leaders but asserted they had proven themselves wholly incapable of effecting an economic restoration of Russia. Bureaucracy was as bad as it was under the Czar and was on the ascendancy because many persons were being forced by poverty to take governmental jobs. In the discussion before the convention in Berlin, a majority of the Independent leaders expressed themselves as opposed to union with Moscow. FRAU LOUISE ZEITZ asserted that the German proletariat would refuse Moscow guardianship, acceptance of which would mean that the party would become wholly submerged by the Moscow government which had no understanding of German conditions. GEORGE LEDERBOUR was warmly applauded when he charged the Moscow Government with carrying on dangerous anti-socialistic policies in their own country which showed them unqualified to assume international leadership or dictate terms to others.

Before the French Trade Unionists were admitted to the Third International, they were compelled to subscribe to 18 conditions of Lenin. Upon their being presented to the trade unionists in France by the two Socialist leaders who brought them into the country and who became converted to bolshevism while in Russia, the terms were repudiated, however, an effort will be made by the radicals to bring the matter up before the Trade Union Congress at Lyons during Sept. The terms are as follows :

1. That French workers should adopt pure communism. Their newspapers should be directed by communists. The communist press must attack without pity not only the bourgeoisie, but also reformists of all parties.
2. All party officials of great or small responsibility must be deprived of their position and genuine communists must be substituted.
3. Legal and illegal means must be used in the development of the communist system. "In almost all countries of Europe and America, class struggles lead to civil war," says the document. "In these circumstances communists cannot pay attention to bourgeois legality. Their duty is to create, parallel with their legal organization, another secret one capable at the decisive moment of fulfilling its duty toward

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the revolution."

4. The workers must conduct a systematic propaganda and agitation.
5. Communist workers must be sent to all parts of the country to convert the peasants and agricultural laborers.
6. The Communists must denounce hypocritical social pacifism as strongly as social patriotism. "The workers must be shown systematically," says the document, "That without the overthrow of capitalism, no international arbitration tribunal, no debate on reduction of armaments, no 'democratic' organization of a league of nations can save humanity from imperialist wars."
7. The Communists must effect a complete rupture with all other political and reform parties.
8. They must support by word and deed all movements toward emancipation in colonies belonging to imperialist governments.
9. They must form Communist centers everywhere and denounce treachery.
10. They must fight with energy and tenacity against the yellow trade unionism of Amsterdam.
11. The Communist deputies must subordinate their activities to real Red interests of propaganda and agitation.
12. Strict press censorship must be established to secure a uniform Communist policy among the party periodicals.
13. An iron discipline of a quasi-military nature must be imposed by a strongly centralized body.
14. There must be periodical purgings of the Communist organism of interested individuals and small bourgeoisie.
15. The Communists must support the soviet republics in their fight against counter-revolution.
16. Party programs must be approved by the Third International or its executive committee.
17. All decisions of the Third Internationale and its executive committee are binding on all affiliated parties.
18. A distinctive party name must be chosen, because "the Communist international has declared war against the old bourgeoisie world in its entirety and against all the

old yellow social democratic parties."

It is understood that JOHN REED was elected by the convention of the Third International to represent the United States on the Executive committee. The other members elected by the congress were:

LEVI, from Germany
Quelch, from England
Rosmer, from France
Serrati, from Italy
Steinhardt, from Austria
Frika, from Scandinavia
Jaklin, from Bulgaria
Milkich, from Jugo-Slavia
Radnyansky, Hungary
Sultan Cada, from Near East
Pek from the Far East
Manzer, from Finland
Wynkoop, from Holland

Needless to say the Russian Communist Party was authorized by the convention to serve on the executive committee and Zinovief (whose real name is Applebaum). Bukharin / Radek (whose real name is Sobelsohn) Tomski and Kobozky, probably will act on the committee for the Russian Communist Party. Zinovief alias Appelbaum was unanimously re-elected president of the executive committee, and Kobozky secretary because of Radek's or Sobelsohn's departure for the Polish front.

The policy of the United States with regard to Soveit Russia is expressed in the American note to Italy, is causing considerable trouble among the Communists in addition to the successes of the Polish Army over the Red Army and the activities of Wrangle. There is an increased distrust of the principle red leaders, but they in turn "passing the buck" to the Centrists and the cadets. 28 prominent cadets who were leaders of the National Center Party are being prosecuted by the Reds.

There is an intesting article appearing in "Izvestia" for July 9 dealing with negotiations between England and Soviet Russia. It is interesting to note some of these specifications, one of which refers to the formal promise of the Russian Soviet Government to abstain from revolutionary propaganda in England, but it is specifically understood that these terms do not eliminate the right of the Soviet representative in England to correct in the press or otherwise, incorrect news or misrepresentations about the Soviet system

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and about different facts of soviet life. This is almost amusing, and by considering Martens' position in this country and the "correction" of "Incorrest news or misrepresentations" as Martens has corrected them, one can easily understand that the promise to abstain from revolutionary propoganda in England or any other nation is a poor attempt. Another interesting statement is that the Soviet Government will be willing to revise the basis of their whole foreign policy and to stop military and other actions directed against England, provided a similar guarantee is given by the British government. ("Stop" would indicate an admission of present official actions against England.) There is an argument against the British demand for the recognition of the debts of the Russian empire by the Soviet Government so far as private creditors are concerned. This recognition is refused by the Soviet government on the rather amusing theory that the debts were contracted in the interests of British creditors who were profiteering in munitions and war materials and whose interests the Soviet government claims were capitalistic ones utilized during the war to a great advantage for themselves and whose present efforts to secure the recognition of these debts is simply an endeavor to use the liquidation of the war for still greater profits. (This is quite an argument, as in the event of political and commercial recognition, Soviet Russia would necessarily have to deal or negotiate with a good many of these "capitalistic circles". Strenuous efforts of course are made in the terms to secure recognition of the Soviet Government and the conclusion of a treaty.

Carl Radek in the same issue, in referring to the action of the British Government in treating with the Soviet Government makes the significant statement:

"The government of one of the most strong enemies of Communism and of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, has been forced to treat with the laborers' government.

This is another sample of the propoganda purposes to which the Bolsheviki turn every available action even though it involves considerable stretching. So much has been said to the effect that the Bolsheviki, through their connections with British Labor have forced the hand of Lloyd George, that a great many people, particularly in Russia honestly believe this. There may be no question but that pressure was brought to bear by British labor and that they are a potent force which could not have been overlooked in the consideration. The point is that any failure of the Bolsheviki they charge to the capitalistic governments alligned against them, while the slightest success or consideration given them they claim is due to their strength.

RUSSIA.

Interesting figures are included in the report of one WILLIAM DITTMAN and Independent Socialist Leader of the Reichstag recently returned to Germany from Russia. He states that the Communist Party of Russia includes about 604,000 members but only 70,000 are active working men. Of the other 89%, 36,000 are party officials, 12,000 are trades union cooperative officials, 162,000 are military officers or soldiers, 318,000 are state and municipal officials and 8,000 are assistants in trade and commerce. The entire party is gradually becoming "an army of bureaucrats who feed upon the public". Dittman claims his figures were obtained from the executive Bolshevist committee.

DR. WALTER SIMONS, the foreign minister, addressing the Reichstag foreign affairs committee, declared he had been urged to collaborate with the Russian bolsheviki against the western powers as a means of breaking the bonds imposed by the treaty of Versailles, but that after mature reflection he had rejected this course.

MEXICAN ACTIVITIES.

"El Obrero Industrial" ("The Industrial Worker"), which terms itself "Organ of the I.W.W. of Mexico," and claims to be for industrial and revolutionary Communism and to be affiliated with the Third International of Russia, published in Mexico City, D. F., Volume 1, No. 2, for the month of August, 1920, has been found circulating among the Mexicans of the Salt River Valley of Arizona. This publication states it is a monthly periodical and its committee of editors includes Francisco Cervantes Lopez, Linn A. E. Gale, Geo. Barrera, Enrique H. Arce, Jose Refugio Rodriguez, Vicente Ortega, Hipolito Flores, Maclovio Pacheco and C. E. Fabler. It has Post Office Box #985 in Mexico City.

Under the general title of "What the I.W.W. Is and What It Stands For," a subhead reads:

"WHAT THE I.W.W. STANDS FOR

- "We do not advocate the destruction of government.
- "We do not advocate the assassination of public officials.
- "We do not advocate pillage.
- "We do not advocate the destruction of property.
- "We do not advocate bloody violence."

Francisco Cervantez Lopez has an article under the heading "The Coming Revolution." Another article by George D. Coleman is captioned "The Russia of the Soviets is the hope of Humanity." A poetical effusion is printed under the title of "General Strike - A Parody on the Mexican National Hymn," by D. D. Chavez. Another article is by Iman A. E. Gale under the title of "Workers are Disgusted with the Mexican Regional Workers Confederation."

GREEK ACTIVITIES.

ELIAS PANAS, the Greek agitator referred to in recent bulletins and in the press on account of his activities which resulted in several local disturbances in the east, is definitely known to be an emissary of King Constantine, sent to this country to agitate among the Greeks for the return to power of King Constantine. He came to this about two months ago and since that time he constantly travels and visits the Greek colonies where he is propagating the cause of King Constantine. The necessary meetings for this propaganda are always arranged by DEMETRIOS THEOPHILAKIS and his lieutenants, who are the leaders of the Greek Loyalist party. These meetings are usually advertised as Americanization meetings, however, as soon as they are opened Panas is introduced as a speaker and launches his propaganda in favor of the Constantine party. A careful observation of this man's activities is imperative.

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ОБЩЕСТВО ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ПОМОЩИ
СОВЕТСКОЙ РОССИИ.
SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID
TO SOVIET RUSSIA



ЧЛЕНСКАЯ КНИЖКА
Членской Книжка

Вступил (Адрес: ...)

Секретарь (Secretary)

Membership card in Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia.

Год 1920.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
May	June	July	
Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

Год 1921.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
May	June	July	Aug
Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

ИЗЪЯВЛЕНИЕ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЯ

Организация и регистрация всех технических, инженерных и профессиональных сил русской Америки для помощи Советской России...
Подготовка этих сил для Советского правительства...
Исследования и разработки в целях науки и промышленности.
Членами Общества могут быть лица, имеющие образование в области техники и промышленности в СССР или в зарубежных странах на территории Советского Союза и признание Правительства Народных Комиссаров.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BY-LAWS

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY:
(a) Organization and registration of all technical, industrial, and professional forces of the Russian colony in America for the purpose of aiding the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic in the task of reconstruction on the basis of Communist Socialism.
(b) The preparation of these forces for the purpose of utilizing them to the best advantage of Soviet Russia.
(c) Scientific investigation in direct lines of technical work and industry.
MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY:
To be eligible for membership in this society are all those persons engaged in any line of industrial or technical work who, recognizing the Government of People's Commissars, agree to devote their knowledge and labor to the reconstruction of Russia on the principle of Communist Socialism.

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