

Excerpt from Social Justice, July 10, 1939:

Determined Congress Takes Back President's Power Over Money

Ex-Communists Tell of Moscow Training for U. S. Revolution

Taught 'How to Kill Capitalists and Other Foes of Communism'

Detroit, Michigan--Skeptics who scoff at the rapid advancement of Communism in the United States, and dismiss it as a product of fertile imaginations, invariably are shocked into sensibility when confronted with concrete evidence of the Soviet sabotage plot in America.

Two former Communist Party members, testifying in Detroit Recorder's Court last week, awakened those skeptics to reality with revelations of Moscow's plans for overthrowing the United States Government and establishing a Soviet dictatorship.

"We were taught how to manage strikes and labor disturbances," said Joseph Zack, who testified he attended the Lenin Institute in Moscow from 1927 to 1930. "We were taught how to cripple transportation services through sabotage. We were taught how to kill capitalists and all others opposed to Communism."

"We were instructed how to take apart and put together 15 different types of machine guns, so we would know how to use them in street warfare. We were also taught how to set up Negro states in counties in the South where the Negro is dominant."

150,000 Executed Without Trials

Asked by Judge Thomas M. Cotter what he knew about Soviet "purges", Mr. Zack declared that executions in Russia are a wholesale business. Since 1930, he said, "there must have been 150,000 persons executed." None of them received trials, he testified, but were condemned by judges appointed by the Communist Party.

That is the Soviet Russia which American Reds propagandize as the ideal democratic state, the haven of the oppressed and the savior of civilization.

Zack, who resigned from the Communist Party in 1934, and William Nowell, a Negro, who formerly was Michigan director of education for the Party, testified for the defense in a criminal libel suit brought by Maurice Sugar, counsel for the Red U.A.W.-C.I.O.

Mr. Sugar, a known radical, took umbrage at having been tagged a "Communist" in circulars allegedly distributed by Raymond Tesemer in 1935 when Sugar was a candidate for alderman. So he has sued Mr. Tesemer under the criminal libel law.

As is so often the case, it is the label of "Communist," rather than any imputation of "liberal" or Communistic leanings, that seems most to irritate Mr. Sugar. This was the situation with persons named in

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the report on Communism in Wisconsin, disclosed on this page last week.

One of the Party's "Outstanding Members"

Zack testified that he first met Maurice Sugar in 1933 or 1934 at Detroit district headquarters of the Communist Party. William Weinstein, then party director for Michigan, introduced Sugar, Zack said, as "one of our outstanding members."

Nowell also told of meeting Sugar in Communist surroundings. His acquaintance with the C.I.O. mouthpiece began in 1930, he said, when he met Sugar at the home of a Communist friend. When Sugar was campaigning for alderman in 1934, Sugar attended Communist Party meetings--meetings restricted to party members--Nowell testified. The other "Commies" always addressed Sugar as "Comrade," the witness said.

Negroes are enticed into the ranks of Communism, Nowell revealed, by promises of "girls, dances and free association of races."

He, too, imbibed at the Red fountain of knowledge at Lenin University in Moscow. There he and dupes from 26 other nations were schooled in "military tactics and how to prepare for revolution in our own countries."

Negro Says He Resigned from Party

Nowell joined the Party in 1929 and went to Russia as a delegate of the Friends of the Soviet Union, he said. In 1935 he resigned from the party after being convinced that the Communist plan would never succeed in solving the world's problems as the Reds maintain it will do.

"The program was made very appealing," he said, "but solutions to actual problems were not worked out."

Nowell described the boring-from-within tactics employed by Reds in their Trojan horse scheme to steal America, while Americans were looking the other way.

Reciting what readers of Social Justice have known all along, Nowell told the court: "The friends of the Soviet Union, the International Labor Defense, the American League for Peace and Democracy and many other organizations in this country are only 'fronts' for the Communist Party proper.

"I know," he declared, "because I made two trips to Russia at the expense of the Communist Party, and studied for two years at the International Lenin University in Moscow."