100 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

COMMUNISM IN THE U.S.A.

The first of a series on the Communist conspiracy and its influence in this country as a whole, on religion, on education, on labor and on our government

Prepared and released by the
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Committee on Un-American Activities
U. S. House of Representatives

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100 Things You Should Know About Communism in the U. S. A.

Forty years ago, Communism was just a plot in the minds of a very few peculiar people.

Today, Communism is a world force governing millions of the human race and threatening to govern all of it.

Who are the Communists? How do they work? What do they want? What would they do to you?

For the past 10 years your committee has studied these and other questions and now some positive answers can be made.

Some answers will shock the citizen who has not examined Communism closely. Most answers will infuriate the Communists.

These answers are given in five booklets, as follows:

1. One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism in the U. S. A.
2. One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism in Religion.
3. One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism in Education.
4. One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism in Labor.
5. One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism in Government.

These booklets are intended to help you know a Communist when you hear him speak and when you see him work.

If you ever find yourself in open debate with a Communist the facts here given can be used to destroy his arguments completely and expose him as he is for all to see.

Every citizen owes himself and his family the truth about Communism because the world today is faced with a single choice: To go Communist or not to go Communist. Here are the facts.

1. What is Communism?

A system by which one small group seeks to rule the world.
2. Has any nation ever gone Communist in a free election?
   No.

3. Then how do the Communists try to get control?
   Legally or illegally, any way they can. Communism’s first big victory was through bloody revolution. Every one since has been by military conquest, or internal corruption, or the threat of these.

   CONSPIRACY is the basic method of Communism in countries it is trying to capture.

   IRON FORCE is the basic method of Communism in countries it has already captured.

4. What would happen if Communism should come into power in this country?
   Our capital would move from Washington to Moscow. Every man, woman, and child would come under Communist discipline.

5. Would I be better off than I am now?
   No. And the next 17 answers show why.

6. Could I belong to a union?
   Under Communism, all labor unions are run by the Government and the Communists run the Government. Unions couldn’t help you get higher pay, shorter hours or better working conditions.

   They would only be used by the Communists to help keep you down.

   More complete details are given in ONE HUNDRED THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM IN LABOR.

7. Could I change my job?
   No, you would work where you are told, at what you are told, for wages fixed by the Government.

8. Could I go to school?
   You could go to the kind of school the Communists tell you to, AND NOWHERE ELSE. You could go as long as they let you AND NO LONGER.
You could read ONLY what the Communists let you; hear only what they let you, and as far as they could manage, you would KNOW only what they let you.

For details, see ONE HUNDRED THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM IN EDUCATION.

9. Could I belong to the Elks, Rotary, or the American Legion?

No. William Z. Foster, the head of the Communists in the United States, says:

Under the dictatorship all the capitalist parties—Republican, Democratic, Progressive, Socialist, etc.—will be liquidated, the Communist Party functioning alone as the Party of the toiling masses.

Likewise will be dissolved, all other organizations that are political props of the bourgeois rule, including chambers of commerce, employers' associations, Rotary Clubs, American Legion, YMCA, and such fraternal orders as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Columbus, etc.

10. Could I own my own farm?

No. Under Communism, the land is the property of the Government, and the Government is run by the Communists.

You would farm the land under orders and you could not make any decisions as to when or where you would sell the produce of your work, or for how much.

11. Could I own my own home?

No. Under Communism, all real estate in the city as well as the country belongs to the government, which is in turn run by the Communists.

Your living quarters would be assigned to you, and you would pay rent as ordered.

12. What would happen to my insurance?

The Communists would take it over.

13. What would happen to my bank account?

All above a small sum would be confiscated. The rest would be controlled for you.

14. Could I leave any property to my family when I die?

No, because you wouldn't have any to leave.
15. **Could I travel around the country as I please?**

No. You would have to get police permission for every move you make, if you could get it.

16. **Could I belong to a church?**

In Russia, the Communists have for thirty years tried every way they could to destroy religion.

Having failed that, they are now trying to use religion from the inside and the same Party strategy is **now operating in the United States of America.**

See ONE HUNDRED THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM IN RELIGION.

17. **Could I start up a business and hire people to work for me?**

To do so would be a crime for which you would be severely punished.

18. **Could I teach what I please with “academic freedom”?**

You would teach only what the Communists authorize you to teach. You would be asking for jail or death to try anything else.

19. **Could I do scientific research free of governmental interference and restrictions?**

Police and spies would watch your every move. You would be liquidated on the slightest suspicion of doing ANYTHING contrary to orders.

20. **Could I have friends of my own choice as I do now?**

No, except those approved by the Communists in charge of your life from cradle to grave.

21. **Could I travel abroad or marry a foreigner?**

You could do nothing of that sort except with permission of the Communists.

22. **Could I exchange letters with friends in other countries?**

With the police reading your mail, you could try—once.

23. **Could I vote the Communists out of control?**

No. See ONE HUNDRED THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM IN GOVERNMENT, showing the facts
of Communist government in other countries and the facts of Communism at work within OUR OWN government.

24. *But doesn't Communism promise poor people a better life?*

Communist politicians all over the world try in every way to break down nations as they are, hoping that in the confusion they will be able to seize control.

*Promising more than you can deliver is an old trick in the history of the human race.*

Compare Communism's promises with Communism's performances in countries where it has come to power.

25. *What are some differences between Communist promise and Communist performance?*

When it is agitating for power, Communism promises more money for less work and security against war and poverty.

In practice, it has not delivered any of this, anywhere in the world.

26. *But don't the Communists promise an end to racial and religious intolerance?*

Yes, but in practice they have murdered millions for being religious and for belonging to a particular class. Your race would be no help to you under Communism.

Your beliefs could get you killed.

27. *Why shouldn't I turn Communist?*

You know what the United States is like today. If you want it exactly the opposite, you *should* turn Communist.

But before you do, remember you will lose your independence, your property, and your freedom of mind.

You will gain only a risky membership in a conspiracy which is ruthless, godless, and crushing upon all except a very few at the top.

28. *How many Communists are there in the world?*

There are 20,000,000 Communists, more or less, in a world of 2,295,125,000 people. In other words, about one person in 115 is a Communist, on a world basis.
29. **How many people are now ruled by Communism?**

About 200,000,000 directly; 200,000,000 more indirectly, and an additional 250,000,000 are under daily Communist pressure to surrender.

30. **Which countries are Communist controlled or governed?**

Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Yugoslavia.

Important regions of Austria, Germany, Korea, Mongolia and Manchuria.

Communism is concentrating now on immediate capture of Afghanistan, China, France, Greece, Latin America, Iran and Palestine.

It has plans to seize every other country including the United States.

31. **How many Communists are there in the United States?**

There are approximately 80,000 out of a population of 145,340,000 people. J. Edgar Hoover has testified that "in 1917 when the Communists overthrew the Russian Government there was one Communist for every 2,277 persons in Russia. In the United States today there is one Communist for every 1,814 persons in the country."

32. **Why aren't there more?**

Because the Communist Party does not rely upon actual Party membership for its strength. J. Edgar Hoover testified:

"What is important is the claim of the Communists themselves that for every Party member there are ten others ready, willing, and able to do the Party's work. Herein lies the greatest menace of Communism.

"For these are the people who infiltrate and corrupt various spheres of American life. So rather than the size of the Communist Party the way to weigh its true importance is by testing its influence, its ability to infiltrate."

33. **How are they organized?**

Primarily around something they call a political party, behind which they operate a carefully trained force of spies, revolutionaries, and conspirators.

The basic fact to remember is that Communism is a world revolutionary movement and Communists are disciplined agents, operating under a plan of war.
34. Where are their headquarters in the United States, and who is in charge?

Headquarters are at 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City. William Z. Foster, of 1040 Melton Avenue, New York City, has the title of "Chairman of the Communist Party of the United States," but Foster is actually just a figurehead under control of foreign operatives unseen by and unknown to rank and file Communists.

35. What is the emblem of the Communist Party in the United States?

The hammer and sickle.

36. What is the emblem of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union?

The hammer and sickle.

It is also the official emblem of the Soviet Government.

37. What is the flag of the Communist Party in the United States?

The red flag, the same as that of all Communist Parties of the world.

38. What is the official song of the Communist Party of the United States?

The Internationale. Here is the Chorus:

'Tis the final conflict,
Let each stand in his place;
The International Soviet shall be the human race.

39. Do the Communists pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States?

The present head of the Communists in the United States has testified under oath that they DO NOT.

40. What is the Communist Party set-up?

At the bottom level are "shop and street units" composed of three or more Communists in a single factory, office, or neighborhood.

Next is the section which includes all units in a given area of a city. Then come districts, composed of one or more States.

At the top is the national organization, composed of a national committee and a number of commissions.
In the appendix of this pamphlet you will find listed the officers and address for each district of the Communist Party in the United States.

41. **Who can become a member of the Communist Party of the United States?**

Anybody over 17 years of age who can convince the Party that his first loyalty will be to the Soviet Union and that he is able to do the Party's work as a Soviet agent.

He must be an active member of a Party unit. He must obey ALL Party decisions. He must read the Party literature. He must pay dues regularly.

42. **How do you go about joining the Party?**

You must know some member in good standing who will vouch for you to his Party unit. Your acceptance still depends on the verdict of Party officials that you WILL AND CAN obey orders.

43. **Can you be a secret member?**

All Communists are secret members until authorized by the Party to reveal their connection. Party membership records are kept in code. Communists have a real name and a "Party name."

44. **Are meetings public like those of ordinary political parties?**

No, meetings are secret and at secret addresses. Records are all secret and in code. Public demonstrations are held at regular periods.

45. **What dues do you have to pay?**

They are adjusted according to income. They may range from as low as 2 cents a week to $15 a week with special assessments in addition.

46. **What do you have to promise?**

To carry out Communist Party orders promptly. To submit without question to Party decisions and discipline.

To work for "The triumph of Soviet power in the United States."

47. **After you join, what do you have to do?**

You have to obey the Party in all things. It may tell you to change your home, your job, your husband, or wife. It may order you to lie, steal, rob, or to go out into the street and fight.
It claims the power to tell you what to think and what to do every day of your life.

When you become a Communist, you become a revolutionary agent under a discipline more strict than the United States Army, Navy, Marines, or Air Force have ever known.

48. Why do people become Communists then?

Basically, because they seek power and recognize the opportunities that Communism offers the unscrupulous.

But no matter why a particular person becomes a Communist, every member of the Party must be regarded the same way, as one seeking to overthrow the Government of the United States.

49. What kind of people become Communists?

The real center of power in Communism is within the professional classes.

Of course, a few poor people respond to the Communist claim that it is a "working class movement."

But taken as a whole the Party depends for its strength on the support it gets from teachers, preachers, actors, writers, union officials, doctors, lawyers, editors, businessmen, and even from millionaires.

50. Can you quit being a Communist when you want to?

The Communists regard themselves as being in a state of actual war against life as the majority of Americans want it.

Therefore, Party members who quit or fail to obey orders are looked on as traitors to the "class war" and they may expect to suffer accordingly when and as the Party gets around to them.

51. How does the Communist Party of the United States work, day by day?

The Communist Party of the United States works inside the law and the Constitution, and outside the law and the Constitution with intent to get control any way it can.

52. What are some types of Communist activities within the law?

Working their way into key positions in the schools, the churches.
53. What are some types of Communist activities outside the law?

Spreading propaganda into art, literature, and entertainment. Nominating or seeking control of candidates for public office. The immediate objective of the Communist Party is to confuse and divide the majority so that in a time of chaos they can seize control.

54. What are some official newspapers or magazines of the Communist Party?

Daily and Sunday Worker, 50 East Thirteenth Street, New York City; Morning Freiheit, 50 East Thirteenth Street, New York City; Daily Peoples World, 590 Folsom Street, San Francisco, Calif.; Masses and Mainstream, 832 Broadway, New York City; Political Affairs, 832 Broadway, New York City. There are also numerous foreign language publications.

55. Does the Party also publish books and pamphlets?

Yes, thousands of them, through such official publishing houses as: International Publishers, 381 Fourth Street, New York City; Workers Library Publishers, 832 Broadway, New York City; New Century Publishers, 832 Broadway, New York City.

56. Does the Party have public speakers and press agents?

Hundreds of them, paid and unpaid, public and secret, hired and volunteered, intentional and unintentional.

Publicity seeking is one of the Party's principal "legal" occupations, intended to confuse people on all important issues of the day.

57. How does the Party get the money for all this?

At first it received money from Moscow but now it raises millions of dollars here in the United States through dues, foundations, endowments, special drives, and appeals.

58. Do only Communists carry out Communist work?

No. The Party uses what it calls "Fellow Travelers" and "Front Organizations" in some of its most effective work.
59. *What is a fellow traveler?*

One who sympathizes with the Party’s aims and serves the Party’s purposes in one or more respects without actually holding a Party card.

60. *Is he important in the Communist movement?*

-Vital. The fellow traveler is the **HOOK** with which the Party reaches out for funds and respectability and the **WEDGE** that it drives between people who try to move against it.

61. *What is a Communist front?*

An organization created or captured by the Communists to do the Party’s work in special fields. The front organization is Communism’s greatest weapon in this country today and takes it places it could never go otherwise—among people who would never willingly act as Party agents.

It is usually found hiding among groups devoted to idealistic activities. Here are 10 examples out of hundreds of Communist fronts which have been exposed:

1. American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
2. American Slav Congress.
3. American Youth for Democracy.
4. Civil Rights Congress.
7. International Workers Order.
8. National Committee to Win the Peace.

62. *How can a Communist be identified?*

It is easy. Ask him to name ten things wrong with the United States. Then ask him to name two things wrong with Russia.  
*His answers will show him up even to a child.*

Communists will denounce the President of the United States but they will never denounce Stalin.

63. *How can a fellow traveler be identified?*

Apply the same test as above and watch him defend Communists and Communism.
64. How can a Communist front be identified?
If you are ever in doubt, write, wire or telephone the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Room 226, House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Telephone National 3120, Extension 1405.

65. What do Communists call those who criticize them?
"Red baiters," "witch hunters," "Fascists." These are just three out of a tremendous stock of abusive labels Communists attempt to smear on anybody who challenges them.

66. How do they smear labor opposition?
As "scabs," "finks," "company stooges," and "labor spies."

67. How do they smear public officials?
As "reactionaries," "Wall Street tools," "Hitlerites," and "imperialists."

68. What is their favorite escape when challenged on a point of fact?
To accuse you of "dragging in a red herring," a distortion of an old folk saying that originally described the way to throw hounds off the track of a hot trail.

69. What is the difference in fact between a Communist and a Fascist?
None worth noticing.

70. How do Communists get control of organizations in which the majority are not Communists?
They work. Others won't.
They come early and stay late. Others don't.
They know how to run a meeting. Others don't.
They demand the floor. Others won't.
They do not hesitate to use physical violence or ANY form of persecution. They stay organized and prepared in advance of each meeting. The thing to remember is that Communists are trained agents under rigid discipline, but they can always be defeated by the facts.
71. When was the Communist Party of the United States organized, and where?
   September 1919, at Chicago.

72. Has it always been called by its present name?
   No. Here are the recorded, official name changes:
   1919—Communist Party of America, and the Communist Labor Party of America.
   1921—The above parties merged into the United Communist Party of America.
   1922—The Communist Party of America and the Workers Party of America.
   1925—The above merged into one organization known as Workers (Communist) Party of America.
   1928—Communist Party of the United States.
   1944—Communist Political Association.
   1945 to present—Communist Party of the United States of America.

73. Why has it changed its name so often?
   To serve Moscow and evade the law of the United States.

74. Why isn’t the Communist Party a political party just like the Democratic and Republican parties?
   Because it takes its orders from Moscow.

75. Are the Communists agents of a foreign power?

76. Where can a Communist be found in everyday American life?
   Look for him in your school, your labor union, your church, or your civic club. Communists themselves say that they can be found "on almost any conceivable battlefront for the human mind."

77. What States have barred the Communist Party from the ballot?
   Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.
78. *How does Communism expect to get power over the United States if it cannot win elections?*

The Communists only compete for votes to cover their fifth-column work behind a cloak of legality. They expect to get power by ANY means, just so they get it.

The examples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries in Europe show just how many methods Communism applies.

In each country different details—in all the same result.

79. *Why don't Communists over here go to Russia if they like that system so much?*

They are on duty here to take over this country. They couldn't go to Russia even if they wanted to, except on orders from Moscow.

80. *Which Communists get such orders?*

High Party officials and special agents who are to be trained in spying, sabotage, and detailed planning for capture of this country.

81. *Where are they trained in Moscow?*

The Lenin Institute, a college in revolution which teaches how to capture railroads, ships, radio stations, banks, telephone exchanges, newspapers, waterworks, power plants, and such things.

82. *Does Stalin let American Communists in to see him?*

Yes. Earl Browder and William Z. Foster, the two heads of the Party for the last 20 years, have both admitted under oath that they conferred with Stalin.

The records show that Browder, for instance, made 15 known trips to Moscow, several with false passports.

83. *Are American Communists used in the Soviet Secret Service?*

Yes, here are the names of a few such agents proved on the public records:

Nicholas Dozenberg, George Mink, Philip Aronberg, Charles Dirba, Pascal Cosgrove, J. Mindel, Alexander Trachtenberg, Julia Stuart Poyntz, Jack Johnstone, Charles Krumbein, and Albert Feirabend.

84. *What central organization controls all the Communist Parties of the world?*
An organization originally set up in Moscow by the Government of Russia, and known as the “Communist International” called Comintern for short.

It has since changed its name to “Communist Information Bureau” and is known as the Cominform.

85. Who is the most important Communist in the United States today?

The Cominform representative.

86. Why is he here?

To see that American Communists follow the orders of the Soviet-directed Cominform in all things.

87. Do they?

Yes.

88. Has any representative of this central organization ever been caught?

Yes. For example, over a period of 12 years one Gerhart Eisler, alias Brown, alias Edwards, alias Berger, did such work, making regular trips between the United States and Europe.

On February 6, 1947, his activities were exposed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and he has since been convicted in court of perjury and contempt of Congress.

89. What is the best way to combat Communism?

Detection, exposure, and prosecution.

90. Are these being done?

Millions of dollars have been spent by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army and Navy Intelligence, and other executive agencies to detect and keep track of Communists since the Party’s organization in this country a generation ago.

Exposure in a systematic way began with the formation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, May 26, 1938.

Prosecution of Communists, as such, has never taken place in this country, as yet.
91. **Have any Communists been prosecuted on other grounds?**

Yes. For violations of such laws as those governing passports, immigration, perjury, criminal syndicalism, and contempt.

92. **Is this enough?**

No. The House of Representatives maintains this Committee on Un-American Activities to study the problems of Communism and all other subversive movements and recommend new laws if it feels they are needed.

93. **Has the Committee made any such recommendations?**

Yes. The latest is H. R. 5852, known as the Mundt-Nixon bill, which passed the House of Representatives on May 19, 1948, by a vote of 319 to 58.

94. **What does this bill do?**

The main points are:

To expose Communists and their fronts by requiring them to register publicly with the Attorney General and plainly label all their propaganda as their own.

To forbid Communists passports or Government jobs.

To make it illegal for ANYBODY to try to set up in this country a totalitarian dictatorship having ANY connection with a foreign power.

95. **What is Communism's greatest strength?**

Its secret appeal to the lust for power. Some people have a natural urge to dominate others in all things. *Communism invites them to try.*

The money, hard work, conspiracy, and violence that go into Communism, add up to a powerful force moving in a straight line toward control of the world.

96. **What is Communism's greatest weakness?**

The very things that give it strength. For just as some people have a natural lust to dominate everybody else, so do most people have a natural determination to be free. *Communism can dominate only by force.*
Communism can be stopped by driving every Communist out of the place where he can capture power.

97. What is treason?

Our Constitution says that “Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.”

98. Are the Communists committing treason today?

The Soviet Union has launched what has been called a “cold war” on the United States. Therefore, Communists are engaged in what might be called “COLD WAR TREASON.”

The Mundt-Nixon bill is intended to fight this “cold war treason.”

If our war with Communism should ever change from “cold” to “hot” we can expect the Communists of the United States to fight against the flag of this country openly.

99. What should I do about all this?

Know the facts. Stay on the alert. Work as hard against the Communists as they work against you.

100. Where can I get information about Communism regularly?

Write the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Room 226, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C., for a selected list of official publications.
APPENDIX

Principal officers and offices of the Communist Party, U. S. A., as of 1947.

COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

National headquarters: 35 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.

Chairman—William Z. Foster.
General secretary—Eugene Dennis (Waldron).
Administrative secretary—John Williamson.
Treasurer—Vacant since the death of Charles Krumbein.

National secretariat:
- William Z. Foster.
- Eugene Dennis.
- Robert Thompson.
- John Williamson.
- Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
- John Gates.
- Gil Green.
- Gus Hall.
- Irving Potash.
- Jack Stachel.
- Carl Winter.
- Henry Winston.

National committee:
- William Z. Foster.
- Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
- Rose Gaulden.
- Mickey Lima.
- John Williamson.
- Nat Ganley.
- Bella Dodd.
- James Jackson.
- Louis Weinstock.
- William McKie.
- Nat Ross (South).
- Fred Blair.
- Jack Stachel.
- Gus Hall.
- Nat Cohen.
- Ferdinand Smith.
- Abner Berry.
- Alexander Bittleman.
- Claudia Jones.
- Alexander Trachtenberg.
- David Davis.
- Herb Signer.
- Irving Potash.
- Max Weiss.
- Lem Harris.
- Hal Simon.

National review board:
- Chairman—Ray Hansborough.
- Vice chairman—Vacant since the death of Charles Krumbein.
- Secretary—Saul Wellman.
- William McKie.

National labor commission:
- Chairman—John Williamson.
- Secretary—William Albertson.
- Administrative secretary—Robert Minor.
- Al Blumberg.
- Pat Toohey.
National women’s commission:
   Chairman—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.
   Assistant secretary—Claudia Jones.

National Negro commission:
   Chairman—Josh Lawrence.
   Secretary—Henry Winston.

National group commission: Chairman—Steve Nelson.

National farm commission:
   Chairman—Max Weiss.
   Secretary—Lem Harris.

Organizing commission:
   Secretary—Henry Winston.
   Assistant Secretary—Betty Gannett.

Coordinating Committee, National Maritime Field—Al Lannon.

Jewish Commission:
   Secretary—Moses Miller.
   General Secretary—Alexander Bittleman.

Veterans’ commission:
   Director—John Gates.
   George Blake.
   Joseph Clark.
   Louis Diskin.
   Irving Goff.
   Howard Johnson.
   Herbert Kurzer.
   Carl Reinstein.
   Leon Straus.
   Robert Thompson.
   Carl Vedro.
   George Watt.
   Saul Wellman.
   Herbert Wheeldin.
   Henry Winston.

Student’s commission: Director—Marion Shaw.

Legislative commission:
   Chairman—Arnold Johnson.
   Secretary—Robert Minor.

Educational Agit-Prop., and publicity commission:
   Chairman—Jack Stachel.
   Secretary—Max Weiss.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

Northeast district, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

(States included: Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Chairman (district)—(Manny) Emanuel Blum.
Secretary (district)—Fanny Hartman.
Chairman (Massachusetts section)—Otis A. Hood.
   Committee members for Massachusetts:
      Jack Green.
      Hy Gordon (trade union secretary, Massachusetts).
William E. Harrison.
Arthur E. Timpson (husband of Anna Durlak).
Joseph C. Figueiredo (Bristol organizer).
Organizer, Boston—F. Collier.
Secretary-treasurer (district)—Hugo Gregory.
Educational director, Massachusetts—Alice Gordon.
State (Massachusetts) campaign committee—Frances Hood (Mrs. Archer Hood).
Chairman, New Hampshire section—Elba Chase Nelson.
Labor secretary and Massachusetts organizer—Daniel Boone Schirmer.
Chairman (Maine)—Lewis Gordon.

Eastern Pennsylvania-Delaware district, 250 South Broad Street,

(States included: Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware)

Chairman (district)—Phil Bart.
Secretary (district)—Bob Klonsky.

Committee members:

Tom Nabried.
Estelle Shohen.
Carl Reeve.
Jules Abercaugh.

Bill McKane.
Jessie Schneiderman.
Sam Donchin.
John Devine.

Secretary, thirty-sixth ward (Philadelphia)—Bill Brockman.
Financial secretary (district)—Ben Weiss.
Organizer, Wilkes-Barre section—Joseph Dougher.
Organizer (district)—Sam Rosen.
Member, labor committee—David Davis.

Western Pennsylvania district, 417 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Western Pennsylvania)

Chairman—Roy Hudson.
Secretary—Dave Grant.
Organizer—J. G. Eddy.
Chairman, Lawrenceville section—Matt Cortich.
Organizer, Lawrenceville section—Eleanor Sackter.
Organizer, Jones & Laughlin Club of Communist Party (Pittsburgh)—Sam Reed.
Youth organizer, Pittsburgh—Mike Hanusik.
Executive secretary (district)—Peter Edward Karpa.

Committee members:

Joe Godfrey.
Elmer Kish.
Dave Grant.

Ben Careathers.
Gabor Kist.
Chairman (district)—Phil Frankfeld.
Secretary (district)—Dorothy Blumberg.
Chairman (District of Columbia section)—William Taylor.
Vice chairman (District of Columbia section)—William S. Johnson.
Secretary (District of Columbia section)—Elizabeth Searle.
Treasurer (District of Columbia section)—Mary Stalcup.
Literary director (District of Columbia section)—Casey Gurewitz.
Cumberland organizer—Mel Fiske.
Director, membership committee—Constance Jackson.

District of Ohio, 2056 East Fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio
(State of Ohio)
Chairman—Gus Hall.
Secretary—Martin Chancey.
Organizing secretary—Frieda Katz.
Organizer—A. Krchmarek.
Committee members:
Gus Hall.
Abe Lewis.
Edward Chaka.
Bernard Marks.
Robert Hamilton.
Carl Guilood.
Elmer Fehlhaber.
Martin Chancey.
Mike Davidow.

Chairman, Cedar-Central section—Abe Lewis.
Chairman, Cuyahoga County section—Gus Hall.
Chairman, Cleveland County section—Elmer Fehlhaber.
Secretary, Cleveland County section—Mike Davidow.
Organizer, Toledo section—Nat Cohn.
Organizer, Cincinnati section—Robert Gunkel.
Organizer, Akron section—Bernard Marks.

Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota district, 1216 Nicollet Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
(States included: Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota)
Chairman (district)—Martin Mackie (Minnesota).
Secretary (district)—Carl Ross.
Assistant secretary (district)—Rose Tillotson.
Chairman, Hennepin County section (Minnesota)—Robert J. Kelly.
Secretary, Pine County, Minn., district—Clara Jorgensen.
District of Indiana, 29 South Delaware Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

(State of Indiana)

Chairman—Elmer Johnson.
Secretary—Henry Aron.
Legislative director, Indiana and Illinois—William Patterson.
Committee members:
  Elmer Johnson.
  Morris Porterfield.
  Sylira Aron.
  Benjamin Cohen.
  Imogene Johnson.

District of Michigan, 902 Lawyers Building, Detroit, Mich.

(State of Michigan)

Chairman—Carl Winter.
Secretary—Helen Allison.
National committee representative—James Jackson.
Educational director—Abner Berry.
Youth director—Robert Cummings.
Daily Worker representative—Mabel Mitchell.
Organizer—Fred Williams.
Committee members:
  Hugo Beiswenger.
  Geneva Olmsted.
  Joe Brandt.

Chairman, Ypsilanti, Willow Run section—Thomas Dennis.
Chairman, Flint section—Thomas Kelly.
Chairman, Hamtramck section—Thomas Dombrowski.
Secretary, New Haven—Joseph Gonzales, Jr.
State literature director—Byron Edwards.
Chairman, Flint—Berry Blossinghame.
Chairman, Michigan Avenue, Detroit section—John Hell.

District of Illinois, 208 North Wells, Chicago, Ill.

(States included: Illinois and Kentucky)

Chairman, Illinois section—Alfred Wagenknecht.
Chairman (district)—Gil Green.
Vice Chairman—William L. Patterson.
Assistant secretary—Victoria Kramer.
Legislative director, Illinois section—Edward Starr.
Labor secretary, Illinois section—Fred Fine.
Chairman, East Side Chicago section—Claude Lightfoot.
Section organizer—Jim Keller.
Organizer—Henry Davis.
Section organizer, Ninth Congressional District—Ethel Shapiro.
Organizer, South Chicago section—James Balanoff, Jr.
Chairman, twenty-eighth ward—Sylvia Woods.
Chairman, third ward—Ishmael Flory.

District of New York, 35 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
(State of New York)

Chairman—Robert Thompson.
Vice chairman—Rose Gaulden.
Organizing secretary—William Norman
Organizer—Donald MacKenzie Lester.
Director of education—William Weinstone.
Secretary of education—Sam Coleman.
Legislative director—Bella Dodd.
Farm organizer—George Cook.
Youth director—Lou Diskin.
Secretary, legislative committee—Lillian Gates.
Director, industrial section—Ben Gold.
Chairman, Negro committee—Charles Lohman.
Director, veterans' committee—John Gates.
Assistant director, veterans' committee—Howard Johnson.
Director, Daily Worker veterans' committee—Joe Clark.
Assistant organizational director—Charles Lohman.
Chairman, Communist Party Club, New York City—Leon Beverley.
Water front organizers—Tom Christensen and Al Rothbart.
Italian section organizer—Antonio Lombardo.

State secretariat:

   Robert Thompson.                   Israel Amter.

Committee members (in addition to above):

   Nat Slutsky (section organizer).   Elwood Dean.
   Michael Salerno.                   George Watt.

Harlem section:

Chairman    Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Executive secretary—Robert Campbell.
Administrative secretary—John Lavin.
Industrial section director—Rose Gaulden.
Organizing director—Anselo Cruz.
Organizing secretary—Bonita Williams.
Educational director—Carl Dorfman.

Committee members:

   Bob Campbell.                    Carmen Lopez.
   Rose Gaulden.                    Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
   Larry Washington.                Sam Patterson.
   Leon Love.                      Maude White.
John Lavin.

New York County section:
Executive secretary—George Blake Charney.
Membership director—Clara Lester.
Educational director—Rebecca Grecht.
Executive committee members:
James Tormey. Robert Campbell.
Howard Johnson. David Greene.
Esther Cantor. Evelyn Wiener.
Tom Christensen. Alvin Warren.

Queens County section:
Chairman—Paul Crosbie.
Organizer—Dave Rosenberg.
Secretary—James A. Burke.
Educational director—Helen Stuart.
Organizing secretary—Fay Collar.
Sectional organizer—Milton Goldstein.

Bronx section:
Chairman—Isidora Begun.
Organizing secretary—Bob Appel.
Press director—Bob Alpert.
Educational director—Robert Klonsky.
Assistant educational director—Henry Kuntzler.

King’s County section:
Chairman, women’s committee—Margaret Cowl (Krumbein).
Sectional organizer—Carl Vedro.
Press director—Mickey Langbert.

Essex County section: Chairman—Martha Stone.

Manhattan County section:
Executive secretary—George Charney.
Press director (industrial)—Al Reger.

Brooklyn section: Organizing secretary—John White.

Miscellaneous sections:
Chairman, Buffalo—Lloyd Kinsey.
Organizer, Buffalo—Nicholas Kosanovich.
Assistant to chairman, Buffalo—Norman Ross.
Chairman, Rochester—Gertrude Kowal.
Chairman, Syracuse—George Sheldrick.
Chairman, Utica—Murray Savage.
Chairman, Schenectady—Harold Klein.
Chairman, Binghamton—Irving Weissman.
Chairman, Yonkers—Edna Fried.
Chairman, Astoria, Long Island—Esther Signer.
Secretary, Nassau County—John Lavin.
Secretary, Coney Island—William Albertson.
Organizing secretary, eastern New York—Morris Smith.
Director, Nassau County—Jim Faber.
Chairman, Melrose—Joe Jackson.
Literature director, Middletown—Rose Walsh.
Organizing secretary, Williamsburg—Leon Nelson.
Organizer, Brownsville—Abe Osheroff.
Organizer, Nassau—Sam Faber.
Chairman, Westchester—Herbert L. Wheeldin.
Section organizer—Leon Nelson.
Press director, Bright Beach—Harry Klein.
Organizer, Morrisania—Morris Stillman.
Organizer, Allerton—Bernard Schuldiner.
Organizer, Parkchester—Sparky Friedman.
Organizer, Jamaica—Charles Evans.

Northwest district, 1016 1/4 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., and 916 East Hawthorne Street, Portland, Oreg.
(States included: Idaho, Oregon and Washington)

Chairman (district)—Henry Huff.
Labor secretary (district)—Andre Remes.
Secretary Pierce County section—Clara Sear.
Director, People's World, Seattle—Marx Blashko.
Committee members (in addition to above):
Barbara Hartle.

Chairman, Spokane section—William L. Cumming.
Chairman, Oregon section—Ead Payne.
Secretary, Oregon section—Mark Haller.

District of California, 942 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
(State of California)

Chairman—William Schneiderman.
Organizing secretary—Loretta Starvis.
State treasurer—Anita Whitney.
State field organizer—Mickey Lima.
State educational director—Celeste Strack.
People's Daily World circulation director—Leo Baroway.
Chairman youth commission—George Kaye.
Chairman, Jewish commission—A. Olken.
State press director—Ida Rothstein.
State youth director—George Kaye.
Labor secretaries—Archie Brown and Leon Kaplan.

Committee members:

John Pittman.                        Loretta Starvis.
Louise Todd.                         Nemmy Sparks.
Ray Thompson.                       Clarence Tobey.
William Schneiderman.               George Lohr.

State political editor—Douglas Ward.
Secretary, water front section—Herbert Nugent.

Los Angeles County section:
Chairman—Nemmy Sparks.
Labor secretary—Ben Dobbs.
Press director—Elizabeth Ricardo.
Chairman, minorities commission—Pettis Perry.
Organizing secretary—Dorothy Healy.

Editor, People’s Daily World—Sidney Burke.
Chairman Sixteenth Congressional District—Emil Freed.
Section organizer—Alvin Averbuck.
Legislative director—Harry Daniels.
Harbor section organizer—Jim Forrest.
Veterans’ director—Merel Brodsky.
Youth director—Phil Bock.

Secretary, Carver Club section—Mort Newman.
Candidate, board of education—La Rue McCormack.
Candidate, councilman—Henry Steinberg—Ninth District.
Candidate, councilman—James C. McGowan—Eleventh District.
Candidate, councilman—Elsie M. Monjar—Eighth District.
Director, West Adams Club of Communist Party—Joe Klein.

Northern California section:
Chairman, San Francisco section—Oleta Yates.
Legislative director, San Francisco section—Herb Nugent.
Labor director, San Francisco—Leon Kaplan.
Water-front organizer—Alex Freskin.
Educational director, San Francisco—Aubrey Grossman.

San Diego County section: Chairman—Enos J. Baker.

Alameda County section:
Chairman—Lloyd Lehman.
Labor director—Wesley Bodkin.
Organizer, Ben Davis Club of Communist Party (Alameda)—Buddy Green.
Trade-union director, Harriet Tubman Club of Communist Party (Alameda)—Helen Bodkin.
Miscellaneous section:
President, Santa Monica Club of Communist Party—David Grant.
Chairman, Contra Costa County—Mildred Bowen.
Chairman, Hollywood section—John Stapp.
Press director, East Side Youth Club (Los Angeles)—Libby Wilson.
Organizer, North Oakland section—George Edwards.

District of Arizona, 716 1/2 North Washington Street, Phoenix, Ariz.
(State of Arizona)
Chairman—Morris Graham.
Committee members:
   Lewis Johnson.
   Karl M. Wilson.
Chairman, Maricopa County—M. Dallen.

District of New Jersey, 38 Park Place, Newark, N. J.
(State of New Jersey)
Chairman—Sid Stein.
Organizing secretary—Larry Mahon.
Section organizer, Plainfield—Al Muniz.
Committee members:
   Martha Stone (Scherer).
   Tom Scanlon.
   Irving Glassman.
   Joseph Magliaco.
   Elwood Dean.
   Mrs. Gaetana Mahan.

District of Connecticut, 231 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
(State of Connecticut)
Chairman—Joe Roberts.
Secretary—Mike Russo.
Committee members (in addition to above):
   Rudolph Gillespie.
   Roy A. Leib.
Chairman, Hartford section—Roy A. Leib.
Chairman, New Haven section—Sidney S. Taylor.

District of Wisconsin, 617 North Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
(State of Wisconsin)
Chairman—Fred Blair.
Secretary—E. Eisenscher.
State committee—Sigmund Eisenscher.
Chairman, Milwaukee section—G. Eisenscher.
Chairman, sixth ward—Joe Ellis.
Secretary, Milwaukee section—Clarence Blair (alias Clark).
Organizer, Milwaukee—James Phillips.

District of Colorado, 929 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.
(States included: Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming)
Chairman—William Dietrich.
Secretary—Arthur W. Barry.
Organizational secretary—Tracy Rogers.

District of Missouri, 1041 North Grand Street, St. Louis, Mo.
(State of Missouri)
Chairman—Ralph Shaw.
Secretary—Nathan Oser.

District of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va.
(State of West Virginia)
Chairman—Ted Allen.

Southern District
(States included: Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Oklahoma, North Carolina, and South Carolina)
Chairman, Texas—Ruth Koenig, 305 Herman Building, Houston, Tex.
Executive secretary, Texas—James J. Green.
Chairman, Houston section—William C. Crawford.
Chairman, Louisiana—James E. Jackson, Jr.,
Secretary, Louisiana—Kay Davis, Godchaux Building, New Orleans, La.
Chairman, Florida-Georgia—Alex W. Trainor, 1546 Loma, Jacksonville, Fla.
Organization secretary, Florida-Georgia—Homer Chase.
Chairman, Virginia—Alice Burke, 102 North Eighth, Richmond, Va.
Chairman, Alabama-Mississippi-Tennessee—Harold Bolton.
Secretary, Alabama-Mississippi-Tennessee—Andy Brown.
Press director, Alabama-Mississippi-Tennessee—Harry Raymond.
Organizer, Alabama-Mississippi-Tennessee—Mary Southard.
Chairman, Oklahoma—Allen Shaw.
District organizer, Oklahoma—H. Smith, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Organizing secretary, Oklahoma—Al Lowe.
Organizing secretary, North and South Carolina—Sam Hall.

District of Montana, 2117 Fourth Avenue South, Great Falls, Mont.
(State of Montana)
Chairman—Ira Siebrasse.

28
District of Nebraska, 415 Karback Building, Omaha, Nebr.  
(State of Nebraska)

State chairman—Warren Batterson.

District of Utah, 75 Southwest Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah  
(State of Utah)

State chairman—Wallace Talbot.  
State secretary—Joseph Douglas.
"No Communist, no matter how many votes he should secure in a national election, could, even if he would, become President of the present government. When a Communist heads the government of the United States—and that day will come just as surely as the sun rises—the government will not be a capitalist government but a Soviet government, and behind this government will stand the Red army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Sworn statement of

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Head of the Communist Party
in the United States