

Comments On Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness

By BILL REICH

MENA, Arkansas.—The earnings of 2,500 tin miners in the foothills of the Missouri Ozarks average \$2.50 per week. Tin is a hard, white rock containing barium which serves as a base in the manufacture of paint pigment. The National Pigment and Chemical Co. purchases practically the entire supply, paying \$3.50 per ton for rocks, the gathering of which represents hours of arduous toil.

Most of the miners eke out a living from scrawny gardens and many must receive supplementary relief in order to subsist. This is another example of an industry being subsidized by the government; it is not the miners who actually receive the relief but the industry which thereby is enabled to pay wages lower than subsistence level. The men have recently banded together to form an independent union. The first demand is an increase of \$2 a ton for their product. "God put you men on earth to live, not to starve," cried a leader at a recent meeting on a wooded hillside attended by more than 600 desperate workers.

The men voted to strike on Aug. 12 if their demands are not met. Meanwhile they will continue to dig tin and pile it up but will prevent it from being moved, by force if necessary.

New Deal Heaven...

The aristocratic plantation owners and simple hill folk of the South have been celebrated in song and story. The largest single group in the South, tenant farmers and share-croppers, remained unknown to the world at large until a few months ago. They have come into the limelight because of thousands of evictions of their number due to the plow-under policy of the AAA, because of their militant efforts to protect themselves through a union, and because of the vicious counter-offensive of the landlords.

It is hard to imagine living conditions lower than those of the sharecropper. His miserable one or two room shack of unpainted boards stands in the middle of the thirty or forty acres that he tends. There are no sanitary conveniences and during the rainy season the shack often stands in a typhus infected mosquito breeding puddle. In many sections the landowners are taking advantage of FEIRA generosity by having sanitary privies built on the plots. No attempts have been made by the landlords or the government to provide decent homes for the workers.

The usual garb of the sharecropper is a pair of patched denim overalls and blue shirt. Women and children wear clothing made of flour sacks and burlap bags with cheap "store clothes" for Sunday. Winter or summer the children seldom wear shoes.

The pay of the Arkansas sharecropper is 50 or 75 cents a day. He is rarely paid in cash however but must take his pay in credit at the commissary store where prices are marked up and accounts are kept with a "crooked pencil." His diet consists of beans, fat-back meat and corn bread with "poke salad" (the boiled leaves of the poke-berry plant) and turnip greens in season. Relief is hard to get in spite of the obvious poverty and hunger. In many counties relief has been cut off entirely during the growing and harvesting season in order to force all able bodied persons to work in the fields. Men, women and children must hoe and pick cotton.

The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union spread like wildfire among these exploited people. But the planters are not asleep. They have enlisted every possible means to fight the menace to their continued exploitation. Organizers are kidnapped, beaten and intimidated; tenants are forced to sign yellow-dog contracts; members of the union are evicted and discriminated against by relief officials; meetings are forbidden and broken up; religious and racial prejudices are fomented. A virtual reign of fascist terror exists.

The Commonwealth...

Commonwealth College, situated in the Ozark hill country, not far from the cotton belt, plays an important role in furthering the interests of the downtrodden croppers. Students and teachers venture on numerous organizational and educational forays into the region, while leaders of the union attend the school to obtain theoretical background for their movement.

Landlords recognize the danger of such an institution in the state. Two bills were introduced in the last session of the Arkansas legislature which would in effect abolish the college. A special legislative committee was appointed to investigate the teaching of "communism, atheism, nudism and free love." The school was saved by the mass protest of friends from all over the nation.

"Impartial" St. Louis Cops Bust a Record--and Heads Strikebreaking is a Pastime

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Trotzky once said that "a policeman in the service of the capitalist class is no longer a worker but a bourgeois cop," or words to that effect. And if Trotzky had been in St. Louis during the spring and summer of 1935 he would have found more evidence of his assertion than in any other six months of his eventful career.

St. Louis cops are not only expert strikebreakers but are jealous of their reputation. News of police brutality elsewhere stirs them to new zeal and energy. They do not believe in neutrality either in theory or practice. The bosses, yesterday, today and forever, is their slogan. And they do not discriminate. Women who violate the first commandment of the bosses creed, "Thou Shalt Not Strike" are given as liberal portions of the night club as the men. "Equal reward for equal militancy on the picket line" is their motto.

No Discrimination

In the Forest City garment workers strike radio cars and patrol wagons were used as scab convoys. Pickets were arrested wholesale without the slightest provocation. Artles Wilson, overworked, underpaid and brutally exploited garment slave was picked up and literally thrown in the wagon and was then hauled into the capitalist court on the charge of assault and battery. The writer of this article was given the same dose. Thus the undiscriminatory character of the police was established. A woman and a man had received equal punishment for an equal "offense"—being on a picket line.

In the Forest City strike Leo Durocher "hero of the pennant winning" St. Louis Cardinals also used his car as a scab convoy. Doris Smith, low paid, part time employee of the Forest City Co. and mother of several children, was arrested and fined \$250 in court on the testimony of Durocher and a cop. St. Louis labor has put a boycott on the Cardinal team. (Incidentally, Sam Breadon, owner of the Cards, is also a stockholder in Forest City.)

The Gas Workers Strike

In the Gas Workers strike the police department established a new record in showing the partiality it feels for the bosses.

Cops were put on twelve-hour, seven-day assignments. They were withdrawn from school crossings. Scabs are more important than working class children.

Wholesale arrests were made, as many as seventy in one day. The charges were "suspicion of affray" which necessitates a common law bond, the highest fee bond for ordinary labor "disturbances."

A. A. Ahner, stoolpigeon, ex-labor spy, renegade from the labor movement of about 1920, gangster and nominal if not actual boss of every stick-up man in town was hired to break the strike. The most depraved criminals recruited from the underworld of America's largest cities were imported. The brave and handsome St. Louis police force were sent out for "protection" for these killers and cutthroats.

A nine year old boy was cursed and threatened with arrest for watching some scabs attempt to do some work which only experienced union men knew how to do and laughing at the clumsy efforts of the scabs.

A "Crime" and Criminals

A fourteen-year old girl was arrested for protesting against the brutal and insulting Gas Co.'s gangster-workmen and was hauled before the court for juvenile "delinquents." This child is to be branded as an "enemy to society" in order that Chicago Blackie and Omaha Red may be safely returned to their old haunts, the underworld dives of the respective cities. This is important. The bosses may (will) again have use to these vicious and depraved killers.

A mother, babe-in-arms, was narrowly missed by the flying bullets of cops who went berserk in an alley because some scab thought he saw a flying squadron of Gas Workers' pickets.

Many dozens of women were cursed and manhandled for refusing to let the dope fiends and petty thieves whom the Gas Co. had hired as "meter readers" into their homes. This article would be incomplete without an account of Brother Lang's experience. Lang was a striking gas worker. He was arrested and charged with beating up a man. The victim of assault not only refused to identify Lang but bawled the copper out for trying to frame a gas worker. The cop locked Lang up anyway, insisting that "he must be guilty of something." When Brother Lang protested that his constitutional rights were being violated the cop growled: "Aw, you reds give me a pain in the neck."

Thugs, "Legal and Illegal"

In February, the employees of the Commercial Foundry came out in a body in protest against a wage cut for molders from \$6.60 to \$5 a day and for labor from 40 cents an hour to 25 cents an hour. Al Ahner

was hired to break the strike and the police department to protect Ahner. Again arrests on a mass scale took place.

A few "molders" were secured. These "molders" didn't know anything about molding and did not care anything about it. They were hired to break a strike. Literally thousands of tons of worthless scrap was the result and J. C. Ertle the owner had to close shop. The molders' 50 picket line led Mr. Ertle straight to the Bankrupt Court. The scabs at the plant went on a rampage in May and tried to run the picket line away. They were not successful but since the cops busted all previous records in this affair it must be told. Let Martin Dillman, editor of the Labor Advocate tell the story.

"Try to picture policemen stationed at a strike-bound shop to maintain 'order' who stand picking their teeth while 75 rats march out of the plant in a body with gas pipes, clubs and other weapons for a riotous attack on strikers' headquarters and to assault pickets."

"At about 1:30 P.M., May 22 a mob estimated at from 75 to 100 of Ertle's strike-breakers suddenly marched out of the foundry in a body armed with a varied assortment of weapons and made for strike headquarters where they staged a Wild West raid, driving a few unarmed, far outnumbered strikers from the place. The bullies then proceeded to make the rounds of nearby stores in search of strikers. One was sighted and set upon by the mob and several union men barely escaped serious injury or worse. One storekeeper resented the invasion and assault upon an offenseless striker, in fact he emphasized his displeasure by grabbing a radio attachment and bringing it with a firm downward motion on the scab's head whereupon the sluggers beat it from that place—"too hot."

"A riot call brought a good supply of cops who perhaps anticipated another wholesale pinch of strikers. But it was scabs who were the duly qualified candidates for the lock-up this time. Oh! that's different. Were the rioters arrested? Don't make us laugh.

"The rioting scabs were simply escorted back into the shop by these uniformed minions of 'law and order.' Neighborhood merchants protested so loudly that Superintendent and Harry Schneider, leader of the raiding bullies, was arrested but released on bond.

These scabs were tried and two of them drew \$50 fines. The case was appealed and the fine was of course never paid—at least so far as we know.

With the words of the Labor Advocate I am willing to close: "Three rousing whippers for St. Louis' 'impartial' cops during strikes!"

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Before Rubber Union Confab

(Continued from Page 1)

vince workers of the correctness of our policies and bring them into the Party, not only because correct perspectives must be given before and at the convention but because our primary task is to build the Workers Party.

It is doubtful that any one force will have a commanding position at the convention. But the workers must become more alert and understand more clearly the numerous underhanded methods being used to swing them behind the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and also the Stalinists. Claherty is spending his time and money creating small locals in out-of-town plants so he can have mechanical control of the convention. His story about the Youngstown local is an example. He reported a large mass meeting and a good local after a trip their to organize a minor plant. Actually, less than a dozen workers joined!

Flattering letters from the Legislators are used by these reactionaries to subtly win the progressives to their banner and thus give them more control in the A. F. of L. A few misled workers seem to fall for this. All the reactionaries really want is not a strong union, but votes to oust Green so they can take his place and then continue his betrayals.

The Stalinists tell rubber workers that the C. P. has 20 presidents of the autoworkers unions with them and that they are going to run the autoworkers convention to form an international next month! So the rubberworkers are supposed to believe their only hope lies in uniting with the C.P.!

We let the past record of the Workers Party here speak for itself. The only leadership, the only warning of impending betrayal, the first call to progressives to unite after the Claherty and Green sell-out this spring was given by the small but active group here!

As the Workers Party first agitated for a strike; first brought to Akron the lessons of Toledo and Minneapolis strategy in strike, so we are trying again to give the rubberworkers correct perspectives. We want to repeat for emphasis. Only insofar as the rubberworkers understand the nature of the forces contending in the industry and adopt the ideas of the Workers Party, will the labor movement in Akron progress.

CORRECTION

Our Canadian comrades have asked us to make the following factual correction of an error which appeared in the "Greetings to the Vanguard" in the NEW MILITANT for July 27: Instead of, "of special interest to the organized workers in the United States is the platform of the Progressives in the Cloakmakers Union (I.L.G.W.U.) for unity of the sectarian Stalinist Workers Unity League with their organization," the article should read, "Of special interest to the organized workers in the United States is the platform of the progressives in the Industrial Dressmakers Union (Stalinist W.I.L.) for unity in the ranks of the I.L.G.W.U."

Minority Groups in Teachers Union to Wage United Fight To Save Union at Convention

In April, 1935, the leaders of the Rank and File suddenly woke up to the fact that the Administration was preparing the expulsion of the opposition forces.

Instead of proposing a genuine united front movement to include all opposition groups on the basis of a limited program acceptable to all, the leaders of the Rank and File staged a "united front from below" meeting of its own membership and adopted a program to promote its own factional interests. Thus it invited the Progressives and the Committee for Democracy in the Union to join its so-called "united front".

When the groups including various independent members refused, the Rank and File was forced to yield and accept a genuine united front program and organizational set-up. The United Committee to Save the Union, which was formed, adopted a program calling for the struggle against expulsions and for the complete democratization of the Union. All groups agreed that this program would have the widest possible appeal.

No sooner had the United Committee settled down to work when the majority of the Executive Board of the Union threw a bombshell into the organization by serving the opposition with an ultimatum that they must dissolve their groups, discontinue their activities or face an investigation by the Executive Council of the A.F.T. Lofkowitz boldly announced that the aim of his move was to expel the opposition groups from the Union. The prediction and the warning issued by the Committee for Democracy in the Union in November, 1934 and the whole course pursued by it since then had been vindicated at the end of May, 1935!

Bowing to Prejudice

The brutal and cynical manner in which the Administration decided upon the "investigation" called forth the protests of various independent elements, including the Militant Socialist teachers group, headed by Hendley and Miss Tulchin. This group was opposed to expulsions as well as to the investigation, but was likewise opposed to the program of democratizing the union proposed by the United Committee. They also refused to join the united front on any terms.

To induce the Militant Socialist teachers to join, the representatives of the Progressive Group proposed that the entire democracy section of the program be eliminated and that the fight be waged solely against the investigation and against expulsions. That this was a violation of their agreement did not concern the Progressives; they desired to have the Militant Socialists in the united front even on an anti-democratic basis. The Rank and File, the largest and dominating group in the United Committee, argued against the elimination of the democracy part of the program, but finally capitulated to the Progressives' demand instead of forcing it to carry out the agree-

ment or assume the responsibility for breaking the united front. The representatives of the Committee for Democracy took a firm and consistent position, arguing that the fight to remain in the union was bound up with the struggle to democratize the union. They argued that the Administration would be quite willing to let them remain in the Union if that was all they demanded. The struggle against expulsions acquired meaning and could be used to effect changes only when it was bound up with the struggle for the right of the membership to determine the policies of the union.

These arguments were not heeded by the other forces in the United Committee; they were determined to court the Militant Socialist teachers even at the expense of emasculating their minimum program. But even after this decision was made, the Militants refused to join the united movement on any terms. They refused to be associated, they declared, with the other forces in the movement because of their previous record. They have since organized their own little independent protest movement in an effective manner.

Committee Active

The United Committee to Save the Union undertook and carried out a certain number of actions useful to the campaign. It staged a large protest meeting on June 7 which was attended by over 700 union members. The Executive Committee of the College Teachers Section of the union has gone on record against the investigation because of the activity of the United Committee. It was effective in stirring up such a protest sentiment that at a meeting of the Delegate Assembly, although the official vote on the investigation was 80 in favor and 77 opposed, the unofficial count showed that 81 were recorded against the investigation! No wonder the Administration refused to permit a recount by roll call! They realized that they had been

defeated even in the Delegate Assembly which they control.

The United Committee has also circulated the various locals of the A.F.T. and prominent members of it, informing them of the conditions in Local No. 5 and appealing to them to support the opposition in the coming National Convention which will be held in Cleveland beginning August 26. The Committee is also organizing a mass delegation to the convention to support its position. It hopes to convince the majority of the delegates that the interests of the union demand defeat of the machinations of the Lofkowitz-Linville clique to split the union in order to save themselves from defeat by the membership.

Save the Teachers Union

The Administration of the union is determined to effect a "reorganization" of the union at all costs. It will stop at nothing—not even a split. Only the overwhelming defeat of the administration proposals at the convention and the intervention of the membership of the A.F.T., aided by the protests of the progressive locals in the A. F. of L. can defeat these wrecking operations.

The progressive trade unionists throughout the country must realize that the struggle now being waged inside the A.F.T. for the preservation of Local 5 is part and parcel of the struggle which they are waging within their own unions for democracy and clean, effective, militant unionism. They must help this struggle by sending resolutions to the Executive Council of the A.F.T. urging it to condemn the arbitrary and undemocratic policies of the Administration of Local 5 and its red-baiting statements as a menace to the reputation of the A.F.T. as a progressive trade union organization; as a menace to the jobs of the union teachers. They should request the Executive Council to recommend to the National convention that it go on record in defense of the democratic rights of the membership of the various locals to determine the policies of the organization, to defend the right of minorities to function legally within the locals of the A.F.T., including Local 5.

Resolutions should be addressed to: Executive Council, American Federation of Teachers, 506 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Manager's Corner

This weeks report brings the contributions received for the eight page weekly up to \$425.46. But this is only a little better than 20 per cent of the total sum needed. Still to be collected is \$1,574.54. How soon can we make it?

Judging from present indications this should be a matter of only a very short time. Now the campaign is getting into full swing. The Chicago branches have a big affair scheduled. The Philadelphia branches will have a picnic Sunday Aug. 18 and the Allentown branch will have a picnic on the same date. All proceeds are for the benefit of the eight page weekly.

But in order not to be outdone the New York branches are now going in for a real concentration in the campaign and doing it in a big way for the remainder of this month. The district committee has assigned one of its members to each branch to be personally in charge. Contributions, subscriptions for the eight page weekly and greetings will be solicited. The branches are going in for a hot competition, each having a definite quota assigned and keeping a record of the activities of its members.

The trade union fractions are getting special assignments in the campaign, and the moon-light excursion on the Hudson for the benefit of the eight page weekly promises to become a successful affair. In point of contributions made including advance subscriptions secured for the eight page weekly (None of the regular subs or renewals are counted in this column) and greetings collected the Boston branch still leads the field with a total of \$52.50.

Harlem Leads

In New York City the Harlem branch is back in the lead with a total contribution of \$50.38. Next follows the West Side branch with a total of \$38.00 and the Center branch with a total of \$32.75. After that the other branches have a record as follows: The Flatbush branch \$22.50, the Bronx branch \$21.00, Boro Park branch \$14.00, the Astoria branch and the East Side branches have contributed \$5.00 each and the Brownsville branch \$3.50. It is not altogether the smallest branches that are in the lowest columns; as a matter of fact, compared to membership proportions the Harlem and the Flatbush branches have by far the best record.

Outside of New York City the Boston branch has already been mentioned. After that follows the Philadelphia branches with a total contribution of \$29.78. One gratifying feature of this contribution is that a goodly portion were submitted in new subscriptions to the eight page weekly. The Minneapolis branch is next in line with a contribution of \$23.00, the Chicago branches with a total of \$17.05, the

Newark branch sent in \$15.00 to date and the Los Angeles branch \$10.00. The other branch contributions we will mention until they become more substantial. But we do wish to say to all of them, and this goes also for all our individual sympathizers: Hurry your contributions. The sooner we complete the campaign the sooner the first of the eight page issues will be in your hands. During the rest of this month we must have real speed and we should be pretty near to our goal.

During the week we have received the amounts listed below:

| Contributions | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Harlem Branch, N.Y.C. | \$50.38 |
| Philadelphia branches (Lee) | 2.00 |
| G. Krakofski, N.Y.C. | 1.00 |
| Boston branch | 6.00 |
| H. Herman, Chicago | 1.00 |
| Los Angeles branch | 4.00 |
| Selame, N.Y.C. | .75 |
| Scott, Wash., D. C. | 1.00 |
| Youngstown branch | 6.00 |
| Flatbush branch, N.Y.C. | 1.25 |
| Bronx branch, N.Y.C. | 2.00 |
| M. G. Massachusetts | 5.00 |
| Total | 46.88 |

| Advance Subscriptions | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Paul Graves, Detroit | 4.00 |
| Subscriptions (Club Plan) | |
| Los Angeles branch | 6.00 |

| Greetings | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Pittsburgh branch | 2.00 |
| Chicago branches | 3.75 |
| Previous total | \$392.96 |

Grand Total\$425.46
One of the contributors listed above, Comrade Scott writes: "You may be interested to learn that after subscribing to and supporting the C.P. press for five years I have this day cancelled my sub to the Daily Worker. Forward to a daily NEW MILITANT!"

SETTLING BUNDLE ACCOUNTS

This month we did it. Not only have the current amounts for bundle orders been met but we have succeeded in reducing slightly the total outstanding accounts. That, in the first instance, is due to the very good response made by some of the branches who were far in arrears. The example set by the comrades in Minneapolis and Boston we already mentioned in our last issue. But we still have altogether too large delinquent list.

The Chicago branches still have the dubious honor of heading this list, owing on August first a total to the NEW MILITANT of \$45.98. The Allentown branch owed on the same date a total of \$27.50, the Pittsburgh branch \$25.00, the Philadelphia branches a total of \$23.80, the Detroit branch \$17.20, the Charleston, W. Va. branch \$15.00, the Columbus branch \$14.40, the New Castle branch \$11.20, the St. Louis branch \$10.70. Since August 1 the Pittsburgh branch has remitted a partial payment.

Protest Persecution of Chinese Bolshevik-Leninists - W.P. Call

(Continued from Page 1)

in Moscow and there became acquainted with the views of Trotzky and the Left Opposition, particularly in the questions of the Chinese Revolution. He soon became an Oppositionist and upon his return to China brought with him the first documents of the Left Opposition ever to reach this country.

Niel-Sih Tortured Daily

He was arrested in Peking in March of this year together with his wife and two infant children. Only the most strenuous efforts on the part of relatives and friends secured the release of the two children, but all efforts on his behalf and for his wife proved futile. Both were subsequently transported to Nanking where Niel Sih is now being subjected to daily beatings in an effort to force him to sign a statement repudiating his Communist views. The release of his wife has been made contingent upon the publication of such a statement. As a result of the treatment which he has suffered, he has fallen seriously ill. The authorities have refused to give him any medical treatment and his condition is believed to be critical.

Despite this, and despite the importunities of a relative of his who holds a post in Chiang Kai-shek's own headquarters, Niel Sih has steadfastly refused to repudiate his views as a revolutionary or to betray the names of any of his comrades.

In sharp contrast to the conduct of most of the Stalinist functionaries who have been arrested in recent months, all our comrades have displayed unswerving fidelity to their convictions. The other four comrades, Sze Chao-sing, Wang Yao-hua, Hu Hwang-chang, and Liu Chia-liang, were arrested in Shanghai in April and all refused

to sign documents denouncing Communism and embracing the Kuomintang. One of our best men, Sze, was brought before a local judge who was one of his own relatives. The judge pleaded with him to renounce his views, promising immediate release if only he would do so. Sze refused and subsequently shared the fate of the others who were handed over to the military.

Of the latter, Wang has already served four years in Tsoohoching Prison, located just outside of Shanghai, one of the most notoriously foul of all the Kuomintang dungeons in which political prisoners receive treatment far worse than that of ordinary criminals.

Wedge Between City and Country

The labor movement in the cities has been abandoned and left prostrate by the Stalinists, who have linked their fate to that of the peasant armies in the rural interior. The policy of the Chinese Stalinists is being dictated solely by the military-strategic interests of the Soviet Union and takes no account of the fundamental interests of the Chinese Revolution. A wedge is thus driven between the Chinese proletariat and the insurgent peasantry, and this has resulted in the recent heavy defeats of the peasant armies in Central China.

Wholesale betrayals and capitulations in the remnants of the Stalinist apparatus have brought the whole revolutionary movement to a still lower ebb. In this situation tasks of the greatest magnitude devolve upon us, the Chinese Bolshevik Leninists.

Smug and complacent over the defeats which it has been able to mete out to the Stalinists (thanks largely to the Stalinists' own policies), the Kuomintang has not failed to recognize in us the real

enemies of the future and has therefore wasted no time in trying to deal us a mortal blow; and indeed, the loss of these comrades is of no small consequence to us, since all were sterling fighters. China today stands on the brink of further dismemberment, imperialist aggression and militarist wars.

Redouble Efforts

The economy of the whole country is all but bankrupt, plunging the masses of workers and peasants into ever-deepening misery. In these circumstances our ranks stand in need of every firm revolutionary capable of holding up his head in days when the prospects seem so dark for our movement. Such comrades are these five men, now tight in the grip of the Kuomintang's talons. But these arrests will only cause us to redouble our efforts to rebuild the Chinese revolutionary movement, to create a new revolutionary party on the ruins which have been left to us as the heritage of Stalinism.

We appeal to our comrades and sympathizers throughout the world to demand the release of our imprisoned comrades. Let the millions of the Kuomintang know that the men they hold are rich in their relations to the firmest Bolshevik currents in the international revolutionary movement! Organize delegations to call upon Chinese diplomatic and consular officials to protest against the imprisonment and maltreatment of our comrades. Write letters of protest, address them to the Executive Yuan, the Judicial Yuan and the Central Military Headquarters at Nanking, China, demanding the release of Liu Jen-chin, Sze Chao-seng, Wang Yao-hua, Hu Hwang-chang and Liu Chia-liang, and of all other class war prisoners now in the prisons of the Kuomintang, including our comrade Chen Tu-hsu.

For a Soviet China!
For the Fourth International!
Long live the World Revolution!
COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF CHINA (Bolshevik-Leninists)