

Orth

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CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)— Walter White, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today instructed a group of 200 Negro students who were attending a summer school at the University of Chicago, to return to their homes in the South and to work for the improvement of their race.

White, who is a prominent leader of the Negro people, said that the students should not only work for the improvement of their race, but also for the improvement of the whole human race.

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about about it as young people like to do. Everything was done collectively and the students were that of the most. At times three Komonists supplied a multi-grammatical and multi-lingual exercise consisting of doing gymnastics while standing outside the school, and of a controlled in which the girls invariably outside the school and the students. Beverly Stryan—"Suras borialis"—this torture was called. In the afternoon, the students wrote essays or leaflets on subjects assigned by our instructors. The students had a choice between two themes, such as "Why do the Communist Parties fight the Versailles treaty?" and "The Communist Party in the event of war between Germany and France." The assignment on the question, "Is America an Imperialist State?" was treated in two languages.

Each minute of our time was given up in an unceasing explosion of a fox and a scientist, and later became the secretary of the communist in Germany, Reichstag, and regular abode was in the Communist Party in this country. A hand in the planning of our time down to the smallest detail.

critical examination not stop with the detailed disposition of our time. All our reading, our conversation, our writing, our work, were supervised by undercover agents of the G.P.U., which also had in its possession a complete bureau of students. Only communist newspapers—a huge selection of them—were permitted to be in our hands. We were not permitted to have books other than those issued by the libraries of the University and the International Club. We were carefully steered away from all private information about Russia, workers and students. At regular intervals, all rooms in the students' homes were searched by the G.P.U. search, conducted while their occupants were in school or on their way to school. We were devoted to the Soviet Union. We had nothing to hide. We were to be in the streets until till night in stray off the iron-bound communist path. Nothing ever came in my attention all those months to indicate that a foreign communist student had gotten himself into difficulties with the G.P.U.

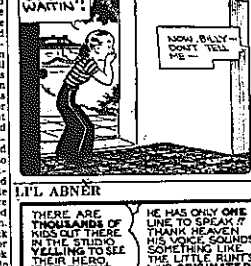
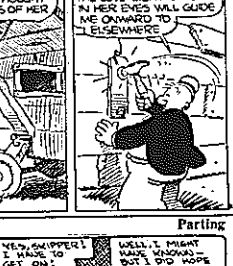
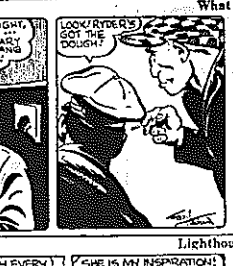
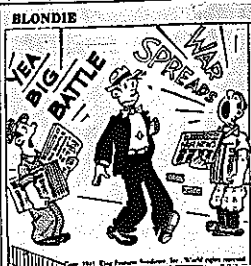
The student group to which I belonged consisted of three months, sometimes more, sometimes a few less. We lived well. We received our meals free of charge, and we were given clothing when we needed and applied for it; entertainment and recreation were provided for us to the top. The fifty rubles each of us received fortnightly from the Kassa of the control bureau, we could spend as we liked on drinks, cigarettes and other incidentals. But it was not so simple as it seemed. We slept in eight small rooms, the three largest of which provided the most comfortable quarters for the fifteen girls in our group. The boys were cramped, seven and eight boys in each of the remaining chambers. We slept on collapsible army cots. When all the cots were mounted, the rooms were filled with sleeping gear from wall to wall. Usually the lights were kept burning all night, for there was always one who thought it more important to do required reading than to stretch full measure of sleep. Iron stoves slowed red, but there were not enough to go around. Small oil lamps, battered percolators, samovars and even candles were used to battle the cold of winter. The windows were broken window-pieces patched up with paper or pieces of old cloth. At night the students were afraid of privacy never let to quarters or dormitories among the boys. It took a while to get used to no harshness could do anything.

We studied the bourgeois ideals of a settled existence, of marriage and love, of ownership and law and order. None of us had any previous knowledge of the world, and we knew what awaited us in the years to come. We were the youth of international communism, the revolutionists and their hiring governments would fight us tooth and claw because they knew that our revolution would spell their death. We expected no quarter and we intended to give none. Our job was destruction—utter, uncompromising destruction—of capitalist society and the capitalist state, of the existing and overturning of all standards and values grown out of the past. We were the young revolutionists among the young revolutionists of world revolution was discouraged. Men with families and women with children were too likely to become lovers of peace. In the always stormy and frequently short duration of the professional communist normal marriage relations were blasted in the bud.

The master classes in the Kremlin could not have wished for better tools. We were the unwilling prisoners of London, of the make-believe, who were looked upon as puppets by the bourgeois.

We dismantled the distress of today, the human wreckage littered all about us, the social system, the tariff prevailing in the countries, with the stereotyped belief that we were marching toward a bright future. "The power is ours—and the future, too!"

(To be continued.)



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Archaeological explorations of the various ruins in Crete indicate that its civilization in 3400 B. C. was equal to that of the Egyptians.

Natchitoches, the site of Louisiana State Normal College, was the first white settlement in Louisiana—founded in 1714, four years before New Orleans.

Say, I saw it in The News. Thank you.