











vious legical construction were:

"Mass Action? In Evidence.

"The most important means of cap-turing state power for the workers is the action of the masses, proceed-

masses. Does this 'education' 'pro-ceed from the place where the work-ers are gathered together—in the shops and factories'? It appears to me it would have to come from the outside.

nery . . . is only secondary,' What can this mean but that it is secondary to force and is only to be resorted to if violence is unsuccessful. And then it is to be used only in countries 'where the conditions for a working-class revolution are not ripe' and as a 'means of propaganda and defense.'

To prove by their own assertions in their official programme that the communist laborites never intended to engineer a peaceful, legal revolution, Bernard pointed to phrases aimed tion, Bernard pointed to parases aimed against the supreme court and the constitution of the United States. The "capitalistic" supreme court "is able to obstruct the will of the work-ing class even if congress registered that will, which it would not," says

that will, which it would not, says the programme. As to amendment of the constitu-tion to secure their aims, as sug-gested on the witness stand by Victor J. Saulit, Oregon delegate to the con-vention of the communist labor party of the communist labor party

manifesto of the left wing of the socialist party, from which the com* munist labor party was formed, was read to the jury: "The revolution starts with trikes of protest, devel-oping into mass political strikes and then into revolutionary mass action for the conquest of the power of the state."