
Lovestone Ends His “Isolation”

by Earl Browder

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While Lovestone was a leader of the Party, he worked under a heavy “burden” in developing his opportunist policies, because he would not openly join hands with all his Right Wing brothers throughout the world. He found it necessary, if he would maintain his position in the American Party, to echo the Comintern denunciations of the Right Wing elements in other sections of the Comintern. As a result came the famous theories of “exceptionalism,” demonstrating the inevitable “isolation” of opportunists attempting to operate in a Communist Party.

Since Lovestone broke his connections with the Party, he has moved rapidly to end this isolation from his brother opportunists. Brandler and Thalheimer, whom he denounced a year ago, now give the policy to the Lovestone organ, which openly identifies itself with the liquidators in Germany, with the traitor Hais in Czechoslovakia, with the expelled Alsace nationalists and French city counselors who refused to break off their collaboration with the Socialist Party, and with all renegade elements thrown out of the Communist International, including Trotskyists.

The latest step in this direction is reported in No. 4 of Lovestone’s counterrevolutionary organ [*The Revolutionary Age*], in which he boasts of “receipt of a donation of \$100 from our comrades in Mexico and a pledge for further support.”

Who are Lovestone’s “comrades in Mexico?” They are Diego Rivera, Reyes Perez, Luis Monzon, and Fritz Back, recently expelled from the Mexican Party, who have joined with the bourgeois

politician Denegri to found an “Opposition CP” supported and financed by the Mexican government, which in turn is supported and financed by Wall Street.

This \$100 and “pledge for further support” comes from the treasury of the Mexican government, which in turn secured it through Ambassador Morrow, representative of Washington and Wall Street.

When the Mexican government began its campaign of terror and murder against the workers and peasants, the Mexican Communist Party ordered those of its members in the government employment to leave their jobs and join the struggle against the government. Diego Rivera refused to resign from his position of Director of the Government School of Arts, on the ground that he was accustomed to “lead a bourgeois life” and could not give up his government salary. Monzon received his government job after he split from the Party, becoming “labor” attaché to the Mexican Embassy in Berlin. Perez accepted the position of head of a “Rubio for President” organization in Jalisco, and campaigned for Wall Street’s candidate. Bach remains in a nice job in the Bureau of Labor, by being “loyal” to the government.

This choice collection of scoundrels find it quite fitting to declare their solidarity with Lovestone, by sending him some of the blood-money which they receive for supporting the assassination of Rodriguez, leader of the peasants’ league, and the massacre of several thousand peasants and

workers. It is a part of the government price paid to these renegades for joining it, the outlawing of the Communist Party and the revolutionary Trade Union Confederation.

And Lovestone boasts of this support from his "comrades in Mexico!" In the light of Lovestone's latest evolution, new understanding may be had of his appearance in court in 1920 as a state witness in the case of Harry Winitsky, which was mentioned in passing in the *Daily Worker* editorial of Nov. 30 [1929]. He received immunity from prosecution by agreeing to testify; his testimony was referred to by the judge in charging the jury as the basis for a verdict of guilt against Winitsky. About that time there were several splits in the underground party, and in the confusion Lovestone escaped from having to answer to the Party for his conduct.

This case came before the International Control Commission of the Comintern some years

later. That body, after reviewing the case, declared that Lovestone had been guilty of conduct impermissible in a Communist; but in view of his own admission of this fact, and of the lapse of time since it happened, with the American Party having in the meantime accepted him as a worker in its ranks and in its leadership, that the case should be closed. Under normal circumstances the case would have been closed even now. But Lovestone has shown by his present renegacy, by his slanderous attacks upon the Party and Comintern, and by his open collaboration with the enemies of the revolutionary working class, that his testimony for the state in 1920 was not an accident.

Lovestone has ended his "isolation" from his brothers in treachery, entering in open and shameless solidarity with them. But this marks the completion of his isolation from the revolutionary working class, which knows him for the traitor that he is.

Edited by Tim Davenport.

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