

BOSSSES ASK SPECIAL COURT TO RUSH GASTONIA TRIAL

Amalgamated Gangsters Make Murderous Attack on 3 Tailors

ONE NEAR DEATH, TWO BADLY HURT BY HIRED THUGS

Meeting Says Workers Will Stop Pogrom

Directed personally by one of President Hillman's trade managers in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a gang of thugs hired by the union, yesterday made a murderous attack on several workers, before the labor bureau of the union, on 15th St.

As a result of the attack by the knife-wielding crew, Louis Sanderovich, a tailor, and a member of Local 5, and financial secretary of the Pressers' Branch (now the Pressers' Branch), is lying in a critical condition in the Beth Israel Hospital. He was stabbed with a knife near the heart, and again in the stomach and in the right side.

Sal Ellison, member of Operators Local 5, was slugged on the head with a lead pipe. His nose was broken and is terribly bruised.

John Mazzini, a member of Local 62, was viciously cut over the face with a blackjack and brass knuckles. He is also suffering from internal injuries.

Called Workers to Meeting.

These workers were giving out leaflets calling upon the tailors in the Amalgamated to attend a meeting called by the Committee of 25 at Stuyvesant Casino last night to combat the growing terror of the Hillman machine as a result of which workers have been beaten up by hired thugs and have been thrown from the jobs because they exposed the alliance of the bureaucrats with the bosses.

This organized butchery on rank and file members of the union was personally directed by one of the trade managers of the Hillman machine. Workers saw this worthy roll up to the scene of the onslaught in an automobile, together with the gangster battalion. The observed that he remained seated in the automobile, and obviously under his direction, the murder crew performed their work.

So open was the attack on the workers that three of the thugs, who gave their names as Vincent Matters, Albert Snyder and Joseph Di Andrea were arrested. The police were evidently disinclined to take these gentlemen away with the same speed as they do pickets, but the attack was so murderous that they at least went thru the formality of arresting them.

It is determined if the Hillman clique to crush the growing revolt of the tailors that their hired gangsters and slugs are becoming

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New York ILD Outing July 14 to Raise Funds for Gastonia Defense

Plans are already under way for the annual International Outing of the New York District of the International Labor Defense which will be held in Pleasant Bay Park, the Bronx, Sunday, July 14. Thousands of workers are expected to attend this year's outing which will furnish funds for the defense of the victims of the Gastonia frame-up and of other class war prisoners.

Starting at 10 a. m., the outing will last until late at night. A program of athletics, open air dancing to the music of a Negro jazz band, games, etc., is being arranged. Tickets are on sale at the New York I. L. D. office, 799 Broadway, Room 422, and at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

Power Trust Editors Fall Out; One States He May Expose It All

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 27.—An internal war in the International Paper and Power Co. group that controls the Augusta Chronicle, the Columbia Record, the Spartanburg Herald and Spartanburg Journal, today brought a threat from William Lavarre to tell the whole truth about the power trust activities.

Lavarre and his partner Harold Hall took \$870,000 from the power trust and bought the four papers. Now Hall brings an injunction suit against Lavarre.

MANY WORKERS RALLY TO SAVE THE "DAILY"

Must Reach the \$5,000 Mark Before Saturday Night to Keep the "Daily" Going

Yesterday we placed before our readers the absolute necessity of raising \$5,000 before this week ends in order to ensure the appearance of the Daily Worker on Monday. It is yet too early to determine the response to this statement of fact regarding the dangers faced by us. If all our readers are as alert as some of them have already been the Daily will survive.

A group of revolutionary workers in Ambridge, Pennsylvania, one of the most reactionary places in that state, and the main works of the American Bridge Company, a part of the United States Steel Corporation, realize what the Daily means to them and to the working class. Although among the lowest paid workers in the country a few of them raised \$25 and rushed it into the office of the Daily Worker, with the following letter:

Dear Comrades: Enclosed you will find a check of \$25 as a donation to the Daily Worker, which was contributed by some of the readers of our only working class paper.

Realizing what it would mean to the workers to lose the only workers' daily in the English language we dug down into our pockets and gave everything we could to save the Daily. But we don't intend to stop by this donation, but as soon as pay day comes again you will receive another check from the militant workers of Ambridge.

With Comradely greetings,
M. HORVATIN.

From the mining and farming regions of northern Michigan we received a letter from the students of the Communist Youth League-Young Workers' Training Courses, at Negaunee, enclosing a check for \$41. These young workers said they were determined to help to do their bit to "HELP AROUSE THE WORKERS TO FREE THE GASTONIA VICTIMS." An affair was held to celebrate the opening of the Finnish Workers' Festival and the students took up a collection and sent it at once to the Daily. That they realize what the Daily means to the class struggle is indicated by their letter which says in part:

"We know that the only way our comrades can be saved from the electric chair is by mass action of the working class. In order to arouse the working class we need our Daily Worker. It is one of the strongest weapons we have.

"All of us at the school are miners or farmers, or the children of miners or farmers. We know how important the Daily Worker is in the struggles of the working class. We pledge ourselves to continue to fight to save our paper—the Daily Worker."

Every reader of the Daily should follow the example of the Ambridge comrades and collect funds and rush them at once to the office of the Daily Worker. If workers everywhere would respond as quickly as did those comrades of the bridge town we would need but one announcement regarding the dangers we face. It is in such places, where the struggle is most bitter, that the masses of workers know what it means to be deprived of the Daily.

Let everyone who is in a summer school or camp do what the Negaunee comrades have done. These letters should spur to action those who have not yet done their part to save the Daily.

The question of the existence of the Daily next week rests with the readers and supporters. Do not delay action one day. Rush funds as quickly as possible to the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York City.

EMERGENCY FUND Need \$3,500 More in Next Two Days

Yesterday we were able to report a total income of over eight hundred dollars. Today we cannot even report three hundred. Those loyal revolutionaries whose efforts as shown below are saving the Daily are not being sufficiently supported. Remember, only two days to raise five thousand dollars and only slightly over fifteen hundred dollars raised. Don't wait. Send in your contribution immediately.

Louis Crane, Bellaire, Ohio . . . \$2.25	Tony Maffe, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 25
John Zatezalo, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 1.25	John Forneris, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 25
Ralph Perich, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 1.00	Rose Ansellia, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 25
Arthur ertzoi, Bellaire, Ohio45	Harry Leff, New York . . . 2.00
Joe Palombi, Bellaire, Ohio25	Amal, Food Work, Local No. . . 3.00
Math Gmiendl, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 30	6. Jersey City, N. J. . . . 5.00
Anna Gmiendl, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 50	Percy D. Quimby, Westport . . . 2.00
Rose Gmiendl, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 25	Conn. 2.00
Josephine Gmiendl, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 25	A. Ziblat, Bronx, N. Y. . . . 3.00
Ohio 25	Eugene China, Alexandria . . . 2.00
Felice Scott, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 25	Bay, New York 2.00
Erno Maffe, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 25	John Platin, Alexandria Bay . . . 2.00
John Maffe, Bellaire, Ohio . . . 25	

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WILL "THE DAILY" SURVIVE?

Send in Your Answer!

The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York.

After reading the appeal for aid in the Daily Worker I am sending you the enclosed amount, \$

Name

Address

Names of contributors will be published in the "Daily" without delay.

JAIL 56 PICKETS IN FUR STRIKE; MORE SHOPS OUT

Settlements Continue As More Join Walkout

Strike Meet Today at 1 6 Pioneers are Among Those Arrested

Fifty-six workers were arrested yesterday in picketing demonstrations in connection with the strike of the furriers. Thirty-six were arrested in the morning and 20 in the early afternoon. Six children, members of the Young Pioneers of America, were among those arrested, including two Pioneer Correspondents of the Daily Worker. The children are now being held at the Children's Society, 137 E. 22nd St., for hearing on Monday.

Twenty-four of the pickets arrested yesterday were discharged when brought before Magistrate Louis D. Brodsky in Jefferson Market court and the cases of six were postponed.

The cases of the 20 arrested yesterday afternoon were to have been disposed of last night in the 57th St. night court. As the Daily Worker went to press the outcome of the hearings was not yet known. Ten of the 20 pickets were girls.

Another picketing demonstration will be held this morning at 7:30 in the fur market. All members of the Industrial Union and other sympathetic workers are urged to participate.

At the same time it was announced that a meeting of all strikers will be held this afternoon at 1 o'clock in Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place. Ben Gold, chairman of the strike committee, Aaron Gross, Irving Potash, and other leaders of the strike will speak and report on the progress of the struggle.

While the union continued to make settlements with individual fur bosses, it at the same time intensified its fight against others, with the result that workers in several other shops yesterday joined the ranks of the strikers. Among these shops are found some of the most important in the trade, several of them being members of the Associated, the chief association of the manufacturers, which rules over the "Joint Council" company union of the bosses.

The exact number of shops with which the union has already settled has not yet been officially made public by the strike committee, but it is known that a large number have already agreed to union terms. In a number of these shops the workers have been sent back to their jobs under union conditions, and in others the workers will return today or tomorrow.

Bosses Need More Samples, So I.L.G.W. Puts Off Fake Strike

Industrial Union Calls Meeting Monday Night of Shop Chairmen, Active Members

The threatened fake strike of the cloakmakers which is being planned by the International Ladies' Garment Workers company union, has been postponed at the express request of the bosses, leaders of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union declared last night.

This action is being taken, it is pointed out, because the bosses do not at this time have ready a sufficient amount of samples and duplicates.

Proves Conspiracy.

These facts are now known in the market, according to Joseph Boruchowitz, manager of the Joint Board of the Industrial Union, who says that this is further evidence of the conspiracy between the Schlesinger-Dubinsky clique and the manufacturers to foist a fake strike upon the cloakmakers for the purpose of strengthening the company union and squeezing thousands of dollars out of the workers.

Know What Mill Owners' Brutality Means!



Just arrived from Gastonia, N. C., these three textile strikers are here to aid the campaign of the Workers' International Relief Committee in Gastonia, Roy Crawford and Helen Lodge, both members of the committee. They have been among the most militant fighters in the National Textile Workers Union since the beginning of the strike.

The above drawing was made by the proletarian artist, Jacob Burck, while the strikers were being interviewed in the Daily Worker office.

"Attacks Only Strengthen Our Fight," Say Gastonia Strikers

Three, New in N. Y., Tell of Terror After Raid; Urge Workers to Help

"Every time they make a move against us we get stronger," said the strikers. "The strike has opened the eyes of the workers of the South."

"This frame-up can't break our struggle. It only makes us fight all the harder."

Such were some of the sentiments expressed by Bertha Crawford, Roy Crawford and Helen Lodge, Gastonia textile strikers, as they sat in the office of the Daily Worker yesterday.

They had just come up from Gastonia to aid in the relief campaign of the Workers' International Relief.

Weak Bodies, Strong Spirit. Their bodies showed the havoc of long hours of toil at insufficient wages to buy proper food. Thin and worn-out, but with a look in their eyes that shows that their spirit is strong and determined to fight on until they win.

All three are members of the W. I. R. committee in Gastonia and Bertha Crawford has been chairman since the start of the strike. She was one of 90 arrested after the brutal assault on June 7 in which Chief of Police Aderholt was fatally wounded.

"They put me in a cell together with Amy Schechter and Caroline Drew," she said. "It was only a small cell and one night they put another woman's striker in the cell, a woman who was sick with pneumonia."

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Workers to Protest Jugo-Slav Terror at Mass Meet Tomorrow

Workers of New York will protest against the white terror in Jugo-Slavia at a mass meeting to be held tomorrow (Saturday) night at 8 o'clock at the Czechoslovak Workers Home, 347 E. 72nd St. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Jugo-Slav Branch of the International Labor Defense.

Speakers in English and Croatian will tell of the murders and tortures inflicted on workers and peasants by the Zivkovich dictatorship. Dr. A. Markoff, who recently returned from the International Anti-Fascist Congress in Berlin, will be the chief speaker in English.

MAYOR DENNEY ENDEAVORS BELATEDLY TO DISGUISE MILL'S PART IN FRAMEUP

Manville Jenckes and Other Textile Company Lawyers To Be Called City Attorneys

International Labor Defense Extends Tours of Speakers to Enlist Working Masses

MILLER, TEXTILE MILL ORGANIZER, TO GO ON TOUR

BULWINKLE AND DOLLEY LEADING ATTACK ON 23

To Carry on Labor Defense Work

Clarence Miller, youth organizer of National Textile Workers Union, and one of the eight workers who are now out on \$750 bail on charges of assault with intent to kill in the Gastonia frame-up, will soon leave for a speaking tour of various states to raise funds for the defense. Miller's tour will be conducted under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

Miller will be accompanied by two Gastonia textile strikers and will cover Michigan, southern Illinois, southern Ohio, Indiana and other sections on the tour.

Miller was originally charged with murder, but the charge was changed to assault with intent to kill. When he was arrested on the night of June 7 after the fatal shooting of Chief of Police O. F. Aderholt, who led a murderous assault on the strikers' tent colony, he was brutally beaten by the police.

Bloor Speaks at Many Meets. Crowded and enthusiastic meetings, marked by a determination to save the victims of the monstrous Gastonia frame-up, are everywhere greeting Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor, veteran of countless labor battles, who is now on a nation-wide tour under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

Today and tomorrow Mother Bloor and the two strikers will be in Cleveland. A big open-air mass meeting will be held in the Cleveland Public Square at which they will speak.

Sunday and Monday Mother Bloor will be in Akron, O., center of the rubber industry. Tuesday, July 2, she will be in Canton, O., and July 3-4 in Detroit. On July 4, Mother Bloor and the two strikers will speak at a huge picnic of the Communist Party in Detroit. From Detroit they will go to Chicago, July 5-6-7; Milwaukee, July 8; St. Paul, July 9; Minneapolis, July 10; Duluth, Minn.; July 11; and Superior, Wis., July 12.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 25.—Under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Workers' International Relief and other labor organizations, a picnic will be held July 4 in East Shore Park, for the benefit of the Gastonia textile strikers. An all-day program is arranged, and there will be plenty to eat, dancing, sports, and games.

200 DELEGATES AT WIR MEETING

Over 200 delegates attended the Shop Delegates' Conference of Local New York, Workers' International Relief, at Irving Plaza Hall last night to work out plans for speeding the relief collections now being made for the Gastonia textile strikers.

Plans for tag days in New York on June 29 and 30 were completed. Relief work in the furriers, cafeteria, shoe, and iron and bronze strikes were also discussed.

The feature of the meeting was the showing of a film taken shortly before the police raid of June 7, which resulted in the arrest of 22 strikers and N. T. W. U. organizers on charges of murder and assault.

Ludwig Landy addressed the delegates on organizational tasks of the W. I. R. in China while A. Markoff, recently returned from Europe, spoke on relief work there. In addition to three Gastonia strikers, the speakers included B. Crawford, H. Silverman, Otto Hall, S. Pollack, Clark and M. Himoff.

GASTONIA, N. C., June 27.—The frame-up proceeds against the total of 23 workers held in jail on charges of murder, conspiracy, and "secret assault with intent to commit murder." The mill owners' legal advisers, who make up the company of prosecution attorneys are stumbling over each other in their endeavors to force a quick trial, before the International Labor Defense can rally the workers and assemble funds.

The plan of the prosecution is to secure a special term of court to begin July 29.

Camouflage Mill Lawyers. Evidently realizing that considerable suspicion is cast upon the principles of the prosecution by the fact that Major Bulwinkle, attorney for the Manville-Jenckes Co., heads it, and has under him a dozen other textile mill company lawyers, an attempt is being made now by the city of Gastonia to re-classify these bosses agents as "employees of the city."

Mayor E. B. Denny has stated that every mill attorney among them is from now on to be called a mill attorney any more but it is to be "Gastonia city attorney," even Bulwinkle, who, the mayor admits, "has represented the Manville-Jenckes Company, owners of the Loray mill, where the strike was called in April, prior to the present time."

Mayor Denny cited the names of Bulwinkle, A. G. Magnus, Earnest Warren, R. G. Perry, Major Stephen B. Dolley and Clyde R. Hoey as the new city aids to the prosecution, and intimated that he himself, City Solicitor George B. Mason, City Attorney A. E. Woltz, and Solicitor John C. Carpenter would be with the prosecution.

The Major Dolley in the above list was the commander of the militia at the time they were used against the strikers in Gastonia.

The Hoey mentioned is the brother-in-law of the governor of North Carolina, and was chief inquisitor at the time of the habeas corpus hearings in Charlotte.

Gazette for A. F. of L. The Gastonia Gazette, faithful organ of the mill owners, the chief newspaper instigating violence against the strikers, also chief advocate of the legal murder of those held in jail, came out editorially yesterday in favor of the United Textile Workers Union, and the A. F. of L.

The Gazette, like the mill owners, has evidently become convinced that the mill workers intend to organize. The mill owners' press is now struggling to direct this organization into channels where it can be betrayed by the men who sold out the rayon strike in Elizabethton, Tenn. It states editorially today: that because it is fighting for the conviction of Beal, Amy Schechter, Vera Bush and the others arrested, this does not mean that it is against higher wages. Only if a union is necessary, the A. F. of L. should have been called in instead of the National Textile Workers Union!

296 Business Groups Split Over New Roads; Government is Worried

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, finding 296 civic and municipal organizations about equally divided over the desirability of allowing the Great Northern and the Western Pacific railroads to enter the state of California with new lines, today issued an unprecedented declaration that the roads should stop their barrage of propaganda. Included in the I. C. C. protest was the Southern Pacific, which is fighting the new lines.

It is the ultimate aim of this work ("Capital") to reveal the economic law of motion of modern society.—Marx

FOREIGN NEWS

France, Italy, Japan Enter Armaments Plot; France Stalls on Young Debt O. K.; Bulgar-Jugo-Slav Feud Continues

3 More Powers Go Thru "Naval Cut" Motions.
 WASHINGTON, June 27.—Three more imperialist powers, France, Italy and Japan, have entered into the "naval disarmament" preliminaries now being forwarded by the two Wall Street ambassadors, Davies and Gibson, and Ramsay MacDonald, British "labor" premier. The other nations, including Soviet Russia, which are represented in the "preparatory commission," organized by the League of Nations to "prepare for a general conference on all phases of armaments," will not be allowed to take part in the Hoover-engineered farce, behind which the five chief capitalist countries are forming a solid front against the U. S. S. R.

Young Plan Stalls.
 PARIS, June 27.—Today's developments portend further delays before decisions can be made on the ratification of the French debt accord and the calling of an international conference to further haggle over the so-called Young plan of extortion.

Peasants Murdered; Yugoslav-Bulgarian Feud Continues.
 VIENNA, June 27.—Guerrilla warfare along the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border in the movement for a "free Macedonia" accounted for three more lives today. So heated has the situation become that six Bulgarian peasants, who attempted to cross the frontier merely to gather wood, have been shot during the last few weeks by Yugoslav gendarmes. The bourgeois press of each country is accusing the other of making preparations for open hostilities. Meanwhile it is the peasants who are being victimized.

Ex-Monk Becomes Butcher of Colonials.
 TAZA, Morocco, June 27.—General Freydenberg, the monk who became a jingo, has been removed from command of the 8,000 legionnaires who are warring on the Moorish insurgents. He was criticized for the bloodthirstiness with which he has pursued the French imperialist policy of colonial suppression in Morocco and his removal is a move to placate popular dissatisfaction with the imperialist butcheries.

MacDonald Honored For War Stand.
 LONDON, June 27.—Ramsay MacDonald, who was thrown out of the fashionable Moray Golf Club during the last imperialist war because his "patriotic" insanity was not violent enough at the moment, has been reinstated. The bourgeoisie thus publicly recognize that the "labor" premier has had a change of heart and is today, despite his talk of "naval cuts," one of the staunchest defenders of the empire.

Polish Fascist Makes Big Haul.
 WARSAW, June 27.—Gabriel Czechowicz, former minister of finance, went on trial today for having spent nearly \$82,000,000 in excess of the budget in 1927-1928 without the approval of parliament.

Imperialists Plot New ColonialSuppressions.
 PARIS, (By Mail).—The establishment of an entente among the authorities of Batavia, Dutch East Indies, Calcutta, India and Hanoi, French Indo-China, against "Bolshevism," which is threatening the whole of Asia, is announced by the Depeche Coloniale, official paper of the French colonial companies in Paris. Pasquier, governor-general of Indo-China, brought together the Dutch and French colonial administrations on a recent trip to the Dutch East Indies. The agents of English and French imperialism in Beirut, Syria, Jerusalem and Bagdad have been approached and are expected to unite with the entente in combatting the movement toward independence which is deepening and spreading among all colonial peoples.

The forthcoming Second World Congress Against Imperialism in Paris, which will be attended by a strong labor delegation from the U. S., is expected to challenge this growing cooperation of the imperialist agencies in the East by drawing closer the labor and national revolutionary forces of the colonies effected.

French May Ask U. S. To Postpone Payments.
 PARIS, June 27.—After speaking for a week almost without a break, Premier Poincare threw up his attempt to obtain ratification of the accord with the U. S. and Great Britain and offered the chamber of deputies to demand of Wall Street that it postpone the date on which French payments for war stocks fall due, August 1, until a "better agreement" on the debt could be made. Poincare also threatened to resign as premier, a move intended to whip into line all the representatives of capitalist parties.

Seven Czech Women Killed at Work.
 BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, June 27.—Seven women workers were killed today and twelve were critically injured when a boiler at the Pressburger rubber factory exploded.

Fascist Dictatorship in Germany Looms.
 BERLIN, June 27.—During a stormy session of the Reichstag today, Carl Severig, imperialist minister of the interior, declared that the government was ready to make President Von Hindenburg dictator of Germany and exclude the Reichstag from power. The defeat of the "protection of the republic" law, which is used in suppressing the militant working class and the Communist press, precipitated one of the most hectic scenes in the history of the body.

German Fascists Whip Up War Hysteria.
 BERLIN, June 27.—The nationalists, in conjunction with the steel helmets, fascist-jingo organization, will stage demonstrations against the Versailles treaty tomorrow, the tenth anniversary of its signing. The demonstrations will have a marked militaristic and reactionary character, with former imperialist generals, dignitaries of the church and other agents of capitalist reaction taking the leading roles. Superficially they aim at repudiation of Article 231 of the treaty, which puts the sole blame of the last imperialist war on the German bosses, and the withdrawal of the 60,000 foreign troops now occupying the Rhine Valley, but in reality will be used to stir up "patriotic" hysteria against rival imperialist powers, especially France.

Trotsky Barred From England.
 LONDON, June 27.—Leon Trotsky, Soviet counter-revolutionist, now residing in Constantinople, has been denied admission to England.

French Imperialists To Stall Off Uncle Shylock.
 PARIS, June 27.—The chamber of deputies tonight passed a motion agreeing to reopen negotiations with the U. S. with a view to postponing payment on the war stocks, thus repudiating the Mellon-Berenger accord on war debts.

MILL STRIKERS TELL OF TERROR IN GASTONIA, N.C.

"Attacks Only Make Us Stronger," They Say

(Continued from Page One)
 lagra. They gave us two sandwiches in the morning and two at night. That's all we got to eat. There was just one narrow board to sleep on and so we slept on the cement floor. Then they tried to torture us with tear gas bombs."

Police Inevade Home.
 Helen Lodge told of coming home from Bessemer City after the police raid to find about a dozen policemen in her home.
 "Where's Fred Beal?" they asked.
 "I told them I didn't know. They arrested Vera Bush, Sophie Melvin and Edith Saunders Miller who were in my house at the time since it was the temporary headquarters of the W. I. R."
 "There are people in the town," said Roy Crawford, "the mill owner and chamber of commerce crowd, who are just itching to lynch Fred Beal. But so far they haven't dared to do it because they know that the majority of the population is with the strikers even though many of them are afraid to talk. Fred Beal is the most popular person in town."

Imperialism is, at the same time the most prostitute and the ultimate form of the State power which nascent middle-class society had commenced to elaborate as a means of its own emancipation from feudalism, and which full-grown bourgeois society had finally transformed into a means for the enslavement of labor by capital.

He was the one who organized us and taught us to fight.

"Daily" Eagerly Read.
 The strikers declared that the Daily Worker, which is distributed regularly, is eagerly read by the mill workers who appreciate the militant, unswerving support it has given their struggle. The Gastonia Gazette, which is a collection of mill owners' lies, has lost all standing among the workers.

Bertha Crawford said that the raid on the strikers' tent colony and the frame-up of the 22 strikers and strike leaders has only served to strengthen the National Textile Workers' Union in its struggle. Sixty workers, who had been deluded and terrorized into working in the Loray Mill of the Manville-Jenckes Company, came out on strike after the raid, she said. "The National Textile Workers' Union is being flooded with daily requests from workers who want to join."

"We intend to remain out on strike until we win," she said, "and if we continue to get relief we will win. But meanwhile there are our fellow-workers in jail with 14 of them facing murder charges. The International Labor Defense has started a campaign all over the country to save them and we know the workers everywhere, who have been with us all through this fight, will not let our people be murdered by the Manville-Jenckes Company."

Imperialism is, at the same time the most prostitute and the ultimate form of the State power which nascent middle-class society had commenced to elaborate as a means of its own emancipation from feudalism, and which full-grown bourgeois society had finally transformed into a means for the enslavement of labor by capital.

Tammany's Fake Rent Law in Operation



Dispossessed from her "home" at 167 Ridge St., in the heart of the East Side, Mrs. Yetta Hindzberg, a widow and her small son, Lee, 8, has for the past few nights been sleeping in the hallway of her former hotel. This could happen only under a system where the rent hogs' investments are the first consideration. In Soviet Union special provisions are made for the support of working class widows.
 (Courtesy Daily Mirror.)

HILLMAN THUGS IN ATTACK ON THREE TAILORS NEED SAMPLES, CLOAK BOSSES DELAY STOPPAGE

Tailors Determined to Fight Hillman Terror Industrial Union Calls for Real Struggle

(Continued from Page One)
 more active each day. But the workers are equally determined to put an end to the betrayal policies of the machine which is making their conditions of work and degradation worse each day.
 The meeting at Stuyvesant Casino last night, which was so packed with tailors that a large number were unable to gain entrance, expressed the growing bitterness of the workers and their determination to put an end to the present slavery of the tailors. The meeting was dominated by a fighting spirit which is growing greater each day.

"Must Defend Ourselves!"
 Speakers included Horowitz, Nelson, Weissman, Willie Schrager, and Anna Fox, who acted as chairman. All announced the growing reign of terror in the Amalgamated, and said that the rank and file was preparing to put a stop to it.
 Schrager, chairman of the Pressers Branch said: "We have to defend our lives. The Hillman machine has destroyed our conditions. Unless all the tailors join this movement, they will destroy our lives, also."

On the day the call for the fake stoppage is made, the cloakmakers are called by the Industrial Union to come to the following halls:
 Workers in shops downtown up to 23rd St., National Palace, 115 E. Houston St., near Second Ave.; workers in shops between 24th St. and 34th St., come to Aristocrat Hall, 69 St. Marks Place; those in shops on 35th St. and points uptown, come to Mansion Hall, 57 St. Marks Place.

TO HOLD WORLD SEAMENS' MEET

Delegates from the Marine Workers' League will attend a special conference of the British Seamen in London on August 24 and 25, according to George Mink, national secretary of the League whose New York Headquarters are at 28 South St.

The call for the British conference follows:
 "National Transport Workers' Minority Movement, Seamen's Section.
 88 E. India Dock, Rd., Poplar, London, E. 14 June 15, 1929

"Marine Workers' League, 'Dear Comrade,"
 "The Seamen's Section of the above organization is convening a special conference of the British seamen in London on August 24 and 25, 1929, and this conference will have before it a proposal for the convening of an International Conference of Seamen.

"The objectives of the proposers of an International Conference are to obtain a review of sea-going conditions, to establish more effective contacts between left wing organizations of the various countries, to formulate an international policy and program for seamen, and, if deemed practical, the formation of a permanent international organization of militant seamen.

"It is also suggested that the proposed international conference be held in the spring of 1930 and at either London, Hamburg, or Antwerp.

"Trusting you will give these matters your earliest consideration for which I thank you in anticipation. Yours with revolutionary greetings,
 F. THOMPSON, for the Seamen's Section of the British Minority Movement."

EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)

New York	1.00	Tennessee	10.00
Joe Slentoni, Alexandria, Bay, New York	1.00	Dr. J. E. Carlin, Freehold, New Jersey	5.00
N. Dovini, Alexandria Bay, New York	1.00	Geo. Warren, Phila., Pa.	1.00
W. Rogers, Alexandria Bay, G. Martinez, Tampa, Fla.	5.00	Steve Morasky, Caldwell, O.	10.00
Geo. Karash, Beacon Falls, Connecticut	5.00	H. A. Battle, Orange, Mass.	1.00
P. J. R., Passaic, N. J.	1.00	Lewis Hurst, B'klyn, N. Y.	20.00
F. Solbrig, Poughkeepsie, New York	4.00	N. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
O. A. Kelley, Wash., D. C.	5.00	Francis E. Lawson, Canton, Ohio	1.00
Clara Garfinkel, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	Unit 3, Sec. 4, N. Y.	16.00
Joseph Sosko, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	2.00	Central St. Nuc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin	15.00
J. Danemov, Chattanooga,		M. Wolf, Woodbridge, N. Y.	4.00
		Unit 6F, Section 1, N. Y.	30.00
		Unit 5, Section 2, N. Y.	21.00
		Unit 5F, Sec. 1, N. Y.	31.00
		Total	\$277.80

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Interest starts the 1st of Each Month. Deposits made on or before July 15th draw interest from July 1st.

Interest for 3 months ending June 30, 1929, at rate of 4 1/2% per annum on all sums from \$5 to \$7,500 has been declared payable July 15th, 1929. Open Mondays (all day) until 7 P. M. Banking by Mail. Society Accounts Accepted. We Sell A. B. A. Travelers Certified Checks.

4 1/2%

NO. 1 THIRD AVE. COR. 7th ST.

VOLUNTEER NOW FOR Tag Day for Gastonia Textile Strikers SATURDAY and SUNDAY, June 29-30 LOCAL NEW YORK WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF 799 Broadway, New York

HELP THE GASTONIA PICKET LINE FIGHT TO VICTORY! FOOD AND TENTS FOR STRIKERS! Send Delegates—Bring Workers from Shop and Factory—Come Yourself to the Gastonia Textile Relief Shop Delegate Conference Thursday, June 27th, 7 p. m. IRVING PLAZA HALL 15th Street and Irving Place

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN

CAMP NITGEDAIGET

THE FIRST WORKINGCLASS CAMP — ENTIRELY REBUILT

175 New Bungalows - - Electric Light

Educational Activities Under the Direction of JACOB SHAEFFER Director of Dramatics JACOB MASTEL Director of Sports, Athletics and Dancing EDITH SEGAL

THIS WILL BE THE BIGGEST OF ALL SEASONS

DIRECTIONS: Take the Hudson River Day Line Boat—twice daily— 75 cents. Take car direct to Camp—20 cents.

CAMP NITGEDAIGET BEACON, N. Y. Telephone Beacon 731 New York Telephone Esterbrook 1400

700 NEGRO BOYS LEAVE SCOUTS

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Over 200 workers filled the Seger Recreation center here last night in protest against Jim Crowism. The meeting was called in the heart of the Negro section by the Communist Party, the Communist Youth League and the Young Pioneers. Thousands of leaflets were distributed for the meeting.
 It resulted in the withdrawal of 700 Negro scouts from the Boy Scout organization.
 The main speaker of the evening was Comrade Richard B. Moore. His appeal for Party membership resulted in 7 Party applications and 13 League applications besides approximately forty Pioneers.
 The meeting was one of the best held here in years and was marked by the constant cheering and applause during comrade Moore's speech.

Come to **CAMP WOCOLONA** for Your Vacation and Week-Ends

BECAUSE—

- 1) It is a Workers Cooperative Camp and membership is open to you at a small fee, giving you the right to substantial reduction in rates and an equal voice in the formulation of policies.
- 2) It offers you the finest modern accommodations—well equipped bungalows and cottages with electricity, running water and other conveniences.
- 3) Plentiful, wholesome food, skillfully prepared and appetizingly served.
- 4) Exhilarating sports, including lake bathing, boating, tennis, handball, baseball, etc.
- 5) Dramatics, music and dancing.
- 6) Lectures and symposiums on current questions and problems of vital significance to the working class.
- 7) The entrancing beauty of the Ramapo Hills and Lake Walton.
- 8) Easy access—Monroe, N. Y., only fifty miles from New York City, one and a half hours by Erie R. or about two hours by automobile over splendid roads.
- 9) Low rates: \$27 a week (\$23 to members); \$35.00 per day (4.50 to members). Reduced rates for June and special rates to organizations. All reservations should be made early and must be accompanied by deposit of \$5 per person.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE OR PHONE:
 Camp Wocolona, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York
 New York Phone—Stuyvesant 6015 Camp Phone—Monroe 89

Smash the Murder Frame-Up; Defend the Gastonia Textile Workers!

14 Workers

Members of the National Textile Workers Union

Charged With Murder!

THEY FACE THE ELECTRIC CHAIR
 8 OTHERS FACE LONG PRISON TERMS

The fight to free the fourteen leading Gastonia strikers from the electric chair is not only a fight for the lives of these working class leaders but is a struggle for the right of the workers of the entire South to organize and struggle for better conditions.

Rally to the Support of the International Labor Defense.
 Defend the National Textile Workers Union.
 The 14 Southern Textile Workers Must Not Die.
 The 22 Strikers Must Be Freed at Once.

This new attack of capitalist justice in North Carolina is a part of the attack of the American imperialist government on the entire working class. It goes hand in hand with the process of capitalist "rationalization", the speeding up of the workers at long hours and for low pay, and is a part of the preparation of the capitalist government for a new bloody imperialist world war.

ANOTHER SACCO-VANZETTI FRAME-UP IN GASTONIA!
 The Struggle of the Southern Textile Workers is the Concern of the Entire American Working Class.

The members of the National Textile Workers Union have been bayoneted, arrested, beaten, slugged and shot and evicted from their homes because they dared to fight for better conditions against mill owners, the government authorities and against the strike-breaking activities of the American Federation of Labor.

Thousands of Dollars are Needed to Defend These Heroic Strikers, Members of the National Textile Workers Union.

Rush All Funds to the International Labor Defense
 80 East 11th Street Room 402 New York, N. Y.

I hereby enclose \$.....for the Gastonia Defense.
 NAME.....
 ADDRESS.....
 CITY AND STATE.....

CEMENT BY FEDOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh

Gleb Chumalov, Red Army Commissar, returns to his town on the Black Sea after the Civil Wars to find the great cement works...

It seemed as though a great crowd flung itself upon her, throwing her to one side. It was the four Cossacks who were pushing Fimka and Petro with their rifles...

And when they fired, it seemed to Dasha that the sea clamored and sang with Fimka's cries. A shadow came close to Dasha. "For the last time: show us who is working with the Greens..."

SUDDENLY she seemed to be flung through the air, and her head banged against some iron. Again the lorry was shaking and rattling; again the stars scintillated like golden gems within arms' reach...

SHE said nothing to anyone; yet learned to speak in season and to the purpose. She never got home until midnight, and her room became stained with damp, and full of cobwebs...

IN the harbor, British ships lay at anchor, taking on board crowds rich and highly born people who had fled from the north. And somewhere behind the mountains, the earth shook with a dull subterranean thunder...

CRUSHED, Gleb lay for a long time without moving, his head in Dasha's lap, without being able to speak. Here she was—his Dasha. She sat near him like his own wife...

GOVERNOR BACKS EXTRADITION OF FRAMED WORKER

New Cheswick Victim Charged With Murder

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—The new Cheswick frame-up, in which an innocent worker is being charged with murder, was given a great thrust forward today by Governor Roosevelt when he held effective the extradition papers issued for Salvatore Accorisi...

Governor Roosevelt, getting his tip from the state of Pennsylvania, refused to hear the two witnesses for the defense who appeared before him. Despite the proofs advanced by Isaac Shorr, attorney for the New York District of the International Labor Defense...

The Cheswick cases are the aftermath of a brutal onslaught on a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Cheswick, a Pennsylvania mining town, by state troopers, who ruthlessly rode down and slugged men, women and children...

SOCIALISTS FAIL TO PASS GERMAN "SEDITION" LAW

Hindenburg Statement Denies War Guilt

BERLIN, June 27.—The social democratic party failed today to get through its proposed extension for three years terms of the infamous "law for the protection of the republic." The socialists had participated in a bloc with several other and reactionary parties to pass this legislation, which has been very useful as a weapon against the workers...

Communist Activities

MANHATTAN

Section 2 Functionaries Conference. W. W. Weinstein, district organizer Section 2, will address the functionaries' conference of section 2 at the Workers Center, 28 Union Sq., at 6 p. m. today.

BROOKLYN

East New York Unit, C. Y. L.—An open air meeting will be held tomorrow at the corner of Hinsdale and Sutter Ave.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

MANHATTAN

Gastonia Protest.—A mass meeting to protest against the Gastonia frame-ups will be held tomorrow evening at the Russian Club, 652 Fourth Ave. Speeches will be given in Russian, Polish, English, and Ukrainian.

Yorville Communist Youth League.

A membership meeting will be held today at 8 p. m. at 350 East 51st Street.

Harlem Progressive Youth Club.

A summer dance will be held tomorrow night at headquarters at 1122 Madison Ave.

Spanish Workers Aid Daily.

The Daily Worker will benefit from a dance to be given by the Spanish Workers Club at 25 W. 115th St. at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow.

Die Naturfreunde.

A social meeting—probably the last of the year—will be held tonight at 250 E. 51st St.

Progressive Bakers' Club.

The picnic which was to be held Saturday at Pelham Bay Park has been cancelled to a date to be announced next month. Tickets will be good for the event.

BRONX

Sacco-Vanzetti International Labor Defense.—Sydney LeRoy will lead discussion on the Gastonia strike at the monthly meeting of the branch at 3:30 p. m. Monday, July 1, at 1472 Boston Road.

Bronx Workers Athletic Club.

Meet at 1247 Boston Rd. for the bike to White Plains Sunday.

BROOKLYN

Council 17, U. C. W. W.—A concert, dance and Caucasian supper will be given at the Volga Boatmen's Inn at 1133 Brighton Beach Ave., tomorrow at 8:30 p. m.

Women's Council 18, Boro Park.

The International Labor Defense festival to be held at 1273 43rd Street tomorrow.

AMUSEMENTS

"Luther" at the Little Carnegie Playhouse

Beginning today the Little Carnegie Playhouse will present the American Premiere of "Luther," a film of the reformation period, on the life of Martin Luther.

ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS ARE APPEARING ABROAD

S. Hurak, manager for the Duncan Dancers who is now in Europe, has arranged an appearance of the Isadora Duncan Dancers in Paris on July 2. After this performance the well-known Russian artists will make a short tour of France, Belgium and Italy...

Today Only! Othello added attraction "SINS OF THE FATHERS" JANNINGS "CRIME AND PUNISHMENT" FILM GUILD CINEMA 2 p. m. to midnight 52 West 8th Street

SEX view WOMEN ONLY MEN Only PROSPECT Theatre, 101st St. & Prospect Ave. TODAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ALL SEATS (both theatres) 50c

Shubert Theat. 44th. W. of E 5th Ave. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30 The New Musical Comedy Revue III A NIGHT IN VENICE REFRIGERATED CAMEO 2ND AND 42nd STREET and BROADWAY First time at Popular Prices VILLAGE OF SIN "GOOD STORIES" Tribune "FASCINATING" Eve Staff YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS IT! Exc Post 6 ROOMS, all improvements, garage, 2 family-house, 18th Avenue station, West End Line, rent reasonable. D. ZACKARKO, 58 Bay 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unity Camp Cooperative Summer Home for Workers WINGDALE, N. Y. — TEL. WINGDALE 51 New York Office: 1800 SEVENTH AVENUE Telephone MONUMENT: 0111 and 0112 Friendly Atmosphere Fresh Food Bathing Rowing, Fishing Sports Entertainment Cultural Activities Hiking Tents \$16.50—Bungalows \$17.50 Our buses leave every Wednesday at 2 p. m. Friday—6:30 p. m. Saturday—1:30 p. m. from 1800 Seventh Avenue, corner 110th Street, New York. CHILDREN'S COLONY for children from 5 to 10 years of age. Supervision of experienced leaders.—Comrade Torrent in charge.

COOPERATORS! PATRONIZE M. FORMAN Allerton Carriage, Bicycle and Toy Shop 736 ALLENTON AVENUE (Near Allerton Theatre, Bronx) Phone, Olivette 2583

TEL. DRYDOCK 8580 FRED SPITZ, Inc. FLORIST NOW AT 31 SECOND AVENUE (Bet. 1st & 2nd Sts.) Flowers for All Occasions 15% REDUCTION TO READERS OF THE DAILY WORKER

Unity Co-operators Patronize SAM LESSER Ladies' and Gents' Tailor 1818 - 7th Ave. New York Between 110th and 111th Sts. Next to Unity Co-operative House

COOPERATORS! PATRONIZE BERGMAN BROS. Your Nearest Stationery Store Cigars, Cigarettes, Candy, Toys 649 Allerton Ave. BRONX, N. Y. Telephone: Olivette 9881-2-0791-2

Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE 351 E. 74th St., New York, N. Y. Tel. Rhineland 3916

Cooperators! Patronize SEROY CHEMIST 657 Allerton Avenue Estabrook 3215 Bronx, N. Y.

DR. J. MINDEL SURGEON DENTIST 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803—Phone: Algonquin 8152 Not connected with any other office

DR. ABRAHAM MAREOFF SURGEON DENTIST 249 EAST 115th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York Office hours: Mon, Wed, Sat., 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Tues., Thurs., 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Please telephone for appointment. Telephone: Lehigh 6021

as a weapon against the workers. Over 7,000 workers were sentenced under it during the 1924-25 period to long prison terms. It is needed especially now, that German workers are beginning to oust socialists from trade union positions and to demonstrate against suppression of the Red Front Fighters League and imperialist war.

The motion to extend the "law for the protection of the republic" was made by a social democratic deputy. The most vigorous speakers for its extension were socialists. The vote was 263 for extension of the law to 106 against it, with two absents, but there was not a two-thirds majority as required for passage.

On announcement of the defeat the socialists hissed. For a moment there was danger of an exchange of blows between Professor Brecht, the economic party leader, and Deputy Freitheid, the socialist chief. The government announced that a new law with the same aim as the defeated one will be introduced later.

Hindenburg Denies War Guilt. A government manifesto, denying absolutely that Germany bears "sole guilt" for the world war and signed by President Paul von Hindenburg and members of the cabinet, was issued tonight in connection with the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Versailles peace treaty.

HELP THE W. I. R. IN ITS STRIKE RELIEF ACTIVITIES! Send Your Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Repairing to the W.I.R. STORE 418 Brook Ave., Bronx (Near 144th Street) Tel.: Mott Haven 5654. Goods Collected for & Delivered

FROM FACTORY TO YOU! HIGH-GRADE MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS From \$12.50 to \$25.00 PARK CLOTHING STORE 93 Ave. A, Cor. 6th St., N. Y. C.

MEET YOUR FRIENDS at Messinger's Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant 1763 Southern Blvd., Bk. N. Y. Right off 174th St. Subway Station

Phone: Stuyvesant 2816 John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th St. New York

All Comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant 558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

RATIONAL Vegetarian RESTAURANT 199 SECOND AVENUE (Bet. 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food

Meet your Friends at GREENBERG'S Bakery & Restaurant 939 E. 174th St., Cor. Hoe Ave. Right off 174th Street Subway Station, Bronx

MELROSE Dairy RESTAURANT Comrades Will Always Find it Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX (Near 174th St. Station) PHONE — INTERVALE 9149

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian RESTAURANT 1600 MADISON AVE. Phone: UNIVERSITY 5865

Patronize No-Tip Barber Shops 26-28 UNION SQUARE (1 flight up) 2700 BRONX PARK EAST (corner Allerton Ave.)

Black Haiti

By JACQUES DICHARSON

Jacques Dicharson, born in America, but brought up in France, is a young seaman who has spent most of his adult years fighting for the working class. "Black Haiti" is a narration of his experiences and sufferings at the hands of agents of American imperialism in one of Wall Street's colonies. The Daily Worker, in publishing this unique story, which is fact, not fiction, hopes that it will stimulate other workers to describe their own and their fellow-workers' struggles in the class war.

In the first instalment, printed yesterday, the author tells how, after being beaten unconscious by the first mate of his ship, he goes into the city of Port au Prince, Haiti, with \$1.50 in his pocket. In the American Bar he meets an Englishman, George Hey, and they form an acquaintance. They go out on the street where the author is struck by the wretched, half-starved condition of the natives.

In contrast to this now and again you would see a luxurious automobile loaded with the colonists singing and drinking as they went. Farther down the street we came abreast of a bourgeois restaurant. He suggested that we go in for a bite to eat. The people of Haiti are divided into three distinct classes. You have first the aristocrats. The aristocrats are the jackasses that had the opportunity and means to go to Paris to obtain an education. They are a bunch of well-spoken franchised parasites. Their only visible means of support is thru graft. . . . American graft. . . . The bourgeoisie are no better. They are the kind that have received a little education at the hands of the local French priests. All of them are striving to attain the sphere of the aristocracy.

Then you have the kind that are against the puppet president, Borno. They are against him because they are not able to share in the graft that is handed out, at present. They believe in direct action. For their own benefit. Then comes the immense horde of the poorer class, peasants, laborers, and beggars. They form the overwhelming majority. The bare-footed majority. . . . But as they do not know how to read or write and are not versed in the art of international politics, they are only the tools of the parties in power.

AS I said, we had entered the rendezvous of the second kind. As we entered we were the object of hostile glares. A white man is not supposed to go into a restaurant and eat with the natives in Haiti. This I was told by George as we were carefully picking our way thru the filth that was covering the floor into a corner. I barely got missed by a fellow who was engaged in washing his mouth and loudly ejecting the surplus on the floor. "You see, Jack, most of the white men here are sent from the United States on contracts. The majority of them are making salaries beyond expectation. They do not have to come into places like this, and they don't. Not unless they are drunk," he added reflectively.

I did not bother to answer. I knew thru the little experience that I had acquired in my wanderings in the tropics the policy of the all-imperial Wall Street eagle. I knew too well the pantomime and farces the governments put up by it were enacting in different countries.

IN the meantime the garcon had come to our table. I had ordered the traditional red beans and rice and some morue. Morue is a great delicacy in Haiti. It's cod-fish boiled in oil, with garlic, onions, red pepper and a sprinkling of vinegar. "What are you thinking of doing, Jack?" George suddenly asked, startling me as I was manfully fighting to avoid the swallowing of a recalcitrant bone from the morue. "Get a job! . . ." I managed to answer, my mouth full. George continued: "I'm working for the Electric Light Company, have been since I came here. Of course its no blooming bed of roses, you know, but it keeps a chap from starving." He finished while gouging his mouth full of the red beans. Staring, I thought. A man eating the sort of swill that we were eating could not starve, but would come darn close to it. I reflected unknowing that a day would come in Haiti that I would jump at a chance to eat the same sort of swill.

AFTER I had washed down my repast with a glass of the none-too-clean water. I took out one of my last Chesterfields, settled back in my chair as comfortably as its narrow bed permitted, then asked George: "Where is the company office? And how does one get there?" Before he answered George called the garcon over, lighted one of his own Republicaine native cigarettes, took a deep puff, then said: "I'm off duty this afternoon, and I'll be glad to show you around, Jack." "Take your cap and let's get out of here," he added. He paid the garcon, gave him five cents tip, and we went out.

By the end of the afternoon George had kept his word. He had shown me where the Electric Light Company was, and also where I could obtain a place to sleep that night for three gourdes (sixty cents U. S. money). I decided that the best I could do was to get a good night's rest, as I had been up since four o'clock that morning. I would be fresh and fit to interview my future master.

THAT night I fell asleep to the harmonious melody played by a few friendly mosquitoes. . . . But that didn't bother me, in fact it was a relief from the bed-bugs and the hard wooden bunks of my erstwhile home, the S.S. Seatonia. That night I dreamed that the underdogs of this world had united at last and were beating up bucko-mates by boat-loads! . . .

Next morning I awoke quite early, washed and went downstairs. An old lady with beautiful whiskers was the apparent lordress over the kitchen. I ordered two eggs and a cup of coffee. I think that she misunderstood me. She brought what appeared to be young chickens, or was it eggs tottering in senility? . . . I could not quite make sure. As I remember she is the only one that has done me credit on my personal appearance. She thought that I was a millionaire in disguise! She charged me forty cents for my bountiful breakfast without batting an eye-lid! I remonstrated and gave her a sermon on christianity, the good lord and all that, just as I had seen a priest at one time. But it didn't work. I withdrew hastily, admitted defeat, paid her and went out. She had commenced calling all the gods in creation to her rescue! . . .

I learned a few months later that the same old lady used to create just as much fuss and called on her usual retinue of gods when a poor country peasant was endeavoring to get twenty cobs, four cents gold for three eggs!

I went down to the Electric Light's office and waited for the Almighty W. E. Bleo to make his appearance. Bleo is one of the chief High-Camuck in Port au Prince. One of the dukes, barons or what-cha call them of industry. He is one of the most dangerous and one of the worst hypocrites that I have encountered in the West Indies, carefully hiding his black heart beneath a well put-up mask of benevolence, aided by nature. His exterior is so benign that you would give him God without confession, as the French say. A good friend of churches, giving all the funds necessary to keep the ignorant Haitians under the spell of catholicism. He is one of the outstanding figures holding Haiti under the sanguinary fangs of Wall Street.

Just Imagine! . . . A laborer in the Electric Light Company is paid 15 cents American money a day! . . . A skilled electrician gets either 50 or 60 cents, depending on how much graft or pull he has with the petty officials of the company.

Tell me, how can they live on that? . . . You can't get a decent meal in a restaurant without paying 75 cents or more for it. Of course they exist on bread, fruit and green bananas, as they are forced to. But, who in the devil wants to live on that if he can get something else? Is that common decency? I ask you? . . . It's a hell of a way to teach the heathen christianity, by exploiting them. Of course my voice is only lost in the desert. But watch out: I believe that no matter how unfertile the soil might be or how hard the foundation is, the seed of truth will always ripen.

I had been in the Company's office over a half an hour, when his Dignity Bleo, came in. He had just stepped out of one of his Packard's. Chewing his cigar, he entered his private sanctum. When he passed me I said good-morning, but he never bothered answering me. Why should he? I wasn't a human being after all. I was only one of those seamen that have jumped ships in the Tropics. A beach-comber. I could easily be bought for a glass of rum, or if not, a well-placed kick would do the trick. . . . So he must of thought. I was made to wait another half hour; his secretary then told me to enter the inner office. It was scantily furnished. Three plain chairs, a big mahogany desk, Bleo droning behind it, and a few war pictures—that was all.

(To Be Continued.)



Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

TWO LINES.

THE political line pursued by Jay Lovestone, which led to a defiance of Party discipline and to his expulsion from the Communist Party of the United States of America (carried unanimously by the Political Committee against the single vote of Comrade Wolfe), was part of a general tendency which showed itself in the last period within the parties of the Communist International, described in the decisions of the Sixth World Congress as the Right Danger. It is important for every member of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. and for the revolutionary workers of America to study and analyze this political line of Jay Lovestone.

The evolution of this political line can be traced very clearly, step by step, from the resistance to the application to the United States of the Ninth Plenum decisions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International as far back as February, 1928. It appeared in support given to the Right attitude in the proceedings of the Sixth World Congress (overstressing of stabilization of capitalism, underestimation of sharpened contradictions) and in the subsequent blurring of the sharp and clear line laid down in the thesis of the Sixth World Congress in its final form. The theory of exceptionalism continued to grow after the Sixth World Congress under the skillful gardening of Pepper and Lovestone. The seeds that were sown after the Ninth Plenum sprouted in articles and finally blossomed out in the thesis presented to the Party Convention. Concomitant with this now well-developed opportunist theory, there appeared before and during the Convention the unprincipled attitude towards the Communist International, the Wall Street-like speculation on the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the "rotten diplomacy," which combined formal condemnation of Evert, Humbert-Droz, etc., with a covert and insidious attack by a propaganda of "running sores," etc. The whole of this political line of Jay Lovestone was continued in the proceedings of the American Commission and in the declarations and speeches before the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, in the resistance to the Address, and in the arguments with which this resistance was supported. All his maneuverings and breaches of discipline were but the expression of this Right opportunist line. When he was sabotaging the decision of the Comintern last fall to recall John Pepper, when he carried this to the extent of attempting to deceive not only the Comintern but also the delegates to the convention, when he hoodwinked even the members of his own faction with the fairy tale of Pepper's voyage to Mexico, while at the same moment he and Pepper were secretly closeted together during the time of the convention, he was but following out, with Tammany Hall methods, his petty-bourgeois, opportunist political line. Again the breach of the pledge and solemn decision of the convention that the delegation must accept whatever decision the Comintern reached, the impermissible attitude adopted in the declaration of Ten Points, in the declaration of May 9th, in the declaration of May 14th (itself a platform of struggle against the Comintern), followed by his open defiance of elementary Communist discipline in the refusal to accept the Comintern decisions of May 14th, were all the outcome of this political line. From this line, too, followed his subsequent vicious maneuvering. The base act of cabling instructions to those whom he thought (and thought wrongly, as it turned out), would prefer Jay Lovestone to the Communist International, that they should break away from the Comintern, refuse to publish its decisions, seize the institutions of the Party, sell its buildings (presumably the Workers Center), and in this way wreck the Party, was his first tactic. Deaf to the cables from his own previous supporters, imploring him to follow the line of the Comintern, and only after he became aware that the overwhelming majority of the Party stood by the Comintern and stood so strongly that all contrary opinions could only then be adopted his second tactic of declaring formal acceptance, while at the same time raising the slogan of disagreement with the Address, under which slogan the Concealed Opposition already stood enrolled. When the Central Executive Committee refused to broadcast this rallying cry of the Concealed Opposition and had insisted that Lovestone must disavow his splitting activities and his concealed opposition, Lovestone paid no heed to this demand, but in defiance of the decision of the ECCI came to the United States, did not report his arrival to the CEC, and when called by the Secretariat to give an explanation did not come, but began a series of factional meetings, a repetition and propagation of further rumors, continuing his attack against the Communist International. These alternating tactics of open defiance and dirty deception are just the characteristics which the Address of the Communist International condemns, or, in the words of the cable from the Comintern published yesterday they are "methods of intrigue, falsehood, and disruptive activities, methods of petty-bourgeois political maneuvering, and of demoralization of the Party intolerable in the Communist movement."

What is the sum total of this line and of these tactics and of these acts of indiscipline? They end in nothing less than an organized attempt to split the Party. What follows from splitting the Party? The formation of a new, anti-Comintern party, a party which would embody in itself the Right danger. In the fall of 1928, Brandler left Moscow in defiance of discipline; Brandler, too, asserted that he would not set up a new party; Brandler, too, endeavored to split the German Party; and Brandler, too, began to build the apparatus of a new, anti-Comintern party. Renegade Brandler was defeated. In the summer of 1929, Jay Lovestone, step by step, followed a similar path, but Jay Lovestone, too, will have a little success as Brandler. In the period of sharpening contradictions within each imperialism, leading to the acute class struggles we are now witnessing inside America, in Gastonia, in the South, in the mine fields, in the strikes of foodworkers, shoeworkers, needle workers; in the hypocritical gestures of Hoover which conceal a more efficient and more deadly preparation for war; in the need of sharpened struggle against social democracy, against social reformists, against social democratic influences inside the ranks of the Communist Parties, it can be clearly seen to what the line and the splitting tactics of Lovestone amount. The attempt to organize a split is politically the fullest expression of the Right danger, the danger of an opportunist attitude towards the preparation of wars, towards the struggle against social democracy, towards the intenser struggle against capitalism.

It is scarcely necessary to ask the question why Lovestone and Wolfe and Gitlow and Pepper are against the Address of the Communist International. They are against it, because the Address calls on the Party to fight against the Right danger and against factionalism, itself the manifestation of opportunism. The Address is politically correct, say Lovestone and Wolfe. But, if anyone says that the Address is politically incorrect, the political consequence of such a statement is not to accept the Address. Not to accept the Address is not to fight against the international Right danger.

Such, with all its sorry consequences in deceptions, intrigues, factional maneuvering and breaches of discipline, is the political line of Jay Lovestone. What is the Party line? The Party line is full and unreserved acceptance of the Address, which correctly applies the line of the Sixth World Congress. The Party line is adopted with enthusiasm by the proletarian rank and file, who are breathing for the first time in years a non-factional atmosphere. The Party line is the ruthless eradication of all opposition, open or concealed, to the Communist International decisions, the uprooting of factionalism, the taking up of tasks and practical work too long neglected or sabotaged through factional strife. When Lovestone arrived with his line, he found the overwhelming majority of the Party is already standing firmly on the line of the Comintern. He found a situation of which his factional mind could not conceive. The Party already had begun to carry out the line by developing a campaign of self-criticism, by analyzing past errors in a true Bolshevik manner. Was this campaign, was this self-criticism, which has only begun, was it possible under the factional regime of Lovestone? The line of the Communist International is the line of the overwhelming majority of the Party. The decision of the Political Committee to expel Lovestone was taken on the basis of the overwhelming majority of the Party having already pronounced itself for the line of the Communist International. The Central Executive Committee holds a trusteeship for the Party, both to express the position the Party has taken up, and to preserve the unity of the Party, and in these circumstances it was its bounden duty to carry out the expulsion of Lovestone. That duty it has performed.

What remains? The members of the Party have now more earnestly than ever before to take up their practical tasks. For this purpose it is necessary to strengthen and improve the apparatus of the Party, weakened and mutilated by the past factionalism, to build up its financial resources, also depleted and weakened as a result of factionalism, to create a closer political linking between the center and the districts, to reanimate the life of the Party. The Address of the Communist International has been like a political blood transfusion to give a new life to the Party, which was suffering from the deadly poison of factionalism. Already it is clear that the Party has begun this new life, a life which follows the line of the Communist International and fights against the line of the Right renegades.

Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address to the Communist Party

THE Polbureau is desirous of securing the broadest possible Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address and the immediate Party tasks outlined therein. All Party members and particularly the comrades active in the workshops in the basic industries are invited to write their

opinions for the Party Press. Resolutions of Factory Nuclei also will be printed in this section. Send all material dealing with this campaign to Comrade Jack Stachel, care National office, Communist Party, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

For the Unity of the Party

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

Of profound importance in the development of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. is the Address of the Communist International to the membership of our Party. This document, which re-emphasizes the political line laid down in the Open Letter addressed to our Sixth Party Convention, constitutes a devastating attack against the right danger and against the cancer of factionalism that has been eating into our Party for so many years. It lays the basis for the unification of our Party and gives it a powerful impulse in its development into a mass Communist Party.

The Address of the Comintern, which is a concrete application to the American Party of the line laid down by the Sixth World Congress, provides the means for a successful struggle against the right danger. The extent of this danger, stressed so much in the decision, was dramatically emphasized by the statement of Comrade Molotov in the American Commission to the effect that the right danger is more deeply entrenched in the American Party than in any other Party in the Communist International. This correct statement does much to explain the sharpness and incisiveness of the recent C.I. decision on the American question.

An especially valuable section of the Address is that dealing with the theory of exceptionalism. This opportunist theory, a reflection of bourgeois ideology in our Party, is the cloak behind which the right deviation almost always hides. Both former groups in the Party, the Majority and the Minority, fell victims to this insidious and harmful theory.

In substance the theory of exceptionalism holds that American imperialism, essentially sound and healthy, is developing pretty much according to its own economic laws, and is relatively exempt from the growing world crisis of capitalism. In our Party it manifests itself particularly by an over-estimation of the power of American imperialism, and an under-estimation of its crisis and of the radicalization of the workers. Its general effect is to destroy the revolutionary perspectives of the Party and to seriously hamper it in its leading role of the class struggle.

This bourgeois theory of exceptionalism, which has long afflicted our Party, has been especially active since the Ninth Plenum and the Sixth World Congress of the C. I., basing its conclusions upon its analysis of the third period of post-war capitalism, which is characterized by the leftward swing of the masses and intensifying class struggles, developed its line of sharpened struggle against the capitalists and their agents, the social reformists. Whereupon in the American Party the theory of American exceptionalism came into place to prove that, because of the greater strength and special position of American imperialism, this analysis and tactical line did not apply to the United States. Elaborate arguments were developed to minimize the contradictions in American imperialism, to under-estimate the role of social reformism, and to play down the radicalization of the workers, etc. The substance of all of which being to develop in the United States a different political line than the world line of the Comintern, a line to the right, a line that would paralyze the Party. The Comintern, by its explosion of the theory of American exceptionalism, the false theory that fails to understand American imperialism as an integral part of world capitalism and subject to its laws, does a major service to our Party and greatly fortifies it in its struggle against the right danger.

The Minority and Exceptionalism.

Although the former Minority actively put forth the slogan of the fight against the right danger, it at the same time was guilty of most serious right errors which, for the most part, cloaked themselves with the insidious theory of exceptionalism. The Comintern Address correctly says:

"Both factions of the American Communist Party have been guilty of right errors. Both factions show serious deviations to the right from the general line of the Comintern, which creates the danger of an openly opportunist deviation crystallized within the Party... not only the mistakes of the Majority but also the most important mistakes of the Minority were based on the conception of American exceptionalism."

Thus, the Minority, falling into the error of not fully realizing the integral relationship of American and world economy, made the mistake of, as the Address says, "disassociating the development of inner contradictions of American capitalism from the general crisis of world capitalism." Although on the sur-

face this error takes on a "left" aspect by giving the appearance of an over-estimation of the crisis of American capitalism, the substance of it, as the Comintern correctly points out, is exceptionalism, the tendency to look upon American capitalism as something more or less separate from world capitalism.

It has been generally agreed that the Party was slow in re-orientating towards the new line of establishing revolutionary industrial unions. The Minority also shared heavily in this right mistake. And at the bottom of it was the theory of exceptionalism which in this respect as in many others, reflected itself by an over-estimation of the power of American imperialism, an under-estimation of the possibility of building new unions, etc.

The Minority, like the Majority, also showed a decided exceptionalism in its handling of the question of social reformism. Thought not theorizing this exceptionalism to the extent that Pepper and Lovestone did, nevertheless, it was clearly in evidence in our thesis, articles, and speeches. Because of the comparative weakness of the trade unions, the socialist party and the labor party and the practices of the capitalists to use more freely the methods of open dictatorship, we of the former Minority tended to consider the American situation an exceptional one on the question of social reformism and to feel that the C. I. attacks against social reformism did not apply to America as to other countries. This led us to a definite under-estimation of the harmful role of social reformism, which came to a head in my article "The Decline of the A. F. of L." At the bottom of this mistake of the Minority regarding the role of social reformism was clearly an over-estimation of the power of American imperialism, an imperialism so strong that it did not need, as in the case of capitalism in other countries, to rely upon the social reformists for the demoralization of the workers.

The bourgeoisie theory of American exceptionalism, originating out of the geographic isolation of the United States and its relatively late development as an imperialist country struggling for world markets, and strengthened by the present great power of American imperialism, reflected itself in our Party and influenced in an opportunist direction almost every branch of the Party activity. The Negro work is an example. If our Party, including both Majority and Minority groups, so completely failed to understand and carry out work among the Negroes, it was principally because, in addition to subtle white chauvinist influence, of undeniable tendencies to look upon the Negro problem as one peculiarly American in character and to retreat in the face of its "unique" differences. This was clearly a case of exceptionalism and one in which the Minority fully shared. If, on the other hand, the Comintern has so clearly analyzed the Negro problem and so effectively instructed our Party in the revolutionary potentialities of the Negroes in the United States, much of its success in this respect is based upon the fact that it approached the Negro question in the United States from a world standpoint, as part of the international problem of oppressed races and nationalities, and not as an isolated American phenomenon.

Many other mistakes of the former Minority in the direction of American exceptionalism could be cited, all of which combined to strengthen the right tendencies in the Party, but the foregoing serve to illustrate the correctness of the C. I. criticism. The exposure of the theory of American exceptionalism by the Comintern has come with something of a shock to our Party. The full implications of this destructive theory are not yet understood by the Party. But already, even with the little discussion that has as yet taken place, the Party understands the tremendous importance to the Party of the C. I. analysis of exceptionalism. The present decision, especially because of its exposure of exceptionalism, bids fair to stand as a theoretical landmark in the development of our Party.

The Question of Factionalism.

In the very center of the C. I. Address stands the question of the liquidation of factionalism. This decision should make it quite clear to our Party that the C. I. is determined to put an end to the six years' long factional fight. This struggle, which is a scandal throughout the Comintern, has done much to paralyze our Party and to hinder its ideological and organizational development. The great tasks confronting our Party in the growing war danger and the general intensification in the class struggle imperatively demand the cessation of the internal struggle on its old unprincipled basis and the unification of the Party. The Comintern, in its Address to the Party membership, definitely lays the basis for breaking down the old fac-

tional walls and establishing political unity and for developing a healthy struggle against the right danger in the Party. If necessary, the C. I. will undoubtedly enforce this Party unity by drastic organizational measures against all those who try to continue the factional struggle. Significantly, the Address calls upon all workers of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. to secure the liquidation of all factions and the cessation of factional work and not to shrink "from the application in regard to factionalism of the most severe disciplinary measures, clear up to the expulsion from the Party." The leading comrades of both former groups will do well to heed carefully this warning.

Unprincipled Factionalism.

One of the most difficult phases of the C. I. Address for the comrades of both groups to accept, saturated as we have been with factionalism, is those sections of the decision which castigate Majority and Minority leaders for unprincipled factionalism. The C. I. Address says:

"Neither of the groups has carried on a proper struggle against these right tendencies in the ranks of its own faction and the factionalism of both groups has been the greatest impediment to the development within the Party of the necessary self-criticism and the political education of the Party members in the spirit of Bolshevik steadfastness based upon principle. A factional lack of principle which is also an expression of opportunism, finds its expression in the fact that both groups were putting the interests of their faction above the interest of the Party."

The correctness of this criticism is unquestionable. It applies definitely to the former Minority as well as to the Majority. As one who was a member of the former Minority, I must admit that the unquestionable tendency was to set the interests of the faction before the interest of the Party. This factional practice blurred the political line, undermined the principle of Bolshevik criticism, and generally tended to prevent the Party's mobilizing its full forces for the class struggle. Let me illustrate this by a few typical cases. Take for example the question of Trotskyism. The C. I. says that:

"The Minority of the Central Committee was unable to dissociate itself at the right time from Trotskyism and did not properly struggle against it."

If the C. I. has to make this sharp criticism of us, it is not because the Minority group as such had sympathies with Trotskyism, but because we wrongly permitted the factional considerations to weaken the initiative that we should have properly shown in the matter. The fear on our part that the Majority group were making or would make factional use of the Trotsky issue against us by crippling our initiative in the matter undoubtedly placed an obstacle in the way of mobilizing the Party fully in the fight against Trotskyism. Such was the 'beneficial' result of the factional struggle.

The Minority showed a similar unprincipled factionalism in connection with the California situation: We should have been the very first to criticize the right errors committed in the California district. But typically of the factions in our Party, we did not. We shielded those errors. Such a wrong policy we fell into through factional considerations of maintaining the group solid, and with the factional argument that the Majority were covering their right mistakes in other districts and making a goat out of California because it was a Minority district. This was a real factional blurring of the political line and it is characteristic that it was carried through by us under the slogan of the fight against the right danger.

The C. I. Address sharply criticizes the Minority where it declares that we, as well as the Majority, were "engaged in inadmissible, unprincipled speculations with questions of the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in its struggle against right deviations." This is true. Had there been a normal Party life it is certain that we would not have precipitated the Russian question in the manner that it was done but would have worked in close collaboration with the Comintern with its extremely important and delicate question. The net result of our factional handling of the whole matter was to make more difficult the clarification of both the Russian and American questions.

One of the very worst features of the unprincipled factionalism in the Party has been, as the C. I. Address says, the tendency to cover up political differences existing within the respective groups. This amounts in substance to shielding the right deviation. Of this the Minority has done its full share. I have already cited some instances. Many more

could be brought forward to still further emphasize the correctness of the C. I. criticism in this respect. Thus for example in the former Minority, sharp group differences developed over the questions of the apex theory, the reservations, the "No more cruisers" slogan, etc., but the comrades holding these different views instead of bringing them openly before the Party, yielded to factional tendencies and kept them within the group. Typically, such bridging over of political differences which make our real struggle against the right deviation impossible, were made under the slogan of fight against the right danger. Characteristically, in the faction the tendency was not to see right errors in one's group, but only in the opposing group. Such practices, deeply-engrained in the groups as a result of the long inner Party struggle, constitute unprincipled factionalism. They are the negation of self-criticism and stand as a deadly barrier in the way of the Bolshevik development of the Party.

The Question of Self-Criticism.

In order to unite the Party on the line of the C. I. Address, the liquidation of the factional walls within the Party and also to liquidate whatever opposition there may be, open or concealed, to the C. I. line, it is fundamentally necessary that the practice of self-criticism be introduced fully in our Party. The C. I. Address shatters politically the old factional groupings. The task now develops upon us to follow up this heavy blow by wiping out the old factional practices and thereby really unifying the Party. For this purpose the frankest Bolshevik self-criticism and the admission and explanation of errors is fundamentally necessary. In this way, the double purpose is served of at once learning the lessons from these errors and of removing them as objects of factional controversy in the Party. The C. I. Address correctly lays the utmost stress upon the question of self-criticism, a necessary Bolshevik principle which has been almost entirely absent in our Party, in the old Minority groups as well as the Majority.

It will be no easy task to eradicate deep-seated factionalism in our Party, despite the devastating attack the C. I. decision has made upon this pernicious system. During the long years of inner-Party struggle, many unprincipled practices have grown up. Factional loyalties, covering up most serious political differences, have developed. Factional enmities have separated, as in two different parties, good Communists who should be working in closest harmony; capable comrades had been excluded from Party work, etc. These and many other factional practices will require drastic treatment for their liquidation, but the central evil to be attacked is the factional lack of self-criticism, the inability or refusal to see the mistakes made by oneself or one's former group. The degree of success in applying the C. I. Address will be measured by the extent to which we develop self-criticism. The very heart of the Enlightenment Campaign must be self-criticism. Only in this manner can the whole import of the decision be understood by the Party and the Comintern accomplish its purpose of uniting the Party.

Some Mistakes of the Minority.

In previous paragraphs, I have dealt with some of the serious errors of the Minority, especially with regard to exceptionalism and unprincipled factionalism. All these have tended very much to prevent the development of the Party and must be ruthlessly eradicated. Many more could be cited here. A few of these are very important in the present situation and must be dealt with.

First, there is the error and danger in claiming a group victory in the present C. I. decision. There has been a distinct tendency on the part of some Minority comrades to do this. In the case of past C. I. decisions, one of the very worst manifestations, which did much to perpetuate factionalism, was the practice of both groups to claim the victory. These factional claims, when they were not put forward for the whole decision, were even figured out on the basis of percentages. This deadly practice must be avoided. The line of the Address is not the line of either group. This must be thoroughly understood. It criticizes the serious errors of both groups. It is the line of the Comintern. It does not mean a victory for either group, but the correction of the serious mistakes of both groups into a unified Party. It is the very height of factionalism to consider the decision in the sense of a group victory. Any comrades who make efforts in this direction are raising the most serious bars to the unification of the Party. Such tendencies must be eradicated.

Akin to this serious error is the claim that the Comintern through

this decision gives the Party to the former Minority. Lovestone used this argument as one of his principle means for mobilizing opposition to the C. I. line. And many Minority comrades gave him direct aid, making exactly the claim that the C. I. proposed to give the Party to the Minority. For this the Address very sharply and correctly condemns us. Our mistakes in this direction were especially deadly during the convention. Our factional activities at the convention unquestionably made vastly more difficult the task of the C. I. in handling the already extremely difficult situation.

We must distinctly understand that, it is not the intention of the C. I. to give the Party to the Minority but to liquidate both groups and unite the Party. Claims to the contrary by Minority comrades are not only incorrect and opposed to the line of the C. I. but they also tend to discredit the C. I. and to make its work of unifying the Party much more difficult. They are the most extreme manifestations of factionalism, and factionalism must now be recognized as a serious right deviation.

Now, a few words as to other mistakes of the former Minority. In addition to its openly right opportunist errors, most of which were based on the insidious theory of exceptionalism, the former Minority made a number of serious opportunist errors which covered themselves up with "left" phraseology. The C. I. Address correctly says:

"The Minority of the Central Committee of the American Communist Party was committing, in regard to questions dealing with the crisis of American capitalism and the swing of the masses to the left, 'left,' but in reality right opportunist errors."

The errors of this type made by the former Minority originated for the most part, out of its confused efforts to fight the right danger in the Party. Thus, in trying to combat the gross over-estimation of the power of expansion of American imperialism, signalized principally by the writings of Comrades Pepper, Lovestone and Wolfe, the former Minority fell into the serious error of practically trying to argue away the growth of American imperialism and exaggerating the tempo of its crisis. This wrong tendency was expressed most clearly in the Minority theory that American imperialism was about to reach the apex of its development, and in efforts to fight against the Pepper-Lovestone theory of the "Wave of Prosperity," by exaggerating the extent of the immediate economic depression, by "leftist" interpretations of the Smith voyage, etc. Such errors, instead of weakening the tendencies in our Party to over-estimate the power of American imperialism and to under-estimate the mood of the masses for struggle, clearly strengthened these right tendencies. Among such "left," but in reality right opportunist errors" of the former Minority were the famous reservations made by us to the thesis of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern. The Minority had differed with the original draft presented by Comrade Bukharin, but we made the serious "leftist" error of developing this opposition to the point, with our reservations, of putting ourselves in the position of practically challenging the line of the Congress thesis. We went to the extreme of believing it necessary to make these reservations in order to carry on the struggle against the right danger. This course was wrong. It not only violated elementary procedure of the Comintern but it had the additional bad effects of raising the issue of discussion in the pre-convention period and thus obscuring other serious right errors in the Party.

Resistance to the C. I. Line.

Although the C. I. Address is very sharp in its political analysis and criticism, it will unquestionably be understood and accepted by practically the entire Party, but there is a definite opposition, some of it open and some concealed. First, let me say a few words about the open opposition led by Pepper, Lovestone, Wolfe and Gitlow.

It will be recalled that Lovestone and Gitlow, arguing at our convention against the C. I. line, declared that the C. I. had made its "error" simply because it did not understand the American situation; that the Party would send a delegation to explain matters and that then, after this discussion with the C. I., the delegation would accept the ensuing decision regardless of its sharpness. But Lovestone and Gitlow, arrived in Moscow, forgot the pledge to the convention, even as they forgot their Communist principles generally. And although the C. I. set up an American Commission consisting of the most outstanding leaders of all the Parties then represented in Moscow, and held hearings which Comrade Stalin declared to be the most extensive ever held on any similar occasion, nevertheless Comrades Gitlow, Lovestone, Pepper and Wolfe categorically rejected the present C. I. Address, which was the result of these thorough-going hearings, and declared emphatically that they would not put it into effect. In substance they declared their judgment to be superior to that of the Comintern. Their opposition went so far as to develop definite proposals to split our Party and to set up an anti-Comintern Party on the Brandler model.

The opposition of Lovestone and the others cannot be ascribed to personal subjectivity, to mere resentment at the sharp criticism of the C. I. It is political in character. It is resistance from the right to the political line of the Comintern. These comrades, during the C. I.

hearings, stubbornly persisted in their political errors. Not only did sentiment at the sharp criticism of the power of American imperialism, and under-estimation of the workers' radicalization, but they even theoretically defended the theory of exceptionalism itself. They went out of their way to lend active support to the rights in the Russian Party during the recent Plenum. Lovestone's theory of the "running sore" and that the Comintern leadership is revising the Sixth World Congress, are the arguments of the rights and conciliators throughout the C. I. The speeches and statements of these comrades at the C. I. hearings constitute a definite right platform. These comrades tried to cap their entire tendency by organizing a split against the Comintern and by definitely repudiating their defeat by the Party membership in its overwhelming acceptance and endorsement of the C. I. Address.

Dangerous also, in addition to the open splitting tendency of Lovestone and Gitlow, is the attempt to build up a "concealed" opposition to the line of the C. I. Address. The policy of this concealed opposition is to make a formal acceptance of the C. I. Address and then to organize a factional opposition against it. This covert opposition, if not checked, may lead to the perpetuation of the factional struggle under new forms. The opposition must energetically be liquidated in the extensive campaigns of enlightenment regarding the C. I. line now being initiated by the Polbureau.

Unite the Party.

The time has now arrived to put an end to the long factional struggle. The C. I. Address lays down the necessary political line for this and it deals a shattering blow to the old factional line-up. It is now up to the sincere Communist elements to complete the task by eliminating the factional remnants and really uniting the Party. As I have already indicated, this will not be an easy task. The factional tendencies and impediments in the way of Party unity are stubborn but they can and will be eliminated. We have to say that our Party is now entering upon a period of the most complete Communist unity it has yet known. The campaign of enlightenment now being carried on by the Polbureau will serve to clarify the Party as to the fundamental implications of the C. I. Address. It will unify the membership ideologically against those, who, by open or covert methods, would split the Party or continue the factional struggle. It will go far towards isolating the right danger and uniting the best Communist elements, of both former groups, to fight against this danger. It will undermine the factionalism that has done so much to confuse the membership of our Party.

Our Party is already learning the tremendous importance of the C. I. Address. The members understand that the exposure of the theory of exceptionalism is of the most vital importance for the Party. They also realize that the C. I. Address has smashed the old factions, something that every Party member must welcome as of tremendous benefit to the Party. Moreover, the members see from the articles and speeches of leading comrades, that the Address has been the means of introducing real self-criticism in the Party. This new self-criticism comes as a refreshing shock to the Party membership. The whole Party is beginning to breathe in a new atmosphere of Communist clarity and unity.

Great tasks stand before our Party. We must fight as never before against the war danger. We must struggle for the leadership in the multiplying battles of the workers against their employers. We must build the new unions and make the T. U. E. L. convention of historic importance. We must redouble our work among the Negroes. We must defend the Gastonia workers on trial. The program of action being presented by the Polbureau, further concretizing the C. I. line, will further outline the next steps in these Communist tasks. But to bring all this our work into life we must have a united Party. The basis for such unity has been laid by the C. I. Address. Already the new spirit of unity is manifest in all sections of the Party. The Party is about to become ready for work as never before in its history. Let us therefore put an end to the long factional struggle and take up the great Party tasks ahead of us.

Correction on Article by Comrade L. Kovess

As a result of faulty proof-reading, the second paragraph in Comrade Louis Kovess' article "Towards Sharpening Class Struggles," published as part of the Enlightenment Campaign in Monday's issue of the Daily Worker, is incorrect. The following is how the paragraph should have read:

"By the wrong analysis of the strength and role of American imperialism, we were heading in a wrong direction. The Open Letter and the Address of the Communist International opened the eyes of the membership as to the meaning of the third period of capitalist post-war development. The Comintern has pointed out the sharpening contradictions, mighty waves of class-struggle, colonial revolts, imperialist wars, revolutions in which we are party in and partly heading for. The Comintern has shown us that exceptionalism, unprincipled factionalism, are intolerable, especially in the 'third period.' The Communist International has pointed out that the Right danger existed in both groups."