

ANOTHER GASTONIA STRIKER FRAMED; MURDER CHARGE

Mass Picketing in Furriers General Strike Today

WORKERS IN 18 MORE FUR SHOPS JOIN THE STRIKE

Cloakmakers Told of Left Wing Halls

A mass picketing demonstration, the most impressive since the general strike of the furriers began eight days ago, is expected to take place at 7:30 this morning in the fur market. Not only furriers, but all members of the Needle Trades Workers and all other sympathetic workers are called to join the demonstration.

Workers from 18 more shops yesterday joined the strike. At the same time the General Strike Committee announced that, in conformity with a decision reached at its meeting on Tuesday night, the Industrial Union yesterday settled with a number of shops and negotiations are proceeding with over 200 others. Additional applications for settlements continue to come in daily, the union reports.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday, Magistrate Louis Brodsky discharged five furriers charged with disorderly conduct. They were arrested while picketing.

Cloakmakers Called To Halls.

Anticipating the International Ladies' Garment Workers' organization, the company union of the bosses will call their threatened fake strike any minute, the Industrial Union last night called upon the cloakmakers to convert this move into a real strike for union conditions under its leadership. The Industrial Union calls upon the cloakmakers, when the "strike" is called, to report to the left wing halls, which will be the National Palace, 115 Houston St.; Aristocrat Hall, 69 St. Marks Place, and Mansion Hall, 57 St. Marks Place. These halls have a capacity of over 3,500, not 700 as stated by officials of the I. L. G. W. U. "We will pack these halls, and it may be necessary to hire more halls. Furthermore they will be used to check up and register the strikers, who will be coming and going all day long. There will be a showdown that will demonstrate that the right wing is bankrupt financially and organizationally," Joseph Boruchowitz, manager of the Joint Board, said.

THERE MUST BE \$5,000 BEFORE SATURDAY TO SAVE THE 'DAILY,'

This is the plain, unadorned fact. We put this question before our readers as our revolutionary duty to the working class. The very appearance of the Daily itself reveals the tremendous difficulties under which we are keeping the paper alive. We had to reduce the size of our paper from six to four pages. All our credit is cut off. Everything we get must be paid for spot cash. The United Press, that was furnishing us news service has cut off the machines that carry that service into this office because we could not meet our debts. The engravers have cut off our service for pictures for the same reason. It is only with the greatest sacrifice that we are able to get out international news.

We are working on the very narrowest margin to exist at all, and we see before us the end of the week with the heavy bills due and there are not sufficient funds coming in to meet these bills. UNLESS WE GET SUFFICIENT FUNDS TO PAY SOME OF OUR DEBTS AND THE CURRENT EXPENSES WE WILL BE FORCED TO SUSPEND ON SATURDAY! At this moment when the working class of every section and of every industry in the country is beginning to fight against wage-cuts, the speed-up and all the effects of rationalization, at a moment when the capitalist class has set out to murder the leaders of the organizational drive of the National Textile Workers Union unless the working class of the United States and of the world is mobilized against it, the Daily Worker is more indispensable than ever before. But just in this situation we face our greatest difficulties.

Surely, at such a time, our readers will realize the necessity of immediate financial assistance to enable us to get through the difficulties we now face. It is in such a situation as exists at present in the United States that we have a real opportunity to become in fact what Lenin said a Communist paper should be, "not only the collective agitator but the collective organizer of the working class."

Rush your contribution to help us overcome this immediate crisis. Mail or bring funds direct to the Daily Worker office!

Girls of Salofelt Shop Give \$10.50 to Daily

The girl workers of the Salofelt Hat Company, realizing the grave danger in which the Daily Worker finds itself at the present moment, and knowing that the suspension of the only daily organ of the working class would seriously cripple their struggles as well as the entire labor movement, have made a collection among themselves and contributed a total of \$10.50 out of their meager earnings to save the paper. They promise to give still more in the future.

NEGRO WORKER SHOT BY BOSSES

Thugs Attack 3 Times; Protest Planned

A story of the most ferocious persecution of a Negro worker by boss gangsters has just been revealed to the Daily Worker, after weeks of suppression by the capitalist sheets working hand in glove with the Tammany police.

Alfred Jackson, driver of an ice wagon, who lives at 550 East 133rd St., New York City, has been attacked and beaten on three separate occasions during the last six weeks, the latest attack landing him in the hospital with two bullets in his leg. In each case the murderous thugs responsible were the same.

The men behind the footpads are wealthy Bronx ice dealers who resent Jackson's "encroachments" upon what they regard as their private preserve. Jackson is well liked by his working class customers and does a thriving trade in the neighborhood between 135th and 137th Streets and Cypress and Brook Aves. The bosses have determined to get rid of him by terminating his job.

Their hired gunmen first set on Jackson early in the morning of May 2 as the Negro worker was making his rounds. He was jumped on without warning, slugged and felled to the ground, suffering injuries which incapacitated him for several days.

Again on May 4, two days after the onslaught and before he had fully recovered from the first beating, Jackson was waylaid by the same pair of gunmen and slugged within an inch of his life. Though his body was horribly bruised as a result of the thrashing and though he knew that his very life was in danger, he stuck to his post, defying the ice bosses and their paid assassins.

Then on June 4, at 8 o'clock in the morning, he was shot at from a window while delivering ice in the vicinity of 135th St. and St. Ann's Ave. Two bullets entered his calf. He was removed to the Lincoln Hospital where he was laid up for nearly a week.

Jackson has insisted on returning to his work in spite of the entreaties of his wife, who, fearing that every trip may be his last, now accompanies him on the wagon. Feeling among both black and white workers acquainted with the story of this dastardly boss persecution is running high in Harlem. A mass demonstration of protest against the guerrilla rule of the ice barons and against the Tammany police who wink at such unheard-of violations of a worker's "rights" is being arranged in conjunction with the Communist Party of District 2 (New York).

FOOD STRIKERS ARE RELEASED

Were Jailed on Drastic Injunction Order

Five more cafeteria strikers previously found guilty of violation of the injunction and sentenced to 60 days in jail by justices of the special sessions court, were released yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus.

Twelve strikers were freed Tuesday. Nearly 100 other strikers sentenced to 60 days in the workhouse are awaiting similar action. They were all convicted of violation of the drastic injunction granted the Willow Cafeterias, Inc. and the United Restaurant Owners Association by the supreme court.

At a mass picketing demonstration at the New Way Cafeteria at 27th St. and 6th Ave. yesterday, 5 more strikers were arrested bringing the total taken from the picket line to jail in the 13 weeks of the strike to 1645. All of those arrested yesterday have been arrested at least 10 times in the course of the strike and one of them has been arrested 24 times and served three sentences of 3 days, 10 days and 30 days. They were arraigned in night court and released in \$500 bail.

Communists fight on behalf of the immediate aims and interests of the working class, but in their present movement they are also defending the future of the movement—Marx.

Tailors Will Meet Tonight to Combat Hillman Pogrom

Orlovsky, at Recent Meet, Admits 150 Cutters Have Lost Jobs Due to Hillman's Speed-up

Tailors, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, will crowd Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., today at 5:30, immediately after work, and hear recommendations for combatting the new reign of terror instituted against militants in the organization by the corrupt, class-collaborating Hillman machine.

The meeting is being called by the Committee of 35 which the rank and file conference of clubs and leagues recently elected. This committee will bring concrete recommendations to the meeting and an immediate campaign will be started to put a halt to the Hillman pogrom which is being conducted with the aid of the "boys" of the clique, police, gangsters, and members of the Industrial Squad.

Carolina Labor Body Rebuffs Prosecution

BIG CHICAGO CITY CONFERENCE FOR LABOR DEFENSE

Touring Speakers Get Strong Response

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—A big city-wide conference, attended by representatives of many working class organizations, is being arranged by the local International Labor Defense for Sunday afternoon, July 14, at Temple Hall, Marshallfield and Van Buren Sts., where plans will be considered for mobilizing all the workers of the Chicago district to raise funds for the defense of the victims of the Gastonia frame-up. The conference will also organize the defense of the 27 workers who were arrested at an I. L. D. protest demonstration against the Gastonia frame-up on June 15.

The conference will be followed by a mass meeting in the evening in the same place.

Strikers To Assist.

Two Gastonia textile strikers, Alfred Hayes and John Wisna, will arrive in Chicago Saturday to aid in the preparatory work for the conference. They will be in Buffalo this Thursday and Friday in behalf of Gastonia defense.

IRON INJUNCTION HEARING TODAY

Bosses Try to Frame- Up Striker

The hearing on the application for an injunction against picketing in the strike being led by the architectural Iron and Bronze Workers Union, which is being sought jointly by 15 bosses, will be heard today. Meanwhile, despite the application and possible court action, strikers held picketing demonstrations before all the 15 places, and many others.

Three more settlements were made yesterday, J. Rosenfeld, secretary-treasurer of the union announced. This makes a total of 35 settled shops to date. The bosses all agreed to the demands of the union which include: recognition of the union; 44-hour minimum wage scale for helpers, \$40, finishers and bronze fitters, \$50; layoff men and bronze finishers, \$60. This is a general increase of \$4 above the wages the workers are getting at present.

The Tammany police terror against the iron and bronze strikers (Continued on Page Two)

CONFERENCE ON RELIEF TONIGHT

For Gastonia and Other Strikes; Tag Days

The Shop Delegate Conference of Local New York of the Workers International Relief will be held in Irving Place and 15th Street at 7 tonight to plan the speeding-up of relief collections for the Gastonia textile strikers, evicted from their homes, driven from their first tent colony by police violence, and now living in another tent colony or with friends.

The conference is called by the New York Section of the Workers International Relief, for the City of New York.

Plans for tag days in New York on June 29 and June 30 will also be worked out.

One of the features of the meeting will be the first showing of the film, "Glimpses of the Gastonia Strike" taken shortly before the raid and shooting of June 7, which has resulted in 22 strikers and organizers being held for trial on murder and assault charges.

Strike Leader in Peril



Fred Erwin Beal, held in Gastonia jail and slated for electrocution, along with 13 other workers, by order of the Manville Jenckes mill owners. The Gastonia Gazette says, "Beal is the bird we want." He is southern organizer of the National Textile Workers Union. Send funds for defense of Beal and the other Gastonia frame-up victims to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11 street, New York.

3 CARLOADS OF DEPUTIES CARRY HAMPTON AWAY

Kidnapped from South to North Carolina

GASTONIA, N. C., June 26.—Another strike leader is arrested and charged with murder. Delmar Hampton, an active textile striker of Gastonia was jailed in Gaffney, South Carolina, at 10 A. M. this morning, and held until 3 P. M. in the afternoon, when he was handed over to three carloads of deputies from Gastonia, in charge of Sheriff Lineberger, and carried without extradition papers to the Gastonia jail.

Hearing news of his arrest, the International Labor Defense immediately sent its representative, Paul Crouch, from Charlotte to South Carolina, but he arrived after Hampton had been carried away. Juliet Stuart Poyntz, national secretary of the I.L.D., is leaving this evening from Charlotte for Gastonia with the I.L.D.'s attorneys, to demand Hampton's release on the grounds of lack of evidence and the fact that he was kidnapped from South Carolina.

Reject Attack on Strikers.

The South Carolina Federation of Labor meeting in Spartanburg, has refused to pass a resolution submitted condemning the Gastonia strikers now in jail being framed up for murder.

Speakers declared that, though they are against the National Textile Workers Union, the federation would not go on record in any way that will interfere with the defense of the strikers in jail or the Lora strike.

The American Legion, Gastonia post, however, at its meeting last night, issued a long resolution assailing the strikers and calling for conviction of those in jail.

The Gastonia Gazette in its editorial today declared that it favored the A.F.L. textile union. This sheet has been trying to create a murderous lynching movement ever since the raid on the tent colony which resulted in the shooting of Chief of police Aderholt, who led the raiders.

Poyntz today visited the strikers in Gastonia jail, and found them all in good spirits, and resolute in their loyalty to the strike and the union. They sent by her their greetings to The Daily Worker.

GASTONIA, N. C., June 26.—A local business man today notified several strikers that he had been approached by members of the "chamber of commerce" crowd with a definite proposal that he join a new secret organization to "rid the old Tar Heel state" of all union organizers.

The plan as explained to this man, is to utilize the hired gunmen of the Manville Jenckes textile mills company, especially a group to be imported from the northern properties of the company who will add Chicago gangster tactics to the old familiar lynch law methods.

THOUSAND A DAY NEEDED TO SAVE MILL WORKERS

Defense Reports Much Help; Not Enough

With the trial of 14 Gastonia textile strikers and strike leaders on charges of murder, tentatively set for July 29, the importance of speed in raising defense funds is being emphasized by the International Labor Defense whose nation-wide campaign in behalf of the Gastonia frameup victims is enlisting thousands of workers and sympathizers with the struggles of labor.

One thousand dollars a day is the amount needed, the National Office of the I. L. D. announces. The securing of an adequate corps of defense lawyers to combat the 14 leading North Carolina attorneys who are in the employ of the Manville-Jenckes Company's courts and are determined to send every one of the 14 framed men and women to the electric chair; the bailing out of the eight workers who are facing charges of assault with intent to kill; the countless other legal expenses involved in a trial of this size and importance necessitate the raising of many thousands of dollars, the I. L. D. points out.

Many Small Contributions.

Though the response thus far to the emergency appeal of the I. L. D. has been good, it is still far below the \$1,000 a day that is needed. Among the contributions received Saturday were \$72.76 collected at the camp of the Followers of the Trail.

(Continued on Page Three)

HAVERHILL SHOE STRIKE.

HAVERHILL, Mass., (By Mail).—Over 250 workers of the Mitchem Shoe Co. here have struck for better wages and a five day week.

A Tremendously Interesting Letter of a Chinese Comrade

Writes of Growing Movement, Persecutions, and Perspectives of the Struggle

We have received a letter from a comrade, a native of China, who wrote of recent events there to one of his friends in the U. S. The facts it gives concerning the situation is extremely interesting to those who realize the world importance of the course of the struggles in the East. We print the letter verbatim:

Dear Comrade:

You have left China for almost one year. Within this one year the revolutionary situation has greatly changed. The fighting against Chiang Kai-shek, conducted by General Pai Chung Hsi and Li Tsung Jen, ended in a failure. But they are not exterminated yet, so they can still give the Nanking government much trouble. Besides that, General Feng Yu-Hsiang, the so-called Christian general, is to conduct a campaign against Chiang Kai-shek and general Yen Hsi-shan, the general "on the fence." However, the American and Japanese imperialists are backing Chiang Kai-shek, supplying him with ammunition and money. So there is little hope for General Feng to win the fight. But he plans, in case of defeat, to retreat to Shen-Si province, where he will make a firm stand. In short, like mad dogs, the Komintang leaders or rather generals are biting at one another, the result of which will again throw China into a great civil war.

Now let me tell you something about the different parties. Recently, Kwo Chia Chu Yi Pai or the Nationalist Party (not Kwomintang) adopted some of the organizational methods of the Communist Party and reorganized itself. But it cannot find many followers. So (Continued on Page Three)

EMERGENCY FUND

Fund Is Still Growing Too Slowly

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--|-------|
| Samuel Levittan N. Y. | \$10.00 | George Vongca | .50 |
| Isidor Stone, New York | 5.00 | Stephen Kovacs | .50 |
| Joe Guarascio, New York | 5.00 | Louis Lukacs | .50 |
| D. Armando, New York | 1.00 | F. Sabo | 1.00 |
| A. Shipper, New York | 3.00 | T. Hamm | 1.00 |
| Joe Notoli, New York | 2.00 | A. Profom | 1.00 |
| M. Mancusoo, New York | 2.00 | Mirafsky | 5.00 |
| F. Lisi, New York | 2.00 | Andy Gyrych, Monessen, Pa. | 5.00 |
| O. Rosenbaum, New York | 2.00 | I. M. Thomas, Barberton, Ohio | 5.00 |
| S. Amier, New York | 2.00 | S. Zino, Braddock, Pa. | 1.00 |
| H. Raskin, New York | 5.00 | Al Minkin, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| D. Lubowitz, New York | 3.00 | Lee Zirlin, Bronx, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| Pete Swanson, Unit 4 S-4, N.Y. | 5.00 | Joe Miller, Toledo, Ohio | 2.00 |
| H. McKiernon, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 5.00 | Albert Langendorfer, Newport, Kentucky | 1.00 |
| Camp Nei-Leben, Glenham, NY | 14.50 | Helen & Fred Douglas, Paterson, N. J. | 20.00 |
| H. Casten, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 5.00 | M. Goldstein, Woodridge, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| 1F. Sec. 3, New York, N. Y. | 19.50 | M. Arkin, Woodridge, N. Y. | 4.00 |
| Th. Sepp, Philadelphia, Pa. | 10.00 | Wm. Long, Wellington, Ohio | 5.00 |
| W. H. Fletcher, Hadley, Pa. | 4.51 | Odessa Br. 225 W. C., N. Y. | 25.00 |
| Robert Tosche, Clifton, N. J. | 5.00 | David Falk, Canton, Ohio | 2.00 |
| C. Faessler, Atlantic City, NJ | 4.00 | Charles Moschel, Cincinnati, Ohio | 5.00 |
| V. Palm, Chicago, Ill. | 1.00 | Geo. Elles, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 |
| J. J. Skahan, Hudson, Mass. | 5.00 | Gust Pappas, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 |
| Russ. Wom. Aid Society, | | S. Sotiros, Waukegan, Ill. | .50 |
| Hegewisch, Ill. | 10.00 | Nick Patkis, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 |
| John Stropin, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Nick Vassilopoulos, Waukegan, Ill. | 6.00 |
| John Reichle, Madison Heights, Va. | 1.00 | Illinois | 1.00 |
| W. N. Patterson, Zanesville, O. | 5.00 | Nasto Tarleff, Waukegan, Ill | 6.00 |
| D. Zini, No. Little Rock, Ark. | 20.00 | Stev Tesinos, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 |
| T. Pazar, Detroit, Mich. | 2.00 | Gust Frantzi, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 |
| Collection by S. Hartley, Cleve., O. | 2.00 | Illinois | 3.20 |
| S. Hartley | 2.00 | | |
| M. Chaky | 2.00 | | |
| A. Kovesdy | 1.00 | | |

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.

Independent Shoe Union to Call Conference to Discuss National Industrial Union

FOREIGN NEWS

MacDonald Continues 'Disarmament' Parleys with U. S.; 'Labor' Premier to Broach Soviet 'Recognition' in Speech July 2

Wall Street's Cue in "Naval Cut" Farce.
LONDON, June 26.—Imperial Britain is waiting on Imperial U. S. to make the next pass in the half-hearted shadow-boxing which goes by the name of naval disarmament and which is used to draw the attention of the world's workers away from the frenzied war preparations now being made on every hand by the capitalist powers. Ramsay MacDonald, "labor" premier, looks for Wall Street's government to sound out the other parties to the last fake conference and get them to define Hoover's "yard-stick" for disarmament, if possible, after which there will be some more futile sparring. The backstairs pow-wow in which Daves, MacDonald and Hugh Gibson, stuffed shirt Wall Street ambassador to Belgium, indulged on Tuesday night ended in a deadlock. It was learned today.

Figure How To Rob Pauperized German Workers.
PARIS, June 26.—Both parliament and the government expect to be ensnared in discussions on the war debts and the problem of grinding billions of marks out of the impoverished workers and peasants of Germany, for the next four weeks or longer.

Dawes Will Keep Calves in Hiding.
LONDON, June 26.—When U. S. Ambassador Dawes is presented to Queen Mary tonight, he will not wear silk knee breeches and patent leather shoes with silver buckles, as will the rest of the Wall Street embassy staff. He has received a special dispensation from the court chamberlain to don long jeans for the hand-kissing ceremony.

MacDonald, New Columbus, Discovers U. S. S. R.
LONDON, June 26.—It is understood that resumption of diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. will be broached in the "king's speech from the throne," already prepared by MacDonald, on July 2. The "labor" government yesterday cabled all the dominion premiers for approval of the move, forced by mass sentiment. Relations were broken off following the British imperialist raid on the Arcos House, Soviet trade center in London, early in 1927.

Pope Wants Share in Exploitation.
MEXICO CITY, June 26.—Under cover of a plea for "separation of the church from the state," Archbishop Ruiz Y. Flores, papal emissary, in a letter to the clergy and laymen of the catholic superstition, came out for "the degree of liberty which we require from the hands of all governments." In other words, the catholic church, agent of the land-holders, wants a fifty-fifty cut with the puppet Gil government, agent of the Wall Street investors, on all swag taken from the working class.

Seamen Go Down in Danish Death-Ship.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark, June 26.—The Danish cadet ship Kobenavn, a sailing vessel used in the merchant service, which was last heard from Christmas Eve, was wrecked on the island of Tristan da Cunha January 21. Captain Christensen of the steamer Mexico wireless his company's officers here today that he had arrived at the island, one of the most remote and isolated in the far southern Atlantic, and learned from the natives of the Kobenavn's fate. Every member of the crew was lost.

Parasite and Dawes Chum Around.
LONDON, June 26.—Previous to a dinner given by the British Empire Service League, the British counterpart of the American Legion, the Prince of Wales and Ambassador Dawes, sitting side by side, swapped tobacco and empire-building experiences. Dawes later delivered a side-splitting speech to the jingoists in which he dilated upon the "comradeship of nations."

"Princes" Will Work For Living.
QUEBEC, June 26.—The "prince" and "princess" Leo Galitzine, one time Russian aristocrats, are due here next Friday. They have been living in the white guard colony of Paris since the revolution on money supplied by the organized reaction of the imperialist powers, but the flow of funds having been shut off lately, the "prince" has decided to take up farming in Canada.

Japan Signs Kellogg Pact—Signer Resigns.
TOKIO, Japan, June 26.—In an unusually strained atmosphere the Privy Council, presided over by the emperor, today finally approved the Kellogg pact "outlawing" war. Count Uchida, Japanese politician who signed the pact in Paris, resigned from the council when the emperor, insisting that the phrase, "in the name of their respective peoples," was a kick in his royal pants, as it could be signed in his name only, forced thru an interpretive declaration.

Board, "Investigating" Vestris, Now Blamed For Sinking.
LONDON, June 26.—The board of trade, which is conducting a mock "investigation" into the sinking of the Vestris, was today accused of being largely responsible for the system of overloading vessels and imperiling the lives of seamen. Counsel representing the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Union of Seamen threatened to call a widespread strike if the situation is not remedied.

French Imperialists War On Colonials.
RABAT, Morocco, June 26.—French Foreign Legion troops continued their advance today against mountain insurgents in the Atlas territory, driving them back and recovering the bodies of some of the soldiers alleged to have been killed in a raid a week ago.

Miners, Rescue Party, Drown in Japan.
NAGASAKI, Japan, June 26.—Fifty miners were entrapped when inflowing sea water flooded the shaft in which they were working last night. A rescue party, its number unknown, was cut off when the safety doors burst. It is believed that all were drowned like rats.

Natives Flee India Floods.
LONDON, June 26.—Reports from Calcutta describe conditions arising from the recent floods in the northeastern areas as the most desperate in history. Thirty thousand natives have been driven from their homes and nearly two thousand square miles of the Surma Valley are under water. The entire town of Alchar has disappeared beneath the torrent. Hundreds are dead and relief operations have been so hampered that many refugees are faced with starvation.

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

LATHERS' UNION TAILORS TO MEET FAKER SPEAKS AT TONIGHT; FIGHT BOSSES' BANQUET HILLMAN POGROM

Asks for Cooperation of Owners

(By a Worker Correspondent)
JERSEY CITY, N. J. (By Mail). The conditions of the building trades workers of northern New Jersey are getting worse each day, but while the conditions get worse the union officials, headed by Theodore Brande, who also is president of the New Jersey Building Trades Council, and who owns a big insurance company, runs the "labor" bank, and is also president of the structural iron bosses association, the Iron League of New Jersey, becomes more and more openly the bosses' tools.

Assures Bosses of Friendship.
Brande has many times appeared as guest of honor at open shop building bosses' dinners, and has assured them that he would allow no strike to occur.
One of his henchmen in the building trades unions is William J. Murphy, state organizer of the Wood, Wire and Metal Leathers International Union. In this union, to be suspected of being a militant and favoring strikes to improve our conditions means expulsion from the union and possibly slugging by gangsters, who are in the service of the building trades union misleaders. These gangsters also serve the bosses against any building trades workers who strike against the labor fakers orders not to strike.

Murphy gave a typical example of what we lathers are up against, when he was the main speaker at a banquet of the Builders League of Hudson County, the bosses' association. This shows the way the fakers have become the bosses' tools.
—N. J. LATHER.

CASE OF FRAMED WORKER UP TODAY

Isaac Shorr, attorney for the New York District of the International Labor Defense, will today appear before Governor Roosevelt to argue against the granting of extradition papers for Salvatore Accorisi, Italian worker, who is being framed up in Pennsylvania in connection with the fatal shooting of state trooper Holt during a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Cheswick, Pa., August 22, 1927.
Ten workers are now facing a

EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)

| | | | |
|---|------|---|--------|
| Geo. Christ, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Tom Bogtono, Waukegan, Ill. | .25 |
| Bill Hatzis, Waukegan, Ill. | .50 | Nick Antonio, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 |
| Louis Vamvas, Waukegan, Ill. | 3.60 | John Ballas, Waukegan, Ill. | .50 |
| Vasil Dinef, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Steve Stratis, Waukegan, Ill. | 3.00 |
| K. Dritsas, Waukegan, Ill. | .50 | A Worker, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 |
| Louis Bolovenas, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Sarkisian Bros., Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 |
| Seme Osman, Waukegan, Ill. | 2.00 | Pr. 6, Section 5, New York | 33.00 |
| A Worker, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Unit 2, Section 6, New York | 14.00 |
| J. Totlis, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Unit 7, Section 1, New York | 11.00 |
| Harry George, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Unit A, Section 4, New York 15.00 | |
| Christ Nicoloff, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Unit 3B, Philadelphia, Pa. | 14.00 |
| James Spanoff, Waukegan, Ill. | .25 | Unit 9, Boston, Mass. | 26.00 |
| John Lollas, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.50 | Unit B, Section 4, New York 6.00 | |
| Geo. Latsous, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Unit 2F, Section 3, New York 27.00 | |
| Evangelos Ginakas, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Communist Unit, Rochester, New York | 49.00 |
| Steve Anastos, Waukegan, Ill. | .50 | Unit 1F, Section 6, New York 19.50 | |
| W. Pautebos, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Unit 5, Section 3, N. Y. | 14.90 |
| James George, Waukegan, Ill. | .50 | Unit 2F, Section 1, N. Y. | 24.55 |
| Gust Christ, Waukegan, Ill. | .50 | Unit 1F, Section 1, N. Y. | 20.00 |
| A Worker, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Unit 3F, Section 1, N. Y. | 13.00 |
| J. S. Ganes, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Unit 1R, Section 1, N. Y. | 10.00 |
| Geo. Popas, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Communist Unit, Kingston, New York | 5.00 |
| P. Blagof, Waukegan, Ill. | .25 | Finnish Unit, Section 4, N. Y. 112.00 | |
| M. Lurch, Waukegan, Ill. | 1.00 | Branch 4, Section 5, N. Y. | 116.00 |
| | | Total | 824.26 |

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CHILDREN'S COLONY

for children from 5 to 10 years of age.
Supervision of experienced leaders.—Comrade Torrent in charge.

Shiplacoff Tells Workers to Go to Jobs Without Agreement

Fancy Leather Goods Workers are Incensed at Betrayal of Union Demands

Extreme bitterness reigned among the pocket-goods workers yesterday following the news that, at a meeting of the shop chairmen of the union held on Wednesday night, Shiplacoff the manager, told the workers to return to their jobs without an agreement—on an open shop basis.
At this meeting Shiplacoff revealed the game which he, together with his administration agents and the bosses are playing against the rank and file of the workers. Shiplacoff told of a letter which he had sent out to all of the members of the bosses' association, begging them to sign the old agreement with a clause to negotiate a 5 per cent increase for some few workers. At the same time he gave the shop chairman a "plan."

"Go Back to Work!"
This plan is that in all the shops where the bosses want the workers back on the jobs the workers should respond and work without union conditions. In no shop, he said, should the workers make a stoppage. Further, if the treatment of the boss and the conditions will not be satisfactory, the workers must do nothing except "notify" the union, that is Shiplacoff, and he himself will then decide what to do.
This was not merely a "suggestion" but this is the concrete plan of the union administration in its offensive against union conditions.
However, in this letter to the manufacturers Shiplacoff not only yielded all the demands of the workers, but also assured the bosses that

IRON INJUNCTION HEARING TODAY

(Continued from Page One)
of New York continued Wednesday, with the arrest of two pickets. One of the pickets, John Auguston, arrested while picketing the Madison Iron Works on Longwood Ave., the Bronx, was released, but an attempt will be made to frame up the other picket, who was arrested on charges of felonious assault at the Melrose Iron Workers, in the Bronx, and released in \$2500 bail. The charge against this picket was made by a strikebreaker at the Melrose shop.
A great picket demonstration before the Jackson Iron Works, Carroll St., Brooklyn, succeeded in bringing out all of the workers in this shop.

Esther Golub, Scab, Expelled by I. L. D.

After due investigation and verification of charges of scabbing in the last dressmakers' strike, the Executive Committee of the Sacco-Vanzetti Branch of the International Labor Defense, meeting at 1472 Boston Rd., expelled Esther Golub, 566 Beck St., Bronx, from I.L.D. membership.

Open Air Mass Meet for Gastonia Relief

The Workers International Relief will hold an open air meeting for the relief of the Gastonia strikers, Friday, 8 p. m., at Intervale and Wilkins Ave. The speakers will be Sylvan A. Pollack, S. LeRoy and A. Zeibel.

SEAMEN FAKERS MEET.
WASHINGTON (By Mail). — The misleaders of the International Seamen's Union, who have refused to organize the unorganized seamen and have expelled militants who demanded organization of the unorganized, will hold their next annual convention here in February, 1929.

SHOP DELEGATE MEET VOTES TO PUSH STRIKES

Bosses Loses Plea for Injunction

A decision to call a national conference to take preliminary steps for laying the foundation for a National Industrial Union of Shoe Workers was decided upon at the meeting of Shop Chairmen of the Independent Shoe Workers Union held last night in the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

Biedenkapp Reports.
This decision followed a report made by Fred Biedenkapp, general manager of the union, which was unanimously accepted. A supplementary report was made by Steve Alexanderson, president of the union. A large number of delegates joined in the discussion which followed. Cohen acted as chairman.

At the same time the union decided to continue the present strikes even into the winter, if necessary. Every shop pledged itself on behalf of its workers, to contribute \$1 each voluntary assessment as long as these struggles continue.

Back W. I. R.
Harriet Silverman, representative of the Workers International Relief, spoke of the necessity for beating the Gastonia frame-up and of the general relief activities which are now so urgent.

The firm of Morgan and Grossman, Inc., 232 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, yesterday lost its plea for an injunction against the union, the organization reports.

Arguments on the injunction were held in Kings County Supreme Court, Special Term Part 1 before Justice Selah B. Strong yesterday morning. So flimsy were the arguments presented by this firm that even this labor-hating judge refused to issue the injunction. The principle argument of bosses was that the Independent Shoe Workers Union is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Vincent Manchica, who was stabbed by one of the armed thugs engaged by the Arthur Bender Shoe Co. about a week ago and who was subsequently framed on a charge of assault appeared yesterday morning at the Essex Market Court before Magistrate Smith.

There was the usual line up of "witnesses" consisting of the very armed gorillas who perpetrated the attack against him as well as members of the firm of Arthur Bender. After hearing this crude frame-up, Magistrate Smith dismissed the case against Manchica.

Communist Activities

MANHATTAN

Night Workers Branch.
A meeting of the Night Workers Unit of Section 1, will be held today at 3 p. m., at the Workers Center, 28 Union Square, 6th floor. Enlightenment campaign discussion will be continued, and other important business will be taken up.

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. tomorrow.

Unit 2F, Section 2.
Abrams will lead discussion on the C. I. Address at the unit meeting at 39 Union Square at 6 p. m. today.

Unit 3E, 4S.
Urgent business will be discussed at the meeting at 6 p. m. today, at 101 W. 27th St.

Y. C. L. Speakers Bureau.
Downtown Y. C. L. will hold a Speakers Bureau tonight at 7 o'clock at 26-28 Union Square.

BRONX

Unit 3, Section 5.
The results of the British elections, the May 1 events in district and the Muste Progressive Conference will be discussed at a symposium at 1320 Wilkins Av., today.

BROOKLYN

Section 6 Gastonia Protest Meeting.
The Gastonia frame-ups will be protested at a mass meeting at Myrtle Ave., corner Lawrence St., at 8 p. m. today, and at Grand Street Extension, corner Havermeier St., at 8 p. m. tomorrow.

Coney Island Unit.
A representative of the district will

MANHATTAN

Labor and Fraternal Organizations
A general membership meeting will be held at 8:30 p. m. today at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square. The conference will be discussed.

BROOKLYN

United Council Working Women.
An open air meeting to protest against the Gastonia frame-ups will be held at Steinyard and Jamaica Aves., at 8 p. m. today, under the auspices of Section 9, ong Island.

MANHATTAN

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

Yorkville Communist Youth League.
An Executive Committee meeting will be held today at 6 p. m. at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

Unit 3F, Section 2.
A meeting will be held at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

BRONX

Sacco-Vanzetti International Labor Defense.
Sydney LeRoy will lead discussion on the Gastonia strike at the monthly meeting of the branch at 8:30 p. m., Monday, July 1, at 1472 Boston Road.

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 FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh
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Gleb Chumalov, Red Army Commissar, returns to his town on the Black Sea after the Civil Wars to find the great cement works, where he had formerly worked as a mechanic, in ruins and the life of the town disorganized. He discovers a great change in his wife, Dasha, whom he has not seen for three years. She is no longer the conventional wife, dependent on him, but has become a woman with a life of her own, a leader among the Communist women of the town.

One evening Dasha tells Gleb the story of what happened to her when he went off to join the Red Army: The town was invaded by white guards and Dasha and her small daughter, Nurka, were seized and tortured. They are released and Dasha gets a job in the Co-operative in the bakery department, doing secret organization work under the supervision of Efim, an old soldier. She is arrested again together with Efim and others, and all are tortured.

And again they fell upon Efim with their whips, and he turned his head first to one side and then to the other and was silent. And Dasha felt the great sacrifice and the terror which lay in the silence of the mustachioed one. And she realized that only one thing was necessary: to be silent, even until her ribs cracked; to be silent even if it suffocated her heart.

"Well, speak, woman of the devil! What kind of goings on have you had with this rascal? If you tell us we won't bother him any more and we'll let you go home."

"I don't know about any goings on— I've been left without my husband with my little daughter. . . . Why do you torture me so?"

Again an unbearable fire burned through her. Her heart seemed to burst, she cried out shrilly:

"What have I done to you? Why do you beat me so?"

"Speak! Just one word and we'll let you free."

As soon as Dasha heard these last words she realized that they knew nothing about her business. They had arrested her only because they had done so on the previous occasion. They had not taken any of the other women. Ah, but Fimka? Fimka was different: it was because of her brother. Probably they had taken her by accident in her home. Dasha understood this now, and her blood flowed again in her veins.

"Stop torturing me. I work and don't interfere with any one."

"Give that fellow another ration! Let him have it! Harder! Make him grunt!"

EFIM'S body lay in the mud already shuddering in the preliminary convulsions of death. The Cossacks, tired out, covered with sweat, continued to flay the bloody flesh. Their whips scattered drops of blood and minute morsels of raw flesh.

The body of Fimka's little brother Petro fell with a moan of terror into the gory filth, beside Dasha. Covered with mud, with animal terror in his eyes, he jumped to his feet, slipped and fell again; again he bounded up and began to run with naked feet in the mire. The Cossacks leapt after him, their whips raised. Petro howled with his whole body. He escaped them once more, and ran, blind and lost, in the other direction. But a Cossack, jumping in his path, whooped and gave him a blow with all his might on the knees. Petro howled like a dog and fell down heavily on his belly in the slime.

With dead eyes, Dasha looked at the torturing of her comrades. Dumb, with bursting brain, she could not turn her gaze from them. She saw only blood which boiled and bubbled like the moving sea. In the air was blood, and blood was in her brain; behind the dusty window-panes was blood.

SHE recovered consciousness in that bright room where the Colonel was sitting, frowning, smoking and vindictive.

"Well, young woman, how do you like our kitchen? Now tell us what you know."

"But I know nothing— Nothing at all."

"Didn't you recognize that lad or that girl?"

"I know Fimka and Petro. I've known them ever since they were children."

Two officers, as young as he, whispered something in the Colonel's ear. At first he frowned, and then sucked in his cheeks.

"Give her to us, Colonel; we'll dissect her a bit."

Straight into her face, grimacing, they breathed horrible words, more painful than the whip.

She threw herself in the corner of the room, her hands extended.

"No! No! I would rather die! Don't!"

The Colonel raised his hand, smiling.

"All right, it won't happen if you will only tell the truth. Come here and tell us."

"What shall I tell, when I know nothing? What do you want from me? Aren't you ashamed? You are still young—"

The Colonel leaned against the back of his chair and screwed up his eyes spitefully.

THE two officers seized her under the arms and dragged her into another room. They flung her on the floor, dragged the clothes from her shamelessly and violated her.

Till midnight she lay, half-naked and half-dead, in the cellar. As they had thrown her so they left her. Fimka crawled up to her, moaning, then without speaking laid her head for a moment on Dasha's breast, and then crawled away. Twice she seemed to see Nurka: the child was stamping with her little feet, dancing the wild Hopak dance, tipsily. Dasha stretched her hand towards her and shouted in terror and disgust:

"No, don't! Don't, little Nurka!"

She was crawling towards her, like Fimka, imploring in despair for she knew not what. Then Nurka came no more into her mind. She saw no more of her as though Nurka were the extinguished image of a dream.

After midnight—she remembered it as though in a dream—she was brought to herself by the noise of a motor-lorry. She lay upon a wooden floor among others who crouched and lay there. Bit by bit she recognized Fimka, her little brother Petro and Efim, the mustachioed one. Around them stood officers and Cossacks with rifles in their hands. All were silent, benumbed like corpses.

Only one thing remained vivid in her memory: the many-colored stars which seemed to be so near, within arms' reach.

SHE had no fear. She knew she was going to her death. The lorry would stop and they would be thrown out, and they would be led to the seashore—then she would be no more. She knew this—but she had no heart, only a block of ice. There was no terror, only this unbearable coldness in the heart. It was all so simple as though it had no existence in reality; and yet quite ordinary, the tedious progress of a dream which one does not credit while dreaming, knowing that these images will soon pass. Nurka was forgotten, as though she had never existed; then suddenly her image flew past her, with little hand outstretched and one short outcry: "Oh!" This shook her like a blow of the whip in the cellar. Then Nurka disappeared again and was forgotten like a dream long past.

The comrades lying on the floor of the lorry were shaken about like corpses: it was Efim (he had been thrown into the lorry like a corpse) and Fimka and Petro. Dasha had no pity for anyone; her heart was no more than a lump of ice that could never melt.

When the car stopped, Dasha was no longer alive; it seemed that her life had ended with the motor's movement. When she was pulled off the lorry to the ground she stood as motionless as she had lain. Close to her stood Fimka, shivering with the cold, catching hold of Dasha's dress, and pressing herself close to her like a child. The long-mustachioed Efim lay at their feet like a corpse. But Petro was stamping crazily in one place, disfigured by the whipping and turning his head—his face was black with blood—howling, spitting, grunting.

And then Dasha (but it seemed to Dasha it was not she, but some other person) whispered hurriedly and sternly into Fimka's ear:

"Be silent and silent and silent. Silent and silent. Blind, dumb and silent!"

(To Be Continued.)

LETTER TELLS OF GROWTH OF CHINESE PARTY

Describes War Lords Persecutions

(Continued from Page One)

There is no hope for its rising. Although there is the well organization of the Anarchists, yet it is not strong enough to be called a party, much less for it to exercise influence on the masses. The Third Party—the party of opportunists like Wang Ching Wei and Chen Kung Po—is dying out. The Komingtang is divided into many factions, fighting bitter fight against one another. Not only the workers and peasants are dissatisfied with Komingtang, even the petty bourgeoisie and radical intellectual are becoming gradually disillusioned. San Min Chu Yi or the Three Peoples' Doctrine of Sun Yan Sen becomes a thing of the past, and people get tired of talking it. To many people it has even become disgusting.

As to the Chinese Communist Party, it has made marvelous progress in organization, and in influence among the masses, though it is still working underground. In southern China the revolutionary communist wave is intense, and the revolutionary movement is rolling on with unusual rapidity, especially in Hunan, Kiangsi, Fuchien, Kiangsu, and Kuangtung provinces. Even in Shantung province, the Party is enjoying great popularity and is growing in strength. In Peiping, formerly Peking, the conservative and reactionary centre in north China, red pamphlets and leaflets make their appearances regularly every two weeks. Particularly in the months of May, communist leaflets are found daily. In spite of the difficulties confronting them, they have perfected the art of propaganda to a great degree.

At the Sixth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, a resolution was adopted, in which local uprising is strictly prohibited. Instead of local uprising, the Party is preparing a large-scale uprising, an uprising on a national-wide scale. The Party is conducting at present an energetic campaign against the imperialists and the Komingtang.

For fear of a new rising of the Communist Party, and much scared by its growing influence and strength, the militarists have adopted much more severe measure against it. If you read the newspapers of Shanghai, you are sure to find all most every day and in every Hsien (district) some Communists were

Where Workers and Families Swelter



A view of a street in the East Side on a hot summer day forms a contrast, to say the least, with the fashionable beaches of the rich. Photo shows Orchard Street, with tens of thousands of workers and their families sweltering in the heat—with practically no playgrounds for the children.

arrested or beheaded. Beheading is strictly "forbidden" by the Nanking government, but in dealing with the Communists, the law reserves its right. Two days ago, several Communists were arrested in Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province. According to the law or regulation enacted by the Nanking government, the authority in Tsinanfu should telegraph the government for decision. However, the local authority, on ground that it would be too late, ordered the comrades beheaded. To show the terrorism against our comrades in China, I wish to tell you of another ruthless massacre in Canton. A middle school in Canton was suspected of having in it some young Communists. Without any previous warning, the authority dispatched many armed soldiers there in mid night, had the school surrounded and all the students arrested. The students were carried to the outskirts of the city, and with machine gun, all the young children were mercilessly killed. Mass murder like this is not at all unusual in Kuangtung. According to the result of investigation, the total killed—those who were more or less involved with the Communist activity—are over two million persons.

Concerning the forms of torture towards the Communists, there are talking off nails, cutting off nose, ears, tongues, digging out eyeballs, etc. The cruelty and barbarity of torture towards the Communists defy description. Despite that the Communists are not intimidated. On the contrary, they become more determined, and more class-conscious.

One more thing to tell you, that is the method of propaganda of the Communists: Sometimes if one goes to buy a book on sex, he finds the contents are Communist under the cover. Frequently people bought Pills, Three Peoples' Doctrine, or bulletins issued by the government, and found out the contents deal with Communism. Because of the above-mentioned phenomenon, many publishers have been recently closed,

among which are Hsien Tai bookshop, Chuang Tsao Sheh, and several others. Also recently several schools in Shanghai have been ordered to close. Let them go on with this! Some day they will find the same measures turning against them! Comradely yours, X.

SOVIET CROPS ARE SUCCESS

Grain Trust Reports Big Gains

Soviet spring crops were in good condition early in June, according to M. Y. Kalmantov, head of the Soviet Zernotrest (Grain Trust), which operates over two score large farms in the Soviet Union. Kalmantov, who has just arrived in this country, stated that the reports received up to June 3, the date of his departure from Moscow, also indicated that the area sown this spring was in excess of last year's, especially in the Northern Caucasus, the Volga Region and Siberia. Kalmantov and Professor M. M. Wolf, member of the Presidium and head of the Agricultural Section of the Gosplan, the State Planning Commission, who arrived simultaneously, outlined two of the most important projects on the Soviet program for the reconstruction of agriculture.

The Zernotrest cultivated about 350,000 acres of land this year," stated Mr. Kalmantov at the offices of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. "It was formed last year to organize and operate large grain farms entirely by machinery. Sowing was carried on at 16 out of the 44 farms under the supervision of the Zernotrest. Among them is the "Giant Farm" in the Northern Caucasus, with a cultivated area of 120,000 acres. The sowing period on this state farm lasted only 9 days, 650 tractors being employed. This is undoubtedly the world's largest farm using machinery exclusively.

Among which are Hsien Tai bookshop, Chuang Tsao Sheh, and several others. Also recently several schools in Shanghai have been ordered to close. Let them go on with this! Some day they will find the same measures turning against them! Comradely yours, X.

THOUSAND A DAY NEEDED TO SAVE MILL WORKERS

Defense Reports Much Help; Not Enough

(Continued from Page One)

a workers' organization, with a promise that more would be collected; \$9.10 from the Curtisville, Pa., local of the I. L. D., composed mostly of miners, many of them unemployed; \$25 from Julius Deter of Louisville, Ky.; \$15 from the Beneficial, Ill. I. L. D., another miners' local, with a promise to send more; \$34 from the Hungarian Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Society of Trenton, N. J.; \$16.20 from the St. Paul I. L. D.; \$5 from the Japanese branch of the I. L. D. in San Francisco.

A small I. L. D. branch in Ashtabula, O., sends \$19 and writes: "Enclosed is our answer to the bosses and their treatment of the textile strikers at Gastonia. This is all that this organization has in the bank, \$19."

Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor, beloved labor veteran, has already started her tour through the country to raise funds for the defense of the frame-up victims. She is being accompanied by two young textile strikers who have just come from Gastonia. On Tuesday night Mother Bloor and the two strikers will speak in Pittsburgh in the Labor Lyceum, 25 Miller St., on Wednesday they will be in Youngstown, O., and on Thursday in Erie, Pa.

The trial of the 14 workers charged with murder is only a little over a month off. Funds are needed at once to save them. Rush all contributions to the National Office of the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., Room 402, New York City.

BAR JOBLESS PAY. (By Mail).—Unemployment compensation for Wisconsin workers was turned down in the state assembly.

MINER KILLED. TAYLORVILLE, Ill. (By Mail).—Julius Oges, a coal miner died here after being struck by a Wabash railroad train.

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AMUSEMENTS

Ethel Barrymore to Open New Season in 'Scarlet Sister Mary'

Lee Shubert tells us that Ethel Barrymore's next play will be a dramatization by Daniel Reed of Julia Peterkin's Pulitzer prize novel, "Scarlet Sister Mary", in which Miss Barrymore will appear in the title role.

A new comedy from the pen of John Drinkwater, noted British playwright whose "Bird in Hand" is so popular at the Morosco Theatre is promised New York in the near future. The play is called "Laying the Devil" and according to the author is much more sophisticated than "Bird in Hand" his current American production.

Herbert Ashton, Jr., the author of "Brothers" now current at the 48th Street Theatre, is busy writing a new comedy which Roy Walling will produce in the fall.

Another closing this Saturday will be "Skidding", the longest run play on Broadway. The play will go to Boston in August opening at the Plymouth Theatre on August 26.

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& Prospect Ave.
SHOWS DAILY, 1-3-7-9

MEN ONLY
ALL WEEK—FOR MEN AT
NATIONAL Theatre, Second
Av. & Houston
TODAY—AT
PROSPECT Theatre, 161st St.
& Prospect Ave.
SHOWS DAILY, 1-3-7-9



Betty Lee Carter, in "Skidding", now in its final week at the Bayes Theatre.

"The Love Duel", Ethel Barrymore's vehicle, in which she is appearing at her own theatre on Forty-Seventh Street, is now in its final week. Miss Barrymore will begin a tour of "The Love Duel" and "The Kingdom of God", opening at Pueblo Col., on July 8.

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Black Haiti

By JACQUES DICARSON

Jacques Dicharson is a young seaman who has spent the greater part of his adult years fighting for the working class. He was born in San Francisco, but was brought up in Paris. He came back to San Francisco in 1921 and took part in the big San Pedro strike of the Marine Transport Workers of the I.W.W. in 1922. He was one of the large number of strikers rounded up and thrown into jail in the government's effort to break the strike. Later Dicharson became an organizer for the M.T.W. in Mobile and New Orleans. In 1926 he went to Kingston, Jamaica, and began organizing a branch of the M.T.W., but was railroaded to jail and kept there five months. On his release, Dicharson, disgusted with the tactics of the I.W.W. left the organization. He spent most of the next three years in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico and St. Thomas, suffering untold persecution at the hands of the agents of American imperialism because of his militant activities.

"Black Haiti," which has been written for and is appearing exclusively in the Daily Worker, is an unusual human document that is animated by the spirit of the class struggle. It is all the more significant in that it is the work, not of a professional trained writer, but of a worker relating his own experiences and observations.—Ed.

I had just left ship. I could still feel the blows that the cowardly first mate had dealt me without justification. I was battered and bruised. The S. S. Seatonica had entered the harbor of Port au Prince that morning. I had wanted to go in the city to buy some medicines. The mate had objected. He had said that I was not aboard ship for the pleasure of touring but work. I knew that well. I had experienced it before. More than once. He continued candidly, saying that he did not have any use for me as I was a sea-lawyer or "bolshéviki agitator."

I didn't care if he had any use for me or not. Didn't expect him to, but I told him that I had come off watch at four o'clock that morning. That it was not customary for a man coming off watch at that time to do day work, not unless the vessel stayed in port a few days; the watches then would be broken and rest before the ship's departure. This was not the case. The vessel was due to leave in the afternoon. I had a right to go in town. (I thought I had a right. A serf slaving under the existing conditions of this present system has no rights, except the ones that his master is willing to give him.)

He hit me. I had no time to ward off the blow. I fell. He struck me down again, as I attempted to rise. I lost consciousness. (Some readers may think this to be a little exaggerated or too raw, but it is only the common treatment that a merchant seaman receives at the hands of the organized servants of capitalism. Woe to the man that attempts to strike an officer back on board ship. I've seen them beaten and kicked into a bloody writhing mass by the rest of the mates, then thrown in the lazaret on bread and water for the rest of the trip. Lucky is he, if he is not shackled to one of the stanchions.)

I had one dollar and fifty cents as I made my way up the Bord de Mer. I didn't stop to gather my meager belongings or to ask the skipper, as the captain is called, for the few cents that I had coming. No, I knew better than to do that. I knew how the captain would stick by his officers. I had played the game and lost, so I went ashore.

I eluded a few natives that wanted to show me where the post office was. They were mostly sad puny little girls and boys, clad in rags. I turned into a side street and I came on the Place Geffard. The Place Geffard was before Wall Street occupation the meeting place of the Haitian bourgeoisie. It seemed at present like it had been forgotten for many years. The little kiosk in the center was overrun by weeds. Things that undoubtedly must have been statues lay shattered on the ground. . . . A horde of vandals must have passed there and left them in its wake. . . .

I learned that the American colonist did not believe in restoring the Place Geffard. It was too close to the harbor. The meeting place of the rabble. No, they were developing the National Park. It is much further up-town in front of the National Palace. The natives are not allowed to come there unless they have shoes on their feet. As the majority of the Haitians are too poor to buy shoes, they can't listen to the concert played there twice a week.

Of course this suited the bourgeois element fine. They did not have to mix with the laborers as they had been obliged to do in the past. This was the reason why it looked so sad and pitiful to me as I gazed on that morning.

BOISTEROUS laughter attracted my attention. I noticed across the street a huge sign proclaiming to the community and the world at large that this was the American bar. A fat, well-fed European, apparently a German, was presiding over the counter. I entered the place. It was chock-full of marines and naval sailors. They seemed more or less under the influence of Bacchus. . . .

Poor comrades! . . . In a way they were more to be pitied than blamed. They had wanted to see the world. The beauty and lure of the tropics had been promised to them by the harlots that had recruited them when they had been broke and hungry, somewhere in Frisco or was it Battery Park? . . . Their souls had cried for the better things of this farcically conventionalized world of ours. . . . They had found the dreary routine and common sordidness that are forced upon them here in Haiti. They take to drinks. . . . Why not? . . . It isn't allowed, but the higher officials' close their eyes. It's just another way to keep them under the yoke. . . .

It was in there that I met George Hey. George was a young Englishman a few months out of England. A wonderful little fellow. I mention his name here, as he helped me a whole lot. Helped me when I was in the verge of despair in the hands of the dirty capitalist. When I was lying in the hospital near death. When doctors, sisters, even the capitalistic god had turned me down and had seemed to rejoice over it.

The stifled atmosphere of the little mining town where he had seen birth. The gross injustices his comrades were receiving at the hands of the wantons of society. The prevalent misery. The diseases, and all the drab things connected with a mining town, had been more than deciding factors in his coming to Haiti.

AS I entered, I made my way to the farthest end of the counter. I tried to draw the bulky German into a semblance of a conversation as I ordered a beer, but to no avail. I had left ship with dunnage and a blue shirt on. Undoubtedly my appearance did not class me in with the wealthy parasites. I turned to go after gulping down the lager, and bumped into a small underfed fellow about my own age. The suit of whites that he was wearing hung loosely about him. With his sallow face and sad eyes he seemed entirely out of place in the American bar. The outstanding feature I then noticed about him was his nose. It looked similar to what Italy does on the map of Europe.

"I beg your pardon," I said, patting him on the shoulder and making my way toward the door.

"Don't mention it, old man," he responded, grinning good-naturedly at me. "You're a stranger here, aren't you?"

"Yes, Jack's my name. I'm an American. I just came out of one of the boats that was here this morning," I replied.

"I'm pleased to meet you, Jack. I'm a Britisher from merry old England, and George's my name."

"Would you mind having a glass of beer?" he asked.

Without waiting for me to acquiesce he took me by the arm, and back we went to the bar.

"YOU see," he continued, "there isn't much that one can do here, except to drink if one is inclined that way. The tropics are not what they are advertised to be at home," he sadly concluded.

After we had refreshed ourselves, George took me by the arm and led me to the street. We came on the Rue Republicaine or Grande Rue as it's often called. He asked me if I ever had been in the Tropics before. I told him that I had just come out of Jamaica, and that it was a wonderful little place, providing it could break away from the claws of Bond Street and its cliques.

As we went on a little farther I noticed the contrast between the few well-fed Americans and foreigners and the masses of natives. Most of them were walking bare-footed, apparently in a haze. Others were leading ratchic she-asses. They looked as if they were suffering from the pangs of hunger. Some had open sores on them. Poor devils. . . . One or two of them at one time or other would stoop down to the gutter to drink or wash himself in the polluted water that was stagnating there. Some of them had shirts. Others it appeared never had such a luxury.

(To Be Continued.)

Statement of the Central Committee on the Expulsion of Jay Lovestone from the Communist Party of the United States of America

The struggle against the line and decisions of the Communist International in our Party has now reached its climax. The Party is face to face with an organized attempt at a split.

The Political Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Communist International has informed the Central Committee that "Comrade Lovestone left June 11 for the U. S. despite the decision of the Political Secretariat of the ECCI." By this action Lovestone has defied the decisions of the ECCI and has violated the discipline of the Comintern, despite previous warning, in the most flagrant manner.

It is now the duty of the Central Committee to take the necessary measures against the breach of discipline of Lovestone and to point out to the Party the political meaning of Lovestone's conduct. The open defiance by Lovestone of the decisions of the Communist International is only the last link in the long chain of acts of struggle from within the CI against the Comintern and its policies. By this action Lovestone begins the open struggle against the Communist International from without, and is undertaking a definite step of open organization for the splitting of our Party.

The present step of Lovestone against the Communist International is the culmination of a process of political development of a line in opposition to the line of the Communist International. Beginning with individual Right errors and deviations, this line quickly crystallized into a platform which places Lovestone today into the ranks of the international Right fighting against the Communist International. After the Ninth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, which began the struggle against the Right danger, Lovestone and Pepper took up their opposition to this struggle under the cover of the theory of American exceptionalism. They declared that the Right danger did not exist in America. The course thus begun was consciously followed by Lovestone and Pepper at the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern. It was at this Congress that the internationally crystallizing Right wing made its first definite attempts at formulating its platform and of seeking to have this platform adopted as that of the Communist World Party. The heart of this program was contained in its emphasis on the growing strength and stability of world capitalism and of its underestimation or denial of the growing contradictions of the post-war crisis. Both Lovestone and Pepper made themselves the spokesmen of these attempts of the international Right wing. They added their voices to the chorus which attempted to dull the consciousness of the parties of the Communist International to the growing class struggle through a systematic over-emphasis of the strength of the enemy.

The thesis of Lovestone and Pepper presented to the Sixth Convention of our Party further expresses this development to the Right. In the thesis the situation in America is analyzed in the manner of the international Right. In place of emphasizing the intensification of the contradictions of American capitalism and the necessity for preparing the Party for the sharpening class struggles, it over-emphasized the strength of the capitalist enemy and underscored the elements of difficulty. The battle cry of the international Right against the Communist International found its ready echo in Lovestone's slogan of the "running sore" in the Comintern.

After the Sixth Congress political divergence with the line of the Communist International passed over into organizational steps against the CI. When the attempts to prevent the recall of Pepper from work in the United States could no longer succeed, Lovestone and Pepper entered into a conspiracy to defy the decisions of the Comintern and to deceive not only the Central Committee of our Party but the entire Party and the CI. This action in the Pepper case had nothing in common with Communist principledness, but was an act of deception, a rotten maneuver clearly showing the imprints of petty bourgeois politicianism.

The political struggle of Lovestone and Pepper against the CI reached a further stage in the mobilization of the Sixth Convention of our Party against the Open Letter and the Organizational Proposals of the Comintern. The representatives of the CI were treated as ambassadors of an enemy who were to be fought, deceived and outwitted. The mobilization of the convention against the CI decision was a mobilization against the CI itself. The Communist integrity of the delegates to the convention, composed of the best proletarians of our Party, would never have permitted open and obvious propaganda against the Comintern. The mobilization therefore took the form of deception of the delegates to the convention, and of concealed maneuvers against the CI. Lovestone did not dare to suggest to the convention delegates that the resistance to the CI decision should go farther than to secure a reconsideration by the CI of the disputed questions. The "running sore" slogan supplied the "political" excuse of non-acceptance of the decisions.

A Cablegram from the Communist International

The Central Committee submits the following cable for urgent and immediate consideration of the Party:

Moscow, U. S. S. R., June 22, 1929.

Communist Party of America, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

Comrade Lovestone left June eleventh for United States of America despite decision Politsecretariat, Executive Committee, Communist International, despite his promise to submit political declaration for press recognizing his mistakes, condemning his factional work and undertaking to carry out decision of ECCI, did not submit declaration; it now became clear that notwithstanding his persistent denial in the ECCI he, together with Pepper, during sixth convention was factually intriguing behind back of convention, and whole history of Pepper's fictitious departure from U. S. A. prior convention was invented by

After arrival in Moscow, however, the delegation, under the instigation of Lovestone, adopted a course which from the very beginning transgressed the rights and duties of representatives of a loyal section of the Communist International. The delegation of the American Party in Moscow fought in a spirit which placed them in an obvious attitude of opposition to the Comintern. The ultimate character of the ten demands submitted by the delegation to the American Commission on April 10th, the declarations of May 9th and May 14th appear as undeniable witnesses to this effect. And the statement of Comrade Gitlow to the plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU repeated the slanderous attacks of the Soviet Union. The disgraceful defiance of the CI in the session of the Presidium of May 14th was not merely a logical outcome of the antagonistic line adopted by Lovestone against the CI, but was part of a consciously calculated plan of campaign of Lovestone against the Communist International.

Lovestone's course since he has chosen the path of the international Right wing, shows that he is not only in contradiction with the line of the Communist International, but with that of the American Party as well. The American Party has always regarded itself as a staunch defender of the line of the Communist International and readily and promptly gave its support to the struggle against Right elements and against all deviations within the Communist International. For that reason Lovestone was compelled to adopt a resolution of condemnation against the conciliators Evert, Humbert Droz, etc., at the same time secretly and privately he tried to rally the Party for struggle against the CI by condemning the treatment of the Everts, Humbert Droz, etc. Lovestone repeatedly tried to keep up Communist appearances by resolutions against the Right danger in the CPSU. At the same time, he insidiously mobilized against the CI and against the Central Committee of the CPSU under the slogan of "No hooliganism" against the Right elements of the CPSU.

This contradictory position could not very long be maintained. Lovestone was bound to come into open conflict with the Comintern and with the Party. This has manifested itself in the defiance of the CI by Lovestone and in his unauthorized return to America; the decisive political conflict between the opportunist line of the international Right, accepted by Lovestone, and the Bolshevik line of the Communist International has now found its final expression in the flagrant breach of Comintern discipline by Lovestone.

The cablegram of Lovestone of May 15th (published elsewhere in this issue of the Daily Worker) sent from Moscow to former group supporters glaringly reveals the intention of Lovestone in the action which he has now taken.

"Start wide movements in units and press for return of complete delegation," says this cable. Thus suggesting public political propaganda against the Soviet Union practically under the slogan of "Release the Political Prisoners."

"Take no action on any ... CI instructions," commands this remarkable document. Thus demanding the defiance of the Comintern.

both with sole object misleading ECCI, convention and even own faction. In view of this Politsecretariat ECCI calls upon all members and organizations CPUSA to condemn these methods of intrigue, falsehood and disruptive activities, methods petty bourgeois politicianism and demoralization of Party intolerable in Communist movement, all former-factional supporters of Lovestone sincerely wishing carry into effect decisions ECCI must understand unconditional necessity of open repudiation of the supposition expressed by Lovestone at session of Politsecretariat ECCI June seventh that many while declaring solidarity with Open Letter ECCI are not sincere and that "they play the saints in order to retain intact their factional apparatus" which according to Lovestone statement the former majority of the CEC had. Politsecretariat ECCI demands all former adherents Lovestone publicly disassociate themselves from him. Politsecretariat, Executive Committee, Communist International.

"Carefully check up all units, all property, all connections, all mailing lists of auxiliaries, all sub-lists, district lists, removing some offices and unreliable. Check all checking accounts, all organizations, seeing that authorized signers are exclusively reliable, appointing secretariat for auxiliaries and treasury, dis-authorize present signatory. Instantly finish preparations sell building, especially eliminate W trusteeship. Remove Manya Reiss." These are undeniable definite steps to take our American Party out of the Communist International. These are measures that could be undertaken only by an enemy of the Comintern to split the Party.

This effort of Lovestone to split the Party did not succeed. The American Party has learned enough out of its own history and out of the history of the Comintern to place the authority and revolutionary integrity of the Communist International above all. That is why, in spite of Lovestone's expectations and instructions our Party accepted unhesitatingly the CI Decision and exposed and isolated Lovestone. Lovestone who had thus unhesitatingly cut himself loose from the CI by open declaration of war against it on May 14th, found that by this act he had also cut himself loose from our Party. It was a recognition of this fact that led him to the declaration of June 9th, in a cable printed elsewhere in this issue. This cable was sent through factional connections in the United States and transmitted to the Central Committee. It found immediate factional circulation in the Party. This cable was an attempt to sneak back into the confidence of the Party by means of a common deception. At the same time, through the cable, Lovestone aimed to keep before the eyes of the Party his platform of struggle against the CI. While declaring formal submission to CI authority, this authority was openly challenged and its political judgment condemned as destructive to the Party. The Central Committee could not permit the use of the channels of the Party or the use of its press for this insidious purpose of Lovestone, and correctly evaluated the declaration of Lovestone not as one of submission to the CI, but as a further manoeuvre against the CI. Events have proven the correctness of the stand of the Central Committee.

Immediately upon his return Lovestone failed to report his presence to the Central Committee but instead has been holding meetings and conferences with Party members, in which he continued his mobilization against the CI. Rumors of new expulsions by the CI were put into circulation by him, thus continuing his propaganda against the "running sore," "hooliganism," etc. Lovestone, though urgently invited to appear before the Secretariat, and, in spite of his promise to appear, finally refused to come and answer for his defiance of the Comintern.

In his defiance of CI decisions, his return to America, and by his conduct since his return, Lovestone has taken the logical step resulting from his irreconcilable political differences with the line of the CI. It is now the duty of the Central Committee and the Party to draw the logical conclusion from Lovestone's act of war. In defense of the unity of the Party and in expression of the overwhelming will

of the membership of the Party the Central Committee answers the challenge of Lovestone's split with expulsion from the Communist Party of the USA. In expelling Lovestone, who has become a renegade to the cause of Communism, the Central Committee and the entire Party will mercilessly fight to destroy any of his attempts and maneuvers to splitting the Party. The proletarian membership of our Party will rally behind the Central Committee and will defeat the splitters and renegades.

The membership will quickly expose the maneuvers of Lovestone to shield his acts against the Communist International with the banner of the Sixth World Congress. It will understand that these are the common maneuvers of all renegades. The will of the Sixth World Congress was decisively for a fight against opportunism and opportunists, a fight to eradicate factional strife, to establish discipline, to sharpen up the revolutionary line of the Party, to prepare for the severe class struggles ahead. Lovestone is for the continuation of a factional fight, for a factional struggle against the Communist International. Lovestone is opposed to the struggle against opportunism and the opportunists, but instead works with the international Rights in the vain efforts to place the opportunists in control of the Communist International.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USA, standing on the line of the Sixth World Congress, in the line of the Communist International, is carrying out this duty, preparing the Party for the sharpening class struggles. Lovestone wants to prepare the Party for struggle against the CI.

The duty of the American Party is to eradicate factionalism from the Party, to tear it out root and branch. Lovestone seeks to maintain his faction and aims to transform the faction fight within the Party into a factional struggle against the Communist International.

The duty of the Party is to cleanse the Party of all bourgeois influences and to combat the Right danger in the most concrete and effective way. Lovestone attempts to mobilize the American Party for the defense of the international Right wing against the Comintern and for the adoption of his Right wing program by the American Party.

The duty of the Communist Party of the USA is to combat the clearest expression of bourgeois opportunism as embodied in Brandlerism. Lovestone wants to import Brandlerism into the United States.

The duty of the American Party is to maintain its unity on the political line of the Comintern. Lovestone wants to split the Party, for rejection of the line of the Comintern, and for the revision of the Sixth World Congress.

The Central Committee calls upon the Party members to give a most decisive answer to the international Right wing and to its American lieutenant, Lovestone.

The last step of Lovestone, his efforts to split the Party, turns any concealed opposition to the CI Decision into an open agency against the CI. The Party must ruthlessly expose the concealed opposition which will seek to carry on the policies and tactics of Lovestone inside the Party.

The unity of our World Party, the unity of the American section, the Bolshevik integrity of our Party is the concern of every Party member. Every Party member will rally to the defense of the Party.

Fight against the contamination of the Party by petty bourgeois opportunism.

Defeat the international Right and its American lieutenants. Combat unprincipled factionalism as the main obstacle to Bolshevization.

Struggle against all attempts to split our Party and maintain our Party as an active and worthy section of the Communist International. Repudiate all methods of intrigue, falsehood and deception as anti-Communist bourgeois politicianism.

Mobilize for the unreserved acceptance and speedy application of the only correct line for our Party, the line of the Sixth World Congress and of the Address of the Communist International.

Strengthen the work of the Party, increase its day-to-day activities, deepen and broaden our trade union work, intensify the struggle against the war danger, build the Party.

Maintain Bolshevik discipline as the only firm basis for Party unity.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA.

Material for Enlightenment of Party Membership on the C. I. Address to Our Party

On June 9th the Secretariat of the Central Committee received the following cabled statement by Lovestone from Moscow:

Moscow, U. S. S. R., June 9, 1929.

While still maintaining my disagreement with the Open Letter and its organization instructions and my conviction that they will not prove helpful to the Party I hereby condemn all resistance to Comintern decisions and call upon the Party membership to take no steps to resist or hinder the execution of the decisions of the E. C. C. I. In this connection I therefore withdraw my previous declaration of non-submission in the presidium as incorrect and impermissible in the Comintern and offer this statement of my submission to the decisions of the ECCI as supplanting my previous declaration.

I strongly urge all comrades to drop factionalism and to dissolve the groups. With Communist Greetings.—JAY LOVESTONE.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee in acting upon this cable decided to inform the Comintern that it considered the statement of Lovestone inadequate. The Secretariat also decided not to publish this cable.

While pretending to condemn his declaration of May 14th, he, in reality brought again before the American Party members his platform of opposition to the CI decision and his characterization of that decision as inimical to the interests of our Party. The Secretariat of our Party is of the opinion that it was Lovestone's duty to give political substance to his repudiation of his declaration of May 14th and to the splitting cable of May 15th by a complete abandonment of all reservations to the CI decisions.

The cable of May 15th was an instruction to take all organizational steps for a splitting away of our American section from the Communist International. The cable read as follows:

"Draft decision means destruction Party unless firm solid front maintained. Take no action any proposals by anybody or cabled CI instruction calling draft letter instructing publish same, until delegation arrives. Situation astounding, outrageous, can't be understood until arrival. Possibility entire delegation being forcibly detained, therefore, unless you hear from us within ten days that we are returning start wide movement units and press for return complete convention delegation inclusive Lovestone Wolfe to hear report our side case.

"Decision proposes publish American and world press document which would completely destroy Party and CI in eyes American masses, calls leadership petty-bourgeois politicians unprincipled dishonest misleaders intrigues which can not be tolerated any section CI does not mention single Party achievement such as Southern work, provides basis expelling on question formal discipline thousands members entire majorities, ignores a Central Committee during direct membership attacks convention. We support unreservedly will Sixth World Congress and convention open letter but new decision overthrows both creating general CI crisis by disowning Sixth Congress will. Removes our Secretariat members enlarging reorganizing Secretariat supplanting political committee, leaving Foster general Secretariatship open but speeches lay basis Weinstein general secretary pushing W.C.

stone Wicks for Secretariat, strategy being cover support opposition by boosting Weinstein Wicks Weisbord who presented true majorities, attacks sharpening on Minor Stachel Ballam Amter and Zimmerman. Desperate speculation on splits our ranks. Entire delegation solid as one also every American Moscow including Zimmerman Trachtenberg who just arrived except Sklar. We count on you all to show same splendid spirit. Only this can save Party from destruction.

"Carefully check up all units all property all connections all mailing lists of auxiliaries, all sublists district lists removing some offices and unreliable. Check all checking accounts all organizations seeing that authorized signers are exclusively reliable appointing secretariat for auxiliaries and treasury dis-authorizing present signatory. Instantly finish preparations sell buildings especially eliminating W. trusteeship. Remove Manya Reiss.

"... Pepper here we not softening with him maintaining sharp distinction. We think Harvey action extremely unwise. His appointment served show up crassly line pursued CI Foster ap-

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

NEW YORK SECTION FIVE FUNCTIONARIES MEETING.

We, the members of the section executive committee and unit functionaries of Section 5, District 2, Communist Party USA, after hearing the report of comrade Robert Minor on the Open Letter to the 6th Convention and the address of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the members of our Party, after a thoro discussion, completely accept and endorse this address and pledge ourselves to unreservedly carry out all decisions contained in it.

We fully agree with the clause in the address declaring that the criticism directed by the CI against the leadership of our Party is not a victory for any group. We recognize that the criticism of the CI directed against the leadership of the Party indirectly reflects against the leadership of our section, who were following in Sect. 5 the same narrow factional lines practiced above.

We consider the address in connection with the open letter to our 6th convention one of the most important political documents our Party has ever received from the CI. It gives the correct political estimation with regard to questions of the strength of American Imperialism, radicalization of the working class in the U. S. A., war danger,

pointment because Harvey neither worker nor non-factionalist Crouch worker mass figure nonfactionalist.

"Absolutely don't cable acknowledgement or cognizance this cablegram but guide thereby."

The Political Secretariat submits these cables to the Party membership to show to what extent the anti-Comintern intentions of Lovestone had developed. The unwillingness on the part of Lovestone and of those who still follow him, to condemn this outrageous breach of Communist faith with our Comintern throws a reflection upon their protestations of final submission to the CI.

The Political Committee in its meeting of June 25th had before it a declaration of Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe as follows:

Secretariat, Communist Party, New York, June 23, 1929
United States of America.

Dear Comrades:

I have your letter of June 21 giving me 48 hours to make a written statement of my position on the latest Comintern de-

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.

Trotzkysm and especially with regard to the immediate tasks confronting the Party in the USA in the Third Period.

The address puts an end to factionalism, which was sapping the very foundations of our Party. The address lays the basis for a united mass party in the USA free from factionalism and right or "left" opportunist deviations.

We declare our full determination to fight any open or concealed opposition to the Comintern in the attitude of comrade Lovestone, Wolfe and Gitlow, or comrade Bert Miller in New York. We pledge our full support to the CEC in the steps and measures it is taking to carry out the line of the CI in the American Party. We pledge ourselves to mobilize the membership of our section for the complete unconditional acceptance of the line of the Comintern and a ruthless fight against all those who will in any direct or indirect way hinder the carrying out of this line into practice.

Thru a united Party free from factionalism with a correct line given by the Comintern. Forward to a mass Communist Party and the final victory of the proletariat in the USA.

At the same time you instruct me what my statement "must" declare.

My convictions on the questions involved prevent me from making the declaration you dictate.

For example, I cannot honestly declare "that I recognize the complete correctness of the Comintern Address and the related Comintern decisions on the American question" since I regard that address and the accompanying decisions as INCORRECT AND INJURIOUS to the American section of the Comintern and the Comintern as a whole. I submit to the decisions referred to not because I agree with them but in spite of my disagreement, as a matter of discipline and loyalty to the Comintern.

You also instruct me that I must "denounce and emphatically condemn the anti-Comintern conduct" of the delegation from our Sixth Convention to the Comintern. I emphatically do not regard the conduct of our delegation as anti-Comintern, but on the contrary, am convinced that it did its best to defend and urge what it thought and what our convention that was in line with the best interests of the Comintern.

To sum up, my position is one of disagreement with the recent address and related decisions and submission as a matter of discipline and loyalty.

With Communist Greetings,

(Signed) BETRAM D. WOLFE.

The Secretariat and Political Bureau regard the statement of Comrade Wolfe inadequate particularly in his refusal to condemn his actions in the Presidium session of May 14th. The Secretariat also asked Comrade Wolfe for a statement of attitude on the splitting cable of Lovestone on May 15th as well as upon his attitude toward the violation of discipline on the part of Lovestone in returning to the United States.

Comrade Wolfe in his answer to the questions put to him clearly showed his unwillingness to condemn Lovestone's flagrant violation of CI discipline or to condemn the open steps taken in the cable of May 15th to split our Party. In addition to this Comrade Wolfe made it clear that he could not conscientiously defend the CI line and make himself an agent of the Central Committee and of the Political Bureau in the carrying through of the major campaign of the Party at the present moment: The Enlightenment Campaign on the CI Address. The Political Committee came to the conclusion that it cannot permit the establishment of the institution of passive members of the Polbureau, members who declare either their unwillingness or their incapability to carry out the Party line as formulated in the Address of the CI. Members of leading Party committees, who cannot be active in leading the Party membership in the campaigns of the Party, have no place on the leading committees of the Party.

At the Political Bureau Comrade Wolfe continued to take issue with the basic political line of the CI.

The Political Committee therefore decided unanimously, against the vote of Wolfe, to suspend Comrade Wolfe from membership in the Political Committee of the Party.