

FRANCO-BELGIAN UNIONISTS IN RUSSIA

TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF U. S. MINE, RAIL AND MARINE UNIONS, CALL OF LEFT WING MINE COMMITTEE

By ALEX REID
(Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.)

No settlement of the wage controversy between the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite mine owners is in sight at the time of writing. The tortured slaves of the anthracite coal fields of America, verging on physical collapse, because of insufficient wages for their labor properly to feed themselves, are now facing a bitter struggle to force the murderous coal barons of the Pennsylvania hard coal to grant them a mere ten per cent increase in their wages.

Owners in Luxury—Miners in Poverty.

Billions of dollars of profit were sweated out of the blood of the miners last year. The coal mine owners are living a life of luxury. Men who never see the mines, men who don't even know what a mine looks like, living in the great hotels of the country and sailing the high seas in their yachts eating and drinking of the bodies and blood of the murdered men sacrificed to their lust for profit. Over 500 men were killed last year and 30,000 men injured in the anthracite alone. (Continued on page 2)

"NO COAL MOVED WHILE MINERS STRIKE," WARN BRITISH RAILWAY MEN

LONDON, England, July 27.—It is generally agreed that the labor situation is bad as the crucial week opens before Friday's threatened walkout in the coal industry. There is a serious threat of a general strike, as the railroad men have agreed not to move any coal if the miners go out.

Prime Minister Baldwin admitted in a speech he made Saturday that "we are faced either by an abyss of despotism or an abyss of anarchy." Yet all responsible parties hope that the strike will be stayed off and that some last-minute compromise will be effected.

Challenge Brookhart Ballots in Effort to Make Steck Senator

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Attorneys for Daniel F. Steck, democrat, who is contesting the election of the insurgent republican, Smith W. Brookhart, to the United States senate from Iowa, today challenged fifty ballots which had been counted for Brookhart in Cedar and Serrro Gordo counties. The ballots were marked at the top as a straight republican ticket and also had Brookhart's name written into the progressive column.

MASS PICKETING ON 5TH WEEK OF GARMENT STRIKE

Amalgamated Calls Rock Island Bluff

The Amalgamated strikers employed by the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company began the fifth week of their walkout yesterday with their picket line better organized and showing even more solidarity than when the strike began.

Storm at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27.—Damage estimated at half a million dollars was done in Hampden county today by a severe electrical storm that culminated in a cloudburst here.

FRENCH FANATIC URGES POISON GAS AGAINST RIFFIANS; FRONT QUIET

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, July 27.—Warfare by poison gas against the Riffs—a move from which the French have refrained—was urged today by Professor Jean Feure of the French Medical Academy in an article in Figaro. The situation along the Fez front is quiet.

Much Fuss Over White Guard Agent Who Took All He Could in China

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, July 27.—American Consul Sokobin from Harbin, Manchuria, with General Chang Kwong-Shang, highest military authority of the three eastern Chinese provinces, today was attempting to secure the release of Dr. Harvey Howard of the Rockefeller Institute, kidnapped by Chinese last week.

Storm at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27.—Damage estimated at half a million dollars was done in Hampden county today by a severe electrical storm that culminated in a cloudburst here.

FRANCO-BELGIAN UNIONISTS AT MOSCOW CALL FOR WORLD UNITY OF UNIONS AGAINST CAPITALISM

(By International Press Correspondence.)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 27.—The Franco-Belgian Trade Union Delegation, consisting of eleven officials of the French and Belgian reformist unions, has just completed a journey within the Soviet Union, where it studied the factories, the trade unions and cultural institutions. The delegation has handed a declaration, signed by all its members, to the chairman of the All-Russian Trade Union Council, Tomsky, from which declaration the following brief quotations are taken:

"We are fraternally welcomed in all the Republics of the Soviet Union. We are of the opinion that the trade union work in the Soviet Republic is logically thought out and that it has a just basis.

"The masses of membership of the trade unions, themselves are responsible for the direction of the trade union work, and they themselves solve the most important questions.

"In our opinion, many of the fundamental principles which are applied in the Russian trade unions would be very much in place in the trade unions of our own countries.

"In the various shops we have visited, we have seen that the maximum of results is attained with a backward technique of production. Despite the fact that you are exposed to the ostracism of world capital, you perform a wonder by re-establishing successfully your national industry, despite the difficult heritage of the imperialist and civil wars and despite the blockade.

"Each honest proletarian, after he has seen what is being done in the Soviet Union, must fight still more energetically for the unity of the international trade union movement.

"We no longer wish to bear the responsibility with those sections which pursue a disruptive policy—the greatest crime against the working class movement. Great psychological mistakes have been made and still greater ones will be made unless the hate against imperialism and the fraternal unity of all proletarians are once again re-established.

"Unity and Revolution!
"The ruptures and the difficulties in the trade union movement are of advantage only to capitalism and are exploited by it. Both must go. A minimum program must be discovered, and we must go after a loyal struggle against all difficulties to the common aim of all proletarians—the world revolution, the overthrow of (Continued on page 2)

STAFFORD TORN FROM HIS FAMILY BY DEPORTATION

Mystery Surrounds the Action Against Miner

The why and wherefore of the hasty and secret deportation to Italy of Tony Stafford is still shrouded in mystery. Stafford was a labor prisoner serving a long sentence in Moundsville penitentiary. He was one of the eight hundred coal miners indicted following the mine war in West Virginia in the fall of 1921 during which a number of miners and company gunmen were killed. Three men, Tony Stafford, Edgar Combs and George Barrett were picked as the victims.

Suddenly, on July 11, Tony Stafford was removed from Moundsville by Federal officers and taken to Pittsburg County Jail. He was here no more than a few hours when he was shipped off to Ellis Island. There he sent the following telegram to his wife, "At Ellis Island, can do nothing myself, do your best." Shortly after sending this telegram he was put aboard the "Giuseppe Verdi" bound for Naples.

Stafford leaves behind a wife and four children whom he had not seen for years. Mrs. Mattie Stafford was destitute and powerless to help her husband. She wrote a letter to the National Office of the International Labor Defense in Chicago asking for help. The I. L. D. immediately notified its New York representatives. It was too late.

A letter just received from Deckley, W. Va., by International Labor Defense was written by Sadie Stafford. A photograph of the four children was enclosed. Sadie, the only girl, appears to be no more than nine or ten years of age. Here is the letter.

"Dear Sir:—We have just received your letter. Mother is not able to write just at present, but she asked me to send these pictures and cards to you at once. We are afraid it is too late now. We send you the last word we had from father (telegram enclosed). You may be able to see him yet. We wrote Secretary Davis the day we received wire from father. Mother will write you soon. We truly (Continued on page 4.)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Chinese workers are assured of "affectionate admiration" of what is left of the socialist party of America. Far be it from us to spurn the affection of even an unrepentant prostitute like the socialist party, in such a world shaking emergency, particularly when the messenger of good will is the Rev. Norman Thomas, whose saintly officiation tends to throw a halo of sanctity around the deed. But no sooner were we ready to say "hear, hear" than another paragraph in the same message of admiration caught our eye. This called on Coolidge, Dawes and Kellogg to take the lead in freeing China. Thomas might as well have called on J. P. Morgan to start the social revolution or on William Jennings Bryan to refuse a nomination to run for the presidency.

THE Chinese are getting along rather nicely in their fight for emancipation, but they are not taking much stock in resolutions of affection and admiration unless they are accompanied by more tangible proof of sincerity. The Chinese have found that American capitalism has been just as subversive of their rights as British and Japanese capitalism, but it typically socialist that the American brand should hand the task of "freeing" China to their own exploiters. The only country in the world that aided China is Soviet Russia. Why does the Norman Thomas message ignore this fact?

ANOTHER resolution passed by the national executive of the socialist party throws a big bouquet of roses at Calles, president of Mexico. It brands him as a socialist. We have no doubt that he deserves the aspersion. He is as much of a socialist as Morris Sigman or Victor Berger. Recently Calles called out the troops to break a strike. In fact his minister of labor, Morone (not moron) under the tutelage of (Continued on page 2)



The Present Situation and the Immediate Tasks of the Party

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party:

I. The World Situation.

DESPITE the assertions of the capitalists and their agents in the labor movement (the leaders of the Second International and the right wing of the Amsterdam International) that capitalism has emerged from its critical stage and has succeeded in stabilizing itself, the world situation continues to remain revolutionary. This imposes upon the Communist parties of the world the duty of educating and organizing the working class for a struggle for power and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The capitalists have been seeking for some means of avoiding the consequences of the inner contradictions of capitalism which threatens its destruction. The world war was a logical climax of these contradictions. The end of the war left capitalism economically weakened, yet with all the contradictions and conflicting interests apparent in sharpened form, threatening a new

catastrophe and complete breakdown of the capitalist system.

The analysis of the world situation given by the last plenum of the E. C. C. I. has proven to be absolutely correct. The so-called stabilization of capitalism is in reality very temporary, partial and relative in its nature. World production in the capitalist countries of Europe during the first half of 1925 is still below the pre-war level and is continuing on a downward grade. At the same time the political crisis are appearing almost daily, struggles in capitalist Europe are continually growing in intensity. New political crises are appearing almost daily, white terror in Bulgaria, the election of Hindenburg, the change of government in France, etc., etc., are merely the result of the continuing instability of capitalism and the sharpening of the class struggle.

History proves, however, with increasing certainty, that the problems of capitalism in the imperial-

ist era cannot be solved by the capitalists. The temporary adjustment of the conflict over German reparations thru the Dawes plan and the temporary and partial stabilization of the capitalist economic order in Europe had no sooner been accomplished than the imperialist conflict broke out in a new form in the struggle of the suppressed peoples of Morocco and China to free themselves from the exploitation and political domination of the great imperialist powers.

The war in Morocco and the struggle in China emphasize the instability of the capitalist social order. They are the outcome of conflicting interests which characterize the imperialist era of capitalism. The people of Morocco and China are fighting against imperialist exploitation, without which capitalism cannot exist in the present period of its development. Capitalism must have investment opportunities which exist in the spheres of influence of undeveloped countries and it must have the raw materials of these countries. The struggle for these between the imperialist powers and the struggle against exploitation and oppression by the suppressed peo-

ples of these countries are the sparks which light the powdered magazine of capitalism, resulting in the explosion which brings the destruction of millions of lives and billions of wealth as in the world war, and the consequent reduction in production and the standard of life of the workers.

The present world situation of capitalism again proves that the only force which can avert the menace of new wars is the working class. It is only thru a victorious revolutionary struggle against the imperialist capitalist governments that the suffering which the imperialist era of capitalism brings upon it.

In contrast to this situation in the capitalist world, stands the Soviet Union. In spite of all the attacks of international capitalism made in an effort to destroy the Soviet government and prevent the creation of a new social order, the creation of that new social order goes forward step by step. Already Soviet Russia has been able to raise the standard of life of its workers higher than in 1914 while the balance of Europe—capitalist Europe—has reduced the stand-

ard of life of its workers. The Soviet Union thus becomes increasingly an inspiration to the workers of the capitalist countries to enter the struggle to win their freedom from capitalist exploitation and oppression.

II. The Present Economic Situation in the United States.

The present economic situation in the United States is marked by the following characteristic. The increasing export of capital during 1924 and the beginning of 1925 continues still more deeply to involve the United States in every imperialist struggle of today. American capital, in its urge towards world domination, is thus becoming involved in all the contradictions, crises, and struggles of world capitalism. This factor is also producing sharp conflicts within the capitalist class of America on the one hand, such as the struggle between finance and industrial capital over the question of foreign investments and the tariff, and is intensifying the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class on the other hand.

Cal Cooks Up Bunk for Farmers; Plans Aid to Boss Butler

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 27.—Agricultural matters were up for discussion today between President Coolidge and Representative Frederick Purnell, Indiana, ranking member of the House Agricultural Committee, a visitor at the summer white house. Wednesday the president will join other prominent republicans at the Essex County rally in behalf of the candidacy of United States Senator William Butler, of this state.

COAL MINERS DIE IN PENNSYLVANIA AND TENNESSEE

Blasts and Falling Rock Take Their Victims

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27—Five miners were added to the long list of fatalities in this part of the anthracite field today.

Otto Brunner, 35, Michael Devine, 34, and Peter Olson 35, were killed instantly when they were caught in a premature blast at the Woodward mine of the Glen Alden Coal company at Edinburgville.

A gas explosion at the Colon mine resulted in the death of Joseph Balzo, 42.

Joseph Michael, 25, was the fifth victim. He was fatally injured beneath a fall of rock at the Franklin colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company this morning.

LOCKWOOD, Tenn., July 27—Gloom and sadness hovered over this little town today, following the disastrous explosion in the Roane Iron company's mine, which snuffed out the lives of two known men, and possibly eight others who are still entombed, rescues being unable to reach them owing to a raging fire which followed the explosion.

Worker Seeks Final Appeal Before U. S. Court Against Death

By HELM VOLL. LOS ANGELES, July 27—Isaac Wolfgang, who killed a policeman over two years ago, in a rooming house on East Fourth St., of this city has notified the public defender, from San Quentin, that Clarence Darrow will represent him in a final appeal from the death sentence before the United States supreme court in October.

He was convicted of killing Oliver Dinmore, a policeman, who arrested him while he was about to take a bottle of milk one early morning, from the doorsteps of a house close by where he was living.

The policeman took Wolfgang to his room, and here he beat him so mercilessly that he still has a long red scar on his head. Fearing for his life, he reached into a dresser drawer, pulled out a gun, and shot his assailant.

Wolfgang called the seas, at the mast, for many years, and braved many dangers, but when he grew old he had nothing to show for his toil.

Medical Leader Dies. Dr. Albert John Ochsner, one of the leaders in the Chicago medical world and known throughout the nation as one of the leaders of advanced medical thought, died here at his home.

ANTHRACITE WAGES SHOWN BY OPERATORS' FIGURES PROVE TO BE FAR BELOW LIVING STANDARD

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Well, now we have it from the operators' own figures, furnished to the U. S. bureau of labor statistics, that the average anthracite worker actually employed in cutting coal from the face doesn't average as much as \$2,000 a year at the present wage scale. The figures show that in a half-month payroll period in October-November, 1924, the average wage of miners and miners' laborers was \$7.77 per day worked and the average number of days worked 10.8.

Really Below \$1,600. These figures cover miners classified as company, consideration and contract miners and their laborers, constituting over 53 per cent of all the employees both inside and outside the mines included in the investigation.

Taking all groups of anthracite employees together there were 45 per cent who earned less than \$70 for the half-month pay period. As this half-month pay period represented more than 1-33 of a normal working year the average annual compensation of approximately half of all anthracite mine workers falls below \$1,600.

The bureau reckons that if the average worker employed directly in the mining of coal had been able to work every single day that the mines were open the average annual wage would have been about \$2,240, or a close approximation to a minimum living wage budget.

But the figures showing the average number of days actually worked per worker indicate that 85 per cent of theoretical full working time is all that can be expected in the anthracite mines. Account must be taken of sickness and other unavoidable causes of absence. This brings the annual wage down to about \$1,920.

Average wages per day actually worked and for the entire half-month pay period are shown for leading occupations as follows:

Table with columns: Occupation, Pay, Miners, Company, Consideration, Contract, Miners' laborers, Inside workers, Drivers, Laborers, Miscellaneous, Outside workers, Carpenters, Laborers, Miscellaneous.

Deductions Reduce Apparent Wage

The contract miners, constituting about 26 per cent of the working force, are the highest paid anthracite workers and receive \$9.07 a day. Their work is responsible and dangerous. Assisted by their laborers they drill holes in the seams of coal by hand or by electric or compressed air coal-mining machines, load the holes with explosives, and shoot or blast the coal from the seams.

They are paid a tonnage or other piece rate and from their gross earnings on this basis the cost of labor and explosives is deducted or checked off their pay. This is really the origin of the checkoff and has always been a regular feature of the industry.

Your Union Meeting

- 144 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1569 N. Robey St. 133 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave. 21 Bricklayers, 212 W. Monroe St. 378 Brick and Clay Workers, Paving Inspectors, 168 W. Washington, Calumet Joint Council, 514 W. 17th Street. 58 Carpenters, Diversy and Sheffield. 141 Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St. 272 Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights. 461 Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill. 1786 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th, Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street. 19 Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg., 10 s. m. 381 Electricians, 523 S. State St. 1030 Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave. 302 Engineers (Loc.), 6058 Wentworth Ave. 402 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 645 Engineers (Loc.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road. 826 Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 35th St. 8705 Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St. 272 Federal Employees, 64 W. Randolph Street. 19441 Federal Union, 3045 W. 26th St. 715 Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor. 20 Hatters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St. 5 Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill. 6 Hod Carriers, 816 W. Harrison St. 27 Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Ave. 715 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. 81 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren. 12 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St. 74 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St. 24 Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave. 915 Machinists, 6224 Princeton Ave. 14944 Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street. 571 Meat Cutters, 9205 Houston Ave. Marine Fitters and Oilers, 357 N. Clark. 10 Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m. 17358 Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park. 147 Painters, 20 W. Randolph St. 180 Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison. 184 Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St. 291 Painters, N. W. cor. State and 59th. PAINTERS, 220 W. OAK ST. 521 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave. 502 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts. Plumber, 1907 Ogden Ave. 250 Plumbers, 190 W. Washington St. 402 Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St. Railway Carmen, 624 Fellowes Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m. 1170 Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave. 1257 Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St. 352 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street. 739 Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights. 906 Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St. 2219 Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St. 375 Railroad Trainmen, 3350 W. Madison Street. Teamsters, Dis. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. 727 Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd. 67 Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St. 7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

NEW TRIAL FOR BIEDENKAPP AND MAREK REFUSED

Case Is Appealed to Higher Court

Judge Richardson of the Superior Ave., police court, who several days ago fined M. Marek and F. G. Biedenkapp \$100.00 apiece after a charge of disorderly conduct had been placed against the two for speaking on the street, listened somewhat inattentively to a plea for a new trial made by Attorney J. O. Bentall.

The evidence in the previous hearing introduced to show disorderly conduct was a leaflet containing extracts from the report of the Industrial Relations Commission.

Bentall attempted to show the judge how ridiculous it was for him to lay a heavy fine for the quoting of official documents and showed there was nothing to lead the court to believe that anyone's conduct was disorderly at the meeting. Bentall asked for a new trial and to vacate.

The judge weakened. He probably sensed the fact that he was making an ass of himself. To save his face, as he thought, he became very lenient and reduced the fines to \$50.00 for Biedenkapp and \$25.00 for Marek. But he refused to grant a new trial. The dignity of the court has to be upheld. If the judge begins by making an ass of himself he has to continue so for dignity's sake.

On Hunt for Intelligence. But the defendants were not satisfied. They are appealing the case to a higher court. They hope to find a judge intelligent enough to recognize a government document when he sees one, and not to suppose as Judge Richardson certainly must have, that the Industrial Relations report was written by Bucharin and Radek instead of Basil Manly and Frank P. Walsh.

FILIPINO GIRLS HELD AS PEONS BY SHOP OWNER

Padron System in Force at Los Angeles

By E. P. HINDAL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (By Mail)—There is nothing new under heaven, they say, but peonage practice in a community of angels seems to be a little out of the ordinary. The other day it was discovered that Faustino Lichance, a shop owner, had brought two sisters, Plomena and Carmel Garcia, from the Philippines under the excuse to teach them the embroidery trade.

These girls, and others, have been held in peonage under the stipulation that they should work for three years at \$15 a month plus room and board, all of which was supposed to cover their passage money. It is charged that the girls were forced to live on the premises as prisoners and to work from 12 to 13 hours a day and that they were already expert embroiderers and did not need to be taught.

When the state labor department, thru Deputy Commissioner Lowry, first ordered the release of the girls, Lichance and his sister, Cornelia Fernandez, refused to accede unless they should sign notes for \$300 each. It was said. Mr. Lowry then demanded their immediate release and also the release of all their belongings on threat of criminal action.

Said shop is located at 508 North Western avenue, Los Angeles. The slavery system under which these poor girls were held is in Spanish called: "PADRON"—complete submission to the wishes and desires (and the viles also in this case) of the master.

Junior High Schools to Be Built First Is School Board's Decree

The board of education's new school construction program which entails the expenditure of \$51,000,000, has awarded its first contracts for \$1,350,000 for the building of three junior high schools. Work to be started next week. This in face of the present deplorable shortage of classroom facilities to take care of the tremendous overflow in the elementary schools.

All of last term due to this shortage little children between the ages of 7 and 10 were compelled to arrive at school as early as 7:30 on the morning shifts while others did not begin until after lunch for the afternoon shifts. Still the immediate plans do not include elementary schools.

The new junior high schools will be as follows: The Bridge school, at Byron and Newland Sts., the Mann, Ninety-fifth and Chappell Sts., and the Nightingale at W. Fifty-second and Rockwell Sts.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you



BUILDERS AT WORK

A NEW PUBLICATION APPEARS

My How the Left Wing Grows!

Last week in this column, we boasted to our Communist Builders about the splendid lot of Communist papers in all languages and other Left Wing publications available to build the Communist movement.

We spoke of four Left Wing Monthlies already published; for Building Tradesmen, Printers, Machinists and Railwaymen. And we gladly announced "The Progressive Miner" as the coming fifth journal of the fighting group in organized labor.

But there was a slight mistake. The Progressive Miner is not the fifth... it will be the sixth. For without any warning the first issue of the "Progressive Barber" appeared in order to turn the workers about and give the bosses a trimming for a change.

A snappy paper it is. With contribution from the workers in the shops, news about the trade conditions and some bright comment, this is the paper to take with you everytime you go to the barber to have your chin scraped. Take it to your barber and if you want to subscribe (you certainly should!) just send one dollar for a year's subscription (this is not a paid ad) to The Progressive Barber, 1806 South Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

More we have more such splendid papers to rally the workers to fight. Pass this paper in your hat along with the others—this is another good tool for Communist Builders!

SIX LECTURES ON IMPERIALISM GIVEN BY WORKERS' SCHOOL FOR \$1 THE COURSE, BEGIN AUGUST 7

NEW YORK CITY, July 27.—The revolutionary upheavals in China, in Morocco, and to a lesser degree in India, Egypt and Latin-America at the present time indicate that "all is not well" with the world. These struggles of the peoples in colonial and semi-colonial countries mark the beginning of an epoch of the break-up of the great imperialist powers.

The Communist movement has been the only one to realize the significance of the struggles of the oppressed people in orient and alike, and have given their active support to these national-revolutionary movements, because they see in them a powerful force making for imperialist disintegration.

Popular Lectures. In the light of these facts, then, the Workers' School of New York, has arranged for a series of popular and instructive lectures on the nature of imperialism, and particularly on its work and the forces combatting it in the countries of Asia, Africa, South and Central America.

Beginning Friday evening, August 7, and continuing for six weeks, these lectures will be given at the Workers' Party headquarters, 108 E. 14th St.

Many Good Speakers. Speakers are: Alexander Trachtenberg, Bert Wolf, William Weinstein, Oliver Carlson and a prominent member of the Kuomintang. Tickets for the entire course of six lectures are on sale for \$1.00. Single admission will be 25 cents. There is no better opportunity for workers to inform themselves of the nature, scope, and struggles of imperialism than is to be had by attending these lectures.

- The course is as follows: (1) Imperialist Struggles in China, August 7, Kuomintang speaker and O. Carlson. (2) Foundations of Imperialism, Aug. 14, A. Trachtenberg. (3) American Imperialism in Mexico and Latin-America, Aug. 21, Bert Wolf. (4) American Imperialism in the Pacific, Aug. 28, Bert Wolf. (5) Imperialist Policies in India, Egypt and Morocco, Sept. 4, O. Carlson. (6) Imperialism and the Communist International, Sept. 11, W. Weinstein.

Morgan's Bank Lately Landed Australia for a \$100,000,000 Loan

SIDNEY, N. S., July 27.—Five thousand sailors from the detachment of the United States navy which stopped here in its trip around the world, were enjoying shore leave today.

Democrat Commits Suicide Attorney William Walker, former democratic nominee for the governorship of Wisconsin, committed suicide today in Henrotin Memorial hospital here by hanging himself in a closet.

Attorney Walker was 45 years old, and was being treated for a small but growing brain tumor. His home was at 373 First Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

Advertisement for 'MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA' by LEON TROTSKY, priced at \$1.00. Includes a small illustration of a person in a landscape.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS IS INADEQUATE

Disabled Miners Get Only \$12 a Week

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27—Union anthracite miners and their families from the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre (District No. 1), United Mine Workers of America, have been awarded a total of \$307,242 in compensation for accidents sustained on the job since the founding of the district compensation department, October 1, 1923, the delegates at the district convention were informed when the compensation department's report was read.

The department contests claims against the employers under the Workmen's Compensation law and reports that compensation was awarded in the case of 42 fatal accidents. There were 127 fatal mine accidents in all during the period involved. Total disability, various disability periods and permanent facial disfigurement are compensated.

Complaint of the inadequacy of the law is voiced in the report which shows that 26 states pay more than the \$12 a week maximum to which injured Pennsylvania miners are limited. At the last session of the legislature a labor amendment raising minimums from \$8 to \$7 a week and maximums from \$12 to \$15 was defeated.

Machinists Rally to Workers Party "Hands Off China" Meeting

DULUTH, Minn., July 27.—At the last regular meeting of the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 274, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLUTION "Resolved, that the U. S. government keep its hands off China and let the Chinese people run their own country; and be it further

"Resolved, that we pledge our aid to the Soviet government of Russia, in its fight to protect the interests of the workers and oppressed people of the world."

Zenith Lodge No. 274, I. A. of M. Signed, Ingworth Erickson, Sec'y.

Escape With \$15,000 in Diamonds Two bandits held up F. Gimsberg, a jeweler, and Miss Celia Schreider, clerk, in the offices of the Edward Kain company, in a loop building and escaped with \$15,000 worth of uncut diamonds.

Advertisement for 'OUR DAILY PATTERNS' featuring illustrations of dresses and children's clothing, with descriptions of various styles and pricing.

Advertisement for 'DAILY WORKER Builders of New York' featuring a 'GRAND HUDSON RIVER EXCURSION' on Labor Day, September 7, at Stony Point, with details on tickets and reservations.

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.....Business Manager

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The Present Situation and Immediate Tasks of the Party

(Continued from page 1)

ment is insisting on the execution of the Washington conference treaties in order to strengthen the position of the American capitalists particularly against the Japanese and the British interests. In pursuing this imperialist policy the American government is attempting to hide its aggressive plans against the Chinese people by posing as a friend of China. In this hypocritical maneuver the American imperialists are trying to undermine the growing influence of the Soviet Union in the Far East and especially in China.

IV. The Political Situation in the United States.

1. Since the late imperialist war, fundamental and radical changes have taken place in the economic structure, class composition, and class relations in the United States. American capitalism has become a world power. Finance capital with its imperialist policies is dominating the life of the country. Large sections of the farmers have been expropriated in the recent agrarian crisis and thrown into the ranks of the proletariat. The tendency toward the leveling process which took place during the war thru the 1920s, to a certain extent, of their privileged position by the aristocracy of labor and the improvement of the position of the unskilled workers. The proletarianization of the farmers, the influx of large masses of Negroes into industry, and the great diminution of immigration from Europe, have made the American working class more homogeneous thus creating the basis for a sharper and more conscious struggle of the workers against the capitalists. The increased centralization and power of the American government and the tremendous increase of the governmental bureaucracy, during and following the late imperialist war, as compared with the pre-war period, and its continual brutal interference in the class struggle in favor of the capitalists and against the workers, is gradually instilling political consciousness into the minds of the masses and is creating the basis for a great political mass movement of the workers against the capitalists.

2. The period of jubilation and confidence in the camps of the capitalists, following the election of Coolidge to the presidency, has largely evaporated. Instead of industrial prosperity, the country is approaching a period of depression. Conflicts and friction within the capitalist class, are again coming to the surface. Witness the internal struggle in the ranks of the republican and democratic parties and the revival of dissatisfaction with present conditions among the farmers and the city petty bourgeoisie.

3. A characteristic indication of the internal conflicts within the bourgeoisie is the intensifying struggle between the protestant churches within the so-called fundamentalists and the modernists. The Scopes trial is only a more spectacular manifestation of the general political disintegration of the American bourgeoisie.

4. As a result of the changes in the bourgeoisie (centralization of the government, growth of government apparatus, greater intervention in strikes) and changes in the working class, a movement develops for the formation of a labor party, indicating the growing political consciousness of the American workers. Even the breaking away of several millions of workers from the two old capitalist parties to support the candidacy of LaFollette indicated an advance in the development of the class consciousness of the American workers.

5. In the last election campaign the movement for the formation of a labor party was diverted into support of the LaFollette petty bourgeois progressive movement. The following factors are contributing toward a new forward swing of this

movement. The recent wage reductions, the stagnant industrial situation, the defeat of every legislative measure favorable to the working class, the continual interference of the government on the side of the capitalists and against the workers in every industrial conflict, and lastly, the profound disappointment of large masses of workers in the effectiveness not only of the old political parties, but also of the non-partisan methods of the trade union bureaucracy and the "progressive" policies of LaFolletteism. The closer we approach the congressional elections of 1928, the more pronounced will become the political consciousness and activity of the American workers. The prospect of a strike in the anthracite regions, the resistance of the textile workers to wage cuts, the ferment in the garment industry in resistance to Governor Smith's award, all indicate a stiffening in the resistance of the working class. These struggles are creating increasingly favorable conditions for this movement.

Independent working class action and the formation of a political proletarian mass party—a labor party—is becoming more urgent.

V. The Trade Union Movement.

1. The trade union movement of the United States continues on the downward grade. It is losing membership. It is weakening organizationally. And is generally losing much of its effectiveness as an organ of economic struggle.

2. The reactionary trade union bureaucracy met the open shop offensive of the capitalists with schemes of class collaboration instead of class struggle tactics. This false policy is responsible for the tendency toward degeneration of the trade union movement. An intensive struggle against the class collaboration schemes, such as labor banking, B. and O. plan, arbitration, the abolition of strikes, etc., is the best means of rejuvenating and strengthening the unions.

3. The left-wing in the trade unions is growing in number and influence. Such successful struggles of the left-wing against the reactionaries as took place in recent months in the unions of the miners, machinists, carpenters, and needle trades, is sufficient proof of the growth of the left-wing in the trade union. The tremendous success of the minority movement in England and the general turn to the left of the British labor movement, are bound to exert a revolutionary influence upon the labor movement of the United States.

VI. The Situation in the Workers Party.

THE present situation in the Workers Party of America raises the following principle problem for solution: The Workers Party faces serious dangers from its right wing, the non-Communist Lore tendency, which tends to undermine the Communist basis of the party.

Another impediment to the growth of the party and its becoming a real Bolshevik Party is its present social-democratic and federation form of organization. The sooner the party centralized its apparatus and completely reorganizes on the shop nuclei basis, the better for its growth and development.

Organized factionalism is a third sore in the body of the party. It not only demoralizes the membership but actually endangers the integrity and unity of the party.

The failure of a large percentage of our proletarian members to join the trade unions and to actively participate in Communist work in these or-

ganizations is a weakness which must be overcome.

And last, but not least, is the low degree of theoretical knowledge and training that prevails in our party, together with an insufficiently wide political outlook.

VII. The Concrete Tasks of the Workers Party.

- BOLSHEVIZE THE PARTY.** The specific immediate measures to bolshevize the party are the following:
 - Liquidate Loreism. This tendency must be liquidated politically in the sense that the party will wage a relentless struggle against Loreism and all other forms of opportunism. Enforce absolutely loyalty and discipline with regard to its own decisions and those of the C. I. Eradicate the conception that the W. P. is only a propaganda organ, no federation autonomy, full and complete control of the party press by the C. E. C., and no concessions to reformist prejudices and non-Communist views. Organizationally the Lore tendency must be liquidated in the sense that no representative of the Lore or Poyntz group will be permitted on the next C. E. C., and that no leading party organ (committee of editors) will be led by followers of the Lore tendency.
 - Liquidate factionalism. No organized groups within the party having a political platform of its own as distinct from the party platform and owing allegiance or discipline to its own organized group as against the party discipline. All existing groupings shall be immediately dissolved. The next C. E. C. shall be authorized to impose measures of party discipline, including in the most extreme cases expulsion from the party, the main effort of the party shall be directed against the most dangerous manifestations of such organized factionalism.
 - Reorganize the party on the shop nuclei basis and centralize its apparatus and leadership in accord with the organization letter of the C. I. and the special resolution of the C. E. C. to be submitted to the convention.
 - Educate the party and its leadership in the fundamentals of Marxism and Leninism.
 - Widen the political outlook of the party. Educate and train the party to the understanding that the working class must be the leader in the struggle against every form of capitalist oppression and that the party must take cognizance of and react to every manifestation of the class struggle no matter how obscure or superficially remote from the immediate struggle of the workers for better conditions of labor.
- The Party Press.**
 - The existing daily organs of the party must be developed into real mass organs of the American workers.
 - Special measures shall be adopted to insure a completely centralized party control (editorial, ownership, etc.) over all party publications.
 - Special care shall be taken to develop theoretical and scientific publications. All efforts shall be made to speed up the publication of Lenin's works.
- Building the Party.**
 - The incoming central executive committee shall continue and intensify systematic campaign to recruit new members from among the workers in the party.
 - There shall be developed a real organization department to extend and strengthen the party organization.
 - In the United States our party

do not at the present time face a revolutionary situation. The problem in the United States is to break the bonds which still tie the working class to its exploiters and to develop a consciousness of its interests as a class and conscious struggle for these interests as a class. Our party must be the medium to unify the industrial struggles of the workers and to break the bonds which hold the workers in the political parties of their exploiters. The policy of the party in the present situation must have this main objective—the awakening and the arousing of class consciousness for relentless class struggle against the capitalist system.

1. Extend and Intensify the Application of the United Front Tactics.

- Propagate continually the idea of a united front of labor against the united front of capital.
- Take the initiative in organizing united front action from below on every burning issue in the class struggle.
- Expose the treachery of the Second International and of the reactionary trade union bureaucrats. Popularize the ideas and principles of the Comintern and Profintern and recruit members into the Workers Party.
- Concentrate on the campaign for world trade union unity and for the recognition of Soviet Russia.
- Work systematically for a united front of labor on the political field with the aid of such slogans as a united labor ticket in parliamentary elections and a Labor Party.

3. Trade Union Work.

- To stimulate and support the crystallization of a progressive opposition bloc in the trade unions against the reactionary bureaucracy.
- Build Communist fractions in every union.
- Participate actively in the work of the T. U. E. L. and build Communist fractions within it.

4. Campaign for a Labor Party.

- Carry on a systematic campaign in every labor organization for a labor party. This campaign shall invariably be based upon the immediate needs and upon the economic and political struggles of the working masses.
- A central point in this agitation shall be a review of the political experiences of the American workers with the LaFollette movement and the labor party movement since 1921. This review shall aim to drive home to the workers, the following lessons: (1) The hostility of the old political parties to the workers; (2) The total ineffectiveness, and bankruptcy of the non-partisan methods of Gompers and the conference for progressive political action; (3) The intermediate position of the petty bourgeoisie between the capitalist class and the working class and the contradiction of its class interests both to the class interests of the bourgeoisie as well as to the class interests of the working class which forces them to vacillate between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, between a political alliance with the bourgeoisie or a political alliance with the proletariat. This vacillation of the petty bourgeoisie manifested itself in the opposition of the LaFollette movement to the old capitalist parties on the one hand, and to the labor party movement on the other hand, prior to and during the last presidential elections, etc., and in the break up of the conference for progressive political action over the labor party issue; (4) The insincerity and treachery of the social list party in the labor party movement; (5) The role of the Workers Party as

the only consistent supporter a fighter for a labor party; (6) Participation in all non-partisan political bodies having trade union affiliation and fight within them for a labor party; (7) Utilize the slogan, "For a united labor ticket" as a step towards a labor party; (8) Build local and state labor parties on the basis of mass trade union support in accordance with the special central executive committee resolution on the labor party that will be submitted to the convention; (9) In all this work guard against the premature splitting of the left wing from trade union non-partisan committees having mass support and rank and file representation and the formation of labor parties consisting only of the Workers Party and its sympathizing organizations. The labor party, whether local, state, or national, must be a genuine mass organization built upon the mass trade unions.

5. Anti-Imperialism and Anti-Militarism.

- Carry on a systematic and active agitation against American imperialism particularly in Latin-America. Demand the withdrawal of American armed forces from foreign lands.
- Combat the new militaristic wave and strive to develop a united front against the rising military caste in the United States, the new military and naval appropriation, against military training in the schools, camps, etc.
- Carry on an active agitation against the Dawes plan.
- Give active support to the activities of the All America Anti-Imperialist League.

6. International Labor Defense.

- The party must continue to participate actively in the work of the International Labor Defense and assist it to become a real mass organization of the proletarian class struggle, fighting for the defense of working class prisoners.

7. Work Among Negroes.

- The party shall actively support the struggle of the Negro race against all forms of racial discrimination and for complete economic political and social equality.
- The party must extend its activities among the Negro workers and to recruit into its ranks the most conscious elements from them.
- The party shall continue its active participation in the calling and building of the American Negro Labor Congress on the basis of the special resolution on the subject.

8. Agrarian Work.

- The coming party convention shall formulate and adopt an agrarian program laying down our demands, line of policy, and forms of organization for the agricultural workers and poor farmers.
- The central executive committee shall establish a special agrarian department to be in charge of the party's agrarian work.

9. Work Among Women.

- The coming party convention shall adopt a special program for work among women.
- The program shall provide for an intensive campaign to organize the women in industry and to unify the existing organizations of working class women in a national organization.
- The central executive committee shall establish a special department of work among women.

Machine Guns for Radicals

Whether advocacy of violence is illegal or not, depends on those who do the advocating. Communists are haled into court and indicted under criminal syndicalist laws because they point out the inevitability of violence in the overthrow of capitalism. But capitalist mouthpieces are free to advocate violence against the workers with impunity.

The latest capitalist prophet to raise his voice in favor of the murder of radicals is Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation. Not only does Mr. Easley propose that radical publications be barred from the mails, but he urges the use of machine guns against extremist agitators.

What angers the good and patriotic Mr. Easley is the progress being made by Communist ideas among the membership of the American Federation of Labor. In a speech before the hired stoop-pigeons of the civic federation Easley praised the A. F. L. officials for their splendid fight against Communism. But evidently Ralph believes that they need some help. He will supply the machine guns. The labor fakery will do their duty in expelling the radicals.

Mr. Easley might do worse than read the story of the late czar of Russia's little picnic with machine guns in St. Petersburg—now Leningrad—in January 22, 1905. The czar won on that day without doubt. His machine guns mowed down the workers like corn stalks before a scythe. But he did not succeed in murdering all the workers.

Today the czar is no more and the workers and peasants rule Russia. Easley may succeed in getting his machine guns into play against the American working class. Indeed this way of dealing with them is not an innovation. The industrial battlefields of the United States covers the bodies of many workers who fell before the gunfire of their capitalist enemies. But the issue is not settled by machine guns, Mr. Easley will learn if he does not know it now.

The fight for the emancipation of the workers will go on until the capitalist class is defeated. There can be no other outcome.

The Chicago Cloakmakers Reply to Sigman

The rousing cheers with which the message of the New York membership of the I. L. G. W. U. which is fighting against the Czaristic machine of Sigman-Perlstein and company was received last Saturday in the Workers Lyceum, shows that the struggle against reaction, corruption and downright treachery in the organization is not confined to New York City, but is reaching out into the section of the international union.

Forced to secure a new hall at the eleventh hour, due to the action of Sigman's local tools in bringing pressure to bear on the managers of Carmens' Hall to cancel the contract for the meeting, the representatives of the New York Council of Action, can congratulate the local members of the I. L. G. W. U. for coming out in great numbers to hear the truth in spite of threats of dismissal from their jobs.

The temper of the meeting was almost unanimously against Sigman and for the left wing. It is true, there were a few people present who did not show much enthusiasm. They were sent there to cause trouble but quailed before the overwhelming anti-Sigman sentiment among the workers. The few questions those poor tools asked showed that they have no faith in the rank and file, but that they believe the unions are the property of the officials, to do with them as they see fit.

The defeat of the unholy trinity: Sigman, Perlstein and Feinberg is an accomplished fact in New York. It now remains for the job to be finished thruout the international. There is no doubt but the cloak and dressmakers in Chicago, who have suffered severely from the oppression of this trio will do their part in this work. Sigman, Perlstein and Feinberg must go as a preliminary to reconstructing the union for the purpose of fighting the bosses, rather than fighting for them as is the case under the present regime.

The Line-up in China

The story printed elsewhere in this issue and written by Rev. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union and now in China, is an interesting account of the Shanghai events from one who is neither a Chinese nor a Communist—both known to be deeply interested in attaining the liberation of China from imperialist domination.

Today's cables report that the Amalgamated Union of Commerce, Labor and Education, mentioned by Ward as the organ of resistance to foreign imperialism, has been raided by Chinese troops commanded by Japanese agent General Chang Tso-Lin in evident support of the treacherous Peking government headed by Tuan Chi-Jui, the provisional president.

The DAILY WORKER points out that the alignment of forces are now more sharply and clearly differentiated than when the Rev. Ward, mailed his story. On one side we find the forces of national liberation represented by the Kuomintang Party and the Canton South China government as factors on the national field, with the students, labor unions and small shopkeepers in the Amalgamated Union of Commerce, Labor and Education in the Shanghai area.

On the side of capitalist imperialism we find not only the foreign troops and forces, but their bribed and subsidized allies, chiefly the troops of Chang Tso-Lin from the north, the venal and vacillating Peking government plainly influenced by imperialist diplomats of the type of the American minister, MacMurry, and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, which Ward intimates is much more interested in its capitalist profits than in national liberation.

The sharpening of the struggle between these forces may, we point out, bring more clearly into relief the fact that Rev. Ward asserted—that the fight for national liberation may take the form of the struggle between labor and capital, for the reason that only the proletariat is a really revolutionary class, willing to lead the fight and sacrifice to win—the historically rising class.

If the Irish Republicans boycotted spiritual establishments of their bishops as well as they did the landlords, they would not be obliged to beg the pope for assistance.

Now that William Jennings Bryan has given a complete exposition of his ignorance there should be no difficulty in electing him president.

Anybody sending us the name and address of an important official of the Ku Klux Klan who has not yet been arrested for rape, sodomy or grand larceny, will be remembered in our last testament.

Resolution on the Liquidation of Loreism

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party:

- The Communist International has given a correct definition of Loreism. Loreism is opportunism. It is a right wing deviation from the revolutionary Leninist line of the Comintern and must therefore be relentlessly combated.
- The chief characteristics of Loreism as they manifested themselves in the development of our party are the following:
 - An underestimation of the fundamental changes in American capitalism since the late imperialist war and consequently a similar underestimation of the revolutionary potentialities of the present day class struggle in the United States. This opportunistic trait of Loreism has been finding refuge under such false pretenses as "soberness" and "realism" in the analysis of economic and political conditions.
 - Another characteristic of Loreism is its complete lack of understanding of class relations. The totally un-Marxian Lassallean maxim of the "one reactionary mass of non-proletarians" is for them the very essence of Marxism. The attitude of this tendency toward the farmers is determined by that incorrect maxim. With this concept of a fixed borderline between a clearly defined working class on the one hand and one unified and unchan-

geable reactionary mass on the other it is quite natural that these elements see in every maneuver of our party a useless action and an indefensible adventure.

c. Failure to understand the true role of the Workers (Communist) Party as a militant revolutionary organization of the working class. This feature of Loreism manifests itself in a tremendous overemphasis of the propaganda functions of our party as against and to the exclusion of its fighting role, its active participation in the political life and struggles of the country. Opposition to the united front tactics of the Comintern that were presented by Loreism in the early days of this policy, and opposition to political maneuvers in general, both spring from the same opportunistic conception of the role of our party.

d. On the surface, a slighting and sceptical attitude, but in reality a fundamental opposition to the agrarian and colonial policies of the Comintern. This opportunistic attitude springs from a non-Leninist conception of the role of the proletariat in the class struggle. Loreism fails to understand the objective need and possibility of alliances between the working class on the one hand and the oppressed farmers and the colonial peoples on

the other hand, with their revolutionary proletariat playing the leading role.

e. Opportunistic compromises and deviations on the trade union field and in other working class non-partisan organizations. These deviations take the form of struggle for office for the sake of the office to the total neglect of our main task which is to win the working masses of these organizations for the revolutionary class struggle and for the leadership of the Communist Party.

f. Concealed and open opposition to centralized party control of the activities of party members inside the party and particularly in non-party organizations. Considered from this angle, Loreism means a social-democratic distortion of the principles of Communist organization and Communist discipline.

g. A consistent sympathetic attitude and support for the right wing groups in the Communist International, (support of Serrati, Levi, Brandier and Trotskyism).

h. An extreme readiness to make concessions to reformist prejudices and non-Communist views of politically backward workers to the extent of sacrificing Communist principles and policies.

i. A sneering attitude towards the Bolshevization slogan of the Communist International, and

j. Opposition in principle to underground (illegal) work and an unwillingness to understand the absolute

necessity for a Communist party of combining legal with illegal work.

3. The Workers Party is in full agreement with the thesis on Bolshevization adopted at the last Plenum of the Communist International which says:

"The Bolshevization of the parties must first of all and above all be directed in the future against these right wing distortions which threaten to foil the historic mission of the Comintern."

The growth and Bolshevization of our Party demand the complete and thorough liquidation of Loreism. This becomes doubly necessary in view of the present world situation marked by a slower tempo of revolutionary development which tends to strengthen reformist illusions among certain sections of the proletariat. A truly Bolshevik party, free from the taint of opportunism, is the best and most effective means of checking the development of social-democratic illusions among the workers. In the Workers Party of America, Loreism is the most dangerous tendency, for the additional reason that it reflects in the sharpest form the resistance of the antiquated Social-Democratic forms of organization to the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei.

4. The party is ready for the complete political and organizational liquidation of Loreism. Through six years of development of our movement marked by intensive inner struggles

of a young, growing Communist party, the point has been reached when the overwhelming majority of the Party is ready to take a definite and clear stand against Loreism. This by itself is a sign of the growing maturity and Bolshevik quality of our Party.

5. But the first prerequisite for the successful liquidation of Loreism is the liquidation of the factional struggle between the Majority and Minority and unification of the two groups on the basis of the policy and tactics of the Comintern.

6. Through an intensive ideological campaign against Loreism, the unified party will succeed in winning over to the position of the Communist Party and basically Communist elements of the present adherents of Loreism. It must be the ambition of the Party not to surrender a single worker to the ideological influence of Loreism.

7. Loreism must also be liquidated organizationally. This means that no organized Lore or Poyntz groups will be permitted to exist in the party, that neither Lore nor a Loreite will be permitted on the next C. E. C. of the Party, and that no leading party organ or committee will be directed by followers of Loreism.

8. The decision of the Comintern on the overwhelming majority of the Party. The Party will put this decision into effect in the best possible manner and in the shortest possible time