

Statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. On the Appeal of Jay Lovestone and Others to the Communist International

The appeal of Jay Lovestone and others to the Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, although ostensibly cast in the form of an appeal, is actually written with another end in view, namely, under the guise of an appeal to initiate a widespread factional campaign throughout the Communist Party of the United States of America against the line of the Comintern as carried out by the Party. The aim—clearly shown by its printing in numerous copies—is to demoralize the Party by injecting into it fresh doses of factional poison. The purpose is to develop the platform of factional opposition to the Communist International already formulated in the Declaration of May 14th and now carefully reproduced at the beginning of this so-called appeal. In one sense only the document is an appeal, not an appeal to the Communist International but an appeal to the remnants of debased factional instincts, which in the struggle of six years had become ingrained in certain elements of the Party. Characteristic of the factional line is its cowardly evasiveness, the attempt to hide its political platform and to shift away from any clear statement of basic political issues.

In truly factional fashion the document avoids transgression upon the domain of Lovestone's private propaganda handed out by him in his caucuses and in his correspondence. Lovestone does not dare—as yet—to put these things into an official document. Although he has reasons to be confident that the factional blindness of his co-signers will save him from any embarrassing questions concerning this discrepancy, he must expect that the loyal rank-and-file workers in our Party will demand of him an explanation as to why he tries to recruit followers for his anti-Comintern caucus on one issue while he appeals to the Comintern on another. They will demand explanations as to why he propagandizes the Party to the effect that the C.P.S.U. is changing the shop nuclei into craft nuclei, while at the same time he refrains from appealing to the C.I. against this. He must explain why he propagandizes the Party members against the present policy of industrialization of the C.P.S.U. while in his appeal to the Comintern he remains silent about this. Lovestone must answer why in his propaganda he declares that the C.I. is moving toward Trotskyism while in his appeal to the Comintern he does not concern himself with this alleged fact. In his factional propaganda Lovestone maintains that a secret agreement was reached in the American Commission in Moscow to the effect that the minority should get the party; in his appeal Lovestone does not "charge" this agreement. In his factional propaganda Lovestone accuses the Communist Party of Germany and the C.I. of putschism in connection with the events of May 1st in Berlin; in his appeal Lovestone remains silent about this point. In his factional propaganda Lovestone condemns the C.I. for its treatment of Ewert, Jekic, etc.; but in his appeal he is silent about this.

Amid a cloud of falsifications, distortions, suppressions of vital facts, factional calumnies, etc., etc., of which the "appeal" mainly consists, there appears the structure of a political platform, which, though factional and from a Marxist point of view illiterate, is nevertheless a specifically Lovestoneite opportunist platform.

The political line of Jay Lovestone, as revealed in this appeal, should be clearly analyzed and understood.

On question after question of deep political importance, especially for the Communist Party of the United States of America, the attitude of Lovestone is revealed to be in basic contradiction to the line of the Sixth World Congress. The political line of Jay Lovestone is revealed first in an opportunist appreciation of the present position of American imperialism. Consequently it leads to an opportunist distortion of the revolutionary perspectives before the American working class and of the tasks of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

The line of the Sixth World Congress, of Communist International.

What was the characterization of the present period of world capitalism as given by the Theses of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International? "This Third Period in which the contradiction between the growth of productive forces and the shrinkage of markets becomes particularly accentuated inevitably gives rise to a fresh series of imperialist wars." International antagonisms are intensified, colonial movements develop, and inside the capitalist countries the intensified antagonism is shown by the radicalization of the proletarian masses and the sharpening of the class struggle.

But, notwithstanding this sharpening of the class struggle, reformism in Europe and America does not die, but, based on the particular position of capitalism in certain countries, maintains itself by an ever closer connection with the bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie state, which lends it a measure of virility and political tenacity. Thus, on the one hand, it develops more and more openly as the supporter of capitalism, while

at the same time it is of use to capitalism for the influence it still exercises over sections of the working class.

Following on this characterization, the Communist Party must conform its tactics to the conditions of the new period. It must lead the developing struggles of the working class, and, in particular, must intensify the battle against Social Democracy, and finally, must intensify the struggle against the opportunist line revealed in its own ranks as a reflection of the influence of Social Democracy.

Lovestone's Distortion of the Line of the Sixth World Congress.

What is Lovestone's conception of the line of the Sixth World Congress? In his speech on October 2, printed in "The Communist" of November, 1928, Lovestone enumerates eight main features of the new period. He begins with:

"1.—A sharpening of the bitter antagonism amongst the imperialist powers.

"2.—Impending war between the two mightiest imperialist giants—the United States and Great Britain.

"3.—The ever-growing acuteness of tension in the struggle between capitalist powers and the Soviet Union.

"4.—The completion of war preparations against the Soviet Union."

That is to say, Lovestone begins with the sharpening external antagonisms of imperialism. This is his first point. It is also his second, his third, and his fourth point. Instead of explaining the sharpening internal contradictions, the contradiction between the productive capacity and the contracted markets, he lays all stress on the external contradictions. Nowhere in his eight main features does he mention this fundamental discrepancy between the productive forces and the shrinkage of markets. Neither does he mention rationalization, and when he does mention rationalization of the working class, it is something which he sees only as happening in France or in Germany.

"5.—We are now in the throes of maturing decisive class battles. Cable dispatches in this morning's press declare that there are already beginnings of a wave of important strikes in such industrial countries of continental Europe as France and Germany."

This distortion of the line of the Sixth World Congress emerges also in the thesis presented to the Sixth Party Convention, for which Lovestone was largely responsible. This thesis, the essentials of which he still maintains, instead of emphasizing the contradictions of the Third Period, the struggles that it brought, speaks of a new wave of prosperity ("the depression did not develop immediately into a crisis but was transformed into a new wave of prosperity"). The thesis furthermore overstates the position in the United States when it speaks of the effects of the changes in technique as a "second industrial revolution." This phrase, "second industrial revolution," and the whole of the ideology connected with it, is part of the opportunist propaganda carried on both in America and in Europe by the social democrats. In this they are showing themselves to be open supporters of capitalist reconstruction. This over-estimation of American imperialism shows the influence of its opportunist apologetics. Inside the Communist Party of the U.S.A., especially in the line of Lovestone, Pepper, and others, it has become part of the opportunist theory of exceptionalism.

The Opportunist Theory of Exceptionalism.

This theory of exceptionalism—which keeps recurring in explicit or implicit form in all of Lovestone's writings (not only in the theses, where the questions of American imperialism are put separately from questions of world capitalism, but in numerous characterizations, such as Lovestone's "Victorian Age" of American imperialism)—is based on the historical fact that in the past American capitalism developed mainly on the basis of its internal market, just as at the present day the Socialist society of the USSR is developing mainly on its immense internal market. This period of American capitalism is now passed away with the march of the imperialist epoch, but since social consciousness ever lags behind social conditions, there can still flourish this theory based on a situation which no longer exists.

Secondly, the theory of exceptionalism is derived from the direct propaganda of the bourgeoisie and the reformists, of the vulgar economists already mentioned above.

Thirdly, the theory of exceptionalism is based on the so-called American "prosperity," which is also an expression of the new policy of the American bourgeoisie. What is this policy? The American bourgeoisie, in view of the approaching restriction of the internal market, seeks to inflate artificially the consumption of the masses. But this artificial enlargement of the market (especially installment buying) swells the market beyond its true capacity. The distribution of goods becomes greater than the real buying capacity, and is, therefore, neither general nor lasting, but must be only partial and temporary. Whoever does not understand this and is impressed by this so-called "pros-

perity" falls straightaway into the opportunist theory of exceptionalism.

The social roots of this theory indeed may be found not only in the influence of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie upon the proletariat, but also amid the petty bourgeois immigrant population, who are readily impressed with the technical equipment and superficial appearance of American capitalism. It cannot strike any deep root in the factory proletariat of America who feel the increased drive, the intensive exploitation, and who see clearly the contradictions of capitalism in the United States of America and the approaching crisis. Elements of this distortion of the line of the Sixth World Congress were corrected in the Open Letter to the Sixth Party Convention. The full exposure of the opportunist theory of exceptionalism was set forth (not "mentioned" as Lovestone falsely puts it) in the Address of the Communist International. Today, in the present Appeal to the Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I., Lovestone still does not recognize his errors. He sums up finally by taking the attitude that the Communist International is in error and that Lovestone is correct (shown in his demand for the withdrawal by the C.I. of the Address). The theory also appears throughout the Appeal in a reiteration of his errors. A few examples of this will suffice.

The Leninist Theory of Uneven Development.

Lovestone attempts to justify his exceptionalism with Lenin's theory of the uneven development of capitalism. To make this Leninist theory serve his purpose he distorts it by implying that it proves that capitalism can very well be fundamentally healthy in one part of the world and fundamentally unhealthy in another. But Lenin's theory of uneven development implies nothing of the sort, but rather emphasizes the co-relation and inter-dependence of the development of capitalism of the different countries. World capitalism as a whole is in the crisis of the Third Period. The character of this crisis is not modified for any section of world capitalism because of the uneven development of capitalism. The very uneven development itself subjects the "strong" sections of world capitalism to the ravages of capitalism's constitutional disease, its irreconcilable inherent contradictions. Anyone who denies this must explain why capitalism of Great Britain, in the act of defending its world hegemony against its enemy, capitalism of Germany, lost it to its ally, capitalism of the United States. In face of the fact that capitalism of Great Britain became a "victim" of the crisis of world capitalism just because of its "strength" and dominating position in the world, Lovestone cannot convince anyone that the strength and dominating position of American capitalism will exempt it from the crisis. This is not Leninism; it is social democratic opportunism, pure and simple.

Inner Contradictions and Outer Contradictions.

Already in his October speech Lovestone defines his position in terms that are unmistakably clear. He says: "The key to the present situation is to be found in the external contradictions, 'but lest anyone should imagine this was a mere question of misplaced emphasis, he goes on to say: 'These, of course, are intertwined with the inner contradictions which grow out of the outer contradictions.' This standpoint he repeats once more in his speech of mid-December, printed in the January-February COMMUNIST:

"What are the relations between inner and outer contradictions? It is clear that they are mutually interdependent. It is clear that in the present world situation the primacy, the center of gravity lies in the world antagonism of capitalism."

"For instance, in the United States: why the attack on the workers? They are part of the war preparations."

Finally, in his Appeal he again mentions the question of the "primacy of outer contradictions," adding thereto parenthetically, presumably as a proof, the words "war danger."

Long ago, in the third volume of Capital, Marx clearly explained that the so-called external contradictions result from the internal contradictions of the capitalist system. To Lovestone, however, the external contradictions do not result from the internal contradictions. Here we have one of the manifestations of his under-estimation of the internal contradictions—underestimation, consequently, of radicalization, underestimation of the sharpening class struggle. For Lovestone the sharpened class struggle comes only from the war danger. Revolutionary perspectives for Lovestone are linked up solely with the danger of war. "Why the attacks on the workers?" he asks, and answers: "They are part of the war preparations." Of course it is true that the bourgeoisie and private capitalism are preparing for war, but to explain the attacks on the working class solely by the war danger in the United States means that in the United States there do not exist the conditions which drive towards an increased sharpening of the class

struggle. Has Lovestone corrected this profoundly erroneous line? Not at all.

The Communist Party of the USA has understood this theory of exceptionalism, has realized how widespread it has been and to what a series of opportunist errors it has given birth. In the resolutions of unit after unit, in the self-criticism carried out in articles in the DAILY WORKER and other papers, the criticism of the theory of exceptionalism has been conspicuous. From the whole of the Enlightenment Campaign it is clear that the Party members understood and know this rotten opportunist theory for what it is. Does Lovestone understand it? No, he does not. In his Appeal he speaks of the "bogey of exceptionalism," and seeks to present his opportunist estimation of American imperialism as a "Marxist-Leninist method of seeking to analyze the specific objective conditions in the country." Here Lovestone stands the Marxist-Leninist method on its head. The Marxist-Leninist method means that on the basis of a general conception of the present stage of the world capitalist system we should seek out the specific objective conditions, but Lovestone seeks out the specific conditions in order to upset this general conception. Moreover, Lovestone seeks everywhere to find these specific conditions, especially in the past. For example, he states: "There is relatively no feudal background in the United States, except in the South with its slave past."—instead of devoting attention to the new specific features, which more and more serve to exemplify the general line set forth by the Comintern. True, Lovestone not only does not recognize his exceptionalist errors, but seeks to hide them by his explanation of specific conditions, by a misuse of the law of unequal development—all with the object of preserving in its pristine splendor his opportunist theory of exceptionalism.

Clearly, the outer and inner contradictions are dialectically linked together. The outer contradictions, called forth by inner contradictions, react in turn and provide a reinforcement of the internal antagonism. Does Lovestone correct his error here? No, he still insists upon the "primacy" of the outer contradictions.

What is the Social Democratic conception? The Social Democratic conception denies the sharpening of internal contradictions, denies the sharpening of the class struggle, and instead puts forward its conception of industrial peace. The Social Democrats speak only of the danger of war arising through external contradictions. They see these external contradictions personified in the action of the "selfish" groupings of the bourgeoisie, headed by a Baldwin or a Poincare, etc., etc. In order to get rid of the danger of war arising from external contradictions, it is only necessary, according to the Social Democratic theory, to get rid of the Baldwins and Poincares and substitute the Muellers, the MacDonalds, etc., etc. If the war danger could only be eliminated by such diplomatic or governmental changes of personnel, by Locarno-like pacts, then for Social Democracy (and also for Lovestone) there remains no other source for internal struggles, for increasing clash between workers and capitalists. It is but a short step theoretically from this to the advocacy of industrial peace.

Radicalization.

Nowhere does the theory of exceptionalism show itself more seriously than in the treatment of radicalizations. Under the dominance of the exceptionalist theory the Majority theses under-estimated the degree of radicalization, while the Minority theses sought to find it where it did not exist (e.g., in the vote for Al Smith). Yet much has happened since the Sixth World Congress, which should make those who did not understand it when it was formulated now grasp its significance. Since the Sixth World Congress there have been the great strike of Lodz in Poland, the gigantic struggles in the Ruhr, the strike offensives amongst the French workers and in Czechoslovakia, and the May Day fighting in Berlin, together with the undefeated, heroic struggle of the Bombay workers. Do these things make Lovestone understand? No, he does not understand. Why? Because his theory is bound to deny radicalization, and if the facts of the Ruhr, of May Day in Berlin, do not conform to his theory, then so much the worse for these facts, says Lovestone. So far from understanding the forms in which the new sharpening of internal contradictions is bound to express itself, so far from realizing that inevitably the initial forms of struggle must be one of the type of Berlin May Day, Ruhr, etc., Lovestone, speaking of them as "adventures" repeats the slanders of the Brandler and the Social Democrats. Instead of stating that radicalization of the working masses has already shown itself in struggles in the United States (as in Gastonia, Southern strikes, the stir in industry after industry.) Lovestone prefers to speak of the "peculiar composition of the American working class." That the American working class has entered a period of

offensive struggles, of counter-attack, of revolutionary activity, is undeniable only by the Lovestones.

Lovestone, dealing with radicalization, sees only "increasing discontent," "increasing mood and readiness for struggle on the part of great masses." He does not see that this struggle has actually begun with the new wave of strikes. Instead of treating Gastonia as a proof of the correctness of the conclusions of the Sixth World Congress, he prefers to turn back to a re-emphasis on the specific historical features of American capitalism. Lovestone does not speak of the struggles themselves or of the connection between these struggles and those that are being waged in all the other countries, nor does he speak of those struggles in connection with the analysis given in the Theses of the Sixth World Congress, nor in connection with the inner contradictions which provoke these struggles. Thus his whole treatment of radicalization shows not only an opportunist underestimation of radicalization itself but affords also a still further proof that he is possessed by the theory of exceptionalism.

Rationalization.

In his appeal Lovestone seeks to buttress his theory of exceptionalism by citing a series of special features of American imperialism. No one would deny the existence of specific historic features of American capitalism. The capitalism of each country has its specific features. But what use does Lovestone make of these features? He cites them and uses them in order to deny the application to America of the line of the Sixth World Congress. He seeks to mislead those who would listen to him. He gives in the appeal as the first specific feature:

"The peculiar composition of the American working class—the differentiation between foreign-born and native, between Negro and white, the fact that in the United States we have a bigger gap than anywhere else between the skilled and unskilled, the existence of the biggest and richest labor aristocracy in the world, etc."

He follows this up by saying, as the second feature:

"Nowhere in the world has rationalization been carried so far and had so devastating an effect on the workers as in the United States—the deadly effect of the speed-up, the greatest intensity of exploitation, the quickness with which the American proletariat gets old."

Here Lovestone mentions rationalization only in order to show that he does not understand it. He solemnly cites "the peculiar composition of the American working class," and then goes on in a completely unrelated manner to mention rationalization, without betraying any comprehension whatever of the effect that rationalization is having on the historic "peculiar composition of the American working class"—"a bigger gap than anywhere else between the skilled and unskilled," etc. Yet anyone not blinded by the theory of exceptionalism should be able to see that rationalization, by its simplification of the processes of production, is lessening the gap between the unskilled and skilled workers, that it is diminishing the need for skilled workers, that the skilled and the unskilled workers are being pushed down onto one common level. At the same time, rationalization creates a handful of extremely highly skilled functionaries of the capitalist apparatus, a small corps d'elites of foremen, technicians, etc., which already is no longer to be reckoned as labor but passes over and becomes the lowest rank of bourgeoisie. This means the dissolving of the old form of labor aristocracy. Lovestone, so far from seeing this dialectical process, puts on the blinders of exceptionalism, squints out with one eye at the historic "peculiar composition of the American working class" and the "gap between the skilled and unskilled," squints out at rationalization with the other eye, and is unable to get a single vision of the process or to see the specific features in their true dialectical focus. Struggle Against Social Reformism.

In the Theses of the Sixth World Congress, especially where it deals with class struggle, social democracy, and fascism, and with the fight for the Leninist line and the unity of the Comintern, the strongest insistence is made on the necessity for struggle against social democracy and also, owing to the influence of social democracy, against Right deviations. How does Lovestone apply this line of the Sixth World Congress? He says:

"(7) We are now in the period of decisive clashes between socialist reformism and Communism for the leadership of the majority of the working class. This is so in all countries of high capitalist development with the exception of the United States where we have peculiar specific conditions in which the labor movement as a whole is very weak and, especially, politically backward. The overwhelming majority of our working class still follows the parties which are openly the political expression of the big bourgeoisie." (Lovestone's Speech of October 2nd.)

He goes on to say: "The American social democracy is of much less importance politically than European socialist parties." And,

finally, he says that in America "we are fighting the republican and democratic parties for the majority of the working class." Here, on behalf once more of his exceptionalist theory, Lovestone minimizes the influence of reformism on the American working class. For him the three million and more workers in the American Federation of Labor, the reformist brotherhoods are not influenced by reformism. He speaks of social reformism, but for him the A. F. of L., one of the most important examples and carriers of it, simply does not exist. Marxist analysis consists in the ability to indicate in each country the specific form of social democracy—and in the United States of America, Marxist analysis reveals social democracy under the form of the A. F. of L. But the "Marxist analysis" of Lovestone consists in taking the words "social democracy" like a stupid schoolboy, in saying "this" ("the period of decisive clashes between social reformism and Communism") is so in all countries of high capitalist development with the exception of the United States." The consequent opportunist denial of the need for the sternest fight against social democracy in America is one of the grossest opportunist deviations from the line of the Sixth World Congress.

Does Lovestone correct his deviation in his appeal? No, he does not. In his display of the historic specific features of American class relations, in spite of the criticisms that have been made of his line, he even yet does not speak of struggle against social democracy, against reformism, but instead speaks of the "absence of a strong social democratic ideology and socialist party organization in comparison with certain highly developed industrial countries of Europe." Thus Lovestone still shows not only a very dangerous underestimation of the role of reformism in the working class of the United States of America, but also reveals once more an application of his theory of exceptionalism.

Conclusion.

Thus, the Appeal to the Tenth Plenum does not correct the previous line of Lovestone, Pepper, and others, but remains on the basis of four fundamental errors, the four planks of his opportunist platform:

1. Vulgar opportunist overestimation of American imperialism, and the attempt to exclude American imperialism from the general situation of world capitalism.

2. Underestimation of the inner contradictions of the third period.

3. Underestimation of the radicalization of the working class.

4. Underestimation of the danger of social democracy and of opportunism.

These four errors are all forms of this one and the same opportunist theory of exceptionalism.

In his appeal Lovestone not only calls for the withdrawal of the Address of the Communist International, which corrected the mistakes of the Party, but he proclaims the correctness of his own opportunist line. The line of Lovestone's appeal is a right wing line, the line of opportunist revision of the decisions of the Sixth World Congress.

No one will be deceived by Lovestone's demagogic assumption of the role of the defender of the line of the Sixth World Congress.

All revisionists of Marx, all revisionists of Lenin have always decked themselves in the robe of true defenders of Marx and Lenin. Such is the historic position of a whole series of renegades, from Bernstein to Kautsky; it was the position also of the Russian Mensheviks; it is the position also of Trotsky.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow)

he has done with only a handful of subjects: A prison warden, his entourage, and a group of political prisoners in a Siberian bastille of pre-Soviet days.

A simple story. A concrete theme. Imagery and composition that will make you rise from your seat in admiration. And not for one moment has Reisman made even the slightest concession to any artistic impulse that might have caused him to lose sight of his purpose, his theme and become involved in composition, in abstract design. Here again Dreyer has been greatly surpassed. Every short is almost mathematically calculated to accuse or to bitterly caricature those who for centuries terrorized and tortured the political leaders of the Russian working-class.

"In Old Siberia" is, in fact, a bitter indictment of that class all over the world that persecutes and martyrs those individuals among the workers that lead and organize them for revolutionary struggle. For, after all, every character in this film is a symbol. Substitute Governor Fuller or Thayer for Ostrobylo; the political prisoners of Gastonia.

Substitute police clubs for cossack nagaykas, and you have "IN MODERN AMERICA."—S. BRODY.

IN "HOLD EVERYTHING."



Kathryn Black, who is one of the chief players in "Hold Everything," the musical comedy at the Broadhurst Theatre.

NEW NEGRO GROUP PRESENT "SALOME."

The new Negro Art Theatre, a new group of colored players, presented last night Oscar Wilde's classic "Salome" at the Provincetown Playhouse. The role of "Salome" was played by Hemsley Winfield, the director of the enterprise, Ardelle Mitchell-Dabney, Albert W. Patrick, Larri R. Lorear, Enid Braithwaite and John Jenkins are others in the cast. An intimate revue and new plays by young Negro playwrights followed the performance.

Prisoners Slated for Devil's Island on Strike in France

PARIS (By Mail).—A strike of prisoners slated to be sent to the hell-hole on Devil's Island, French Guiana, broke out in the French prison camp of Saint Martin De Re, near La Rochelle. This is the port of departure for Devil's Island.

Out of the 400 prisoners at the camp, many of whom have been held there for shipment to Guiana for a year, over 100 refused to work, and all 400 refused to eat their supper and left the dining room to hold a meeting in the yard of the prison. The conditions at the camp were the cause of the strike.

The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purpose. This new Commune (Paris Commune) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

"In Old Siberia" a Fine Psychological Study

When we saw Dreyer's "Joan of Arc" some time ago we thought that all possibilities of psychological penetration through the medium of the camera had been exhausted. But after seeing "In Old Siberia" we are convinced that Dreyer's masterpiece has been outdone (we are speaking here of method, of technique only, content being entirely out of the question).

J. Reisman is the young master who directed it for Gosvjenko, the Soviet organization established to produce films for the education of the Red Army and Navy. The original title is "Katorga" and it was also shown in Germany under the title of "Zuchthaus" (The Prison). It is the most merciless and devastating application of the cinema art to reality that we have yet seen.

"In Old Siberia" is he kind of picture that does away with the audience as a passive element and sweeps onlookers into the maelstrom of its dynamic rhythm, its turbulent and relentless application to life.

Where others might have contented themselves with half measures, where even Dreyer would have hesitated, Reisman has dissected, has torn the veil from a class condemned by history; has shown us the purulence and brutality of the ruling-class exterminated by October. This

GREEK FASCIST TERROR GROWS

Jail Militant Trade Union Leaders

ATHENS (By Mail).—The Greek authorities are systematically conducting a campaign against the independent trade unions. Numerous officials of the unions have been arrested and deported. The committee of the Tobacco Workers Union in Drama was arrested on bloc, 6 workers. In Kavalla the chairman of the Tobacco Workers Union was also arrested.

In Xanthi the police raided the premises of the Building Workers Union, seized all the papers of the union and arrested the secretary. The next day 40 members of the union were arrested at their work and dragged off to the police station. The organizer of the independent trade union federation, Assikis, who was arrested on the 11th of May, has now been deported, together with a number of other trade union officials. The police also raided the trade union headquarters in Athens and deliberately devastated it, destroying not only all papers and bureau supplies, but also the furniture and the walls.

The 200 workers imprisoned in Athens in connection with the prohibited May Day demonstrations (May Day in Greece takes place two weeks after the European May Day in accordance with the old calendar) have held a demonstration with speeches in prison. The authorities were helpless.

Jackson Shoe Company Crew of 85 Go Out on Strike; Shop Tied Up

The entire crew of 85 workers of the Jackson Shoe Company, 692 Broadway, walked out yesterday, completely tying up the shop. The workers came out at the call of the Independent Shoe Workers Union whose vigorous organization campaign is being constantly extended. The workers are demanding recognition of the union, increased pay and a 44-hour week, and intend to remain out until all these demands are granted.

The shop is so completely tied up that a quick settlement is expected.

Race Trouble Scheme of Ford to Divide the Brazil Rubber Slaves

RIO DE JANEIRO (By Mail).—The Ford auto interests have adopted a method new to Brazil to keep the workers on the Ford rubber plantation on the Rio Tapajoes divided. The Brazilian workers are being stirred up against the workers imported from the West Indies, Negroes from Jamaica.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS

2ND BIG WEEK
A Blasting Argument Against War!
SEE—THIS AMAZING FILM!
AUTHENTIC! ACTUAL!
"FIGHTING FOR THE FATHERLAND"
—and on the same program—
JOHN BARRYMORE in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"
Continuous Daily 2 p. m. to midnight
film guild cinema 52 w. 8th street
Spring 5005-5006

Lodz Mill Workers, on Barricades, in a Battle with Police
LODZ, Poland (By Mail).—The textile bosses here have cut the working hours down to 28 a week and wages accordingly. The workers demonstrated against this decision, and police were sent against them. At Pabjanice, near here, barricades were built by the workers who resisted the police attacks.

NOW AMERICAN PREMIERE
AKKING PRESENTS
THE LATEST RUSSIAN CINEMATIC ACHIEVEMENT
IN OLD SIBERIA (KATARGA)
ALSO NINA TARASOVA
& RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL CHOIR "THE HUT"
Cool CAMEO
42nd ST. 42nd ST. 6th WY.

Statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. On the Appeal of Jay Lovestone and Others to the Communist International

II. The Relation of the Communist Party of the United States of America with the Comintern.

On the heels of theoretical deviations organizational disruption follows. Lovestone sought to evade the statement of his full political platform, but proved unable to hide it. His attack on the organization of the Communist International, though still written with many evasive phrases, with insinuations rather than assertions, is yet a more open attack. In this section of his appeal Lovestone goes right against the 21 conditions of admission laid down at the Second Congress of the Comintern in 1920, and against the rules and statutes as re-adopted at the Sixth World Congress. First of all, with all the enthusiasm of a defender of State rights against "encroachments" of the Federal Government, he proceeds to delimit what should be the sphere of the Comintern. "The Comintern deals with the basic problems confronting the various sections, The E. C. C. I.," he says, "has never set itself the task of dealing with the smaller, inner-Party matters of the various sections. . . . The Comintern deals with the main line." Later he goes on to indicate interference by the C.I. and it becomes clear that Lovestone and not the C.I. is to be the judge of what are to be considered "basic problems," of what are "the smaller, inner-Party matters." But not only is the function of the C.I. delimited by Lovestone; he also has a new reading of the work of the sections. "It depends," he says, "upon every section to make the Comintern constantly better and more able to cope with its tasks." This is a very comfortable doctrine, coming from Jay Lovestone; and when he goes on further, it becomes clear that he wishes to make this apparently harmless statement a basis for an attack on the C.I., a basis for his conception that the C.I. has not been able to cope with its tasks. This becomes clear when he develops his arguments into statements about "serious errors committed by the Comintern in its treatment of our Party." The objection which Jay Lovestone transforms into a new theory of organizational relations is directed against the fact that after six years of factionalism, which neither he, the Majority group nor the Minority group were able to heal, the C.I. did prove able to cope with its task and to put an end to the factionalism of which he was a top leader.

Developing his theme, Lovestone goes on to say: "It is a more decisive test of discipline and loyalty to submit to decisions when one disagrees with them than when one agrees with them." Then why, Jay Lovestone, did you not submit to the decisions of the C.I.? Why did you break discipline, not once, but repeatedly? Why did you break discipline, then make profession of loyalty, then break it again, and once more, after expulsion, make further professions of loyalty? Jay Lovestone is approaching very near the position when the best Communists will be those who most disagree with the Comintern, and who differ only from Jay Lovestone in the respect that they formally adhered to its decisions. This quibbling logic of Lovestone is next shown in his statement that "first of all, we must state categorically that the Comintern has full right to order any comrade for work anywhere, but"—and with this but he goes on to say that he is against this full right when it is applied to Jay Lovestone. The hypocritical way in which Lovestone endeavors to cover up his new disruptionist theory of the relations of the parties in the Comintern is shown by his profession that those whom he arrogantly names the former leadership of the Party (thereby setting on one side all members of the E.C.C. and Polburo who do not agree with him) "have been and will continue to be very energetic in loyalty to the C.I." This statement is to be compared with the passages in the Appeal, in which he attacks, not once but several times, the leadership of the C.I. and wherein he again makes covary insinuations and statements which are fully in line with his "running sore" propaganda, which itself was in line with the whole of the Brandlerist attack on the Comintern. This section of the Appeal is nothing less than a pitiful attempt to justify his breach of discipline and his political line by the creation of such a new, non-Leninist theory of international relationships as would disrupt the Comintern and give free play to the Brandlerists, the Jileks, the Lovestones.

The Present Situation in the United States.

The outstanding feature of American imperialism in the recent period is the speedy progress of rationalization. The replacement of workers by machinery on the one hand and the speed-up of labor on the other are progressing at a rapid pace. This process of rationalization has increased the productivity of the various industries tremendously.

Thus, we see productivity accelerated, profits increased and new capital accumulated in an ever quicker tempo. All the apologists of capitalism, the economists, the politicians, the journalists, are commenting upon this feature and boast about the prosperity of American capitalism.

But into all these glittering pictures of prosperity there falls the shadow of the basic contradictions of capitalism. Society needs its productive machinery in order to provide the necessities of life. Capitalism uses this machinery in order to make profit and to increase its capital. The purpose of production on the part of the capitalists, production for profit, is in flagrant contradiction to the social purpose of production, production for use. This basic contradiction is intensified with the intensification of the productivity of capitalist industry.

Rationalized production, with progressive rapidity robs ever larger sections of the working class of the only means of livelihood which capitalist society provides for it: a market for its labor power. Consequently permanent unemployment is growing tremendously in America. This teaches the workers some lessons about class division.

Rationalization means a simplification of production. The skill of the artisan acquired in years of training becomes more and more useless in modern production. The masses of skilled workers are replaced by semi-skilled and unskilled. The skilled worker sees himself robbed of the value of his skill and often has to hire out as unskilled. Thus automatically the standard of living of the American workers is reduced. Because of that the American working class is becoming more homogeneous. This, too, teaches the workers a lesson about class division.

The simplification of the mechanics of production enables capitalism to force the workers to adapt themselves more and more to the tempo of the machinery. Every ounce of energy possible of the worker is thus being exhausted in the process of a day's work. This speed-up uses up the life of the worker in America with such rapidity that at the age of 40 he is thrown as useless on the scrap-heap. This teaches the workers some lessons about class division.

The growing unemployment and the gradual elimination of special skill as a necessary qualification for the workers is facilitating the onslaught of American capitalism against the existing wage standards. Wage cuts become the order of the day in all industries. This also teaches the workers some lessons about class division.

These continuous and numerous lessons begin to speak an imperative language. The workers begin to heed this language. They commence to fight. In shoe, textile, auto, transportation, etc., the workers take the initiative with increasing frequency for attacks against these conditions. In the New England States, in New York, in the Middle Western States, in the South, strikes are taking place. Unskilled and unorganized masses take the offensive against the increasingly unbearable conditions imposed upon them by capitalism.

The American bourgeoisie answers this growing offensive with a counter-offensive. A czarist police system is introduced against the workers. The private individual spy system of the American capitalists of yesterday is today augmented by official spy systems as inaugurated recently in New York. So-called law enforcement commissions, as the one appointed by Hoover, are openly concentrating their activities upon the problem of suppressing and paralyzing the labor movement and the working class. Even the new American tariff laws, primarily a method of economic warfare between the capitalists themselves, are adorned with jokers aiming at the muzzling and gagging of the working class.

The sharpening of these internal contradictions of American capitalism are an outgrowth of its very growth and power. The dominating role American imperialism and its financial interests play in the world, forced it into a leading position in the settlement of the reparations question. American leading capitalists have prescribed the methods of settlement of this reparations question, through the Dawes and Young Plans. These Plans provide for a settlement by means of a most intensive exploitation of the German workers. The execution of these Plans presupposes that the commodities thus produced by the German workers find a ready market. Otherwise the surplus pressed out of the blood of the German workers cannot be realized. After American capital was instrumental in finding this solution and of helping to force it upon the German working class, it proceeds with a new tariff bill to organize an economic war against its European competitors. Thereby it is trying to close or take away the very markets from the German-made commodities which are indispensable to it if Capitalist Germany is expected to live up to the provisions of the reparations settlement.

The international relations of American capital today are dominated by the desire to defeat its European competitors in the struggle for markets. American capital needs markets for its goods and for its rapidly accumulating new capital. The present economic war exemplified in the new tariff bill is only the forerunner of a military war. Every ounce of strength, every subterfuge of diplomacy is used by the capitalist government of the United States to gain and secure the needed markets from the capitalist competitors. And it becomes daily clearer that diplomacy is insufficient and that force is going to be used. The policy of the government as agent of the capitalist class to secure markets at the expense of the capitalist competitors remains the same in peace and war time. The only difference is that in the war the soldier and his cannon replaces the diplomat with his negotiations and pacts. Considered from this angle it is clear that the American government today is already convinced that peaceful means are no longer sufficient to secure the aim. Therefore, the present period is dominated by the most intensive war preparations. While rationalization has partly led to this condition, it is in turn intensified by it because the economic preparations for war drive toward further rationalization.

Along with the economic and military preparations for war, American capital is directing its offensive against the advance guard of the working class. The anti-red propaganda is intensified. Persecution augments the propaganda. In Pennsylvania our Party has again been forced to defend the right of workers to belong to the Communist Party. Where the legally assigned funds for these activities seem inadequate, these available funds are augmented by volunteer collections and volunteer contributions to anti-red activities. Another form of mobilization is the closer and ever closer connection established between the functions of private capital and of government. The merger of private capital and the State into specific forms of State-Capitalism, as pointed out in the Sixth Congress program, finds its most classic realization in the present Hoover administration. All of the steps taken by the ruling class for meeting the emergencies growing out of the contradictions of their social system are dictated by a growing consciousness on their part of the weaknesses of this system. The more glorious capitalism seems to be, when measured by the seemingly phenomenal progress of its productive forces, the more hollow does the colossus of capital become. Capitalist prosperity cuts the very branch on which it is sitting. American capitalism is getting daily more aware of this. It is preparing for emergencies. It prepares against the working class as well as against its capitalist rivals and competitors. It proceeds against the working class by the ever bolder use of the State power for the suppression of the workers and by participation in the conspiracy of international capital against the Soviet Union. It prepares against its capitalist rivals for an imperialist economic and military war.

Lovestone in his so-called appeal refuses to see these main features of the present economic and political situation in the United States. While the Communists, because of their theoretical understanding of capitalism, are supposed to lead the workers, Lovestone insists to be even behind the spontaneous reactions of the workers. These spontaneous reactions of the workers manifest themselves in numerous sporadic strike movements of unorganized workers in many industries. Instead of seeing in the present strike movements the manifestations of a process of radicalization, Lovestone insists on protesting against a conception of a "general" radicalization of the workers. He refuses to see that these manifestations of radicalization indicate the process. If they are not yet general they present a broad and effective basis of action for the Communist Party for the spreading and deepening of this radicalization into all sections of the American working class. The Communist International and our Party emphasize the process of radicalization to show the Party's duties and tasks; Lovestone emphasizes the insufficiently general character of the radicalization in order to prove the difficulties of the task and the limited character of the duties. One is the perspective of revolution, the other is the perspective of opportunism.

Lovestone's opportunism manifests itself not any less definite in his consideration of the inner-Party situation. The coming class struggle demand a unified Party; Lovestone fights for his faction against Party unity. The Party needs the univoked loyalty of all its members; Lovestone ridicules Party loyalty, accuses those loyal to the Party of

treachery to his faction, and raises factional loyalty upon the pedestal of revolutionary virtue. The Party needs an iron discipline; Lovestone does everything in his power to undermine Party discipline and to replace it with factional discipline. The Party welcomed the C.I. Address as a formidable weapon against factionalism; Lovestone denounces the C.I. Address because it destroys his faction.

The Party recognizes how fast and how far Lovestone has traveled toward the camp of the enemy since our Sixth Party Convention. It unhesitatingly expressed this recognition in the promptness with which it accepted the expulsion of Lovestone. In the most proletarian sections of our Party, like in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, there is practical unanimity in support of the expulsion. Boston, Philadelphia, Minnesota, Kansas, promptly and wholeheartedly answered the defiance of the C.I. by Lovestone with a determined support of the expulsion of Lovestone by the Central Committee. The Young Communist League met and fought practically unanimous Lovestone's splitting attempt in the League itself, and supports Lovestone's expulsion. In New York, where Lovestone after his return established a headquarters for his splitting campaign, he succeeded up to now to organize only a pitiful handful of followers. The general direction of Lovestone's political views is characterized by the very composition of his group of followers. Three-fourths of them are school teachers, pedagogues who lack a proletarian class approach to the problems of our Party. They are condescending toward the working class—expecting thankfulness on the part of the workers for the "service" condescendingly rendered them. But even with this congregation at his disposal, Lovestone did not succeed in getting more than 2 per cent of the votes in the meetings of the Party in New York, the headquarters of the opposition.

Lovestone raves about his right to return to America to set right his private affairs. He keeps quiet, first, about the fact that he had ample opportunity to set in order his private affairs before he left for Moscow; secondly, he hides the fact that the "private" affairs he attended to immediately upon his return was the holding of caucuses and the organization of a split movement against the Party. This movement has now crystallized into the setting up of a directing body for the Lovestoneites' abortive grouping. This directing body is that section of the majority of the delegation to Moscow which still defies the Comintern. Lovestone in his appeal even tries to give a legal status to this body. He says, "There are only two bodies which owe their authority directly to the last National Convention and the membership, namely, the Central Committee and the Delegation of the Convention to the Comintern." The Party understands this threat very well, and knows that it is nothing less than an attempt to set up a parallel body to the E.C.C., a rival C.E.C. It will tell Lovestone that the delegation to Moscow was elected by the Polburo on the night before their departure. It will tell Lovestone that the delegation to the C.I. has no legal existence within the Party except for the execution of the functions assigned to it. This function was to represent the viewpoint of the Party in Moscow. With the decision of the C.I. on the question involved the delegation ceased to have any legal existence within the Party and can

continue its meetings and the formulation of documents only as a caucus in defiance of the authority of the Party and of the C.I.

Precisely at a time when the Political Committee of our Party has become a real leading body, discussing the policies and tactics of our organization, Lovestone complains of the liquidation of the Polcom. As long as he confined the activities of the Polcom to rubber stamping the decisions of his faction, he had no fault to find with the functions of the Polcom. But when the Polcom begins to disregard the interests of his faction and consider only the problems of the Party, then his ire is aroused and he raves of "degeneration." Were it not so serious one could laugh at the "Knight of the Sorrows" Figure," the Don Quixote Lovestone, whose mind and body are still wandering in the far-gone past and who tries to force the condemned and dead practices of the past into the healthy pulsating Party life of the present.

Our Party has entered a new life. Its inner-relationships are re-orientated from factional groupings, factional sympathies and antipathies to Party loyalty. The Party consciously carries out the line of the E.C.C.I. by a gradual but purposeful transformation into a Communist mass Party of action. The derogatory remarks of Lovestone's appeal notwithstanding, the Party carries on widespread mass activities, is intensely active in the offensive struggles of the textile workers in the South. It is now organizing the defense of the frame-up victims in Gastonia. It is organizing the defense not merely as a legal technicality but in the form of mass agitation among the American workers, mobilizing the American workers for a defense through more conscious action in the class struggle. The Party is active in all fields of industrial struggles in spite of the persistent efforts of Lovestone and his handful of followers to paralyze its activities, to sabotage its work, to misdirect its energies and to split its organization. The Party has suffered too long from the paralyzing influence of factionalism. It is too keenly aware of the danger of opportunist and petty bourgeois ideology in this present period of struggle. That is why the Party is ready and able to defeat Lovestone's maneuvers and propaganda. It is just this readiness of the Party to defeat him that irritates Lovestone most. He sees that his agents and emissaries who defy the Comintern Decision, who violate Party instructions, who counteract Party policies, are taken to task by the nuclei, by the section committees and by the District Committees. In every case of such anti-Party activities these local Party bodies took the initiative in removing the insubordinate official or functionary. Lovestone is peeved by the effectiveness with which the Party and all its units are fighting all manifestations of the Right danger concretely where

ever this danger arises in proposals and actions in contradiction to the revolutionary line and of the Party. Lovestone sheds tears about the bygone days in which the Right danger supplied him with a factional issue against his opponents and where he could, without a quiver of his conscience, hide and suppress all manifestations of Right tendencies within the ranks of his own faction. He sees the Party taking serious the war danger. He sees the agitation and propaganda of the Party concretized in the mobilization for International Red Day on the 1st of August. He sees the line of the Comintern put into action and bringing results and he is making a desperate effort to defend his line, the line of maintenance of factionalism and the substitution of his right line for the line of the Comintern and the Party. It is exactly a realization of this that makes him so desperate and that dictated to him this appeal. Only thus can the spirit of vindictiveness be understood which dominates this document. Only thus can the pettiness be explained with which this so-called appeal to the Comintern is formulated.

The Comintern and the Party will answer this latest effort as it has all his other attempts to deviate the Party from the line of the Communist International.

The Party is correcting its errors. The Party is closing its ranks. The Party is intensifying its activity on every front. The Party is going forward towards carrying out the great tasks that stand before it.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C.P., U.S.A.
By the Secretariat.

THE following is a joint statement by J. U. Reisman, director, and S. Yermolinsky, scenarist of "In Old Siberia," the Sovkino Film at the Cameo Theatre for its premiere showing.

"The events depicted in this film are fictitious events. The characters too are fictitious. Yet these men and these events have been put on the screen as a result of our sincere conviction that only by the use of such fictions shall we be able to give a typical and striking picture of the old Siberia."

"While working on the scenario and the film, we studied a good deal of historical material made available through the kind co-operation of the Society of Political Prisoners, and the editors of their penal magazine. "Our prison warden, Illarion Ostrobov, is a composite of historical and notorious jailers such as Vitsotzky, Obolonyanov and Golovkin. And the central figure among the revolutionists, Ilya Bertz, stands for the Sazonovs, the Maslows and other famed martyrs of exile."

"Beyond the prison invented for the screen, loom up the Central Alexandrovsky Prison, the Kutomar, the Kishinev and the Oryol penitentiaries."

"The film does not abound in events, in story; most of the work has been put into establishing separate episodic scenes and situations. Yet the cumulative effect of these episodes was intended as that of a steadily mounting drama."

"We did not intend to give a naturalistic portrayal of prison life with all of its minute details. Our

film is a composite and therefore somewhat "unreal," somewhat sharpened in its pronounced features. This is true of some of the characters as well as the events and backgrounds.

"We worked to the end that the whole of our inventions, fictions and creations produce the impression of the real past prison, thus making both men and events 'historical.' "Former political prisoners who have seen the film vouch that in the main it is true to reality."

Louis A. Safian announces the purchase by Showshop, a new producing group, a play by Howard E. Koch and Edward A. Edwards, tentatively entitled, "B. A. B. A., Black Sheep." The play was recently tried out in stock under the title of "He Went to College." This, the second of six plays to be presented by Showshop, during the forthcoming season, is now being cast.

To-night marks the 350th performance of "The New Moon" at the Imperial. At the same time "Follow Thru" will reach its 225th performance at Chanin's 46th St. Theatre.

LAST 2 DAYS!
A Blasting Argument Against War!
SEE—THIS AMAZING FILM! AUTHENTIC! ACTUAL!
"FIGHTING FOR THE FATHERLAND"

—and on the same program—
JOHN BARRYMORE in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"

film guild cinema
Continuous Daily 2 p. m. to midnight
Spring 5005-5090
52 w. 8th street

Starting July 27—"LIFE OF BEETHOVEN"—enacted in the actual screen-biography of the Master-Composer of the Ninth Symphony; portrayed by the great artist, Fritz Kortner.

FAKERS MEET IN AUGUST.
ALBANY (By Mail).—The New York State Federation of Labor has decided to hold its annual convention in August. No program for the unemployed is planned, and no plans for organizing the unorganized.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 27. Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 30 East 11th Street, New York.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Don't forget to mention the "Daily Worker" to the proprietor whenever you purchase clothes, furniture, etc., or eat in a restaurant

JUST OFF THE PRESS
July Issue
The Communist
A Magazine of the Theory and Practice of
Marxism-Leninism

THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR
H. M. WICKS

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION—AN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION
A. LANDY

RIGHT TENDENCIES AT THE TRADE UNION UNITY CONGRESS
WM. Z. FOSTER

GASTONIA—THE CENTER OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE "NEW SOUTH"
WM. F. DUNNE

THE YOUNG PLAN
The Reparations Conference and the War Danger
A. FRIED

FURTHER NOTES ON THE NEGRO QUESTION IN THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE STRIKES
CYRIL BRIGGS

CAPITALISM AND AGRICULTURE IN AMERICA
(Continued)
V. I. LENIN

ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC POLICY
E. VARGA

LITERATURE AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE
FRANZ MEHRING

REVIEWS AND BOOKS
Price 25 Cents

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
39 EAST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

WORKERS
COOPERATIVE Camp
ON LAKE WALTON, MONROE, N. Y.
Fifty Miles from New York City

MODERN BUNGALOWS, ELECTRICITY—MUSIC—SPORTS
LECTURES AND DISCUSSION

\$23 for Tents—\$27 for Bungalows
Special LOW RATES for Members

Round Trip Ticket Thru Our Office \$2.00
Save \$1.60 by getting tickets at the office

N.Y. Office Phone Stuyvesant 6015
CAMP TELEPHONE—MONROE 89

Reservations must be made a few days in advance

BETTY LEE CARTER.
In the cast of "Bed-Fellows," Luis Carter's comedy at the Waldorf Theatre.

"SILVER APPLES" TO BE STAGED BY MCKAIG.
Alexander McKaig tells us that among the plays he plans to produce next season are the following: "Silver Apples" by Bertram Block and Katherine N. Burt; "Water Weed," a dramatization by Merlyn Taylor of a novel by Alice Campbell that is now so popular in England. It will shortly be published here by Farrar and Reinhart.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST 2 DAYS!
A Blasting Argument Against War!
SEE—THIS AMAZING FILM! AUTHENTIC! ACTUAL!
"FIGHTING FOR THE FATHERLAND"

—and on the same program—
JOHN BARRYMORE in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"

film guild cinema
Continuous Daily 2 p. m. to midnight
Spring 5005-5090
52 w. 8th street

Starting July 27—"LIFE OF BEETHOVEN"—enacted in the actual screen-biography of the Master-Composer of the Ninth Symphony; portrayed by the great artist, Fritz Kortner.

FAKERS MEET IN AUGUST.
ALBANY (By Mail).—The New York State Federation of Labor has decided to hold its annual convention in August. No program for the unemployed is planned, and no plans for organizing the unorganized.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 27. Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 30 East 11th Street, New York.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Don't forget to mention the "Daily Worker" to the proprietor whenever you purchase clothes, furniture, etc., or eat in a restaurant