

JAY LOVESTONE MAKES POLITICAL REPORT FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Report of Weinstone on Sixth World Congress at First Business Session

Credentials Committee Report Is Adopted by Overwhelming Vote

Ella Reeve Bloor as chairman opened the third session of the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GARMENT BOSSES BEWAIL PLIGHT

Admit Union Growing, Scab Union Bankrupt

In an appeal to the yellow leadership of the scab socialist International Ladies Garment Workers Union to fight against the new Left wing union, the employers in garment manufacturing trades yesterday gave conclusive evidence that the brilliantly successful dressmakers strike had struck fear of the new union into their hearts.

The "appeal" appeared in the form of a story printed yesterday in the Women's Wear, an employers' trade journal, in which the opinions of a number of employers were recorded.

Despite the fact that it called on their good friends, the socialist union leaders, to become "active" against the Left wing, the story nevertheless disclosed the fact that the bosses were frantic at the growth of the new workers organization and also that they considered the I.L.G.W.U. powerless to do anything to halt this growth.

Some examples of the opinions offered are interesting: "Observers in the industry are inclined to believe that the so-called indifferent attitude of the right wing leaders is by no means a deliberate, well-thought-out method of reacting to the doings of the rival union, but a hidden confession of powerlessness to deal with the situation in a determined and definite manner."

Some more: "No matter what the right wing leaders may say, the truth is that the Left wing element is making inroads into the industry."

Their fear expresses itself well in this: "It is pointed out by these factors that the industry cannot afford to be harrassed by one labor faction and suffer from the supineness of its rival."

In the meantime the union is preparing to extend its strike and organizational activities in all departments of the industrial union, dress, fur and cloakmakers. Preparations are now already being entered into for the coming struggle in the fur industry, which is expected to be as highly successful in outcome as the dressmakers strike gives at this time.

The union is preparing to launch a campaign for the defense of all workers against whom frame-up attempts are planned as a result of their activities in the dressmakers strike.

Name of Member of Presidium Omitted

In listing in the Daily of yesterday the names of the members of the Presidium of the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party an error in the printing shop caused the omission of the name of Frank Sepich, delegate from District 6 (Cleveland) and sub-district president of the left wing National Miners Union. Also the correct name of delegate Bixby is Chester W. Bixby.

LIQUOR KILLS 15
PEORIA, Ill., March 6.—On the very day Herbert Hoover was calling for more prohibition in his inaugural speech, prohibition liquor, made from U. S. government poisoned alcohol, was killing fifteen in this city and blinding four.

Two of the victims were women.

er Organizes berialist League

marked.

Steele states that his latest tour started in Chicago, Feb. 22, and covered Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Wilmington, Washington and New York. In several of these cities strong committees of the A. A. A. I. L. were organized through his meetings. He will continue his activities.

Steele, a former soldier in the U. S. army, stationed at Hawaii, and
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The session discussed the reports on the war danger and the VI Comintern Congress, heard recommendations of the Presidium regarding the composition of commissions, the report of the Credentials Commission, and the reading of telegrams of greetings from workers' organizations.

In the evening the fourth business session was held with Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Party, making the report for the Central Executive Committee on the political and economic situation in the country, the activities and tasks of the Party. This report will be published in the Daily Worker in full soon.

Ten Negro Delegates.

The report of the majority of the Credentials Commission was adopted overwhelmingly, a minority report receiving only nine votes. The Credentials Commission reported that there were 104 regular delegates and 62 alternates. Ten of these are Negro workers and one Japanese delegate. Complete data was received and tabulated only for 99 of the regular delegates. Of these 72 are industrial workers, 4 agricultural workers, 22 Party functionaries, and one housewife. Of the 62 alternates, reports tabulated show that 42 are industrial workers, 1 agricultural, 2 intellectuals, and 13 Party workers.

Working women's consultative delegates were seated with voice and vote.

Addressing the third business session of the Sixth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, William W. Weinstone, organizer of District 2, made the following report:

The Sixth World Congress of the Communist International accomplished great and historic tasks for the development of the Communist movement. The attendance at the Congress showed the increase in the strength of the Communist International as a world Party of the proletariat, as did also the addition of new sections, particularly from Latin America and the increased representation from colonial countries.

Program Adopted.

The reporters and the exclusive participation of the delegations of the various sections demonstrate again the ideological development of the Communist International and the firmer establishment of a collective leadership. The Sixth World Congress will be known for the historic fact that the program of the Communist International was finally formulated and adopted. This is the first program of the international Party of the proletariat. The fundamental characteristic of the program is its internationalism, the fact that it is a program for the realization of Communism on a world scale. The program sees the perspective, the goal, the struggle to which the work of all sections must be dedicated for the establishment of the world proletarian dictatorship.

The program rests upon the teachings of the revolutionary theories of Marx and Engels, upon the experiences of the revolutionary First International, the mass struggles of the Second International, the gigantic lessons of the world war and the ten years of the post war period.

The experiences of the Russian Revolution, the proletarian dictatorship, the lessons of the betrayals of the social democracy, the lessons of the colonial mass movement are generalized, their universal applicability pointed out so that the world proletariat has in the program of the Communist International a powerful projector, lighting the path through the wilderness of capitalism to Communism.

Exposes Social Democracy.

The program analyzes in a most thorough-going manner the development of the social democracy, pointing out that it actively supports the bourgeois governments in their imperialist policies, that it has set for itself the task of directly cooperating with the bourgeoisie, that it has abandoned every vestige of Marxism and the revolutionary theories of the class struggle and has substituted for it petty bourgeois idealism and religious trash.

The program draws the lessons and experiences of "Left" social democracy in Germany, England and Austria and warns against the menace of the so-called Left wing

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WEINSTONE IN REPORT ON SIXTH WORLD CONGRESS

Calls the War Danger "Central Task"

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of social democracy as a means of deceiving the proletariat and of steering the discontent of the masses into the channels of the bourgeoisie.

Analyzes Fascism.

The program points out the universal nature of fascism, combatting the idea that it could not develop in highly capitalistic countries and showing the relation between imperialism and the bankruptcy of parliamentarism and facism, as an instrument for the suppression of the revolutionary proletariat and for consolidating the bourgeois order; likewise it deals with the Nep and shows similarly its general application in various degrees and forms depending upon the industrial development of the country. It clarifies the question of tactics and outlines the methods of work of the Communist Parties for the achievement of leadership over the masses for the revolutionary struggle.

The program is of particular importance for the American movement which has too little tradition of Marxism and internationalism. It is the law of millions of the poor and must be made known to every member of the Party. This will be a powerful instrument for the development of its proletarian cadres, for raising their ideological level, for enabling them to share to a much more powerful degree in the formulation of policies and in the leadership of the Communist movement.

Estimate of Present Period.

The unanimous adoption of the program at the Congress, without serious differences, demonstrates the one will and one ideology of the world Party.

The central question at the Congress was the estimation of the international situation, the estimation of the third post-war period of the general crisis of capitalism. The Congress pointed out that the third period was characterized by the fact that the productive level of world economy has for the first time exceeded the pre-war level.

On the basis of this increased productivity, we find the growing contradictions, the sharpening up of all class relations, of the antagonisms among the capitalist powers, chiefly the Anglo-American rivalry, and between the capitalist powers and the Soviet Union and between the imperialist states and the colonial mass movements. The third post war period shows the precariousness and decaying character of the phase of partial stabilization which is leading to huge explosions within the capitalist system, which is marked by the Leftward drift of the masses, the beginning of the counter-offensive of the working class, the growing leadership of the Communist Party over the mass struggles of the workers, the more treacherous role of social reformism, the ever-increasing participation of the state in the struggles of the workers, etc.

Role of American Imperialism.

The role of the United States in world economy was given the greatest attention by the Congress. The Congress showed that the general crisis of capitalism and the growing contradictions of capitalism were drawing the United States ever closer into the world contradictions and were consequently reacting upon the class struggles in this powerful imperialist country. The transfer of the economic center of world economy from Europe to the United States is involving the United States

Petty Bootleggers to Prison; Puzzle, Find the Grafting Police?



Thirty-two convicted bootleggers arriving at North Milwaukee, Wis. These are convicted, but the big rings allied with the police of Chicago and other cities, and the men like Rothstein who run the dope rings, also their official protectors, are not here. They haven't even been arrested.

more and more into the general crisis of world capitalism.

On the basis of this situation the class struggle in the United States is growing sharper, the technical revolution being carried out in the United States, the huge trustification and rationalization is leading to "murderous speedup of labor to an unparalleled exhaustion of human power," provides the basis for greater struggles on the part of the proletariat, for the increasing radicalization of the masses and its leftward current, opens up perspectives for the development of a mass Communist Party in the United States.

Degree of Stabilization.

The estimation of stabilization of the third post-war period is becoming a central question of issue within the Communist International since the congress. This was shown by the recent discussions within the Presidium of the Communist International, in the German Party as well as in all sections of the Communist International. The presidium correctly rejected the viewpoint of Humbert Droz and Sera as being in conflict with the viewpoint of the Sixth Congress, and must reject every viewpoint which sees greater harmony within the capitalist system, which challenges the conception of the transient character of stabilization, the growing precariousness of the stabilization as was well brought out in the recent speech of Comrade Stalin before the presidium of the CI.

The events since the world congress have all confirmed this estimation of stabilization. The struggle in the Ruhr and Lodz, the beginning offensive struggles of the working class in the United States, the increasing role of the Communist Party in the United States as the leader of mass struggles are proof of the correctness of the viewpoint of the Sixth World Congress.

Tactics During Third Period.

The tactics of the Communist International follows from this estimation of the third post-war period. Social reformism becomes a greater menace in this period.

The central task in this period is the fight against the growing war danger. The necessity for linking up all our activities with this central demand, the treacherous role of the social democracy in its close cooperation with the bourgeoisie compels a modification of the united front tactic, not its rejection, but a modification of its form, for the necessity of adopting the slogan of "the united front from below," necessitates the sharpening up of the independent role of the Communist Party as a leader of the masses. In the present period the fight for the masses becomes a leading slogan in each of the sections of the Communist International. The necessity of fighting for the influence among the masses against the social democracy, against the influence of social reformists, both its "Right wing" and its "Left wing"; (the "Left" phraseology of a section of social democracy is of particular danger in all countries.) In the United States we see this in the maneuvers of the socialist party in the so-called anti-Woll movement and in the formation of the Left social reformist group

headed by Muste. In this period greater care must be given to the every-day needs of the working class. Naturally we must broaden out the revolutionary horizon of the working class but we must do it on the basis of connecting up the revolutionary goal with the every-day needs of the masses. We must give strenuous support to the most insignificant demands of the masses. We must strengthen the position of the Party in the factories, in the workshops, and particularly in the large enterprises.

Fight Against War Danger.

The war danger must be fought not by a constant cry of war, not by saying "War is coming, beware," but by connecting up the war danger with the intensification of labor, the speed-up system, with rationalization schemes, the treachery of the bureaucrats, etc.

Greater attention must be given to our Party in accordance with the new tasks of the third period, of greater self criticism, of the establishment of iron proletarian discipline, of greater proletarian democracy and more Bolshevik centralization of the absolute subordination of the Minority to the Majority in the various sections of the Communist International; to the deviations from the line of Leninism in the ranks of the Party. On this basis it was pointed out that the main danger in the present period was from the Right, this danger is connected up with the continued partial stabilization of capitalism and the growing influence of social democracy penetrating the various strata of the Communist parties; in the pressure brought by social reformism upon all Parties.

Right Danger and Trotskyism.

In the previous period the so-called ultra-Left tendency was the main danger, represented chiefly by Trotskyism. Trotskyism has exposed itself as being inverted Menshevism, as opportunism covering itself with Left phrases. The Trotskyist current still continues but must be fought ideologically, organizationally and with all means at the disposal of the proletariat because it has become a magnet for counter revolution because it attracts all the enemies of the Soviet Union and is a menace to the life of the first workers and farmers republic.

In the United States, Trotskyism, while making its attack against the policies of the Communist International and the American section from the "Left" is opportunism concealing itself under Left phrases, has formed a bloc with Right elements and must be fought determinedly, ruthlessly, as an anti-proletarian ideology, inimicable to the life of our Party.

But the main fire turns toward the Right. This current manifests itself in all countries. The events since the Sixth World Congress are proof of the correctness of the viewpoint of this historic gathering, that in the third period we would see a growth of the Right and conciliatory tendencies.

The events in Germany, within the Party of the Soviet Union itself, within all sections of the Communist International are proof of the necessity of conducting a sharp fight against this Right ideology, the ideology of social democracy which finds its way into the ranks of our movement. The Ruhr and Lodz strikes showed that the Right current stands for passivity, for the nullification of the leading role of the Communist Party. The attitude of the Communist International toward the Brandler group and conciliatory Ewert group in Germany, toward the Right and conciliatory groups in the Soviet Union were absolutely correct.

Congress and American Party.

The open letter of the Communist International to our Party shows the existence of Right and conciliatory tendencies within our Party, shows the existence of the right danger which the entire Party must fight. The Congress will also be known for the attention which it gave to the colonial question and the Negro problem in the United States. Drew the lessons of the revolutions of the colonial peoples in China, pointed out the growth of the revolutionary mass movement in India, drew the attention of the Communist International and particularly to our Section, to Latin Americas, laid down the correct tactics to be followed in the struggle for linking up the colonial mass movements with the proletarian movements in the imperialist nations.

The Convention must welcome the attention which the Congress gave to the Negro problem, particularly to bringing sharply to our attention the powerful revolutionary forces of doubly oppressed millions of Negro masses in the United States. It brought forth also a slogan of vital importance for the liberation of the

Negro peoples of the United States, the slogan of self determination for the Negro people in the South and combatted the prevalence of white chauvinism as well drew attention to the development of an industrial political army the Negro people capable of assuming the leading role among the peoples.

The Congress developed the work of the Eighth Plenum on the war danger, laying down the precise tactics to be followed in combatting it and focused the attention of the entire world proletariat on this decisive task of the present period.

Situation in Soviet Union.

In the reports on the Soviet Union and in the Program, the Congress registered the growth in the productive force of the Soviet Union, declared as a law for the proletariat the possibility of the development of socialism in one country or in several countries, pointed out the developments in the direction of the building up of Socialism, the improvement in the conditions of the working class, the internationalism of the working class of the Soviet Union and of its Bolshevik leadership and correctly rejected the appeals of the Trotskyist groups for reinstatement to the Communist International. It endorsed the thesis of the 15th Party Congress for the rapid industrialization of the Soviet Union.

The attention of the Parties to youth work, the necessity of supporting and enlarging the mass features, was stressed as well as the need for intensification of work among women, as a result of the whole process of rationalisation and the drawing in and exploitation of women in industry.

Need for Unification.

The Congress took up the problems of the American Party, showed its strength in the conduct of mass struggles and its weaknesses and right errors and helped to strengthen the American Section of the Communist International. It emphasized the necessity of eliminating the factional struggle, stressed the need of greater energy in organizing the unorganized, of giving greater attention and support to the fight against American imperialism in Latin America (a weakness which the Party has earnestly sought to correct since the Congress, etc. etc.)

The Sixth Congress of the Communist International is indeed historic. It showed the power of the world revolutionary vanguard. The American section with the guidance and direction of the Communist International, under its iron discipline, will become a mass bolshevik Party, will lead the proletariat to revolution, to Communism in the United States.

COMINTERN IN CALL TO LABOR

Fight Opportunism for World Communism

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basis; the Second International gave a basis for mass organization of the workers, while the Third International rejected the opportunism of the Second International and commenced the task of establishing the world proletarian dictatorship.

"The ten years' existence of the Comintern have been ten years of heroic struggle of the workers against capitalism. The Comintern has suffered ten years of hatred from imperialists and their social democratic allies. The bourgeoisie and their allies have used every method against the Comintern: white terror, fascism, lies, coalitions with social democrats, but nothing has prevailed against the Comintern.

The past ten years have exposed the illusions concerning stabilization, capitalism and peace. The after-war contradictions have intensified. Conditions are accumulating for new imperialist wars, particularly between Great Britain and the United States of America. The revolutionary movement in the colonies is extending; unemployment is growing; the class struggle in the capitalist countries is intensifying.

"Capitalism is approaching a new war which will end in catastrophe for capitalism. The first world war ended with the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship of the Soviet Union; the second world war will produce world proletarian dictatorship.

Workers Leave "Socialists."

"Capitalism has a loyal ally in social democracy. The last ten years shows that social democracy has broken with the traditions of Marx and become a bourgeois workers' party, therefore the workers are

Hoover Enslaved China, India Workers, Aided Sacco Murder

Herbert Hoover, chosen by big business as president of the United States, made his money by imperialist mining ventures in Burma and China. As chairman of the Burma Corporation, Ltd., he controlled the largest silver lead producing company in the world, smelting works, lead, silver, zinc, and iron mines, railways and other property in Burma, India.

Employing 20,000 Indian workers under conditions described in British official documents as "compulsory free labor" or practical slavery, Hoover was finally asked to resign. The imperialist British government feared a political uprising if such conditions continued. Women workers in the mines were earning less than 3 cents a day.

Enslaved Chinese.

In Chinese mines, Hoover operated with 40,000 workers under guard. Soldiers were employed to stand over the miners with bayonets. In carist Russia, Hoover owned copper and sulphur mines and a railroad where peasants and convicts were forced to work under cossack guard, for the czar and for Herbert Hoover.

In 1921, when jobless workers in the United States numbered about 6,000,000, Hoover as secretary of commerce, appointed a commission

"to study" employment. Samuel Gompers of A. F. of L., Owen D. Young and other representatives of big business made the committee which brought in worthless recommendations about "employment offices." Nothing was done about unemployment.

As food administrator, Hoover rejected the recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission made after the mass protest at war prices of food. The I. C. C., finding the Big Five Packers making three times the pre-war profit on food, asked for price limitation. Hoover refused.

Helped Murder Sacco.

"No one can rightly deny the fundamental correctness of our economic system," declares Hoover. So he stood by Gov. Fuller over the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Among his campaign supporters were Andrew Mellon, representing coal, aluminum, oil and power interests, and W. W. Atterbury, anti-union president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Hoover is an "expert" on rationalization, speeding up of workers, mass production and all efficiency schemes. His declared aim is to undersell all other imperialist countries, and especially to drive them out of the Latin American market.