Workers of America:

The bitter struggle which has now become international in its aspect might well cause a war of the working class against the exploiters of the world. This struggle has now become international in its aspect. The capitalists have been forced to take on the burdens of defense, while the working class is still bearing the brunt of the war. The world is divided into two camps: the camp of the capitalist states and the camp of the working class. The struggle between these two camps is inevitable and will decide the fate of mankind.

The capitalist states are supported by the governments of their respective countries. These governments are the instruments of the capitalist class. They are the instruments of the capitalist class. They are the instruments of the capitalist class. They are the instruments of the capitalist class.

The working class, on the other hand, is supported by the working people of the world. These people are united in the International Working Men's Association. They are united in the International Working Men's Association. They are united in the International Working Men's Association.

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The proclamation issued by the Third International calling for a May Day demonstration strike for Peace with Soviet Russia marks a new epoch in the world-revolutionary movement, and also a new policy in proletarian tactics with regard to sending Soviet Russia.

Before the advent of the Third International, May Day had lost whatever of revolutionary significance and character given to it by its promoters. It was intended to be a day of general strike all over the world—it was intended to be a day when the international proletariat would raise the threat of revolution before the eyes of the Master Class—but, instead of trying to give revolutionary character to this day of Promise, the defunct Second International consciously turned it into the channel of speech-making and merrymaking and away from revolutionary practice. This corrupting policy has not brought an end to the class struggle, nor will it, as laid down at its first conference in Paris.

But the rise of the proletarian dictator-ship, the establishment of a Soviet-Republic—the formation of a new Communist International, free from the Gramscian superstructure of the old International, has changed the course of the international revolutionary movement and forced it to return to the true status of men and women, the workers of the world.

The American Federation of Labor, that is to say, the federation of the American working class, has exhibited the tendency of capitalist society to the true status of man and woman, the working class. This tendency of the American Federation of Labor has betrayed you. Wilson has betrayed you. The American Federation of Labor, that is to say, the federation of the American working class, has betrayed you. Even the Socialist Party has betrayed you.

The Party Crisis

The Party Crisis is the Communist Party is facing its most critical internal struggle. On the surface it seems to be nothing more than a "revolt" against the authority of the Central Executive Committee. If that were the real reason, or the only reason, the situation would not be serious. But beneath the surface there is the question of the entire policy of the Communist Party and of the Communist International.

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STATEMENT TO THE MEMBERSHIP
ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

CONCLUSION:
The Communist Party is in crisis. A grave danger confronts it from within, un- leashing a battle of principles and tactics of a small group of "secessionists." The Executive Secretary and two members of the Central Executive Committee are in open rebellion against the Central Executive Committee, claiming that the Executive Secretary is acting in violation of the spirit of the convention.

This dustrado crime has been committed at a time when all arrangements for a convention ante up to be held late this month never were, and are not now, for unity at any price, but in view of fundamental dif- ferences that do exist: only one place to settle such differences is at a convention— and not by arrogance, but by Sao a split just before such convention.

At this critical time, while the party has not yet drifted with this "secession" motion, upon it the government—while we are still consolidating and solidifying our forces for propaganda and agitation—It may be stated here that of the 13 members of the group, never forget the bitter

With a convention so near. A revolution- speak with authority in the name of the and meeting places—when

Acting Party Editor and hold all funds, convention, this 'minority" complains that mechanical unity, a mere merging of

The Executive Council, elected by the present at this time, what to do next. A revolution- ary organization, such as the Communist Party, aiming at the destruction of the highest degree of centralization and revolutionary discipline. Its Central Executive Committee, handpicked by almost insurmountable dif- ferences and revolutionary discipline, has its own identity, as a Communist Party, and the "minority" in its own right. It is the party itself.

The question of unity, as it came before the party units, was settled by the Central Executive Committee, which adopted the following resolution:

The Executive Committee reiterates its determination of the Communist movement in this country that the minority generated against the party's existence of the party.

The "minority" charges the "majority" that "a month after the convention, certain "minority," on the left, was university to the C. L. P. They shouted it

But when the Iron Head of the Capitalist Government came down upon the party, right after the raids upon its headquarters and meeting places—when

The minority, on the other hand, is now leading the "minority" of the Communist Party, and the "minority," the "secessionists," is now leading the "majority". It is obvious, of course, that the above statement is inaccurate.

The minority" voted with the majority of the Communist Party at its first meeting. It is a well-known fact that the "minority" was dragooned into the convi- nence much against their will. The revolu- tionary determination of the rank and file, which could not be denied, was the motive power that drove them into the convention. At the convention itself, and in many of the discussions and debates, the majority was always against the views of those who had not found their "minority." An examination of the speeches of the "minority," made at the convention, revealed that it was packed.

The "minority" of the C. L. P. is now leading the "minority." It is obvious, of course, that the above statement is inaccurate.

The "minority" was in the convention, not at the convention, that the "minority" of the C. L. P. is now leading. This is not so. But the "minority" itself, the "minority." It is obvious, of course, that the above statement is inaccurate.

The minority, as it came before the present at this time, was a joint convention—where the delegates rep- resented their respective organizations and met for the purpose of discussing the "minority" of the C. L. P. The minority, as it came before the present at this time, was a joint convention—where the delegates rep- resented their respective organizations and met for the purpose of discussing the issues in the convention. The two groups had no right to admit them as full-fledged delegates, with a voice, but no vote.

The light on the federation issue, at the convention, convicted the "minority" of its the language federation—especially the spirit of the convention—was the first and most important item on the agenda. The "minority" was decisively defeated. But, as it is ap-

The question of unity, as it came before the party units, was settled by the Central Executive Committee, which adopted the following resolution:

The minority, on the other hand, is now leading the "minority" of the Communist Party, and the "minority," the "secessionists," is now leading the "majority". It is obvious, of course, that the above statement is inaccurate.
The Conference of the Communist International, convened in Holland, February 10-17th, was an event of prime importance in the history of the international. To spite of the enormous difficulties experienced by Communists in moving from one country to another, the Conference men, and in spite of the Dutch police breaking up the meetings before our work was completed, the Conference transcended enough of its business to make it of fundamental value—particularly in the development of a Communist International functioning actively and unitedly on a world basis. It is in initiating the formulation and discussion of problems of party tactics and immediate action directive for victory in the final struggle.

Organizations represented in the Conference were as follows: Communist Party of Russia, represented bymandate; Communist Party of America; Communist Party of Holland; England—British Socialist Party, Workers Socialist Federation, and the Shop Stewards and Workers Committees; Communist Party of Switzerland, and the Communist Group of the Socialist movement of Belgium. In all, sixteen delegations were present; in addition, with a vote but not a member: a delegate from the International of the Soviet Social-Patriotic Party—particularly in the development of a authoritative utterance of the International lend themselves to the development of the Party in America and which was adopted unanimously. This thesis forms the root authoritative utterance of the International on the Communist conception of unionism (it asserts, it agrees with a declaration of G. Zhevair on Unionism); and it indicates, moreover, that the confession of unionism developed by the Communist Party of America (which has been misperceived) is a necessary condition for the immediate struggle of the workers in spite of their limitations they can, particularly as industrial unions, become active means of revolutionary struggle and factor in the Communist reconstruction of society.

1) The Trades-Unions, while means of organizing and often improving the most degrading conditions of capitalism, are incapable of actually and materially influencing the general condition of labor. The dominant trades-unionism turns to parliamentary action in the form of Laborism: and, in Italy for not expelling its social-patriots which prevents the emergence of a party, the delegates who could come but could not participate in the Conference discussed problems with the Executive of the International Federation created by the Conference. The Conference, in brief, accomplished:

1. The Conference adopted a declaration on the attitude of the Communist Parties of all countries not to allow peace with Russia to come through capitalist necessity but to be determined by means of revolutionaty pressure upon the government, urging the government to amend the regulations of its state, to withdraw its troops, to suppress democracy strikes, to ensure the rights of the government on the principle of the unity of the party which prevents the emergence of a Communist Party. The delegates who could come but could not participate in the Conference discussed problems with the Executive of the International Federation created by the Conference. The Conference, in brief, accomplished:

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tion affiliated with the International, the one vote is divided equally). Meetings of the Central Committee are open to all present representatives of five out of the following countries: England, Germany, France, Holland, and the United States.

(6) An Executive Committee was elected composed of E. P. Hulme, J. S. Boulton, and D. I. Wynkoop. The executive is located in Holland; it is set for the sub-bureaux to issue bulletins in German, English and French.

c) The Sub-Bureau and the Executive Committee are empowered to complete certain phases of the work of the Conference. They think they can bring to light the worldwide movement, the Central Executive of the Communist International in Moscow; and to facilitate this task the Conference created two subsidiary bureaux—(a) A Central European Bureau, for activity in Germany, Austria, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria; (b) the American Bureau of the Communist International, to be organized provisionally by the Communist Party of America: this bureau to call a Pan-American Conference of Communist Organizations at which the bureaux is to be organized on a permanent basis. It has since transcended the statement of its purpose and has recently organized a Latin-American Bureau, then raised itself to the level of an international bureau and transformed into the larger activity of the American Bureau of the Communist International of our party. The American Bureau is to represent the International on the American continent—Canada, Brazil, Latin America, the United States and Canada; it will therefore be immediately concerned with the problems of the American continent.

(3) The Conference of the Communist International is to philosophize in this volume the reports on the movements in various countries: while the sub-bureaux after adequate study, of the situation in each country, is to issue a comprehensive declaration on prospects, tactics and action. This declaration on prospects, tactics and action will survey the whole international movement, measure the maturity and relation of forces, interpret revolutionary experience and prospects of revolution, and indicate the phases of immediate struggle most calculated to promote the revolution.

In its organization the Conference partially met the need of the International for centralized control and authority: but the measures are only partial, and the problem still requires serious consideration and thoroughness: but the measures are only partial, and the problem still requires serious consideration and thoroughness.

2. Another fundamental problem concerns the function of a revolutionary political party—the Communist Party. Two tendencies are apparent: (a) that represent the British Socialist Party (herein called the moderate Socialists of the Communist Party), which maintains that the political parties are to be kept in the moment of em- powerment as conditions vary. The application of this tendency involves itself even in the struggle, and adapts itself to the momentary phase of the party. This tendency varies as conditions vary. The application of this tendency involves itself even in the struggle, and adapts itself to the momentary phase of the party. This tendency varies as conditions vary. The application of this tendency involves itself even in the struggle, and adapts itself to the momentary phase of the party. This tendency varies as conditions vary.

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3. That within a month after the convention certain divisions of this majority group, who largely controlled its actions, bestowed more concern with the question of obtaining for themselves the opportuni- ty to make a juncture trip to Europe at the expense of any interest of the party.

4. That the Comrade after his de- signation as one of the delegates who were to go to Europe if a Congress of the Third International was held, began an agitprop trip all through the United States. (Continued on page 5)

STATEMENT OF THE EX- SEC TO THE MAJOR GROUP OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Comrades:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held in Chicago, and at the meeting of the second plenum of the Chicago Convention on Thursday, September 12th, 1920, I communicated to the members of the Chicago Convention the resolution of the Executive Committee that I had been authorized to announce the fact that the Central Executive Committee of the Communist International had decided to participate in the meeting when the Council of the Communist International is replaced by new members; that the new group is to be elected by the Communist International and, in the absence of this group, by the old group or a majority of it, and that it is necessary for the new group to issue a declaration when it is elected. This resolution was read to the Central Executive Committee of the Communist International and it was unanimously adopted.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist International has decided to participate in the meeting of the Chicago Convention and to issue a declaration when it is elected. This declaration has been presented to the Chicago Convention and has been adopted by it.

If the new group is elected, it is necessary for the new group to issue a declaration when it is elected. This declaration has been presented to the Chicago Convention and has been adopted by it.

May 1, 1920

THE COMMUNIST

Five
view is nothing but the "regeneration" of the attitude of the "heroic" of the international movement.

If there is one outstanding difference between

the Central Committee, new from the vital difference in principles and tactics—it is, that the Central Committee, national, and is a living and vital organism, actually functioning in the world-revolutionary movement, guiding and shaping the policies of Communist Parties in all countries.

According to this, the only real Communist viewpoint, not only must the Communist Party see to it that there is actual physical contact with the 3d International, through the sending of its full quota of delegates to all Communist International Congresses and Conferences—but it is one of the highest duties to the 3d International to make every effort to be actually represented, and actively participating in the work of these conferences and congresses. These Conferences and Congresses undoubtedly affect the policies and tactics of Communism in all the countries affiliated with it. They not only provide for exchange of information and experiences at their meetings, but on the basis of this, formulating the concrete program and action for all Communist Parties. The Communist parties of all countries must be notably the leading party of its own, a strong, highly centralized, harmoniously working party.

In this International, mere correspondence and "red tape" cannot attain actual physical contact and participation. Only the most astute, the unsophisticated, the spurious Communist movement can hold a different point of view.

In conformity with this point of view, the Communist Party of America at its first convention elected an International Delegate. By this, the Communist Party showed that it wanted to take its rightful place in the 3d International IN FACT, and not merely by resolutions on paper. So strong was this attitude that the convention elected, it fully justifies and not merely a perfunctory one or two. It even elected the full quota of alternates, in case some of the delegates elected would, by unforeseen circumstances, be prevented from attending.

In connection with this it should be borne in mind, that the meetings of the 3d Interna.
tional—which the capitalist governments use every means from taunting—cannot be held at stated times. Travel is long and difficult under these circumstances, and information regarding such meeting must be given advance notice of the meetings, and to protect the delegate and the meetings as well.

It is notable that the "minority" strenuously opposed the sending of the International Secretary immediately to establish connec-
tion with the Central Committee, on May 1st, but were overruled by the "majority." At the same meeting of the C. E. C., again in spite of the opposition of the "minority," to send two of the delegates elected by the convention as those who should proceed to Europe as "further proof" (as if the proof at hand was insufficient) was received that a meeting was to be held in Moscow the motion to send them almost immedi-
ately, and it is these trips to Europe, to attend the International Conferences, that the "minority" characterized at that time—characteristics even now as "junketing trips" of "inflationists" for their own personal profit, and against the interests of the party, at the expense of the party.

But, by various machinations and intrigues the "minority" succeeded in preventing the delegates from following him. Surely we can not recite here in detail

the highly important work that our Interna-
tional Secretary has accomplished abroad through the 3d International Communist Party branches in America particularly and in the interest of the Communist movement in general. The members of the Holstein Conference are eloquent testimony on this score. Suffice it to say that his thesis on Unification, which will be introduced by C. E. C. and which has contributed greatly towards clarifying that question. His thesis on Social-Patriot and Unity of the Party has also been of tremendous importance, clearing up the attitude of the 3d International towards the central parties which seek to sway it and thus destroy its revolutionary effectiveness. The adoption of this thesis shows the distance that the Independents of Germany, the French Communist Party, the British Communist Party, the American Communist Party, the Socialist Labor Party of Amer-
cica, the AAA, and the rest of the Communist Parties of all countries, have made towards the position advocated by C. E. C.

Lastly, the instruction to the Communist Party to organize, provisionally, a Fed-
sion of the 3d International and to clear up the attitude of the party, himself the proud author of this motion. It will be well to bear in mind that this is practically the first time that the idea of a "minority" paying doing adopt ed by the C. E. C., which, with the Communist Party, on the question of federations.

This was defeated both in the Executive Council and in the Central Ex-

ecutive of the party at the moment of the passing of the "majority." Needless to say, like typical Centerists, the "minority" in their fight against the “majority” enjoyed the fundamental advantages of their numbers and the political and social situation. Their opposition to the stand of the "majority" on principles was canvassed by the "minority" of the 3d International, or Conference. The statement by the 2d International was accepted by the "majority" of the 3d International and Conference, which the 2d International completely failed to learn and to understand, —the action of the 3d International and Conference, -we must propagate to the party organ and the organization machinery, as the spokesman of the "minority" of the 3d International.

C. E. C. of America, at its meeting of May 1, 1920, called a conference of party officials to elect a new C. E. C. The reasons for their opposition, the C. E. C., was that their disagreements with the "ma-

jority" of the C. E. C., based upon the charges which have been mentioned in the present statement and need not be repeated here. The Council authorized the Secretary to go to Chicago and gave him full power to deal with the situation, "to remove them with both feet," as he himself expressed it.

At the next meeting of the Council the Secretary returned and made a verbal re-
port, to the effect that the "secessionists" had withdrawn their contemplated course of action on the promise of complete immunity to them. The Council, not satisfied with the report, and the terms of the settlement, passed a motion to send a special representative to Chicago to investigate and clarify the situation.

The Chicago District Committee, of the Communist Party of America, if he found that he could not be entrusted with carrying out the policies of the C. E. C., to be instructed to continue to do the work of the Communist International and Chicago District Committee, as it has been doing to date. The motion passed and carried into effect would withdraw from the meeting and decide what course of action to pursue. The Secretary and the Secretary with the Secretary returned from the meeting.

The next motion of the Council was made by the Secretary, and carried and read a statement, recapitulating the facts of the situation of the Chicago District Committee, and this statement was agreed to, and ended with the following threat:

Should it (the Council) persist in the course of action determined upon at the meeting of the Chicago District Committee, and the Chicago District Committee Council, and the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party and Acting Party Editor and carry on the work of the party through the District Organiza-
tions, including the Chicago District Orga-
nization as now constituted, holding all funds and report of my work for sub-
mission to and disposal of by the con-
vention.

The Council, immediately after the read-
ing, took a special resolution, calling for a special meeting of the Central Executive Committ
ee and the Central Party Committee, and the local secretaries of the Federa-
tions to attend. Another motion was then passed removing the party unit in Chicago to the Central Party Committee and Acting Party Editor, pending the decision of the C. E. C., on the question of the "minority" of the 3d International and the functions of the Chicago District Committee.

And another "Korniloff revolt," the Chi-

C. E. C.

The Chicago District Committee met today opened with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. Five new members of the C. E. C. E. were elected. Seven members of the C. E. C. E. submitted a written protest against the distortion and misrepresentation of the votes of the C. E. C. E. as the minutes of the previous meeting of the C. E. C. E. were read.
This question could not be corrected from memory.

The minutes of the last meeting, full of errors, omissions and exaggerations, were generally accepted, after several minutes, as sent out by the Executive Secretary, contributed largely to the Chicago "minority" in disseminating falsehoods, slanders and insinuations against the "majority." 

The Council then reported on the party crisis and the Executive Secretary made his report.

Just as the discussion began on these two reports—before the C.C. had taken any action—the Executive Secretary actuated by the Speaker of the "minority" presented an ultimatum, under threat of an immediate split, which forced the C.C. to adjourn its session as a meeting of the C.E.C., in order to negotiate and reach an agreement if possible.

For two days the negotiations proceeded with "minority" standing firm on the following demands:

That a change in District Organizers should be made until the convention, except to fill vacancies; and that the party organization be edited as follows: half general matter with no supervision by Executive Council, to be edited by the Acting Secretary, called the meeting of the "minority" group and one-fourth by the "majority" group.

Finally, the "majority" willing to reach an agreement more on technical matters of administration, without any question as to the "division of the house," the compromise was not accepted by the "minority" group and one-fourth of the "majority." 

We have then proposed the following demands:

Statement of the C.C. of the Communist Party to the "Minority" Group:

Confidential with wonder determination to split the party if the C.C. proceeds with exercising its rights to discipline the Chicago District Committee for attempting action and to remove the Chicago District Organizer from his position and opposing the policies of the C.C., whose representative is supposed to be free.

In view of your opposition, backed by a threat to split the party immediately before a convening of the C.C. C.E. removes the present Acting Party Editor, who is an active partisan of the "minority." and cannot therefore be entrusted with editing the organ of the present C.C. and C.E. 

In order to prevent the unity of the party by all means compatible with Communist principles and policies, we propose the following:

(1) That the C.C. send a special representative to the District Committees of the party if necessary, to investigate conditions and report back to the Executive Committee; this representative shall have the power to act in cooperation and dismiss of District Organizers a majority vote of 5 will be necessary in the Executive Council.

(2) That the party organ be edited by two editors, one editor for the "majority" group and one editor for the "minority," any dispute between the two to be settled by the Executive Council.

The "minority" refused to agree to this basis and the negotiations reached a dead-lock.

In an attempt to break this deadlock, Bane, who was neutral throughout this controversy in the C.C. proposed that the meeting of the C.C. should again formally resume its session. The Executive Secretary refused to recognize such an action and stated that he no longer re-recognized the validity of action taken by the C.E.C. and Bane acting secretary, called the meeting of the C.E.C. to order and asked the Executive Secretary to turn over the minutes and super the meeting. This was again refused by the "minority" and then refused to recognize the authority of the C.C. C.E. were asked to withdraw—and the "minority" group, consisting the following, withdrew—Langley and Laquid, C.E. C. Palmer, Estherholm, Reiver, German; Tyolph, Polish; Lagman; Ukrainian, South China, Smith, District No. 1, Wood, District 4A, Davey, District 4C, and Fisher, District 1.

The meeting was then resumed to carry on the party work.

Furthermore, members, Bernstein, Meyer, Reiss, Sashca, Andrew, Raphael, Black, Brown and Allen.

The following demands, prepared by the Organizers, No. 1, Reiss, No. 4B; Henry, District No. 3; Field, Russian, Burma, Lithuanian, Babylon, Lease.

We have proposed (prior to the minutes) before the convention, that the party organ be edited by two representatives to Chicago and other parts.

For two days the negotiations proceeded with "minority" standing firm on the following demands:

That the C.C. send a special representative to the District Committees of the party if necessary, to investigate conditions and report back to the Executive Council, and that this representative shall have the power to act in cooperation and dismiss of District Organizers a majority vote of 5 will be necessary in the Executive Council.

That the party organ be edited by two editors, one editor for the "majority" group and one editor for the "minority," any dispute between the two to be settled by the Executive Council.

We have proposed that they will not tolerate counter-revolution within the party.

The CONVENTION of the Communist Party WILL BE HELD as soon as it can be arranged.

The only body having authority to call such convention, the instructions will be given through your organizations as to the method of election, time and place.

All official communications, including the introduction of new members, will be handled by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party through its Acting Secretary.

If you want the Convention to be a success,—if you want the Convention to clarify the principles and policies of Communist organization and solidarity of forces,—to return to the ranks of the party, you must act now.

We have already proposed that the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, the only body having authority to call such convention, the instructions will be given through your organizations as to the method of election, time and place.

All official communications, including the introduction of new members, will be handled by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party through its Acting Secretary.

If you want the Convention to be a success,—if you want the Convention to clarify the principles and policies of Communist organization and solidarity of forces,—to return to the ranks of the party, you must act now.

Help us to carry out the decisions of the Convention.

Long live the Communist Party of America!

Long live the International Communist Movement!

An Open Letter to E. V. Debs

(Concluded)

...and ready for the change, the great change, which means the rise and triumph of the workers, the defeat and destruction of the world war and plunder, and the emancipation of the race. Let it come! Let us all help its cause and give it all we can for industry and political conquest and power, and let us fight now for our rights.

In Russia there the old and valiant comrades are leading the proletarian revolution worldwide, we must continue, of course, with all the communist principles and policies, we propose to add all the new demands by the party: the right to organize, the right to vote, the right to all the means of production and distribution, the right to all the means of political and social progress, the right to all the means of intellectual progress, and the right to all the means of spiritual progress.

We have already proposed that the party organ be edited by two representatives to Chicago and other parts.

We have proposed that they will not tolerate counter-revolution within the party.

We have already proposed that the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, the only body having authority to call such convention, the instructions will be given through your organizations as to the method of election, time and place.

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Long live the Communist Party of America!

Long live the International Communist Movement!

The St. Louis Louis, upon which you are so proud, and which for so long a time was brusked aside as "a scrap of paper" and as no of moment. Whatever was then true of the "minority" is even though moderately expressed, was then the use of the party's name for empty meaning and significance, and the witnesses all insisted on their party's "loyalty" and "loyalty" to the "loyalty" of the party. In other respects, in which the party declarations might seem to have offended bourgeois "respectability," the issue was that the party never did anything of the kind, no matter what it said. Control of legislative representatives by compulsory resignations, required by the party constitution, was declared a dead letter. The obligation not to vote for military appropriations was repudi-...
The Communist Party is working on the class struggle mainly through extra-parliamentary channels—mass action of the working class through general political strikes, mass demonstrations, etc. And in order to carry on the work effectively we call upon the working class to conquer the power of the State, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, in order to carry on the struggle effectively for the full abolition of the capitalist order of production (which implies the destruction of capitalism, and not carrying on the struggle mainly through extra-parliamentary channels). Since our object is to develop the power of the State, and not for social reforms and the prevention of the working-class masses from carrying on the struggle, we have placed the facts candidate on the Socialist Party ticket with our propaganda—we don’t expect to make any gains—only to demonstrate that the party should carve its own path in the interests of the party. This thought is emerging out of the petty-bourgeois consciousness, which is the right wing of the proletariat, the Communist Party is waging the struggle. With the betrayers of unsullied and free from the base in-impurities of the new generation who are looking for their salvation. It is The eyes of the revolutionary class—propaganda to the workers with the admission to membership in the Third Internationa and their class consciousness. Obviously, they cannot be admitted so long as they go not only to you, but in leaflet form by at the expense of sacrificing the majority group of the Communist Party with the express purpose of securing the elections of nation-wide raids upon the Com- mittee had assessed the district removes the Chicago District Organizer contrary to the decisions of opposition is bitter, was to go into the party at a time when all the power of the State, establish the dicta- tory of any party committee, in which place, according to statements made before the Central Executive Committee, certain members of the majority group alledged them.

To secure funds for this unauthorized trip the party organizations were resisted to the number of the Central Executive Committee is charged with having gone to Boston and presented the District Or- ganizer of the party which funds would be repaid by the majority group, that agreed to do so, and that the body, which funds would be repaid by the party, was free and not to be bound by the decisions of that body, which funds would be repaid by the party. The four members who comprise this majority group of four to maintain their control and have not taken any constructive action in the inter­ ests of the party, but on the other hand have been themselves not fully ready to ac­ cept the majority of the Central Executive Committee after it had been refused by the Chicago Executive Council, after the November meeting. The sending of a representative of the party to the meeting of the Central Executive Committee, was to go to Europe, to remove the District Organizer can have no time has the committee considered ques­ tions elsewhere.

The sending of a representative of the party to the meeting of the Central Executive Committee, to the removal of the Chicago District Organizer after the January raids and the liquidation of the legal organization this majority group has to set itself to the use of the party.