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(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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DRESSMAKERS STRIKE TODAY AGAINST LOW WAGES!

500,000 More Thrown Out of Work; Demonstrate on Feb. 25!

All Aid to the Striking Dressmakers!

EVERY worker, whether in or outside the needle industry, should give every support to the thousands of dressmakers that are striking today at 10 a. m., in the shops of New York and Philadelphia.

Conditions have become utterly unbearable. With hours unlimited except for human endurance and wages far below even the government estimate for a minimum living standard, the dressmakers have been subjected in addition to a hellish speed-up.

Though production per worker has been doubled by this health-wrecking speed-up, in the past year alone their wages have been cut from 30 to 50 per cent. Discharge automatically follows failure to keep up the speed. By this means, Wall Street bankers, which from behind the screen extracts a hog's profit, unloads the burden of the crisis on the workers while keeping its own profits intact.

The needle industry is especially the field for loot of Lieutenant Governor Lehman's banking concern, and Lehman is closely connected with the fake "socialist" leaders of the company union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

The I. L. G. W. long ago ceased to be a labor union and became an auxiliary to the employers. Only last week, the Daily Worker published the photograph of a letter sent by the employers' "Protective Association" to employers not in the association, pointing out to them the advantage of joining it, as it had "an agreement with the I. L. G. W. which prevented the calling of strikes."

So utterly rotten has the I. L. G. W. become, that in effort to save its reputation with the workers who have every reason to want to strike, fake "strikes" have been called, with no intention of even trying to lead the strikers to victory, and always with the end result of leaving the workers worse off than before.

For this reason the workers, the unorganized as well as those "organized" in the I. L. G. W., are rallying with the members of the fighting union, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, to the present strike, rank and file members of the I. L. G. W. now holding responsible posts on all strike committees and on all picket lines.

The enthusiastic action of whole shops walking out in recent days, shows the response of the workers to the demands formulated. Not the least important of these is the demand for Unemployment Insurance, a demand for which every worker should struggle and one for which all workers are urged to demonstrate on February 25th, International Fighting Day Against Unemployment.

Other demands, vital to the dressmakers and deeply touching all other needle workers, are given elsewhere in this paper. The fight around these demands concerns every worker, regardless of industry. And when "Zero Hour" comes this morning, all workers should stand four-square behind the fighting dressmakers in their battle against the employing class.

All aid to the striking dressmakers!

Underestimation of Election Campaigns

(Statement by District Committee, C. P. U. S. A., New York.)

AGAIN there is a manifestation and demonstration of the underestimation of the importance of election campaigns in the District of New York. Two congressional seats in Brooklyn were to be filled, and the Party decided to put up candidates. Sections 6 and 8 of the Party were instructed to get out the petitions, collect signatures and to enter the campaign. This campaign was very important at the present moment, in view of the economic crisis, the leadership which the Party has asserted in all the struggles of the workers, and the mass support that the Party could have expected from the workers.

It is true that only one week's time was allowed for the gathering of the signatures. In the 9th Congressional district, we entered new territory and therefore it was more difficult to get the requisite number of signatures (3,000); still about 1,700 were obtained, demonstrating that the workers are responding in ever greater masses to the campaigns of the Party. In the 7th Congressional district (in Section 6 of the Party) about 1,700 signatures were required, but the section did not succeed in securing the amount.

What does this demonstrate? It demonstrates: (1) that the Section Committees, underestimated the importance of the elections, particularly in this period, as a means of rallying the workers. They did not throw all their energy into the mobilization of the entire Party and Y. C. L. membership in the sections and in mobilizing the assistance of the mass organizations in the sections. On the contrary, underestimating the meaning of the elections, and particularly Section 6, showing an undue optimism in regard to the signature campaign, the two Section Committees, by their failure to show the proper leadership, have kept the Party from getting on the ballot.

(2) The membership of the sections, by failing to participate in this most important campaign, again demonstrate their wrong conception of election campaigns, a conception that must be uprooted from our Party. Every election campaign is a vital campaign for the Party. Particularly now when the Fish Committee is proposing to outlaw the Party; when, even before the Fish Committee report is acted upon by Congress, the campaign against the foreign-born goes on with all viciousness, and the campaign of lynching of Negroes is intensified; when the unemployment situation becomes worse and the drive against the workers in the shops becomes sharper; when the preparations for war against the Soviet Union multiply, it is necessary manifold that the voice of the Party be heard, and the workers be given an opportunity to register their position by a vote. But above all, at this time, when the rights of the workers are being curtailed in every form—the right to strike, the right of free speech, free press and free assembly—then above all, in face of this growing fascism, the voice of the Party and its campaign must be heard among the masses. This the membership of the section did not grasp and therefore did not respond to the call of the Party for the signature campaign.

(3) The District Committee also bears a serious responsibility in (a) not mobilizing the Section Committees and membership with sufficient energy; (b) in relying too much on the ability of the Section Committees to rally the membership for the work which had to be finished within a week; (c) in not insisting upon a day-by-day check-up, so as to be able to establish how the campaign was proceeding.

These are political and organizational shortcomings that the district, section and the membership must overcome, if the Party is to be alert to all the opportunities and possibilities of work. But above all, we can no longer tolerate underestimation of election campaigns; we must continue the fight against the anti-parliamentarian attitude still prevalent to a great extent in the Party.

Recognizing the seriousness of the failure to get the Party candidates on the ballot, the District Committee criticizes itself and the two Section Committees, with a sharp criticism for Section Committee 6.

WAGES SLASHED 8 P.C. IN JAN.; JOBLESS UP 4 P.C.; PLAN WORLD STRUGGLE

UNEMPLOYMENT IS GROWING RAPIDLY

300,000 Starve in Phila. Mayor Admits

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. — Unemployment is growing fast. According to the figures just issued by the Department of Labor for January, more than 500,000 more workers lost their job in that one month, and many hundreds of thousands more were put on part time. Wage cuts were handed out left and right.

The department of labor figures for employment show up completely all the lies about any improvement in the economic situation. In fact, in January when so many plants were supposed to have started up, the department of labor states that 4.2 per cent of the workers employed lost their jobs. There was a decrease of 8.2 per cent in payrolls, showing a terrific number of wage cuts, and part time employment. While the department of labor figures apply to fifteen leading industries, they are applicable to all the industries in the United States.

Here is startling proof of the ceaseless increase in the unemployed army. A half million increase in one month! This is the month the capitalist press bragged about as the beginning of "prosperity." This is the kind of prosperity they are giving the workers—500,000 more thrown out on the streets to starve, swelling the army of unemployed well over the ten million mark.

In Philadelphia, Mayor Mackey declares that if the charity handouts did not increase he will have to call out the militia to shoot down the militant unemployed. He says in Philadelphia alone 250,000 men and women and 50,000 children are starving to death.

These facts show that the struggle for immediate relief and for unemployment insurance must rally ever more millions of workers. The boss government has shown its contempt for the unemployed. The Delegation to Washington representing millions of unemployed fighting for relief were thrown out of congress. They were not given the right to present their demands.

Prepare now for February 25! Agitate in your shop for action on February 25th. Every worker is hit—wage cuts are growing with unemployment. You will be next in the unemployed army if you are not already there. Unemployed and employed must fight for relief. Rally to the International Unemployment Day Demonstration. Fight, don't starve!

Strikers Answer Attack on "Daily" by Donating \$10

The dressmakers in New York City are out on strike today. Today the fur workers, a section of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, answered the Kaufman gangster clique who tried to stop one of the shops which belongs to the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. The workers answered as follows:

"This clique wanted to stop our shop, which belongs to the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. We answer to the Daily Worker with a donation of \$10. Long live the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, long live the Daily Worker—the only paper in the English language that fights for the interests of the workers."

Ten workers answered with a \$10 donation, each one donating \$1, adding: "Follow our example and donate to the Daily Worker."

This is a concrete example of the real support that the workers give the Daily Worker and also shows the

Change Date of Albany Hunger March to Feb 26th

NEW YORK—Due to arrangements made in Buffalo, where the hunger march to Albany in that city is scheduled to leave on Thursday, February 26th, the hunger march from New York City to the state capitol will also start on the same day.

The march to Albany had been previously set for February 18th, but in order to time the arrival of the two groups at the capitol at the same time, it was decided to have them both begin the march on the same day.

This gives added time for better preparations all along the route as well as in New York City. Over 300 workers will start out from New York the day after the International Unemployment Day demonstration on February 25th. The unemployed councils in many of the leading industrial centers along the route will add their delegations to this hunger march. Mass meetings and demonstrations will be held all along the way.

At the same time it was decided to postpone the Wednesday mass meet-

Need Troops Soon to Kill Jobless; Says May. Mackey

Philadelphia Millionaire Mayor Says 250,000 Men and Women and 50,000 Children Starving to Death

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16.—That troops would soon have to be called to this city to shoot down unemployed workers, if they were not fed, was the admission made yesterday by the millionaire Mayor Mackey of Philadelphia. Mackey, who said he was not "an alarmist," appealed to his fellow parasites to give the workers a little more garbage and charity if they did not want to be forced to use bullets against the unemployed.

It is the growing militant demand of the unemployed for unemployment insurance and immediate relief, under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party, that evoked Mayor Mackey's threat of terror.

Mackey said there were at least

250,000 persons with 50,000 children who were with "the bare necessities of life," in short, who were starving to death.

"I am not an alarmist," said the mayor, "and am not overemphasizing what I know to be facts. No one wants to see martial law proclaimed here, but I know whereof I speak when I say that if the Lloyd committee should break down and cease to function because of the failure of our people to contribute to its funds for relief it would be absolutely impossible for the police force of Philadelphia to contend with the conditions which would be created."

"Up to the present a great proportion of the relief funds has been contributed by the working class. Not one-tenth of our citizens have responded, and it is a lamentable fact, but none the less true, that many of our wealthy men and women have failed to respond, while many others who are rich and well able to do so have sent contributions for insignificant sums.

"Some of them give \$100 to the Lloyd committee and then go to Florida for the winter and the poor man stays here. I say to you it is the poor man who has saved the situation up to this time. In other words, the poor man is protecting the interests of the rich man because the poor man is sympathetic."

Call Issued To All Workers In Dress Industry to Strike

"All Out to Fight for Union Conditions" Is Slogan

NEW YORK.—Printed in four languages, in tens of thousands of copies, the following call for the dress strike, which begins today, was issued by the Rank and File Dressmakers' Strike Committee of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union:

STRIKE DECLARED IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY

Today, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1931, promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, every dressmaker must stop work and answer the call of the Dressmakers' Strike Committee of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union!

Dressmakers from New York, Brooklyn, Bronx, Harlem and other sections of the city—young and adult, Negro and white, Italian, Spanish, Jewish and native American, operators, pressers, finishers, cutters, drapers, pinkers, cleaners, examiners and shipping clerks—no wheel shall turn after 10 o'clock on Tuesday! No one shall work until the dressmakers will have won:

- (1) Recognition of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, price committee and shop chairman.
- (2) Guaranteed minimum wage scales on the basis of which piece-work prices shall be settled—opera-

- tors, \$44; pressers, \$50; cutters, \$50 (week work); drapers, \$32 (week work); finishers, \$28; examiners, \$28 (week work); floor girls (pinkers and cleaners), \$20 (week work).
- (3) Immediate 20 per cent increase for all underpaid workers in every section of the city, and additional gradual increases until the union scale is reached.
- (4) The 40-hour, 5-day week.
- (5) Abolition of all discrimination and the right of Negro workers to every shop and every craft on the basis of equal pay for equal work.
- (6) The right to the job—no discharge; equal division of work.
- (7) Unemployment insurance.

Sisters and Brothers! The time has come when through this strike you must force the bosses to recognize your right to earn a decent livelihood. The bosses are growing richer by millions in profits; they must be forced to share these profits and guarantee to you decent conditions for your hard work.

We must establish respect for your rights and your organized power, union conditions and union control in every dress shop!

Stop from work like one man! Let nothing stand in the way!

Let this strike build your union as a powerful instrument for your protection, that will go on after the strike mobilizing and organizing all dressmakers for the abolition of the slave-driving system of piece-work and for the 7-hour day, 5-day week.

Pay no attention to the misleading appeals, threats or promises of the bosses and their agents, the officials of the "International" who want to keep you enslaved.

Take along with you every worker of your shop! Do not go down with the elevator! Use the stairs! Take along with you the workers of other shops in your building!

With working-class discipline, in solid ranks march to the strike halls!

FORWARD TO THE STRIKE! STRIKE FOR VICTORY!

Rank and File Dressmakers' Strike Committee of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

L. HYMAN, Chairman Strike Committee.

MARCH TO THE FOLLOWING STRIKE HALLS:

Dressmakers of the Downtown Section, up to and including 27th St., east and west, shall march to Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave.

Dressmakers from 28th St., up to and including 36th St., also including the Ave. blocks in this area east and west, shall march to Irving Plaza, 15 Irving Pl.

Dressmakers from 37th St. and up, also including the Ave. blocks in this area east and west, shall march to Bryant Hall, 1087 Sixth Ave. (near 42nd St.).

Dressmakers working in Harlem shops shall march to the Harlem Strike Hall, 2011 Third Ave.

Dressmakers working in Bronx shops shall march to Ambassador Hall, 3861 Third Ave.

Dressmakers working in Williamsburg shops shall march to the Williamsburg Strike Hall, 795 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn.

Dressmakers working in shops located from Vermont St. down to East New York, shall march to the East New York Strike Hall, 962 Sutter Ave.

Dressmakers working in Brownsville shops located up to Vermont St. shall march to the Brownsville Strike Hall, 1944 Pitkin Ave.

Dressmakers working in the Brighton Beach Section shall march to the Brighton Beach Strike Hall, 140 Neptune Ave.

Dressmakers working in the Bath Beach Section or the Borough Hill Park Section shall march to the Bath Beach Strike Hall, 48 Bay 28th St.

All unemployed dressmakers are to march to Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave.

(Wireless by Inprecorr.)

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Welt am Abend reveals that the Industrialist, Thyssen, was the chief behind the fascist coup plans. The coup has not as yet been carried out because Bruening and Seekt considered the affair a premature one. Thyssen then demanded that the fascists and the nationalists leave the Reichstag to make the situation strained. Hitler disapproved the exodus but was overruled. The exodus was a failure and the fascists are not considering a return.

Trial began in the supreme court of Leipzig today against the thirty one workers accused in connection with arms raids on the Reichswehr barracks on February, 1930. The armed police surrounding the court examined all those entering the court. The accused workers cheered the revolutionary movement.

On Saturday the Hamburg dockers decided to call off the strike because the reformist scabbing was widespread. 2,000 dockers joined the new revolutionary union.

NEW YORK NEEDLE WORKERS ON PICKET LINES TO FIGHT SPEED-UP AND WAGE-CUTS

Spontaneous Walkouts Prove Dressmakers Are Ready to Fight to the Limit for Better Living Standard

Dressmakers' Pay Reduced As Much As Fifty Per Cent During Season of 1930-31

Members of I.L.G.W., Company Union, Elected to All Important Strike Committees of N. T. W. I. U.

MOSCOW, Feb. 16. — To militant New York dressmakers in the name of the revolutionary dressmakers. All countries are sending you expression our class solidarity. We greet heartily militant dressmakers. Strengthen united front of rank and file of organized as well as unorganized workers from shop. Your success lies in spreading struggle to maximum stubbornly carrying it out under leadership of the Industrial Union.

I. C. ZORINA, for Red International of Labor Unions.

NEW YORK. — Many thousands of New York dressmakers will strike today for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

At 10 a. m., the zero hour, dressmakers will stream out of their shops to begin what will be a historic struggle in the needle trades industry.

CALL NEGROES TO JOIN DRESS STRIKE

Workers Must Fight Discrimination

Negro and white dressmakers! The fight for the winning of our daily bread and butter is on!

It begins today! Negro dressmakers! Out on the streets for the winning of the 40-hour 5-day week, which means no Saturday work.

Equal pay for equal work for Negro and white workers.

The right of Negro workers to every shop.

The right of Negro workers to the skilled and better paid jobs.

The abolition of all forms of discrimination and segregation against the Negro workers.

Negro dressmakers! Too long have we walked the hard pavements of this city trying to earn a living. Starvation and hardships have been dogging our steps month after month. We have worked like slaves for two and three dollars a week. Most of us can find no work.

The fear of being thrown out of our dilapidated houses has haunted us for months.

Last week in Lincoln Arena, 4,500 strong, we decided not to starve, but to fight for the immediate improvement of our conditions. We are going to fight to a finish for a decent standard of living.

All we need in this strike is solidarity. Solidarity means the collapse of the policy of the bosses to divide us from the white workers. Solidarity of all the workers is the decisive factor in this struggle against the bosses. It will bring success to us.

Out on the streets! Not one dressmaker in the shops during the strike! Into the picket lines! Smash the attempts of the bosses to divide us! Down with the attempt of Negro politicians, preachers, and labor fakers to break our solidarity!

Long live the international solidarity of Negro and white workers!

Into the picket lines with the determination to win!

The dressmakers have a long and honorable tradition of always being in the vanguard of every fight in the needle trades for improved conditions and it is expected that this strike as well will be signalized by a most determined battle to eliminate sweat shop conditions in the industry.

The dressmakers are among the most exploited of all workers, being forced to slave 10, 11 and 12 hours a day for wages that average \$15, \$18 and \$20 a week.

Their unbearable working conditions have been made worse in the past year by new speed-up systems, longer hours, lower wages and firing for any or no reason. Although production figures show that dressmakers produce almost twice as much as they did a few years ago, statistics prove that their wages in the past year

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

CARPENTER UNION HEADS NEGOTIATE FOR WAGE CUTS

Delegates Reject It; Fight Is Needed

NEW YORK.—The predictions of the Trade Union Unity League members in the carpenters' union that the bosses would declare a wage-cut is now a reality. The association of the manufacturers of architectural cabinet work declared a wage-cut of \$125 per hour. That means \$10 instead of \$13.20 a day.

The action of the association, which signed an agreement with the New York District Council of Carpenters, means the beginning of an official wage-cut in the building industry. Unofficially the carpenters and cabinetmakers have been working for as low as \$6 and \$7 a day. The present action of the association is only an acknowledgement of this fact.

The association demanded the cut two weeks ago. The general vice-president of the brotherhood came to New York, and, together with the chiefs of the District Council, negotiated the wage-cut with the bosses. Last Wednesday, at the meeting of the New York District Council, the officers reported the negotiations in such a way that it was clear that the reactionary leadership of the union is in favor of the cut. But the majority of the delegates, despite the bluff about giving more work, rejected the report of the negotiation committee.

The carpenters must rally around the program of the T. U. U. L. and declare a relentless fight, not only on the corrupt leadership of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, but also the agents of the leadership, the fake progressives, Morely, Haltcamp & Co., who are protecting the reactionary District Council trade rules, by-laws and agreements instead of fighting them.

To Greet Hunger Marchers On Road to State Capital

To the army of militant workers who on February 19 start on their march to Albany, hunger marchers, you will pass, extend greetings of solidarity. When you come to Tarrytown, the oppressed workers there will joyfully greet your militant determination, and make room in their crowded homes to put you up for the night. The next morning, when you march onward, a chosen squad from the Unemployed of Tarrytown will join your ranks and march along.

When you pass thru Croton and Ossining, the exploited workers there will take courage from your example, and they too will form Unemployed Councils. In Peekskill, the newly-organized workers, employed and unemployed, will hail you as their more experienced comrades. As many as possible will share their suppers and beds with you, wanting to learn from your experiences how they can better carry on the struggle.

In Beacon, and across the river in Newburgh, the workers will be eagerly on the streets, joining and supporting your demonstrations before the factories there. In these cities, you will find 80 per cent of the workers idle, and the most miserable conditions prevailing for those still on the job. For these workers, your militancy and determination will be a beacon light, and when they understand what your purpose is, they will be less terror-stricken before the vicious police thugs, and begin to fight back.

When you arrive in Poughkeepsie and Hudson, you will see further marks of capitalist desolation. You will see the huge factories shut down, you will see the miserable wooden shacks in which the workers are compelled to live, and you will also see here, as everywhere else, the grand mansions and estates in which the boss-robbers swell and guzzle

away the wealth they bring out of the workers' blood. And when finally you arrive on the outskirts of Albany, hunger marchers, you will be met by another army! The Unemployed Councils of Albany, of Troy, and of Schenectady, will be there in solid ranks to swell and reinforce your ranks. You will then march thru the workers' section of Albany, where the proletariat, who have already come to trust and rally behind the Unemployed Council of Albany, will give you a most revolutionary welcome. The workers of Albany, Negro and white, men and women, employed and unemployed, have shown tremendous enthusiasm for our movement. They will receive you as their fighting comrades, and share with you their militant experiences, as well as their meagre suppers and board.

This hunger marchers, is how the workers along the line of march to Albany will greet you. But comrades, you must expect and be prepared for another kind of treatment. And that is, from the vicious tools of the boss-class, the police and state troopers. These will try to interfere with your demonstrations, will try to weaken your ranks. This enemy is not new to us workers; they are the same cowards and bullies everywhere, and we must answer them on the march, as we do in our demonstrations at home. The weather may also be very cold, and the problem of food and shelter is a great one. But we workers are used to hardships, and in this march, we must display the utmost courage, patience, and determination, in order to overcome them, and march victoriously towards our goal.

Unemployed Councils of Tarrytown, Peekskill, Dutchess Junction, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Schenectady.

NEW YORK ILLD IN SOLIDARITY WEEK

Support Struggles of Negro Masses!

NEW YORK.—The first of a series of open air meetings was held on Thursday night at Lenox Ave. and 114th St. under the auspices of the Santiago Brooks Branch of the International Labor Defense in opening Solidarity Week. The Latin-American workers called upon the Negro and white workers to combine their forces to combat the class that discriminates against a worker because of his color or nationality.

The special Negro number of the Labor Defender was widely circulated and several applications were received. Speakers pointed out that while the Negro workers were being lynched, Jim-crowed and segregated, a sharp attack has also been launched against the foreign-born workers, this being prevalent in the numerous workers facing deportation. Among the workers up for deportation is a member of the Santiago Brooks Branch, Machado.

Other Meetings Called

The Santiago Brooks branch will hold other meetings at this corner on the 14th 16th and 19th. Special efforts will be made on the 19th to persuade the crowd to remain intact and proceed to the district bazaar at Star Casino.

The Gonzales branch will hold a meeting next Thursday at 100th St. and Third Ave. and the Nat Turner branch has arranged meetings for Thursday at 133rd St. and Lenox Ave.

March first the combined branches will hold a mass meeting at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. to protest against the deportation of Machado, Li, Serio, Bebrics, and other workers.

Rudolph Johnson, young Negro worker, very militant and active, and one who is being defended by the ILD against the boss courts charged with assaulting a police officer during a demonstration recently, will be toured through the Buffalo district according to M. Stern, organizer. The tour is arranged as follows: Niagara Falls, 17th; Rochester, 18th; Syracuse, 19th; Utica, 20th; Albany and Troy, 22nd; Binghamton, 23rd; Jamestown, 24th and Buffalo 26th. Twenty thousand leaflets dealing with general persecution of the Negro and white workers have been printed and are ready for distribution along with the Labor Defender and other ILD literature. Five thousand will be distributed in Buffalo.

All Branches Must Act

In every district, section and town there are many Negro organizations, lodges and clubs. The branches must be mobilized to visit these organizations for affiliations and support of the ILD.

Solidarity week is an important part of the Eight-Months Plan of the ILD and every effort must be made to build our Negro department.

The Negro workers must be mobilized to fight with the white workers for the release of all class war prisoners, against deportations and all forms of white terror.

Furniture Workers Protest Meet Feb. 20

NEW YORK.—The Furniture Workers' Industrial League calls upon all furniture workers to come to a Protest Meeting against the expulsion campaign initiated by the officials of the Upholsterers' Union Local 76. This meeting will be held on Friday, Feb. 20th, 7:30 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St., City.

GANG EXPELS 3 UPHOLSTERERS

Officials Railroad Active Members

NEW YORK.—By mobilizing a force of strong arm men, and limiting voting rights to these members of the ruling machine who are given what few jobs there are, and so can pay their dues, the officials of Upholsterers Union Local 76 (AFL) have expelled three active members.

The real reason for the expulsion of Kramer, Pusstay and Borodkin was that these have led the fight in the union for rank and file strike committees in the recent strike which the officials lost completely, in 12 shops with 200 members, and because they fought the ten per cent wage cut which the officials are forcing on the members.

Railroaded Out

The expulsion of Kramer and Pusstay came up at the last quarterly meeting two weeks ago, and the mass sentiment was against it. The meeting broke up.

The officials then haled Borodkin before the executive last Friday, and after a few formal questions, the chairman, without taking a vote of the executive even, declared him expelled and told him to stay away from the meeting Wednesday night, called to expel the other two. Borodkin showed the constitution, and the officials finally decided to railroad all three together at the special meeting Wednesday.

At the special meeting, only those with paid up books were allowed to vote, which is not the usual custom in this union, where most are out of work. Borodkin was allowed, by the chairman's rule, to speak, and the business agent allowed to speak against him, the other two were not allowed the floor at this meeting, neither was any one else.

Gangsters Gather

Gangsters, henchmen of the machine, were there to intimidate any members who might try to oppose the steam roller.

The three were expelled. This is only the beginning of the campaign of disruption, by the officials, who openly announce that a number of others will be "investigated."

It should be thoroughly realized by the rank and file in this union that the fight is not over. There are still many who are in or sympathetic to the Trade Union Unity League and its policies for rank and file control. The fight will go on.

What's On—

MONDAY—

Band Rehearsal. All old members please report promptly at 8 p. m. All workers who play band instruments are invited to join 131 W. 28th St. (1st floor).

TUESDAY—

"Employment." will be the topic of Nessin's lecture at the Downtown Unemployed Council, 27 E. 4th St., at 2 p. m.

WEDNESDAY—

Cocco-Vassetti-Branch, I. L. D. A general meeting takes place at 3 p. m. at 1472 Boston Rd. Lecture, "Workers' Defense in Courts."

THURSDAY

Drug Clerks special meeting takes place at 8 p. m. at Star Casino, 8th St. and 2nd Ave. Called by the Medical Workers Industrial Union affiliated with the I.U.L.

Wain Branch, F. S. U. A. B. Masli will talk on the Soviet Union from which he has just returned. The lecture will be followed by a Soviet film, "Living Corpse" by Tolstoy. Adm. 25c.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER

— Draw Your Own Conclusions —



A. F. L. BUROCRATS EXPEL MILITANTS

Statement of Furniture Workers Ind. League

NEW YORK.—The officials of the Upholsterers' Union expelled three members of the local: Borodkin, Pusstay, and Kramer, although the majority of the membership was against the expulsion. The officials resorted to fascist methods, mobilizing their clique of strong arm men, and supplying their men with paid-up membership books, so they could vote for the expulsion of these members.

The reason why these members were expelled was because they constantly exposed the bureaucratic and reactionary policies of the officials, they fought against the sell-out of the last strike, because they fought against the readjustment scheme which resulted in a 10 per cent to 25 per cent wage cut.

The purpose of the officials in expelling these members was, mainly, to weaken the opposition on the floor of the meeting and terrorize the workers of the local who belong to the Furniture Workers' Industrial League, and to keep other members of the local from joining the Furniture Workers' Industrial League, so they may have a free hand to further proceed with their corrupt and destructive methods.

Members of the Furniture Workers' Industrial League belonging to Local 76 and other A. F. of L. unions are there with the purpose of exposing the reactionary policies and methods of the A. F. of L. misleaders, and to fight for the militant policies of the Trade Union Unity League and the Furniture Workers' Industrial League.

The Furniture Workers' Industrial League calls upon the members of Local 76 to fight against further attempts of the officials to expel the active and militant workers of the local, to intensify the fight against the fakers in your local and to fight for the following policies proposed by the Furniture Workers' Industrial League affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League: 1. A militant fight against wage cuts and speed-up. 2. For the rank and file control of the local through the Shop Committee system. 3. For a broad rank and file Strike Committee to lead strikes. 4. For one union in the furniture industry.

Fight against expulsions! Fight for democracy in the union! Join the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union! Attend protest mass meeting, Feb. 20, at 7:30 p. m. at 16 W. 21st Street, New York City. (Signed) Executive Committee, Furniture Workers' Industrial League.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRES

HIPPORHOM—Eddie Leonard and Black Face Artists, Ben Blue, Pepito, Weston and Lyons, Clyde Hager, Barson and Kharum, Luster Brothers and Six Franklins. On the screen: "The Seas Beneath," with George O'Brien.

85TH STREET—"Little Caesar," with Edward G. Robinson. On the stage: Venita Gould, Muriel Kaye, the Hickey Brothers, Harry Holbrook and "Sons O'Guns" ensemble, Morton and Mayo.

81ST STREET—Harry Delmar and his revue, Ray and Harrison, Fleurette Jeffrie, chappelle and Carlton. Screen: "Little Caesar." For the second half Otis Skinner is the screen attraction in "Kismet," Vaudeville: Jay C. Flippen, the Gaudsmith Brothers, Jack Sidney and company, Charlotte Lensing.

1931 CALENDAR FREE!

Historical data on big events of the class struggle in the first annual Daily Worker Calendar. Free with six months sub or renewal.

Comrade Lina Goldin, wife of Comrade I. Goldin of Section 4, Unit 2, who died suddenly at age 50 on Monday, Feb. 16, 1931.

The funeral will take place on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1931

at 11 A. M. from Comrade Goldin's house,

82 Washington Place, Bronx, N. Y.

7th Ave. Express to Sheridan Square

Many Cities Report Marches Prepared for Feb. 25

Detailed reports coming in from all over the country show the splendid and militant struggle that was carried on February 10th in support of the Washington delegation, demanding the passage of the Unemployment Insurance Bill. Outstanding in these stories is the fact that everywhere



greater plans were made for the International Unemployment Day demonstrations on February 25th to give the workers' answer to the refusal of Congress even to listen to the spokesmen of the 10,000,000 unemployed.

Portland Mayor Waves Flag.

The Portland, Oregon, newspapers carried a huge headline on February 10th reporting the demonstration, "Jobless Ask City Aid." The story tells of Fred Walker, organizer of the Young Communist League, presenting the demands. Mayor Baker of Portland waved the flag and said he would "not have that flag slurred." But Comrade Walker told how millions were being starved under that flag in the name of capitalism.

Telling about the thousands of workers who responded to the call of the Unemployed Council in Tacoma, Washington, the report from that

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

"An American Tragedy" in Revival at Waldorf

This week will see three new plays and four return engagements of old plays on Broadway. The new productions are: "Heat Wave," opening at the Fulton Theatre on Tuesday night. This opus is by Roland Prentice and has Basil Rathbone, Betty Lawford and Selena Royle heading the cast.

"The Gang's All Here," a musical show by Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, Morrie Ryskind, Russel Crouse and Lewis E. Gensler, is due at the Imperial Theatre on Wednesday. Ted Healy and Tom Howard are the chief comedians.

"The Great Barrington," by Franklyn Russell, opens at the Avon Theatre on Thursday night. Otto Kruger, Charles Dalton and Suzanne Gaubaye are the principals in this comedy.

"Death Takes a Holiday" is the principal item of the old productions to return here. Philip Merivale will again play the chief role in the Casella opus, which will be housed at the Ambassador Theatre. The others include:

"Topaze," the Pagnol satire on crooked politics and politicians in its original French, opens at the Forty-Ninth St. Theatre tonight. This play has been translated into Russian and has been playing in Soviet Russia for almost a year.

"Gods of the Lightning," by Maxwell Anderson and Harold Hickerson, will open at the Provincetown Playhouse on Wednesday night and "An American Tragedy," Patrick Kearney's dramatization of Dreiser's novel, will be presented at the Waldorf Theatre on Friday. Roy Hargrave and Ruth Nugent play the important roles in this revival.

YONKERS TOILERS DEFY POLICE BAN

Will Fight for Streets Today

YONKERS, Feb. 17. — Yonkers workers will demonstrate today against police brutality and for the right of workers to the streets.

Chief of Police Quirk was so notified yesterday by a committee composed of Milton Weich, organizer of the Unemployed Council and Shelkin, an unemployed Yonkers worker. The committee which notified the chief of police was met with threats and oaths to "get the hell out of here."

The delegation protested this action in driving them out and interpreted it to mean that the Yonkers police, notorious for their vicious attacks against the militant workers of this city in their struggles for unemployment insurance and against the boss-hunger system, will unleash the harshest brutality against the workers at today's demonstration.

Yonkers workers, unemployed and employed, are determined, however, to fight for the right to the streets and will be out in large numbers today. The demonstration takes place Larkan Plaza at 12 noon today.

PUT FURNITURE BACK IN HOUSE

Unemployed Council In Successful Action

The Downtown Unemployed Council yesterday victoriously defended an unemployed worker's family from eviction and returned the furniture to the flat of M. Epamaska, of 236 Monroe street, while cops looked on and dicks stood around, but did nothing in the face of 75 workers from the Council.

Epamaska, jobless for months, was out looking for work when the city marshal put the furniture out on the sidewalk, where Epamaska found it on his return from fruitless search for work. In the meantime, the worker's wife had been sent by someone to the Unemployed Council at 27 East 4th Street, and the Council immediately acted.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES

EAST SIDE—BRONX

JEFFERSON 140 St. 1st Ave. RKO ACTS Today to Tues. Roy Cummings Sam Hearn Joe E. Howard Roy Gordon

LITTLE CAESAR EDW. G. ROBINSON "DOG FAIRBANKS"

FRANKLIN Prospect Hill RKO ACTS Today to Tues. William Sec-bury and Co. Bert Walton "Cockle Bowers Tucker & Smith"

KISMET OTIS SKINNER "OLETTA YOUNG OAD STEALING"

BRONX

A WEEK OF SOVIET FILMS

TODAY

"New Babylon"

Sovkino Film of the Paris Commune

Wednesday....."TWO DAYS"

Thursday....."IN OLD SIBERIA"

Friday....."AL YEMEN"

SUN.—MON....."AL YEMEN"

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NESSIN CASE GOES TO TRIAL FEB. 18TH

Walker Said He Was "Too Busy"

NEW YORK. — In a court room crowded with unemployed workers and surrounded by uniformed cops and detectives, the case of Sam Nessin, Milton Stone and Robert Leales was called and put over to Wednesday, February 18th, because Walker "was pressed with business."

Nessin, Stone and Leales who are charged with "unlawful assembly" because they were ordered beaten up by Mayor Walker when they presented the demand of the unemployed at the October 16th demonstration at the Board of Estimates, are defending their own case. Jury trials have been repeatedly refused them, and they are being given the same treatment accorded to Foster, Minor, Amter, Lesten and Raymond, when they were railroaded to jail by special sessions court, composed of Tammany judges.

When Nessin told Walker that he represented the grafting Tammany politicians, during a Board of Estimates meeting on October 16th, Mayor Walker ordered them beaten up. All of the defendants were severely slugged in the Board of Estimates Chamber and later beaten nearly to death in the basement of the city hall.

When the trial comes up on Wednesday, they will be tried before Judges Salmon, Feschl and Hea.

Mayor Walker has been subpoenaed as one of the witnesses, and the assistant district attorney announced that he would be present on Wednesday. The trial is scheduled to be held in the criminal court building, Center and Franklin Streets.

Wil-Low Cafeterias Cut Wages 28 P. C.; Workers Talk Union

NEW YORK.—Wages in all Wil-Low cafeterias were cut 28 per cent last week. Bus boys who were getting \$18 a week with \$1.75 for food allowance were cut to \$13 a week with \$1.05 for food. Counter men and all others were cut too.

Most of the crew at the cafeteria in the middle of the 14th Street block between Fourth Avenue and Irving Place all quit, but not in an organized fashion, as a strike. Some of them, however, said they were going up to the Food Workers Industrial Union at 16 West 21st Street to see what could be done to organize.

HATTIE CARNEGIE GIRLS COMPETE

To See Who Can Make More Articles for ILD

NEW YORK.—The workers in the Hattie Carnegie dress shop on 49th St. have issued a challenge to the workers in the Hattie Carnegie shop on 57th St. to engage in socialist competition in connection with the annual bazaar of the New York District of the International Labor Defense. The bazaar will be held Feb. 19-22 at Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. The girls in the 49th St. shop have already started work preparing all sorts of articles for the miscellaneous booth they will have at the bazaar. They have issued a statement declaring:

"We want to help free all class war prisoners and fight deportations and the capitalist terror by doing our bit to make the I. L. D. bazaar a success. We challenge the workers in the Hattie Carnegie 57th St. shop to establish a booth of their own and prepare more articles than we will have in ours."

We also challenge all other dress shops to enter this socialist competition with us. This challenge has already been accepted by another dress shop whose workers are arranging a bazaar shower in order to collect articles

RELEASE RAYMOND ON FEBRUARY 20

Plan Meet at Irving Plaza

NEW YORK.—Harry Raymond, who together with Foster, Amter, and Minor, was imprisoned for presenting the demands of the unemployed to Mayor Walker during the March 6th demonstration in New York, will be released on February 20th. On that day the prison gates of Harts Island will swing open once again.

Mass delegations from the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York, and the International Labor Defense, will greet Raymond when he is released on February 20th at 10 a. m., from the Municipal Building opposite City Hall.

A mass meeting of welcome has been arranged at Irving Plaza on February 2nd, 8 p. m. Every workers' organization should be present to welcome the last of those four who represented them so courageously on March 6th. Israel Amter and Harry Raymond will be the speakers of the evening. Come and bring your friends.

Furniture Workers On Picket Line Today

NEW YORK.—Strikers of the Commercial Upholsterers Shop call upon all furniture workers to come to the furniture workers picket line this morning at 7:30 a. m. at the corners of Rockaway and Newport Aves. in Brooklyn. The boss has threatened the workers that they would have plenty of gangsters and thugs to try to stop the picketing. The workers must answer the boss by coming to picket the shop.

We also challenge all other dress shops to enter this socialist competition with us. This challenge has already been accepted by another dress shop whose workers are arranging a bazaar shower in order to collect articles

AMUSEMENTS

RKO CAMEO

42nd St. & B'Way. American Premiere!

2nd Big Week!

"3 Star—Tremendous Thrill...."—NEWS

"By Rocket to the Moon" decidedly worth seeing."—HERALD TRIBUNE

A DREAM COMES TRUE!

Six miles around through stellar space! Madame dreamed it! Now it is true! Science has prepared a fiery chariot in which men fly to the moon.... and here it is!

UFA presents

BY ROCKET TO THE MOON

Directed by Fritz Lang who made "Metropolis"

Theatre Guild Productions

Green Grow the Lilacs GUILD, W. 52nd, Even. 8:50 Mat. Th. & Sat. 2:40

Elizabeth the Queen Lynn Fontanne Alfred Lunt Morris Carnovsky, Joanna Rose and others

Martin Beck Then, 48th St. Eve. 8:40, Mat. Th. & Sat. 2:40 Extra Mat. Monday, Feb. 23d

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. 8th Av. 50c, \$1, \$1.50. Mat. Th. & Sat. 2:30 EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director

Tonight.....Camille Tom, Night.....The Master Builder Feels 4 weeks adv. at Box Office and Town Hall, 113 W. 43 Street

HIPPORHOM 6th Ave. & 43d St. BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK Eddie Leonard—Ben Blue on the screen

8 ACTS RKO "The Seas Beneath" with GEO. O'BRIEN

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE 47th Street, West of Broadway Evenings 8:50, Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

AS YOU DESIRE ME By LUIGI PIANDELLO with JUDITH ANDERSON MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Theatre, 39th St. of B'way Even. 8:50 Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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MISERY OF UNEMPLOYED GROWS IN ALL INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

Murphy Cuts Down on Even Charity As Many Workers Need Immediate Relief

Negro Worker Tells How His Family Went Hungry, Waiting for Some Relief

All Out On February 25th to Force Cash Relief from the Battered Bosses!

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Editor: Just a few words about conditions here in Detroit. The bosses are figuring out new plans to cut down on the Welfare Dept. They say that lots of people are getting help that don't need it. That's the lies they are telling so to cut down expense, so the greedy bosses can rake in more profits.

I went to the Welfare last week and asked for help. I told them I had a wife and three children and had nothing to eat and nothing to wear but only what I had on. And they told me to put my application in and they would be right out to investigate.

That was on Monday and I did not have anything to eat. I waited until that Wednesday and they had not come down yet. So I went back and they told me don't worry they were coming out right away.

No Food In House. I told them that I had nothing to eat. But the only answer I got was don't worry we will be right out. So I wrote the mayor three letters about it and he refused to even answer the letters. That shows plainly that the

Reading Unemployed Council Fights Evictions

Reading, Pa.

Dear Editor:—I became a member of the Unemployed Council of Reading. I am very much interested in the work of the council and I am going to stick to the finish if it takes to the end of my life. This council over here in Reading has a bunch of good workers.

Mayor Stump of Reading said he would be glad to hear all complaints of everybody that was dissatisfied but I know that it is bunk because I myself went to see him. All the satisfaction I could get from his secretary was that they can't do anything for me. All I get is \$4 a week, sometimes that has to last 9-10 days.

Children Hungry. My children don't have anything half of the time and me and my wife eat about 3 days a week. I had my gas and electric turned off and they wanted to put me out on the street. My wife and children sat in the room freezing.

Then I heard of the Unemployed Council and I joined it. It started to get results. We had a very fine demonstration over here and if we didn't get nothing off the mayor we sure made a wonderful name for the Unemployed Council. We had so many people in the hall that they had to stand in the street and since then the Council got busy and I got fixed up in a better room and my gas and electric back again.—Jobless Worker.

Unemployment Worse In New Haven, Conn.

New Haven, Conn.

Dear Comrade:—Unemployment getting worse, the workers here are beginning to talk. We hear pitiful stories from the workers and its a dam shame that the Unemployed Council of New Haven does not act.

In talking to a worker today he said "I ain't much of a politician but I know when my belly's empty its time we started to do something about it." Now out of every ten workers you meet eight will fight for a job and a real meal. One was saying to me in answer to my inquiry money bell and haven't seen a \$1.00

bill since nine months ago. Why I ain't even got a change of clothes because they are in the laundry and I can't get them out.

In Debt Now. I work two days and before I even had a chance to decide what to do with it all, those that I worked were there to collect. I got \$6.80 for two days and I owe \$160.00 so how can I decide it and still eat.

The Unemployed Council of New Haven had better wake up and do some work among the workers here or the first thing you know they will do it without them.—A. B.

"Conditions Continue to Get Worse in Cal."

Sacramento, Cal.

Daily Worker:—Conditions continue to get worse in California. The state printing office has laid off fifteen employees. The Travelers Hotel has cut wages from \$17.50 a week to \$15. Their employees work fourteen hours a day with no overtime.

One of the biggest grocery stores in Sacramento closed February 1st said they could not make expenses. That threw more workers out of a job. The Cascade Laundry, a big laundry is very near out of business. They laid off very near all of their employees, but I do not know the exact number.

Many Starving. The Woolworth's 15-cent store has laid off lots of their employees and have one girl taking care of three and four children.

The speed up is so great the employees in all businesses are almost run to death. The capitalist papers talk about the people in the drought stricken states starving to death. There was no drought in California yet there are thousands of people starving. Hundreds of children in Sacramento going to school hungry and not having enough clothes.

The P. G. & E. power and light company are shutting off the lights and gas of the people that own their own homes because they can't pay up.

There are lots of men, women and children living in tents, grass and brush houses, anything for a shelter right in this rich state of California. Still there is no money to feed the starving but there is plenty of

Joe Judson and Morris Nemser Renounce Lovestoneism

While the renegade Lovestone group as a whole is seeking new avenues and new allies, even more open enemies of the working class, for their counter-revolutionary activities, individual members of the group, especially those who are closer to the proletarian masses, are beginning to break through their factional blindness, are beginning to see the counter-revolutionary line of the renegades, and their own actions, beneath the cover and pretense of revolutionary phrases, and are beginning to seek a way back into the ranks of the revolutionary class struggle and its vanguard, the Communist Party.

When they came to the point of making applications for re-admission, as in the case of Joe Judson and Morris Nemser, whose statements appear herewith, the Central Control Commission of the Party deals with each application separately, and makes decisions in accordance with the findings and circumstances.

In the case of Joe Judson—while the Central Control Commission is aware of the facts that he took a leading part in the struggle against the Comintern decisions in 1923, with the Lovestone delegates in Moscow and also here in the U. S. A., after his expulsion and return, yet, considering that he is a young worker and that he appears to have fully recovered from his factional blindness, the Central Control Commission has decided to re-admit him into the Party on the conditions that he shall work under the direct supervision of the District Bureau of District 2, (New York) and he shall not hold any offices for one year.

In the case of Morris Nemser, in view of the fact that he was a member of the Central Control Commission at the time of his alignment with the Lovestone renegades and expulsion from the Party, in which capacity it was his special task and invariable obligation and duty to protect and defend the Comintern and the Party from all enemies; that he not only criminally failed in the task and duty, but actually did everything he could for the counter-revolutionary Lovestone group, taking a leading active part in their fight against the Party and the Comintern, raising money for them, and even helping to disrupt mass organizations sympathetic to the Party; in view of all this, the Central Control Commission has decided that for the next six months he shall be permitted to work in one of the mass organizations of the revolutionary class struggle, and that after that time he shall be re-admitted, if during this probationary period, by his deeds, by his conduct and activities he will prove his Communist integrity.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A. STATEMENT OF JOE JUDSON: To the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. In its application of the Leninist line laid down by the Sixth World Congress and by the Tenth Plenum, which extended and elaborated the same line to meet the needs of the rapidly changing conditions, the Communist International was confronted with the organized international Right Wing. Resistance to the carrying out of the line took on various forms in different countries.

An imperative necessity to meet the needs of the new situation by all sections of the Comintern was the cleansing of all elements who were totally foreign to Communism, or who became panicky in the face of new problems, and were unable to evaluate in a Leninist manner the changed economic and political situation, an organic part of the International Right Wing in the U. S. is the counter-revolutionary Lovestone group.

The new conditions placed greater responsibilities upon the Communist parties; prerequisite to meeting the needs of the new conditions was the Bolshevization process that has been going on in all sections of the Comintern since the Sixth World Congress. In the United States this process was started by the Comintern address to the membership of the American Party. The counter-revolutionary character of the Lovestone renegades was first shown in their struggles against this address.

Having been a supporter of the Lovestone faction within the Party for a number of years—completely permeated with opportunist ideology both as regards perspectives for the Party and its role in the present period, and also on organizational questions, I totally misunderstood the purpose of the address. My interpretation of it was factional—therefore non-Communist. I was unable to separate the interests of the group from the Party. I completely failed to understand that group interests are

diametrically opposed, and have nothing in common with Party interests. The very elementary and basic principle upon which is based Communist organization and without which it ceases to function as a Communist organization was completely forgotten by me; one of the basic principles which distinguishes the Communist Parties from social democracy and all organizations—subordination of the minority to the majority; submission of the individual or the lower unit to the higher body. I was completely obsessed with factionalism; this obscured my vision and made absolutely impossible a study of the situation objectively. In short, my attitude and reaction to the address was that of a petty bourgeois.

My unlimited support of the renegades and their views placed me outside the ranks of the Party. I completely now endorse my expulsion and consider it fully justified. Tolerance of Right opportunist views such as those held by me were certainly incompatible with membership in a Communist Party, and would be tantamount to liquidation of the Communist Party organizationally and theoretically.

The political basis determining the course of the renegade Lovestone group is the Theory of Exceptionalism: over-estimation of the strength of U. S. imperialism and under-estimation of the process of radicalization of the masses. This premise explains all their opportunist conclusions and anti-Communist and anti-working class actions. Starting out as the "banner bearers" of the Sixth World Congress, the Lovestone renegades traveled with an accelerated tempo into the swamp of opportunism and counter-revolution. It is no accident, as has been repeatedly pointed out by the Party, that the Lovestoneites will become an integral part of the Muscovite movement. This is an established fact. The answer of all class-conscious and revolutionary workers is to rally around the Communist Party in a merciless struggle against these "Chloroform peddlers" and enemies of the working class.

During my stay in the Soviet Union I was guided by the views of the Right Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. At that time the C. P. S. U. had undertaken a campaign, as part of the Five Year Plan, and to guarantee the success of it, to liquidate the Kulaks as a class. The Party met with great resistance from the Kulaks. This had its echo in the Party through the formation of the organized Right Wing Opposition under the leadership of Bukharin, Tomsky and Rykov. The political basis for my support of their views lay in my fear that this campaign would create a breach between the city and the village. Subsequent events have fully shown the falseness of such a view and the absolute correctness of the position of the Russian Party Central Committee, both in its agrarian and industrial policy. The Rights have been shown of their support and liquidated organizationally and theoretically. The C. P. S. U. is going forward in spite of all obstacles and oppositions to the successful achievement of the Five Year Plan in four years. Nor will the combined unprincipled bloc of the "Left" and the Right retard this progress.

The present world situation has confirmed the correctness of the analyses and perspectives formulated by the Sixth World Congress and the Tenth Plenum. I view of this I have completely and unequivocally broken with the Lovestone renegades organizationally and ideologically. I repudiate and condemn statements issued by me in Moscow. Especially do I condemn my conduct in propagandizing all comrades with whom I came in contact last summer, and viciously struggling against the Party, of which I had been a member since its inception. In severing my connections with the Lovestone renegades I call upon all workers, who may yet be misled, to repudiate these enemies of the Soviet Union and the working class and join with the only Party capable of leading the American workers to the final overthrow of the bourgeoisie.

On this basis I appeal to the Central Control Commission for readmission, understanding fully the responsibilities of a Party member.

JOE W. JUDSON, New York, Feb. 6, 1931. To the Central Control Commission, C.P.U.S.A.: Dear Comrades: In this period of great class struggles, with a sharp deepening crisis all over the world, with ten million of unemployed walking the streets in this country, when all reactionary forces are combining against the Communist Party and preparing war against the Soviet Union, every class conscious worker must unconditionally side with the working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party, against all enemies, including the Lovestone group, of which I have been a member, and from which I now have completely dissociated myself.

My struggles against the Party, which led to my expulsion, and my subsequent anti-Party actions were motivated above the Party discipline. I took part in all the counter-revolutionary activities of the Lovestone group as an active member. I helped to raise funds for the Revolutionary Age, which was and is slandering and attacking the Party in an open counter-revolutionary way. I was a leading agent in the so-called Section Four of the Lovestone group in the struggle against the Party. I helped to build Negro organizations in opposition to the Party. I helped to destroy the Harlem Tenants League. This was before I began to realize the opportunist counter-revolutionary character of this group.

While the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was engaged, a year ago, in a bitter fight against the Right Wing opposition to the Five Year Plan, the Lovestone group sided with the opposition and with all reactionary forces, using the capitalist press for statements of slander and open attack against the Soviet Union and against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I opposed this indefensible action of the group.

At the time when the Indian masses were engaged in open revolt against British imperialism, the Lovestone group came out in full support of Gandhi, who is a spokesman of the national bourgeoisie of India and an enemy of the workers and peasants. Here again I opposed the anti-Communist statements of the group.

When the Lovestone group openly advocated the merging with the counter-revolutionary Trotskyites and other groups in a united front against the Party and the revolutionary trade unions; when it advocated the policy of liquidating the Trade Union Unity League and of going back to the reactionary fascist unions, I called upon the few wisest workers to go back to the Party at all cost. Now, however, I realize that I should have immediately made an open break with the renegade group and unconditionally tried to go back to the Party.

I realize that the program and line of the Party and the Comintern are correct. In applying for readmission into the Party, I categorically state that I repudiate all my activities and everything done by me against the Party and I absolutely dissociate myself from the Lovestone group.

I pledge myself to carry out the line and program of the Party and to mercilessly fight against the Lovestone group and all enemies of the working class and the Comintern.

Realizing the responsibilities that fall upon me for the grave errors and my past anti-Party activities, I wish to state that I am ready to accept any work the Party may choose to put me into, and to continue with all my energy the revolutionary, Communist work, which I abandoned when I broke the discipline of the Party.

With Communist Greetings, MORRIS NEMSER.

MANY CITIES PLAN FOR FEBRUARY 25 Report Details of Feb. 10 Marches

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

city goes on to tell of future preparations: "The Unemployed Council is giving publicity to William Z. Foster's meeting, and a large turnout is expected for February 24th." Foster speaks at 1012 1/2 Tacoma Ave., Carpenters Hall, the day before the International Unemployment Day demonstration on February 25th.

Fight in Sacramento. "When the unemployed got to the city hall," says a report from Sacramento, "the police attacked. The workers resisted and a battle was on. Two police got beat up and two more got black eyes. This was just a starter. The workers are preparing for another march on February 25th."

"Streets blocked as Reds Storm City Hall," reads the main headline of the Dallas (Texas) Journal, reporting the February 10th demonstration in that city.

"There were between five and six thousand workers (both sexes, Negro, white and Mexican)," writes a comrade from San Antonio, Texas. "They lustily cheered the speaker as he presented to them the Unemployment Insurance Bill and the demands of the unemployed workers. We will demonstrate again on World-Wide Unemployment Day, February 25th, when we shall compel the authorities to listen to our demands."

In San Antonio there were between eight and ten thousand workers at the state capitol. A worker writing in about the demonstration says: "The attorney general says the government was not in. I shouted, 'We will not take your word for it.' He said, 'Don't call me a liar. I will put you in jail.' I shouted: 'We have 10,000 people with us. I dare you to arrest us.' He went in to see the governor between an arch of 200 state police and Texas rangers, and presented our demands to the governor, and we announced that we would be back Feb. 25th."

Stop the raids on foreign born in the factories. Elect delegates to the Conference for Protection of Foreign Born in your city.

Needle Workers On Picket Line to Fight Speedup

Dressmakers Strike Today Against Starvation Wages

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

alone have been reduced 30, 40 and 50 per cent. The needle trades industry is in the hands of Wall St. interests generally and in the clutches of Lieutenant Governor Lehman's banking firm particularly.

Disease and malnutrition are rife among dressmakers as a result of the atrocious speed-up and wage slashing they are subjected to. Individual complaints of workers against this unbridled exploitation invariably result in the worker's discharge.

The employers use the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to mislead some of the dressmakers into believing that their interests are being taken care of. Last week the Daily Worker printed a photostatic copy of a letter which the employers' protective association sent to those bosses who were not yet members, urging them to join the association because it had "an agreement with the I. L. G. W. which prevented the calling of any strikes."

Occasional false strikes have been called by the I. L. G. W. to further the illusion that they fight to raise the standard of living of dressmakers. Under its present leadership, that is, ever since the militants left it in a body to form the N. T. W. I. U., the "International" has betrayed every "strike" it started, and the workers have found that their conditions have actually become worse after these "strikes."

An example in kind is the strike of Local 38, which the "International" has just sold out by calling off the strike even though the workers had been on strike for 5 months and the season is now approaching, making a quick victory probable. The "International," of course, never had any intention of winning any demands, but the reason that the "International" called off the strike at this time is that it wants to use the strike benefits it has been paying to the tailors in Local 38 for the purpose of fighting the strike which was called today by the dressmakers in the N. T. W. I. U.

It is inevitable that workers will learn who their enemies are, and the result of the I. L. G. W.'s traitorous policy is the flocking of its members to the fight Industrial Union. Members of the I. L. G. W. are now on all the important strike committees of the N. T. W. I. U. and will be on every picket line during the strike.

The unbelievable slavery which is the lot of the dressmakers has resulted in numerous spontaneous strikes during the last few days, or since 4,500 dressmakers in Lincoln Arena last Wednesday voted unanimously to strike for improved conditions. Two more of these spontaneous strikes occurred yesterday. One took place in 34 W. 21st St., the Victor Dress Co., which was an I. L. G. W. shop. Because the dressmakers in the shop could no longer wait for the strike call, they marched over to the N. T. W. I. U. office in a body and signed up as members. Dressmakers in the Ingerman Dress Shop, 120 W. 31st St., walked out a half hour later and told N. T. W. I. U. leaders that they were ready to strike.

The dressmakers are striking for the following demands: 1. The 40-hour 5-day week. 2. Guaranteed minimum wages: operators, \$44 a week, pressers, \$50, cutters, \$50, finishers and examiners, \$28, drapers, \$32, floor girls, \$20. 3. An immediate increase of 20 per cent for all super-exploited dressmakers, especially in the suburbs, where the prevailing wage is \$15 a week. 4. Recognition of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. 5. The right to the job and against discharges. 6. The abolition of discrimination against Negro dressmakers and for their right to work in every shop and in every craft on the basis of equal pay for equal work. 7. Equal pay for equal work for all young and women dressmakers. 8. Unemployment insurance. At a meeting of the General Strike Committee on Saturday the various sub-committees submitted reports and the following officers were elected: Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, Dave Turner, vice-chairman, and Sarah Dornier, secretary. Irving Potash, Jack Schneider, and H. Koretz were elected chairman, vice-chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Organization Committee.

J. Boruchowitz, chairman of the Hall and Control Committees, A. Weissberg, chairman of the Settlement Committee, J. Fleiss, chairman of the Finance Committee, Louis Hyman and Sol Hertz, chairman and secretary respectively of the Press Committee, A. Kulkun and Betty Klein, chairman and secretary respectively of the Suburban Committee, and S. Daxel and Jean Bratt, chairman and secretary respectively of the Entertainment and Speakers' Committee.

KAZAKSTAN SOVIET MASS MEET PROTESTS LYNCHINGS IN U. S.

Big Meeting of Kazakstan Workers Greet League of Struggle for Negro Rights

NEW YORK.—At a meeting of the district committee of MOPR (Russian International Labor Defense) in Kazakstan, one of the Middle Asian Soviet Republics, a resolution protesting the white terror against Negro workers in the United States was passed unanimously and ordered forwarded to Negro organizations in this country through the I. L. D., the workers' organization, defending both Negro and white workers from the campaign of terrorism and discrimination promoted by the white ruling class of the United States. The resolution just received here from the Russian workers makes the comparison of the lynching campaign against defenseless minorities under the Czar and the present one so widespread in the United States fostered by the white ruling class here. The resolution passed by workers in the Soviet Union opens with the declaration:

"We indignantly protest the lynching campaign organized by the American ruling class against Negro workers. Lynchings are remembered well by former national minorities under the czar which were organized by the ruling class to draw away the people's anger from the sufferings of bourgeois rule. Capitalist America stands now on the same road upon which stood former Czarist Russia. But the lynchings will not help it to prevent the triumphs of the workers, just as the pogroms did not help the Czarist regime to prevent the triumph of socialism."

The International Labor Defense, in reply to the Russian workers of Kazakstan thanked them in the name of all Negro workers in the United States, promising that "in this crucial hour when you are straining all your energy to complete the Five Year Plan for the building of socialism, we here, Negro and white workers, are ready to protect you from the onslaught of the ruling class against the Soviet Union, the only country in the world where all racial discriminations have been obliterated and where for the first time all workers of all races are equal."

8 Unemployed Councils Swing Into Circulation Campaign in 1 Week; News Clubs Formed

Baltimore, Md., is showing considerable vitality since the Unemployed Council swept into the drive. Carl Bradley, writing for the Daily Worker Club there, tells the story better than we can hope to do: "Last week," he says, "there was an average sale daily of 200 Daily Workers. However, this week the average did not reach that level, because of the late arrival of the paper. Several days were bad weather."

"A revolutionary competition spirit has been injected into the sale of the Daily Workers which was really started about two weeks ago when an unemployed Negro worker named Davis went out and sold 100 Daily Workers in one day." Bradley then reports that this example has spurred three more comrades to join the race: Gross, Smith and Thomas. "From all indications in the very near future," he finishes, "they will establish new records for the sale of the Daily Worker."

Baltimore has an enviable beginner's record. We want more such reports. Send us a picture of the Daily Worker sellers, Baltimore. We will be proud to publish them.

ALLENTOWN, PA., TAKES 100 DAILY The Unemployed Council of Allentown, Pa., comes into the limelight with an order from Frank Fisher, who writes: "Send us a hundred copies of the Daily Worker (daily) beginning Monday, Feb. 16. We are activating Unemployed Council members to sell them." Fisher goes on to say that the council is organizing a mass demonstration on Feb. 25.

SALT LAKE CITY ORDERS INCREASE Salt Lake City, Utah, is another example of results achieved through organized activity of the Unemployed Council. "Please increase the order from 35 to 45 immediately," writes O. W. Larson. "Since we started the unemployed movement the demand has increased and we hope to be able to keep increasing it for some time."

PORTLAND COUNCIL STARTS WITH 50 The Portland Unemployed Council comes in for commendable activity, which has just been started. From Paul Munter, secretary, we hear: "Please start a bundle of 50 Daily Workers."

ANSWERS FISH WITH YEAR SUB "Herewith is check for \$6 as renewal for my subscription," writes A. L. H. of Fairrook, Calif. "Have just written to our congressman for a copy of the Fish Commission's report."

FINDS DAILY "TOO GOOD TO WASTE" "The Daily Worker is too good to waste. I save every copy and distribute them among the workers wherever I can. The editorials, articles and letters help the man in the street to understand what it is all about. Above all, I find a keen interest among workers and poor farmers as to the progress being made in the Soviet Union."—W.F.K., Wichita, Kan.

CAMP AND HOTEL NITGEDAIGET PROLETARIAN VACATION PLACE OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR Beautiful Rooms Heated Modernly Equipped Sport and Cultural Activity Proletarian Atmosphere \$17 A WEEK CAMP NITGEDAIGET, BEACON, N.Y. PHONE 184

1931 CALENDAR FREE! Historical data on big events of the class struggle in the first annual Daily Worker Calendar. Free with six months sub or renewal.

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY TO THE DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 15th ST., NEW YORK CITY

RED SHOCK TROOPS For \$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND

Enclosed find _____ dollars We pledge to build RED SHOCK TROOPS for the successful completion of the \$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

DRESSMAKERS! ON TO VICTORY!

By L. HYMAN.

The dressmakers' strike begins today! This strike has been forced upon us by the bosses. The jobbers, the manufacturers, the contractors have been cutting the wages of the dressmakers right along; they have brought about a slave driving system that was not known even in the days of the sweatshop. The dressmakers are starving and don't make enough even in the season to drive the wolf of hunger away from the door.

How many hours do the dressmakers work? It is hard to answer this question. We thought that 50 hours was the maximum, but we were wrong. From daily information we get we found that dressmakers are forced to work 60-70 hours a week; and even though they work such long hours, many can't make more than \$10 to \$12 a week.

The dressmakers have to slave for the jobbers, manufacturers, contractors, and sub-contractors. Recently these parasites launched a new attack on the dressmakers: the sub-contractor turns over all the work to one worker, who hires other workers to do the job. A contractor, for instance, gives the entire pressing to one presser and he, the presser, hires helpers who work for him and not directly for the contractor. Needless to say, the conditions of these helpers are terrible. The same system prevails among the operators and cutters. One operator works with many helpers, one cutter with many assistants. Until recently we knew that operators were forced to make a dress for 30 cents, 25 cents and even less. But now we hear that dresses are stilled by the dozen. And the prices are so small, so insignificant, that if we will let this situation continue the time will not be far off when the contractors will demand a reward for the privilege of allowing dressmakers to work in the shops.

Sisters and brothers, you know that we have not exaggerated a bit, we have not pictured your plight darker than it is in reality. We couldn't if we wanted to. On the contrary, your conditions are so miserable, so painful, that it is impossible to express it in words. Speak to any dressmaker you will, you will hear the same sad story: It's unbearable, the cup of suffering is filled to the brim.

The dressmakers have been crushed by the agents of the company union. The company union has betrayed them, misled and sold them out. The company union carried through a fake strike last year, a strike that organized the bosses into associations and disorganized and demoralized the workers. The company union works hand in glove with the associations to worsen the conditions of the dressmakers. All the company union demands from the associations and the bosses is that they force the dressmakers to pay dues and taxes—and then

they can do with the workers whatever they please.

All this is the real truth. But the dressmakers have got to understand that by cursing the company union or by pouring out their hearts to one another, the situation will not be changed. Moaning and sobbing will not help the dressmakers. The only remedy against long hours, miserable wages, against the sweat shop system and against inhuman treatment—is for the dressmakers to abandon work in union. Remember, your lot lies in your own hands! Fighting unitedly, the dressmakers can put an end to their misery and suffering.

Sister and brother dressmakers, the bosses and their agents of the "International" are trying to intimidate you with all kinds of threats, warning you not to strike. Remember, they are all your enemies. Out of your sweat and blood they have become rich. And the longer you let them exploit you the richer they become and the poorer you get. The bosses and their agents tell you that when you strike you lose wages. But how many weeks wages do workers lose in the time when they are unemployed? How much do they lose because of wage cuts? A dressmaker must now work 3 weeks in order to earn what he used to make in one week.

The appetites of the bosses are insatiable. Even the meagre wage they pay to dressmakers for their drudgery is too much for the bosses. They are trying to exploit and degrade the dressmakers still more. Will you act like hopeless creatures and let your bosses exploit you so ruthlessly?

You dressmakers were the first to raise the banner of revolt against inhuman conditions in the needle industry. You were the first to establish a union, in 1909, when the cloakmakers and the mens clothing workers were still unorganized and slaved under the most appalling conditions. You have been struggling long years, both against the bosses and against the Schlegel company union, and through unity, courage and self-sacrifice, you once forced the bosses to establish the 40-hour 5-day week and more or less tolerable conditions. Will you look on idly and see yourself sinking deeper from day to day into this new abyss?

No! We can't believe it! We are sure that the dressmakers will respond to the call of the Industrial Union and go on strike fighting now as they did in 1909 and in the subsequent strikes. An end to slavery! No more misery and starvation! An end to mistreatment and insults from the bosses and their foremen! The hour of struggle for bread, for organization, for freedom, has struck! Down with the sweat shop conditions! Dressmakers, answer the call of the strike! Not a wheel shall turn during the strike! On to struggle! On to victory!

Forward, Dressmakers, to Strike and Victory!

By I. WEISSBERG.

THE hour has now approached when you are called upon to stand up and fight against slavery and starvation!

Too long have you been paid starvation wages by your jobbers, manufacturers and contractors! Too long have you suffered unbearable speed-up and long hours!

Too long have you allowed yourselves to be terrorized by the I. L. G. W., the agent of the bosses!

You cannot and will not permit them to reduce you to the state of beggars!

True to the fighting tradition of dressmakers, you will rise like one man and in united ranks, march forward in the struggle for recognition of the Industrial Union, guaranteed minimum

wages, a 40-hour 5-day week, equal pay for equal work for young and old, men and women, white and Negro dressmakers.

Dressmakers, unite your ranks, all of you, members of the I. L. G. W. and of the N. T. W. I. U., organized and unorganized. Join hands, all of you, in the struggle to abolish misery and establish decent conditions!

Under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, dressmakers will strike and win better conditions for themselves. Under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, dressmakers will strengthen their forces for the struggle for week work and the seven-hour day, five-day week.

Long live the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union! Forward dressmakers, to strike and victory!

To All Members of the "International"

(I. L. G. W. U.) COMPANY UNION

On Wednesday, February 11th, thousands of dressmakers met at Lincoln Arena and unanimously voted for a strike in the dress industry! Sisters and Brothers:

The misleaders of the "International" and your bosses warn you against the coming dress strike. They are trying their best to persuade you to scab when the dressmakers, under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, will go on strike. They are telling you that you had a strike last year and as a result of that strike sweat shop conditions were abolished and union conditions established.

Sisters and Brothers! Give a moment's thought to your lot! Think how many hours a week you are forced to work! How much you earn! How the bosses treat you!

Those who are still employed work long hours, Saturdays and Sundays, at a time when thousands of dressmakers are unemployed. Experienced operators are compelled to work for \$20 a week. There are hundreds of dress shops where operators earn as low as \$15 a week. Pressers who used to make \$50 and \$60 a week cannot make more than \$25 or \$30 a week, at the present scale of prices.

The cutters who considered themselves the aristocrats of the trade, cannot make a living. To each experienced cutter is added a few assistant cutters, mostly young boys who are paid \$15 or \$20 a week, and they turn out as much work as skilled cutters. Because of this, many cutters are out of a job. When one does get a job, he is compelled to work below the scale. Every time the boss brings a new "style" to settle he offers a lower price. In many shops settling of prices is entirely out of "style," the boss pays as much as he pleases. And what are the officials of the "International" doing about this situation. Do they help you get better prices? Do they fight for any discharged worker? You know from your experience that this is not the case! The officials of the "International" are not concerned with your welfare.

They are the friends and the servants of the bosses whom they help to make worse your conditions.

Do you remember how the bosses, their papers, the City Mayor, the Police Commissioner, Tammany Hall politicians—all of them helped to force you into the "International" in the 1934 fake strike? They did all this because they knew that with you belonging to the "International," they will be able to rob and exploit you to their hearts' content.

Those of you who, at that time, still imagined that the "International" was a workers' union, and that their officials really meant to organize the trade and to improve the conditions of the workers—have you not convinced yourself since, that it is all a fake? Don't you see now that your conditions became, and are becoming worse from day to day?

We, dressmakers, appeal to you, sisters and brothers. Join the great army of the striking dressmakers! You are suffering just as much as we are. Let us organize into a real fighting union. Let us fight for higher wages, shorter hours, better treatment in the shops, and for real union conditions.

We must put an end to our suffering and misery!

Long live the unity of all dressmakers! Forward to the struggle for a better living of all dressmakers! Dressmakers, quit working on the day of the strike!

Don't let anyone mislead you into scabbing! Strike together with us for our common interests and welfare, and to build a powerful Industrial Union!

Our strength lies in our unity!

United we will fight and be victorious!

Rank and File Dressmakers Strike Committee, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, 121 West 28th St., N. Y. C.

PROSTITUTE!



PARTY LIFE

Conducted by the Organization Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.

How to Organize the Working Women

WE are publishing a letter to the Women's Department in which the comrades from Pittsburgh raise two important questions and the answer given to them in order that this shall be helpful also to other districts where certainly the same problem is on the agenda:

"Here in the city in the Negro section we have many contacts with Negro women. They have already joined the unemployed councils. One of the Negro women has been elected a delegate to Washington. The city at the present time has stopped giving any relief, they said that they would give relief in about two weeks. Many of these Negro workers were depending on these two or three dollars a week which they got and now that they do not get anything at all, they are facing starvation still more. I have had a meeting with a small group of Negro women and they brought up the question of going to the city council to demand food. They are ready to go in a group and demand that the city give some relief. I have arranged with them that if we get a large group of women we will go to the city hall to present our demands. What is your opinion of this method?"

Another question which I want to be clear on is whether it is a proper method to form Women's Unemployed Committees in the different parts of the city who will direct the work among the women in that part of the city."

1st Question. We believe that this is a burning issue around which you can mobilize not only the Negro women but also the white men and women. You must take this matter up immediately with the local Council of Unemployed and together with them mobilize the workers in the city of Pittsburgh to go to the city hall demanding immediate cash relief. This is not merely a question of Women's Dept. nor should it be limited to a "large group" which you can organize. The district committee and the council of unemployed should make this one of the outstanding struggles for "immediate relief" a mass demonstration of women, children and men—special dramatization necessary.

2nd Question. It is correct to form Women's Committees in the various councils of unemployed—Industrial and neighborhood councils—the purpose of these committees is to help the councils reach and enroll unemployed women as regular members. The women's committees are to help formulate special women's demands—raise the proper slogans and help the councils find special methods of approach to attract women. The direction of work and struggles of the unemployed women in the neighborhoods must be under the direction of the neighborhood unemployed councils.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U.S.A. P. O. Box 87 Station D. New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Address

City State

Occupation Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, P. O. Box 87 Station D, New York City.

The Coming Dress Strike

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, DISTRICT 2

THE District Committee of the Young Communist League, District 2, supports the statement of the Communist Party, pledging full support to the coming dress strike. In the needle industry, the conditions of the young workers are wretched. Many young workers are forced to work 50 and 54 hours a week for wages ranging from \$10 to \$15. Over ten thousand young workers, many of whom are Spanish and Negro, are employed in the industry as shipping clerks, floor girls, assistant cutters, operators and finishers. As young workers, and since they are unorganized they suffer severe exploitation. Many are only working part time now for decreased wages.

It is because of these conditions that the field is ripe for the building of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and for the smashing of the fake International Ladies Garment Workers company union of the bosses that has betrayed the interests of the workers time and time again. This fake International Ladies Garment Workers' Union must be fought at every step and wiped out from the entire dress industry. The young workers in the Needle Trades must play a leading role in this respect.

The Young Communist League calls upon all young workers and their working class youth organizations to rally to the support of the Needle Workers Strike to improve their conditions. Every young worker must realize that this strike is not only a strike of the needle workers but it concerns the entire working class. All young workers' organizations must get behind this

strike not only with moral support and helping on the picket line but also by financial support.

Many thousands of young Negro workers are included in this industry. It is in this field that the revolutionary union has given the greatest opportunity to develop its work and to build up the solidarity of Negro and white young workers in the strike.

The main task of the Youth Department in this strike is the building of the union and the creation of a real militant Youth Section that will struggle for the every day needs of the young workers in the shops. The popularization of the Youth demands among the young needle strikers, namely: No discrimination against young workers; equal pay for equal work; full payment for continuation school; minimum wage of \$20 a week; no discrimination of the Negro young workers; must be of the utmost importance.

In this strike the children of the strikers must also be brought into the active support of the strike by participating on the picket line, planning affairs for strike relief and the Young Pioneers must be in the forefront of all these activities.

The Young Communist League recognizes that up to now it has been negligent in carrying on and in leading work among the Needle Trades Youth. However, this strike must find the League prepared to help and give leadership to the young workers in the strike and despite all difficulties to help in the building up of the revolutionary unions and the Young Communist League among the Young Workers.

International Women's Day

(The following article was written on March 4, 1921, and printed in the supplement to "Pravda" No. 51, of March 8th, 1921, on International Women's Day.)

By V. I. LENIN.

THE fundamental task of Bolshevism and of the Russian October Revolution is the drawing into politics particularly of those who are most exploited under capitalism. They were oppressed, defrauded and robbed by the capitalists both under the monarchy and in the democratic bourgeois republics. This oppression, this cheating, this robbery of labor by capitalists was inevitable as long as there existed private property in land, factories and mills.

The essence of Bolshevism, the substance of the Soviet power, consists in the fact that while exposing the lies and hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy, while abolishing private property in land, factories and mills, the state power is concentrated in the hands of the toiling and exploited masses.

These masses take politics into their own hands—that is, the job of constructing a new society. The task is difficult, especially since the masses are beaten down and crushed by capitalism, but there is no other way out of wage slavery.

It is impossible, however, to draw the masses into politics without drawing into it the women, for the female half of the human race under capitalism, is doubly exploited. The woman worker and peasant woman are oppressed by capitalism and in addition to that, even in the most democratic of the bourgeois republics they remain in the first place without equal rights with man (for the law does not give them equality) and secondly—and this is the main point—they remain in "household slavery," "household slaves," crushed by the most petty, dirty, most difficult, most deadening work of the kitchen, and of the individual household economy.

The Bolshevik Soviet Revolution cut the roots of exploitation and inequality of women deeper than dared any other party or revolution in the world. According to our Soviet Law, not a trace is left of the inequality of women with man.

The hideous, hypocritical inequality in marital and family rights, the inequality in relation to the child was completely destroyed by the Soviet power.

This is only the first step towards the emancipation of women. But not a single one of the bourgeois republics even of the most democratic dared to make even this first step. They did not dare in fear of "holy private property."

The second and main step is the abolition of private property in land, factories and mills. With this step and only with comes the full and real emancipation of women, of their emancipation from "household slavery," through the transition from petty individual household economy to the vast socialized economy.

This transition is difficult, because it means changing the most deeply rooted, habitually hardened and ossified, "order of things" (in truth of deformity and savagery, and not of "order"). This transition, however, has begun. The work has been started and we have entered on a new road.

On this International Day of Working Women in all countries of the world, at innumerable meetings of women workers, greetings will be sent to Soviet Russia which has begun an immeasurably difficult but universally great and emancipating task. There will be heard brave calls not to lose spirit in face of the fierce and brutal bourgeois reaction. The "freer" and more "democratic" a country is, the more does its gang of capitalists rage and the more brutal it is against the workers' revolution; as for example, the democratic republic of the United States. But the workers in the mass have already awakened. The imperialist war definitely awakened the sleeping, backward masses in America, in Europe and in Asia. The ice has been broken in all parts of the world.

The emancipation of the peoples from the yoke of imperialism, the freeing of working men and working women from the yoke of capitalism is moving ahead irresistibly. This task has been started by tens and hundreds of millions of working men and working women, by peasants—men and women. Therefore, this great task, the freeing of labor from the yoke of capital, will be victorious throughout the entire world.

By BURCK



Not Exactly a Good Record

What is called the "official newspaper of the Central Labor Union" of Philadelphia, the "Labor Record," which announces as if it were not something to be ashamed of before workers, that it is "Supporting Policies of the American Federation of Labor," has done "Red Sparks" the honor of devoting the whole front page to us on February 13. We now reply to the favor in kind.

We gather that the editor don't like us. In fact he refers in a most disparaging way to "Red Jorge." We are called a Soviet agent, and it is alleged that we are "rearing our insidious head among the wage earners of this country." It is further recommended that we "be driven across the Atlantic clear to the 'Land of the Soviets.'" Which would simply tickle us to death.

It seems that our broadcasting, like that of some unidentified "Soviet station" (which is alleged to have mixed up the "Holy Father's" Latin speech, though why it should be rendered any more unintelligible than Latin we fail to see), interfered with the Pollyanna propaganda of the "Labor Record."

More definitely, what the illiterate editor of the "Labor Record" calls our "degradatory" remarks anent the blessings conferred by catholic priests in New York on automobiles parked along the street, is used a subject to divert the minds of any worker stupid enough to believe the "Labor Record," from more serious affairs of the labor movement which that AFL paper wished thus to cover up. Therefore, the whole front page is devoted to an editorial entitled: "The Red Strikes a Blow Beneath the Belt." And we are to be "driven across the Atlantic," and so forth.

Evidently this is altogether too blessed and sweet a country for us to live in. Unfortunately for the pleasant theory, however, one has only to turn to page 2 of the same edition of the "Labor Record," to be disillusioned. There are 13 stories on page 2, and the subjects dealt with are as follows:

1. "Drastic Rate Cut Hits Navy Yard Workers." But the editor don't say for them to hit back. Only an "insidious" guy like us would do that.

2. A divorce story about an "ungrateful countess." Nuf sed!

3. A New Orleans dispatch that workers of the American Sugar Refinery there have had their wages cut \$3 a week. The "Labor Record" has no comment, no advice, and the A. F. of L. has a "no strike" policy.

4. The editor seems tickled over the O.K. the "Davis Wage Bill" got in a Senate Committee, the bill providing "prevailing wages" for government work. "Prevailing wages" are not union wages, but both Bill Green and the "Labor Record" appear vastly pleased.

5. An item says the carpet workers are being "reorganized" in Philadelphia. The editor gives no opinion of why or for what they should organize. So we presume that whatever their desires may be, the A. F. of L. is organizing them to sell them out as it did at Danville.

6. A prominent place is given a picture of a starving farmer's family in Arkansas. No, not in the Soviet Union. Telling farmers there don't starve. That is reserved now for freeborn Americans.

7. "The Boston Typo Union Aids Idle Members." Why they should aid "idle" people is a mystery. That, as Bill Green knows, is one of those horrible things called "a dole." But it seems better to the "Labor Record" that the employed printers cough up that cash than that corporations be taxed and war funds given to Unemployment Insurance.

8. "Immigration Drops." But in spite of it so do wages and so does employment, though the "Labor Record" don't mention these latter facts in that connection.

9. We are told that Kansas farmers are paid 12 cents a dozen for eggs, the lowest price since 1886. The "Labor Record" says not a word about it, but Philadelphia workers who try to buy eggs are not paying 1886 prices.

10. "1930 Construction Slips to New Low Level." Cheering news, eh? But construction in the Soviet Union is beating all records, though the "Labor Record" is mum as a clam about that.

11. It is told that the "cold storage and fresh egg acts" are being violated wholesale in Harrisburg, Pa. We can well believe it, but we don't see why we should therefore sing the Star Spangled Banner.

12. In Massachusetts, we're told, "The Slump Falls to Out Prison Labor Profits." Yes, boys, it's sad, but only in the Soviet Union are prisoners paid union wages.

13. "Church Groups Seek Mooney Freedom." Well, they've been seeking it without finding it for a long time. And the A. F. of L. has not even done that, as Mooney himself declares. Mooney actually says that:

"Mooney was saved from the hangman's noose only through the mass protests and pressure of Russia and the rest of the world. The case has always been and must always be a vital part of the general struggle between the workers and employers."

And the effort of the "Labor Record" to make it the business of the churches and not the business of the working class, is typical of the A. F. of L. leadership, the function of which Tom Mooney says:

"... is to fool the workers and make them amenable to the employers."

And precisely that, is the reason for the "Labor Record" of Philadelphia, in snatching its editorial—"The Red Strikes a Blow Beneath the Belt," over its front page. By this we may again be doing so with the "Labor Record" editor in fact, it is doubtful whether there is any place else to strike.

From page 19 of the N. Y. Evening Post of February 11, a feature story on the New Show which New York Society is pulling off, contains the following tidbit:

"Mrs. Norman Thomas, wife of the socialist candidate for mayor in 1930, placed several of her entries in cocker spaniels. Her Blue Waters Gerry was second in novice dogs, with Blue Water Winning Ways also second in novice bitches. Mrs. Thomas Rowcliffe's Regina was third in American-bred bitches."

The unobservant reporter of the Post forgot to mention that Norman Thomas was not only "socialist" candidate for mayor in 1930, but was also entered in 1928 for the presidency of the United States.