

# THE WORKING WOMAN

The Voice of Women Workers

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## DEMAND IMMEDIATE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF! SEND DELEGATES TO THE UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCES!

### Workers of Eagle Pencil on Strike Against Wage Cut

Almost 700 women workers in the Eagle Pencil Company walked out of the factory in a spontaneous strike on Monday morning, December 1st, against a ten per cent wage cut. This is the fourth wage cut given to these workers within the past year.

The strikers elected a strike committee of 80 and at once made arrangements for picketing.

About 200 men workers struck also, leaving in the factory only the engineers in the boiler room, the foremen, the office workers and a number of the workers in the paper box department which was more or less isolated from the rest of the factory. However, after the pickets had surrounded this department for a while, calling to the workers within to come down and join them, 15 of these joined their fellow workers outside.

Urged by a fat policeman not to follow the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League, a group of women turned upon him angrily. "Look at my hands," said one girl, showing her hands roughened and calloused by hard work, "I work 5 days a week and I'm lucky if I make \$7."

The picketing is now well organized and the workers are certain of victory.

### With the Working Woman Drive

We are still four hundred subs short in the present drive for 1,000 new subscribers. Seattle, Ohio, Detroit, Connecticut are far behind their quota, having secured only one tenth of the number assigned them. Illinois, New York and Massachusetts have already fulfilled their quota, and are making plans to double their amount of subs during the month of December.

The fund we were to have established in the campaign is far behind. Not quite \$450 was received, and we must have the \$2,000 called for.

No district is paying serious attention to the establishment of Working Women Correspondence Circles. If we could get one good working women's correspondence from each industrial center and the farm areas we would consider this a great achievement. If "The Working Woman" is to represent the working class women in industry and in the home, it must begin at once to reflect the conditions of these women everywhere.

During December, the last month of the drive, the comrades in each locality must be on the job every day getting new subscribers, donations, and sending in news.

### Unemployment Insurance—Not Fake Charity

—Ryan Walker



### SOVIET UNION UNCOVERS WAR PLOT

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—The testimony of 8 former high officials (engineers) of the Soviet Union on trial now for sabotage and espionage has proven to the entire working class of the world the role of these traitors who had the support of the French and British imperialism. They aimed to ruin Soviet industry, not to permit the carrying thru of the 5 year plan. With the aid of the imperialists they planned to invade the Soviet Union, after it has been weakened thru sabotage. The war against the Soviet Union was to start in 1930. The British imperialists and the French were to supply the counter revolutionary forces with money, airplanes, war implements and armies. An organization headed by the engineers on trial and former Russian Czarist supporters living outside the Soviet Union was formed for this purpose. Other imperialist powers were also involved in the plot and plans have been drawn by them for the exploitation of Soviet Union in full detail.

Workers in the Soviet Union have been holding tremendous demonstrations and mass meetings demanding the death of the traitors. Workers all over the world are uniting solidly in defense of the Soviet Union, and are rejoicing at the success of the 5 year plan which means the successful building of Socialism in the U. S. S. R.

### Tammany Frames Young Girls

As a part of the system of graft Tammany politicians of New York have framed over one hundred and fifty girls in the last eight months on the fake charge of prostitution. The ones involved in this frame-up are four judges, a former member of the district attorney staff, a police inspector, and thirty-six policemen. These representatives of the New York state government together with the underworld under their protection, arrested young innocent girls under the fake charge of prostitution with the sole purpose of extracting from them and their families \$500, according to the testimony of one of the stool pigeon witnesses.

The girls that were unable to raise the graft money for the state officials according to the testimony of the stool pigeon were sent up for long terms to the reformatory, and many innocent girls are there now serving sentences for the sole crime that they did not have money to pay to the agents of Jimmy Walker.

The fake investigation forced on the state officials will be used by them to hide the real facts and to give protection to the men higher up. This graft case has its roots in most powerful officials and is part of the system of graft and corruption under capitalism.

### Workers Fight Eviction of Unemployed Family

An unemployed carpenter located at 2750 Holmes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., came to the neighborhood Unemployed Council for assistance. He has a wife and four children and has been out of work for nine months. He lives in four small rooms for the past two years, was behind in rent ten days, and was called to court. The judge asked him when he would pay his rent, and when he answered as soon as he could get a job, the judge told him that he would be evicted if his rent was not paid by the 22nd.

On the 25th at 6 P. M. the worker was evicted—The marshal came to his house and in spite of the bitter

cold and his four little children (ages 3 to 12) had no place to go, he threw the furniture out of doors, chased the mother and children out of the apartment, and placed a lock on the door.

The Unemployed Council got busy immediately. At 8 P. M. the members of the council and the workers in the neighborhood started to take the furniture back into the apartment. In a few minutes "Law and Order" came to protect the "poor landlord." The policemen took out the furniture again, threw out the woman and children, and again locked the door.

The Unemployed Council began a meeting and called upon the workers

present to resist evictions, and place the furniture back in the apartment. Immediately at a signal from the captain two machines holding 12 husky policemen came up. The captain warned us that the "law" would be ready to handle us if we made any further attempts to place the furniture back.

Six policemen stayed on guard outside the house all night, one policeman guarded on the inside. The neighborhood Unemployed Council should be notified of evictions far enough in advance, to give them time to prepare the entire neighborhood to fight the eviction, and not allowing the Marshall to take any of the furniture out of the home.

the young workers, will rally unorganized workers to the struggle.

The dressmakers of the organized and unorganized shops cannot depend on the bosses to improve their conditions. The experiences of the workers with the Schlessingers and Dubinskys have proven that they are agents of the bosses scheming against the workers. Only by organizing a united struggle against the bosses and their agents will the dressmakers once more establish union conditions in the trade. The workers in the dress trade have always been in the forefront of the struggle. In the coming strike the dressmakers, which includes many thousands of working women will set an example as to how to fight against wage cuts, speed-up, and sweat-shop conditions.

The working women of New York must recognize the importance of this struggle of the dressmakers and rally in support of the strike. The mass meeting arranged by the Women's Department of the Trade Union Unity League will sound the signal for mass mobilization of working women of all trades in solidarity with the dressmakers.

### Dressmakers Preparing General Strike to Improve Conditions

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has started a campaign to mobilize the dressmakers of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to strike for the 7 hour, 5 day week, week work and other important demands of the industry, during the coming season.

Conditions in the dress trade as a result of the treacherous activities of the A. F. of L. officialdom have been reduced to the lowest possible level. Thousands of working women employed in the dress trade are slaving under the most unbearable conditions.

50 and 60 hours a week is prevalent throughout the trade. Wages have been reduced 50% to 60%. The new element of women that have come into the trade of recent years, Spanish, Negro, and young American workers, are being ruthlessly exploited by the bosses.

The mobilization campaign undertaken by the Industrial Union aims to bring the message of unionism to those workers. One of the chief tasks in this campaign is to draw the Negro, Spanish, and young workers into the struggle and to draw all unorganized workers into active participation of the strike.

The shop conference arranged by the Industrial Union met with response from many workers. Hundreds of delegates from open shops attended this conference and pledged to assist the union in preparing for the strike.

The demand for the 7 hour, 5 day week is aimed to partially solve the widespread unemployment in the trade. The demand for week work will do away with the terrific speed-up introduced in the trade by the bosses with the help of the A. F. of L. officials. These chief demands together with the special demands for





## Green Gets Banquet and Medal for Firing Working Mothers

By H. RAYMOND

Last month while the unemployed were starving on the streets of New York, the Roosevelt Memorial Association held an expensive and luxurious banquet at Roosevelt House.

The chief guests were William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Dr. Hastings, H. Hart, crime specialist. Other guests were the fat cat and rich banker friends of Colonel Roosevelt.

After filling their round bellies with good food, the assembled guests arose, slapped Bill Green and Doc Hastings on their backs with considerable oratory presented them both with nice shiny medals.

Dr. Hart received his medal for "promotion of social justice," which, translated into working class language, means starvation of workers and luxuries for the bosses. Hart's job has been to build bigger and better jails for militant workers and the unemployed.

Green, however, got his medal for the cause of industrial peace. At that time, he kept wages down, sold out strikes, and is against the workers getting unemployment insurance.

**Working Mothers Dismissed**  
On the same day that William Green received his medal from the bosses we find him helping the bosses to fire married working women.

"The Cedar Rapids Federation of Labor," says the New York Times, "today began a campaign to induce local merchants and manufacturers to displace their married women employees with no dependents, with jobless married men to relieve the unemployment situation. Resolutions passed by the Federation were mailed to every employer of women in the city."

Thus William Green "promotes industrial peace." To help the bosses throw the burden of the crisis on the shoulders of workers, the American Federation of Labor proposes that the bosses rob the worker to pay another. Of course Green claims that he is only going to have those women fired who have "no dependents," but this is just a screen to enable the bosses to fire women over whom they can no longer keep up with the increasing speed-up. With sharp wage cuts in almost

every industry, both husband and wife working can not earn sufficient to feed and clothe themselves and their children.

### Must Fight for Unemployment Insurance

The working women must fight vigorously all attempts of bosses to follow Green's orders for dismissal of working mothers. The working women in the American Federation of Labor unions must rise in militant protest against such boss class tactics. The only way unemployment can be relieved is through unemployment insurance paid by the bosses and their government.

It must be remembered, however, that unemployment can not be cured through unemployment insurance. This will only give a measure of relief at the best.

Unemployment can only be completely liquidated by the overthrow of the capitalist system and the setting up of a Workers' Soviet system of government.

**In the Soviet Union**  
In the Soviet Union where the workers have overthrown capitalism and have set up their own government, unemployment has completely disappeared.

Some little items concerning the women workers in the Soviet Union: When a working woman is employed in industry and becomes pregnant, she receives two months rest and full pay before the birth of her child. She can go to a hospital, with competent nurses and physicians, at the expense of the government. Upon leaving the hospital she receives a lump sum for the layette and is granted two more months rest at full pay, and for the following months she receives twenty-five per cent increase in wages to cover child nursing. All working women receive unemployment insurance when employed in the Soviet Union.

These items alone should be sufficient to rally every woman worker in the United States into the ranks of the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League, who are fighting to improve the immediate conditions of women workers under capitalism and for the establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' State.

The Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League fight for twenty-five dollars a week for each unemployed worker and five dollars for each dependent, to be paid for out of war funds and the profits of the bosses.

The Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League fight vigorously against William Green and his program for "industrial peace," and for the right of working women to keep their jobs.

Working Women! Join the Communist Party and the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League. Defend your right to keep your jobs! Don't starve—**FIGHT!**

**SOVIET WOMAN MINISTER**  
Alexandra Kollontay has been appointed to the post of Soviet Minister to Sweden.

## Boss Court Sentence Woman

WASHINGTON

### CONTRASTS

(Workers Correspondence)

On Saturday, Oct. 25th, I went out with a box into the I.R.T. 7th Ave. subway to collect for the Red Election Campaign.

There, a stocky short fellow called me over and asked me what it was about. I showed him the box. He pointed to the printing on the bottom of the box and said "What is that?" I read it for him "Vote Communist." "I'll arrest you for that" he said. I laughed and went on with my work collecting.

At 42nd St. I had to get out. All of a sudden I noticed that same stocky dumb faced fellow near me, with a guard of the I.R.T. He told him to arrest me. So they took me to the 42nd St. police station.

On the way to the police station I said to the passersby "Look at the criminal they caught," and showing them my box I said "I am guilty of collecting funds for the movement for unemployment insurance." Then that stocky fellow took the box out of my hands by force.

At the police station the captain asked the I.R.T. guard what his charge was. Pointing to that fellow he said "Ask him, he ordered me to arrest her." So this dumb-bell said to the captain: "Look at the box, she was collecting money in it, and she said vote communist. It is disorderly conduct." From there they took me to the Thirtieth St. police station in a patrol wagon. They put me in a cell and told me that I am under \$500 bail.

On my way to the first police station they did not let me use a tele-

phone. At the police station I asked the captain to let me call some one on the phone, but he told me that the lieutenant that took me to the Thirtieth St. police station will let me do it. But it was a lie. The lieutenant did not let me phone, though he promised to do so.

When I was in the cell I demanded that the matron telephone for me, and after insisting for a long time, she did.

The next Sunday morning Oct. 26, I appeared at the 54th St. court for a hearing. The judge was Judge Gottlieb if I am not mistaken.

When my case came up, the Judge asked the I.R.T. representative what the charge was. He said that he didn't know, but the other fellow, pointing to the stupid faced man "Had ordered me to arrest her."

The complainant told the judge that I said—"Vote Communist," and he added "This is disorderly conduct, and look at the box."

The judge looked at the box, and exclaimed: "Aha! Is this what you are doing?" And he asked me: "Do you plead guilty?" I told him "I am not guilty."

Then he asked the complainant what his occupation is. He said that he is in the cloak business. Then he asked me what I am doing. I told him that I am the wife of a worker.

The decision was short. Two days in jail or five dollars fine.

This is the way a bosses' judge gives justice to a worker. Down with the rotten capitalist system! Vote Communist!

Bessie Saltzman.

## Building Women's Auxiliaries in the Mining Towns

By MARY SMITH

The women in the mining towns have felt the economic crisis just as hard or even more than the women of other industries and trades.

The wage cuts of the miners has been so great that many of the workers joining the revolutionary unions do not have the necessary amount to pay their dues to the union. The company, after deducting the rent, coal, store bill, and other mine expenses, give miners a blank statement. The high cost of food in the company stores robs the workers because they know that when the workers do not receive any money from the company, they must buy in their store.

Because of these conditions we must continue to organize the women. The women workers must be prepared for the coming strike struggles of the miners. The militancy of the women on the picket line has been shown to be so great that in many instances it was with their help that the scabs were kept from going into the mines. One method that they devised was to get sand and pepper, and mix them together, and when the scabs appeared they would throw it in their eyes. Because of this they could not see, and then the women would get a hold of them and give them a good beating and then send them away.

The terror of the coal companies is very great in many places. Yet it will be through the organization of strong women's auxiliaries that we will weaken the terror of the bosses. In one auxiliary a woman stool-pigeon of the company began to tell the company of what the auxiliary was doing. The women found out about this act and went to this stool-pigeon and told her that if one more word was said she certainly would leave the town quickly. Nothing was ever heard from her again.

The company uses the method of going to the houses to see if there



Miner's Wife Active in Organizing Auxiliaries

are any meetings. But the women are prepared and when the boss comes they tell him that they are paying rent, and they have some say as to who will enter their home. With a large number of women in the auxiliary it is impossible for the company to fire them.

In towns where organizers can not enter we must use other methods to reach the women.

We must mobilize the women of the mining towns to fight against bosses' terror, against wage cuts, unemployment. For better housing and school conditions, for safe and clean mines in which their husbands and fathers can work, for the right to organize. The Women's Auxiliaries must help to build the miners' paper, which is also their paper, and which must be spread among the unorganized masses of men and women in the mining industry.

By ZELLA WRIGHT NEWCOMB

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. — The Washington Chamber of Commerce is imitating Soviet Russia and has now launched a "five-year plan." Every man, woman and child in Washington is urged to spend thirty-five cents a day more than they are spending—that, they declare, will bring prosperity back to Washington.

It doesn't matter how—tooth-paste, silk stockings, bootleg booze—anything, just so they spend it. Yes, since the merchants will make seventeen and a half cents profit out of every thirty-five, that would bring prosperity—to the merchants. Well, most of us would if we had the thirty-five cents.

Meanwhile the jobless worker's wife takes her last thin dollar bill (probably one that she has borrowed) and wonders what she can find cheap enough to satisfy her family's hunger for a dollar. And tomorrow—she dares not think of tomorrow—only that she can stave off the most acute pangs of hunger for another twelve hours.

And the great Atlantic and Pacific Stores broadcast a solution for the farm depression. If every man, woman and child in the United States will eat just two slices of bread more each day than they are eating, we will soon be able to consume the surplus wheat. This will cause the price of wheat to go up and the farmers will again be happy.

However, we do not notice any appreciable increase in the size of crusts charitable institutions are handing out to the breadliners. In fact, they are making the crusts smaller because there are so many more people in the breadlines this year.

And Out of School Club is organized in Washington, high, for a price, will look after the younger sons of diplomats, congressmen and Supreme Court judges from the time they are out of school until sunrise. The purpose of this club is to keep said children from annoying their parents who are busy playing bridge and pygmy golf. At the same time the sons of unemployed workers are going from door to door seeking odd jobs whereby they may earn a few nickels or a dime so that they and their brothers and sisters may have even one slice of bread.

Mrs. Herbers Hoover and other ladies of State, gowned in the latest mode, visit the orchid show in the ball room of the Willard Hotel, while 26-year-old Draper Gill, tired of trying to live on a book-clerk's salary, commits suicide, and many other unemployed workers are driven through despair to suicide.

The workers in the Soviet Union are busy accomplishing their 5 Year Plan. They will know how to meet and deal with imperialist war maneuvers against the workers' and peasants' fatherland.

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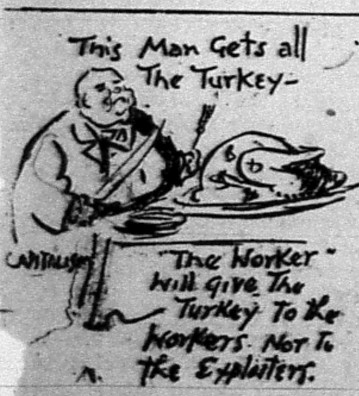
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**Write to the Working Woman**

Write and tell us what is going on in your factory, or shop. Is your boss cutting your wages? Do you have to work long hours? Are you fined for Do they drive you, and make you speed-up? Do you have to work overtime, without extra pay? Write and tell the Working Woman about it.

**Speed-Up for Women Workers In Seattle**

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SEATTLE, Wash. — The increasing number of unemployed women and girls and the lack of organization makes it possible for the bosses to speed up the women workers, force us to work for low wages, and make all sorts of demands on us.

I had been out of work for quite a while, the only work obtainable in Seattle, being housework, with long hours and extremely low pay. One morning I saw a job advertised on the boards of an employment agency. As the woman in charge of the agency was writing out the job slip, I read the employer's card with the requirements for the girls he wanted. It said, besides being experienced, the girls must be "medium tall, neither thin nor fat, and not homely."

The wages, the manager said, were \$13.20 a week (48 hour week basis) and if we could keep us a satisfactory speed, we would get \$15.00, or we would get canned.

In this plant there is what they call the "Test System," a method of speeding up the girls. After one has worked about half a day, one is put on the test. That is, they keep track of how many pieces each one does, setting a certain limit of production. One can scarcely reach the required number per hour the first day or test, but on the second day one knows the job depends on this and one works hard! The forelady comes around and complains that we are slow, and threatens to put us on the test.

The manager himself watches the workers. Yesterday a girl fainted. The only place they could take her to recover was a work table, as the rest room and toilet is only about six feet square.

The working conditions, and the constant fear of being thrown out of work, are making the girls complain a great deal. Many of them do not yet know that we must organize and fight against the slave drivers, speed up, bad conditions. We must build the Food Workers Industrial Union of the Trade Union Unity League, and as organized workers we can fight for better conditions on the job successfully.

**Strike Against 10% Wage-Cut In New Haven Pants Shop**

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Fifty workers mostly girls went out on strike this morning against a 10 per cent wage cut in the Fenichels pants factory, 50 East Street. We work on the piece work system and we can only make from \$12 to \$15 a week, now we are not going to stand for any lower rates. We are going to form picket lines and win our strike.

Woman Worker

**Women in General Cigar Co. to be Laid Off**

(A Workers' Correspondent)

Here in New Brunswick, New Jersey the crisis is sharpening. Already over 1,500 are unemployed. In Johnson & Johnson, International Motor Co., Lefkowitz and the General Cigar Co., wages are being cut daily, lay-offs are taking place.

The unemployed face even greater misery and starvation as winter is approaching. Hundreds of workers families are thrown out of their homes having no money for rent. Many workers are losing their homes for which they have slaved for years unable to pay their mortgages.

The women workers of the General Cigar Co. are told by the bosses that by Christmas, those who still are "lucky enough" to work, will get the hell out of there. The handworkers, bunchworkers of the department will soon stop because new machinery is being put in that will take only 3 or 4 young girls to run with a foreman or forelady at the head, to rush them at top speed. The bosses of the General Cigar will give this fine Christmas present to the bunchworkers.

These women working here are in many cases, the sole supporters of their families, their husbands being out of work. They will join the 9 million army of unemployed, which is swelling as winter approaches. But, still they are given a bright

hope, that they should send their daughters in their place. At these new machines, the bosses need young, strong workers, whom they the bosses, will force to work for half the price.

The foremen are rough and brutal, even pushing the women around like cattle. These bunchmakers are still lucky and have the splendid chance for starving for \$10 to \$17 per week. The machine workers never make any more either, for 9 and more hours a day. To slave in a tobacco factory is unhealthy and poisonous, especially for young girls who after only one year of toil, lose all life, color and energy, the result is that almost daily women and girls faint and get sick.

Instead of a doctor, and immediate care and relief, there is only a nurse. Some of these women don't return to work for weeks and some—never return again. Only yesterday I visited a woman who slaved for the General Cigar Co. for 8 years and she is done for. She is no longer a human being, but a skeleton of one, no more fit to be a mother to her 5 children, a victim for profit for the General Cigar.

Of course, there is no such thing as some kind of insurance for the sick, and surely not a cent for the unemployed.

These working women are becoming

more class-conscious. They are learning that they have nothing to expect from the bosses, and that they must stand shoulder to shoulder, with the men workers in the struggle against their true enemies the bosses, and the bosses' class.

The first step we must realize is organization. In organization there is strength, alone we fail. This is a lesson we workers learn from all previous workers struggles. Not so long ago, there was a strike in the General Cigar Co., even then the conditions were already miserable enough, forcing the workers to strike, but what happened? We lost. Because, we permitted, the A. F. of L. (labor misleaders), the priest, the bosses to handle our needs and demands, and we were betrayed. We had no organization formed of our own, the workers of the General Cigar did not form strike committees. Our first problem now is to realize the necessity of organization, in every department. Each department should have a representative in the shop committee which will represent the whole shop. The shop committees and the workers must join and accept the militant leadership of the Trade Union Unity League.

Working women of the General Cigar Co., let's go forward to organization! Let's show we can resist all brutal, rotten attacks and schemes of our bosses!

**Guaranty Silk Mills Cut Wages Fifty Per Cent**

(By a Worker Correspondent)

When the workers at the Guaranty Silk Mill in Wilkes Barre, Pa. received their pay on the 20th of November, they found that the wages had been reduced 50%. This is the second wage reduction in two weeks. There are 1,200 workers in the mill and many of them are fourteen years old. Three months ago this Company started to reduce wages, then a few of the workers who had been in the employ of the Company for five years were making \$30.00 a week, but wage cuts have now reduced their wages to \$9.00 and \$11.00. Wages of many of the girls is .09 1/2 c an hour. Many times they are docked, if they are running 7 lines of silk and something goes wrong and they lose one of the strands, they are docked 15c.

This Company owns the Silk Mill in Hazleton where the workers are out on strike against a wage cut and they have moved the work formerly done at Hazleton to the Mill in Nanticoke.

Many of the girls in the Mill here are ready to strike against the late wage cut, but we have no organization. "We have heard about the National Textile Workers Union, and feel sure that if they will send an organizer here, that we can start local."

Many of the girls said when they received their pay and saw that their wages had been cut, that they ought to come out on strike with the workers in Hazleton.

The boss at the mill when he cut the wages the first time called the workers together, and told them that they had to reduce the wages or the mill would close down, but this time he thought it was not necessary to tell them that they were going to again cut the wages, they would just take the money away from the workers, and he did not even have a gun.

**Jobless Women Told Of Miseries**

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — Here are some interviews of unemployed women workers:

"My name is Mrs. Perry. I am a widow and have two children. I am out of work and I live with my sister and we are almost starving. My second husband is in New Bedford, Mass., almost dying in a hospital."

"Mrs. Balshor a widow, age 60. Have a nephew, we are out of work and starving. I am Portuguese."

—J. K. SYLVIA.

UNITED FRONT OF WORKING MEN AND WORKING WOMEN AGAINST CAPITALISM

rate system. For week work. Equal pay for equal work for women and young workers.

Let us all join the National Textile Workers Union, Paterson District, 309 Paterson St.

**Slave-Driving in Southern Glass Factory**

Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 8, 1930.

To the Working Woman: Just a few lines in regard to some of the conditions existing in sunny California. The Southern Glass Co. which found it more beneficial to the company to hire an efficiency man and pay him \$56.00 per hour, than it was to pay the slaves a living wage. They paid 2 men \$4.00 per day, each folding and making large cartons to pack bottles in, but Mr. Efficiency said that must be cut out, so a young lady was put on the job and told to step on it, she was instructed to get out 8 or 10 thousand of these cartons per day. She was worked to the point of exhaustion but Mr. Efficiency told her that they could even get girls to put out more than that per day, he said in Chicago, the girls put out 12,000 per day. Well, even the company just went on the bum. The 3 largest stockholders swooped down and sold everything but the ground to the J. P. Glass Co. Now the little stockholders and employees are fighting and trying to get the money which part earned and others put in for stock. But trying is as far as they will get. While the other blood suckers are gloating over their gains and singing, "MY COUNTRY TIS OF THEE."

Fellow-workers, all I can say is Fight!

A. WORKER.

**PATERSON WOMEN**

**IN TEXTILE MILLS**

(Workers Correspondence)

There are seven thousand women workers in the textile industry working from 10 to 11 hours a day and the average earning is from \$14.00 to \$22.00 per week, in many cases less. It seems that there is no limit to the reduction in wages and speed-up. While we used to work on two looms today we are forced to work on 4, 5 and as high as 6 looms, an increase of 100 to 200% production. With the increase of looms comes the increase of hours, while wages are constantly lowered.

Out of the 7,000 women textile workers, there are about 4,000 who have families and home responsibilities. After working from 10 to 11 hours a day, we are compelled to take care of the house, attend to the children, make meals, etc. While we are at work our children are left on the street with no one to look after them. There is only one day nursery in the City of Paterson with over fifteen thousand women workers. This nursery is not located in the working class neighborhood. This day nursery which is supported by the City allows only children who have no father or mother to stay there and charges 20c per day, so most of our children are left on the street without any care when we are at work.

In the Jersey Silk Mill there was a woman working who has five children. This woman was compelled to go to work, as well as her husband, in order to maintain their family. They left a baby of one year old together with an older child of three years, all alone in the house until

the older children came from school. One day the baby was crying and a "Lady" of the Ladies Welfare Society heard it. She got a policeman to go after the mother of the child and get her out of the mill regardless of the fact that working in the mill was her only means to help support her five children.

From long hours of work and constantly being on the run, from one loom to the other, the woman worker especially gets very worn out. Last May a woman working for the last fourteen years in one mill was fired from her job. The boss told her that she was too old for the mill. This woman is 49 years of age. Up till today she is unable to find another job and is compelled to go begging from house to house for a meal.

The winder gets an average of \$15.02 per week for a 50 to 55 hours work. The bosses do us a favor by permitting us to work over-time regardless of the law, so we can make a little more and not kick against starvation wages. We are paid at the regular weekly rate for overtime. Working Women of Paterson! there is only one way to overcome these miserable conditions and that is by organizing ourselves into a strong fighting Union. The National Textile Workers Union is the only Union that helps to organize the textile workers thruout the country to fight for better conditions. The following are some of the National Textile Workers Union demands: Against wage-cuts and for higher wages. Against speed-up in all its forms. For a 40 hour 5 day week. Against piece work and the piece



# Join the Communist Party of U.S.A.

Voice of Women Workers  
**THE WORKING WOMAN**

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Out of jobs, workers forced to sleep among garbage

## Unemployment Insurance

All over the United States the misery of the workers and their families is increasing. Hundreds of thousands are losing their jobs, swelling the army of the 9 million unemployed. Daily thousands of working class families are being thrown out of their homes.

For the first time in the history of the U. S. A. women with sick babies in their arms are forced to stand for hours in the bitter cold waiting to get a cup of coffee and bread from the charity organizations. Women and children are treated like criminals, herded like cattle while in line for a chance to get a night's lodging at the municipal lodging houses.

All sorts of promises for relief are made by the state and city governments, meanwhile the workers and their families starve keeping alive on the crumbs of charity thrown by the rich.

Hoover and his rich ladies are busy investigating the condition of the poor "the deserving poor." They try to make the workers believe that they are interested in the welfare of the mother and child. At the recent fake child welfare conference held in Washington the real issue of child and working class problems were not discussed. The problem how to feed, clothe and keep well the children of the 9 million unemployed are no concern of Hoover. The only thing that came out of this conference was resolutions to further investigate the problem of child welfare.

The working women and wives of workers can tell without investigating what their children need to keep well. They need milk, food, clothing, warm homes.

The working women in the U. S. do not want charity. They want unemployment insurance, they will not permit themselves to be fooled by fake conferences and fake promises of the bosses' government. They will fight and demand that the state and city administration provide their children with milk, free food, warm clothing, heat and gas. They will join in fight against evictions under the lead of the councils of Unemployed for immediate emergency relief and for the Unemployment Insurance Bill which provides \$5 for all workers who cannot find jobs.

## Delegates Will Report on International Working Women's Conference at Irving Plaza, on Thursday, Dec. 18

The women delegates from the United States to the International Women's Conference held in Moscow, will give their report at a mass meeting.

At the meeting on Thursday night, December 18th, at Irving Plaza, we will hear a report on the struggles that are being carried on by the working women in every country of the world.

Working women, employed and unemployed, Negro and white, you are called to attend this meeting where the delegates, Anna Cornblatt, Sophie Melvin, (charged with murder in

the Gastonia trial), Helen McLaine, a Negro delegate from the Needle Trades in Philadelphia, will report on the decisions of the International Women's Conference. William Z. Foster will speak on the problems confronting working women in the United States. June Croll will speak on the coming dress strike.

Come to the meeting. Bring your shop mates and the working women of your neighborhood along.

Become active in the Trade Union Unity League campaign for sending a Working Women's Delegation to the U.S.S.R. for May 1st.

## D.A.R. Would Bar Communist Meetings

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The dames of the Daughters of the American Revolution came out for legislation to bar all Communist meetings on the grounds of "treason" in a statement issued by the president-general.

The parasitic dames had not a word to mention of the miseries of the unemployed, or of the drive of the bosses to lower the standard of living of the masses.

## Women Organize—Fight!

(Workers' Correspondence)

SEATTLE, Wash.—The first thing an unemployed girl worker sees on entering the Young Women's Christian Association in Seattle is a big sign: "Given to Hospitality in the Name of the Lord Jesus." Many girls are beginning to find out just what this "hospitality" means for a girl who has no home, no job, and no money.

The Y.W.C.A. conducts an employment office, and once in a while some fortunate girl may get a job through it. The office has an age limit of 35 years—all older women are sent, this year, to the Salvation Army and the Goodwill Industries. The reason given is, not only the scarcity of jobs, but also that the Y.W. is a "CHARACTER BUILDING" institution. The Character Building consists, they say, in sending the girls out to jobs in "the finest homes, the finest offices."

The Community Chest fund received by the Y.W.C.A. is supposed to provide for care of girls who are out of work. But if a girl is broke and applies to the Advisor for help, she may get a meal ticket, and most likely a room in a cold corner in the basement. Then she is given constant interviews and hounded by the Advisor who tries to find out every detail of the girl's personal life, watching who she talks to, sometimes even taking her phone calls. And if a girl is too long out of work they forget their "character building" and send her over to work for the Goodwill. This is an organization whose slogan is "Hot Charity, not a Chance," and it gives neither. You can work there for 25¢ an hour in trade for old shoes, coats, etc., that they have gotten free.

The Y.W.C.A. has a stool pigeon system; some of the women hanging around in the lobby report on girls whom they hear saying things they don't like. The Advisor actually acts as an agent of the Police Department, especially the Missing Persons Bureau. Girls have been turned over to the police to be questioned and held, usually being released eventually. With all this "hospitality," many of the girls are beginning to wonder what they will do this winter.

Girl workers! Wake up, organize or work and for damn living rather than the bunk and charity handed out to us instead of jobs! Fight against conditions driving girls out on the streets or on the bread lines! Demand unemployment insurance!

## Farm Unemployment Worst of 10 Years

WASHINGTON, Nov. — Demand for farm labor on Nov. 1 was 73.6 per cent of normal, against 87.5 per cent a year ago, according to the Department of Agriculture. The decrease was greatest in the South and least in the North Atlantic States. The supply of farm labor was reported on Nov. 1 was 107.2 per cent of normal, the highest figure that has been reported in ten years or more.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Incomplete statistics show that fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand workers die from accidents on the job every year; over one hundred thousand become cripples; over 2,500,000 have small accidents. Many of the workers hurt are women and children.

In Florida no labor laws exist for women (not that we feel the laws are enforced in the states which have them). A survey showed that the majority of women worked seven days a week, and from sixty to eighty hours a week, and that the average wage was seven dollars a week for white women, and \$8.50 a week for the Negro women. The Negro women are usually employed in the kitchens of some of the best hotels, to cook the best for the rich who do not have to work.

The District of Columbia minimum wage board estimates that the lowest amount these women can subsist on is \$16 a week.

There is a new racket at the expense of the unemployed in New York. About four thousand unemployed men and women were given apples to sell on the streets. They were charged at the rate of \$1.75 a box. The price was advanced to two dollars, then to \$2.25, and it seems it will go to \$2.50 soon, giving the apple trust a chance to get rid of apples at high prices, which would have rotted in warehouses.

Mine accidents have taken place in large numbers in many parts of the world as a result of the greed of the bosses, who pay no attention to safety measures.

Twenty-nine miners were killed in Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Ninety-two were killed and twenty-one injured in Maybach in Germany.

Twenty-three jobless workers were sentenced to thirty days in jail in New York City because they had no money, nothing to eat, and no place to go.

Bus drivers in Jersey City won their strike against a new schedule which would have cut off forty of the workers and given the others about twice as much work to do.

J. B. Travis offered his body for sale to the highest bidder. "I have not been able to get a job, and this is the third day I have been without food. I'm desperate," said Travis. This offer was announced over the radio and published in the Washington papers. As yet we have not heard of anyone accepting the offer.

All workers must build the Unemployment Councils into mass fighting organizations. The women must take an active part in these councils being in the forefront of the fight against evictions, cutting off of gas and light, for more and better food from the present relief agencies, and for the demands of the Workers Social Insurance Bill.

of the most expensive automobiles recently.

The king of England is helping the unemployed. He bought five

**SEND US THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF YOUR SHOPMATE AND NEIGHBOR, AND WE WILL SEND HER A FREE SAMPLE COPY OF "THE WORKING WOMAN."**

## Slavery in Cannery

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Cal. — Women are suffering from unemployment as well as men. Many factories hiring both men and women are closed down. Only a few places are still open to women. The canneries on which women have depended for work during the summer season are not opening at all or working with a small force, because of the large amount of fruit left over from last year. The smaller local canneries have been bought up by the big concerns like the Del Monte Packing Company, and are closed permanently, work being concentrated in a few big places.

Long lines of women and girls, some as young as twelve years, form before the gates of the few places which are open or in which there is promise of work, only to be put off from day to day. Even when the foreman knows that no workers will be taken on, he keeps the whole line there with vague promises, so that they are ready to accept any pay and working conditions however bad, in order to get a job.

One woman went to a cannery every morning for ten days only to find that the first ones taken on are the friends of the foreman who favors a few. These become the boosters for the cannery, praising conditions of work and tell of the good money they are making.

The women are not told what the pay will be until they actually begin work and they are not sure of receiving credit for all they do, so they are at the mercy of slave-driving bosses at every point.

One bill board has a gorgeous advertisement of a new cannery: "One of California's finest canneries; a pleasant place to work."

Women workers! Can any industry be a really pleasant place to work? Industries are run under capitalism to make a profit for the owner, not to provide pleasant surroundings for the workers. That profit is made out of the workers' labor. Only when the workers control their own work can we make pleasant surroundings for ourselves.

The first step toward this is organization. Women Workers, organize in the National Food Workers Industrial Union, and the other militant unions according to the work in which you are engaged, under the banner of the Trade Union Unity League.

## British Workers Face Wage Cuts

## M'Donald Gov't Aids Bosses' Drive

## LONDON, Nov. 16—Wage cuts affecting 500,000 workers are being proposed by the four great railway companies here and the leading coal bosses. The way for the carrying out of these wage cuts has been opened up by the MacDonald's government action against the workers. MacDonald's policy has been to aid the British bosses increase their profits at the expense of the workers.

The proposed wage cut against the 500,000 railroad and coal workers is just the beginning of a general wage cut drive. It is part of the wage slashing campaign going on throughout the world with the help of the socialists and the yellow trade union leaders. In the United States Green & Co. head the wage cut drive.



# Fight Against Imperialist War!—Defend the Soviet Union!

## THIRTEEN YEARS

A Story by Valentine V. Konin  
I spoke to Matryona Bezdetsnaya for the first time the day before Nicholas II paid his visit to the city of Odessa. It was at the end of 1915 when the country was restless and feverish with the pulsations of the war. And while one half of the people was being torn to pieces in the trenches, and the other half was slowly starving in the country, the officials of Odessa were making preparations for welcoming their visitor.

I was six years old at that time; Matryona was eighteen. She was a daughter of a wretchedly poor peasant, and used to work in the city in winter to help out the family at home. On that night we were both standing near the window, watching with equal curiosity the military manoeuvres outside.

"Matryona," I said suddenly. "Why is there a Tsar?"

Matryona turned her head and looked at me with most sincere contempt and astonishment.

"If there were no Tsar, we would perish just as if there were no God," she pronounced solemnly, crossing herself. "God forbid anything like that ever happening. Who ever put such an idea into your head?"

I became frightened. "Mother did," I said hurriedly, trying to justify myself. "She said that if there were no Tsar, there would be no war, and there would be enough to eat, and . . ."

"You have been talking enough nonsense today," Matryona interrupted me angrily. As a matter of fact, this was my first attempt at conversation, but Matryona was not accustomed to discussions, least of all to those concerning the established authority of the Russian government. She pressed her forehead against the window and in vain did I ask her any more questions. Such was my introduction to Matryona's conception of life.

In the autumn of 1917, the first peasant revolt took place. The country was in a complete uproar. The oppressed peasants felt the inkling of their power and they attacked their oppressors with the intensity and fierceness of which only a Russian peasant is capable. All their long suppressed bitterness was poured out in this tremendous revolt. The city and the country ran red with blood. In our city, school was dismissed and we ran home—wild and frightened, through the whizzing of the bullets over the dead bodies of horses and men. The young son of one of the landlords tried to escape on his horse, but the peasants caught him, killed him, stripped him of all his clothes and threw him on the ground. For many hours his white body lay among the dark, dead horses, and every peasant that passed kicked it and spat at it. Mobs forced themselves into the landlord's houses, and in their outpour of revenge began to destroy passionately all signs of luxury wrought from their sweat and blood. They pounded with fists at the windows, hammered on the pianos, tore books into shreds, kicked flowers and plants, and attacked to the right and to the left. For a few days the city was in a complete intoxication.

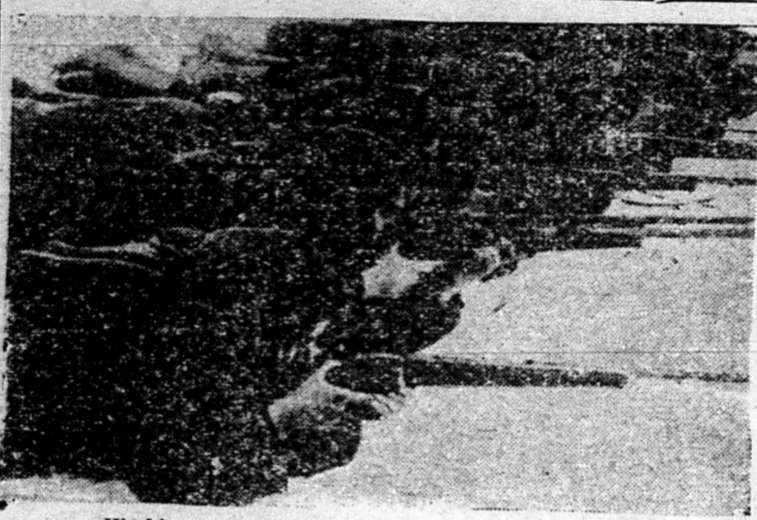
When the uproar quieted down, the landlords that were left living escaped as far as possible, and the peasants went home. The news spread that the Tsar and his family were killed. All city liberals were indignant, and we, the school children, naturally took their sides. When I ran into Matryona one day on my way from school I could not restrain myself from the old habit of discussing intimately with her the historical topics of the day.

"Don't you think it was cruel to kill the Tsar and his family? I asked her in full assurance of her approbation of my opinion.

Matryona interrupted me with a cry of protest.

"Cruel?" she repeated. "Cruel? And wasn't it cruel for them to take away from us our last piece of bread? Wasn't it cruel when they butchered us in the war? They used to ride in automobiles

village, and I never read a book, or went to school, or heard a lecture. In summer I worked in the fields the whole day, and in winter I worked in the neighboring town. We had a lot of sickness in our village and many children used to die every summer. We never had doctors or nurses, but even if we did have them we would not have gone to them because we were so superstitious. I used to go to church and believe everything the priest said about how good it will be in the next world if we suffer patiently in this life.



Working women in Soviet Union training to defend workers' fatherland

every day, but I and my sisters and brothers could not even learn to read. We worked summer and winter, but who used to get the benefit of our work? They used to kill us slowly by thousands, but that was all right, because we are black bones and we live just to serve them. But to kill them is a great crime, eh?"

I was astonished. Matryona never used to grow so hot before, nor had she ever spoken so fluently. I searched for something to say, but found myself at a loss.

"What will your confessor say when he hears you speak like that?" I asked jokingly.

"I don't go to confession any more," she answered sulkily, and all the way home she was silent.

When last winter, Comrade K. left New York for Soviet Union, I asked him in my final talk with him to get me a correspondent from one of the Soviet factories. He promised to satisfy my wish as far as possible, but it was a long time before I heard anything either from him or from the promised correspondent.

Last week, our postman handed me a letter from U.S.S.R. in a cheap gray envelope, with our address scrawled in large foreign handwriting in bright lavender ink.

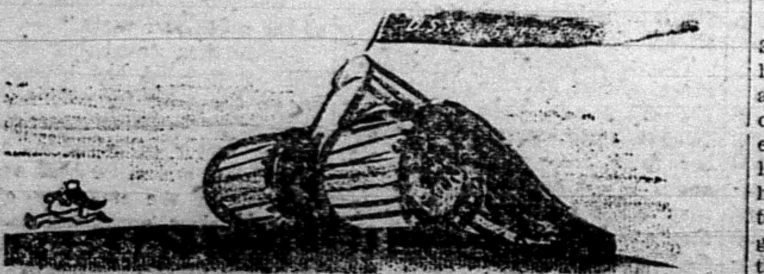
"Dear American Comrade," the letter started. "I am writing you this letter at the request of an American comrade who was visiting our factory recently. He said you were interested to know first hand about how we workers live here. I am glad to write you this letter, first because there is so much to tell, and secondly because I can write to you myself. Only a few years ago I was as illiterate as a savage. Before the Revolution I was a peasant in a small

But after the Revolution everything changed. I work now in a textile factory, and take care there of Woman's Department. I have two sons. One is a pioneer and goes to school. The other one is still a baby, and he is in the nursery of my factory. He gets the sport of barging up that we in old times never dreamt about. I learned to read and write the first chance I had, and then I went to workers' preparatory schools, and now our factory is thinking of sending me to a university to study for an engineer. We need a lot of engineers to build up our country. You have no idea how poor we used to be. I visit my village sometimes. The poor peasants have collectivized and are getting a tractor. Now that the Sashigau factory has opened everything will be easier. I visited this factory when I was on my vacation. Maybe you don't know that we all got vacations in summer during which we go travelling wherever we like. I wanted to see the tractor factory, because I was a peasant myself, and I know what the tractors will mean to the peasants.

Our factory council met last week and decided to adopt a 7-hour day. That will give us all a chance to raise our cultural standard and to go in more for sports. Before the revolution, such things were only for bosses and landlords, but now we are our own masters.

I'll be glad to receive a letter from an American worker and I'll write more next time. I send you all revolutionary greetings."

When I came to the signature, I became surprised with astonishment and joy. For under the address of the town and factory, the same slow clear handwriting spelled the name Matryona Bezdetsnaya.



## MY LIFE

By a Negro Working Woman

(Southern Worker)

I was born and raised in Pendergrass, Jackson county, Georgia. It had a very small population, just a farming town. There were seven children in the family. My father was a good worker but he could not provide well, causing my mother and the children to have a hard time.

Mother would go away early in the morning to launder for different white people and would stay until late at night. Sometimes she would launder four bundles a day and only make \$1.00 and a little piece of bacon or a gallon of syrup. Some of the people were nice to her but they did not pay much for the work.

This went on until I was ten years old. I was often hungry. When mother came in at night sometimes we would get bread and milk and sometimes bread and syrup for our supper and I would often go to bed hungry for mother could not give us all plenty. My father drank most of his

small earning up, which amounted to 50 and 75 cents a day.

When I was ten years old my father decided to work a farm on shares, and he carried us on a farm. There were only five of us children at home, two boys and three girls. The two boys were younger than I and the two girls were older. My father worked us very hard. We knew how to work on the farm alright, for mother had let us pick cotton for different farmers and they would pay us thirty-five and forty cents a hundred pounds.

The first year we were on the farm we did not get any cash money in the fall at all. Just a little corn and syrup and about 250 pounds of meat.

We did not own a cow that year and we did not get any clothes and shoes. Mother was awfully disappointed. The boss had taken all we had worked for that year. Of course, I did not understand then as I do now.

(To Be Continued Next Month)

## THE INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE

### 3,500 Textile Workers Strike in Shanghai

SHANGHAI.—Three thousand five hundred workers of a spinning mill in Shanghai are out on strike. (The majority of whom are women.) They have occupied the factory and demand the release of two of their number arrested for distributing illegal leaflets.

One thousand five hundred silk workers are on strike in Shanghai against wage reductions. As a result of the crisis most of the mills have been closed down. About 50,000 silk workers are unemployed.

One hundred clerks of a bank are also on strike for better working conditions.

### 20,000 SPANISH MINERS GO ON STRIKE

OVIEDO, Spain.—Striking against the conditions they are forced to work under, and against the fascist dictatorship, more than 20,000 miners in the coal fields here walk out a few days ago. Their ranks are solid.

Unemployment has steadily decreased in the Soviet Union. Today in many industries there is a shortage of workers, especially the skilled workers.

### 15,000 Peasants in Formosa Battle Japanese Stores; Capture Guns

TOKIO (By Mail).—Fifteen thousand natives are up in arms against Japanese imperialism on the island of Formosa. Numerous police stations have been attacked and destroyed. In the town of Hikeh the insurrectionaries captured hundreds of rifles. In the town of Musha the national flag has been hoisted. The Japanese authorities have sent infantry regiments and 600 armed police to quell the rising.

### 70 REDS HELD IN PERU RIOTS.

LIMA, Peru.—Seventy Communist agitators have been arrested as a result of the labor riots last week in the Cerro de Pasco mining fields, it was announced today. Eleven of them have been sent to the penal colony on Fronton Island off the Fort of Callao.

All capitalist countries are trying to solve the crisis at the expense of the working class. The capitalists in Great Britain are having a conference at which plans are being worked out to reduce the wages of the workers in the railway and mining industries.

## W. T. U. L. Betrays Workers

Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, printed a letter in the "Times" in which she did not agree with the bourgeois women, with whom she is otherwise very friendly, on the question of the 48 hour law for working women in New York State. She tries to appear as a fighter for shorter hours. The working women know the treacherous role of Rose Schneiderman in many struggles of the working women in New York City, recognized this as a fake maneuver.

During the past few years Rose Schneiderman and her associates have supported the bosses in their attempt to force down the standards of the working women. The Women's Trade Union League under the leadership of Rose Schneiderman has put special organizers to help the bosses of the dress trade to organize a company union, so that they can better enslave the thousands of women working for them.

As a result of the fake strike in the dress trade, in which Rose Schneiderman took an active part, the dressmakers today are slaving under the most miserable conditions, 48, 50 and 60 hours a week.

No matter how hard, Rose Schneiderman tries to parade as a friend of the working women, she can't fool us. The working women of New York State and other states in the country, will only succeed in getting shorter hours by organizing to fight the bosses, the legislatures and their agents like Rose Schneiderman and others in the ranks of the labor movement.

The dressmakers of New York under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union are now preparing for a strike to win the 7-hour day, 5-day week. These workers will show the way for all other working women to organize a fight for better conditions.



▶ **BOOK REVIEWS** ◀

**RUSSIAN WOMEN IN THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM**

By ANNA RAZUMOVA

No working class woman can call herself "emancipated." The recent wave of restlessness which has swept out of the way the pre-war standards of bourgeois morality has not affected the life of a working class woman to any considerable extent. The din of the factory machine, the counted pennies of a week's budget, the greasy dishes in the sink, the soiled clothes of her undernourished children, have not vanished miraculously at the birth of the sexual revolution. In spite of her helpless figure and nicotine stained fingers, the woman of the working class has remained doubly handicapped, first, by the bosses' oppression in the shop, and second, by the exhausting and humiliating toil over the washtub and the stove.

Prior to the Proletarian Revolution, the Russian woman had sunk even into a more hopeless hole than her sisters in European countries. In tsarist Russia there had existed the paradox of a feudal society surviving up to the outbreak of the imperialist war. The Russian woman was faced with the acute sufferings of growing contradictions within the last phase of capitalist regime, simultaneously with the primitive wretchedness of a backward household. In her social and scientific understanding

she had scarcely passed the medieval stage of development.

Only thirteen years have passed since the day when the united forces of workers and peasants had smashed with a powerful blow the tottering foundation of leisure class society. Before a new generation has had time to mature, a new type of a woman has appeared on the horizon of history. The same woman who only thirteen years ago submitted to her husband like a chattel slave, who as bearer of children by dozens, who never left the walls of her stenching den, who never read a book or heard a lecture—today the same woman is consciously and enthusiastically building socialism and cultural revolution shoulder to shoulder with her equally earnest and enthusiastic men comrades.

After such a historic example we, the workers of capitalist countries, begin to understand that it is neither feminism nor femininity that will emancipate the working woman. Only after the workers of the world shall have thrown off their shoulders the parasites of idleness and profit and shall have established the new way of life, where there is no exploitation, no poverty, no individual responsibility for future generation,—only emancipated woman.

VALENTINE V. KONIN.

**"No Bed of Roses"—An Indictment of Capitalism**

Macaulay Publishing Company, New York, \$2.00.

This book, the diary of a prostitute and dope fiend, is a severe indictment of present capitalist society by one of its victims.

The girl, O. W., feels life has given her a raw deal, and that the dollar is almighty, but her understanding hardly goes beyond that.

Lonely and oppressed by her life, O. W. sought comfort in writing diaries (sixteen in all), which were later discovered by a woman journalist in a New York rooming house and brought together in book form.

O. W., an ignorant and impulsive adolescent, is thrown upon the mercies of Chicago, there to shift for herself and make of life what she can. Her story is like many others.

Once more alone and without a job, she follows the line of least resistance and begins to hustle hotels, covering the most luxurious establishments where the rich idlers congregate. She learns at once that she must buy protection of hotel clerks, dicks and police.

Her sorry tale goes on from here as a weak and restless creature she is hounded by police when sufficient graft money is not forthcoming. Her nerves and health are going to pieces. There is no one whom she can count as friends except a dope peddler and her old uncle back in the north west. Now she must hustle the cheaper hotels and receive less and less for her services.

When jailed, she is persuaded by her uncle to enter an institution in North Carolina which supposedly breaks the drug habit. The old man covers the enormous cost of this treatment. For a few weeks she responds to the low environment of outdoors, congenial surroundings and economic security. (From this and other events, it is clear that the girl is one whose impulses are good, but

who is too weak to stand up against circumstances.

The institution proves to be more interested in the money to be made out of patients than in curing them. Drug reaches the patients easily. So O. W. leaves the hospital with the drug habit still holding her firmly in its grasp.

From now on, she goes rapidly down hill. Another arrest and a long prison sentence follow.

There is no doubt left in the reader's mind. It certainly is no bed of roses.

Stark, bare, the prostitute's life glares forth from this book, a monotonous sordid, soul-corroding existence. Equally stark and bare glares forth the relation of the present economic and political system to prostitution. Government officials, police and courts all demand their share of the spoils from prostitution and dope peddling.

The Soviet Union is the one country where the government not only does not countenance and protect prostitution, but has taken vigorous economic and social measures to insure its disappearance. In consequence, prostitution has virtually disappeared from the Soviet Union. Until similar steps can be taken under a working class government in the United States, such tragic cases as O. W. reports in "No Bed of Roses" will continue to multiply.

—MYRA PAGE.

ROME.—Three persons alleged to be couriers of the Communist Party were tried by the fascist Special Tribunal on a charge of having conducted Communist propaganda and with having entered Italy without proper papers. Bruno Tosin, Camilla Raneri and Argentine Gill. The latter two are women.

**Lenin's Children**

By MARTHA

**What the Pioneers Do in the Five-Year Plan**

(Continued from November)

Mitja is angry. It is hard for her to control the meeting. She calls for order many times. At last all is quiet. She sits down exhausted, shaking her head. The next one to speak is Comrade Sonya. Sonya is a fiery speaker. She can inspire the comrades to do any kind of work no matter how big or small the task is. She speaks sharply and shows the comrades just how to do the work.

"Tomorrow morning every Pioneer must report for a sack. We are going from house to house to collect rags, bones, iron. The Soviet Union is going to sell this stuff and with that money will buy tractors. This is the last week of our campaign. All Pioneers must go home early. Every Pioneer group in the Soviet Union is carrying through this campaign. Let us end this meeting and come here early in the morning for work."

The meeting ends. The Pioneers walk out singing. Vanya calls out to Mitja, "I bet I will fill two sacks tomorrow to every one of yours." Every one laughs. Vanya is a disciplined Pioneer.

In the morning two hundred children report to the headquarters for sacks. Not only Young Pioneers, but other workers' children are going out on this campaign.

They go from house to house, to speak to the workers and to collect lots of rags. A Young Pioneer never tires. He carries out his job well. Mitja and Vanya go to one district together. In one worker's home they stop to speak to the comrades, ask them about their work in the factory. The worker suggests to Vanya how to improve the sanitary conditions in his factory. Vanya thinks it is a good plan. He takes out his note book and writes it down. In the evening he turns it over to the factory committee. It is accepted. (The Pioneers in the Soviet Union have collected 1,500 proposals made by workers on how to better the conditions in the Soviet Union. This was collected in one year.)

Every day the campaign goes on. Vanya is at the head. He has collected fourteen sacks full of junk. The other Pioneers have to work very hard to catch up to him.

At the end of the week the "Pioneer Pravda" comes out with a big headline: "Pioneers Collect Junk. Government Sells It and Buys 4,500 Tractors. This Is the Result of One Year's Good Work!"

The city of Karlov is alive. It is a warm summer evening. All the workers are headed for the amusement park. Every one is happy. There will be a report of the work

done on the Five Year Plan. The chairman of the meeting finally introduces a Young Pioneer as the next speaker. He says, "Without the work of the Pioneers in the Soviet Union, we could not record so many successes in our work."

All workers cheer as Vanya gets on the platform. He is all excited. There are so many things he wants to say. He does not know how to begin. He stands there blushing. Then he starts to speak. First he speaks slowly, as he tells the workers of the work of the Pioneers; his voice becomes louder and clearer. He ends his speech by saying:

"We must work harder than ever. The Five Year Plan in Four is our aim." The chairman presents Vanya with a set of "arm tools as a gift from the Soviet Government to the Pioneers of Kharkov. Vanya accepts this and says, "With these farming tools we are going out to the farms tomorrow and help the peasants in their work of the Five Year Plan."

The meeting is at its height. Everyone is singing, cheering. Vanya is thrown into the air many times. "The Five Year Plan in Four." The whole working class picks up this slogan. The press writes about it. The factory produces with this aim in mind. The whole family work together as one and all are determined with endless courage to achieve the Five Year Plan in Four



**Working Women Take Part in A. N. L. C. Convention**

By GERTRUDE MANN

ST. LOUIS. — Through all sorts of hardships and by every conceivable means the women delegates came to the national anti-lynching convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, now the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. Tired and worn out, they came to the convention to pledge their aid as working women to carry on the fight for the organization of all workers, Negro and white, and as their particular task, the organization of working women and youth, and to carry on an intense struggle against lynching, jim crowism and segregation.

Many were the stories they told of the difficulties they had en route — jim crowed at the bus stations; no food would be served to them in the common eating places; they were not even permitted to use the toilets — no place to rest, but on they came from Georgia and Tennessee in a broken down old car, came the Negro women delegates—two days and nights continual traveling in the cold and rain, and to add to the misery, a delegate from Georgia lost her bag which contained all her clothes.

The American Negro Labor Congress opened Saturday November 15, with one hundred and twenty delegates present, of which number there were eighteen women, and I might add here, that what they lacked in numbers, was more than made up by the militant and fighting spirit which they displayed. There were eight Negro and ten white women delegates. They

came from Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Illinois and Georgia. They represented the following industries: Needle Trades, Office Workers, House Workers, Auto Workers, Waitresses, and Trade Union Unity League organizer.

Our women delegates spoke and told of conditions in their particular territory, and of their struggles in building up locals of the American Negro Labor Congress. Mary Dalton, one of the Atlanta defendants now awaiting trial (which carries the death penalty if she is convicted) for her heroic struggles to organize the Negro and white workers in the South, made the opening speech at the afternoon session of the second day of the convention.

She said: "It is a victory for the American Negro Labor Congress that we have brought delegates from the principal lynching state of the union — from Atlanta where six of our organizers are facing trial for life for daring to hold a meeting of Negro and the white workers. This vicious sentence of death must be smashed by the Negro and white workers of the north and south."

She further stated that so bitter and hardpressed has become the lot of the poor farmers and the workers in the South, that in spite of the terror of lynch mobs, Ku Klux Klan, and other boss organizations, for the smashing of the working class organizations, that there have been heroic revolts and uprisings of the masses, many of them without leadership, and that

the revolutionary movement is growing by leaps and bounds. She stressed the necessity for the building up of Defense Corps, and for determinedly and unceasingly demanding the death penalty for the lynchers.

The most militant speech at the convention was made by Mary Peavy, a Negro delegate from Georgia. In her fiery attack on the capitalist class who drive the Negro and white workers, she said "that not only the Negroes are being oppressed but the workers everywhere are being brutally exploited and worked to death, and thrown on the streets to starve. This miserable lot does not only hit all races of people, but all the workers, and we say that if a man or woman can not get a living wage, they are not free; they are slaves. It is our duty to tell you that when you return home, the preachers will tell you to pray these conditions away, but I say that we can not pray these conditions away. We have got to organize white and Negro side by side against our common enemies; we must be willing to die if necessary for the cause — we must lay our plans and so strengthen our organization that the bosses will shake with terror, because they will be unable to turn us away from this cause."

Yetta Becker of the Young Communist League of St. Louis, spoke of the importance of organizing the Negro and white children together to carry the fight against jim crowing and segregation into

(Continued on page 7)



# Revolutionary Greetings to the Soviet Union

[Continued from November]

**Revolutionary Greetings!**  
**WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT**  
**COMMUNIST PARTY**  
Los Angeles Section, California

**Greetings to the USSR**  
**Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance**  
Branch 11, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Hail the USSR!**  
**Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance**  
Branch 62, Shenandoah, Pa.

**Long Live the Soviet Union**  
**R. VERMER**  
**MOLMUD**  
**L. NISENHOLTZ**

Branch 29  
**LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S ALLIANCE**  
of America

Branch 1  
**LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S ALLIANCE**  
Brooklyn

**HELIA SMITH**  
Chicago

Ero Nordlun Hanna Hovi  
Emil Dorlerra Lauro Laurita  
Aug. Laino E. Karki  
Sylvia Tammineo J. Atto  
Vivian Luoma A. Kakktru  
Ellen Lihtanen Linda Petersson  
Macikotjusto Mary Lehta  
Otto Norhi Mary Uivanen  
Alex Nacupaa Minnie Marttila  
Waukegan, Ill.

**FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB**  
Paulsho, Wash.

**COUNCIL No. 17-3**  
**Unit No. 9, Sec. 2**

Clifford Clausin Quis Modo de  
Cliffor Brown Belvedere  
John Hyden  
Carlsborg, Wash.

H. Ruckolainen Aino Paju  
Lempi Elovuaro Martin Peltola  
E. Salo Chas. Mepi  
Hilma Enlund Hilda Partancio  
Aug. Matsa T. Jarvinen  
S. Latti Lja Signe  
Edna Drake Hilda Kanno  
Ida Katoja Mary Fredrickia  
Elvin Teppor T. Lemberg  
Anna Sword  
F. W. W. Club New York City

Lisna Sathi Martha Morsen  
Lempi Wick Lempi Winnar  
Helga Runppo S. Erickson  
Herita Krooch Ellen Heino  
Anna Wallen M. & S. Ji-Sipola  
Tilli Lankonnen Martha Jaskaio  
F. W. W. Club New York City

**S. PETKIENE**  
Great Neck

Ida Cjak Alma Kaski  
Anita Kellberg T. Johnson  
Sydia Federley Martha Johnson  
Salma Granlund Carl Maldei  
Anna Niemi  
Minneapolis, Minn.

L. Rante S. Rissanen  
Elsie Jokinen Regina Hyrkas  
A. Peerainen John Berghill  
Lydia Ygki Bertha Kaleva  
Martha Jabkari Joe Kiss  
S. Paasi M. Helzborner  
Signe Stenfarr Vieno Sankari  
John Luata Harriet Jenkins  
F. Forslund  
New York City

James Kovas S. Paskuken  
Rose Yasney W. Christmas  
Paterson, N. J.

Lydia Palko Saima Hukla  
Marjoona Hill Lanni Lanka  
Korin Maki John Koski  
Sanna Rajalo Theodore Maki  
Selma Aho A. Pertullo  
Aiva Parkko L. Salo  
Hulda Levander Andrew Salo  
Minnie Nelson  
Spencer, N. Y.

**LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S ALLIANCE**  
District No. 6 Minersville, Pa.

**LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S ALLIANCE**  
Branch 83. New Britain, Conn.

**A. NARAVIENE**  
Shenandoah, Pa.

**WOMEN IN THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT**  
(By a Worker Correspondent)  
In all workers' organizations, it is essential to get the active participation of the women. When necessary special methods must be resorted to in order to draw them in larger numbers and develop their ability and initiative. This holds true especially with the co-operative movement, which offers an economical basis to the housewives in particular.

In the north-central states, where the co-operative movement has developed into a strong mass movement of workers and farmers, the women have been more or less active. Only during the past year have concrete steps been taken towards furthering the organization of women, although various attempts have been made since 1925.

In April of this year, a district women's co-operative conference was held and the basis laid for the Northern States Women's Co-operative Guild, which now has 38 local units with a total membership of approximately 700. The rapid growth of the organization indicates clearly the possibilities offered by the co-operative movement for organizing women.

All the local groups are active in working-class co-operative educational and organizational work, as well as furthering the organization of children's summer schools, weekly children's classes during the winter, summer camps, youth courses, permanent children's and youth groups.

The program of the Guild assures the mobilizing of working women in the cities and on the land for working class co-operation, recognizing that the co-operative movement is one of the weapons of the workers against capitalist exploitation, and an instrument for organizing large masses of workers to support the working class movement.

Saima L. Marks  
Helmi M. Mattson  
Anna Buro  
Hilto Koivu  
Poulsbo, Wash.

Jennie Maki..... Eureka, Cal.  
Impl Ala ..... Knappa, Ore.  
H. H. Clarkson ..... Astoria, Ore.  
Svansen, Ore.

Hilda Asikainen Hilja Loah  
Alma Huttunen M. Hakkinen  
Fiina Paavala  
Woodland, Wash.

**FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB**  
Lanesville, Gloucester, Mass.

**HAIL THE USSR!**  
**AMERICAN-LITHUANIAN WORKERS' LITERARY SOCIETY**  
Waterbury, Conn.

**Long Live the Soviet Union!**  
**LITHUANIAN WOMEN WORKERS ASSOCIATION**  
No. 36 Minersville, Pa.

Ida Tyrkko Toini Jokinen  
Vida Fredrickson Ellen Hakkode  
T. Pahn Jilda Poti  
H. Coodts Lily Frusty  
Lydia Yoki Nuna Karkainen  
F. W. W. Club New York City

Elsa Halmie Helen Hendska  
Elsie Eklund Martha Ruhla  
Lyyli Mako Ida Runnska  
S. Hilma Marie Pasanen  
S. Hilma Alma Hiltunen  
Elmtyyli Lysala Olga Lehtonen  
Hanna Hahhinen Kylli Kratz  
Heldi Arlund Lempi Wirta  
Taino Nygren Lakja Lampinen  
F. W. W. Club New York City

**SOLIDARITY+**  
Tomasin A. Muli  
Green Vito Manzello  
Mosulini G. Meyer  
A. Hira D. Kresick  
G. Gabor C. Castro  
Saunders Maria  
Basta Margaret Schrawl  
Marchicha Gicua  
J. Cuttice Nimi  
New York City

Henry Oja Emil Rimo  
Jacob Mikkola Hanna  
Mrs. E. Leppaen Art Lak  
Ed Byorin Mrs. &  
Ed Karki W. Wi  
Elias Konkainen Alban I  
Victor Naski Ovid Lak  
Maple, Wis.

**SUCCESS TO THE 5-YEAR**  
Martha Holberg Assiaan  
Mary Raymond Anoma W  
Agatha Ahettino Lydia Lak  
Anna Keia Elsie Jokio  
Anni Junna Eine Leht  
Pr. Litsa T. Monau  
H. Joun M. J. I. M  
M. Honen Suoma Ro  
F. W. W. Club New Yc

Lydia Jokinen Hilda Mill  
A. Matten Aiver Jarnt  
M. Toivonen Johnson  
S. Koyalainen S. J. Johns  
Anna Tammi A. Helsten  
K. Kalho Meriner  
A. Lehtinen Elsa Laine  
B. Fyeen Ida Kumor  
Fili Antilo A. Dinner  
F. W. W. Club New York

**WOMEN'S CONSUMERS' EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE**  
of Los Angeles

**LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S ALLIANCE**  
District 3,  
Chicago, Ill.

**LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S ALLIANCE**  
Branch 23 Johnson City, N

**LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S ALLIANCE**  
Branch 13 Medford, Mas

**LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S ALLIANCE**  
Wilkes Barre Pennsylvania

**BRANCH No. 17, DETROIT, MICH**  
P. Morkunas C. Ramanaskuita  
S. Karpis J. Zagol  
V. Varient T. Davidzuchi  
S. Tvarin A. Grybas  
J. Pokuis A. Friend  
J. Alomaitis A. Friend  
A. Friend I. Samulonis  
V. G. Gerolt S. Usaitis  
J. Tiruun W. Kudis  
F. Petrukonis K. Banaitis  
M. D. Palevich G. Weske  
A. Buranskas T. Kairys  
R. Binursis A. Friend  
A. M. Meteliomis

**BRANCH 11, PHILADELPHIA**  
P. J. Kline E. Macey  
M. Merrigan J. Mesko  
K. Bush Ch. Dusk  
T. Bakauskas J. Welsh  
J. Bakau H. Yorpon  
A. Wassil M. May  
P. Bakau

**BRANCH 1, LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S ALLIANCE**  
J. Waiginis A. Mar  
Chpel V. Bovina  
P. Kairys G. Vasili  
A. F. Walley Taladzevicius  
A. Balciunas J. Andrews  
M. Lelis K. Rivas  
Balciunas P. Kriaciuk  
R. Gendrosiute C. Urban  
F. Lanzaucka Danny  
J. Saulenas J. Velio  
S. Titanis A. Tam  
O. Balciuniene J. Mick  
A. Damijnaitis W. Nor  
A. Friend Gareso  
C. Bukaveckas Sakala  
P. Sibekas P. Buk



Modern Machinery in Soviet Russia

## CRISIS HITS CAL. NEGRO WORKERS

### Force Woman to Sell Selves to Live

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The crisis has hit California very hard. Although the bosses try to cover up by keeping the unemployed moving from place to place, the ugly facts are, nevertheless, clearly apparent. There is a large number of unemployed Mexican workers here who are becoming restless as they see their families slowly starving and every now and then open rebellion breaks out. Some militant Mexican worker takes his rifle and shoots it out with his oppressors, usually killing several before hastily deputized Legionnaires cowardly lynch him. The papers always report these outbreaks as the work of a whiskey or dope-crazed Mexican. Negro workers are simply refused any employment, whatsoever and in order to continue existence the colored women are forced into prostitution. They sell their bodies for 25 cents or 50 cents, whatever it will bring. If Negroes apply to the social welfare agency for aid the supervisor, Mrs. E. Arbuckle adroitly suggest that the women get out and hustle for themselves

## CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE

More than 3,000 people attended President Hoover's Child Welfare Conference. We can't feel enthusiastic about it. We have seen enough of these conferences to know they are propaganda to keep health officers, psychiatrists and social workers in well-paid jobs, snooping around the homes of underpaid workers telling them what to do. We propose work or wages enough to live decently on, unemployment insurance, no wage cuts for the adults, as some of the best means of taking care of children. The medical trust and makers of syrups and serums will take full advantage of the conference to boom their business. They will propose drugs and all kinds of medicines when actually milk and eggs and good fresh fruits and vegetables are needed. In the Soviet Union the average weight and height of children has increased, since the days of the Czar. The workers and peasants in the Soviet Union know the best child welfare is the destruction of the capitalist class which lives on the backs of the working class and their children.

**LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S ALLIANCE**  
Branch 1



# THE UNEMPLOYED WOMAN WORKER

## Signature Campaign for Unemployment Insurance

Members of the working class, organizations of working class women are hereby called upon to sign energetically in the campaign more than a million signatures for our proposed Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Follow these directions: (1) Elect a signature collection committee in your neighborhood whose task it shall be to advise all the members as well as many other women in signature collection. (2) Discuss Unemployment Insurance in your organization with all women you work with and meet with. (3) Connect with other organizations for local immediate relief, for organization of unemployed women, the exposure of bosses' role of the fascist and fascist agents of the bosses. Join neighborhood drive for collection of signatures. Organize signature collection committee in your neighborhood. (4) Induce your organization to join the city campaign committees in the various cities. (5) Make a contribution from your organization so that this drive for signatures can be financed. (6) Encourage readers of the "Working Woman" working class women in the various cities, upon the farms, should join the National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance immediately for signature and further information. Address: 2 West 15th Street, Room 414, New York, N. Y.

## WORKING WOMEN, WIVES OF WORKERS JOIN COUNCILS OF UNEMPLOYED

SUPPORT THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL WHICH DEMANDS \$25.00 PER WEEK FOR ALL WORKERS OUT OF JOBS.

Pending the enactment of this bill by Congress we must organize and fight, side by side with the men for immediate relief measures of the city and state administration.

1. Unemployment Emergency Relief from the city treasury!
2. No evictions, free rent for all workers unemployed!
3. Free coal, gas, electricity for all unemployed workers!
4. Free food, carfare, clothing for children of the unemployed!
5. Free milk for babies of the unemployed!
6. Collect signatures for Unemployment Insurance Bill!



Workers stand for hours in bread line

## Father Steals Bread; Caught, Hangs Himself

President Hoover appointed a special National Commission to study unemployment. Governor Roosevelt appointed a State Commission to investigate unemployment. The League of Nations is forming a commission to study unemployment the world over. Big and little politicians are investigating and talking about unemployment while thousands of workers and their children are hungry, cold, dying of starvation, before their very eyes.

Here is a short story of a worker who is but one of the thousands to be found in every part of the country.

Out of work for many months, walking the streets looking for work unable to bear the continuous cries of his children for food, Joseph Drusin stole a loaf of bread from the kitchen of a neighbor. He was arrested for this "great crime" and was to have answered to the "law." His wife and children starving, no prospects for any job in months or years perhaps, with the prospect of six months or a year in the chain gang, Drusin went to the cellar of his home and hung himself.

But this is not the way out of the difficulties. His wife and children are still starving. Workers must not permit themselves to be driven to suicide. There is plenty of food and clothing and we workers, men and women alike, must organize the fight for immediate relief out of the city treasury. We must organize the fight for the adoption of the Unemployment Insurance Bill which calls for the payment of \$25.00 per week to every unemployed worker.

## Starvation for Poor Luxuries for Rich

Mr. Hott's lived in an abandoned house. Mrs. Hott got discouraged trying to keep house in a barn and things go. She didn't cook because there wasn't any food to cook. Mr. Hott was out of work. He tried every day to get something, but nothing doing—He couldn't stand the dirt and disorder at home. He could stand it to see his family going hungry. He took his children: Gertrude, 7; Calvin, 6; and Floyd, 5 out in the woods. He bound their mouths with rags so they couldn't scream, and threw them into an old barrel hole that was filled with water.

Mr. Taylor W. Hott has just been sentenced to life imprisonment for each of the three murders.

Four rooms in the White House are being remodeled for the use of President Hoover's grandchildren. There will be three sleeping rooms and one large playroom. Every possible for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of these children will be provided.

## Women Take Part in N.A.A.C.P. Convention

(Continued from page 6)

and playgrounds, etc. The convention was of great historical importance. Of great significance was the presence of Negro delegates from the heart of the South. The greatest accomplishment of the convention was the beginning of a broad movement for the building of a paper which will serve as an organ among the broad masses of farmers and workers to bring, and special formation of Negro masses. Negro workers in the USA are militantly against the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

## FAKE RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED WOMEN

### Forced to wait hours at Municipal Relief Stations to get crumbs of Charity

In front of the police stations, the line of the unemployed has formed. Sullen and unhappy men and women whose sweat and muscle have made the greatest wealth in the world, and who have now been thrown away like rusty tools. They stand patiently, waiting to take back to their children the crumbs which their bosses have swept out of their kitchen doors. They wait and wait, but the food does not come.

Many women brought children with them. They were women of all nationalities, all ages, but all of the working class. Their foreheads wrinkled, with hard lines around their mouths, with coarse work hands, all hatless and coatless, protecting themselves from the wet November weather by miserably torn sweaters.

A child of four, in a thin overall suit, torn so badly at the back that his naked yellow skin showed thru, was chewing on a piece of crust. When he finished he pulled his mother by the sleeve and asked for more. She shook her head, she did not have anymore. His large sad eyes filled with tears and he stamped his stockingless feet in worn out sneakers, to keep himself warm and forget his hunger.

An old Irish woman with pale blue eyes and silver hair and a faded face, waited patiently wrapped in a torn old coat. I spoke to her first.

"I don't know what to do anymore," she said slowly. "I can't get no work anywhere. I tried to go out washing for other people. But

nowadays, I can't even make a nickel a week. My husband's been dead more than six years now. I have been having a tough time ever since. This week, I have not eaten a thing, except some coffee I had left over." I went to the priest, but he don't give you any help. If you want work, he says, you can find it. God won't forget you. But who is going to give work to an old woman like me? I am over 60."

She had been working all her life. First as a peasant girl in Ireland, then in a metal factory. Then as a washerwoman. Now that the old capitalist class has thrown her out like a useless dried up weed.

I then spoke to a German girl who limped very badly. She had been out of work ever since she became a cripple. She lost the use of her legs in a factory accident, and she has not been able to do anything since then. Her husband was killed in a fall while working on a building.

"I did not get a penny," she said. "They said it was his fault. He lay sick eight weeks before he died. His back was broken. I was nursing my baby then. I didn't have enough to eat, and I was always worrying. My milk dried up and then the baby died. I have been a cripple since I was eighteen. Without my husband and without legs, what can I do? I've got two kids waiting for me at home now. One of them is sick. He's got fever every night and he coughs all the time. They tell him in school to drink more milk. Where can I get milk? We have not got enough bread, and the rent is not paid. We will

be thrown out now any day. Sometimes I think I will take gas, and end it all for myself and the kids."

A young Spanish woman with a baby came up closer. "I used to clean offices at night," she said, "but now they have a kid of about twelve to do it. She gets a dollar and a half a week. I used to get five dollars. My husband can do anything. He used to work as a longshoreman, in a big shop, as a watchman, but now he can not find anything. He would take anything just to keep us from starving, but nobody wants him. I've got seven children. My oldest boy is ten years old. He goes over to City Hall every day shining shoes, but he doesn't make anything. There are plenty of grown-up men shining shoes, and people go to a man who is out of work, rather than to a kid. He charges a nickel and the men charge a dime. Sometimes he brings home fifteen cents or a quarter. But we can not live on that. The landlord says every day that he is gonna throw us out of the house. If we have no money, what can we do?"

Women kept coming to the police station. They were all the same on the charity line; race, nationality, color, made no difference. "What can we do?"

There is an answer to the question which makes the bosses and the whole capitalist system shiver in fear. Each one alone can not do anything, but the solidarity of all workers can make anything on earth possible. The answer to "What can we do?" is "ORGANIZE and FIGHT!"

## Wife of Jobless Worker Kills Self

DETROIT, Mich.—The miseries of unemployment was too much for the 18-year old wife of Olin Worrell, jobless worker, who committed suicide by drinking poison.

Worrell had daily trudged the streets in a futile search for work like many thousands of Detroit jobless.

## Women Want Bread Get Police Clubs

CHICAGO, Ill.—A mass demonstration took place in City Hall and in the City Council Chambers. The Unemployed Councils of Chicago had elected a delegation to present their demands for "Work or Wages," "The Unemployment Insurance Bill," "Turning over of the sinking fund and taxes for immediate unemployed insurance," to the City Council.

A few hundred women were among the delegates and they militantly struggled with the police who tried by force to keep the delegation from presenting their demands.

Many of the delegates succeeded in entering the Chambers, hundreds of others were going up the stairs, two women started to speak, when they were attacked by policemen, dicks, and fascist thugs.

The masses of workers shouldered "Give us work" "We want bread," "We won't starve, we will fight."

The opening of the City Council meeting was delayed one hour while the workers fought for their demands.