

All Out on Anti-War Day, Aug. 1

The WORKING WOMAN

The Voice of Women Workers

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WOMEN AUXILIARIES AID PA.-OHIO STRIKING MINERS



A group of women textile strikers from Providence, Allentown and Paterson. They are taking an active part as delegates to the United Front Conference of the National Textile Workers Union held in Paterson on July 19.



WOMAN STRIKE LEADERS, who help organize the women's auxiliaries of the National Miners Union and are fighting to win the strike against starvation conditions. From left to right they are:

Mary Smith, Secretary Organizer of Pittsburgh District Women's Auxiliary; Mrs. Helen Lynch, President; Julia Tokar, miner's daughter of Ohio.

Elect Officers to Lead the Auxiliaries for Activity on Picket Line Relief

Miners' Wives Call For Fighting Spirit To Win Strike

Mary Smith, Julia Tokar and Helen Lynch, whose pictures are shown together in this issue of the "Working Woman," were all delegates at the splendid Pittsburgh District Conference of the Women's Auxiliaries of the National Miners' Union, held in Pittsburgh, July 3-4, where 69 women representing 38 mines were present. About 100 delegates of the miners attending the United Front Conference in Pittsburgh August 15-16 were women.

"The woman's place at the time of a strike is not at home, but on the picket line," said Mary Smith, whose report was enthusiastically adopted. "What can the women do at home, anyway, when there is nothing to cook, no food to serve; their place is on the picket line."

"Fifty per cent of the population of a mining town is composed of women, and the strike cannot be won with only 50 per cent of the people sharing in the strike activities. But if we get the whole 100 per cent on the picket line, then we have a chance to win."

Telling of Women's Auxiliaries organized in eight different towns of eastern Ohio, Julia Tokar called on all the women to fight side by side with the men in the battle and to stick together in the National Miners' Union. She told the story of a woman arrested in St. Clairsville, Ohio, when she was kicked off the picket line and taken to jail. She wouldn't go unless she could take her four children with her, so the children went to jail, too.

In the afternoon her 17-year old daughter was arrested, and when the father refused to get the children out of jail, the sheriff arrested him, too,—locking the whole family up. That's the kind of fighting spirit that will help to win this strike.

Elected president of the Women's Auxiliaries, Helen Lynch, a Negro miner's wife, described the spirit of women and children, when the bosses tried to throw them out of their houses. "Comrades, don't get out of your homes," she cried. "When they come to put you out, when they try to put your belongings in the truck, the children can do what the children of other sections have done,—put nails in the tires and flat every tire on the truck. We women must fight for our rights together with our men and children."

Briefs of the Month

BOSTON, Mass. — Edith Berkman, spirited young organizer of the National Textile Workers Union in Lawrence, Mass., arrested in connection with the strike there in January, is now held for deportation to Poland by the ruling class of Massachusetts, through the state department of labor.

PAWTUCKET, R. I. — Anna Burlak, leader of the splendid strike of silk workers in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was arrested and held for deportation, although she is an American citizen, born in Pennsylvania. When, with her birth certificate, she forced her release, a great demonstration of the strikers welcomed her back to the struggle.

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — When Christ Deviti's family was evicted from the coal company shack in Hugheston, W. Va., his wife protested. The police constable kicked her and threw her on the floor. A neighbor, a pregnant woman, saw the attack and died from the shock.

JEFFERSON, Ohio. — A workers' camp of sixty children near Jefferson, was broken up by Sheriff C. H. Blanche.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Eight hundred and seventy-six have been arrested and more than two hundred strikers are in jail, in connection with the great strike of the National Miners Union in Pennsylvania, Ohio and northern West Virginia, reports the International Labor Defense.

STILL FEWER JOBS IN JUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Employment throughout the country in fifteen major industries showed a further drop of two per cent in June, as compared with May, it is admitted by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Payrolls dropped 4.5 per cent in the month.

Working Women! Support the Miners' Strike! Help the miners and families win the fight against starvation — Rush relief to the Pennsylvania-Ohio Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women in Striking Mine Area Put Up Grim Fight Against Starvation; Speed Relief to Them

Mother of Five Jailed in Ohio For Militancy

Mrs. Bonifici Tells How Family Could Not Live on Pay

St. Clairsville, O. "You send me to jail, and my babies go with me." So said Mrs. Stella Bonifici, the mother of five children, and the wife of a miner now on strike in Ohio, whom the police arrested for "throwing stones at scabs."

With a stern face, and proud of the part she has played in helping keep the scabs away from the mines on strike, she took her five babies and off to jail she went.

Mrs. Bonifici is only one of 40,000 miners' wives and mothers who have been subjected to a very hard life. Caring for a big family, with the washing to do, taking care of the house, cooking oft times for boarders for there is never enough to eat from what "he" makes, so its' necessary to keep boarders to help out.

Low Pay

When the pay is brought home "you just don't know what to do with it, you have the rent to pay, grocery and butcher bills, and often times doctor bills, for our babies most always get sick since we can't afford to give them the right kind of food."

So when the strike broke out, the women became active in helping their men win it. The strike is one against starvation, and the women the wives of the miners know it better than anybody.

The women together with their children go out on the picket line and take their place together with their men against starvation for the right to live decently.

Miners' Wives Militant

Every day as the strike is developing, it can be noted that more and more miners' wives are drawn into the struggle. Remarkable militancy is shown by these women.

What they most need now is food; with sufficient food for themselves and their families, their fight for a decent living wage and against the U.M.W. betrayers will be won.

Every worker must help collect food for the miners and in this way help them win their battle.

JENNIE COOPER.



Mary Wells, militant colored woman, secretary of Liberty Section, Strike Committee. She separated from husband because he is scabbing at the Pittsburgh Coal Terminal.

Miner's Wife Who Defies Cops



Read the story on the left hand column of the courage of Mrs. Bonifici in fighting for bread for her young children. Help the heroic mine mothers win their struggle against starvation and misery in the mine fields. Rush funds to the Miners' Relief Committee. See announcement at bottom of page.

Manifold Children Need Shoes, Food

Manifold, Pa.

Dear Comrade:

We are very much in need, we have two hundred children that are in need of clothes and food; we also have twenty families that have no place to live. Our auxiliary seems as though we can't get the women together—one thinks she is better than the other, so we are in need of milk for the babies, we had to come out on a strike; we could not live on the money our husbands were making, our children were hungry.

In 1927 we worked under the United Mine Workers; John L. Lewis sold us out so there was no work. Our children had no place to stay, no food to eat so now we have come out under the National Miners Union. I hope we have faith and fight this till we win this hard struggle.

With best wishes of all winning the strike,

MRS. C. R.



A group of Negro and white children, striking miners who await relief from the workers in U.S.A. The women especially should respond to the cry of milk for these starving babies.

Miners' Children Forced to Go to School Barefoot

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Time has come for the public to know how I have to struggle to raise my children; at times I don't have anything to feed them but bread and coffee, some time not even that and they ask me why don't I buy some butter, but they are too young to understand that their daddy works every day and hardly makes enough to buy bread.

What kind of a living do you call this? And my children had to go to school in their bare feet and no clothing but rags so I say what is the use to work and starve at the same time; let's starve and not work so we make a living like an American family should. Help us to build our union and help us to win our fight in the National Miners' Union and not in the U. M. W. A., which has brought starvation in the coal fields. I would ask you again, please help us win.

MRS. FANNY SEPICH

Babies in Mine Region Had to Live on Coffee

Couldn't Afford to Buy Milk for the Little Ones

Backing, Penna.

Dear Anna Damon:

I received your letter Saturday morning and I am going to explain conditions to you the best I can.

The men were working only three days a week and were not making enough to keep their families, they were going to work with potato peelings in their buckets and leaving the good potatoes at home for their children. They came out on strike for more money. They are only asking for \$5.55 for day work and 55 cents a ton for loaders.

They were making only \$3.60 a day before and 40c a ton that only gave them about \$18.00 in two weeks to keep their families and clothe them and \$5 came out for the rent which only left \$13.00; 60c for doctor, \$2.00 for general expenses left only about \$10.00 to keep their families on.

Verv few mothers are able to buy milk for their small babies, most of them have to feed their babies black coffee.

The houses are setting on a hill side with the toilets up against the back door, no drainage and they never carry our garbage away. Only 4 room houses for large and small families.

They call the office when you go to the company store and if you have any money left after the general expenses are off and the rent then you may get a few things to eat. There are hundreds of families that never see money for years never draw a cent from the Co. office. The United Miners of America knew all about this trouble that it was all their fault for they sold us in 1927 in the last coal mine strike and they have never tried to help us since until the N.M.U. took it and then they tried to beat them out of it but we will never recognize the U. M. W. of A. We are not able to give our children the education they should get so we appeal to the workers women to help us all they can.

Agnes Mitchell.

Relief Is Crying Need of the Heroic Striking Mine Workers

By ANNA DAMON

I saw wives and daughters of the striking miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, fighting side by side with the miners. In many sections, the women lead the picket lines and in some places were more in number than the men on the picket line. The women too are very active in gathering relief, organizing soup kitchens and caring for the children. These women together with their husbands and sons, the striking miners are making a heroic effort to win their strike against starvation.

Arrests, clubbing, evictions is an equal share of the women and children in the terror instituted by the coal operators and the treacherous U.M.W.

In every mining town that I visited the wives and daughters of the miners gave me the message to take back to the women of the working-class, "Tell the

workers we are fighting against starvation, against the operators and the U.M.W. fakery; we are striking to have our men get enough to buy milk for our babies, food and clothes for our children, to send them to school. Tell the women that our fight is a just one and that with the help of the workers we will win. We need relief, milk for babies and a plate of soup and bread for the older ones. If the workers elsewhere will come to our help we will fight on to victory under the leadership of the National Miners Union. We will build a strong fighting Union and women's auxiliaries which will defend us against the operators."

The need of the miners' families is very great, their fight is our fight, the women of the working-class who have in the past seen struggles of the workers, sacrificed much, should come to the aid of the striking miners

and textile workers and their families. Let us answer the call of these women in true working-class solidarity.

Gather and send relief at once. Do not delay. Every day counts—it is best to gather money and canned goods; the clothes are necessary but they are not as important as food which the starving miners and their children need. The women workers should respond to the call for collections that are going on in every city and send relief to the following stations:

- Clara Halpern, 751 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
- L. Landy, 799 Broadway, Room 330, New York City.
- M. Burd, 929 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- J. Moorhouse, Room 10, 36 W. Huron St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Norma Martin, Room 510, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Continued on page 7)



Scene at Soup Kitchen of the National Miners Union at Coverdale, Mine No. 9. Here hundreds of miners and their families get hot meals daily. The Women Auxiliaries help run the kitchen.

LETTERS FROM THE SHOPS

Speed Up Girls at Du Pont Munitions Plant in New Jersey at Pompton Lakes

Prepare Women to Man Munitions Factories For War Bosses

The conditions in the cap works of the E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Company in Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, are absolutely rotten. The women and young girls working in the plug ad solder, sulphur and test lines, are paid from twenty-five cents to thirty cents an hour, and they have the fake bonus system, which is nothing but a rotten speed-up system, for if they work themselves to death, they have a chance to earn about twenty cents a day more, and if they make one mistake — then it is taken from them.

They have the stagger system there, in which the workers are laid off ten and fifteen at a time, and they are off for two or three weeks. Then they are called back. They are using that system to speed up the workers, for if they don't do as much work as the bosses think they should, then they might only work one week after being laid off, and then they get "it" again.

Another thing that they use against the workers are the houses owned by the company and rented out to the employees of the company. Anyone living in these houses must take all the wage cuts handed out to them, and if they fight against them, then they are served notice to get out, and as the living quarters are scarce around that vicinity they all think twice before fighting against the cut.

The only way that we can fight against these rotten conditions is to organize into a militant union. The Trade Union Unity League is the only union whose policy is that the workers come first, and to hell with the bosses. —B.

Women Speeded In Steel Mills

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I work in the Wheeling Steel Corporation ten and a half hours a day, starting at 7 in the morning until half past five in the evening. If we are one minute late, one half hour hour is taken off from our time. The wages are \$2.80 a day. If one stops to straighten their back up or to take a breath the boss in back of you starts to growl. You are not allowed to speak to anyone during working hours, but even if you try to do so you cannot be heard because of the terrible noise. Your ears always hurts on the inside.

There is no time to wash the hands before lunch so that we have to eat with our greasy hands and toilet, not dressing room, for there our dining room is in the ladies' is none.

Every day there is some accident. I have seen little girls of 15 and 16 get their hands smashed off and a friend of mine get her middle finger cut off and only got \$75 from the company. Every day they would place new automatic machines that would take the jobs away from 2 or 3 workers.

Six years ago there were no women workers there and now there are hardly any men. The women do the same work on the machines for less money. There isn't any organization in this place so that when there are big orders they hire all the women they can get and in two or three days they finish the order and lay off the help. If there is a good, strong working slave in the bunch, they will keep her and put her in place of the weakest one. The girls have to push their own truck full of steel to their working place.

Women Workers:

Write to the Working Woman of conditions in your shop, factory. Tell us your problems, how long you have been unemployed, how the bosses are cutting your wages. Wives of workers, write and tell us of your problems at home, how much unemployment there is in your family, what struggles are you carrying on for unemployment insurance and immediate relief. The Working Woman will print all of the articles that contain problems of the workers.

Girls in New Haven Gun Factory Are Sickly and Average \$15 for 2 Weeks

This Factory Will Be Used for Munitions Manufacturing for the Bosses Wars

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (By Mail).—Here in New Haven is a factory on Green Street, engaged in the manufacture of small single shot rifles for the use of boy scouts and other young patriots, to train them to grow up to slaughter the workers. They are shipped to Montgomery-Ward, the well known distributors.

Exploit Girls In Gun Plant

The firm I talk about is O. F. Mossberg and Sons. In his plant you see sickly girls operating milling machines, chuck lathes, drill presses, and other jobs which in other days were done by men but that is not the worst of it.

Slaving Away

You are brought into the works, and introduced to a big grindstone, some big, cumbersome machinery, a can of wood alcohol, the fumes of which will stifle you as a bundle of wire wool to rub out the gunstocks.

On all of these operations you are told to operate at high speed and told that they are waiting for the work.

Two Weeks Slavery at \$15

You inquire when it is pay day. You find out you will have to wait two weeks for it. You slave away full speed for two weeks. Then your pay envelope is handed you. Opening it you find only \$15 in it. You notify Mossberg about it. "I can't work for such low wages," says the worker. "All right," says Mossberg, "come upstairs and I will pay you off."

The victim goes into the office and is given a check for her two weeks service to be cashed at the Union and New Haven Trust Co., a bank on Church St. Now Mossberg has got two weeks production out of his victim at a \$15 a week.

TRAINING WOMEN FOR WAR



Scene in a munitions plant showing women workers in the cartridge department. More and more women are being forced into war material factories where conditions undermine health and where they are forced to make the bullets for imperialist wars.

12,000 OAKLAND WOMEN JOBLESS

Discriminate Against Women for City Jobs

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Cal. — New City Manager, Carr, gets a survey of city from expert hired for that purpose. This survey summarizes conditions in various departments and recommends that patrolmen now used in clerical work be left to their job and civilian clerks be hired to do clerical work for better efficiency.

City manager Carr said, "that while he believed women undoubtedly could handle some of the work, there were other clerical duties which he thought should be kept in the hands of the men." The police department receives many reports of a nature which women should not be required to read, and besides, according to Carr, women are too delicate, too talkative, and might be shocked on such work, therefore need not work, not only there, but anywhere.

How kind to the women the new manager is! They need not work! Yes, they do not work for there are no jobs. In Oakland at least 12,000 wage-earning women are now unemployed and starving.

How much will be given to aid these unemployed women for whom Carr shows such pity and concern? Not a cent has been given to date.

Unemployed women must organize together with men to demand relief from the city.
UNEMPLOYED MOTHER

Women Active In Textile Strike in North France Mills

120,000 textile workers in Roubaix-Tourcoing District, Northern France, have been out on strike for many weeks, against a 4 per cent reduction in their wages. The largest percentage of the strikers are women workers. 65 to 70 per cent are women strikers.

The workers are putting up a militant struggle, and are determined to carry on the fight to a successful finish.

The authorities are taking precautionary measures to avoid riots, even at the expense of shooting down a few workers. Mounted gendarmes attacked the striking textile workers. Barricades were erected, and the strikers, warded off the attack with broken bottles, bricks and stones, compelling the gendarmes to beat a hasty retreat. Many workers were arrested.

The influence of the revolutionary trade unions is increasing among the workers, which finds expression in the participation of thousands of unorganized workers in the strike meetings and demonstrations of the revolutionary trade unions.

WORKING WOMEN, ORGANIZE AND FIGHT AGAINST WAGE-CUTS, UNEMPLOYMENT

Striking to Live Says Miners Wife

Slovan, Penna.

I will explain some of the reasons that my husband went out on strike.

Every two weeks he got a wage pay cut which made him get less in his pay envelope. There are eight children in our family and all of them want something to eat. We could not afford to buy any good food for the children. All they had was a cup of coffee and a piece of stale bread to keep them warm.

My husband made so little money that we got our store book quit because we could not pay for our food. We lived in one of those tumble-down houses which the company owned.

When the strike broke out and my husband came out we were one of the many families who were chased from our homes. These are the hardest times that I have ever seen but all of us are fighting as hard as we could for our rights.

I hope this will give everyone some of an idea what we strikers are bearing.

MRS. EFFIE YOUNG.

Win Bread Strike In Paterson, N. J.

(By a worker correspondent)

The price of bread has been reduced in Paterson from 8 to 5 cents a pound. This was accomplished through the militant strike that lasted for three weeks. The workers, especially their wives who are confronted daily with buying of bread, refused to buy the bread until the prices came down.

Two of the bakeries settled the first week of the strike. The others followed. The bakery that fought the hardest against the workers demands, who hired gangsters and paid the police to club and jail the strikers and other militant workers was the "Socialist co-operative" which is owned and controlled by business men of Paterson. In spite of all the terror the workers staged very militant picket lines and mass demonstrations.

In the course of the struggle the workers were organized on the basis of neighborhood committees. Their function to be to canvass the homes of the workers and to start a drive against the high rents. Also to see that the price of bread remains at the settled level. In the present silk and dye strike of Paterson these neighborhood committees will be useful to organize their entire neighborhood around the strike demands, help in the relief, in demonstrations, etc.

This is just the beginning of the struggle to force the cost of living to come down. The workers of Paterson as well as the workers all over the U.S. are beginning to realize that the only way to force the high cost of living to come down is to fight.

WOMEN TEXTILE STRIKERS ARE ACTIVE; MANY GO OUT IN PATERSON SILK STRIKE

Girl Operators Average \$2 Weekly in Greenville, S. C.

Wages Miserably Low in All Mills; Women Need to Organize

(By a Worker Correspondent)
GREENVILLE, S. C.—I was running an overlock machine at Cohen's and Williams Sewing Room, in the Markley Building here, at the rate of 1c a dozen dresses for overlocking. I worked 55 hours a week and could only average \$3.60 a week. I am an experienced operator. Many girls running single needle machines are only making \$1.50 and \$2.00 a week.

When I asked the super how he expected girls to exist on such wages, he said other members of the family were working, in most cases, so that helped. When I said in many cases girls were not helped but had to support their mothers or sisters, he said, "We're not responsible for things like that."

In Nuckasee, on West Board St., Greenville, for making five dozen running pants workers only get 35c a dozen. The most they make is \$4 a week; some weeks they only make \$3.

I hear up north in union shops, workers get \$30 and \$35 a week for the same work that pays \$3 and \$4 a week here. We southern workers are foolish to stand for it. We should have a union, too.

WOMAN WORKER.

Working Class Women! Help the miners win the strike. Get cash donations from your organization and individuals—Rush it to the Miners Relief Committee in your city — or, send direct to Miners Union, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WORKING WOMAN



Sophie Melvin, spirited young organizer at the National Textile Workers Union leading a group of worker to call out silk workers to join the strike in Paterson, N. J.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. — When one thousand road workers who had been getting only \$3.20 for eight hours' work, went on strike for a wage of five dollars, federal agents broke into the strikers' homes and held twenty-one for deportation. One picket was shot by a cop and badly wounded. The strike was then broken and sold out by representatives of the Musteites, the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, who are now turning their attention to the Paterson silk workers.

26 Women Delegates at the Paterson Conference Aided Prepare the Silk Strike

Women Active on the Picket Line in Fight For Less Hours, Against Speed Up,

"Are the women good fighters on the picket line?"

Anna Niewiera, 18-year old silk striker of the General Fabrics mill, Pawtucket, R. I., flashed spirit and enthusiasm in her eyes as she answered this question: "There are more women than men on the picket line. You bet, we are active."

As one of the 26 women delegates to the national silk conference in Paterson, held by the National Textile Workers' Union, Anna Niewiera told of the splendid solidarity of the workers on strike against a wage cut. Where two years ago she herself could earn \$18 a week as a weaver on two looms, now she can earn only \$10 for tending four looms. Speed up is so great that the bosses are trying to make weavers run 8-12 looms at a time on plain silk.

Women silk workers were on an evening shift at General Fabrics working until 11 p. m. Piece work is always a form of speed up and the necessity of earning a few more cents means the workers take only a few minutes for lunch.

Air in the weave room is stifling. No windows can be opened for fear of wind blowing the delicate silk threads. For workers' health the bosses don't care a damn.

Royal Weaving Strikers Fight 18 per cent Cut

Two young workers from the Royal Weaving Mill, Pawtucket, took up the story. On the strike committee of 60 are 20 women, fighting side-by-side with the men. The mill is roped off by the police in an effort to stop the picket lines from coming near the mill. But nothing can stop the picket lies for the workers' fighting spirit is up.

Against a wage cut of 18 per cent the weavers struck in a body and were joined by the winders, warpers, card-room workers and others. Most of the strikers are young—18-25 years of age, and Loretta Stamm, 18-year old member of the National Textile Workers Union, has led them in their strike meetings. Demands made on the bosses included the following:

1. Withdrawal of the cut.
 2. Equal pay for equal work among all workers, weavers on plain silk and other workers.
 3. No discrimination against members of the mill committee.
 4. No more fines. (Workers have been fined for bad cloth, without knowing even why they were fined.)
 5. 10 per cent increase in pay for all day workers.
- These 26 women in the conference of 99 delegates represented

many nationalities—3 were German, 3 Italian, 1 Slav, 1 Irish, 4 Polish, 5 Jewish, 6 French-American and 3 American. Representing many hundreds of textile workers, they are united in solidarity to win the national silk strike.

Scottsboro Demonstration August 22

August 22nd, which is Sacco-Vanzetti day, will be turned this year by the International Labor Defense and all working class organizations into a protest against the Scottsboro verdict and the Camp Hill massacre. It is customary on this day to demand amnesty for all prisoners who are incarcerated for working class activities and racial discrimination. Protesting recent frame-up cases is always to the front on August 22nd, and this year the I.L.D. announces "the Scottsboro frame-up will be protested by hundreds of thousands of workers who are marching in unison demanding that Mooney and other working class prisoners tortured for loyalty to their class should be released from ruling class bastilles. This is the first time in the history of this country that cases of jim-crowed and exploited Negroes will be protested on a world-wide scale."

GROWING POVERTY IN LATIN AMERICA

The economic crisis in Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras is very acute. The most important export of Guatemala and Honduras is coffee. In December, 1930, the price fell by a further twenty per cent. The United Fruit Company has cut wages by sixty per cent. About fifty per cent of all workers are unemployed.

Textile Workers and Wives in New Bedford Know Meaning of Joblessness

New Bedford, Mass.

Dear Comrade:

I received your letter saying that you received notice from the National Office that my subscription expired. I know it, but if you were other people you wouldn't have sent us another copy because my time had expired, but what made all this is the conditions we are in. My husband for seven months hasn't earned a penny in his name, to support seven in the family. We tried to find a job, but he can't because almost all the mills are shut down, and the bosses don't even look at his or any other workers.

I could just see the day when the owner will throw us out because we haven't money to

pay the rent. They will do the same to us as we see in the workers' paper. The papers of the bosses say the people who ask for bread or can't pay the rent are reds. The coal we get to warm ourselves comes from the dumps and sometimes the dump hasn't enough coal for people which is over 150 people a day. This is only half a dozen words, but if it were to tell our life it would take at least four books.

I will tell you about the papers, why I haven't sent up the money. The collector of the Union came to my house and I got 25c and gave it to the collector which I will receive the paper just for six months. If I could afford better I would send up 50c.

Mrs. E.

Scene in the textile strike

in northern France.

Women were active

in the strike.



The Mother and Child Institute of U.S.S.R.

From "Moscow News"

Nine thousand bottles of milk are prepared daily in a single milk kitchen for the infants of but one of Moscow's ten districts. The number in itself is, perhaps, not so significant as the fact that every baby in the city may obtain milk four times a day which has been carefully prepared, sterilized and bottled. Every bottle is prepared according to a doctor's prescription, there being in all some sixty different formulae used. In addition to the milk, all the food which is ordered by the physicians of the clinics is cooked in this district kitchen under the most rigidly sanitary conditions.

This milk kitchen, however is but a minor feature of the "Institute of Mother and Child Welfare" which is Moscow's unique contribution to the betterment of infant health in the Soviet Union. This institution is probably the most advanced organization of its type in the world dealing with every conceivable phase of work for the improvement of child and mother health.

Training School

As one enters the grounds, he is almost overwhelmed by the size of the institution. The main building stretches around two sides of a magnificent park. It seems almost unbelievable that in the heart of crowded Moscow so much space could be spared for child welfare. However, when one learns of all the activities which are carried on in the institution, it no longer seems too spacious. There is, in the first place, a training school for nurses who are to specialize in child-care. There are, in all, two hundred students taking a regular two year course which includes practical experience in each of the many departments of the Institute. Two hundred more girls are enrolled in a mid-wife's training course, also two-years in length. In addition there are a number of young doctors making a special study of the care of women and children who serve three months as interns in this institution before taking up their work. An especially interesting ward is given over to the care of "incubator" babies. Twenty infants are cared for here at one time, miniature specimens of humanity weighing but three to five pounds at birth.

The institution is justly proud of the fact that it has lost only twenty per cent of its prematurely born infants—an amazing record. The ones that live are kept for about three months, and at the end of that period they are as healthy, vigorous babies as one can find anywhere.

In addition there is an experimental children's nursery which differs very little from the scores of nurseries to be found in Moscow except that unusual care is given to the children for new experiments for improving conditions. Working mothers may leave their babies at seven-thirty in the morning and call for them at seven in the evening. While at the nursery the youngest are fed four times during the day, supervised so that play, eat and sleep according to schedule, and are given expert attention such as very few mothers could possibly give. In addition they are given a daily medical examination and full care in case of illness. For the care of their children and their food, the parents pay in proportion to their income. The children of unemployed workers or those whose parents' wages are low receive care free of charge; while for those whose parents can afford to pay, the fee varies between five roubles and thirty roubles a month.

Birth-Control Research

The Institute is particularly noted for its advanced work in research in the field of contraception. The experiments which have been carried on here in an effort

Care of Children in USSR



A nursery on a newly organized collective farm in the Soviet Union. First attention to the health and training of the children is a cardinal social consideration in the land where workers and peasants rule.

to find more satisfactory methods of birth control than those known at present have aroused intense interest throughout the medical world. Moreover, it is through the incentive of this institution that the first complete statistics compiled anywhere on this subject have been prepared during the past year.

One of the twenty-eight regular birth control clinics to be found in Moscow is maintained in connection with the Institute. There is also a special laboratory where various contraceptives are made for sale at prices considerably under those prevailing outside the Soviet Union. In dealing with the problem of family limitation, the Soviet point of view is distinctly different from either the official attitude of other

governments or the so-called neo-malthusian school of birth-control advocates. While children are welcome and provided for as in no other country, the decision as to the number of children desired is looked upon as purely a personal matter outside the jurisdiction of society. It becomes a matter of social and medical concern only when the health of the prospective mother is endangered, or when the biological or social factors involved seem to preclude the possibility of a healthy normal child.

Another feature of the work of the Institute is a section given over to the care of infants of syphilitic parents. It has been found that if such babies are brought to the institution immediately after birth, they can be

completely cured of the age-old scourge of this hereditary disease. This activity forms an important link in the Soviet Government's campaign to stamp out altogether the curse of venereal disease.

Free Clinic For Mothers and Children

Although primarily a research institution, one may also find here a free clinic for mothers and babies. It is expected that every infant in the city shall be taken regularly to the nearest clinic, and a careful watch is maintained on the health of each child. It is a delight to visit such a clinic during the hours of consultation and see the rows of apparently healthy babies awaiting their turns. As was indicated above, careful attention is paid to the children's food and the prescription is adjusted until the child appears to be receiving the kind of food on which it thrives best.

Children in the Soviet Union are given the best of all that is to be had. Every child is entitled to milk without cost for the first nine months of its life, and from then on to maturity children's interests are considered before those of any grown-up. During times of shortage, milk and butter may be obtained only for children, and other foods essential to their health are similarly rationed. Every child in school receives an excellent hot meal daily, and may purchase additional meals at the school lunch-counter for a nominal sum. There is compulsory universal education through the elementary school of seven years. In addition, many special privileges are granted to school children including special rates on tramcars and suburban trains, reduced charges for theatres and museums, and special privileges in parks and playgrounds. One needs only to come in contact with the robust enthusiastic youth of the land to realize the significance of the Soviet program.

Bad Conditions for Children in the U.S.A.

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER

Every mother wants to give her children a good healthy start in life. The poorest mother in the slums of the big cities, the most downtrodden peasant woman in the Negro shanties of the Southern Black Belt, the most worn-out woman from any factory in the country, will make great sacrifices to preserve the health of her children.

Is she given any help in this? Sure, lots of it. Does it do her any good? Not one bit. The government is very kind, and it does everything to help her along—just loads and loads of advice. Good advice, too—if you can follow it! But here is how this sort of "help" works out!

A million letters are sent out on May First by Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of Schools in New York City, to the mothers of the public school pupils. Little Johnny comes to his home in Negro Harlem, clutching his letter, and finds that he must go to bed supperless for his father has still not found a job, and there is no food in the house. He can not even return to school the following day for his shoes can't be worn one minute longer, and his pants are not even "decent" any more. But his distracted mother reads in O'Shea's letter:

"Take the children at once to a physician for a thorough examination. Repeat this examination at least once every six months.

"Have the teeth of the children cared for twice a year by a dentist.

"Give prompt attention to correction of defects, such as the diseased tonsils, decayed teeth and poor eye-sight. In this way serious injury to health later in life may be prevented.

"Give them at least three good

meals a day served at regular hours."

Fine advice! Johnny's worried mother is wondering how the children can be given even ONE meal tomorrow!

But don't think that it is only in Harlem where such advice makes working class mothers despair. In Public School 159 in Brooklyn, ten little children fainted from hunger in one day! But their mothers were sent letters advising them to "give them at least three good meals a day served at regular hours."

Take a child under fourteen years of age in a factory—there

are 2,500,000 of them in this country—and when the anxious mother, whose husband has been out of work for months, and who depends entirely on Jimmy's earnings, watches day by day the gradual straining of his eyes, the rounding shoulders and twisted back, then let her read O'Shea's advice: "Give prompt attention to correction of defects." Yes—all this fine advice is for those who do not need it, because they have the means to live properly and comfortably.

All we get from President Hoover is a fine speech in Washington to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection,

where he said:

"Again, there are problems of child labor. Industry must not rob our children of their rightful heritage. Any labor which stunts growth, either physical or mental, that limits education, that deprives children of the right of comradeship, of joy and play, is sapping the next generation."

That's what Hoover says, and it sounds as though he means to do something about it, doesn't it? But he has done his duty when he finishes his speech, and on one else bothers to do anything about it.

He also says in this same speech—"If we could have but one generation of properly born, trained, educated and healthy children, a thousand other problems of government would vanish."

Well, Hoover, and why can not we have them? Because you and the factory employers will not abolish slums, you will not abolish unemployment, you will not abolish wage cuts, you will not abolish child labor. All these mean profits to you, and an easy living.

But we know they can be abolished! We know a country where they have been abolished. There we are raising a "generation of properly born, trained, educated and healthy children," like Hoover pretends he wants. In the Soviet Union, where the workers and peasants run the government, and where there is no easy living by factory owners and government officials at the expense of workers, every worker who wants a job can get one. Every worker and worker's child who is sick gets free medical and hospital care from his government.

Hours are being shortened and not lengthened. Wages are going up and not down. No child can be found working in a factory. The

parents do not need to depend on the child's earnings, and besides—it is against the law of the workers' government. And even a capitalist magazine in America, "Current History," is forced to admit "The Soviet child is now a physically superior child to the child of the czarist regime. His weight has risen ten per cent, his chest measurement has expanded eight per cent, and his height has grown six per cent."

How do these Soviet children get that way? The only way ANY working class children will ever get that way—when they and their fathers join the mighty movement to throw out a system which creates slums, which forces mothers to give birth to children in textile mills, as they do in Passaic, N. J., which throws fathers out of work for months and years at a time while the children hunger and wilt away, which forces children to stand for hours in a bread line, with cops clubbing the children into obedience, while the hungry youngsters can barely stand from weakness.

And the workers will never accomplish this so long as they allow themselves to be divided. Negro and white workers must stick together and fight both the Negro and white employers. A hungry Negro child and a hungry white child both suffer, not because one is black and the other is white, but because their fathers, one a Negro and the other a white, have both lost their jobs—and it is quite possible that the employer who throw the Negro father out on the streets is a Negro himself.

3,000,000 Child Laborers in USA



Scene in an oyster shed on Long Island where little children of tender years are forced to work long hours at insanitary work, denied the conditions to grow up strong and healthful. The plight of the working class children is growing worse with the bosses' government refusing to give ten million jobless workers and their families unemployed insurance.

The First National Congress of Working Women of Czecho-Slovakia Works Out Action Program

On Sunday, May 10th, from the earliest hours in the morning, groups of delegates began to move towards the Tsisochaiski Workers' House, Prague, to the first Congress of Working Women of Czecho-Slovakia.

On a tall mast hung a Red Flag to greet the delegates. Hunger, poverty and the determination to fight had brought here the working women from all parts of the Republic—from Czechia, Moravia, Silesia, Slovakia and Trans-Carpathian Ukraine.

They had been sent here to find what was the cause of the economic crisis which is hurling hundreds of thousands of the proletarians of this country into the jaws of hunger, poverty and desperation. They came to show to all the workers the way to freedom from the terrors of starvation, terror and war.

From All Districts

Here were the wives of miners from the North and from Ostrava, textile workers from Libertz (Reichenburg), Brunn, Nidki and Rothau, agricultural workers from the capital, women workers of had probably never before been in the hill districts of Czechia, who various nationalities and from all branches of labor.

Over 600 delegates and over 500 guests squeezed into the huge hall where, over the platform was stretched a red streamer with the stirring call: "Working women, unite your forces with all the workers in the struggle for bread, work, land and freedom!" Around the walls of the hall unknown hands had written in gress: "Fight for the abolition of the chief demands of Clause 144." Equal pay for equal work." Down with the preparation of youth for conscription," etc.

The women write down these slogans in their note-books with toil hardened hands, so that in the following days they could pass them on to the workshops, the factories, the mines and the fields.

Elect a Presidium

The congress opened with the singing of the Internationale and the "Song of Labor." In the name of the preparation committee, Comrade Godinova greeted the delegates and proposed that they should appoint a honorary presidium of the old pioneers of the workers' movement who had been invited to the congress, and amid a thunder of applause, all the political prisoners, led by Comrade Garus, Krupskay and Glaza Zetkin, were elected.

With the greatest of enthusiasm messages of greeting were given by factory workers, factory committees, cooperative societies and the working women of Germany.

Representatives of the big factories of Prague, of the Red Trade Unions and the unemployed also spoke.

A populist-socialist—a textile worker from Nakhod greeted the congress on behalf of thousands of women who had previously been

organized in this party, but who now understood that they could obtain their freedom only through struggle.

How to Fight

Enthusiasm burned in the eyes of the whole congress when Comrade Schwabova began to speak of the way to get out of the crisis.

Here were gathered together women who heard probably for the first time in their lives that the capitalist system is unstable. All of which they had previously been unable to express and had concealed helplessly in their own minds, they now heard from this woman. They learned of the causes of the crisis—the workers who produce everything which we see around us, who are the only creators of this value, do not use it themselves but it is seized by a small group of people, the bourgeoisie.

Fight Capitalism

The women listened and rapidly wrote it down word by word in their note-books, because now it was clear to them that the only way out was the destruction of the existing social system which is not only absurd but criminal. Like a tremendous stone, it bows down millions of people to the earth, and it must be destroyed if the proletariat wish to live.

Before the orator had passed on from the crisis to the way out of it, they already understood him.

A peasant woman wearing a shawl, from somewhere in Rudnizt, non-Party, wrote with a toil-hardened hand: "Communism is the only salvation."

And when Comrade Krosnaj went on to the platform and spoke as the representative of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia, the whole hall shook with applause. Even those who at first had restrained themselves, now applauded the leader of the CPCZ. The working women gave vent to their enthusiasm when the orator said that the Congress is a proof of the approaching doom of capitalism, because, when women enter the fight, this brings the victory of the proletariat nearer. Krosnaj spoke of the historic importance of this congress, of the tasks of all the delegates—to unite the masses, to organize them under the banner of the CPCZ, the aim of which is to liberate women.

During the speech of Krosnaj,



Scene of the memorable congress of the working women of Czecho-Slovakia, where the basis for the organization of workers' and peasants' women was laid. Read the story of this congress on this page.

the police commissar repeatedly rose from his place and threatened to disband the congress. Only the tremendous feeling in the congress prevented him from carrying this out.

The Delegates Spoke

What a moving picture of hunger, poverty, desperate terror and national slavery! What tremendous determination to fight! Hundreds of delegates wished to take part in the discussion. If they had all spoken, the congress would have lasted another two days. Therefore, only representatives of the various districts came on to the platform.

*Clause 144 is directed against abortions. Women are not permitted under any circumstances to have abortions, and if they do so, they are imprisoned.

'Buy More Clothes' is Advice Given

"Wear more elaborate clothes," is the advice to women in this economic crisis given by Miss Theresa O'Donohue, a member of the executive board of the National Conference of Catholic Charities. In this way she thinks that women can bring back prosperity!

She says, "Demand trimmed hats. Bring back feather and flower ornaments... Go out into the highways and byways and demand long sleeves and long skirts." She doesn't say where working women are going to get the money to buy these things.

Now that men and women are being thrown out of jobs and wages are being cut, this woman, the head of the Ladies of Charity, says Buy to help the manufacturer! At a time when your children don't have enough to eat, she says, "Bring back feather ornaments."

pride, stating that only 13,180,000 cases were packed out of a possible 24,100,000, and only 180,000 cases than they decided on.

No matter how hard the farmer works to produce a good crop the capitalist robs him of it in one way or another. Whether it's a good crop or a bad one crop the farmer remains poor and the worker pays top prices for peaches. God, the sun, the rain, and the farmer, doesn't have a chance to provide with his boy friends, the capitalists, around.

Children and Mothers Enslaved by Homework

LITTLE JENNIE NEVER GOES OUT TO PLAY! After school she runs home fast to help me. Ma makes lamp shades and Jennie sews the silk on the frames. Lots of times she pricks her finger and the blood runs on the pretty bright silk. But Ma covers it over with lace and the boss doesn't even notice it.

Ma makes \$10.50 a week. Just as soon as she sends Jennie off to school she begins to sew. All day long she sews. They have only one window in their two rooms so Ma sits at the kitchen window with the frames piled high on the floor.

Jennie daren't be late from school because it gets dark so soon and they can't work so fast in the gas light. Besides Ma says she can't see any more at night. Sometimes the stitches go uphill and she has to take them out in the morning. In December, when the sun goes down early, they have to work until 11 o'clock before they get thru. Lots of times Ma gets up at 5:30 in the morning to work before Jennie goes to school.

21,573 In New York Alone

There are 21,573 home workers like Ma in the State of New York alone. Over 13,000 are clothing workers; 4,000 are makers of embroidery and artificial flowers; others make ties, powder puffs, all kinds of buttons, fancy pins, garters, paper boxes, carpet rags, toys, and many other things.

Surely for every person who takes home work, many more help them in the home—the grandmother, the children, and often the husband who delivers the work. If 21,573 are licensed manufacturers many more thousands to sweat shop work without licenses.

When we speak of the miserable conditions of woman and child workers we usually consider conditions in the shops, factories, and farms, but we entirely forget the worst form of slavery which is HOME WORK—work given out by the factory owners and produced in the kitchens and bedrooms of the tenements under the sweat shop system.

Children Enslaved

The tiny needle enslaves these workers more than bars of heavy steel. Even the U. S. Department of Labor admits that children only four and five years old do this work. In so-called prosperous years home workers earned only one-third of the average wages of factory workers. Today they earn even less.

In one out of every three homes in 1927 the earnings of the family

for home work were less than four dollars a week. In New York the average was \$6.19 a week for a full week's work. Those who made powder puffs only earned \$3.38 a week.

And the shylocks who are trying to force worse conditions in the factories at the present time of crisis, are extending this system of home work to more and more homes.

The sanitary conditions are horrible in most of these homes. Mothers and children sit around in small rooms among bundles of clothing, slaving without a let up. In this home work both young and old catch diseases such as measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, influenza, tuberculosis, syphilis, according to the report of the U. S. Labor Department. In spite of sickness they are forced to sit all day and work in order to earn a few pennies to keep body and soul together.

In the various capitalist states there are some laws against child labor and regulating sanitary conditions. However, it has more than once been proven that the laws and regulations are only enforced when they are of advantage to the ruling class.

We must seriously consider these problems. There are great struggles ahead of the working class which will break out very soon. In New York the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has been engaged in a general strike in the dress trade. We must realize that it is just as important to organize and mobilize the home workers as the factory workers. We must draw into the militant struggle all women forced by the boss to slave not only in the factories but also at home.

JOIN THE UNEMPLOYED BRANCHES — DEMAND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Peaches and Preachers

The preachers like to tell you that god will provide! Well, the jobless workers haven't received any bread from heaven yet, but sometimes the sun and the rain, added to the hard work of the farmer produces a good crop.

This is what happened last year in California. The farmers worked hard; the sun shone, and the rain fell at proper intervals. The result: A good crop of delicious California peaches. But did the farmer enjoy the fruits of his work and the worker in the city the fruits of the harvest? Ot, no, that's where the capitalist comes in.

The canners and packers decided that there were too many peaches. They couldn't make such a big profit when peaches were so plentiful. So they all got together and formed a Peach Control Board with not a farmer on it, but with members of the California Canners League, the Bank of Italy, and the State Department of Agriculture

well represented. They decided that 13,000,000 cases of peaches should be packed and the rest should rot. There were enough peaches—thanks to the careful pruning and back-breaking toil of the farmers—to pack 20,000,000 cases of first grade peaches, and the first grade peaches were only 33% of all the peaches on the trees. That meant that if a farmer were unlucky enough to have trees that produced only No. 2 peaches, he might as well not bother to pick them because the canners would not take them. Altogether nearly 200,000 tons of canning peaches hung on the trees or fell to the ground last year. Thus, workers were robbed of millions of peaches and the farmers saw the result of their toil rot before their eyes.

But prices stayed the same and the Peach Control Board was happy. The huge success of this waste this wilful robbery of the farmers and workers, they point to with

REPUBLICANS TRY TO WIN FOREIGN BORN WOMEN, CHILDREN for the BOSSES

By SADIE VAN VEEN

The Pro-American Federation of Foreign Born Women opens a national campaign to win the foreign born women and their children for imperialism; and that is for capitalism and for capitalist wars.

With a permanent organization under the Republican National Committee, they aim to bring thousands of foreign born women under the leadership of the Republican Party. The committee states that there are a half million foreign born women in the United States belonging to organizations of various nationalities which they hope to consolidate into a unit for the following purposes:

1. To combat radicalism of every kind and description.
2. To instill respect for the president into the children of the foreign born.
3. To uphold the traditions, the ideals and laws of the U. S.

This patriotic organization is headed by Mrs. Carpenter of the sea-side resort of Long Beach, who was active in the Hoover campaign; Simone France, who had a commission from the French government during the war and a post in the Republican campaign and others of the same brand.

Fear Rising Militancy

This is the guidance and leadership to be used in the attempt to win the foreign born workers of this country for the wage slashing, starvation program of the big bosses and for war against the First Workers' Republic, the Soviet Union.

The committee states the following: "There exists among our children a 'deplorable' amount of un-American and radical propaganda, causing disrespect for our president and for American laws in general."

Here is the sore spot. Here is the danger signal for the boss class. The children "have no respect for the president or for the ideals" of capitalism; they see thru the bunk of capitalism and all that it stands for, including the president.

The "ideals of capitalism" are not good enough for the children. So the children turn to the new ideas and ideals of the working class; they are turning to the ideals of working class solidarity and power.

Insult Children

This Republican committee of women declares that "the children of the foreign born learn English more rapidly than their parents, get beyond their control and lose respect for the laws of the country." They add, insultingly, of the foreign born youth, that "much of the crime is directly traceable" to them.

This mention of the foreign born criminal is, of course, in line with the Hoover policy of deportation for militant foreign born workers. Big business would like the working class to believe that the pure lily white one hundred per cent Americans are not criminals, in particular, the big grafters, the bank defrauders, and the millionaire bootleggers; all real Americans those.

This maneuver to win the masses of the foreign born women will not succeed. The working masses will not be led astray by the war propaganda of big business. While the foreign born workers are starving along with the rest of the toilers the bosses have a program of hunger and flag waving. The masses are rapidly learning that their only hope lies in working class solidarity.

Children Are Starving

The children of the working class — Negro and white, American and foreign born — belong to the revolutionary youth of this country. They are young; they are hungry and they are eager. They have a lot about the laws of the boss and the slave of our insti-

tutions. But their experience has taught them the truth.

What is the truth?

The truth is that more than ten million children are starving in this "land of freedom." The truth is that millions of children must go to work instead of going to a school. The truth is that they have felt the clubs of our "glorious institutions" when they stand together with their parents on the picket lines, striking for more pay or for unemployment insurance.

Hundreds of foreign born workers, men and women, felt the "glory of our institutions" in the form of tear gas and clubs in Washington when they went to lay their demands for the rights of the foreign born before the president.

The children of the Soviet Union do not have to work; they have plenty to eat, go to school, and spend the summer in the children's camps. In the Soviet Union the children have found freedom at last.

Hands off the children of the working class! They belong to the revolution! Their future lies in the overthrow of the capitalist system with its murderous institutions — their future lies in the revolution and in Communism.

I.L.D. PROTESTS MURDER OF ALA. NEGRO CROPPER

"The murder of Ralph Gray by Sheriff J. Kyle Young and deputies, and the probable lynching of four other Negro share croppers at Camp Hill, Ala., by land owners' mobs, is an effort to drown in red blood the struggle of the croppers against starvation," declared Lowell Wakefield, secretary of Southern District, International Labor Defense, in a statement to the press. "These croppers, organizing to obtain the bare necessities of life, were protesting the attempted legal lynching of nine Negro boys at Scottsboro, Ala."

COPPER REGIONS PUT ON WAR BASIS

HANCOCK, Mich.—The U. S. War Department is preparing the entire copper region of northern Michigan on a war basis. The mines are operating at around 50 per cent, yet new shafts are being dug. In addition to this, channels are being built which will be able to convey large boats. This is being supervised by the War Department. Both of these facts show clearly the preparations for war.

Relief Stations For Strikers' Relief

(Continued from page 2)

- Sam Holtzman, 1426 W. 3rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
- M. Gottfried, 4864 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- Otto Vogel, 2457 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Morris Kurtz, 124 1/2 - 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
- John Dawson, 812 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.
- Helen Quist, 627 First Ave., Seattle, Wash.
- Olmholt, Box 871, Minot, N. D.
- E. Hanoff, 77 Fourth Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- John Webber, 222 Lafayette Street, New Haven, Conn.
- W. G. Binkley, 30 So. College Street, Charlotte, N. C.
- Henry Stanley, Box 31, Butte, Montana.
- (D. M. Britt, Room 54, 1643 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo.
- E. Nonce, 9 So. Greene Street, Baltimore, Md.



WHITE TERROR.—Revolutionary women workers of China who are executed by the Nationalist terrorists, servants of American and British bankers. The brave women face death in the fight against mass starvation and imperialist oppression.

Speed-Up in Mills In Greenville, S. C.

Greenville, S. C. July 18, 1931

I sure have to laugh. I work at Dunean Mill, and the kind mill-owners and bossmen are pulling off the yearly racket of giving prizes for the best gardens on Dunean Mill Hill. Any one can take part—all they have to do is buy seed and fertilizer from the company store. This alone makes it worth while for the company to pull off this stunt — they make plenty from the sale of the fertilizer and seeds. The grand prize this year is a combination electric waffle, toaster and broiler. Let's hope whoever gets it has enough money to buy something to toast or broil. The company ought to give us, instead, the combination on how to live on the rotten low wages we get.

The company thinks by having us grow and smell a few flowers, that we forget the 12% to 35% ers on 4 sides are now making \$12; cuts we have been getting. Spool-in 1929, they were making \$18 on 2 sides. The company thinks by their "interest" in our gardens, we will forget their interest in our wage cuts and stretchout—spinners are exactly doubled. The company thinks by seeing the pretty gardens, we will forget the many cases of pellagra, due to our starvation diet. The company tells us they will be so kind as to sell 6 packages of seed for 25c, "the same as last year" — that's wonderful, but they forget to mention our wages are not the same. They also don't tell us how we get cheated by trading at the Dunean Mill store, where you get only 2 cans of beans for 25c, and can get 3 for 25c in town, or eggs which are 30c a dozen at the company store, and 20c in town.

It's all right to have flowers, but we are more interested in bread and meat. A rose may smell sweet, but it doesn't fill your belly.

The Working Woman
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CAPITALIST POWERS MILITARIZE WOMEN; FIGHT IMPERIALIST WARS, AUGUST FIRST!

By PAULINE ROGERS

The frenzied war preparations of capitalist countries consist not only in spending billions of dollars for armaments, cruisers, bombing planes, chemicals, but in training all sections of the working masses for active participation in imperialist wars. The bourgeoisie is no longer satisfied with the use of men and the youth as cannon fodder, it is now driving women into the war apparatus, and is using every means both directly and indirectly to militarize working women.

Major-General Ely of the United States Army, states very clearly the position of American imperialism on this question. He says:

"Women will play a greater part in future wars. Governments, including our own, have been studying the uses of women in war. Woman power will in some instances supplant, and in other cases supplement, man power in the next war. Utilization of women in war will grow, in the final analysis, out of a new conception of war-making, born during the last war. The struggle was so gigantic that for the countries involved war making became a national industry."

Mobilized in First War

The importance of women in war was already realized by the bourgeoisie in the World War, when women were mobilized for all kinds of war services and were, so to speak, in the second line trenches. Even at that time the leaders of bourgeois women's organizations, who at the present time mislead the workers with their talk of peace and disarmament, advocated from 1914 to 1918 the compulsory conscription of working women.

Today, throughout the capitalist world, the militarization of working women is proceeding very fast. In France there is a law, whose sponsor is the social-fascist Paul Boncour, which calls for the conscription of the entire nation in time of war. The German government is already paving the way for the adoption of a law similar to the Boncour law which is considered, in Germany, "an excellent system of militarization."

The fascist Italian parliament has just passed a law which provides that women, minors over 16, and all those who were formerly exempt from military duty must serve in "defense" of the country. Anyone who tries to escape this forced militarization will be punished like a deserter according to military law. Poland is about to pass a law, which is already before the Polish Sejm, compelling all girls over 18 years of age to take two years of military training. It is interesting to note that although men in Poland are drafted for military service from the age of 21, with women the age limit has been reduced by three years.

Czecho-Slovakia Militarizes

In Czecho-Slovakia there is a law in preparation demanding military duties for women as well as military education for children over 6 years of age. The Supreme Court in the United States has recently decided that in order to become a citizen a woman as well as a man must pledge to bear arms in defense of the country; it is not sufficient to do nursing or perform any other kind of war service. Even in Turkey, the land where not so long ago the women were heavily veiled and lived as the virtual slaves of their husbands, the president of the republic is the spokesman for militarization of women. He recently stated that only prejudices kept women from military service, that since women demanded equal rights they must also assume equal duties with men and therefore there was no reason why women could not be soldiers.

But the imperialists are not merely limiting themselves to the passing of conscription laws for the coming war. They are consistently directing their attention to the organization of reserve forces for their imperialist armies and therefore are carrying on tremendous activity among working women. Through the fascist women's organizations

and the reactionary sport clubs the imperialists are teaching women to march, to shoot, to use machine guns, to pilot airplanes, to carry on chemical warfare.

Active Among Peasants

In every country these fascist organizations are growing in numbers and are very active not only among factory workers in the cities but also among peasant women. In Germany, the Koenigen Luise Bund which was founded in 1926 today has a membership of over 50,000 women and a large percentage of young proletarian elements in its ranks. It has 770 local groups and many of these groups are located in the provinces where the Koenigen Luise Bund exerts a strong influence on peasant women and on the workers in the factories surrounding the villages.

Although in this organization women are supposed to be taught gymnastics, actually they are taught to ride, to shoot and are given military training under the direction of former army officers. In fascist and nationalist demonstrations they wear uniforms and march in closed formation under military command. The Koenigen Luise Bund carries on its activities mostly in chemical and ammunition plants, where in addition to giving military training to working women, it spreads vicious propaganda against the Soviet Union. Many employers of the ammunition plants demand that their workers belong to this organization.

The Stahlhelm Women's Bund is a similar organization to the Koenigen Luise Bund, except that in addition to their other fascist activities they try to organize "cells" in the factories and in the workers' mass organizations. These women's sections of the Stahlhelm and the Red Cross also march in uniforms under fascist banners and slogans. In Germany there are 750,000 women belonging to the reactionary sport organizations which under the cover of physical training are militarizing women to fight for capitalism and against the revolutionary working class.

In Austria, in 1929, women in the Heimwehr uniforms, armed with guns, took part in the Wiener-Neustadt struggle. The Women's Heimwehr Bund was organized in 1930 and is already very active in many parts of Austria. Finland has a strong fascist women's organization called the "Lotte Swerd" which is organized along military lines. It has a membership of 47,000 women who are being trained as reserves of the fascist storm troops of Finland. In Estonia, Latvia, and other border states around the Soviet Union, there are many women's defense leagues and organizations where women are taught to shoot and go out on long marches through the country.

In Poland there are many military organizations which train women for actual warfare as well as for the sanitary corps, the telephone and transportation system and for Pilsudski's spy secret service. The "Organization for the Military Training of Women" is particularly strong in Polish White Russia, near the Soviet border. This organization trains young women to be instructors and thus develop its cadres to go throughout the country and give other women military training. The women wear military uniforms, are instructed by army officers and whole battalions of them go out

Headlines That Herald War

Great Army Display Marks Paris Bastille Day; Press Hails Troops as Guarantee of Peace

AIR RAID TO BE MADE ON LONDON TONIGHT
Night Attack to Continue All Week in First Test of City's Defense Since 1922.

RESERVE OFFICERS ORDERED TO CAMPS
300 PLANES TO TAKE PART

GADETS SEE 'BATTLE' IN MECHANIZED WAR
\$25,000,000 Program to Exploit to Call for at Least One New Aircraft Carrier.

CRUISER PLANS FALL TO AFFECT PROGRAM
New Will Continue Work on 7 New Craft Despite Defects

100 NAMED BY WOLL FOR FIGHT ON REDS
Committee of Civic Federation to Work With Other Nations in Anti-Soviet Movement.

400 RESERVE OFFICERS CALLED FOR CAMP DUTY
Gets \$2,500,000 in Orders. Washington Reserve Electrical Contracts From Railroad and Navy.

WORLD BOYCOTT PROPOSED
Speed Tests of 10,000-Ton, \$14,000,000 Ships.

ARMY WILL TRAIN 8,000 IN JERSEY
Submarine Policy Widens Summer Camps at Our Posts Will Draw Reserves, Regulars and Citizen Groups.

347 PLANES MADE IN 1930
Highest Aircraft and Equipment Output Reached 94,114,117.

2 BIG CRUISERS SUGGESTED TO BE MADE A TARGET

4,000 YOUTHS CALLED TO CAMP DIX AUG. 3
Many of New List Ordered to Begin Military Training Now Get First Experience.

But a few of the countless headlines in the newspapers showing war preparations of Wall Street imperialism.

into the country for regular military maneuvers.

Fascist Bodies in USA

The United States has several fascist women's organizations such as the Girl Scouts, the women's section of the Ku-Klux-Klan, the Daughters of the American Revolution whose slogan is "defense of the country not only against foreign enemies but also against elements of dissatisfaction and unrest within the country"! Recently a new organization called the Betsy Ross Corps was formed under the direct supervision of the Naval Department. This organization consists of women air pilots who are training to pilot ambulance and auxiliary planes in order that more men pilots may be available for attacking planes. The growing antagonism between capitalist countries brings the danger of an armed conflict very near. The imperialists with the active help of their tools, the reactionary, fascist, reformist women's organizations, are putting one more burden on the back of the working woman, they are preparing her for the front-line of attack in future wars.

In war times as well as in peace, the factories must be kept running and therefore women are being drawn into the war in-

dustries. The factories are being militarized and so organized that they can easily be converted for war purposes. The former Secretary of War, Davis, of the USA, writes in an article on war that "our industry is the foundation of the defense of the nation."

In Chemical Industry

In the last five years in France the number of women in the chemical industry has risen by 170 per cent; in Czecho-Slovakia there are 60 per cent; in other countries over 30 per cent women are already working in the chemical and munition plants. These women work under a severe spy system and are practically under military command. The foremen and supervisors of many munition plants in Germany are former army officers. When the women apply for these jobs, the secret police look up their records and later keep the employers informed of all their activities. If these workers are found at demonstrations or are otherwise active in the struggle of the workers, the police immediately report it to the employers and the workers not only lose their jobs but are victimized.

Sport organizations for military training are now being organized

directly in the factories. In a sewing machine factory in Germany these so-called sport groups are a standing organization under fascist leadership and the employers give prizes to the best members of these clubs. The textile industry is practically on a war basis and this is significant in view of the fact that in most countries women constitute 60 to 70 per cent of the textile workers, even 80 per cent (in Japan). In Lyons, in the artificial silk mills, the employers have introduced an eight-hour mobilization for the conversion of these textile factories into munition plants. The imperialists are no longer making a secret of the threatening war, they are already organizing practice drills in order to be ready for the outbreak.

On August 1st, the working women and wives of workers of the world will, under the leadership of the Communist Parties and the revolutionary unions, demonstrate their readiness to fight against imperialist wars and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

France Prepares Air Force for Its Air Imperialist Purposes

The air demonstration which took place recently in Vincennes, were given a pronouncedly military character by the strong participation of the military air equipment.

The parade of the aerial war forces were reviewed on Sunday by President Doumergue, accompanied by Marshals Petain and Liautey. Particular interest was shown in the air maneuvers with artillery support. In order to give this demonstration the greatest possible atmosphere of "Greater France," several Arabian sheiks attended a flying field at Vincennes.

NEW TYPE BOMBING PLANE IN ENGLAND

The Daily Telegraph announces that British military air forces will try out a new type of bombing plane during the next month or so, which will have a weaker metal armor than the former type, but which can, as a result, make fifty per cent more speed.

Moreover, experiments are being conducted with a new target arrangement, which, it is hoped, will raise the certainty of hitting the mark in the throwing of bombs.

RUMANIA NAVAL ARMAMENT

In Constanze, Rumanian port of the Black Sea, not far from Soviet port of Odessa, two torpedo boat destroyers were ordered. Their names are King Ferdinand and Queen Marie.

Why the Silk Workers Are Striking

Eighty-five per cent of all the silk textile dyeing in the United States is done in Paterson, Passaic and nearby towns.

Dye workers must work in steaming, damp air, among smells of acids and dyes.

They must stand all day on wet stone floors.

They must often hang their street clothes in the same damp dye rooms where they work.

Acids used in dyeing cause skin irritations and more serious poisoning.

Aniline used in dyeing causes anemia, bronchitis, and nervous diseases.

Dye workers feel sick and dizzy most of the time from fumes, heat and steam.

Yet they must often work twelve and even thirteen hours a day or night in the rush season.

Women helpers get 20-25 cents an hour for such work.

Against such conditions as these, dye workers and silk workers are striking, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union.

