

WORKING WOMAN

The Voice of Women Workers

Published Monthly by the Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A. Entered as second class matter April 22, 1930 at the Post Office New York, N. Y. Under the Act of March 3, 1879

Subscription rates. 50 cents per year. Foreign \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents

50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

VOL. 2, No. 10

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1931

5 CENTS

"Socialist" Payout Aimed at Families, British Sailors Say

"We are fighting for our children and wives. The cuts cannot hit us aboard ship, but our wives, after the rent is paid, have only a pound left. How can they stand a cut of 7 shillings, six pence?"

With this fighting slogan of resisting the wage cuts that the National government, headed by the "socialist" MacDonald, the sailors of the British navy staged demonstrations against wage slashes so militantly as to throw a deep scare into the British ruling class.

The wage cuts for the sailors was part of the "economy" program of MacDonald, the "socialist," to make up the government deficit by cutting the wages of the sailors, school teachers and all workers. It was to save heavier taxation on the money of the rich capitalists.

That the wives and children of the sailors were an important factor in making the men fight the the twenty-five per cent "socialist" wage cut is shown in the news from Southampton.

"The wives of British sailors are taking the leading role in the campaign protesting pay cuts. It was understood that the agitation among sailors was due chiefly to complaints from home that they are being treated unfairly.

New York Women Election Conference to be held Oct. 10

On Oct. 10th a Women's Election Conference called by the Communist Party, District 2, will take place in Irving Plaza, 15th St., and Irving Pl., N. Y. The municipal elections this year take place at a time when the workers face the most desperate winter of hunger and starvation. In New York more than 100,000 women walk the streets in search of jobs and tens of thousands of women and children are suffering from hunger and destitution.

The Hoover, Wall St. program of more wage-cuts, speed up, layoffs is fully supported by the Republican, Democratic, Socialist Parties, as well as the A. F. of L.

The only party which leads in the struggles of the workers is the Communist Party. The Communist Party stands for a program of unemployment insurance. It is the only party which fights for all war funds to be turned over to the unemployed, for Equal Pay for Equal Work for women and young workers, for free food and clothing for the children of the unemployed.

Working women from the factories and the homes, unemployed women will discuss at this Women's Election conference how the broad masses of working women can be mobilized in support of the election campaign of the Communist Party.

Mother Ill, Family Is Brutally Evicted In New York Street

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK. — Two weeks ago the furniture of the Varocoulas family at 323 West 26th St. was put on the sidewalk by marshals. Immediately the Tenants League replaced it in their home with the aid of neighbors.

At three o'clock Monday afternoon the police and marshal came again and again attempted to throw them out.

Mrs. Varocoulas who has bravely struggled to keep her family together during the long months of her husband's unemployment, was not ready to surrender her home in spite of cops or marshals and resisted like a true militant working class mother.

Police Beat a Child

The result was that the cops were afraid to continue the eviction in the face of Mrs. Varocoulas's resistance and the anger of the neighborhood workers who had organized into a tenants' league.

Instead they called the patrol wagon and brutally arrested Mr. and Mrs. Varocoulas, their 5 month old baby and young son of eleven. Finally, New York's "finest" seized the boy when he tried to run away and beat him with their fists and threw him bleeding into their wagon.

Free Lunches, Supplies, Shoes and Clothing Demanded by Mothers at School Opening

Plight of Children Worse Than Ever with Jobless Misery Mounting

A sweeping movement of workingclass mothers and fathers and school children for free lunches, shoes, clothing, carfare, has reached many sections of the country. Going back to school hundreds of thousands of workingclass school children are forced to go with torn or old clothes, with little food, with no money to buy books and other supplies and have no carfare because many of their parents are out of work, or working on part time for very little wages.

At the same time the capitalist school authorities issue statements on what the school children should have, knowing full well that millions of parents cannot buy decent food let alone school supplies, carfare and clothing.

Below is a list of school children and parents' demonstrations in different parts of the country demanding the children be given those necessities that will permit them to go to school.

Perhaps the greatest piece of hypocrisy was the statement issued by the Health Commissioner of New York on "Ten School Child Health Hints." Coming at a time when 800,000 jobless families in New York and nearly 1,000,000 children are deprived of many of the barest necessities of life the "Hints" given by the Tammany Health Commissioner is a mockery of the misery of workingclass children and mothers. The following are the health hints:

- Have your child examined by the family doctor.
- See that he has the required health certificate.
- See that he is immunized against diphtheria.
- See that he is vaccinated against smallpox.
- See that his teeth are in good condition.
- See that his feet are fitted with proper shoes.
- See that his clothing fits comfortably.
- See that he has a nourishing noon day meal.

(Continued on page 6)



Prepare National Hunger March for December 7 to Demand Relief

Hundreds of Jobless Women Forced to Sleep in Parks

Evictions, Hunger, and Other Misery for Workingclass Women Increases

Open admission was made that hundreds of jobless women and girls forced to sleep in the parks of Chicago, in a statement by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Conkey, commissioner of public welfare. The Chicago Daily News wrote:

"Several hundred homeless women and children lie down to sleep in the park of Chicago each night, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Conkey, commissioner of public welfare, disclosed today. Some of these women say they were saleswomen, nurses and public school teachers before unemployment exhausted their savings."

A worker correspondent of the Daily Worker writes in connection with this:

"What does the public welfare commission do for these homeless women? Mrs. Conkey, who spends most of her time riding around Chicago in an expensive car spending the welfare commission's money says: 'Women who when they first came to us were well dressed and presentable, after a number of nights of sleeping in the parks, showed marked effects both upon dress and health.'

"It is plain to be seen that the welfare is doing nothing. They are merely interviewing the homeless women and sending them away to sleep some more in the park. All the welfare seems to be doing now is remarking on the effects this outdoor life has on the homeless women.

"Mrs. Conkey herself declares: 'Unemployment and need impose and appalling strain upon standards, and women struggling to maintain their respectability have come to us at their wits' end and literally writhing their hands.'

"She further admits that procurers for rich men are active among the homeless women workers, decoying numbers of girls to satisfy the lusts of the rich who oppose being taxed for unemployment relief but are always ready to satisfy their lusts for the bodies of working class women driven in desperation by unemployment and suffering. In the meantime, winter is rapidly approaching to add to the misery of the countless men and women workers who have been thrown out of their jobs and their homes by the bosses."

A great national hunger march is now being organized for December 7 for a mass march on Washington to demand immediate relief of Congress. The national hunger march will be organized in all cities and towns and also demand relief from the local authorities.

Working women and unemployed women wives of unemployed workers must help make this mass hunger march so powerful that relief will be wrenched from the unwilling hands of the profit-swollen money lords and their government officials.

Misery for the millions of unemployed workers, their wives and children and for unemployed working women continues to grow as winter nears. The need for cash unemployment relief has never been so desperate as it is now. The fight for unemployment insurance and immediate cash relief must be pushed as never before. Below are a few typical instances of the growing misery the employers are forcing on the masses of the workingclass.

Evictions Increase in Detroit As Families Starve

COLUMBUS CITY, Ind.—Little Robert Lee Johnson died because his unemployed parents could not get any food for him. The Johnson family, consisting of five members, had only a loaf of bread in ten days and as a result the children are all ill from malnutrition.

Evictions in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich.—Anthony Jeroma and his family was evicted from the home he had already paid \$4,260, after years of scrimping and saving to give his children a home.

The eviction of the family took place when Mrs. Jaroma was ill in bed and the children were at school, with one child also ill.

DETROIT, Mich.—Because she and her son were starving, Mrs. Katherine Schmidt, 42, turned on the gas. Her 5 year old son died. The woman was arrested and charged with killing her boy. But nothing was said about the fact that it was the bankers refusal to give unemployment relief that is driving working class mothers into despair and deepest misery.

Mrs. George Elliot and four little children from 6 years to 2 years are forced to live in a house at 2207 Eighth Street, Detroit, that is without furniture or gas. This is but one of the 50,000 families in a like miserable situation which

Child Deaths Spread Because of Poor Food

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Infant mortality is on the increase in the state, it was reported by the State Health Department. Deaths from intestinal infections among children under 2 years of age increased from 1,306 in 1929 to 1,531 in 1930.

The increase in deaths is directly caused by poor food. The department hints as to the cause:

"Economic distress has doubtless led many families to modify radically their food supplies. A sharp decline in the sales of milk and eggs in 1930 as compared to the previous year, show that the trouble is closely tied up with the economic situation."

The refusal of the imperialist government and the employers to give unemployment insurance to the 11,000,000 unemployed will mean murder of more thousands of workingclass babies.



ON THE OUTSIDE—Looking enviously at the cakes in a bakery window. Millions of children lack for the barest necessities of life when the government of Wall Street refuses to give unemployment insurance. Hunger marches thruout the country will rally workers, working women and children to get relief to be able to live thru the coming winter.

Mayor Murphy refuses to give unemployment relief.

Their only food two potatoes and a small lump of old butter, the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Swantek were threatened with eviction from their home because they could not pay the rent on their house at 2017 Ferry Street, Detroit.

Milk for Her Children Faces Many Mothers

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Pamer cannot understand why there is so much talk and so much fuss about loose milk being bad, and why the papers say children must drink only bottled milk.

She cannot understand because she is wondering how to get any milk at all. Her children, the oldest of whom is five, have had hardly any milk at all the past few months. She has had to watch them grow thin and pale because they drink tea three times a day. Milk is a special treat brought in once in a while by neighbors. When she brought the children to the clinic, after waiting several hours, she was told that they were all anemic and to give them plenty of milk.

Husband Laid Off

Their father lost his job two years ago after working for three years as an elevator operator. He was laid off because he was sick one week. Since then after looking without success, in desperation he was "fortunate" enough (So the social worker told him) to get an occasional job as trucker's helper at 10 to 15 cents an hour. The grandmother depending on the earnings of her husband, a rag peddler, was forced to share her few pennies with them. For a short time he worked for the Emergency Work Bureau but the miserably low wages had been used for back rent and there was nothing left for food.

The children drink their tea and eat their dry bread by candle light. The electricity was shut off five months ago! The rent is overdue again four months and the door is hardly opened for fear of the landlord's threat to "get out."

More Thousands of Office Girls Are Now Jobless

More and more thousands of white collar girls are being thrown in the ranks of the unemployed, Harvey D. Gibson, a New York

banker heading the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee that is giving a limited number of made jobs at starvation wages, was forced to admit.

"The number of women applicants for positions is increasing daily. One trip through the business and financial districts of the city would convince any one that there are no jobs to be had, yet hundreds come to these offices day by day.

"They receive no encouragement because there is none to give—firms are cutting down their forces instead of adding to them."

Writing about these girls the Daily News says:

"And still these girls come, many of them college graduates, many experienced, all with letters of recommendation. They do the rounds of employment agencies and office buildings, re-ceiving always the same answer—'No help wanted.'"

The paper continues: "What is to be done with the thousands of unemployed girls—efficient, capable, young business women—who are facing another winter without jobs."

The solution offered by the capitalist newspapers is that of totally inadequate and humiliating charity relief and a few "made" jobs.

Story of How a Family Broke Because of Misery

NEW YORK.—Mr. McDonough has not been home for several weeks. Before disappearing he left a note for Mrs. McDonough that he was "through" and that the city would not be forced to take care of her and the three kids.

McDonough, a truck driver, had been out of work for six months. His rent was overdue, the grocer had stopped credit, the children were losing weight and he was getting very nervous. Neighbors reported that there had been violent quarrelling in the home the past few months.

Misery For Family

Mrs. McDonough used to cry all day. McDonough come home late at night because he was afraid to come home time and again with the same story—nothing doing, no job. When he came home Mrs. McDonough began shrinking. "The children went to bed without supper. The landlord knocked three times today. I had to beg the grocer for food. The bill came today."

The man shrieked back, "for

NEWS of the MONTH

Professor John Dewey, a liberal who would patch up the capitalist system, stated in a letter that 1,800 persons committed suicide in New York this year because of their misery.

"Hundreds of men and women are taking their lives every month in America because they will not face little families that they cannot feed, and so they end their lives. There have been over 1,800 suicides this year in New York City alone, largely due to this cause."

GIRL TRIES SUICIDE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Writing a note "I am tired and broke," Florence Hunt, 26, took poison in an attempt to kill herself in her furnished room at 45 Van Wagenan Avenue. She was taken to the Jersey City Hospital in a serious condition.

NEW YORK.—Hosiery workers of New York, New Jersey and New England centres are striking against the enforcement of the wage cutting agreement made by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers who are socialists and Musteites.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A total of 423 delegates from 48 steel towns meet at the conference of the Metal Workers Industrial Union, September 28, to lay the basis for the organization of a Steel Workers Industrial Union to fight the recent wage cuts of 10 percent against a million workers, and against the worsening conditions in the industry. Wives of steel workers with their children were present at this conference.

NEW YORK.—A nation-wide campaign to arouse mass action for the release of Tom Mooney, jailed for 16 years on a frame up charge, has been launched by the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party. Demonstrations throughout the country will be held.

DAYTON, O.—Telling of the growth of evictions, the Sunday Daily News here writes:

"Alarmed at the increase in evictions in recent weeks, welfare Director E. V. Stocklein said Saturday that the city will be threatened with a serious housing problem this winter if the number of evictions continues to grow from the present rate of five daily.

The welfare agency estimates that 900 families in this city were evicted so far this year.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Nearly 5,000 West Virginians have died of tuberculosis in the past four years, according to state medical reports. Tuberculosis takes a high toll among coal miners.

god's sake, leave me alone," and cursed because he was shot to pieces with tramping the streets and thinking and thinking how to get a few pennies. The children woke up and began crying that they were hungry. It never seemed to end.

Then Mr. McDonough disappeared, and Mrs. McDonough went to the Family Court to get a warrant on a charge of non-support. If Mr. McDonough will be found he may be sent to prison because he failed to support his family.

The
WORKING WOMAN

The Voice of Women Workers

Published Monthly by the Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.,
Section of the Communist International

50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Entered as second class matter April 22, 1930, at the Post Office New York,
N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. 2

OCTOBER, 1931

No. 10

Subscription Rates: 50 CENTS PER YEAR; Foreign \$1.00. Single Copies 5 Cents



Fighting the Wage Cutters

One of the most sweeping wage cutting campaigns against millions of workers still in the factories and mills have started.

One million steel workers are to receive a 10 per cent cut October 1 by order of the big steel trust companies.

Textile workers, longshoremen, rubber workers, copper smelting workers and clothing workers have received wage cuts.

The presence of 423 delegates to the Pittsburgh Conference of the Metal Workers Industrial League on September 27 shows that the steel workers are moving to fight the wage cuts and ever worsening conditions in the industry.

Working women and steel workers' wives and daughters know what wage cuts mean. The fact that several wives with their children were present at the steel workers conference shows that the women-folk in the steel towns know that they must stick to the men in the struggle to reduce their living standards to the starvation level.

Women engaged in the steel plants and wives of steel workers should mobilize and organize for the strike struggles to come.

Just as the Women's Auxiliaries of the National Miners Union played an important part in the miners strike so must Women's Auxiliaries of the organization of the steel workers be in the forefront in the coming struggles against the attempt of the steel trust to lower wages.

Neighborhood meetings, factory meetings of women in steel towns should be held. Delegate group meetings of women workers and wives of workers in a given mill is another form of organization for struggle.

Especially does the task of organizing the women in steel towns devolve upon the women members of the Communist Party.

Behind the "True Stories"

Bernarr McFadden, millionaire publisher of True Stories, Liberty and other such magazines, recently wrote an editorial saying that the compulsory eight-hour day for women was foolish and chokes the "creative instinct."

Mr. McFadden is in favor of women working all sorts of hours. He says in his New York Graphic:

"A woman should not be told by law how long she can work. She should have sense enough to know how long she should work. If a woman wants to work more than eight hours a day there is no reason why she should be told by law that she cannot extend her hours of labor."

McFadden would justify unlimited exploitation of women in the mills and factories by saying it would aid the "creative instinct."

"Nothing should be done that will interfere with our growing into dependable, self-reliant human units."

Let the tens of thousands of women working in the textile mills the long weary hours of back breaking toil tell Mr. McFadden of True Stories what it means to slave unlimited hours. Let the mothers of children who must take care of them after her working hours tell of the possibilities to "develop into dependable, self-reliant human units under merciless long hours of work."

Such "True Stories" Mr. McFadden will not publish.

The Move to Drive Women Out of Industry

"Wedded Women in Jobs of Men Put at 1,900,000," such is the headline of a story in the New York World-Telegram of September 28.

"Norfolk & Western Will Cease to Employ Married Women"—runs the sub-caption on the story.

The story follows:

Announcement by the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. that it will cease to employ married women after October 1, directed attention today to a different phase of the unemployment problem.

"The railroad ascribed its change of policy to a desire to alleviate unemployment."

A computation based on 1930 census figures shows some 2,700,000 married women employed in the United States but only about 1,900,000 hold jobs men naturally would fill."

In the above statement we may see the beginning of agitation by the employers and their press to drive married women out of immediate jobs under the pretext that it would help solve the unemployment crisis.

What are the facts? The great majority of working women earning wages are forced to do so to help out the family budget. In many instances they are the sole supporters of families, of parents and children.

To drive these women out of industry would mean to heighten the misery of unemployment. It is reactionary.

It is an attempt of the bosses to place the crisis on the shoulders of the workers and play off women workers and men workers, by hinting that the men would get the jobs, as the World-Telegram said "naturally" theirs.

Both men and women workers must fight this reactionary proposal in the guise of a "solution" to the unemployment crisis. An intensified struggle for immediate unemployment relief must be the answer to this. Tax the rich, must be the slogan of men and women workers.

While the capitalist press keeps agitating to split the ranks of the workers along sex lines, the bosses are getting more and more women ready for their war industries. Paying lower wages, instituting longer hours and bad sanitary conditions and no special protection for women workers, these industries will be manned by women while the men are sent off to the robber wars of the bosses.

At the WIR Relief Kitchens



Before a relief kitchen in Western Pennsylvania where miners, their wives and children receive food. The women's auxiliaries of the National Miners Union are active in the relief kitchen work and in building the miners union.

Women Organize to Fight High Rents in N. Y. C.

Force Landlord to Withdraw Increase

NEW YORK.—Hardly able to meet the regular rent with several tenants a few months in arrears and fearing dispossession notices when the landlord demanded an increase of \$2 a month because he had installed hot water, the tenants of 603 East 14th St. became alarmed.

They spoke eagerly to the worker representing the Tenants League who was canvassing the territory. They listened to her account of how other tenants had organized into Tenants League and had gone on rent strikes. They were told it was necessary to strike together to win.

Organize to Fight

When the Tenants League worker came back a few days later to organize them into a house committee and to draw up with them their demands for withdrawing of the rent increase, she learned that they had already done so themselves. They were so incensed against the landlord's attempt to rob them, so quick to get the idea of organization that they had taken the initiative and acted promptly.

They had talked over the matter among themselves and then had told the landlord that they refused to pay and he withdrew the increase demand. It was reported to the Tenants League worker that the women had been chiefly responsible for this action.

Tenants League can be formed in every workingclass section. Through the organized struggle of tenants, high rents can be reduced, evictions can be stopped and better sanitary conditions and repairs obtained.

Mississippi Teachers Are Gyped Out of a Full Year's Wages

JACKSON, Miss. Public school teachers of Mississippi are still carrying around worthless state warrants giving them last year in place of cash for their salaries. The warrants out total \$1,250,000.

The teachers received another \$700,000 in these paper warrants for wages during last last month.

The state treasury has a deficit and has not been able to cash the warrants.

Organizing the Working-Class Women

This column, to be a permanent feature of the Working Woman, is devoted to the methods and means of organizing working women in the factories, mills, and shops; to the problems of organization of women's auxiliaries of national revolutionary unions and to the organization of wives of workers. Questions and experiences of comrades in the field are invited for use in this column.

Delegate meetings are one of the principal forms of organization by means of which contact is established between the Communist Party and the broad masses of working women.

Through the system of delegate meetings, women workers organized and particularly unorganized, unemployed women and wives of workers are called together regularly on questions of vital and immediate interest to working women such as wage-cuts, particular grievances in certain factories, unemployment, social insurance, dismissal of married women, high cost of living, the fight for free milk and lunches for school children, etc. At these meetings definite decisions are made in connection with these various issues, immediate demands and slogans are discussed, and concrete tasks are given to the delegates to be carried out in their factories, organizations or in the localities where they live.

Particular efforts should be made to draw into these delegate meetings working women from the reformist unions and the enemy bourgeois organizations and to mobilize these women for the carrying out of the decisions of the delegate meetings. In this way, delegate meetings constitute a broad united front under the leadership of the Communist party for the preparation of working women for the revolutionary class struggle.

By means of delegate meetings working women are given a political understanding and training, they are drawn into active participation in the campaigns of the party and the revolutionary unions, and the most active delegates are recruited into the ranks of the Communist Party. With proper organization and follow-up delegate meetings serve as an instrument in organizing new shop nuclei and in strengthening the work of the nuclei which already exist.

WHERE TO ORGANIZE DELEGATE MEETINGS

Delegate meetings are organized first of all industrial districts and are called by working women's united front committees under the guidance and control of the Communist Party. Strikes, preparation for strike struggles offer a very favorable opportunity for the organization of delegate meetings, as well as the campaigns of the Party (March 8th, May 1st, August 1st, struggle against unemployment, high cost of living, etc.)

These meetings of women delegates can be organized on the following basis:

(1) In large factories, where women workers predominate, when a favorable situation arises (wage-cut, accident from unguarded machine, lack of proper sanitation, etc.) Delegates or groups of women should be gotten from as many departments as possible to discuss the grievance in detail and how to organize to fight against it. If a delegate meeting cannot be held in the factory, it should be held in the homes of the workers or some other suitable place.

(2) Small factories of a given territory are united into groups which together send their delegates to section delegate meetings. As soon as delegates have been elected from 2 or 3 large factories or groups of small factories, District Delegate meetings begin to function even though on a very small scale.

(3) In districts where there are very few factories, or few women working in them, delegate meetings are organized to which working women are elected from the largest possible number of factories as well as from other enterprises in the neighborhood.

(4) Delegates for the factory as well as the district delegate meetings are elected not only by women workers but also by the wives of the workers of given factories. Unemployed women who previously worked there, etc. However, workers' wives and unemployed women should constitute only a small percentage of the delegates, no more than 25%.

(5) In districts where men workers predominate (mining, steel, rail roads, etc.) delegate meetings are made up primarily of the wives of the workers in these districts. Wherever there are women working in these areas, these delegate meetings must draw them into activity.

A subsequent article to appear in the November issue will deal further with the question of women's delegate meetings.

Lady Astor Learns a Few Things While on a Soviet Union Tour

By V. Kirshon

Since she returned from her visit to the Soviet Union, Lady Astor has been unnaturally silent. Bernard Shaw, whose traveling companion she was, has spoken freely of his experiences, and with approval of what he saw. Why is Lady Astor silent?

Perhaps the following article, by a representative of the newspaper "Pravda," who accompanied Shaw and Lady Astor on their visits to factories and farms, will make the reason clear.

Lady Astor was not killed in the Soviet Union, neither was she starved and robbed. And she did not see any "atrocities."

She was given every opportunity to familiarize herself with the various sides of the life of the Soviet country at her own choice, and was not even prevented from propagating the capitalistic and "Christian Scientist" ideas for which she stands.

In the Lenine Commune of the Kirsanov district, and in the surrounding villages, Lady Astor held several informal talks with "the oppressed population of the Soviet Union," and as these informal talks are of interest not only to Lady Astor, I will take the liberty of reproducing briefly their tenor.

After the inspection of the model cow shed of the Commune, Lady Astor, who let her companions go on, held her first informal talk with the dairy maid, Maria Kardash.

"Well," said the Lady, "life is hard?"

"Oh, no, we don't complain, everything is all right in our Commune."

Lady Astor: I want to know what your own life is like, and not the life of the Commune?

Maria: But if everything is all right in the Commune, this means that everything is all right for me and all the others, for aren't we all Communards?

Lady Astor: That is not true. You are made to believe it. If a person does not look after himself or herself, he or she will not achieve anything.

Maria: Well, when we looked only after ourselves our life was not up to much, but when we came into the Commune, where we live collectively, it was quite another matter. No: collectivization is needed everywhere.

Lady Astor: Can't you understand that collectivization is a tie, that it gives no opportunity to live as one would like? Take myself, I live independently. I go wherever I want, and I do whatever I want.

Maria: But you are a rich woman. What about the workers you employ?

Lady Astor: Our workers live well. They are literate and cultured.

Maria: I don't think they live well, and as to being cultured, then the sooner will they make a revolution.

Lady Astor: There can be no revolution in our country.

Maria: Go along! There is sure to be one. You know what a lot of illiterate, uncultured people we had here at the beginning of the revolution, and yet they made the October Revolution. And since you say that your workers are cultured they are sure to make a revolution.

Lady Astor: In any case, there will be no Bolshevism in our country.

Maria: There will be. There will be Bolsheviks — without them no revolution.

Lady Astor: No! no! no!

This ended the conversation. Lady Astor continued to inspect stables, pig sties, laundries, and the

hostels of the Commune. In the kitchen she came face to face with Gontar, the woman cook, who was preparing the meat.

Lady Astor: How do you do? What hard work! You see, whether under capitalism or under Socialism, household drudgery remains household drudgery.

Gontar: True, it is not easy work. Only this is a Commune, and the work is well distributed. We work in three shifts. The washing up and tidying up is done by special workers. It is different from what it is with you, when there is only one servant.

Lady Astor: How do you know how it is with us? You have never been there.

Gontar: I have been told by my husband. He worked in America, but had to leave with his daughter.

Lady Astor: How old is his girl?

Gontar: Thirteen.

Lady Astor: I should like to talk to her.

The girl came, and Lady Astor made her talk about America.

Lady Astor: Well, where do you feel happier?

The Girl: Here, of course.

Lady Astor: But why?

The Girl: It is a better life here than there.

Lady Astor: How old were you when you left America?

The Girl: I was ten.

Lady Astor: Then how can you judge where life is better and where it is worse? What do you know of America, since you were only ten when you left it?

The Girl: I remember perfectly well how it was there.

In the large bakery of the Commune Lady Astor came across the working woman Ptilipenko, who had lived a long time in Australia. After a few introductory questions Lady Astor plunged again into the subject which interests her most.

Lady Astor: I suppose after Australia you do not find this very nice?

Pelipenko: I live here much better than there.

Lady Astor: But how is that?

Pelipenko: I feel much freer here. I always have work and my labor is appreciated. I have three children who are educated at the expense of the State for any special thing they care to choose. I would not have enough means for this kind of thing in Australia.

Lady Astor: But you are living under worse conditions.

Pelipenko: No, I live better here.

Lady Astor: Did you have a separate room in Australia?

Pelipenko: Yes.

Lady Astor: And here?

Pelipenko: Here I live with 5 other people in one room.

Lady Astor: Good God! And yet you think that it is better here?

Pelipenko: Certainly!

Lady Astor could not get over it. She turned excitedly to Shaw, who had just come in, and told him about Pelipenko living in one room with five other people.

"It depends on the room," remarked Shaw. "We inspected the room." When Shaw entered this large room, with many windows, he said, turning to Lady Astor, "In England fifteen workers live in such a room."

In the repairing shop Lady Astor talked with the American worker, Comrade Barr. Lady Astor asked him about the conditions of labor in the Commune and she wanted to know if he was happy. Barr said: "Yes, I am happy."

"That is not true," exclaimed Lady Astor. Barr shrugged his shoulders, smiled and said: "I am not interested in saying what is not true."

This ended the conversation.

"This man is unhappy," said Lady Astor on leaving the workshop. "I have read it in his soul." Lady Astor said this quite seriously. It must be her Christian

Science which gives her such power to think.

In the adjoining village Shaw and his companion visited a series of "izbas," or peasants' huts, and talking to the collectivized peasants and to the peasants who have not yet joined the collective farm: There, too, Lady Astor had an informal talk which, let us hope, she will never forget.

Near one of the "izbas" she came across an old collectivized peasant, a collectivization enthusiast, a village non-Party activist, of whom there are so many now in the Soviet villages.

"How are you getting on?" Lady Astor asked. "We get on very splendidly, my dear," answered the old man. "We get on splendidly now, and there are no words to describe how splendid will be our life in a little while. There are of course difficult times, but we are our own masters. We arrange our life ourselves."

Lady Astor: It is pleasant to see a jolly and happy peasant, how my heart beats." Getting hold of Lady Astor's hands, he pressed them to his heart.

I do not know what Lady Astor will say and write about the U. S. S. R. But one thing is certain. She has been able to see with her own eyes how little truth there is in the legends of her fellow-Conservatives regarding forced labor in the U. S. S. R. She has seen how actively and consciously the workers and peasants in the Soviet country are building up their life.

Lady Astor came with the intention of having "heart to heart talks with the workers, collectivized and individual peasants. She wanted to convince them of the advantages of capitalism.

But after she had met with the firm convictions of the workers and peasants, all she could do was to repeat over and over again: "Bolshevism is a religion."

The Kitchen Under SOCIALISM

By Gregory Yarros
(From The Moscow News)

The old kitchen, which for centuries has been woman's "proper" place, is doomed. As in the case of the handicraftsmen who were displaced by machinery and mass production, it is giving way to a new institution, to something more modern that can more readily meet the requirements of today and tomorrow. Since the Revolution brought complete emancipation to women, gave them absolutely equal legal and social rights, it was necessary to take them out of that "proper" place, to enable them fully to benefit by their newly-acquired freedom.

The first step in this direction has been made in the U S S R. For want of a better name, it is called the "kitchen-factory." The "kitchen-factory" releases the women from the drudgery of cooking and dishwashing, and saves them many valuable hours heretofore spent in shopping. The time so saved can be devoted to more useful purposes: to study, social labor, and recreation. This is part of what is popularity called here "novy bit" — the new life.

There are three such "kitchen-factories" now functioning in Moscow and another is under construction. "Kitchen-factory No. 1" was completed in November, 1929, on the twelfth anniversary of the October Revolution. It cost 1,200,000 rubles, with an additional outlay of 800,000 rubles for up to date equipment, mostly, if not all, made in Germany. Everything in it is calculated for large scale production, from the twelve enormous soup vats to the mechanical potato peelers and the two efficient electric bread cutting machines that can cut enough bread to feed an army.

The output of this novel "factory" is sufficient to feed the population of a small town; it turns out 40,000 dinners a day, of which 15,000 are served in a huge restaurant on the premises, and the remainder is distributed to factories and schools through its forty-five distributing branches all over the city. Like all other supply centers, its services are restricted to the workers of certain factories and one must produce a pass to gain admission to the dining room.

Price of Dinner

The price of a dinner, consisting of two courses, is thirty kopeks. Several times a month vegetarian meals, consisting of three courses, are served for the same price. It is interesting to note that all raw foodstuffs, without exception, are first examined at the factory chemical laboratory before being turned into the pot. The inspection is rather rigorous, as indicated by the following fact cited to the writer by the laboratory chemist, an efficient looking young woman clad in white: out of eight barrels of tomatoes recently delivered, seven were rejected notwithstanding the food stringency at the moment. Besides the preliminary inspection, the cooked food is tasted by an expert who reports on any departure from his standard of taste.

According to the laboratory chemist each dinner now contains an average of about seven hundred or seven hundred and fifty calories, while in December, it was 632, exclusive of bread.

Growing Socialist Society and Soviet Women

By A. Saslavsky (Moscow)

In the Soviet Union the working woman receives the same wage as the working man for the same work. In the country where the working class rules there can be no competition between the sexes. On the other hand, there is socialist competition between men shock brigaders and women shock brigaders, and it is not a rare occurrence for the latter to pull off the victory.

In the factory the working woman is a comrade. She need have no fear of losing her work when she marries. Marriage is not penalized in the Soviet Union. Nor is her family life destroyed in the Soviet Union. Thousands of children's creches, kindergartens and schools are being established in the Soviet Union, as well as thousands of public dining rooms. The mothers in the factories have no need to be worrying every minute about what is happening to the children left alone in the house; they are well looked after and get proper food and care.

The birth of a new child is not a burden for the working woman; she need not fear of losing her job. Social insurance protects the pregnant working woman to an extent unknown in any of the "advanced" countries. In this sphere the U S S R has not only reached, but far surpassed, the "advanced capitalist countries."

In the Soviet Union the relations

between the sexes are incomparably purer and better than in any capitalist country. The Communist Youth movement is the school from which boys and girls emerge with genuine comradely relations to each other.

Of course, it is necessary also in this sphere to conduct an energetic struggle against remnants of capitalist morality, which considers women to be a slave, a means of enjoyment. These ideas are not yet completely exterminated, particularly in the rural districts. But apart from professional liars, nobody will deny that what in the capitalist countries is a rule in the Soviet Union is an exception.

Equality in work, equality in the process of production results in equality in life in general. This can be seen with particular clearness in the national Republics of the Union where feudal remnants still existed, where the woman was compelled to wear a veil, where she was simply the property of the men. In Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan and other frontier republics, the new Soviet factories, employing thousands of working women have brought emancipation of the women from the century old suppression. The veil is removed not only from the face of the woman; the whole country is being freed from the veil of darkness and of slavery.

In the districts with complete collectivization and on the big So-

viet estates, one can frequently see the big tractors driven and handled by peasant women. In the courses for training tractor drivers, the percentage of women is 40 per cent.

Collectivization and mechanization of agriculture have brought about a tremendous change in the life of the peasant woman. Hitherto the life of the peasant woman was very hard. She had to do field and garden work and was compelled to work from morn to night with bent back and sweating from every pore. This work rendered her prematurely old. She had to take her baby with her into the field in order that it should not be devoured by the pigs. There in the fields the babies lay in little crude cradles, suckled by exhausted mothers. The peasant woman was the slave of the man; the stick was the usual means of regulating family relations.

The tractor, the complicated machine for the big farm, means before all the emancipation of the peasant women. For the first time in human history the peasant women can work with straight back. In the collective farms the women work on an equal footing with the men. The peasant women who at first out of ignorance and conservatism were the greatest opponents of collectivization, have now become its most enthusiastic supporters. The first social cultural undertaking of the collective farm is the establishment of children's creches and kindergartens.

The Worsening Plight of Workingclass Children During the Capitalist Crisis

By S. ROBERTS

As the Soviet Union advances, carrying with it better life, happier men and women, happier and healthier children, the capitalists and their journalists go thru somersaults and outdo the worse lies in inventing lies about the Workers' Fatherland.

In the Chicago Herald and Examiner one of these penny mouthpieces becomes sentimental about the "poor" little children in the Soviet Union. Now suddenly sorry the capitalists becomes for the Russian children. Years ago when the czar ruled and little children died by the thousands every year from starvation, the "poor" Russian children were never mentioned. Now they become terribly concerned, especially before the eyes of the American working class.

Miss Black says with hypocritical tears streaming down her face that "all the toys are being burned in Russia, the kites are gone, and tops and the baseball bats and



everything else the children loved" — on and on goes she with this type of blather.

"They want little men and women with brains developed by thinking." This for the capitalists is a crime, to train workers' children to think is dangerous. Finally she ends with heart breaking crying "Thank goodness, I am not going to Russia. It would make me ill to see cities full of poor little things who have never known how to play and who never will learn. Take your scientists and your little philosophers of New Russia," says Miss Black, leading into a cheer for capitalism. "I'll keep the simple children who know how to play. . . . And now she becomes the symbol of "justice" and "compassion." "The world sometimes rails at you for murder, but, oh, when you kill happy childhood, you have done murder indeed."

Where are they murdering little children, you cheap capitalist liar; where is happy childhood being killed, in the Soviet Union, the Workers' Republic, or right here in the United States, the land of the bosses? You can not hide capitalist murder by lying about Soviet Russia.

Children Die of Hunger in U. S.

In Kentucky two children die every day from the flux, a disease coming from starvation; in New York City dozens of children are dying every week from infantile paralysis, that dread disease that clutches the children of workers; in the mine districts of Pennsylvania children are little skeletons from want of food; right in your own Herald and Examiner you were forced to tell about a sick infant whose "distraught mother and father knows not how they will receive milk for daily feeding. They spent their last eighteen pennies for a bottle of milk and they stretched it over the five necessary feedings."

Go into the steel district and ask the steel workers what chance their children have playing with kites or dolls and toys.

Playing! Go to the cities and towns, to the slums of New York where working class children play in narrow, dirty streets, between high walls. Streets that are constantly like gutters. Go to any large town or city and ask a mother about children playing. She will tell you: "I am so afraid when my

Winifred Black, a columnist for the Hearst papers, recently wrote that happy childhood was being murdered in the Soviet Union and is very much wrought up about the conditions of the children of the Soviet Union. While shedding copious tears for the Soviet children, who, by the way, get the best consideration in the whole world of any children, Miss Black consciously does not "see America first." For with the growth of the capitalist crisis the conditions of working class children in the United States has grown from bad to worse. In almost all sections of the country conditions are such that the health, growth and very life of children are constantly jeopardized. Miss Black, writing for the bosses, and to fool the workers, will not write about it.

Comrade Roberts in the following article touches some of the highlights of the conditions of the children in the United States. A subsequent article will deal with children of the Soviet Union and their conditions.

children are outside; every time I hear an auto stop all of a sudden, I am afraid that . . ." What is she afraid of, this working class mother?

She is afraid with a fear that repeats itself in the minds of millions of mothers in all the towns of the country, that makes them jump nervously a dozen times a day. She is afraid that sudden automobile stop may mean a limp body, a crippled body.

From 1922 to 1929 in steadily increasing numbers, 163,710 limp bodies have been brought to mothers. This is reported by F. L. Cord, chairman of the street traffic commission of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. 37,697 of these were children fifteen years of age and under, 127 were children fifteen years and over and included adults. These are only the deaths. Thousands of children are crippled from automobile and other street accidents. Forty four per cent of the deaths and seventy per cent of the injuries occur within the corporate limits of towns and cities, states the Travellers Insurance Company, also that accidents had a twelve per cent increase in 1930.

Are these just accidents, carelessness on the part of the children, neglect on the part of parents? These are no accidents. Capitalism is directly responsible. Capitalism has made these limp bodies and crippled children. It forces children to play on crowded streets. Can a working class parent watch her children all day?

Who will do her house work? Can she work in the mills and look after her children? There are approximately seven to eight million working mothers among the 11,000,000 women working in the U. S.

Mothers Must Work

In one district of New York City alone, reports Dr. Lovejoy of the Children's Aid Society, which I will refer to again in this article, "seventy-five per cent of mothers are away from home working all day." Does capitalism provide enough playgrounds for the children to keep them off the streets, enough day nurseries? This is not the interests of capitalism, admits a member of a committee reporting on children to the White House.

"One of the committee calls attention to the distressing fact that there are scarcely any communities in the entire United States in which there exists a well developed and coordination of various activities directed toward the protection of the health of the child."

Capitalism spends "\$700,000,000 annually for our two great arms of defense," said Hoover, "but it is with difficulty that we vote a twentieth of that sum for national health and education."

Yes, Miss Black, happy childhood is being murdered. Read this report by Dr. Fox of the Fifth Avenue Hospital in New York City, who investigated conditions in the West Virginia mines.

"I found that the average weight for all the children was twelve per cent below standard and that a diet consisting of pinto beans, potatoes and sou belly (salt pork) had resulted in lowered resistance to all types of infections, colds, middle ear infections, tonsillitis, etc. . . . There was a high incidence of such preventable diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid. None of the children I examined had been given milk of any sort after they were weaned;



they had not known fresh meat or vegetables except on rare occasions." Does this sound like children who have kites and dolls and tops?

Perhaps Miss Black will say that this is just an isolated case, just in West Virginia, or Pennsylvania mine districts, "just exceptional conditions she would say." 10,000,000 children in the United States are defective states the Medical Journal. West Virginia is no exception. And what do you think these children are "defective" from.

Too much play perhaps Miss Black. Let Dr. Charles Rosenberg, M.D. tell you what this is from.

"About one-third of the children of this nation are nutritionally below par. Wood estimates 15-25% of the school children are undernourished. Perlman states that in recent survey conducted throughout the United States that in recent surveys there were found 5,000,000 cases of malnutrition in children, almost one fifth of the entire number of school children in the nation."

Starvation, slow, continuous starvation, this is what the report means.

What has the richest country in the world been doing about this. Dr. Rosenberg says that "we have been neglecting our greatest asset — the child. Quoting another doctor "We must admit that we have little reason as a nation to be conceited over the stock we are producing."

Is this "neglect" just an oversight on the part of capitalist system, something if called to their attention they will try to make right? Capitalism, consciously, with full knowledge is murdering children. It does this when it cuts wages, it does this when it throws men out of work. Capitalism makes profit on this neglect. From two to three million children between the ages of 10 and 15 are forced to work in the United States, Dr. Lovejoy of the Children's Aid Society admits in an article "The Human Cost of Unemployment on Children."

Child Labor

Dr. Lovejoy without any criticism of the system, shows that capitalism not only allows this criminal labor of children hardly out of their cradles, it breeds child labor for its filthy profits. This is especially true during the present capitalist crisis, when the capitalist system frantically tries to save its profits by cutting down on the living standards of the working-class. "In the early stages of the crises," states Dr. Lovejoy, "the mother is likely to take the job from the father, or another job, as things go down, the child goes out to take the job from mother and father."

Are these the "simple children" of joy you refer to, Miss Black?

Capitalism doesn't wait until the child is of working age to begin its work of destruction on them." Dr. Lovejoy reports that in one district of New York City 75% of the mothers are away from home working all day." The small children living on the mothers starvation wages are left to shift for themselves or perhaps left with a neighbor who is overburdened herself or else in care of children ten and twelve years old.

System Kills Children

"Murder." Yes, I can tell you of murder. Capitalism is a killer of life even before that life is fully born. Adolph Knoff writing in the medical magazine gives us some idea of the effect of unemployment and wage cuts especially on the women and children. "When there is scarcity those who suffer most are the women and children." I can add that even where the



"bread winner" hasn't been out of work there is "scarcity," ask the miner, ask the textile workers, ask almost any worker. "If the present depression is long continued" continued Dr. Knoff, he wrote this when the depression was a year old in 1930, "it will inevitably result in higher sickness and particularly in high sickness and death rate from such causes as T. B. and pneumonia among infants. Physicians and tuberculosis workers know" warns Knoff "that if a woman is pregnant who is even slightly afflicted with tuberculosis her tuberculosis condition is apt to become aggravated.

In fact statistics show that the majority of such cases even a slight tubercular condition becomes a serious disease and often ends fatally. We then have to mourn the loss not only of one but often two lives." The tragedy doesn't stop there because the baby may be born and this baby "if not already diseased comes into the world with a poor physique strongly disposed to a post-natal infection of tuberculosis and other diseases of infancy."

Dr. Knoff says if the crisis is long continued, it will inevitably lead to sickness." Is this working out? In Chicago this question is answered with figures that can only bring horror to every mother and father reading this. The Federated Press reports: "The tragic health toll suffered by children as a result of unemployment is revealed in bold relief by a survey conducted by the Chicago Tuberculosis institute who say that this is the worst year in the history of the public school in respect to nutrition levels of Chicago.

Many Are Anemic

In one high school 80% of the boys were found anemic and undernourished. In the same high school there have been eight deaths from tuberculosis during the present year . . . there were 35 deaths from this disease among children in January, 1931" alone. For the first three months of this year, the sanatorium reports 130 deaths from tuberculosis among boys and girls.

The Medical Journal tells us that these children who won't die, will be crippled for life from bone and joint tuberculosis. This is the prospect for the children of the United States. The crisis multiplies the murder and maiming of children.



CHILDREN IN HUNGER FIELDS—Children of miners at the soup kitchen at Tylerdale to get food for the family. The coal barons are paying their fathers starvation wages, against which they are preparing to strike again.

Free Lunches, Supplies, Shoes and Clothing Demanded by Mothers at School Opening

Plight of Children Worse Than Ever with Jobless Misery Mounting

(Continued from page 1)

See that he has a lunch in the afternoon.

See that he gets one quart of milk every day.

Every workingclass mother knows what is necessary to keep her children healthy. But millions today have no means of getting the necessities to carry this out. The same health commissioner who give out "hints" belongs to the capitalist party and class that is fighting tooth and nail against giving the 11,000,000 unemployed workers unemployment relief so that the necessary means for keeping themselves and their children in decent health and conditions may be had.

Commissioner Wynne goes on to say:

"Keeping your youngsters in health is not an arduous proposition, but it requires a little care on your part. The child should have plenty of healthful and nourishing food, and the growing child actually needs more food than the adult. He should have a nourishing breakfast, including fruit and a glass of milk. At noon he should have a filling luncheon, such as soup or a salad, sandwiches, macaroni and cheese, a meat pie or some other easily prepared dish, and with whatever he eats he should always have a glass of milk. When he returns home from school in the afternoon he should have a sandwich and a glass of milk, as well as an apple, or some other fruit. For his evening meal he should be able to eat the same dishes as given the rest of the family, plus a glass of milk. His diet also should include plenty of fresh vegetables, particularly the leafy variety—such as cabbage, lettuce, kale, spinach, tomatoes, etc.

"If this balanced diet, plus the milk, is adhered to the child will stay in health, providing the other cardinal rules of health are obeyed. These are at least eight hours sleep in a well ventilated room; plenty of exercise and recreation in the open air and sunshine and frequent bathing."

This is what militant workingclass women are fighting for when they and their children demonstrate for free hot lunches, for clothing for the children, for free carfare and so on. And this is what Commissioner Wynne, the capitalists and their government are fighting against. They would rather see millions of children go undernourished, half-starved, ragged, suffering in body and mind, than pay unemployment relief from their swollen gold bags. But more and more the jobless workers and women, under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils and Communist Party are forcing relief concessions from the bosses.

On Friday, Sept. 18th several thousand children in New York and Brooklyn paraded to the boards of education bearing signs demanding free food.

"We refuse to starve," "We want to eat this winter," "Our parents are unemployed and we want free food." These were some of the slogans.

A national conference on child health was called in Washington about six months ago. At that conference it was stated clearly that ten million children were suffering in the U. S. from lack of food, fresh air and playgrounds and all the things which childhood needs to grow strong on. A lot of big names attended the conference. A lot of big names attended the conference. A lot of promises were made by U. S. officials and charity fakers, and other hypocrites about all that would be done for the children. We are now face to face with another winter and what will the children get?

Ten million workers are out of work throughout the country, and in New York nearly one million are unemployed. This means that hundreds of thousands of children in New York whose fathers and mothers are unemployed will starve this winter, unless we can force the board of education and the city government to come across with free food for all school children of the unemployed.

LIVING COSTS HIGH

Rents have to be paid and light and fuel have to be paid and still the greedy bosses are not satisfied. What have they done? Now while thousands of fathers, mothers are desperate as winter approaches and they have no jobs now is the time that the electric light robbers, the billion dollar electric light company have raised the light rates; both gas and electricity now cost more than they did a month ago. Parents will have to cut down the supply of milk and eggs for their children so they can pay the landlord and the Edison and Gas Co.

But the children are not going to go to school and starve. Why should they? There is plenty of food; so much food that it is actually rotting because it won't bring any big prices. It can't be sold so it rots while tens of thousands of children go hungry and with their big eyes watching the tons of food in the market place that they cannot get.

But the children are going to put up a fight for free food. This fight has already been started by the Young Pioneers in New York, Brooklyn and elsewhere and before the winter is well on thousands of children will be marching through the New York streets in every borough and singing "We want free food; we want warm, nourishing food in school." And when the children begin to march they will get food. There are a number of things that the children are planning; free food parades; delegations to the board of education. Sending copy of demands to the school board and the city government. Getting petitions signed by every child in the school.

CHILDREN IN STRUGGLE

When the children themselves get on the job. They will get food. When the children march and demand free food it will cause the greedy bosses of the city to think a few times. They will decide that it would be best to keep the children and make them think that the New York government is a good government.

"If we don't feed the children" (they will tell each other) they will join the Pioneers. We had better give them food and make them believe that the city government is O. K. But the children who march for free food will join the Pioneers and they will get the food, but food or no food they are already learning how much love the full belly millionaires have for the children and of the workingclass. They already know that the bosses and landlords eat while the workers children starve. All working women and wives of workers should sup-

Victim of Police



This little girl was arrested by police in Philadelphia because her parents were suspected of having liquor. The same police however, were busy guarding the rich liquor being transferred thru the streets for the homes of the capitalists, and guarding the speakeasies where they collect a weekly fee for the Republican machine running the city.

COAL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED IN WESTERN SIBERIA

A geological expedition has discovered new coal deposits about 30 kilometers from Shcheglovsk in Western Siberia. Ten workable seams have been found, ranging from two meters in thickness. This discovery is of great significance since it increases considerably the fuel resources of the Kemerovo mines in the Kuznets Basin.

SOVIET PRINTING PRESS BUILT

The first Soviet printing press was built in July at the "Yagoda" factory in Rybinsk, Ivanov Industrial Region. The work turned out by the machine was of excellent quality. Two more presses were in the process of construction and were expected to be ready early in August.

port the struggle of the Pioneers and all the school children in their militant demands for free warm food for all children of the unemployed.

Working Women, send your children to the meetings and demonstrations of the Pioneers in their battle against starvation.

AVELLA, Pa. — The women's auxiliary of the National Miners Union here forced the school authorities to agree to give every child in the five schools of Cross Creek Township, about 500 children all told.

A demonstration before the board of education for free lunches, shoes and clothing and abolition of the \$1 fee for vaccination, forced the authorities to consider the demands.

CLEVELAND PARENTS IN DEMANDS

CLEVELAND, O. — Working class women and members of the Unemployed Council here placed demands for school children before the board of education. The bosses school men at first did not want to listen to the delegation but later were forced to. They evaded the question of relief for the children and did not take up the demands.

In one school, however, where parents marched into the principals some demands were won for the children.

PATERSON, N. J.—A committee of 25 parents composed of silk strikers and unemployed and including two Negro mothers made demands upon the Board of Education here Saturday, September 19 for their children. Petitions are being circulated to get mass support for the demands for the school children.

Other demonstrations of a like character have been reported from many mining towns in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

The fight to save workingclass children from the miseries and horrors of starvation at school must go on, bigger demonstrations, more workingclass women and parents rallied for this work. At the same time workingclass women and mothers should get active in the Unemployed Councils for the great fight for cash unemployment relief for all jobless families.

Kentucky Coal Barons Lust For the Blood of the Coal Miners and Their Womenfolk

Rants Viciously Against Organization of the Miners Into Militant Bodies

By CAROLINE DREW

The coal barons' papers of Kentucky are crying for the blood of the militant miners and miners' wives. The following are extracts from an article in the Mt. Sterling Gazette-Courier. "Judge Jones bitterly denounced Communism and red activity in the mountains, saying that it was a movement against the government and the church and that he would not tolerate it in his district." "This paper has repeatedly warned against communistic and red teaching in this country, and we admire the courage of Judge Jones in fighting both. There is no place in the United States for any such doctrine and it will have to be stopped. . . ." "Most of the distributors of communistic literature and teachers of the doctrines of the reds come from the foreign element and they should be made to face a firing squad for the protection of humanity." "It is useless to send men and women of the stripe of the Harlan agitators to the penitentiary." "They would be much safer in a pine box six feet underground."

Mt. Sterling is the county seat where the trial of the 34 miners charged with murder in the recent coal strike, in Harlan County, was transferred. Judge Jones made sure the miners were not getting out of the clutches of the coal barons when these cases were transferred to the "blue grass counties," where the richest landowners in the state reside, and where there are no miners or factory workers.

The Reds who are distributing the Daily Worker, Southern Worker, Labor Defender, Working Woman, and other working class literature to the miners, and poor farmers in Kentucky, and who are referred to as "foreigners" count their ancestry for three to four hundred generations back.

Comrade Howard's Story

One of the latest comrades to be arrested in Harlan County is Oliver Howard. He and his wife were both born and raised in the county. They can tell stories of Howards for generations back. The Howards, like the Jones, Cawoods, Blantons, and Blairs, are the original clans who settled the mountains. Most of the members of

these clans were small mountain farmers. The men and women both planted corn and vegetables on the out sides. They raised barely enough to keep them in the winter. They lived in log cabins and rarely did strangers come thru this rough country. Oliver Howard's wife as a young girl in her teens walked behind a horse tilling the soil with a wooden plough. That is not so many years ago. This country was opened up only fifteen years ago when the railroad came through. Then the mines were opened and these mountaineers became miners.

A few members of each clan robbed the others of their land and became rich. A few became politicians. A few of the most corrupted elements became gun thugs. Judge D. C. Jones and Sheriff John Henry Blair are examples of all three types. They are used by the billionaire coal interests like Insull of the power trusts. J. P. Morgan, banker, Andrew Mellon, Secretary of Treasurer of the United States, banker, coal baron, manufacturer, to keep the miners and poor farmers in submission and slavery, so their profits can keep on stacking up.

Fighting Against Slavery

But these miners and their wives and children refuse to live in slavery any longer. All over the state of Kentucky they are rapidly building the National Miners Union, organizing defense corps, and committees of struggle, which will be the leadership in the coming strikes. The women who in the past have always been made to feel that their place was in the home with the kids, and that it was the job of the man to do the fighting, are organizing into auxiliaries. They do not find any home to stay in, no food in the shacks to cook, children sick and crying for food, no shoes or clothes with which to send their children to school.

The coal barons hope through the use of preachers to keep the women from organization. These preachers in their sermons say it is a sin to join the Women's auxiliaries. Since these workers are very religious the preachers have to some extent been successful in serving their masters — the coal bosses — and fooling the workers. But most of the workers understand that the union is not concerned with what religion they believe in, but in how much wages they receive, and the working and living conditions. In many cases the miners help their wives to understand the truth.

The Kentucky miners and their wives and children look to the workers all over the country help them win their struggle. The appeal for funds to save 134 Harlan, Kentucky, miners from death and long prison terms. Working women, get on the job at once, collect funds and rush them to the Harlan Miners Defense and Prisoners Aid Fund, of the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, Room 430, New York City.

Child Labor Increases Boss Government Is Forced to Admit

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 103,000 children between the ages of fourteen and fifteen were forced out of school during 1930 by the necessity of helping to contribute to the family budget, it was reported at the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor on August 30.

The children received their first employment certificates. The report was made on the basis of a survey of twenty-three states and forty large cities.

Women in Industry

Low Wages, Long Hours and Bad Working Conditions is the Lot of Textile Mill Women



Interior of one of the big mills in Danville, Va. employing women at low wages and long hours. The United Textile Workers misleaders sold out the last strike of the workers here. More and more workers are turning to the National Textile Workers Union for organization and struggles against worsening conditions.

11-Hour Night Shift In North Carolina

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I worked five months on the night shift at East Marion, North Carolina. My work began at six A.M. and I stopped at five A.M. The mill was hot, since there had been no fresh air in it all day. In summer time the heat is worse. The windows were raised only about 2 feet from the bottom.

"Any more air would prevent the work from running all right," the boss man said.

When I first began night work I had a good appetite and ate my supper even in the heat. But after a month I did not want anything. The only place we had to



at was in the mill, just anywhere we could find a clean spot (if it was any). Most of us ate in the pool room on a turned up roping box, while the lint in the air went in our food.

No Time to Eat

If we did not have time to leave our work to go to the spool room we ate on the floor beside our big frames where there was more cotton and lint in the air than in the spool room. We were not given any time off for supper. Most of the time, if I did want to eat, I had no time to stop.

In the mornings I was so tired I could hardly walk home. In the first four hours I slept very well, but after the people began their daily work I would wake up and I could not get any more sleep after that for the whole day. In the evening when I went to work I could not tell that I had had those few hours rest.

All the workers, both men and women, felt the way I did, always

tired out and old before their time. No man or woman can stand the strain of night work under such conditions.

(NOTE: This worker correspondent should join the National Textile Workers Union which is fighting against night work and against overtime. In the Soviet Union the seven hour day is already in force for a large part of the textile workers.—EDITOR.)

SOVIET TEXTILE WORKERS HAVE 7 - HOUR DAY

With unemployment and increasing misery for the working class in capitalist United States, workers are more and more turning their eyes toward the Soviet Union. This is the land where workers run things.

Here are a few facts about the textile workers in the Soviet Union, the Workers' Republic.

1. Real money wages of workers are about 75 per cent above those of 1913.
2. To the money wages are added the various kinds of free social insurance, covering sickness, maternity, accidents, unemployments, support of minors, old age, etc. It amounts to twenty per cent of the total wages paid. Workers also have at least two weeks vacation with pay.
3. Tremendous improvements in the housing of the workers, most of whom before the Revolution lived in filthy barracks.
4. Active and genuine participation of the workers in the government of the industry through production conferences, shop committees, shock brigades, and socialist competition.
5. Because women of their numerical importance in the textile industry, play a very important part in all the work of the union which includes nearly one hundred per cent of all the textile workers in the country.

Subscribe For the "WORKING WOMAN"

NTWU Led Strikes; Call Halt to Wage Cutting in US

In several spirited strikes against wage cuts, the National Textile Workers Union has led the textile workers of Rhode Island to victory. In each case mass picketing has been successful and a big strike committee, including women and youth, has represented the different departments.

At the Royal Weaving mill, in Central Falls, a successful strike stopped a wage cut earlier in the year. A wage cut of seventeen and one-half per cent at the Bay State silk mill, also in Central Falls, was withdrawn after a big strike in April. In three days, from May 14 to May 18, the workers at the Lexington Worsted mill won a strike against a ten-per cent wage cut.

In August at the Taylor mills at Pawtucket, some 35 weavers won an increase when they struck against a pay cut. Weavers who struck at Wakefield Textile Company, in Wakefield, Rhode Island, during August, won certain concessions.

Other successful recent strikes against pay cuts occurred at the



The incredibly low wages and long hours of work forced on working women in the textile industry brings in sharp relief the fierce exploitation of women in this important industry. The low pay, the long hours, the bad sanitary conditions in the textile and the special discriminatory measures practiced against women workers calls for organization in the industry especially among the women.

Textile mill women are urged to write worker correspondent letters to the WORKING WOMAN describing their working and living conditions and what is being done to organize the working women in the National Textile Workers Union.

The series "Women in Industry" will be a regular feature of every issue of the WORKING WOMAN.

Textile Woman's Average Pay Is \$8 for 60 Hour Week

Many in Cotton Mills of South Get Even Less Than That

By GRACE HUTCHINS

"WE WANT MORE PAY. We can't live and raise families on what we get now." That is what women textile workers shouted as they went on strike in Elizabethton, Tenn., in 1929. Wages only \$8 a week and less. How can any woman live and buy fresh milk and proper food for the children on \$8 a week?

Yet that is all women textile workers are getting in the southern states and in some northern mills. The textile industry is lowest paid of all manufacturing industries, (except tobacco), admits the U. S. Women's Bureau in a study called "Wages of Women in 13 States." Here are some of the facts about starvation wages admitted by this government bureau.

FACTS FOR WORKERS

Readers of the Working Woman will find more information on the textile industry in the book "Labor and Textiles," by Robert W. Dunn and Jack Hardy, and in the "Labor Fact Book," just issued by Labor Research Association. The "Labor Fact Book," a 222 page handbook on labor and industry, costs only 85 cents and may be ordered directly, from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue,

following mills: At the Ware Woolen Company, Ware, Massachusetts, eighty spinners and also weavers struck against wage cuts in early August, with the result that spinners were guaranteed a minimum weekly wage of twenty-two dollars. The weavers of the Dorman mills at Parsons, W. Virginia, struck for a wage increase also during August.

At the Rhode Island Warping Company, in Central Falls, Rhode Island, a wage cut was ordered in August to affect eighty winders. The workers stopped work, sent a committee to the management and the cut was cancelled.

Workers at the General Fabrics Corporation, Central Falls, are still on strike, under the militant leadership of the National Textile Workers Union. The address of the union's national office is Box 41, Providence, R. I.

In South Carolina, 34% of the women in cotton mills had earnings of less than \$8 a week; in Alabama, 41%; in Mississippi, 49%; in Tennessee, 22%. Wages of hosiery and knit goods workers were even less, the percentage of women workers receiving less than \$8 being 28% in Georgia, 53% in South Carolina, 60% in Alabama, and 26% in Tennessee.

60 Hours a Week

These wages were paid to full-time workers employed 60 or more hours a week in South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia; 55 to 60 in Mississippi, and 52-55 in Tennessee.

In South Carolina and Mississippi women textile workers received lower median wages than women workers in any other industry studied.

In Georgia only women candy workers (a very small group) received lower wages than women textile workers, while in Alabama only the women in bakeries (a small group) received lower wages than women textile workers.

Eight dollars or less a week is about one-half the very minimum amount necessary, for the living costs of a single woman, according to the Women's Bureau itself. In other words these women are getting only half of what a single woman alone must have to live even at the lowest level. And what about the women with children or others to support?

Even these low wages have been cut during the past year in many textile centers. Against these pay cuts women textile workers have been on strike in many centers under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union. Their victory in many of these strikes is told in another story on this page.

"THIRD AND DECISIVE YEAR" LOAN 98.7 P. C. FULFILLED

The Soviet Commissariat for Finance reported on August 10 that subscriptions to the "Third and Decisive Year" Loan amounted to 1,668,756,000 rubles (\$860,000,000), which is 4.3 per cent in excess of the plan ratified by the government (1,600,000,000 rubles), and 98.7 per cent of the revised loan of 1,750,000,000 rubles.

Women's Issues in the New York Elections; Relief to Jobless Is the Main Issue

Communist Party Demands for Women and Working Women

By SADIE VAN VEEN

There were 40,000 applications by landlords for evictions in July alone. Tens of thousands more families face evictions this coming winter. Thousands of families are daily having their electricity and gas cut off because there is no money to pay the bills.

One million workers and their families are jobless. One hundred thousand women and girls are unemployed and have no means of livelihood. The landlords, the milk trust and public utilities trusts compete with each other to squeeze the last penny from working class families.

Women Suffer Most

In all this misery and in view of approaching winter which means more hunger and cold it is the mothers and wives that have to worry most. It is the mothers that must scrimp and make the little pay cover many needs of life. It is the mothers of jobless families that are tortured by the cries of children for food.

In the midst of all this misery and the third winter of the great crisis the capitalist political parties bring out their candidates and are again asking the masses to vote for them. What have the old boss parties to offer to the worried mothers, wives and single women of the workingclass?

The Republican party made it be known by Hoover's policy of starvation, of refusing unemployment relief, of aiding the vast wage cutting campaign of the big capitalists.

The Democratic Party may be known by the action of Tammany Hall in New York in using police brutality against unemployed demanding relief, in aiding the big trusts raise living costs, in squandering millions in graft and salaries for themselves.

The Wage-Cut Party?

The Socialist Party may be known by the actions of its prominent members. In Philadelphia the socialist candidate for mayor, Alex McKeown, a national official of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers was instrumental in enforcing a wage cut agreement with the employers cutting wages from 35 to 45 per cent. Many hosiery workers are women and girls. In New York the socialists in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers split in two groups

and are aiding the bosses lower the wages of men's clothing workers. In Reading where the socialists rule evictions, sheriff sales and wage cuts and no unemployment relief is even worse than that of New York in proportion to the population.

The three above mentioned parties sometimes put up bourgeois women in order to get the vote of workingclass women on a sex basis. They say vote for these women and we will have clean elections and government. But the cases of Judge Jean Norris, of Mrs. Pratt and Mabel Willebrandt is convincing proof that bourgeois women are just like the bourgeois men politicians and at time seven more vicious. As witness the viciousness with which Jean Norris aided vice squad police frame women.

Communist Demands

The Communist Party was the first to arouse attention to unemployment, the first to demand unemployment insurance from the money of the rich, the first to fight evictions for living costs. The Unemployed Councils under guidance of the Communist Party showed how to fight for relief.

The revolutionary unions with Communists leading them are the only organizations fighting wage cuts. The Communist Party has the following women's issues in its platform:

Equal pay for equal work.

Right of vacation with full pay for one month before and one month after childbirth.

Provision by employers for nurseries at their own expense to be conducted by nurses approved by the workers' organization.

No night work.

Some general demands especially on relief are:

Every worker irrespective of nationality, race, color or sex shall receive unemployment insurance to the full amount of his or her wages for the full time of unemployment. The money to come by heavy taxation of the rich.

No evictions of unemployed and part time workers. Free rent, gas and electricity for the unemployed and part time workers.

Free food, milk, shoes, clothing, school supplies and medical attendance for all school children of the unemployed, part time and striking workers.



A typical working woman of the Soviet Union.

New York, Boston Double Quotas

The drive to secure 1,000 new subscribers for the Working Woman, the renewal of all expired subs and the establishment of a sustaining fund of \$1,000 that started September 15th is making slow headway except in some of the larger centres.

The New York district doubled its quota of 300 voluntarily and has arranged affairs in the sections for support of the Working Woman. A banquet to greet Pauline Rogers, Sunday, October 4 will be for the benefit of the Working Woman.

In a letter from Comrade Young of Boston, that district has doubled its quota. The district women's department has arranged a banquet for the Working Woman for Sunday, November 14th. The Northeast Mothers League has arranged an affair for the same purpose.

The Lithuanian Working Women's Club of Chicago sent in a donation of three dollars with a pledge to support the drive.

The Women's Auxiliary of Bentleyville, Pa. sent in money for two subs and also an order for a family bundle.

Mrs. Sallie Alanen, Baltimore, Md. list No. 1746 sent in \$7.20 on her list.

St. Paul, Minn. has ordered a bundle of 23 copies monthly. Maynard, Mass. has ordered a bundle of 10. Baltimore, Md. has ordered a bundle of 10 copies every month and St. Louis ordered a bundle of 25 copies.

Since the drive is just getting under way as we go to press the result in subs and money collected are not sufficient to tabulate. A full list of new subs and money collected will be given in the November issue.

Comrade Pauline Rogers will make a tour of the big centers in connection with the Working Woman drive. All women's organizations and auxiliaries are urged to arrange affairs for her in support of the sustaining fund of the Working Woman.

The Working Woman

P. O. BOX 87, STATION D, NEW YORK CITY

Enclosed find 50 cents for one year's subscription to The Working Woman.

Name

Address

City State

Women Work at Long Hours for Very Low Pay

Dressmaker Sees Need for Organization

Youngstown, Ohio.

Dear Comrade A. Damon:-

Here I am, Youngstown again, and believe us if anything needs to be done is to organize the women here instantly. Here is a few facts that I want you to print in The Working Woman as soon as you can. A few days ago as I was distributing leaflets in the workingclass section against eviction, I found the following conditions in about 10 houses.

First of all, all the women there are practically naked without clothes, no food of any kind, the houses where they live are of two rooms, i. e. bathroom and bedroom, and they cook, wash and what not. Now we have these women who are working under the miserable conditions for instance the Thornton Laundry, the majority of the workers are young girls who work from 10 to 11 hours a day and the lowest wages imaginable.

Now fellow workers girls, men and women, we will not gain anything by slaving our lives away in the laundries, pants factories and raincoat shops. Let's just take the only way of getting better conditions in a shop and factory and a right way of living is to organize under the auspices of the Trade Union Unity League and only this way will we get demands that of right of living as human beings, as workers who are making everything and don't get nothing. Just enough wages to keep us alive so we have enough strength to work the following day. We are all workers regardless of race, color and nationality and only by organizing and fighting all together and with the TUUL we be able to get these followin conditions. So come on girls let's all get together and fight for:

1. Better and sanitary conditions in the shops and factories.
2. Five days a week work.
3. Increases in salaries.
4. Against speed up and discrimination of colored and foreign born workers.

Come on girls don't be afraid, don't starve while working but fight and all together we will win.

—A Dress Worker,
H. BONIN.

International Notes

SUN YAT SEN'S WIDOW AGAINST NANKING

Sun Yat Sen's widow, Sun Ching Lin, who is staying here, categorically denies the rumors spread in the circles around the Nanking government, which assert that she intends to conduct negotiations with regard to an agreement between Nanking and Canton.

She declares that her political views have not altered in any way since her declaration in 1927, and that she has no intention of taking part in the government in Nanking or in Canton.

YOUNG WORKING WOMAN MURDERED IN BUDAPEST

The eighteen year old needle-worker, Eta Geisler, has just died in a hospital as a result of the bestial treatment to which she was subjected in prison as a political prisoner.

Comrade Geisler was a member of the illegal Hungarian Young Communist League since her sixteenth birthday. She was arrested on three occasions.

ROMAIN ROLLAND FOR THE SOVIET UNION

The famous French author, Romain Rolland, has accepted the post offered him as honorary president of the French Section of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Impressive Militant Conference of Working Women

A Unity Conference of Working Women has been held in Stettin, as center of the Central Pomeranian District. One hundred and nineteen women delegates had been elected from twenty-two villages, and attended the conference. Twenty-seven of the women delegates were non-party. During the course of the conference thirty-five joined the C. P. G.

The conference, which was dominated by a fine fighting spirit, unanimously passed a political resolution and a protest resolution against the occupation of the Karl Liebknecht House in Berlin.

Pauline Rogers to Tour Country to Spur Women's Work

To help carry out the decisions of the 13th Plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States in regards to work among women and the organization of working women, and to spur the drive for the WORKING WOMAN, the Women's Department of the Central Committee is sending Pauline Rogers for a tour thru important centers. Comrade Rogers schedule is:

Pittsburgh, October 7 to October 21.

Cleveland, October 22 to November 6.

Detroit, November 7 to November 21.

Chicago, November 22 to December 6.

All district women's committees are urged to cooperate closely with Comrade Rogers in making her tour productive of work.