

The

WORKING WOMAN

The Voice of Women Workers

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RELIEF TO JOBLESS WOMEN IS DEMAND OF NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH, DEC. 7

Lawrence Women Strikers Out to Fight Pay Cut

Militant in Fight Against Starvation Wages in the Mills

Parents Send Children to the Pioneers

By CAROLINE DREW

Lawrence textile workers closed down all the American Woolen Company Mills, Arlington Mills, Pacific Mills, Kunhart, Stevens, and other smaller companies, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in answer to the 10% wage cut announced by the bosses.

The strike was started by the National Textile Workers Union Committee in the Wood Mill. It quickly spread as the workers marched through one mill after the other and closed them down. Twenty-three thousand strong the textile workers responded to the strike call.

Over half of the Lawrence textile workers are women and young girls. They are the majority in almost every department of the mill with the exception of the dye house, combing, finishing, shipping, napping, scouring departments.

Many Mothers Working

The larger the family the more necessity for the mother to go into the mills, because the wages are very low. It is not uncommon for mothers of five or ten children to get up in the morning, get the children ready for school, and go to work. In the evening after a hard day's work in the mill the mother comes home has to prepare supper, clean up the house, and drops into bed terribly tired.

Life in any textile town is hard. The women say once a textile worker always a textile worker. The wages are barely enough to cover the rent, food, clothing, fuel bills. Like the textile workers in the south the northern textile workers have to pay their house rent each week. The landlords know their wages are so small that they could never save up enough money to pay by the month.

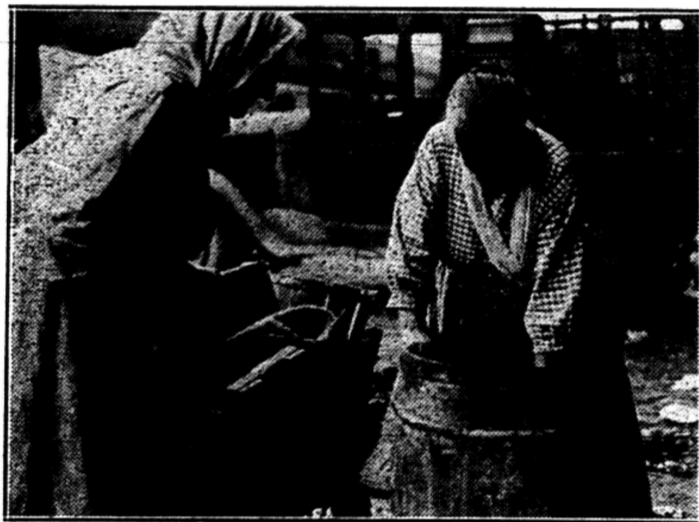
Women Are Militant

Like other strikes during this period of capitalist crisis, the women are stepping forward as the leaders in the struggle. The women are the majority on the picket lines. The women lead the singing and cheering. The women are determined to keep scabs out and the mills closed tight.

Many of the women strikers say they have done less work at home during the strike than when they were working in the mill. They say they must neglect some of their home duties in order to put up a good fight to win the strike. They say they can clean their houses and take care of their personal

(Continued on page 5)

Misery of Jobless Women Grows



A frequent scene in the fruit and vegetable markets of Chicago. Working class mothers who because of unemployment in their families and the refusals of the city authorities to give unemployment relief and insurance, are forced to forage among old fruits and vegetables to get something for their family.

Women's Demands for Unemployed Aid

1. Equal Unemployment Insurance for Men and Women Workers.
2. Equal unemployment insurance for all single and married women workers.
3. Unemployment winter relief for wives of unemployed and part-time workers.
4. No dismissal of married women.
5. Special free municipal lodging houses for homeless unemployed women.
6. Free medical care for unemployed pregnant women at the expense of the state.
7. Free hospital care during confinement and two weeks after confinement for mother and child.

CLEVELAND WOMEN PLAN JOBLESS AID FIGHT

To Take Active Part in Preparing Hunger March

CLEVELAND.—About 60 women delegates from factories, unemployed councils, women's language and mass organizations, Negro organizations, gathered in conference in Cleveland on October 26th, to discuss unemployment insurance, fight against hunger and starvation.

The most enthusiastic delegates were the unemployed Negro women, who told how they forced the charity organizations to give them relief because they came in an organized body from their Unemployed Councils. Before they joined the Unemployed Councils, they were thrown out of their homes and out of the offices of the charity organizations, but now with the

help of the Unemployed Councils they are getting some relief and fighting cases of eviction.

Pauline Rogers Reports

Comrade Pauline Rogers from the Central Women's Dept. of the Communist Party gave a report on the conditions of working women in the U.S.A. today, the wage-cuts, effects of unemployment on working women, high cost of living and the training of women for the coming imperialist war. The contrast was made between the slavery of the women workers in this country and the freedom of women in the Soviet Union where there is social and maternity insurance, public dining kitchens, and thousands of nurseries for children.

Point Out Misery Among Jobless Masses of Women Is On the Increase Everywhere

BULLETIN

Seeking desperately for work of any kind, 500 jobless women and girls were misled by capitalist papers to apply for work at the emergency unemployment registration bureau, 364 East 149th St., the Bronx, New York, broke into the office demanding work.

Mrs. Rose Murphy, an aged woman, fainted in the press of the crowd. Throughout the demonstration the women showed their resentment and anger against the false information given them and their need for work of relief.

Calling upon unemployed working women and girls, wives of unemployed and part time workers and other working class women to take an active and energetic part in all local hunger marches and the great National Hunger March on Washington, December 7, the Women's Department of the Communist Party has pointed out the increasing spread of unemployment misery among broad masses of women workers and the necessary steps to take to organize for demands upon the government.

"The misery of the unemployed working women and girls throughout the country in the third year of the capitalist crisis has now reached new depths with the government still refusing to give unemployment relief to the eleven million starving workers and their families," the statement of the women's department says.

"Slow gnawing hunger saps the vitality and life of the women workers, reducing them to physical and nervous wrecks. The fear of her having no roof of their heads leaves its tell-tale marks on the unemployed women. Furtive, silent, hiding in dark, unsanitary places, ashamed to reveal their misery — capitalism has taught them they must hide their misery for they are women.

"Mothers of children have no
(Continued on page 8)

Paper Box Working Girls Strike When Boss Cuts Low Pay

Girls Picket Despite Police Interference

Below is a letter sent in by a girl striker of the Blyeco Paper Corp., Wooster St., N. Y. City, telling of the strike against a wage cut.

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Sometime ago we got a wage cut of about 25 per cent. We are at present making from \$8 to \$12 per week.

When the boss found out that we were beginning to organize, he fired two girls in order to scare us. But he could not scare us. We all walked out on strike. We have been striking since Friday, October 25.

The boss agreed Monday to our demands up to point five. When he was told to sign the agreement, he backed out. We understand why he does not want to sign — because he thought he will take us back and then fire us one by one after a while.

We know his tricks and we will not allow him to put anything over on us. Wednesday he laid off the three girls who later joined us, in order to scare us, saying that he is closing the department. But we know that it does not pay him to keep the scabs, because they were not doing any work anyway.

Our spirit is high. We know that we will win. The Paper Workers Industrial League, affiliated with

(Continued on page 6)

Mass Misery Among Women Grows; Women Are Communist Candidates

Every Communist Vote Will Aid Fight on Boss Hunger Program

Wives of jobless workers killing themselves and their children; teachers fainting of hunger in the schools of Chicago; a sharp increase in prostitution in all large centers; dark haunting hunger dogging the steps of hundreds of thousands of unemployed women; working class mothers watching their children wither from sheer hunger; such is a cross-section of the picture of increasing misery for working class women in the United States within the last month.

The capitalist government, the press and the American Federation of Labor have declared again against giving the millions of unemployed and their families any form of relief but that of charity out of the money to be gotten from workers still in the factories and shops.

At the same time the three capitalist parties, republican, democratic and socialist, put forth their candidates in the city and county elections throughout the country with demagogic talk about relief.

The Communist Party has put forth an election platform based on the immediate needs of the working class, of men women and children. In many cities working class women are Communist Party candidates on a program of demands for working class women.

Below are but a few of the many instances of increased misery of working class women and the participation of women in the election campaign to strengthen the fight for jobless insurance and against the attacks of the capitalist class.

Force Women to Leave Hospital Soon After Birth

Oakland, Calif.

Nailing the lie that conditions are brighter in California, we have proofs of overcrowded hospitals in the city and county.

Mothers are forced to leave Highland hospital four days after birth of their babies.

Dr. Benjamin Black states, that, "so many mothers are coming to the hospital for confinement that room and beds are needed." Many mothers are made invalids for life because of this too soon ousting has been told the authorities by the women who registered protests.

Many confinements in the city registered without the aid of a doctor. It is getting to an alarming point. Mothers give birth to babies in dirty surroundings, with only neighbor women to aid them. Many babies die soon after birth.

What a contrast this picture makes to the care the mothers get in the workers fatherland — the Soviet Union, where every consideration and best medical care is given the mother and the baby.

Working women here must organize to demand adequate medical care, better housing and milk for the babies of the unemployed workers.

—Working Mother.

Admit That Many Jobless Women Made Homeless

NEW YORK. — "One of our greatest problems is eviction," Miss Allie Randall, of the relief bureau, said.

"Many women come to us homeless, and there is still another group who have, by almost unnatural economy, held on through a year without work, managing to persist on practically nothing, until finally, with savings gone, their wills broken, they approached one more rent day penniless, as well as spiritless, to be told by the landlord that they must go.

"Our problem has been to rehabilitate these women — first, by obtaining work for them, and then to advance small sums to get the release of their trunks.

"We have two thousand women waiting for work now — 2,000 who are homeless, helpless women, undernourished, shabby, some of the women ill."

Baby Dies When Mother Has No Food in House

CINCINNATI, O. — Found by a neighbor on the brink of death with the body of her baby which had been dead for three days, clasped close to her, Margaret Hamilton of this city, said that she did not care what happened to her and wanted to be let alone so she could die.

The baby had been born without any medical attention and died a half hour after birth. The mother had no money or food and had not been able to find work. The father, who had also been jobless for a long while, left the city some time ago to search for work elsewhere.

Jobless Women Forced to Sleep on Park Benches

CHICAGO, Ill. — "A twenty-year-old girl who had tried in vain to obtain employment, was found by police sleeping on a bench. A middle aged woman who had no place to stay and who had not eaten for several days, was picked up by the police when she fainted on the street.

"A mother with a sick child was discovered sleeping under a porch." So reads reports received by social workers of the Municipal Court. These cases are to be "investigated" by charity.

Further in the report is found the case of a homeless woman being taken before the court, who had overstayed her welcome of five weeks at a charity home and was

forced on the streets by charity fakers the same as a landlord would evict a family.

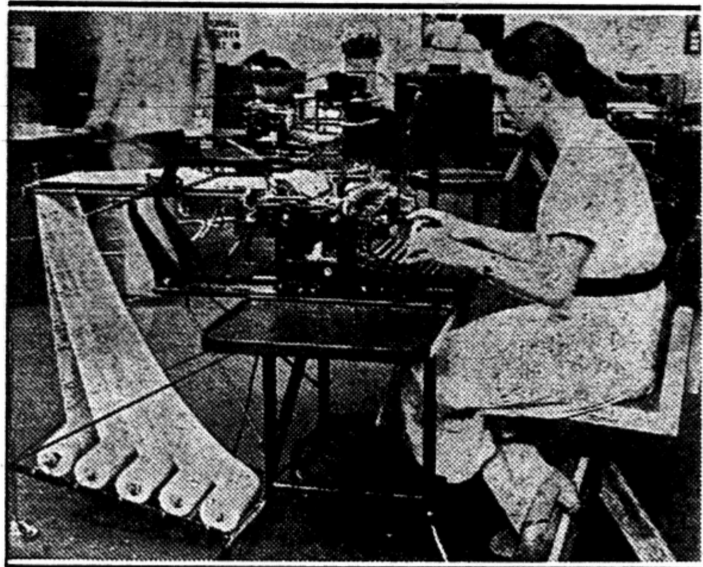
"The majority of cases in Morals and Municipal courts seem to have been the result of the economic stress," one of the investigators said. "The problem of housing single women is going to be serious, especially in the case of colored women, since there is so little provision for them."

OFFICE WOMEN

Woman Worker is Red Candidate for Mayor

CANTON, O. — With a working class woman, Mary Croxall, running for mayor on the Communist Party platform, a series of workers' demands, including demands for working women, will be popu-

More Speed Up For Those Working



While hundreds of thousands of office workers, many of whom are women and girls, are starving, this plan of speeding up typists helps to throw others out of a job. The plan allows the making of twelve copies at one typing.

arized here to mobilize the workers for support of the Communist Party in the city elections.

The demands, fully nineteen in number, demand unemployment relief for all jobless families, and a series of measures to feed, house, and otherwise give service to the unemployed and part time workers.

The eighth demand reads:

"That the city shall immediately make provisions with reputable local doctors and dentists that they render professional services without charge to all unemployed and partially employed workers and their families. That a special service and care be given maternity and infant cases, with no exception in the case of unmarried women."

Office Women Feel Insecurity of Their Jobs

NEW YORK. — Mrs. Walter Ferguson, a columnist for the World - Telegram, writes as follows about the state of the white-collar girls faced with wage cuts and insecurity of their work.

A young woman who has worked for ten years for a large firm, after having received her third big wage cut, says she now faces pay day with a sick fear at her heart. She is bewildered by the turn of events. She sees tried and trusted employees turned away, while the cheap, inexperienced help fill their place. She sees also, the head of the business living more luxuriously than usual.

"Why," she asks, "can such things be? We have long had a fondness for our employers. They have been kind to us in the past, but how can Mr. B., when he sees us so frightened and suffering, buy a larger automobile and move into a more expensive home? It should be the duty of the leaders of business to set their workers an example of sacrifice. What do you think?"

NEGRO WOMAN IS PARTY CANDIDATE IN CANTON

Joins Struggle to Force Relief from Bosses

Comrade Ida Brazelton, who writes the following letter, is the Communist Party candidate for council woman of the Fifth Ward in Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, O. — Here is a short story of life in Canton. We have a family of eight. I was employed at the City Hall as assistant to the janitor. I was the only one working in the family while working there and because I was a Negro, I had to do twice as much work as other workers. There was always a kick by the janitor himself. He did not like Negroes. He was always finding fault. I could never get a day off, if I did, they said they would get someone else in there. So I worked so hard, until one day I had to stay at home because I had contracted rheumatism in my legs from so much water, and from using mops that were only for men to use.

So I stayed at home this day from work, and I had to go back the next day because I was the only support of my father who was seventy-three years old, and my mother, who was sixty years old. I had just gotten a radio in to comfort them; rent, gas, electric, coal, and everything was one me. I have a daughter, 15 years old, other sisters and also brothers who are unable to find work. So this next day I went

to work. The janitor says to me, we do not need you back here because they are kicking on your work. So that day he went to



IDA BRAZELTON

get somebody to make up go. so I waited for the clubbing police. No one came so I went up just as soon as I got ready, after my money.

Charity Denier Relief

Then I went into the mayor, who had it all fixed up what to tell me. He said the city had no money to keep me, and it was more my fault than theirs, and he would make the janitor do it all by himself.

Thus I left the Hall. Then I asked for relief at the charity which is called the Family Service Society. It belongs to the city. So those from the City Hall called up the charity and told them not to help me. When I traced them down, they denied it, and told me to stay away, and never come back to them at any time. This was said by the mayor's secretary, Lucille Elliott, angrily.

Our gas was turned off. Now we cook on a can in an alley for two weeks. Then I went to the Communist Party and there I spoke to the leader of the Party, he came to my assistance. Now I say there is no Party on earth as great as the Communist Party here.

I spoke last night on the City Hall steps to 700 workers. Carl Gullois was the main speaker. The police too, sat up and took notice. Ida Brazelton.

Children Fade from Hunger in Chicago Schools

CHICAGO, Ill. — "They come to school with nothing in their stomachs, and we find them deathly sick from starvation and also throwing up nothing but water" — the principal of the Clay School declared.

"I wonder how patient people are — a child fainted Friday. Today the mother told me that all they have had for weeks was stale coffee cake and coffee" — the principal of the Fulton school said recently.

"There are in Chicago schools today a conservative estimate of 15,000 children who lack nourishment," Superintendent of Schools Bogan stated. He added, "All in the winter these children will have to be fed but there are no funds for this."

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE TRY

CLEVELAND, O. — Driven to despair, Miss Jean Peterson, 24 years of age, who registered at the Young Women's Christian Association, Ninth and Walnut Sts., here, swallowed poison in an attempt to kill herself.

Because some one saw her drink the poison, she was taken to a hospital. Her condition is such that she may live.

Miss Peterson said that because of failure to find work, and being afraid to face the winter with no funds or means of support, she tried to end it all.

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14 Years of Workers' Rule

The fourteenth anniversary of the Russian proletarian revolution (November 7, 1917) that placed one sixth of the world's land surface under the rule of the industrial workers and peasants will be celebrated in hundreds of cities and towns in the United States.

As capitalism plunges millions of toiling masses, including workingclass women, deeper and deeper into the abyss of mass starvation, child hunger, lower standards of living and new and bloodier world wars, the land of workers' rule is forging ahead in building a socialist society, in raising the standards of living of the masses and building a society where security and the products of labor go to the toilers.

Capitalism means misery, hunger and death to the masses.

A socialist society in construction in the Soviet Union means ever higher living standards, a broadening enriched life, security.

The contrast between the lot of the workingclass women in the Soviet Union and in capitalist land (printed elsewhere in this issue) shows the only way out of capitalist mass misery—proletarian revolution.

Imperialist war plots against the Soviet Union are growing. Workingclass women have a great task in helping defeat the bosses' war plots on the Soviet Union, in defending that land which has shown the way out of the capitalist morass of misery and death.

National Woman's Party Sanctions Wage Cut

Miss Anita Pollitzer, vice-chairman and spokesman for the National Woman's Party, recently declared for wage cuts for working women on the basis of the bourgeois conception of "equality" with men workers.

The woman's page of the New York World-Telegram thus quotes the position of the National Woman's Party:

"The Woman's Party has no quarrel with reduced wages and shorter hours," Miss Pollitzer explained, "as long as the adjustment applies to men and women alike, with no discrimination against the woman worker, married or single."

What is this National Woman's Party? It is a group of women from the big bourgeois and middle class who do not and cannot represent the interests of working class women. The chief function of this party is to keep working women from making an effective struggle on class lines on just such issues as wage cuts, working hours and working condition.

The position of the National Woman's Party on wage cuts for working women stamps it as a direct agency of the bosses, especially in this time of crisis.

Working women, join the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League for struggle against wage cuts and the treachery of the National Woman's Party.

"Socialist" Party and Working Women

When Benjamin Daublin, a socialist candidate for Supreme Court in Brooklyn, was asked if he approved of women serving on juries on the same terms as men, he declared:

"No, no, no-hell-no. As soon as women show better intelligence, reasoning powers, smoke less, chew less, read less tabloids; in fine, become culturally better than at present, then perhaps—yes."

But Mr. Daublin is not the only "socialist" who has shown in practise and in deeds what the position of the socialist party is towards working women.

Only recently the socialist officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers enforced, against the strike of 8,000 workers, a wage cut of 25 to 45 per cent. Many hosiery workers are women and girls who are now forced to work at starvation wages because the socialist candidate for mayor of Philadelphia, Alex McKeown, the socialist candidate for congress, John Edelman, wanted to save the profits of the employers at the expense of the workers.

In Reading, where a socialist administration rules, the sheriff and police evict many families, refuse to give adequate relief to keep many families from starvation.

The socialist party has shown in deeds that it is the enemy of the working women.

Vote and support the Communist Party!

A Task for the Bronx Unemployed Councils

What better proof is needed to show that the unemployed women are in desperate straits than the demonstration of 500 jobless women at the Bronx job office on 149th Street.

What have the Bronx branches of the Unemployed Councils done to draw in jobless women in the fight for immediate relief, what specific issues have the branch raise around which to rally these women?

This task should not be neglected by the Bronx branches of the Unemployed Councils. And especially should the women members of the councils take up this pressing problem or organizing the masses of jobless women for relief struggles and for the National Hunger March.

Getting Working Women Ready for Bosses' War



A scene in one of the largest munitions plants in the country, showing women packing cartridges and other types of munitions.

Women are driven into the munitions factories when men are sent off to the battle field Working long hours, not permitted to organize, getting poor wages, and working amid surroundings that injure their health, the munitions bosses and their government give no care to these working women except to make them get out munitions for war purposes.

World Congress of Working Women in Ovation to Zetkin

Congress Preliminary to Opening of the W. I. R. Congress

BERLIN. — As a preliminary to the eighth Workers International Relief Congress, a world congress of working women opened here Oct. 9. Delegates of the working women from all over the world are present.

The gallant veteran of the working women, Klara Zetkin, was carried into the congress hall to take her place in the Presidium. She was welcomed with a storm of big cheering. Against the doctors' orders she arose and addressed a few words of greetings to the delegates which were met with tremendous enthusiasm.

Traute Hoelz, the wife of Max Hoelz, answered in the name of the congress. Comrade Lena Overlach then greeted the congress in the name of the Communist Party of Germany. She was followed by Comrade Harry Pollitt, in the name of the Executive Committee of the Workers International Relief.

Comrades Klara Zetkin, the Negro Mrs. Baker, the Indian Ram Parth, and the eighty-six year old Madame Despard of Ireland, and others, are members of the Presidium. The morning session was occupied with a report by Comrade Traute Hoelz on the capitalist crisis of the world and the role of the working women. This evening a number of meetings will take place at which the foreign delegates will speak.

MANY RANKS FAIL

Philadelphia, Pa. — Thirty-one banks were closed here within two weeks' time. It is estimated that \$100,000,000 in deposits may be lost, fully or in part. Many of the depositors are working class women who have their small life savings in these banks.

Divorce by mutual consent was formally legalized by the new Spanish bourgeois government.

A constitutional article to this effect was approved.

The material condition of the working women of Spain under the bourgeois government is constantly getting worse.

Jobless Women and Girls See Need to Vote Communist

The following letter was written to the Waterbury, Conn. Republican by an unemployed woman worker and printed in that paper.

To the Editor of
The Republican:

It was a sincere pleasure for me to read in Wednesday morning's Republican that the Communist Party has entered a ticket in the city election.

I had expected to vote the Democratic ticket. But now my expectations are changed.

After tramping around, mile after mile, day after day, in fair weather and foul, looking in vain for a job, some days being disappointed and heart sick, I started some serious thinking.

What would the Democratic ticket offer me if I voted for it? It certainly would not guarantee me a job. And neither would the Republican ticket guarantee me a job. Nor will either of these two parties guarantee jobs for the millions of unemployed in this country.

I have experience in office work and factory work. I am a good cook and house worker. Yet, in the state of Connecticut employment office, I was offered a job as cook and house worker at three dollars a week. But I refused that most generous offer. Who wants to work for

niggardly wages anyway? Certainly not the unemployed. So would rather resort to crime.

The Communist Party guarantees me steady employment, everything that goes with clothes, that look so tempting in store windows, that I can only admire and sighing to myself pass on; spending money such joy giving trifles as perfume, a new lace handkerchief and money for the movies, the somehow I don't get to see the days. You know, it's the little things that count in life, sometimes, and to some people, at the time. Little things, and perfume, a new dress, a movie, cigars, a new tie. But why go on?

No wonder I am voting the Communist ticket.

AN UNEMPLOYED GIRL
Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 2, 1931.

Editorial Note: The Communist Party cannot guarantee jobs for industry and job giving and all life processes are at present controlled by the capitalist class. But it can and does lead and show the workers, how, by their mass organization and strength, unemployed relief can be forced from the capitalists and their state. And a vote for the Communist Party adds to the mass strength necessary to accomplish this.

Women's Shop Delegate Meet Supports Communist Election

NEW YORK. — A most enthusiastic shop delegate conference of over one hundred delegates, Negro and white women delegates, assembled on Saturday, October 10, at Irving Plaza, New York City, in support of the Communist Party in the coming city elections.

Comrade I. Amter, candidate for president of Manhattan Borough, addressed the conference in behalf of the Communist Party. He pointed out the growing misery and unemployment that exists at the present time. The wage cutting campaign of the bosses at this time is a direct attack on the working class. He pointed out the importance of winning the women for the Communist Party in its coming elections. The questions of high rents, milk for the babies, and the fight against the high cost of living, were immediate prob-

lems confronting the working class women.

Comrade S. Margolis, chairman of the conference, pointed out the growing need of the WORKING WOMAN, official organ of the Communist Party for work among women.

Comrade Rose Nelson, in opening the conference, pointed out the need of organization of women workers, and the tasks confronting the delegates on their return to their respective shops and organizations. The need of the conference to select a working committee to further the work was stressed. A very fine discussion followed, with many of the delegates participating.

A cable of solidarity greetings to the International Women's Conference of the International Workers Relief was sent to the conference:

'The Rich Are Our Enemies' A SHORT STORY

By Jeanne Martini

Illustrations by Walter Quirt

Mary shivered as she threw the worn blankets from her. The room with its beds and an old dresser looked cold with morning yeness. The children, Little Joey, and Francis, were huddled together the small cot in the corner, still fast asleep.

Outside, a dark cold rain was falling steadily. Only a few people are to be seen that early in the side street of the East Side.

Mary wondered where Big Joe, her husband, was looking for a job. And this miserable morning too. She hated to think of it.

The water in the sink against the hole of a kitchen was cold to the touch, she looked in the mottled mirror at her sleepy eyes. And she was young, only twenty-one last month.

"It's hard to keep on living this way," she said it softly, under her breath, looking at her reflection in the mirror. Every morning it seemed the whole past year would rise before her, haunting her, silencing her very thoughts with its terror. A year had past since Big Joe lost his job in the metal stamping works and since then it had been an endless struggle to get food every day, to scrape enough money for the landlord and patch clothes for the kids.

It had been that way for so long she had forgotten what had been previous. Big Joe standing at the window looking down in the street, worry eating his face, she sitting wearily on the table, unable to thing, gazing dully and helplessly at the children, playing aimlessly on the floor.

A low whimper came from the bedroom; she shook her head to shake away the ever-recurring thoughts and went to get little Francis. Francis was also awake and red, wide-eyed, at the ceiling.

"It's cold, ma. Joey don't like it cold," he explained. For a seven year old child he looked and acted very seriously.

Mary threw her blanket over the children and smoothed little Joey's hair. "Get some sleep, children," she warned.

She must be planning breakfast, but there was only three potatoes and a half loaf of Bond bread in a box she used for food. The milk needed and perhaps a bit of oil.

Would she again have to go down the corner store and haggle with the meaty-faced grocer, who coughed asthmically in her face and whined about not receiving money? She would have to beg for another day's credit, perhaps Big Joe would land... she thought harshly... she had tried to call back on that hope too often.

The rain beat down steadily and she pulled up the collar of her heavy coat to keep it from blowing in her face. She suddenly became conscious that her feet were wet, and she impatiently ran to get to the corner grocery.

A gas heater with a copper reflector gave the small store a little color and heat. Several women were already there, ordering groceries in low, frightened voices.

Her turn came. She stared uneasily into the glassy eyes of the grocer, unfriendly eyes. The grocer shook his thick head and in a hoarse rumble said:

"Can't give you anything else, Mrs. Miller, till you pay what's coming to me." He turned his back to her.

A madness beat in her head as she came out in the rain again... take a bottle of milk and a loaf of fresh bread from a doorstep, from anywhere... the stingy bastard.

In her room she sank down on a chair, utterly tired, wanting to cry. She threw off her coat and taking out the potatoes peeled them and made them ready to set on the gas plate. The children would only have potatoes and stale bread for breakfast... and supper... maybe Big Joe would bring something.

Little Joey cried a little when he asked for milk and she had to say softly, "papa will bring some tonight, little Joey." Francis ate the potatoes stolidly and got his books ready to go to school.

ting anything now," his voice had gone dead, lost its spark of life.

She turned upon him, swiftly, angrily, "I'm tired of hearing that from you. A fine father you are. You help other people but not your own family. I'm sick of waiting for you to get a job. I'm going out tomorrow to get one myself. I'll take care of the kids and show you."

Big Joe arose, groped towards the bedroom and shut the door after him. She heard the bed creak as he threw himself into it. She felt sorry she had spoken that way, when he seemed so broken up. But she couldn't stand the torment of seeing the kids go hungry. And what right had he to go monkeying in someone else's business. Maybe those people were reds, anyway and Father Callahan had told them enough about such people. She would buy the morning papers and get a job the next day. Let Big Joe stay at home and mind the kids.

Mary walked through a musty corridor up two flights of stairs. The words were in large lettering: "The Peerless Beauty Culture Institute." That was the place, she nodded approvingly as she glanced over the ad in the paper again.

Two blondish looking women were typing in an office railed off from the door entrance. Two girls haggard faced and showing the effect of desperate make up and dress, just as she, were sitting stiffly on a bench near the railing. She took her place on the bench.

A short, fleshy-faced woman, with hair unnaturally yellow, asked them questions in a low monotone. When Mary closeted with the woman in a private little office facing the street, she underburned her miseries, her need for a job, and the desperat situation at home.

The woman patted her hand and in a smooth syrupy voice said she would get her a good job. "This pays too, and you won't be sorry you came to see us, dearie," she added.

She gave Mary 50 cents and told her to go out and get something to eat.

"About two o'clock one of the boys will call in a car and take you to the place where they'll put you in a good job."

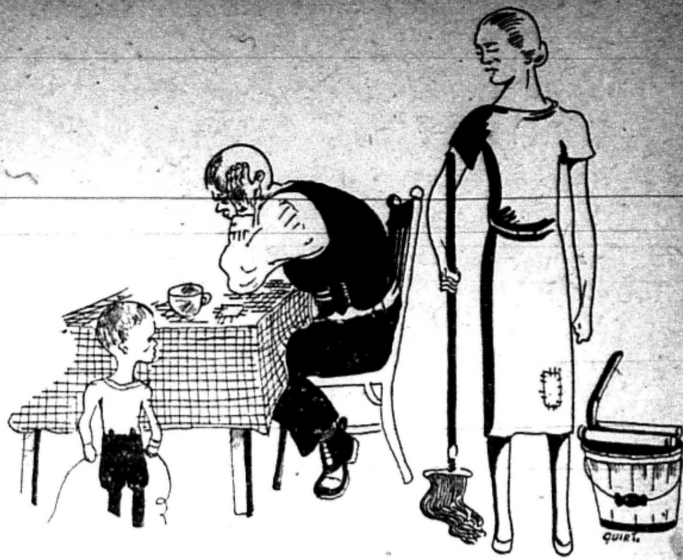
She sat in a side room with the two other girls and they saw that a steady stream came in inquiring about the jobs offered. More girls joined them to wait for the car to take them to their job.

Mary fidgeted nervously as the block stood at two. She wondered what Big Joe was doing and if the kids would go hungry that night. She would bring home some money and then they would make up again. She sighed heavily.

The door opened and they saw an overdressed man, in a black bowler, appraise them coldly as he flicked the ash of his thick cigar. Then turning to the fleshy woman he said:

"Look alright to me, Mame. The last lot went over pretty good, alright."

One of the girls leaned over to her, she could see the face with the skin drawn tightly as of long hun-



...she knew there were many families in a similar situation

ger: "Does this look right to you."

Before she could answer, the fleshy woman directed them to follow the man, "for the job, you know."

A large car with drawn shades was waiting for them at the curb, and with a swift snarl the man told them to get in the rear. He himself got up in front and was soon driving the car through a section of the city unknown to Mary. The girls sat stiff, not daring to talk to each other.

The car stopped before a large browstone house in a quiet looking street and the man opened the door "Up here, you dames." They followed him as he fumbled for his key and opened the door.

The parlor was a large one, with velvet valances and rugs on the floor and overstuffed chairs. The man disappeared and one of the girls said "I'm going to get a nap here before we start," the other girl nodded attent and they stretched out on the big sofas and dozed off. What time it was when she suddenly heard high voices in the next room she could not tell, but it was already half dark in the room and soon it would be night. The two girls, tired looking, all-in, even in the semi-darkness were still sleeping.

Again she heard the voices and she went over to the door to catch what was being said. She recognized the voice of the man who had driven them here.

The voice grated: "That rich bird certainly likes them young. Two or three new ones every half year for him. And wants them fresh, too. That's why he does business with Mame who gets him the goods."

Then the other voice, adrawing nasal, "What's this guy's name?" Dillion, Richard, D."

Mary took several steps backward. The windows were already black with the night. The house seemed to be quiet with only the two men in the other room talking.

The name sounded familiar. She suppressed a cry... Big Joe had worked at the Dillion Metal Stamping Co. He had told her how the big boss, Dillion himself, would come in his big car. So that was the customer they were supposed to go to.

Quickly, she ran to the side door. It swung open to her push and she scanned the hallway. It seemed empty and the voices of the men were far away. Half running, looking over her shoulders she tried the front door. It yielded after she had wrenched at several knobs and bolts.

Out on the pavement she ran to the corner. It was dark with the street light dim looking. A few taxis cruising down the street were the only live objects abroad.

Fearfully gnacing around as if some one was following her, she ran down the street. She was now in the dark streets of the loft buildings and tumble down houses. Her breath came hard and fast and when she would stop she would give a short laugh that choked in her throat.

Just one thought pounded in her head like a trip hammer, to get home, to see Big Joe and the children again and to tell Big Joe she

had learned something tonight. She would ask him to forgive her. She would say something to him. How Big Joe would open his mouth and his eyes shot fire when she told him of what happen, the same boss that fired him had wanted to...

She now recognized the downtown streets, the hurrying throngs, the call of the pushcart peddlers.

Breathless she ran up the wooden stairs. She stopped at the landing, half frightened. There was no light through the door. She pushed it and heard a voice exclaim: "Who's there?"

"It's me, Big Joe, Mary."

The light went on and Big Joe's bandaged head peered through, blinking, not understanding.

"Oh," he said and looked limp.

She went in the room and ran to the bedroom. The children were sleeping as usual on the cot. She breathed a little easier.

Big Joe followed her with his eyes, not saying anything. She suddenly turned to him.

"Big Joe, there's something I wanted to tell you. I am sorry I said that to you yesterday. I didn't know. You were right. You done right in helping that woman and her kids. I found something out tonight."

"Where have you been?" his voice sounded suspicious, apprehensive.

"Some other time, Big Joe. I'm so tired, dead tired. Hold me, Joe, hold me, please."

Big Joe crushed her in his arms and she clung tightly to him.

"I'm safe now, Joe. What I wanted to tell you is this: I've learned tonight that the rich are our enemies. We poor people got to stick together. I'm glad I have you, and you're that way, Big Joe. We won't fight anymore about that. We against the rich and we hate them."

Big Joe grinned and said softly, "You're a peach, Mary."

Miners Wives Are Compelled to Pick Coal, Can't Buy It

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Comrades:

The conditions in the mines are worse than ever. The wives of the miners are suffering more than before. Every day something new is happening.

We go to the slate dump and pick little lumps of coal in order to have something to burn. All day we pick only five sacks and if the company catches any one they are chased. Just think how such things can go on.

The miners that went to work said how can I buy coal when I only received three dollars and some cents for two weeks.

We miners wives are going thru all kinds of hell. We are the first ones to get up and make the fire to heat some coffee, if there is any, before our husbands go to work. Then the children get up and we have to stick them back in bed cause we have nothing to give them to eat. School is here and some of our children are forced to stay home for not having any clothes.

—Catherine S.



NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1931.

COMMUNISM WOULD MEAN TRAGEDY TO MOST WOMEN

Joys of Motherhood,
Ability to Please,
Would Be Abolished

Privileges of Sex, Cherished for
Thousands of Years, Part of
Price of Russian System.

By GINETTA PALMER,
Women's Page Editor.

As more and more women masses turn to the Soviet Union to watch the growth of a socialist society and a new woman, "advanced" bourgeois women attack the Soviet Union and Communism by playing on ingrained prejudices, by lies and half-truths.

The woman's page editor of the New York World Telegram has shown to what extent bourgeois women will go in keeping the great masses of women tied to a system that spells misery, narrow lives and the accumulated bondage of thousands of years for them.

In the name of "privileges of sex" Mrs. Palmer and her kind would keep women from the freedom that the workers' revolution alone can bring.

Sentimentally, Mrs. Palmer tries to appeal to women against Communism in the following fashion in regards to children:

"There would be no christening garments and no memory books, recording 'Baby's First Step' for posterity. For Baby would, in all likelihood, take his first step in 'Commune Nursery H F 3, Visiting Hours for Mothers Twice a Week.'"

This is another way of repeating the old lie, that the state will snatch away the child at birth, but no mother love or care will be permitted, that mothers must ask permission to see their children.

But what are the real facts? In the Soviet Union workingclass and peasant mothers have the privileges as members of the ruling class. In capitalist countries it is the bourgeoisie that has the privileges and means of getting nurses, nursemaids, governesses and tutors and other specialists to help bring up their children. So in the Soviet Union the working women have the privileges and means of the best specialists and trainers to help them bring up their children. Nurseries, kindergartens, trained children specialists, do these preclude mother care and love? Certainly not. They help to make for a better and richer family life. The same Mrs. Palmer that fawns at the bourgeoisie who have nurses, governess and special schools to take care of their children is horror-stricken that the working women of the Soviet Union may attain to the same privileges. But the working class is the ruling class in the Soviet Union, the builders of their own destiny.

What are the "privileges" of women that Mrs. Palmer grows so enthusiastic about? They are the old forms of bondage that woman has been held in since the appearance of private property, meek submission to rule and customs that narrow her life. that make her a thing of property.

From the first advent of private property and the enslavement of woman subject to exploiting class rule, through the stages of the terrible degradation of woman to almost animal level during the reign of the "civilized" Freeks, through the period of feudalism and capitalism the "privilege of sex" have been: subjection with no possible means of rebellion to father and picked husband, considered a menial and child-bearer only and property of the husband, barred from education, from social or political life, and in present day what are these cherished privileges that Mrs. Palmer would keep and that Communism would abolish: discrimination and exploitation by the bosses, low wages, long hours, no social legislation, added miseries and unemployment and war, personal degradation, narrow, cramped lives.

Communism is the only hope for millions of women throughout the world. The women of China held in bondage by feudal customs that make of them serfs without rights, have joined in the struggle against imperialist oppression and for the

ONLY REVOLUTION OF WORKING CLASS CAN FREE TOILING WOMEN

As a Working Woman Sees It

Mary Garden's Advice

Emma Goldman Book

Back from the Rivera, pleasure resort of the rich, Mary Garden opera star, gives advice to the masses of women who she claims, are leading lives of luxury. Mary Garden said:

"Perhaps if people would learn to forego luxuries they would appreciate them more when better times come. Those things mean very little to me, but, maybe others are different. But then, money never was one of my gods."

Hardly — but as she spoke this in her luxurious apartments in her suite at the Ritz Tower on Park Avenue, she wore the following, according to the New York Evening Journal:

"A stunning figure in her fashionable black silk dress and plum laden hat, with six strands of uncut rubies wound about her throat and emeralds sparkling upon her slim, expressive fingers, the dynamic singer radiated health and vitality."

So much for the simple life the rich woman who gives grudging advice to the masses of women who do not know the "simple" life Mary Garden and her kind.

The capitalist papers show Emma Goldman's book "Living My Life," with much and lengthy praise. The anarchist leader is hailed as variously as a great woman of her age, as one seeking the social good, and so on.

Why all this praise of Emma Goldman? It is not difficult to see. The anarchists are among the most bitter enemies and slanderers of the Soviet Union. And the capitalist press jubilantly says: See, here's a real anarchist for you, a Red of the old days, saying that the Soviet Union is worse than capitalist countries. Emma Goldman's book is useful to the bosses now precisely because it attacks Workers' Fatherland.

What is anarchism and who are the anarchists? The lower small bourgeoisie feels itself oppressed by big finance capital and its government. They equally fear the revolutionary workers. Hence anarchism is based on the petite bourgeois theory of fight against the state, regardless of the class nature of the state.

The anarchists in Russia proved to be the worse sort of counter revolutionaries fighting the workers' and poor peasants' government.

Today Emma Goldman, taken to the bosom of the American bourgeoisie, can sell her attacks against the Soviet Union.

Not Emma Goldman, but Bolshevik women, Krupskaya and Clara Zetkin, have shown the way to the women of the working class in the fight against capitalist misery.

ERNA SEYDEWITZ JOINS COMMUNIST PARTY

Erna Seydewitz, the wife of the leader of the new "Socialist Workers' Party," has joined the Communist Party. She will describe her reasons for leaving the Social Democratic Party and refusing to go with the S. W. P. at a conference of working women in Chemnitz on the 10th of Oct., 1931.

Militant in Fight Against Starvation Wages in the Mills

Parents Send Children to the Pioneers

(Continued from page 1)

business after the strike is won. If the strike is not won it will just be too bad and they won't have anything to do with.

The strikers are getting their children to join the Young Textile Pioneers. No police terror can stop them. The visits of the police to the parents do not make them keep their child from the Pioneer meetings. The threat of the police and immigration authorities to deport them do not shake their determination to belong to the militant United Front Rank and File Strike Committee, and send their children to the Pioneer meetings.

The bosses are using the officials of United Textile Workers Union, American Federation of Labor, Citizens Committee, and the church to break the strikes. From the beginning of the strike the state forces have been trying to get the workers to go into the mill while they "arbitrate." This plan of getting the workers back in the mill and then announcing that the bosses were not making money and the wages would have to be cut, has so far met with defeat. The workers have turned down the proposals.

Aid Textile Strikers

The mass picket lines show the determination of the men and the women strikers to win the strike. The women workers all over the country must help the Lawrence textile strikers to win. Food is an important item. The fourth week of the strike funds hundreds of families without anything to eat.

Children need shoes badly. The cold icy winds make fuel a necessity. The workers must rally to the support of the Lawrence strikers.

Organize collections and rush them to the Workers International Relief, 799 Broadway, Room 330, which is cooperating with the Lawrence United Front Rank and File Strike Committee.

in the over-crowded germ infested tenement houses. As a means to get rid of that plague, he recommended the tearing down of all those unsanitary quarters, erect modern healthy houses, at the same time providing the unemployed with work.

It is interesting to point out that the N. Y. American giving next day a write-up, never mentioned a single word of Dr. Hopkin's speech.

Such meetings of the Mothers' School are to take place once a month at the Carnegie Hall. Besides a monthly magazine to that effect, containing advice and suggestions to mothers will be issued by the N. Y. American. The following suggestion might explain the hidden motive of William Hearst's generosity; circulation of the N. Y. American evidently must have slackened down. To revive business Hearst came out posing as a friend and protector of children's health.

E. MAISEL.



SOVIET PEASANT GIRLS on the way to work in the fields of a collective farm.

freedom of workingclass and peasant women. They have, in the Soviet districts, overthrown the oppression of having their lives ruled by their fathers and husbands, abolished concubinage, enforced the eight hour day for women, introduced social legislation for the working and peasant women.

It was the proletarian revolution that tore the veil from the face of tens of thousands of women of the east, that revealed a new world to them, a world of the fac-

tory, of social and political activity, of cultural and educational opportunities and one in which they are developing their capabilities.

The bourgeois women demand that the masses of women throughout the world be kept in this state of "cherished privileges." The women, the kept women and mistresses of the rich who depend upon their "value" as playthings, parasitic dolls, these are the women who want the "cherished privileges" that Mrs. Palmer would perpetuate.

Hearst's "Mothers' School of Child Health" Mocks Misery of Undernourished Children

The N. Y. American or rather the editor of the paper, the millionaire William Randolph Hearst took upon himself the responsibility for child health and came out with the initiative to inaugurate a Mother's School of Child Health, as the paper puts it.

The N. Y. American feels the question of children's health is a vital one, that undernourished, ill children strike at the very heart of the nation." And then; Mother's educators and scientists are commenting favorably on the event, one of the most forward steps ever taken by a great newspaper."

The opening of the Mother's School of child health took place on Sept. 15 at 2 P. M. at the Carnegie Hall. Free tickets were sent out by request to mothers and to all those interested in this question. There were present about about 1,000 women mainly of the bourgeois class at whom the paper, of course, aimed. For the problem of workers' children, sickly, underfed, half starved, going to school without breakfast, staying out of school for lack of shoes, living in overcrowded, unhygienic quarters, children working in industries whose health is being undermined by unfavorable, unsanitary conditions all those problems were entirely ignored at this gathering of mothers.

Grover Whalen, Chairman

And, as if to emphasize the hypocrisy of the whole undertaking, the chairman appointed was Grover Whalen who 2 years ago won infamous publicity when John Wanamaker "loaned" to the city of New York as Police Commissioner (Grover Whalen is the manager of Wanamaker's Dept. store). Every worker in N. Y. will remember the heavy blows that brute dealt out to the militant workers, with the aid of his police, breaking up demonstrations and injuring and jailing the workers.

Among other celebrities and "Friends of children" were: Senator Royal Copeland, the former Health Commissioner who greeted the assembly, and the present Health Commissioner Shirley Wynn. Both of them touched only upon general health questions giving advice as to preventative measures by way of serum, etc. The only one who did bring up the question of poor children, was Dr. Harry L. Hopkins, director of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. Touching upon tuberculosis the beginning and development of which can easily be prevented by climatic, hygienic and sanitary measures, he mentioned the children of the poor who have no chance to escape this disease, children living and dying

LAWRENCE TEXTILE WOMEN STRIKERS TELL OF FIGHT AGAINST WAGE CUTS

Girl Tells of Struggles of Her Family to Keep Going

Long Hours, Bad Conditions Make Mill Women Sick and Ailing

LAWRENCE, Mass. — Being the oldest girl in the family it was up to me to give a helping hand. Day after day I found me asking for work in all different mills, stores and hospitals. The only words I'd get in return would be, whenever there's anything doing we'll call for you. Days sped by unnoticeable and yet, I'd receive no word to go to work any place, anywhere, doing anything at all so that I could help the family in some way. I was willing to do anything to help the family. As days, weeks and months went by, life was becoming more miserable for us.

My father had a part time job in one of the local mills and the most he'd work would be about three days a week. There wouldn't be any more than thirteen (\$13) dollars a week coming to our poor family of nine children. Finally work came to my mother to go to work if she wanted to. She was all too willing to go.

At last we thought our dreams were fulfilled—with wonderful clothes, new shoes as we wanted them and needed them badly, and a chance to live in a better home. I was to leave the grammar school entirely then, in the seventh grade to get a home permit because we couldn't afford to pay board for my younger brothers and sisters. It was a pity to see my mother go to work each morning telling us to take of ourselves and to watch over the younger ones in the family. Each day found her looking much paler and frailer. Things went on much smoother awhile after my mother was working, but her health started to leave her day after day. Finally the time came when my poor mother took sick. Her illness became more serious day by day. We had doctors after doctors but of no avail of her recovery. A specialist was then sent for because my mother was slowly sinking in the valley of death. She was in his care for one month, before she was able to walk around the house again.

Sickness in Family

Everything seemed bright again although we were very short of money, but our health was all O.K. After three weeks she was back to work. Things were again going on fine, we were all happy again. A few weeks later my brother took seriously ill. My mother had to stop working in order to take care of him. Two weeks went by and still my brother was lying helpless in bed. Things in the house were going black again.

My father with a part time job and my mother staying out of work to give her special attention to the sick patient because she wouldn't be able to go back to work.

After asking several questions about me he finally agreed to put me to work the next day. The morning after I went to the employment office and waited patiently for the boss. Finally he came walking in the office, coming towards me. After asking me a few questions he motioned me to follow him. He took me into a very large room with many machines—a large number of workers and plenty of machinery noise.

I was then put to my machines which I was to work on with an experienced worker to teach me. After two days she was taken away and I was left to manage the work alone. I found it very difficult to run three boxes with twenty ends in the rear. While I'd be attending to one box the other ends on the other boxes would be all tangled. There would be no heads or tails to it. I now realize what makes the mill workers look pale and frail.

From Two To Six Looms in Lawrence Mill

(By a Worker Correspondent)
LAWRENCE, Mass.—When I started to work in the weave room five years ago, I was running two looms. The jobs were white, 60 picks to an inch. I was then drawing \$30 to \$35 per week average pay.

Now, 1931, the speed up system has me running six looms. The work of warps are no longer white nor are they 60 picks, they are from 20 to 36 picks which of course, altered so that the filling is no longer put in by hand, but mechanically.

We must clean these looms, put the filling in the batteries which means that we are working three times as hard and not only that, but we feel guilty of doing the work of three people and the other two are added to the masses of unemployed.

The majority of women employed in my department are married, and after working all day in the mill, they must go home at night and do their housework.

Myself being single, going home after work, I feel like going straight to bed, how do them women feel. I hate to think of it.

—WORKING WOMAN.

Low Wages For Mill Women In Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Mass. — Several of these strikers have told their stories of life in the mills and life at home before the strike started. Here are a few of the stories!

Stories of Women Strikers

A girl comber, only 18 years old, has already worked three years in the woolen mills. Her pay averaged only \$12.10 a week, all of which she paid in to her family to help care for five younger brothers and sisters. Noise is terrific in the combing room and it is always too hot, for the combs are heated by steam. Speeding up of the gill boxes she tended meant she must do twice as much as before, and she is always tired out. She was forced to leave school at the 7th grade, when she wanted to go through high school because the family needed the few dollars she could bring in.

10 years as a reeler is the record of a woman only 24 years old who started to work at 14. She is on piece work, always a form of speed

workers are in the mill more than eight hours a day.

In the recent proposals of the mill bosses for an \$18 minimum wage for "able-bodied men," we find that they do not include men employed at night on the same work that women do in the day time. This statement clearly indicates that the wages paid for work which women as well as men can do are very low.

Women Are Active On the Picket Line In Lawrence Strike

LAWRENCE, Mass. — "No, we'll be on the picket line at five o'clock," shouted the women when the National Textile Union organizer at the Lincoln Court meeting told the workers to be on line at 5:30 a. m. This statement characterizes the spirit of the women in the present Lawrence Textile strike. Every morning at four the women and children ring bells and blow horns, and wake up the strikers.

Take any picket line in Lawrence: the Washington, Wood, Arlington, Pacific Print, any of the American Woolen Company, or smaller companies mills, you will find the women on the lines. You will find the women talking to the few scabs who try to slip by. You will find the women showing much militancy.

This spirit of militancy among the women is manifest in all of the strikes taking place in this period of unemployment and capitalist crisis. The women are feeling the pressure even more keenly than the men workers because they hear the cries of the children for food, milk shoes and clothing. The women look around in the morning when it is time for the children to go to school and wonder what they can give the kids for breakfast, what they will have for lunch. Winter is coming on and there are no warm clothes. Is it any wonder that in the present strike women are taking their place as the most militant elements.

In Massachusetts the 48 hour law was won after many years of bitter struggle. But this does not mean that the workers are working 48 hours a day. Any man on the night shift can tell you of the six p. m. to 6 a. m. shifts. Of the 12 and 13 hours of weary toil in the mills. Most of the day shift

New Kensington Jobless Include Many Women, March on City Hall for Relief

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa. — Over 3,000 unemployed workers of New Kensington and Arnold, Pa., battled with the police, and in spite of the threats from the Chief of Police, marched to the Town Hall to demand relief, October 13.

On the day of the demonstration the Chief of Police came to the hall of the Unemployed Council and told the workers that there would be bloodshed if they dared to parade. But the workers decided to demonstrate in spite of the threats of the police and won a splendid victory over them. The

police boarded up the door of the hall of the Unemployed Council, but finally had to remove the boards because of the pressure of the workers.

A meeting of the unemployed women and wives of the workers was held the day after the demonstration where tasks were given in connection with drawing more women and children into unemployed activities. Several women in New Kensington are very active in the Unemployed Council and have been made captains of the Block Committee.



STRIKING PAPER BOX GIRLS, shown before the factory where they are striking against a wage cut, and the discharge of two of the girls for union activities. The girls show good militancy on the picket line and already have the boss talking about giving in to the demands of the girls. Read the story of the strike in this issue.

up, and averages only \$15 a week. With 2 children under 12 years old, she and her husband together earned so little that they had to borrow from a loan company. She cannot buy clothes for the children and the family must live in crowded rooms back of a little store.

A weaver 30 years old after 18 years in woolen mills was out of work half of last year and half of the year before. Where formerly she tended two looms, now she must tend six automatic Draper machines—three times as much work as before. This speed up had brought also a 20 per cent wage cut, before the latest cut was announced.

Fearless and spirited, these women strikers are determined to win the struggle. From 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock in the morning the picket lines march. Then the women get busy again on relief collection squads to work in the different neighborhoods. They are all members of the National Textile Workers Union.

Woman Striker Appeals for Aid to Win Strike

You all know that there is a struggle going on in Lawrence, Mass. The bosses of the American Woolen Co., Arlington Pacific and Kunardt came out that they were losing money.

In order to fool the workers the bosses told them that they should accept a 10 per cent wage cut but the bosses fooled themselves and the workers, 23,000 strong, came out on strike. Now to keep on and win our struggle funds are needed. The United Front Rank and File Strike Committee and the Workers International Relief appeal to you all to donate whatever you can give—such as food, clothes, and shoes, in order to win our struggle and defeat the bosses.

—Working Women.

Children At Her Shirt She Faces Eviction

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Rose Faraday of 511 W. 59th St., appeared in the Landlord-Tenant Court with a baby in her arms and two children tugging at her skirts—and a dispossess notice. She told the judge her husband had had only two days work for the past year and she had only twelve cents, donated by neighbors. Mrs. Faraday said she is worried about the cold weather. She is too weak to go to the railroad yards to pick coal, as she did last year.

Magistrate Gottlieb made a gesture by giving her \$25 when her rent is three months overdue—

Paper Box Working Girls Strike When Boss Cuts Low Pay

(Continued from page 1)
the Trade Union Unity League, are giving a lot of help on the picket line.

- We demand the
1. Re-instatement of the two girls who were dismissed.
 2. Recognition of a shop committee to settle the disputes which may arise between the firm and the workers.
 3. That every striker goes back on her place of work.
 4. That the girls do not do the sweeping.
 5. That no worker in the shop be discharged without just cause, such cause to be satisfactory to both the firm and the Shop Committee. That a newly hired girl may be on trial for two weeks.
 6. That the firm pay to all the girls for the time lost while they were on strike.
- WE'LL FIGHT UNTIL WE WIN!

there is no food in the house and the grocer is demanding back bills. He also made some promises. Mrs. Faraday knows Mag. Gottlieb is not interested in her. Election is near—after that he will continue his wholesale decrees of "5 days or get out."

Husband Crazed By Fear of Hungry Family

NEW YORK.—Mr. Lasky no longer cares to go home. He says he wishes he could forget he ever raised a family. What for? To starve? Several weeks ago he left home. He was disgusted because he had no job and no money, and he couldn't bear his wife's and children's crying. After he had been out of work for a year, they were forced to move into the home of Mrs. Lasky's parents, 6 people into two rooms!

Mr. Lasky felt like a beggar and was not going to return until he could return "like a man." In the house every bite he ate was like robbing from the mouths of his children the crumbs his relatives were forced to share with them. Since leaving the house, he has slept in flop houses. He thinks he will go crazy—where will he go next?

CHILD FOUND IN ASH CAN
CAMDEN, N. J. — Shivering, hungry, eleven year old Anna Blake was found asleep in an ash can, by a working woman on her way to work, Oct. 12. The little child was in tatters and had not eaten for some time.

Soviet Working and Peasant Women March Forward to a New Life

As Mass Misery Ever Bears Down More Heavily on the Women of Capitalist Lands

By F. V.

In the midst of a terrible capitalist crisis in the United States and other capitalist countries the workers and among them the masses of working women are turning eager eyes to the Soviet Union for a solution of their problems and for a way out of the accumulating miseries of capitalism.

And perhaps nothing reveals the great progress of the working class women of the Soviet Union on its 14th anniversary than a contrast with the situation in the capitalist countries, especially in the United States.

Such a contrast will immediately bring out the unbelievably low wages, the long, weary hours of work and the unsanitary working conditions forced on the millions of working women of the United States. It would show that a worker's government can lower the work day of working women to 8 and to 7 hours a day, to pay equal wages for equal work and to surround the working women with all possible means of health and body protection.

Such a contrast would further bring out the fact that while because of their position in capitalist society, the mass misery of the crisis is weighing heavier than ever upon the masses of working-class women and an unheard of extent of personal degradation and lower of standard of life. It would show that the Soviet women are advancing from one position to another for a fuller and richer social, political, cultural and industrial life.

Starvation Wages for Women in U. S.

Eleven million working women are recorded as working as wage earners in the United States. Nearly one half of the workers in the textile industry are women workers. The average wage of the textile women in the South has been placed at \$8.80 while in northern textile centers the average wage is not very much higher.

Reporting on a study of wages for working women in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, Miss Mary Pidgeon of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor states that a considerable percentage of women workers in big plants receive less than \$500 a year, while \$1,000 a year is a comparatively high wage.

Even the capitalist government officially admits that the wages of the vast majority of working women are below the subsistence level.

Low as the wages were between 1925 and 1928 (the period in which Miss Pidgeon studied women's wages) they have been sharply cut during the last six months. So now what were below-subsistence wages are actual starvation wages.

The average working hours for working women in the United States has been placed at 51 by official government bureau. In many southern industries and in the north also tens of thousands of working women are forced to work as much as 71 hours in the textile and food industries (hotel and restaurant workers included). Up to the second year of the crisis 12 and 14 hours night work for women in the textile industry was prevalent. Long hours under a severe speed up system are among the factors that undermine and age premature thousands upon thousands of working women.

Working Conditions for Women Bad

The case of the eight radium workers who died by poisoning received while painting watch dials with radium paint called sharp attention to the fact that little or nothing has been done in providing healthy, sanitary working conditions for women in also all industries. In many mills of the south, what with had ventilation, dyes and fumes, cotton and woolen lint the health of textile women is quickly ruined. The dye and silk mills of Paterson furnish a clue to the type of unsanitary and health destroying surroundings working women are forced to work in. In the chemical and dye industry, and many branches of the manufacturing metal industry similar conditions prevail.

No provisions are made by the states and the federal government to protect women against such conditions that deteriorate their constitution, undermine their health and leave it tell tale marks on their children.

In many of the industries employing women and girls little or no time is provided for sufficient lunch periods, rest periods and leave for illness. As a result the vitality and health of working women and girls is quickly burned out and many of the big corporations consider a working woman old when she reaches the age of 29. The bosses then consider her ready for their industrial scrap heap.

All these fearful conditions of super exploitation of women workers is redoubled in the extent and depth of its misery for the Negro women workers, especially in the South.

No Maternity Aid in the U. S. A.

Provision for maternity care and maternity insurance is almost totally unknown in the United States where the employers and their state are the richest in the world.

In all too many cases working women must keep to their machines, looms, or benches until the very day of confinement, fearful even of asking to take several weeks off. The bosses, brutally callous, do not care what happens, penalizing child birth by forcing work out of pregnant women up to the last day.

The same bosses who pile up such huge profits make no provision to pay full wages of a working woman during child confinement. On the contrary, there is held over her the fear of losing her job. The bosses' state does not inquire, nor does it care, whether working women in child labor re-



ceive the best of medical care and hospitalization. The prohibitive cost of hospital and doctor fees makes hospital care possible but for a small section and that in the big centers only.

In the Soviet Union

Two million additional women will be drawn into the industries and offices of the Soviet Union within a year from now. In contrast with the twelve and fourteen hours workday, especially in the textile industry, under czarist rule, sixty per cent of the working women in the Soviet Union work a 7-hour day while the rest still work an eight-hour day and office workers a six-hour day.

Thus in the textile industry, where as in the United States, nearly one half of the workers are women workers, all mills will be operating under the 7-hour day by the completion of the Five-Year Plan in 1933.

Soviet women workers receive equal wages for equal work as done by men workers and as wages in the Soviet Union have increased by more than 100 percent over pre war wages, women's wages, as compared with pre-revolutionary days have risen greatly. Real "socialized" wages are still higher. This means low rent, free work clothing, free tickets to affairs and other such things that cut down on the cost of living. And only a few days ago the cost of food-stuffs was reduced by 50 per cent, which means another step in the fast climb to high standards of living.

Have Good Working Conditions

Working conditions for working women in the Soviet Union have no comparisons anywhere.

All known methods, systems and applications for making their work safer, cleaner and adjusted to their strength and vitality are the privileges of the women of the Soviet Union, equal members of the ruling class.

Special dresses, rest rooms, lunch periods, factory sanatoria are provided for working women. Time extensions for child care, for illness, and for other causes are other privileges enjoyed by the working women.

Bourgeois visitors who have no special love for the rule of the workers and peasants are forced to admit that the system of maternity care and maternity insurance in the Soviet Union has no equal anywhere in the world.

Two months before and two months after child birth working women are not permitted to work. During this time they receive their full wages and are given the best possible hospital and medical care.

Factory women get two weeks'

Capitalists Speed War on Soviet Union; Secret Plots

Events of the past month, moving swiftly, indicate active war preparations on the part of the imperialist powers of the world, especially directed against the Soviet Union. Among the war situations that developed last month are:

Military occupation by Japanese imperialism of Manchuria.

The visit of premier Laval of France to President Hoover, exposed by the Daily Worker, as a meeting when new war agreements, directed in the main against the Soviet Union, were drawn up.

Increased activities of war industries and military preparations for war.

Government Prepares for War

The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor in a bulletin recalled the role that women played in the last war and indicated that the bosses are preparing the use of women for the same purposes for the wars that they are rapidly brewing.

We quote from the bulletin:

"It was during the stress and strain of a country suddenly plunged from the pursuits of peace into the throes of hostilities, and it was because of the dislocation of normal labor conditions and the over-night development of new schemes of production that the nation discovered new possibilities in woman labor."

"The heroic performance of the women who responded to their country's appeal and so ably stepped in to fill positions vacated by men called to arms, or who so amazingly adapted themselves to the manufacture of guns and grenades, shells and shrapnel, are common knowledge."

Admitting that the bosses do not scruple to force women into the factories to make their munitions and then throw them out of the factories without consideration or provision for livelihood is contained in the following paragraph of the bulletin:

"Certain forces which lauded women loud and long for their willingness and efficiency in stepping into men's shoes during the war, have since refused to grant women equal opportunity with men to training and to jobs and to give them equal pay for equal work."

Another important admission the bulletin makes is that the war which won billions for the Wall Street bankers increased the misery of women workers.

"Another striking effect of the war (the first world war) upon women has been the increased economic burdens thrown on their shoulders as a result partly of the destruction and maiming of men and partly of the increased costs of living that have prevailed since the war."

Talk of Poison Gas in Next War

NEW YORK. — That the capitalist countries are preparing actively for war was shown in another instance in the case of the meeting of the Congress of Hygiene at the Pasteur Institute at Paris where the question of poison gas in the next world war was taken up. The New York Times cable says in part:

The illness and burns from poison gases were depicted to support science's claim that, unless some protection for passive non-combatants was found, thousands of children in the next war would suffer a death more horrible than that of the soldier on the battlefield."

Prominent French physicians took part in the congress and argued as to the establishment of Red Cross units to take care of gassed women and children.

vacation with full pay every year.

The list of social privileges enjoyed by the working women of the Soviet Union is almost endless.

The same is true for the working women of the minor nationalities in the Soviet Union. Formerly kept in the deepest ignorance, forced to wear a veil and for all social purposes a chattel property to her husband, the women of the eastern Soviet republics are now entering the factories and mills, schools, the social and political life in a new life that holds much promise for them.

women are threatened with their jobs. In the Soviet Union more women are being drawn into industry and their life broadened and enriched.

In the present capitalist crisis thousands of families are breaking up. A new and richer family life is being built in the Soviet Union.

In America of Morgan and Rockefeller tens of thousands of children are starving while their mothers are driven crazy with despair. In the Soviet Union the children are the first social consideration and even bourgeois visitors say they are the healthiest and happiest of any children.

in capitalist America married

Women's Auxiliaries in Coal Fields Win Demands for Free Milk and Food for Children

But Fight Must Go On to Get Milk for Babies at Home Who Have No Milk

By PAULINE ROGERS

We were in a field in Avella, Pa., the scene of many militant battles during the recent mine strike, at an election rally of the Communist Party. In a corner of the field, waiting for the meeting to start, was a group of young girls and miners' wives. They were listening to a little woman, no longer young, but certainly full of pep. I came up to listen to her.

Her little face was wrinkled in folds and almost hidden by a white kerchief which she wore over her head, but her brown eyes burned with fire. She is sixty-five years old, the wife of a miner. Her name is Irene Chebina and the workers have nicknamed her the "grandma of Avella."

"During the strike," she said, "I got up every morning at four o'clock and walked two miles to the picket line, and my foot is crippled." "I am not afraid of the cops," one continued. "I show the cops that women know how to fight today."

The workers all around them told how she did not miss a single morning on the picket line, rain or shine, and how her spirit and her militancy were an inspiration to many women much younger than herself. The squire of the town used to see her come from the picket line mornings, and he tried to tell her that it was very bad for her foot to walk so much and to be mixed up with the National Miners Union.

But her answer was, that the miners could no longer live on their starvation wages, and that the women had to join their men in the fight for better conditions under the leadership of a real union like the National Miners Union and not the fake American Federation of Labor union, like the United Mine Workers.

"Where is your man?" I asked. "My man is home," she said. "Somebody has to stay at home to mind the house, so he stayed at home because I want to come to the meeting."

Here we have the new woman, at the age of sixty-five, in the coal fields!

From the Women's Auxiliaries

Our little "grandma," Irene, is an active member of the Women's Auxiliary of Avella. Recently this auxiliary and the one from Cedar Grove, about three miles away from Avella, sent delegations to the school board to demand free food and clothing for their children.

As a result of the pressure from the miners' wives, every school-child in Avella who is underweight and whose father is not working, is getting a quart of milk every day. But, whenever the state gives something to the workers, there is always a hitch to it. First of

all, the little babies at home need the milk even more than the children in school, and they do not get any milk at all.

Secondly, if a child is even one pound over weight, he also does not get any milk, neither do the children of the miners who are working, but who often bring home empty pay envelopes just the same. And finally, the milk for the children in Cedar Grove is left in Avella, which means that they must walk six miles in order to get it, unless somebody picks it up for them.

Fight Still On

The Women's Auxiliaries in Cedar Grove and in Avella are now working together in order to win further demands for their children. They are arranging demonstrations to the town councils to demand delivery of the milk to each section. Milk for all workers, regardless of age or weight, is their slogan. Also: Hot lunches for children; free shoes and clothing for children.

A new woman's auxiliary has just been organized in Slovan, Pa., which is planning a similar fight for free food and clothing for the children in Slovan. Encouraged by the victory of the women in Avella, many of the women's auxiliaries in western Pennsylvania have elected their delegations to go before the school boards to present their demands.

In Wildwood, Pa., where at one time the children had to pay for milk and hot soup, they are now getting it free because of the work of the auxiliary. In Civerdale, the miners' wives are demanding suitable housing for the miners and their families who are still living in tents, as well as food and clothing for their children. Several auxiliaries are planning to make Red banners for their locals of the National Miners Union, and will have them ready for Nov. 7, the anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

British Women Call MacDonald Baby Starver



Though he tries to flatter women and poses with them (as in the above picture), and kisses babies to get votes, Ramsay MacDonald, the "socialist" prime minister who would cut wages and increase living conditions of the working class in order to save further taxation of the rich.

At all meetings where MacDonald, in true "socialist" demagogic style, tries to represent the cut in wages of the workers as being good for the "nation," men and women workers, many of the latter with babies in their arms, howl him down with cries of "Liar," "Baby Starver." A favorite song now going the rounds in Great Britain is that of "Ramsay's a'cuttin' wages for the savin' of th' pound."

Gov't Admits That Women's Wages on Starvation Edge

Boss Continues Cuts in Women's Wages

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In a survey of wages earned by 107,000 working women in thirteen states and 1,472 industrial and mercantile establishments from 1920 to 1925, Mary Pidgeon of the Women's Bureau, found that more than one-fifth of the women were reported as receiving less than \$500 a year, that is, less than \$9.62 a week, to live on.

On the basis of 8,400 women in manufacturing plants that Miss Pidgeon studied, only 13.2 per cent earned as much as \$1,000 during the year. Fifteen per cent of the same number of women received less than \$500 a year.

Miss Pidgeon was forced to admit that in all groups studied, the wage level was far below that of a decent livelihood.

Few High Wages

Comparatively high wages in stores, general mercantile establishments and laundries and 5 and 10 cent stores, ranged from \$689 to \$1,085 a year.

Fully one-fifth of the working women studied live independently of relatives or parents, Miss Pidgeon stated.

That Miss Pidgeon's studies are out-dated may be seen from the fact that within the last six months the low wages of women workers were cut even lower. Wage cuts ranging from ten to twenty-five and even thirty per cent have been enforced in those industries where many working women are found.

What before was a bare existence wage for working women today is a literal starvation wage.

Hunger March on Dec. 7 on Washington

(Continued from page 1) milk nor food for their babies. The children of the unemployed are dying by the thousands. Sickness and deaths among the families of the unemployed are on the increase.

"In this situation, working class women, employed and unemployed, must join in the great struggle of the Unemployed Councils, the Trade Union Unity League, and the Communist Party, for unemployment insurance, against evictions, and for the immediate cash relief of jobless women and girls, colored and white, married and single."

Stressing the need for drawing in thousands of working class women into the struggle for unemployment insurance and against the high cost of living, the women's department pointed out the following tasks:

1. The mobilization of working class women for public hearings on cases of starvation, evictions, and other forms of unemployment misery.
2. Mobilization of working class women for participation and support of the local and National Hunger marches.
3. Extending and developing the struggle for immediate demands for school children of the unemployed and part time employed workers, for free food, clothing, care and medical care.
4. Initiating and developing protest movements, boycotts, rent strikes against the high cost of rents, and against evictions.
5. Drawing women into the direct leadership and active work of the Unemployed Councils, house and block committees, and giving special attention to the problems of the Negro women.

The Working Woman Drive

During the last month the drive for subscriptions for the Working Woman netted 149 subscriptions and an increase in ten bundle orders amounting to 500 extra copies.

The Mothers' League of New England will hold an affair for the Working Woman, Friday, November 6, at the New International Hall, Roxbury, Mass.

The Women's department of District 1, Boston, will also hold a banquet and concert to help the Working Woman drive, Sunday, November 22.

Philadelphia reports that the Women's Department there may arrange a similar affair for the Working Woman.

All Working Woman readers are urged to continue to collect money on the lists sent out. The following working women and housewives have already contributed on the list.

The Working Woman and the Liberator will present a joint affair, a proletarian cabaret Saturday evening, November 28 at the Workers Center, 35 East 12th Street, New York. The entertainment program will include a Negro quartet singing folk songs, the Red Dancers, and good food.

Tickets which are priced at 25 cents may be obtained at the following places: the Liberator, the Working Woman, the Workers Bookshop and from Working Woman and Liberator agents.

Going on at all hours.

Greetings From
LITHUANIAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings From
A GROUP OF NEW YORK WORKERS

Greetings From
WORKERS OF BALTIMORE, MD.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Lydia Nyysola | Mr. M. Saukko |
| Martta Manelius | Naemi Kapyla |
| Wilma Korpi | Bessie Saarinen |
| Jenny Kangas | Aino Knuutila |
| Marian Nyberg | Mary Bjorklund |
| Milja Heikkila | Matti Ruuska |
| Alice Mannikko | Hilja & J. Lindroos |
| Mandy Rinta | Hilja Niemi |
| Sallie & J. Alanen | Sieva Erkkila |
| Carl Bradley | Elma Luoma |
| Lempi Moksen | Saima Lanti |
| Selma Nikkinen | Fannie Walkonen |
| Hanna Ylisen | Mrs. John Miettinen |
| Minnie Holm | Minna Maki |
| Sam Ida Keto | Hanna Kolstrom |
| Mary White | Ada Ja Oscar Salmi |
| Wilma Wm. Maki | Anna Lilbacka |
| Vikki Heikkinen | Einar Kangas |
| Kaleva Pulkka | Jenny Aho |
| Mrs. E. Bloom | Helen Koski |
| Hanna Pulkka | Mrs. E. Vaara |

United Council of Working-Class Women, No. 28 New York

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Mrs. Kasdin | Mrs. Manses |
| Mrs. Safas | Mrs. Shwartz |
| Mrs. Finkelstein | Mrs. Cohen |
| A. Glikman | |

Greetings From
NEW YORK WORKERS

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Clara Keuffman | Martha Kuhn |
| M. Sklar | Bertha Charness |
| I. Sahl | Albert Blansky |
| Ida Margolis | Arthur Zulben |
| H. Goldberg | H. Friedland |
| L. Mipnien | I. Friedberg |
| T. Granitz | Joseph Haupt |
| A. Sympathizer | |

Greetings From
CLEVELAND, OHIO

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Mary Nurmi | Amanda Makela |
| Selma Haltunen | Helmi Saarela |
| Ilmi Peltonen | Mary Lake |
| Hilma Farabran | Gustava Lake |
| Martha Maki | Julio Aro |
| Aino Wirtanen | Saima McPee |
| Lyne Gilberg | Sanni Wilson |

Greetings From
VAN ETTEN, NEW YORK
Elma Petaja Violet Maki

AF of L OPPOSES INSURANCE

The American Federation of Labor convention at Vancouver, B. C., Canada, came out against giving unemployment insurance to the unemployed workers. This is in line with the program of Hoover, not to give a cent of the hundreds of millions of dollars spent for war purposes, or tax the rich to keep the workers from starving.

Attacks Colored Working Woman

CLEVELAND, O. — Promising Hazel Ford, 27, a Negro working woman of this city, a job, a white man named Striver, drove her out into the woods near here and brutally attacked her.

So great has the shock of this sudden assault upon Miss Ford that when she arrived home in a nervous condition, she attempted suicide.

Greetings From
RACINE, WISCONSIN
Charles Kislle Eva Nelson

Greetings From
Working Women's Club Monnesen, Pa.
Ida Vuorela Lillian Alhanen
M. Nenanen Elma Maki
Sophia Pattinemi Helmi L. Maki

Greetings From
Working Women's Club Maynard, Mass.

Greetings From
BOSTON DISTRICT
W. Shewchuk G. J. Aralian
M. Kingley Otto Kobulmainer
V. Semend S. Roodin
H. Otovic Martha Castro
O. H. Haraseyitz J. N. Valoncharsky
H. Procop Richard Bjarkcacka
J. Kostup Helmi Kalko
Maija Nenonen

Working Women! Celebrate the 14th Anniversary of the Proletarian Revolution in Russia, in Your City