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Women Hunger Marchers to Carry on Fight For Unemployment Insurance; Prepare Feb. 4

Bosses in Vicious Drive on Married Working Women

Reactionary Move Hits Hosiery and Railroad Workers

Boss Scheme to Split Married and Single Women and Men

A campaign to drive married women out of jobs has been started in many parts of the country by employers and their government agencies, under the guise of aiding the terrific unemployment crisis. In this campaign the bosses have mobilized their newspapers and other organs to show "that woman's place is in the home" to cover up their wholesale firing of married women. Simultaneously with the deprivation of thousands of married women of work, the bosses are forcing ever more women into the metal plants of the country (war industries) at wages cheaper than their husbands formerly got. Lack of organization of married working women and the vicious propaganda of the bosses that succeeded in getting backward elements of the woman workers themselves, has so far prevented the married working women thus fired to take a determined and organized stand against these wholesale layoffs.

Railroads Fire Married Women
An Associated Press despatch from St. Paul, Minn. December 9, tells the story in brief form of the drive railroad bosses are conducting against married working women.

"Women employed by the Northern Pacific will think twice before they leap into matrimony after January 1."

"An announcement by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks said that an agreement has been reached with officials of the railway under which women employees who marry after the first of the year will automatically forfeit their positions."

In this case we have the reactionary bureaucrats of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks acting with the bosses to force married women out of employment.

Women Hosiery Workers Fired
READING, Pa.—Married and single women at the Rosedale Knitting Mills (hosiery) are being laid off on the pretext that married men may be taken on. The lie is given to the company's excuse by the fact that male knitters too are being fired.

Other hosiery bosses in this section are considering doing the same thing and in splitting the ranks of the men and women workers on the hypocritical basis that men would get the jobs women were fired from, the bosses feel they can lower wages still further.
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Cleveland unemployed workers and women in a recent demonstration demanding milk and bread for their children. Militant woman delegates were sent from Cleveland to the National Hunger March.

Kentucky Miners and Wives Prepare for Strike January 1

Seventeen hundred Kentucky miners and their wives voted to go on strike January 1, 1932 to win demands that will fight off slow starvation and misery in the coalfields, at a convention held in Pineville, Ky.

Women were especially active in preparing for the convention and are now back in the hill towns getting ready for struggle that will assume life and death aspects insofar as the majority of miners, their wives and children are concerned.

By Working Woman Correspondent
Each local of the National Miners Union in Kentucky has a Wo-

men's Auxiliary and the women are active in the Workers International Relief work, in charge of the kitchens, and on relief committees helping in distributing clothes, food, etc. They also do special union work.

At the Glendon mine, Straight Creek, Ky. for instance a House Committee was elected to see what houses needed repairing which the company promised to do when the strike was settled. A school committee has been elected to see that the children get books.

Women are very eager to join and belong to the Women's Auxiliaries. Each Auxiliary also has
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Women Delegates Show Splendid Spirit; Maintain Negro and White Solidarity

Denounce Boss Press Lies Against Negro Women, Hunger March Delegates

By ANNA DAMON

The refusal of President Hoover and Congress to see the delegation of the National Hunger March on December 7 and to hear the demands for Unemployment Insurance by the delegates proved to all the workers that the Hoover government is not interested in the twelve million jobless workers and their families.

What do these gentlemen care if the workers live or die, if their children are starving, without food, clothing or roofs over their heads? We can be sure that their own immediate family and their own social circles don't have these problems. Their wages are not being cut, instead their dividends are still being clipped. While millions are starving they are living in great luxury.

They would have the workers believe that they represent them and their interests in Congress. The action of Congress and the fact that not one single Congressman or Congresswoman fought on the floor to permit the delegation to present the demands of 12 million starving workers, shows that no matter what fine promises these "esteemed gentlemen" make at election time, they are the representatives and servants of the big bankers and manufacturers, and as such are the enemies of the workers. We must mention that the bourgeois women in Congress are of the same stripe, made no move to admit the National Hunger March delegation which would present the demands for the jobless workers and special women's demands.

Boss Press in Vicious Lies
The capitalist newspapers carried screaming headlines that the government was feeding and housing the unemployed delegation in Washington. Those of us who had the "good fortune" to be housed and fed at the expense of the government cannot help but wonder at

the organized publicity which was distributed. Let us be assured that were this a delegation of bankers and rich manufacturers coming to Washington to make demands for a greater chance to rob and burden the working class the reception they would receive would be quite different. They too would be fed and lodged by the government but where and how is the question. The workers should know and the delegation will tell just how they were herded together, 500 in barracks and 1000 at the Salvation Army, the women in the unheated barracks, given slops unfit to eat and served in a stinking stable. How throughout the night the National Guard and the fire department and the police had their men walk back and forth, not permitting an hour's sleep to the worn out women hunger marchers.

The delegation learned that the Hoover government had the backing and was working hand in glove with the American Federation of Labor officials in refusing to grant a hearing to the unemployed workers and were opposed to any kind of unemployment insurance for the jobless workers.

In the National Hunger March there were a great many women.
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LILLIAN LYNCH WRITES OF SOVIET PROGRESS

Sees Evidence of Great Growth on All Sides, She Writes

The following letter by Comrade Lillian Lynch, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Miners Union and now visiting the Soviet Union, was sent to Marcel Scherer, National Secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union at New York.

"Comrade Scherer,
"Just a few lines to let you all hear from me while I am seeing the Five Year Plan fulfilled in four years. Everywhere I go I see plenty work and food;

in Dnieperstroy, where they are building new building and a new town all for the workers and the delegation; Donbas, where the miners live and they are making 15 rubles a day and some of them as high as 23 rubles a day, they are the best workers.

"And we visited Kisslovodsk, the miners' rest home where the miners go and rest and if they are sick, they get the best of times and the best doctors and nurses, where all is for the enjoyment of the workers."

"Everybody and everything is working to build up the Soviet Union. They are working to fill the job here. Don't you believe the capitalist papers for they are damn lie. I am writing the truth about our Friends of Soviet Union and I can tell you all more when I get back to New York City. Everything for the workers. I know the workers' government is the best.

"The delegation sends you all their regards.
Comrade LILLIAN LYNCH."

Penniless, Her Little Babe Cold, She Takes Clothes

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Penniless and desperate because her two-year-old daughter had no warm clothes for the winter, a 24-year-old mother, Mrs. Kathryn Richmond, had to resort to taking flannel underwear when she was seen and arrested in a store at 2617 Germantown Ave.

In the police station the frightened young mother told a story of unemployment of her husband for the past two years and of her heart breaking effort of the family to maintain themselves above the starvation level.

Women Hunger Marchers Tell How They Will Continue Fight for Jobless Aid

Jane Roberts from Indiana Mine Camp Tells How She Joined Fight for Relief

By ANN BARTON

Leaving cookstoves and dishes, woman's traditional heritage, arranging for the safe care of babies, the women took off their apron, and alongside their men piled into the long line of cars and trucks wending their way into Washington to demand Unemployment Insurance on December 7th.

Women from every section, of every age, nationality, Negro and white—were in that mass on December 7th, thundering into the ear of President Hoover and the rest of the bosses' crew making the laws there, the demand for Unemployment Insurance so that their babies might be fed.

In all the rigors of the long trip, traveling in small trucks during the day, sleeping on cold floors at nights, protesting in Pittsburgh and at Washington, the inconveniences heaped by a defiant though nervous city government—the women showed an endurance and militancy unexcelled by the men.

Jane Roberts came all the way from Terre Haute, Ind., where she is organizing the women into the Unemployed Councils. Jane is 28, married, with little children. She has some Cherokee Indian in her blood. Her story is perhaps very little different from the stories of the other working-class women who went along.

"It's more important for me to be here now, than to do anything else I've got to do," Jane said. "Maybe I've always been a rebel, but I can't believe men and their children got to starve when there's so much. I just packed up my babies and took them to my mother-in-law. I told her it's for them I'm going to Washington." She gazed up at the walls of the Salvation Army flop-house, and across the street, where the 1600 were ready to again mount trucks and return to their respective places to tell that the President, the White House, the Senate refused to see the representatives of the unemployed, that Green of the A. F. of L. had dismissed their claims by calling them Reds.

Jane told her story: "I was brought up in a little mining camp outside Terre Haute. We sure lived a hard life. My mother died when I was a growing girl. So I had the job of taking care of the younger ones. I was going to school. I had my lessons to do. Then I had to get up not very long after daybreak to cook breakfast

JANE ROBERTS



National Hunger Marcher from Terre Haute, Ind., and now on the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils.

for my daddy, to straighten up the house and get the kids off. I wanted badly to go to school. But it was too much for me. I broke down. I had to give up school. I always felt things weren't as they should be. Daddy and I used to talk it over—his working hard in the mines, getting little enough for it—we used to think and hope for the time the poor man would get together and get what was coming to him."

Jane spoke of her early marriage—the one way out for a girl in a mining camp. Then of course she finds out it is only a continuation of the same life, with the additional care of babies.

"Girls sort of drift into marry-

ing in mining camps," Jane said; "they marry their next-door neighbor or something like that."

"Yes, I was always a rebel—I remember dad's forbidding me to go swimming with the boys once because I was a girl—I just could not get over that—it made me so mad. Why couldn't I do the things I wanted to—just because I was a girl? I remember I went anyway."

Jane married again. More hard times, her husband lost his job. He began reading the Daily Worker received daily by a neighbor. The questions Jane and her father asked themselves were answered there. Jane and her husband talked it over. He found out about the Unemployed Council from these neighbors. Her husband joined, then explained to Jane that her place was also in that organization. Jane went to a few meetings, heard some speeches, then after thinking about it for a few days, decided this was her fight and turned in her application to join.

"The women got to be organized," Jane said. "Often they can make or break a man—if they get into the fight alongside their men, there's nothing to hold the both of them back. I'm going back to Terre Haute and busy myself with getting women into the Council."

"It was a great thing I saw here. I'll never forget that the President of the United States wouldn't even see us—that he's a

In the Bosses' Capital



A group of women Hunger Marchers in front of their sleeping quarters in Washington the day before setting out to make demands on Congress.

boss, too. I'll tell it to every family, to every woman, to every person I talk to—well, goodbye, as the truck, looking like an old covered wagon of the pioneering days made ready to leave.

Jane and the other women of the Hunger March are the women of today, putting by their pots and pans to second importance, considering their main task, the organizing of the women who will take part in the coming struggles of the working-class and help to lead them.

BESSIE KAVECKI



Hunger Marcher of Washington, Pa., Comrade Kavecki is mother of five children. Her husband, a miner, has been jobless for nine months. Comrade Kavecki is a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Miners Union.

Mother Is Forced To Work While In Pregnancy

(By a Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Baby Pearl Stern weighed three pounds at birth. The doctor said her mother was worn out by starvation. She was advised to feed the baby a rich formula. She wasn't told how to get it. Her husband, a grocery clerk, lost his job immediately after their marriage nine months previously.

Mrs. Stern worked in the Eagle Pencil Company at a wage of ten dollars a week through her eight months of pregnancy. At the time of birth her rent was five months overdue and her electricity had been shut off for three months. Mr. Stern had deserted because he couldn't take care of her and the coming baby.

Out of Hospital Finds All Her Family Scattered

(By a Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Kagan, who had been sick in the hospital with a "nervous" disease came home to find her husband and children evicted and living in four different places. No place could be found for her. She had another breakdown. The capitalists found it cheaper to furnish her with a bed in Central Islip Hospital, a hospital for mental patients, than to give her a roof over her head with her family.

Degrade Mother, Children Who Were Evicted

NEW YORK.—The capitalists rave about their "concern" for the "morals" of children. The following case shows how actually they drive working class children into the worst forms of demoralization.

Mr. Simon, a waiter, after being out of work for a year, got a temporary job out of town—while he was gone, his family was evicted since they owed three months rent. His wife was distracted and accepted the offer of a passerby who witnessed her crying with the furniture piled around her, and the children pulling at her skirts. The stranger paid her a small sum for her furniture, her only possession, and offered the use of a vacant room with the children.

The room turned out to be in the rear of a gambling den—and Mrs. Simon was expected to "pay" for the room by being "nice" to the men frequenting the den, and the children were to be used as "covers." Mr. Simon returned to find that his wife was arrested for "impairing the morals of a minor."

Mother Arrested Taking Trinkets For Her Children

WORCESTER, Mass. — Arrested because she tried to take a few trinkets for her children, Mrs. Anna V. Alatkas, 42, wife of an unemployed worker, tried to commit suicide by hanging.

The mother, anxious to make the holidays more than a bleak, cold occasion for her four children and tormented by the lack of money, attempt to take a few Christmas tree ornaments in a shop here. Detectives followed here and then arrested her.

In court Mrs. Alatkas told a bitter story of want and hunger at home and how she wanted to brighten up the home for Christmas. Her husband has been jobless for many months she explained.

MRS. LAURA OSBY



Speaking at Washington Meet.

Mrs. Osby Calls for Fight for Jobless Relief

Speaking at the last meeting held by the National Hunger Marchers in Washington, Mrs. Osby said in part:

"Our children eat out of garbage cans and sleep in the alleys. And when we go to authorities to demand food and a place to sleep, we're beaten by cops and dicks.

"We're not going to stand for such things. We'll organize and get more and more to fight for social insurance."

NINA.

JOBLESS WOMAN TELLS OF HOMELESS MISERY

Charity Agencies Harass Homeless Women with Questions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—I am a working woman who lost the home on account of this depression. My children are scattered in different places of no fault of mine, but the bosses. Being without a home and no work, I came to the Hias and slept there five nights. They registered me as of Jewish faith.

Last week I was very sick. Came back to New York from the Hunger March. It is a wonder that we came back alive. The Sally of Baltimore and Washington showed their hypocrisy. For shelter we had a cold, dirty stable. We were fed on dirty, rotten food.

Most of us came back to New York and to other cities sick, and I was one of them. I was told that the Salvation Army in New York, at 2nd Street, and 8th Avenue, has clean rooms. I took my time and got there

around 11 o'clock at night to be sure I won't be refused a place to sleep.

The first question I was asked whath religion, do you smoke or drink? I told them I am Protestant and it isn't a lie, because I am protesting against this rotten system. When I denied about smoking the matron said: "You were among people who smoke." I went to bed because I told her I will not leave the place in such a late hour.

Next morning I was told to go to So. Ferry Street and register. I did. I was given 5 days at the Sally. I went triumphantly out, but in a few minutes a young man called me back. There the lady told me that they have record and my signature that I registered at the Hias as a Jewess. Sarcasically she said: "In one month you turned to be a Protestant." I told her, religion does

not bother me because I don't believe in it. The result is I left.

How long are we, mothers, daughters going to suffer? These charitable organizations who are working hand in hand with the capitalist class and destroying womanhood. They are driving many young inexperienced women to destruction.

Our weapon against them is strong organization. We must go to these places, tell the girls not to take the cheap jobs they are offered, because working for small wages strengthens capitalism.

Women, middle aged and young! Organize and fight against destruction of womanhood. Many girls are driven into the streets. Many are taking their lives down with the charitable organizations.

Long live free working women of the Soviet Union!

By BURCK

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Her Arm Mangled In Laundry, She Cannot Find Job

Sobs Can't Get Work To be Able to Live

A worker correspondent of the Daily Worker writes the following story about a crippled working woman of New Haven, Conn.:

On Saturday evening, October 3, the Salvation Army was holding a meeting on the Green. The speakers were exhorting the crowd to come forward and get saved and find eternal bliss.

A woman about 30 years old, who was standing at the edge of the crowd, turned to me and said: "Say, mister, I have been listening to these preachers for a long time and I can't see how they are going to save anyone. Look at my condition."

She extended her arm. What a gruesome sight. There was her mangled hand, or what was left of it. Every finger torn off.

"How did that happen?" I asked. "I was working at the Monarch Laundry," she replied. "I was ironing sheets and my hand got caught in the machine. They took me to the hospital, where they amputated all my fingers. They took a piece off my body and sewed it on my hand. That is all that is left of it."

The woman broke down. "Just think," she sobbed, "thousands of women in New Haven with two hands can't get jobs. What chance have I got with one hand? Who wants me? No one. They gave me a few hundred dollars. That is gone long ago. I have been to all the charity organizations. They refuse to help me on some pretext or other. The only belief that I can think of is suicide and I hate to think of that."

"Say, mister, I heard that they take care of cases such as mine in Russia. Is that true?"

I assured her that things were altogether different in the Soviet Union. I told her of the Communist Party of America—of its program. Her face brightened. She had something to live for.

A WORKER.

SPRINGDALE WOMEN IN DEMAND CHILDREN RECEIVE FREE CLOTHING

Springdale, Pa.

Up till now in our small mining town we have registered 50 children who will have to have food and clothing this winter if they are to go to school.

The Board of Education in our Boro will meet in Oct. 13. We are arranging a mass meeting on Oct. 12 of parents and children. At this meeting we are going to elect a committee to go and see the Board of Education. If they do not grant our demands we will prepare the children to strike.

We have a very good women's auxiliary in our town. Our women's auxiliary is leading this struggle for the school children.
—Wife of Miner.

Women Auxiliaries to Be Very Active

(Continued from page 1)
elected delegates to the National Miners Union local, who must attend, though all women are privileged to go to the meetings. This pleases them greatly, especially after the United Mine Workers tried to keep everything from the women.

Women spoke at both meetings in Straight Creek when the Dreiser Committee was there, and at Arjay and Wallins Creek. They made militant speeches and "Aunt" Molly Jackson made the hit of the day with her song she composed and sang—"The Miners Hungry Blues."

Testimony brought out by women in the Kentucky mine fields during the visit of the Dreiser Committee revealed the extent of terror and misery in the domain of the coal barons. Below we print a few excerpts from the testimony given by miners' wives and daughters.—Editor.

Testimony of Mrs. Nannie Powers: It got worse and worse all the time since 1927.

Six of John Henry's thugs, we call them, came down to my house and came right on in. They were drunk. They came right in my house and tore up everything. I looked in all the drawers, tore up the mattresses, opened trunks, and messed up everything.

Q. Tell me, just how do you manage to live, how do you make your living? I borrow most of it. I borrow things to eat, coffee, flour, meal and things like that.

Testimony of Mrs. Grace: My husband has been with this Ohio-W. Va. miners' committee. They were trying to get the union organized. They were organizing against starvation. They were establishing a union for better conditions. He was arrested and was turned over to the Jenkins bunch of gunmen. They took him over to the Big Black Mts. of Va. They bust him in the face and broke his cheek bone, they kicked him in the back. He ran into the woods and they fired at him. They fired about 50 shots, I guess. When they picked him up his face and eyes was swollen and black and blue. He was crazy as a loon.

They came and ransacked my house about 5 times while I was there. They busted the locks on the door. They turned up the bed. They made a complete rough search looking for documents. They did this every time except the last time. The last time I just said "Come right in, boys." They had a machine gun tripod set up on the railroad. They had one great big husky fellow. He stands there with this tripod. Then here comes another little smart alecky with a Browning automatic. I never saw any search warrant. They just come in and said they were raiding for some home brew and literature.

Testimony of Mrs. Viola Grace: "They took my husband out and busted his cheek bone and his whole head was black. The men that did it were turned over to the Harlan County authorities. They took his pocket knife; I can't even get his clothes; can't even get his grip.

"We Strike With Our Husbands."



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Conference on Cause and Cure of War Hides Cause of War

Pacifists Put Faith Into Very Instrument For Furthering Boss War

By PAULINE ROGERS

The 7th National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War will be held in Washington January 18 to 21, 1932. At this conference will be presented the thousands of women's signatures for a disarmament petition which are being collected in the United States by eleven organizations connected with the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. This petition together with similar European petitions containing millions of signatures (England, 1½ millions, Holland 2¼ millions, etc.) will be presented at the World Disarmament Conference which will be held in Geneva in February 1932 (with the U. S. participating).

The National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War consists of 11 women's organizations. While the majority of these organizations consist of housewives and professional women, two of the affiliated organizations, the Women's Trade Union League and the Young Women's Christian Ass'n reach and influence thousands of working women with their dangerous, pacifist, anti-working class teachings.

This National Committee for the Cause and Cure of War, whose chairman is Carrie Chapman Catt, is supposed to educate women to the causes and cure of war by holding national conferences, by circulating literature, by setting up local study groups in women's organizations. But what does this organization teach women about the causes of war? The first conference of this National Committee held in Washington in January 1925 stated that the causes of war were "psychological, political, social, etc." But not one word about the real cause of war—the constant conflict between imperialist powers for more markets for more colonies, for greater profits, for more means of exploiting the working class. As long as the capitalist system exists, imperialist wars will exist.

And what, according to this organization, is the cure of war? They say that the road to lasting peace is the road of disarmament and peace conferences, and so they are presenting petitions with millions of signatures to the Geneva Conference for the reduction and limitation of armaments, and try to convince women that this is the way to bring about universal peace.

Pacifists Aid War Makers

These false teachings about imperialist wars are very dangerous to working women, because they

blind the working class to the fact that behind all this peace talk, preparations for war are going ahead full speed. These very organizations, which talk about peace and disarmament are giving full support to the Hoover-Wall Street government which spends 3 billion dollars a year for war preparations. These very organizations which are now collecting signatures for disarmament were among the first to come out in support of the World War. The Women's Trade Union League, one of the organizations now connected with this National Committee for the Cause and Cure of War, fully supported the last war, in spite of the fact that it spread pacifist ideas among working women before the war broke out. The Y.W.C.A. which is also preaching disarmament and peace is at the same time teaching young girls, in its clubs, to shoot and to take military training of one sort or another, and is already training working women to take part in the coming war.

The Cause and Cure for War Committee has been rallying support for the Kellogg Peace Pact, the Washington Conference, the London Naval Conference, the League of Nations, the World Court and 1932 Disarmament Conference. The working class has already seen that all of these fake peace conferences turned out to be a race for armaments and not for peace among the imperialist powers. The farce known as the League of Nations was seen in action only recently in the war between China and Japan in Manchuria. In this situation the League of Nations not only could not stop the war, but was a battle ground on which the capitalist powers were fighting for the best position in Asia.

The one issue that the capitalist countries do unite upon is an attack on the Soviet Union. On the agenda of this coming conference in Washington there is one point listed as "The Unknown Quantity—Russia." This is how the Soviet Union is presented by these pacifist organizations in spite of the fact that the policy of the Soviet Union on wars is well known to the working class of the world. The Soviet Union was the only country to propose complete disarmament, and this was turned down by the imperialist powers of the League of Nations.

The Russian workers today have better working and living conditions than they have ever had in

the past, while the workers in capitalist countries are bowed down under the burdens of past and present wars, and are suffering starvation and misery. Billions of dollars are being spent by the Hoover government on war preparations but they refuse to grant one cent for unemployment insurance. In the richest imperialist country in the world 12 million workers and their families must starve, many of them to death because they cannot find jobs.

Fight the Pacifists

Working women must not be fooled by this fake peace and disarmament conferences of these pacifist organizations which are the agents of the capitalist system. In every country, working women are being prepared for actual participation in the next war. Women are being taught to use guns and rifles, to drive army planes, to handle machine guns and ammunition, to drive ambulances. Working women must fight against wars by joining the revolutionary unions of the TUUL and the Communist Party, the leader of the working class in the struggle against imperialist war.

Working class organizations throughout the country should send in resolutions of protest to the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C., unmasking their pacifist activities as an aid in the war preparations of the imperialists, and exposing them as enemies of the working class; demanding that all war funds be turned over to the unemployed; that all American gunboats be removed from Chinese waters; that U.S. government keeps hands off the Soviet Union.

Conferences and delegate meetings of working women, mass meetings in women's organizations, Unemployed Councils, unions, etc., should be held between January 18 and 21 to expose these pacifist organizations to the broadest masses of working women and to show how these organizations are helping the Hoover government to prepare for the coming war and to maintain the starvation program for millions of workers in this country. After the last peace conference, the imperialist powers appropriated more money for war preparations than ever before. These "peace" conferences which the pacifists hail as the cure for war are the very instruments by which the working class is mobilized for the next slaughter.

Rosa Luxemburg --- Mighty Fighter Against Imperialist War and For Workers Rule

By ANNA DAMON

Twelve years ago on January 15, 1919, Rosa Luxemburg, together with Karl Liebknecht, was murdered by agents of the "Socialist" government in Germany. These enemies of the workers hoped to hold back the revolutionary struggles in Germany by robbing them of their most militant and uncompromising leaders. The bloody executioners, Scheidemann, Noske & Co., were afraid of these fearless leaders of the working class. The government of the so-called Socialists was afraid of them even though they were in jail, afraid that their clear insight and leadership would guide the German proletariat to overthrow the bosses' government of the Socialists and establish a real workers' Soviet government in Germany. So these gentlemen had these heroic leaders shot in the back in the middle of the night on the pretense that they tried to escape.

Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, feared and hated by the bourgeoisie, are beloved and revered by the entire working class of the world, not only because they fell martyrs in the struggle for the freedom of the working class, but because they showed the way through their unflinching courage and clear class line in their daily activities.

At a time when all the Social Democrats betrayed the working class and turned patriots, endorsing and supporting the World War, Luxemburg and Liebknecht broke from their former associates and courageously fought against the betrayal of the German and world working class by the "Socialists."

The anti-imperialist war activities of these great leaders have gone down in history of the working class. Every worker especially every working class woman can learn from them.

Although Rosa Luxemburg committed many serious political and theoretical errors in her work, she recognized and corrected many of them on her own accord after she came out of prison at the end of 1918. The enemies of the workers, Paul Levi, Scheidemann, Kautsky, former co-workers of Rosa, tried to discredit her by capitalizing her errors, and putting into the background her glorious revolutionary activities. To these "gentlemen" Comrade Lenin replied:

"...An eagle may descend lower than a chicken, but the chicken can never rise like an eagle. Rosa Luxemburg was mistaken on the question of the independence of Poland, she was mistaken in 1903 in her estimate of the Mensheviks; she was mistaken in her theory of the accumulation of capital; she was mistaken in defending the union of the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks in 1914 along with Plechanov, Vandervelde, Kautsky and others; she was mistaken in her prison writings in 1918 (on coming out of prison, however, at the end of 1918, she corrected a large number of these mistakes herself). But notwithstanding all her mistakes she was and remains an eagle; and not only will her memory always be highly esteemed by the Communists of all the world, but her biography and the complete collection of her writings will be useful for the instruction of many generations of Communists in all countries."

Rosa Luxemburg was born May 5, 1871, in a small town in Poland. She was murdered by orders of "Socialist" government on January 15, 1919, in Berlin, Germany. Her life up to the age of 18 was that of a student who came from a middle class Jewish family. She had graduated from high school and would have graduated from university but her activities in the revolutionary movement came first.

On account of them she had to leave Russia-Poland and settle in Zurich, Switzerland, the famous city of political refugees. It was here that she met with outstanding revolutionaries of the time and began work in the revolutionary wing of the Polish Socialist Party.

She was only 21 when she led the struggle against the opportunist wing in the P.S.P., the "terrorists". Dassynski, who was the leader of the group recognized in her a dangerous foe and had her unseated as a delegate to the International Congress held in Zurich in 1893, on false charges of being a government agent.

The fact that she was so miserably treated did not cool her revolutionary ardor; instead she began to study more the theoretical works of Marx and threw herself into

practical political work. Her revolutionary work began in 1892 with the publication of a brochure on May 1. Between 1893 and 1896 she wrote many articles on the development of capitalism in Poland. Many of her writings on this subject appeared in the theoretical organ of the German Social Democrats, "Die Neue Zeit." In the year of 1900 she finally triumphed over the opportunists and her party, the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Poland was officially recognized at the Paris Congress of the Second International.

By this time she became one of the most brilliant and outstanding writers and lecturers of the time, fighting against the corruption of Marxism which found literary expression in the works of Eduard Bernstein's book, "The Problems of Socialism."

This corruption of Marxism has since become the "Bible" of the socialists.

as one man and forced the Central Committee to reverse the decision.

During the year of 1910 when the S. D. Party of Germany was taking on an indirect position towards imperialist war and a time when Karl Liebknecht was in jail. Rosa toured the country denouncing militarism and imperialism and getting the support of the masses.

Her anti-imperialist activities scared the government and she was arrested. Her imprisonment did not stop her from sending out articles exposing the government war preparations. She addressed speeches, articles leaflets and pamphlets while in jail which aroused the masses. The testimony at the trial forced the government to acquit her on the eve of the outbreak of the World War.

On August 4, 1914, the Social Democrats turned patriots. They voted for the war

"International", the theoretical organ of the new party they founded, the infant of the German Communist Party.

In July, 1916, she was again rearrested and spent two years and four months in "preventive detention." The government hoped to break her iron will power by cutting her off from the rest of the world. They were mistaken for as she fought in her freedom so she continued to work during her confinement. It was during the years 1861-18 that she wrote the famous Spartacus Letters.

"Shamed, dishonored, wading in blood and dripping with filth, thus capitalist society stands. And in the midst of this orgy a world tragedy has occurred; the capitulation of the social democracy.... It forgot all its principles, its pledges, the decision of the International Congress, just at a moment when they should have found its application," she wrote.

It was during these years that Rosa wrote the lovable, beautiful letters of comradeship to Sophie Liebknecht. These letters revealed Rosa as a sensitive, tender, fine soul, as an uncompromising revolutionist.

Rosa Luxemburg was not a pacifist. In 1918 at the 1st Congress of the German Communist Party Rosa Luxemburg, who wrote the program for the Congress succeeded in embodying "every ruling class, has to the very end, fought for its privileges with the most stubborn energy. The class of capitalist imperialists exceeds all its predecessors in undisguised cynicism, brutality and meanness.... Against the threatening danger of counter revolution must come the arming of the workers and the disarming of the hither-to ruling class. The fight for socialism is the most gigantic civil war in history, and the proletarian revolution must prepare the necessary defense for this war. It must learn to use it, to fight and to conquer."

The Social Democrats were placed at the head of the government to hold off the real revolution. They served their masters well. For it was the Social Democrats that drowned in blood of the working class the uprising of the German masses under the lead of the Communist party in Germany.

Rosa died the death of a revolutionary heroine. She died defying the capitalists and their allies, the Socialists. Her last words written after the defeat of the revolution in Germany were:

"Order reigns in Berlin! You senseless thugs! Your 'order' is built on sand. The revolution will rise tomorrow, bristling to the heights, and to your terror sound forth the trumpet call: "I was, I am, I am to be."

The best way that women of the working class can honor the memory of the greatest woman revolutionary of all times is to join and strengthen the Party that she worked and died for; the Party that will lead the working class of the world over to final victory.

Fight Against Imperialist War!

Defend the Soviet Union!

Women Workers, Join the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

LENIN SAID: "Without having the millions of women on their side, the workers will not be able to accomplish the revolution and the construction of a Communist Society."

Thousands of Families Break Up in New York

The New York Times reports that the storage houses are doing a big business. Why is this? —because workers, chiefly, are unable to keep up their homes and are forced to store the few belongings acquired in years of struggle. The capitalist papers do not tell the stories of these broken workers' homes, of the number of families crowded together in a few rooms, of the number of families applying to the municipal lodging houses, of the children left by parents no longer able to care for them.

Until a few years ago Mr. K had been able to support his father and mother in addition to his own family.

Rosa Luxemburg



Drawn for Working Woman by William Roger

In 1906 she returned to Poland and began to edit a Polish Social Democratic paper. For her revolutionary activities in Poland she was arrested in 1906 and remained in prison for one year. She managed to escape to Germany where she resumed her struggle within the ranks of the German Socialist movement. Bureaucracy and opportunism grew in the G.S.P. At one Congress they decided to do away with the First of May. It was at this time that Rosa broke with Kautsky her "friend" and co-worker for many years.

Rosa stood alone having lost her friends among the party leadership. It was the masses that became her friends and followers. When the party leadership wanted to remove her from the staff of the Party training school. The students stood by her

credits. Rosa attacked these betrayers of the working class declaring them to be "a foul corpse." She began to group around her the revolutionary wing of the Social Democratic Party, among whom were Clara Zetkin, Karl Liebknecht, Franz Mehring, Leo Jogisches and others. This small group began illegal activities against imperialist war. Attempts were made to edit a magazine, "International," with Rosa as the editor, but after the first edition the government barred its publication.

This group carried on illegal activities and it was in connection with this that she was rearrested on the Frankfurt speech case and was sentenced to prison in February, 1915 to February, 1916. In prison she continued to carry on her agitation and succeeded to issue a few numbers of the



MAXIM GORKY, world famous writer, and leader in the cultural development of the Soviet toilers, talking to three working women who served with the Red partisans, that aided the Red Army in fighting against the white guards and interventionists in 1919.

The proletarian dictatorship in the Union of Socialist-Soviet Republics means the broadest possible democracy for the great masses of factory workers and peasants in building their own lives. How well Lenin's words "that every cook should learn how to govern", is being carried out is illustrated in one incident contained in an article by Boris Pilnyak, famous Soviet writer, that appeared in the October 7 issue of the New York "Nation". Writing about letters he received from home while on a visit in the United States Pilnyak tells of a letter his wife wrote in which she tells of the election of their servant to the Moscow Soviet, the highest ruling body of the first city in the Soviet Union.

"Other letters from Soviet Russia are lying on the table. One is from my wife. It says:

"Here is another glorious event: Duniasha was elected a member of the Moscow Soviet. You cannot imagine how happy, how elated she is. When she was elected she was greeted with applause and the singing of the 'International.' The only thing which marred her happiness was the fact that her parents were not present to see her triumph."

Duniasha is our servant, a twenty-seven-year old peasant girl of heroic physical proportions. I reread the letter and think of Duniasha and am glad, Duniasha—a member of the Moscow Soviet! She is thus my superior; she is in authority over me, and not over me alone but over the entire city of Moscow. I live in a small house on the outskirts of Moscow. In the kitchen Duniasha is mistress of the pots and pans. I am intrusted with all kinds of duties, especially with chopping wood and fueling the stove. On a frosty day it is not at all bad to struggle with a log and to win, and to sit at twilight in front of the fire. At twilight the snow behind the walls freezes in Russia with a remarkable blue frost. Once I heard at twilight the following words which Duniasha, carrying the firewood, said to my wife:

"Comrade Vladimir Ilych Lenin has said that every cook should learn how to govern. Well, I am learning."

Duniasha did not study in vain. Every evening at seven o'clock Duniasha went to school to learn how to read and write and how to govern the country. Or she would go to her club where they discussed public affairs. Once I visited Duniasha's village. During the days when the collective farms were being organized I went with Duniasha's brother, an ordinary peasant lad, to see how the collective farms are being built up. Duniasha went with us to visit her parents. In order to see everything at close range, I adopted the mode of life lived by Duniasha's brother, Stepan Romanovitch; nevertheless, I was tempted to buy tickets for the first-class railway carriage. Duniasha asked about it:

"Are those tickets going to cost much more?"

"About five rubles more for each ticket," I said....

"Well, for five rubles we might just as well sit the whole night on the hard seats," Duniasha decided.

We took the hard seats. We had to sit up and could not sleep. All night Stepan Romanovitch recited to me poems by the classic Russian poets. He also sang some popular ballads, such as:

Be quiet, Vanka, don't cry;
They took mother to school;

She has no time to feed you at her breast, We must all learn how to read.

Stepan told me how he served in the Red Army, where he learned to write verses. We did not sleep all night. At dawn we arrived at our final station. We hired one of those primitive Russian wagons and crawled along through the vast spaces of the dusty steppe until sunset. We arrived in a primitive Russian village with thatched roofs set in the melancholy of great paces and wide fields.

Roman Arkhipovitch, the father of Duniasha and Stepan Romanovitch, was a poor peasant who did not even own a horse. There is an old custom of surprising people by an unexpected appearance, so we approached the house stealthily, and before we entered we looked through the window to see what was going on inside. Roman Arkhipovitch was sitting at a table and reading a book by the light of a tiny smoky lamp. When we entered I was curious to see what book he was reading. It was Veresayev's "Memoirs of a Physician." I was amazed because this is a book for very cultured readers. Fifteen minutes later Roman Arkhipovitch's hut was full of peasants; the table glistened with vodka glasses; peasants' eyes sparkled from behind thick beards, in the corners of the room. They asked me:

"Well, how are things in Moscow? Well, and how about the Poles? Tell us about the Germans, the English, the French."

The peasants wanted to know everything. With me they discussed public affairs. They told me they had closed the village church because it was no longer needed. When the church was closed, the priest shaved his beard off and delivered a speech on the evils of the clergy. The church was converted into a peasants' club containing a library, a reading-room, and a radio room. Soon Roman Arkhipovitch's hut was buzzing like a beehive; everybody was discussing collective farming, tractors, economic necessity, agriculture, electrification. Serious thoughts were emphasized by good old Russian oaths which turned Duniasha's ears red.

A quiet bearded little peasant who, in spite of the spring weather, wore a sheepskin coat and held a fur cap in his hand observed in a low voice:

"Of course, there's a lot of difference between the old ways of our grandfathers and the new ways. A tractor is not a horse. You can't drive it with a whip. For example, a hundred years ago here in Russia the American potato made its first appearance. At that time the authorities forced the people to plant them. There were terrible revolts against this in our country. At that time the kulaks declared that the potato was the devil's seed, that the people would lose their faith on account of it, and would fall into the hands of the Anti-Christ. There was a potato revolt in our province; the peasants killed about ten policemen; the authorities had the peasants flogged. Will we peasants revolt now if they take away our potatoes and forbid us to plant them? We are a revolutionary nation; we are an example to the whole world, and must inevitably build collective farms, get electricity and tractors, and live in an enlightened and civilized way."

The bearded little peasant spoke quietly, in a low voice; his eyes were clear and simple, and they gazed at a corner of the ceiling, at a spot where the ikons used to hang before they were removed to the barn. Through the window we could see a row of tractors come chugging from the fields

"Every Cook Shall Learn To Govern" Comes True In the Soviet Union

into the garage. The village was settling down for the night. But the peasants did not go home; they continued talking for many hours, and listened to tales of my travels.

These are Duniasha's people—these peasants—Duniasha who is now a member of the Moscow Soviet! She struggles with the pots and pans, and rules Moscow!

The letter below, sent by a working woman from Leningrad, the Soviet Union, tells of the great educational opportunities working women have in the Workers' Republic and how the abilities and faculties of working women are permitted to develop in the best possible way.—Editor Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

Dear Comrades,

I want to tell you what the revolution has given the workers, the women especially, in the Soviet Union. I am writing not only about myself, but also about others like me. I am a working woman, and have been a factory worker for fifteen years. At present I am a student in an institute. The Soviet power has opened wide the doors of universities and polytechnics to us working women. Every working man and woman has an opportunity to study, and most of them do.

Dear comrades, I came to Leningrad in 1914. I was 18 years old and started work in a pipe factory. I earned very little, and had to scrub floors on the rest day, namely, Sunday, to eke out a living.

In those days there was no access for us to the manager or head of the department, we dared not even approach the foreman. There was strict discipline. Night shifts were particularly hard on women workers who were mothers. We worked an 11 to 12 hour day, at the end of which we felt exhausted. We sprinkled each other with water, so as to keep awake, and not call upon us the wrath of the foreman. There were no privileges, nor improvements for women workers, even in time of pregnancy. When I myself became a mother, I had to leave the factory without getting a penny.

I was fond of study even as a child, but my poor peasant parents could not give me an education. In the last years, I worked in the evening, and attended the lectures in the Workers' University. I studied there two years and seven months, and was sent then to study in the Institute. I get a government subsidy of 90 rubles, for myself, and 35 rubles for my daughter. Another woman worker, Katherine Kuznetzova from our factory was sent to the chronometric course in Moscow. I could name you also a number of woman promotees: Grania Do-

kukina, Vera Porshneva, Zimicheva, Mari-sha Yekovleva (forewoman), and women promoted to the rank of brigadier from the midst of women patternmakers welders, locksmiths, turners, etc. What I have told you is all about the factory where I work, but every workers, factory and enterprise presents a similar picture.

Dear comrades I would like to tell you much more, but it is difficult to deal with everything. The best thing will be to keep up a regular correspondence, so as to be able to exchange views.

In the institute the group to which I belong studies the English language. We like it, but it is a very difficult language.

I am now in the Sochi-Matzeza Sanatorium where I undergo a one month's cure. I secured a place in the sanatorium through the institute free of charge, and no deduction will be made from my subsidy while I am here. We have here also the Sanatorium No. 7 in a villa which used to belong to Count Witte. This sanatorium is now at the disposal of German workers who share it with us. There are Workers' Sanatoria on the estate which used to belong to Prince Oldenburg (on the Black Sea coast).

Dear comrades, by my example you can see that here one can be promoted from floor scrubbing to architectural planning, for this is to be my future work

New Pamphlet on Women and War Will be Printed

Do you know that in every country military training is being given to women so that they too can be used as cannon fodder in the next war? The bosses are no longer satisfied with slaughtering only men workers for their profits, they now want women and children too!

The important position of working women in imperialist wars will be the subject of a new pamphlet which will be issued by the Workers Library Publishers very shortly. The effects of the last war on working women, the preparation of women in the factories for war, the tasks which fall upon working women in the coming slaughter will be explained in this pamphlet.

Every working woman must know how to fight against imperialist war!

Every working woman must read this pamphlet!

The pamphlet will sell for 2 cents. Send your orders now to the Workers Library Publishers, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.



A shock bridge member of the parafine factory in Kharkov U. S. S. R.

Wages as Low as Nine Cent A Day at Gossard's Sweat Shop in Gary, Ind.

Women Delegates Show Splendid Spirit; Maintain Negro and White Solidarity

Denounce Boss Press Lies Against Negro Women, Hunger March Delegates

(Continued from page 1)
Of the 1,670 delegates, 158 were women, 60 of which were Negro women, in face of the many difficulties and hardships the marchers had to undergo this must be considered an achievement.

The women were a most active section of the Hunger March and took part in all activities and through the entire march not one fell out of the ranks though some were worn out by lack of sleep and food. The spirit was splendid not in one single instance were the politicians in the various cities along the line of march able to break the spirit of solidarity and comradeship that existed among the Negro and white hunger marchers. Boss elements tried to bribe the white workers especially the women in the so-called chivalrous states of the South to jim crow the Negro women and offered better sleeping accommodations to the white women. The white women hunger marchers in the true spirit of class solidarity refused the "generous" offers. They refused to accept anything that the Negro workers, their comrades in the Hunger March and their fellow workers in the class struggle would not get. So in Cumberland, Md., the city authorities having failed to create dissension by setting up the artificial white superiority were forced by the splendid spirit of the marchers to house the Negro and white men and women in the same barracks.

It seems that the bourgeoisie was hell bent on dividing the Negro and white workers. The Hoover government, the capitalist papers, all came out with lying statements that the Negro women were paid to take part in the Hunger March, and that they were just picked up "rabble."

Condemn Boss Lies.

At the women's meeting which was held on December 7 preceding the march to the Capitol the Negro women introduced a motion that was unanimously adopted by the entire women's delegation branding the statements as vicious lies. All the women delegates both Negro and white were regularly elected delegates representing tens of thousands of unemployed workers. The women delegates were chosen through their activities and militancy in the local struggles for Unemployed Insurance, against evictions and for having a record as fighters in the interest of the working class.

The splendid speeches of the Negro and white women at the conferences in Washington showed that the women of the country are well aware that the struggle for Unemployment Insurance can only be won through mass action of the entire working class men and women, Negro and white. That the fight for immediate winter relief must become a daily job of the women factory workers as well as the women at home, employed and unemployed. They brought out in their speeches that the only country that fully protects its workers in time of sickness, unemployment and old age is the Soviet Union. They pledged themselves to arouse the women of the working class to fight the bosses and their hirelings who are preparing for imperialist

war, and to defend the Soviet Union.

Four Women on Nat'l Committee
The experiences in Washington gave the women Hunger Marchers greater determination to continue the struggle for Unemployment insurance and for immediate winter relief from local administrations. The National Committee that was elected has four women who will bring forward in all fields of activities the special needs and problems of the unemployed working girls and women and wives of unemployed workers.

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The tasks that confront the unemployed workers, and especially the women in connection with the Hunger March are many. On February 4, the day designated as the National Unemployment Day, great demonstrations will take place all over the country. From now on the women must redouble their efforts in all phases of activities among the unemployed.

To date very little has been done among the women in the factories and among the women in the employment agencies. All of these women are vitally concerned with the problem of social insurance. With the problems of wage cuts and part time work. The leading women in the struggles that have taken place must become the organizers and agitators especially among the women and arouse them to join in the fight for Unemployment Insurance, against wage cuts, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The comrades active in the Un-

NATIONAL MARCHER



Negro Jobless Woman Who Took Part in the December 7 Hunger March.

employed Councils must see to it that women's committees are organized, that the women delegates who took part in the Hunger March report at the general meetings and that special women's meetings be arranged through the branches of the Unemployed Councils and in the various unions and women's organizations and in neighborhoods.

Women's conferences and delegate meetings around the issues of unemployment and struggle against imperialist war should be held around the 20th of January, 1932.

The collection of signatures for the Unemployment Insurance bill, the passing of resolutions condemning the action of Hoover and Congress in refusing to see the delegation with the demand for federal unemployment insurance, now becomes the task of every working woman in all organizations.

We must build a powerful unemployed movement. Unemployed women and wives of unemployed workers must unite their strength and fighting spirit in this great struggle. Join the Unemployed Councils.

Women Started Union In Bridgeport, O.

BRIDGEPORT, O.—I was the 1st to start organization. I got fifty men from one mine and thirty-five from another mine to come and hear the speaker. I called a ladies' meeting and sent for Miss Mary Smith. Thirty-three women came to the meeting.

Working Girls and Women Were Forced To Give Pay To Bring Sweat Shop In

Wages as low as nine cents for a 12-hour day and vicious exploitation of hundreds of working women by the Apparel Industries, Incorporated, known as Gossard's, manufacturers of corsets, negligees and lingerie at Gary, Ind., was established by the working women themselves, and guardedly and only half told in the Gary News of November 13.

Testimony of the women working at Gossard's revealed a most modern sweat shop, with a speed up system of a high degree, incredibly low wages, petty terror against the girls, and a vicious spy system to weed out girls who kick against the low wages.

The plant was brought to Gary, Ind., after the local business men had cajoled and forced shop girls and others to put their money into a "community project" to give work to the "female population" as the Gary News puts it. What the business men are kicking against is not the fierce exploitation of the working girls and women but rather that they are not making as much money out of the project as they thought.

Real Starvation Wages.

Of eighty women who formerly worked at Gossard's only one averaged \$7.50 a week and that after working from 7:30 in the morning to an indefinite hour at night.

Many girls told how, having worked hours all day they would only get nine cents a day, while others managed to make by a killing speed up and long hours about 42 cents a day. Women who made \$4.90 to \$5.27 a week considered themselves in the "high wage" category.

"A young girl supposedly learning the trade, has been earning for two weeks not higher than an average of 36 cents a day and after two and a half months has developed a serious illness making it necessary for her to leave the position at which time her pay has mounted to \$7.50 in two weeks", the Gary News writes.

During the time the plant was located in Gary it had a turnover of more than 3,500 women and girls, many who could not stand the speed-up and others who were so disgusted with the low wages that they quit though they had no other place to go.

Hire and fire is the rule at Gossard's and while the girls who are

not yet hired are painted pictures of good wages, working conditions and hours and told of the possibility of making higher and higher wage scales, the girls already working and unable to bear the condition quit even in the face of unemployment and no other means of livelihood.

A Vicious Speed-up.

According to investigation the highest paid and most particular workers on the finest work are placed on an hour scale and that only is paid by the hour. This particular branch of work commands 16 cents an hour. Another fact brought out was that girls earning \$4 to \$5 a week at times were made to buy their dresses and undergarments at the plant.

The Gary News further writes:

"A most interesting interview was with a young lady who was working in one of the department stores and who contributed a full day's pay for the bringing of this particular industry to Gary, and was later laid off due to the business depression. She secured a job at Gossard's and to use her own words: "I worked as I never did before in my life for over two weeks, from 7:30 in the morning to, many times 9 in the evening to get back the money that I put in to bring this bunch of sweat shop operators to Gary. I still am six cents out, because I couldn't stick it out."

The Gossard shop makes a high grade corset, and lingerie for the rich women.

MINERS' CHILDREN ARE BEING DEPRIVED OF MILK

Pinchot in Hypocritical Plea While He Gives No Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Milk, a necessary food to young children is being taken away from them, even where they were getting some.

Governor Pinchot made an appeal for a Milk Fund. To this appeal we are certain that large contributions were made by the people for most of them understand the need of milk for the little children. As a result of this campaign four milk stations were opened giving milk to the undernourished children in four mining towns.

Now we see a statement made that these stations must be discontinued because of lack of funds. Is the state really financially bankrupt that it is not able to help give the poor children the very necessary food which will keep them in health and existence. We say that these stations must not be discontinued but

more must be put up in every town where the children need the milk.

We see the poor farmers are being paid 40 to 80 cents for five gallons of milk. It is because milk costs so much that it is impossible to raise the money, or is it because the state does not have enough money to appropriate for this purpose? It is because of the big graft of those who are handling the money for this purpose that the funds are so quickly used. Is the state, county or township able to raise the necessary funds to put up milk stations in each town? Yes they are able to.

In some towns such as New Kensington the teachers give 2 per cent of their wages to the Salvation Army. In other towns the miners are docked several dollars each day for the welfare fund. Can not these teachers give this 2 per cent wages to the

children's milk fund directly in this town? Cannot a certain percentage be docked from the miners be given for the milk fund? In different counties, towns, and townships there is a campaign on for funds to help the poor. These children whose parents are unemployed or receive such low wages which makes it impossible for them to receive the necessary food. A certain percentage of the funds in each of these drives can be put aside for the Milk Fund and clothing for these children.

To directly buy from the farmers and not from the dairy company who must make profit, will make the price of milk so that every child will have plenty of milk to build its body.

The capitalist press admits that if these children will be deprived of this food that all kinds of diseases will spread among these children. What will be

done for the thousands of children who have not been getting any milk and who are already sick with different kind of diseases? The only way that we can win the demand of free food and clothing to the children whose parents are not able to buy it because of unemployment and poor wages is that the women organize into the auxiliary and unemployed councils and put these demands and fight for them.

The four present milk stations must continue to exist. Only through a protest and exposure of their acts will we win our demands. Mary Smith.

Editorial Note:—Governor Pinchot, the arch-demagogue, used the state police in strike-breaking work during the strike of the miners for a living wage and so that they could buy milk for their children. Pinchot's plea for milk is a base, hypocritical one because he refused to give unemployment insurance, and while there millions for the Mellon and Vore machine grafters, there is practically nothing for the unemployed and the children of the unemployed.

Bosses Again Prepare As in 1914-18 to Draft Women Into War Material Plants

By GRACE HUTCHINS

What will happen to us, women workers, when the capitalist nations declare war on the Soviet Union?

Our husbands, sons and brothers will be drafted by the ruling class to go and fight against fellow workers of other countries, in order that the capitalists may profit on a vaster scale from the sale of goods, especially of all war materials. All war industries will be tremendously speeded up, and women workers will take place of men workers in practically every industry.

Already this process is going on. The census of 1930 shows an increase of 26%, since 1910, in numbers of women employed while men workers increased only by 15% (or less than the increase in general production). In proportion to the population fewer men have jobs, while women have been replacing men in many industries. Especially great are the increases in number of women workers in iron and steel industries, automobile factories, electrical machinery and supply factories and in chemical and allied industries, all of them especially important for war preparations.

WAR SPEED-UP AND CAPITALIST PROFITS

From the story of what happened in the imperialist war of 1914-17, we may see exactly what will happen, only on a still larger scale, in the next war. Capitalism was in a bad depression in 1914, not so bad as at the present crisis, but still very bad.

Suddenly the war orders came in from all the warring countries. Every war industry in the United States began to expand and the capitalists began to double and treble their profits. The great steel companies in Pittsburgh and in Ohio were turning out order after order, with deliveries running more than a year ahead. In Delaware, the DuPont Company was filling orders running into the millions of dollars. Within 10 months during 1915 and 1916 this company declared dividends amounting to 104 per cent on its common stock.

In one week in August, 1916, the record of war material sent out of the port of New York included \$20,000,000 worth of explosives, \$10,000,000 worth of shells and shell materials and nearly \$1,000,000 worth of firearms. One company, manufacturing shrapnel, had contracts from the Allied capitalist nations amounting to about \$20,000,000.

Even before the United States entered the imperialist war, women workers were used in place of men in many departments of munitions plants and iron and steel mills. In railroad shops, on the docks as operators of electric locomotives, in foundries, in automobile factories, chemical and electrical plants, women were replacing men workers. The Pennsylvania Railroad, on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, was employing, at the beginning of August, 1917, in the operating department alone 3860 women and girls, in positions formerly filled by men.

Girls Driven; 15 Minutes for Lunch

In Bridgeport, Conn. in one great plant of the Remington Arms—Union Metallic Cartridge Co., 4,000 women were employed in the cartridge shops. Conditions in this plant were typical of other munitions plants in the United States.

So great is the speed-up drive to the employers when they want to fill war orders and increase their profits that only young girls can keep up with the pace set in munitions plants. More than half the girls are under 24 years of age. Many of them work 10 hours a day or night and when the war speed-up is on, only 15 minutes is allowed for lunch. A bill against night work in Connecticut passed the legislature and became law, but was interpreted by the ruling class to permit all the night work the manufacturers wanted.

"We have to work every minute without any let-up at all."

"The vibrations of the big machine shake your body so that after a few hours you're all tired out and nervous."

These are some of the workers' comments on the speed-up. The tremendous speed at which the machinery was driven in the rush of war orders injured the machines. It was necessary to stop the occasionally, not to let the workers rest, for the bosses did not care about that, but in order to cool the machines.

As soon as the girls became faster in the piece work drive, rates of piece work were cut, so wages were less. "We used to get 12½¢ a thousand," explained one girl, "but now they only give us 9 cents for the same work."

Accidents Common

Speed up, of course, increases accidents. And in munitions plants accidents are so common as to be hardly news at all. In cartridge making the primers explode in the machine if they are in any way defective. In Bridgeport munitions plants, one woman every week was injured so severely that she lost out at least 10 days, to say nothing of minor accidents.

"I always used to complain about that machine," said one girl

Women in Munition Plants Are Driven at Very Low Wages

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — The bosses of the Remington ammunition plant, or as we Bridgeport folks still call it, the U. M. C., drive us like slaves. We are sure busy turning out millions of bullets every day.

Then our bosses hire people to shoot down workers here and in other countries to make more profit. Well, we are not going to wait till the bosses turn the guns on us when we rise against the slavery at the Remington plant.

Our wages here are as low as 22 cents and 25 cents an hour. Women and young workers on the production jobs cannot get more. All the jobs are on piece rates. As soon as we sweat enough to make a few extra pennies our wages are cut—and how! More production is ordered for the same rates.

Adult men, machine hands, get 32 to 40 cents an hour day rate; skilled machinists, 45—50 cents. Hundreds of women workers work through lunch hour to catch up with the bosses' scissors.

Nine hours is the regular day at the plant. But the bosses are "kind." They "let" us slave 10 and 12 hour shifts "so that we can make a little money."

Aside from the terrible speed-up system of the piece rate jobs, new labor saving machines are put in. Fearful driving is the effect of these machines. Time setters are spooning around all day hounding for new chances of speeding up the workers. If you are not fast enough you are fired.

As the result of the speed-up injuries are so frequent that women and children passing by bleeding all day long are no more news to anyone. Explosions occur often and are hidden from the public. Chemical fumes, dangerous acid burns in the eyes, lungs and stomach make workers here suffer.

after a severe accident," but they didn't put guards on it until after I was hurt."

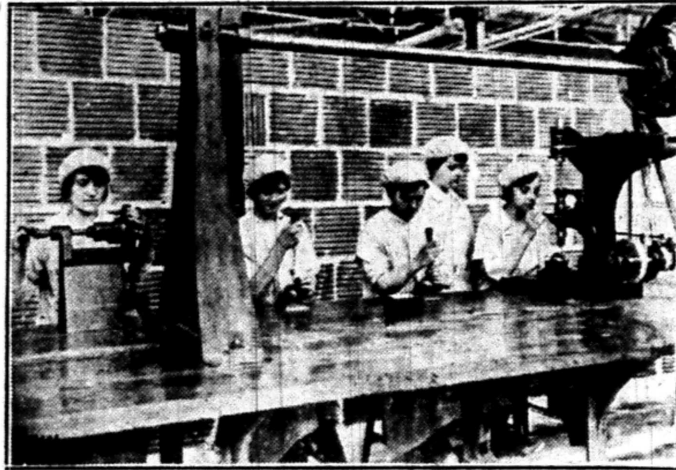
"We always run when an explosion comes," said another, "but you never really have time to get away."

Figures on accidents in munitions plants take no account of the danger from industrial poisoning, especially from fulminate of mercury used in making cartridges. Eruptions of the skin, inflamed eyes and abscesses are caused by this fulminate of mercury.

Workers Won't Be Fooled Again

Women workers are now realizing that the capitalist class wants war against the Soviet Union in an effort to crush the workers' state, and in order to make war profits out of another imperialist war. War has already started in Manaburia.

In a War Munitions Plant



Working women in one of the large munitions plants in Connecticut during last world war. The imperialists forced women into these factories to make war materials.

Exploit Women In Fields and Shops of Virginia State

DANVILLE, Va. — You can see for yourself what the employers are doing for us poor workers.

They will hire our wives and daughters for cheap starvation wages and work them until 9, 10 o'clock at night. But let us men stay out to do the looking after the babies and clean the house.

When the women leave the house at morning to go to work they hear the cries of their suckling babies crying for them. These little fellows need a mother's care. A man don't know how to tend to a baby. But little does the bosses care for the workers babies. Their own babies have plenty of milk, nurses and everything that they could possibly need. Bought with the money that the poor workers make for the mill owners and their families. While the workers' families cry for food of any kind. The poor working women's babies hardly know that they have a mother.

Tired of Hearing Baby Cry

We men go to the employment offices day and night seeking a job any kind of a job, cleaning toilets, or anything to buy food for our families. But the bosses say there is no work for us to do. This deplorable condition is enough to tempt a man to do anything. He is tired of seeing his wife work and hear his baby cry for the care of a mother.

Drive Workers Like Dogs

Look around the tobacco factories. They got the women kicked off the tobacco baskets, got them feeding the hot machines and partly rolling the trucks that mules should pull across the floor. The children are going to school half dressed and half fed, no children can secure an education at this rate.

In the plants the bosses are cursing and driving the workers, both men and women like dogs.

Workers, employed and unemployed, lets come together and organize and fight for our rights, with the red unions of Danville. These unions are growing fast and it won't be long until you will see some real results from this union of ours.—An Unemployed Worker of Danville.

COMMUNISTS SENTENCED IN MANILA

The chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippine Islands, Comrade Evangelista, has been convicted of sedition, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, to be followed by eight years banishment to a jungle province. A heavy fine is also imposed.

Comrade Manahan, the secretary of the Communist Party, and eighteen others were also sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and banishment.

Mill Slavery for Women in Danville Cannot Afford Doctor Though They Be Ill

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DANVILLE, Va. — I am a weaver in the Schoofield mill. I have one baby but one year old at home that needs me. But the mill bosses won't give my husband work because he tried to help win the strike.

They tell him they have no work for him, but if someone comes in here from another city the bosses give him another job and let the workers who have been here for years starve.

My own health is very bad. I can hardly get to the mills. Some mornings my head aches all the time. But I cannot afford to get a good doctor.

I wish that the United Textile Workers' Union had never come to Danville. They just caused a lot of workers to lose their jobs and helped the bosses beat us. They did not do anyone any good except the big men of the union. We workers never got anything but promises from them. I heard there is a new union in Danville now. I hope this new union, the National Textile Workers' Union, makes these mills shut down or makes them pay decent wages. I hope if the mills won't pay people for their work that the damn mills go broke. Us workers have got to do something or we will starve to death while working.

Hoping you can find room for this in your paper, I am,

—A Mother of Five.

WILMINGTON, Del. — Because her husband, a skilled mechanic, had been out of work for a long time, and fearing the coming misery of a cold and hungry winter, Mrs. Russell Ward of Reeseville, shot herself and killed her 4 children Oct. 18.

Mrs. Hoover Writes Girls "Be Cheerful"

Suffer Silently Is the Advise of Mrs Hoover

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, the wife of President Hoover, who is fighting the giving to twelve million jobless and their families, unemployment insurance, told the Girl Scouts to look on the bright side of things, in a letter sent to the Girl Scouts of Ottawa, Kansas.

Mrs. Hoover wrote: "So much can be done by our young people today by just keeping cheerful and thus helping the morale of their own families, as well as that of all their friends and school mates."

Mrs. Hoover does not say anything about the tens of thousands of young working class girls suffering from malnutrition and all miseries of unemployment in their families. The president's wife would have them look on the bright side of things while suffering.

Malnutrition Grows From 18 Percent to 60% Among Children

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A terrible growth of malnutrition among children and young mothers was revealed in a survey made public by the National Organization for Public Nursing, 450 Seventh Avenue, in showing that undernourishment among working class mothers and children increased from 18 to 60 per cent since 1929.

The report tells of the great increase in the demand for the service of the organization and change from preventive measures to nursing and clinical services.

GREETINGS

from Working Women's Council of St. Paul, Mo.

"Welcome House" Persecutes Working Girls

Home for Working Girls Is Torture House for Them as Some Driven Sick, Evicted

Increase Rent of Working Girls and Threaten Eviction for Non-Payment Also

By HELEN KAY

Charity—Benefit—Help the poor working girl. The benefits given the boarders of Welcome House, or the Lavenburg home for girls at 331 East 12th Street, in New York City, are persecution and terror.

One hundred and twenty girls live in this home. Factory girls, white collar slaves. One works as a stenographer, another is a needle worker, still another works as a candy packer, one works in a pencil factory. All industries in which girls slave away at mere pittance, and the profits of their labor are pocketed by such founders of "Charitable Institutions" as the Board of Directors of the "Welcome House."

The administrators of the home, a Mrs. Strauss and Misses Ethel and Carrie Wise, made "unwise" investments in the latter part of 1929, and most the endowment left by the son of Hanna Lavanburg, in the stock market crash. Resulting expenses on the home were cut down. The rental paid to the home by the inmates for meal and lodging was increased, at the same time that they received wage cuts in all industries. (Formerly 7-12 dollars now a two dollar to a one dollar weekly increase.)

To top it all the administrative board hired, probably at a lower rate a supreme lunatic a Mrs. Goldberg, to be in charge of the home. This Mrs. Goldberg enforced a reign of sadistic terror and persecution that resultingly sent girls to the hospital and made the "Welcome" Home, a house of hysterical girls.

Rose Dubitzky who has worked in "golden" America for over twenty years, only to accumulate wealth for the Strauses and Wises lived at this home for a year and a half, paying her board regularly.

One week Rose had only \$6.75, not enough to pay her board, which was nine dollars. Mrs. Goldberg, caretaker and "mother" of the girls, informed her, "this money entitles you to board only until Wednesday. On Wednesday you must leave."

"You can't throw me onto the street. Let me find some place to go to first." The girl asked for the address of an "Opportunity House," and was purposely given the wrong address. Rose returned to inform her that she could find no such place, and found a letter in her box telling her that she must move immediately "in as much" as she was not trying to find another place.

Sick Get No Care

Another inmate of the House, a sickly girl, who had a heart attack, asked "Mother" Goldberg to send for a doctor. The woman informed her, "No, you don't need a doctor." And she flatly refused to call one. The girls became worse, and the house doctor was called in, a Dr. Boyer. She was shocked to see that the girl had not been cared for before, as she found her pulse extremely low.

Mary Jurdas, a Syrian girl, took sick, and within three days died of pneumonia. Relatives, when informed of her death, charged Goldberg with utter neglect, and laid her death at the wilful negligence of "Mother" Goldberg.

A small crippled girl was forced to move into a different room every day. Mrs. Goldberg did this only for the purpose of making the girl feel miserable, of torturing her.

A young girl had two nervous from each floor. These counsels

breakdowns on account of this maniac, and finally had to be sent away to a sanitarium. She was continually persecuted. One day as she was eating, the shrew tore from under her hand, the plate of food which the girl held, and shouted, "another piece of meat is a waste of food." The girl is small and thin, anemic and undernourished, as most working girls here.

Permitted No Organization

"It's my privilege and I do as I please," was the answer Mrs. Goldberg gave when a girl returned from work only to find that she had been moved from the front room into the rear. The girls are in continual terror, never knowing what will happen to them next.

Formerly, the girls had some form of organization, known as Counsels. These counsels planned entertainments and other socials. When Goldberg entered this was done away with. After Rose was thrown out and another girl was made deathly sick with a hemorrhage because of Mrs. Goldberg, and left for 14 hours without even a glass of water, the women of the house got together and held a meeting. They elected two counsels

Prepare for a Big Dress Shop Strike

United Front in the Shops is Slogan

NEW YORK.—Preparations of the oncoming dressmakers' strike have taken another great step forward since the United Front shop conference met on November 28 at Webster Hall. 269 delegates were seated representing 147 shops.

After a thorough discussion of the present bad conditions in the entire trade a committee of 50 was elected to conduct further action on the strike preparations. A wide spread campaign is to start at once forming United Front Committees in the shops. These are to include all workers no matter what their political views may be. These committees are to lay the basis for organization of United Front rank and file Strike Committees to lead the dressmakers in their fight. Their agreement with the bosses expires in January.

Another shop conference is to be called by the committee of 50 within a month or so from the day of conference to act on new developments, discuss strike demands and take concrete steps for forming rank and file shop committees.

While plans are being worked out several shops have already struck. 75 young workers of the London Dress Co., of 245 7th Avenue, are carrying on a most militant fight in spite of cops and gangsters.

They are determined to fight together and win.

since that time have been persecuted and terrorized. And Mrs. Goldberg actually demanded that they apologize to her for having been elected.

The "Welcome" House has been exposed to the girls. Every cent that the girls save by living in the Lavanburg House is returned in bitter gall.

Working Women's Council, St. Paul In Many Activities

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Working Women's Council of St. Paul was organized in April, 1931. At this meeting the "Working Woman" was elected by a majority vote to be the paper representative of our organization.

On May 1st we took part in the Workers Labor Day Demonstration and Celebration and since then have taken part in Anti-War and Unemployment Demonstrations, etc.

We have sent delegates to all important conferences and committees, such as, Conference for the preparation of the Public Hearings and the Hunger Marches, the United Front Conference for preparation of the 14th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the Moonsey Defense Committee and the Workers International Relief.

We have had several affairs to raise money for our treasury and have been able to give financial aid also to the above mentioned movements.

The Working Women's Council has taken the initiative in getting up petitions for free food, clothing, school supplies, books, free medical and dental care for the children of the Unemployed and part-time workers of St. Paul. When we have sufficient signatures we will present our demands to the Board of Education.

We are also participating and giving our support to the local and National Hunger March.

The Working Women's Council meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at the Workers Center.

GREETINGS FROM CLEVELAND WORKERS
Mike Kohen, Domicela Burho, Steef Amisco, George Onysko.

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS from Polish Women's Organization of Chicago, Ill.

Reactionary Move Hits Hosiery and Railroad Workers

Boss Scheme to Split Married and Single Women and Men

(Continued from page 1)

Fire Women in Syracuse. SYRACUSE, N. —In a vicious move that earns the acclaim of reactionary elements throughout the country, Mayor Marvind discharged all married women who were city employees "as a measure toward relief of unemployment." The mayor even went to the extent of telling the Board of Education to fire married women teachers.

The argument that married women are not working to help support their family, but merely for "pin money" is part of the insidious propaganda of the bosses to separate single girls and married women. Thus in disguise a "measure for unemployment relief" the bosses use it to divide single men and women workers, while the bosses utilize this to cut wages and throw more workers out on the street.

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS FROM NEW YORK WORKERS!

Charlie Strongwater, Bergman, Fannie Waisglus, Gussie Steinman, Jonah Steinman, Mrs. Train, Mrs. Geinsburg, A. Sassotzky, A. Leaf, Levine, Eisenberg, Leboff, Rifkin, Hartman, Rose Simon, Armand Gross, A. Goldberg, I. Goldman, H. Cornelius, Harry Brodsky, X.Y.Z., Larry Friedman, Phil Wienn, I. Oratz, C. Sklavesky, B. Keller, Shaffer, A. Meyer, Bucher, Stampfer, Lerman.

Greetings from S. Sliesorunas of Los Angeles-Cal.

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS FROM NEW YORK WORKERS

Carye, Rubinsky, A Comrade, Shloma, A Comrade, Hyman, Clara, Bakrov, Hornstein, Landy, Kline, Sherman, Silverstein, Schwartz, Maednikow, Madin, G. Gelipy, Ponn, Stessie Gallant, Fan-Bardofsky, Jenny Glick, Alta Romanoff, Lillian Gallant, Dave Barron, Bessie Nadel, Celia Metz, Rose Halpern, Mrs. M. Gamzon, M. Maisus, Ray Kuslechinsky, Sophie Chopen, Dora Miller, B. Rappaport, S. Shreefter, K. Finn F. Davis.

GREETINGS FROM BROOKLYN WORKERS

Joe Mazel, Lansori, Kazakewiuse, J. Jankaitis, Michael Plepys, Andrus, Silvikas, Andrus Melinauskas, A. L. Dops, Peter Kulaka, Praugi, M. Demehis, A. Jekstis, Draugus, M. Stokov, Weiss, Rushett.

GREETINGS FROM CHICAGO LETTISH WOMEN'S CLUB

Lillian Bulgin, Matilda Motrewitz, K. Caule, O. Pelle, N. Boehm, A. Abalin, Siksen, Neuland, V. Eben, M. Weinberg, L. Masasal, M. Ossman, M. Jacobson, C. Walters, T. Eckstein, F. Seemel, M. Skulto, C. Kestewitz, N. Klopman, R. Consul, Emil S., M. Karwiip.

Workers' Children in Demand for Food and Clothing



A group of children that marched in the enlarged Hunger March parade in Baltimore, several days before the march on Washington. Many of these children who realized the effect that unemployment has on their lives are with their fathers and mothers in the great movement to gain government unemployment insurance.

WORKING WOMEN! ATTEND LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS!