

DEMAND

Equal Pay for Equal Work
The 7-hour Day, 5-day Week
Abolition of Child Labor
Protection for Working Women

THE WORKING WOMAN

The Voice of Women Workers
Published by the Central Committee
Women's Dept., Communist Party of the U. S. A.

FIGHT

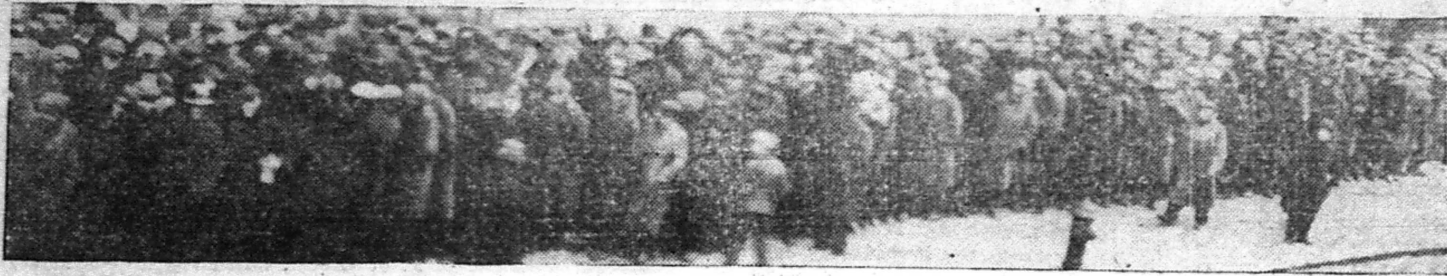
Against Racial Discrimination
Against Wage Cuts
Against Imperialist Wars
Defend the Soviet Union
For a Workers' and Farmers' Government

VOL. I, No. 6

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DEMONSTRATE ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY MARCH 8



—THIS IS HOOVER'S "PROSPERITY" —THIS IS HOOVER'S "PROSPERITY"—

NEGRO WOMAN LYNCHED

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Laura Weed was found hanging yesterday morning by a plow chain from a tree. Even the prejudiced coroner's jury was forced to find that she had been murdered, and that it was not a suicide, as the papers tried to say. The I.L.D. Southern district leaders declares: "This beastly lynching crime will be exposed. Negro and white workers must organize together armed defense committees to stop lynching."

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—A 65-year-old Negro working woman, Mrs. Laura Weed, was lynched in Salisbury, N. C., according to word received here. The murder took place a few hours before dawn of the birthday of Lincoln, the man who was supposed to have "freed the Negro slaves." No other details are available at present.

An anti-lynching meeting is being held here, with Sol Harper, Negro worker, representing the International Labor Defense, as a speaker. Both white and Negro workers will be there.

MACHINES DO SNOW— SHOVELING

No Work For Jobless

MINNEAPOLIS.—The hungry and jobless used to look to the skies for help. When snowflakes began falling, they reported to the snow removal bureaus and lined up for jobs.

This year snow means little to the unemployed. Tractors are being used with scrapers to collect the snow, and automatic hoists lift it into the trucks. The jobless stand around, hands in pockets, looking on wistfully.

Eighty per cent was the estimate of unemployment given by one building trades council representative. The Citizens Alliance admits that thousands have been laid off in the past two months, and that the end is not yet in sight.

Mass. Employment Continues Down

BOSTON.—Employment fell off 4 per cent in Massachusetts public utilities between December and January, reports the labor department. Steam railroads, a cut of 6.5 per cent, accounted for 0.7 jobless men. Payrolls fell 3.4 per cent and on the railroads alone, 5.7 per cent.

Communist Party Calls on Women Workers to Mobilize for Struggle on International Women's Day

We are again nearing the day when the Russian women on March 8th, 1917, carried the red banners on the streets of Petrograd (now Leningrad) despite the fact that this was prohibited and suppressed. They demonstrated for the demands of the working class, paving the way to revolution, the way to freedom for the oppressed who were suffering from the cruel yoke of the bosses.

For twelve years now the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have been ruling their gigantic state without capitalists and landowners. They are building a new life according to their own needs and laws, which is exceeding the hopes of those who before the revolution were the most poverty-stricken, the most oppressed. In this marvelous land, hated by all its enemies, the capitalists, beloved and defended by the workers of the world, socialism is being built.

The gigantic program of the Five Year Plan of socialist construction, which has already been surpassed, in its first year, and which will be entirely accomplished in four years, is one of the most outstanding victories of the Russian proletariat. The victorious march of socialism in the Soviet Union is at the same time the victory of the correct Leninist line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its leadership over the Right wing program of capitulation before the class enemies (Bukharin and the petty bourgeois pessimism of the Trotskyites who denied the possibility of building socialism in the Soviet Union).

Because of the success of the Five Year Plan, which is shaking the very foundations of capitalism, which is cementing the forces of the entire working class, the imperialist powers are actively preparing for a war against the Soviet Union. The imperialist powers are mobilizing all the black forces of reaction, most recently utilizing the church to viciously attack the Soviet Union on an international scale.

On the 8th of March, International Women's Day, working women learn from the past for the future.

In the U. S. and throughout the capitalist world there meet each year on the 8th of March ever larger groups of oppressed women, who are exploited almost to the breaking point, who voice the demands of the struggling proletarian women, look back over the struggles of the past year, and under the banner of the communist Party mobilize for struggle against capitalist rationalization, unemployment, imperialist wars, against social fascism of the A. F. of L. and the So-

cialist party, and for the final overthrow of the capitalist system.

International Women's Day 1930 takes place at a time when the economic crisis is spreading throughout the U. S. A. and the entire capitalist world. Millions of unemployed workers, men and women, are walking the streets without jobs, facing starvation. On March 6th there will be an international demonstration against unemployment.

Women workers, wives of workers, Negro and white, you who are doubly exploited, you who suffer long hours, speed-up, starvation wages, don't be submissive any longer. Mobilize for struggle! Fight the bosses and their government. Demonstrate with the workers under the leadership of the Communist Party on March 6th. Don't stand aside, join with us in our demonstration against unemployment, starvation wages. Demand Work or wages!

Carry the call to all the factories and call your fellow workers to demonstrate with you on International Unemployment Day, March 6th, and International Women's Day March 8th.

Prepare for International Women's Day which will be celebrated all over the United States and the world over.

Bring International Women's Day campaign into the factories.

Organize International Women's Day Committees in the Shops. Join in Demonstration at Your Factories on March 8th.

Join the Trade Union Unity League. Form Shop Committees. Raise the banner of Revolutionary Class Struggle.

Fight Against Imperialist War. Defend the Soviet Union.

Protect the Building of Socialism in the USSR by International Solidarity of the Working Class.

Mobilize for Struggle Under the Leadership of the Communist Party for the Overthrow of the Capitalist System and for the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

For Mass Demonstrations on International Women's Day.

The following meetings will be held on International Women's Day.

District 1: Boston, Worcester, New Bedford, Brockton, Peabody.

District 2: New York, Paterson, Newark.

District 3: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Scranton, Chester.

District 4: Buffalo, Erie, Jamestown, Rochester.

District 5: Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Canton, Warren, Toledo, Conneaut, Chargin Falls.

CLEVELAND JOBLESS DEMONSTRATE

Women Workers Show Fighting Spirit

CLEVELAND.—Among the 3,000 unemployed workers demonstrating here in front of the City Hall were many women workers. Led by the Trade Union Unity League the unemployed challenged police brutality and proved themselves ready for the greater demonstration to take place on March 6.

Even police captains hesitated before the workers' fighting spirit described by the capitalist press as the "worst since May, 1919." But police terror once let loose upon unarmed workers was equalled only by Whalen's Cossacks breaking up the City Hall demonstration in New York City on January 25.

A young Cleveland worker, Sol Jagorda, 19 years old, still lies in the hospital with a broken spine from the extreme brutality of the Cleveland police. He will never recover.

Young women led a detachment of the unemployed up the City Hall steps with the battle cry, "Work or Wages." Tearing the banners and signs from their hands, police struck out with clubs, night-sticks and black-jacks, but the women workers stood their ground. One woman tore a piece from the uniform coat of a policeman and waved it as a banner to rally the workers once more.

"This is the symbol of how we fought," she cried. "We went to the City Hall for bread and they clubbed us. Always remember that, fellow-workers. The blood of our brothers lies upon the City Hall steps. We stand here and starve in the midst of plenty. In the heart of all this capitalist organization we alone are unorganized."

But unemployed workers need no longer remain unorganized. United in the Councils of the Unemployed under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League, unemployed workers are mobilized for struggle. These 3,000 Cleveland workers organized and directed now under left-wing leadership, are only one detachment of the great international army of unemployed who will demonstrate all over the world on March 6. Workers, men and women, in the United States are prepared to make this day the greatest expression of class solidarity ever yet witnessed in this country.

District 7: Detroit.

District 8: Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Southern Illinois.

District 12: Seattle.

District 13: San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond, Los Angeles.

WORKING WOMEN! DOWN TOOLS ON MARCH 6TH!

Join the Communist Party of U.S.A

Voice of Women Workers

THE WORKING WOMAN

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UNDER THE CLOAK OF RELIGION

Many workers, feeling the pressure of capitalist exploitation, but nevertheless bound by age-old traditions and habits to the idea that there is something "sacred" to themselves and their families in religion and the church, may be puzzled to know why it is that just at the present time practically all of the protestant and catholic churches and Jewish synagogues are engaged in a furious attack upon the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—the country where the working class has won freedom for itself and is building a magnificent structure of socialist society without wage slavery, exploitation and degradation.

It is necessary to explain that all churches exercise a political function. This has always been so throughout history. The church today in all countries is as always reactionary, always corrupt, always serving the rich as a political support against the poor—always for the landlord, the manufacturer and the banker.

For instance, Bishop William T. Manning, who was chosen to lead the present drive in the United States against the workers' Soviet Republic is one of the chief functionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The "lay" head of this church is J. Pierpont Morgan, head of the bank of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the acknowledged chief of the enormous structure of finance capital in the United States.

The "Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America" is now carrying on a rabid campaign for an imperialist war to destroy the workers' republic. On the Laymen's Committee of this council of churches we find Ivy L. Lee as the representative of the Rockefeller family, Truman S. Morgan, of the family of J. P. Morgan, John Wanamaker, Jr., multi-millionaire department store corporation head, Otto H. Kahn, the international banker, and Philip Le-Boutillier, president of Best & Co.; and among the cooperation ministers is the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, the pastor and personal flunkey of John D. Rockefeller.

The connection is easily seen when we remember that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., then 40 years of age, was taking an active part in control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, in April, 1914, when the gunmen employed by that company murdered three women and 14 children of striking miners, and burned their bodies at the tent colony at Ludlow, Colorado. And a few days ago when the explosion in the Standard Oil plant at Elizabeth, N. J., occurred, it is easily understood that the ministers of the churches do not denounce Mr. Rockefeller as the murderer of the 11 workers who died in that explosion.

These billionaire bankers and trust heads are precisely the same group which played the dominant part in throwing the United States into the imperialist world war of 1914-18. This is important because this group is now carrying on its present propaganda directly for the purpose of doping the minds of the masses, preparatory to launching a world-wide war in the attempt to destroy the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Working Women! Stand by your class! Fight against the attacks of the imperialists! Defend the Soviet Union!

DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION

While 7 million workers in the United States are walking the streets looking for jobs and millions of workers and their families are freezing and starving, the U. S. government is spending 72 cents out of every dollar for war preparations. Already this year, the U. S. has spent \$733,000,000 to build tremendous armies, navies, cruisers, aircraft and munition plants.

The U. S. government and all the imperialist powers try to deceive the workers with the Kellogg "peace" pact and other fake peace proposals; but they cannot and will not disarm. The ever sharpening rivalry between these powers, for new markets and cheap labor, brings the next imperialist war dangerously near.

As the London Naval Conference, which is really a race for armaments, the one issue on which the imperialists can find a common ground for action is the preparation for war against the Soviet Union. Instead of disarming the powers represented in London have decided to increase armaments in preparing for war.

It is no accident that just about the same time the Soviet Union was attacked by the imperialist countries, each on a different pretext—the breaking off of relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico (instigated by the United States), the threatened break of relations by the British government, the provocations against the Soviet Union by French imperialists on the disappearance of General Koupetieff, the attack on the Soviet embassy in Munich, Germany, and finally the "religious persecution" hysteria stirred up against the Soviet Union by the Pope, the bishops, the archbishops, the rabbis, and all the other puppets and henchmen of the imperialists.

The purpose of these religious attacks against the Soviet Union is to stir up hatred for the workers fatherland, with a view of destroying it. Lies about the persecution of priests, rabbis and believers are being spread in every capitalist country, despite the fact that the chief patriarch of the Russian church has stated that the Soviet Union is allowing practice of religion and that when churches are closed it is at the will of the workers and peasants.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, whose conditions are steadily getting better, have realized that religion and the church are the weapons of the capitalist class to keep the working class in subjection, and have themselves decided to drive out the priests and convert the churches into workers clubs.

These attacks on the Soviet Union are not based on opposition to religious persecution, and other fake issues raised by imperialists but on the growing power of the U.S.S.R. The successful operation of the Five Year Plan and the rapid building of socialism in the Soviet Union are a challenge to the capitalist world; therefore the capitalist powers are fast preparing for another world slaughter, attacking the Soviet Union.

While the bosses are preparing for war, they are forcing the workers into greater slavery. They are cutting wages, forcing terrific speed-up on the workers. The workers must realize that the burden of the war is being put on the shoulders of the Working Class.

Women workers especially, must realize that imperialist war means to them. Women and children will be forced into industry by the millions to make more profits for the bosses. They are already manufacturing ammunition at top speed. They will have to man the transportation system food supply, etc., in order to make it possible for their men to go to war.

Working Women! International Women's Day, 1930, places the task upon you of organizing your forces to fight against imperialist war to prepare to turn the coming war into a war against the capitalist class.

Form International Women's Day Committees in the shops and factories. Defend the Soviet Union!

Demonstrate, strike against unemployment on March 6!

Organize into the revolutionary Trade Unions of the Trade Union Unity League.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY!

MARCH 8, 1930—SLOGANS AND DEMANDS

For Revolutionary United Front in Struggle Against Unemployment for "Work or Wages"—Against the Government of Hunger and War. Join in Demonstration on March 6.

Protect the Building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. by International Solidarity of the Working Class.

Defend the Soviet Union. Turn the coming Imperialist War into Civil War.

Down with Social Fascism of the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor, Betrayers of the Working Class. Join the Party of Lenin, the Communist Party of U.S.A.

Fight for the Complete Social, Economic and Political Equality of the Negroes. For a United Front of Men and Women Against Capitalism.

For the Political Mass Strike. Arm Yourself to Fight for the Freedom of the Proletariat. Join the C. P. of U.S.A., Section of the Communist International.

On International Women's Day working Men and Women, Negro and White, Mobilize for Struggle Under the Leadership of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. For the Overthrow of the Capitalist System and the Establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Equal pay for Equal Work for Men and Women of all races.

Demand the Seven-hour Day, the Five-day Week.

Fight Against the Women's Trade Union League, Betrayers of the Working Women.

Demand Abolition of Night Work for Women and Work in Dangerous Industries.

Prohibition of Employment of Children Under 14 Years of Age—Government Maintenance of All Children. Demand Free Carfare and Free Warm Lunches for School Children.

Fight Against Speed-up, Wage Cuts! Demand Higher Wages, Shorter Work-day, Better Conditions.

Down with the Hoover-Green Strike-breaking Agreement.

Down with Bourgeois Charities. Demand Social Insurance Against Unemployment, Sickness, Old Age, Maternity.

Join the Revolutionary Trade Unions of the Trade Union Unity League. Fight under their Leadership.

Fight Against Eviction for Non-Payment of Rent.

Negro and White Working Women—Join the Councils of Unemployed.

Leave of Absence with Full Pay for Negro and White Women for two Months Before and After Childbirth.

Demand Thirty-Minute Rest Periods Every Three Hours for Nursing Mothers! Nurseries for Children Maintained by Industries but Administered by Workers!

Raise the Class Struggle Demands Against Feminist and Social-Democratic Fake Demands of the Women's Trade Union League.

Expose the Treacherous Role of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Women's Hebrew Association Agents of the Bosses—Join the Revolutionary Trade Unions—Join the Young Communist League.

Down with the Oppression of Dollar Imperialism in the Philippines, Haiti, Hawaii, Nicaragua and All Other Colonial and Semi-Colonial Countries!

Mobilize the Working Women Under the Banner of Communism! Bring the Women Workers into the Revolutionary Trade Unions! Build Shop Committees in the Factories.

Only the Proletarian Revolution Can Free the Working Women! Join the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

Employed and Unemployed Workers! Join the Communist Party in the Mass Unemployment Demonstration on March 6.

Fight Against Pacifism! Against Pacifist Illusions Spread by Socialist, Patriotic, Reformist, Religious, Bourgeois Organizations—Tools of the Bosses.

Hail International Women's Day. Long Live the Communist International.

Build the Revolutionary Trade Unions of the T.U.U.L.—The American Section of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Make Every Factory a Communist Fortress. Prepare for the Proletarian Revolution.

Smash the Imperialist Attacks on the Soviet Union—By International Revolutionary Solidarity of the Working Class.

UNITED FRONT OF
WORKING MEN AND
WORKING WOMEN
AGAINST CAPITALISM

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

CONFERENCE FOR WORKING WOMEN

PRAGUE—150 delegates attended the conference of working women which was held here yesterday and which developed into a magnificent demonstration in favor of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. Comrade Schavabova reported on the tasks of the working woman.

The conference stressed the necessity of the organization of the working women and elected a committee of action with 35 members.

The communists are conducting active propaganda amongst the strikers.

"INTERNATIONAL" SUNG IN COURT

BERLIN.—This afternoon the trial of 26 workers commenced in Leipzig in connection with the demonstration against the prohibition of the Red Front Fighters League on the 27th of October. When the proceedings were opened, the accused stood and sang the "International" in which the greatest part of the public joined.

The court officials and armed police were totally unable to prevent this demonstration. A large force of police was then brought into the court and cleared the public seats with great brutality.

All the witnesses are policemen or detectives. The police admitted under examination that they fired the first shots.

One of the defendants was in a similar position under Bismark's anti-socialist law. He declared that Bismark had failed in his object of destroying the working class movement, and his successor, the social democrat Severing, would also fail.

TWENTY-EIGHT THROWN IN JAIL IN ONE MONTH

ROME.—(FP) — Twenty-eight working girls, sentenced to a total of 129 years' imprisonment by Fascist special courts in one month alone, are evidence of the workers of law and order in Mussoliniland. All were sent up for purely political offences.

Typical of the prisoners, are Giordina Rosetti, young textile worker of Biela, and Anita Pusteria, a factory worker at Coma, sentenced to torture and maltreatment by the Fascist police. Anita Pusteria contracted tuberculosis in prison, and Lina Murandotti went insane as a result of the treatment meted out to her. Zaira Cianchi, needle trades worker from Florence, will serve a life term as a cripple, in addition to her three-year prison sentence, as a result of beatings given her by the police.

"INTERNATIONAL" SUNG IN COURT

TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE IN RENAIX

BRUSSELS—The 8,000 textile workers who returned to work about two weeks ago at the instance of their reformist leaders without having obtained any guarantees, came out again on Monday against the will of their leaders.

The employers agreed to grant an around wage increase of 5 percent before doing so they lowered the wages in certain categories of workers, and in particular the weavers.

The conference sent a message of greetings to the German proletariat, and a resolution laying down the lines of work.

Shop News from Working Women

Bosses Speed Up Negro Women Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

In Ohio and West Virginia there are to be found thousands of Negroes, the biggest majority of these have from five to six children in each family, ages ranging from 2 months to 8 years.

A large majority of the Negro women are employed in the rag factories and laundries. They are paid from five to six dollars a week for working from nine to twelve hours a day. They are forced to eat their lunches in 30 minutes and oftentimes they are only allowed 15 minutes. They are not allowed to quit early to make up for this time nor are they paid extra for it. They are pushed to death to make more profits for the bosses through the speedup system.

In these factories there are also to be found white women laboring under the same miserable conditions. The very clever bosses are putting on a supposed to be friendly rival competition. They are using the following policy. They tell the Negro women that the white women put out more work than they and the next day the white women are told the same thing. This system is responsible for several things, first it increases the bosses profits, second it keeps all of the women in the fear of dismissal, and third it arouses hatred between the races. Why should this be, why should either race have to be responsible for the bulk of the output? Each race has families to support and all are being exploited under similar conditions regardless of color. It is time that the women of the shops and mills, both Negro and white, unite their forces and subdue these damnable conditions. Your cause is a common cause, you have the same struggles, you face the same speedup system, you get the same meager wages, work under the same unsanitary conditions for the same Slave Drivers. You must awake to the fact that there is no difference, that color is only skin deep, that the bosses make no exceptions in their fight to crush the workers, so of the working classes there should be no exception of any race.

The Negro women in the mining section are just as militant as the whites in the picket line. They fight shoulder to shoulder down in Powhatan, are out every morning at four to fight oppression. They see no difference in races or color. If these women can fight and work side by side then every other woman no matter what kind of work she is doing would feel the same, that you are all fighting for a right to live, to organize, so women of all races, rally to International Women's Day celebrations, on March 8, in Canton, Warren, Conneaut, Toledo, Chagrin Falls and Youngstown, and March 9, Sunday afternoon, in Cleveland at the Sachsenheim Hall, 1400 E. 55th St., in Akron, Ohio, at the 144 E. Exchange St., in the evening 8 P. M., and show your working class solidarity. Join the Communist Party, units in each of these towns, write to 2046 E. 4th St., 3rd floor, Cleveland, Ohio.

On the Scrap Heap

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The waiters and waitresses in this city are constantly being fired from restaurants and hotels because they are nearing 35-40 years, the working age limit set by the employers. They are too old to serve good young men and girls are hired to take their places.

This created quite a stir among these workers and they are appealing to the public to secure legislation to prevent being "fired at 40."

Those fired are unable to secure work elsewhere, because they know no other trade and their strength is spent in the rushing job of serving. Many have spoiled their feet from being on them all day, especially many women waitresses have enlarged veins on their legs, which are very painful.

This appeal for legislative measures will not get them anywhere. Politicians will

Slave-Driving in Cotton Factory from Chicago

On the bulletin board not so long ago it told of the achievements of this firm and its progress since its merger with the Kendall Co. Is it any wonder, is it any accident that Bauer and Black has become prosperous of late? No! It is no accident at all, it is to be expected since two slave drivers can do more than one. The Kendall Co. possesses cotton mills and manufactures the same products as Bauer and Black and since there is so much competition in the field, it was wise for the two to merge and capture the market in the sale of surgical supplies and allied products. But have the employers prospered? Have they benefited by this merger? Certainly not! Conditions were bad enough under Bauer & Black, but now they are a thousandfold worse.

The Kendall Co. is well experienced in slave-driving and has introduced its slave-driving "premium-basis" system most efficiently. When this system was introduced in one department, the girls were told that there would be no wage cut, only a different method of working, a more efficient one. There was no direct wage-cut; yet the girls do not get paid as much as they used to, and they turn out more work. They are speeded up to the limit by the "premium basis" system. Here is an example: a certain kind of work paid \$2.70 per gross at piece-work rate, the usual output was a gross and half for 8.45 hours. Now they receive 34c an hour and are given seven hours to make a gross, which means \$2.38 per gross. But if the work is made in five hours, the two hours gained are considered premium; that is, the company gets one half of the time gained and the worker the other half. Now figure it out—five hours at 34c equals \$1.70, plus 34c "premium" makes \$2.04, which means that a gross of work pays \$2.04 where it previously paid \$2.70. Some of the girls work faster than others and make a gross in four hours. When the girls work in this way they are complimented for their speed, but if one takes her time as per schedule she is told to work faster and make profit for the company by working for "premium."

Another thing that often makes its appearance on the bulletin board is the Safety slogan. There is a safety contest under the auspices of the Chicago Safety Council and Bauer and Black is one of the contestants. They talk of safety on the bulletin board and yet we see the installment of electric motors on the floor in the aisles leading to the fire escapes.

This is only a small account of the conditions under which we must work. I hope the girls working for Bauer and Black in New York will send a report through the columns of the "Working Woman" about the conditions under which they work in the New York branch factory of Bauer and Black.

G. M., Worker Correspondent.

LABOR STRUGGLES IN FRANCE

PARIS—Despite the manoeuvres of the owners, and the terror and provocations of the authorities, and the obvious sabotage of the reformist leaders, the 12,000 striking metal and textile workers in Belfort are still soldi.

The strike of the 2,000 lense makers in Morez is still on. Despite large falls of snow, street demonstrations and picketing are still proceeding.

The tramwaymen in Valenciennes have decided on a 24 hour protest strike

promise them such measures, but the control of employment in the private ownership is absolutely impossible. Employer will hold a right of "hire and fire." The worker will be protected only when the workers establish the workers and peasants government. With the abolition of private control of production the exploitation of labor will be abolished. Then only the workers will get the protection like the Soviet Union workers are getting today.

"Rah Rah" Stuff—\$ 1 a Day for Department Store Girls

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Calif.—Among badly exploited workers the department stores comes first. They are entirely unorganized. The great majority of store workers get \$9 to \$16 wages weekly. In some stores, they are entitled to a certain percentage of sales.

Being out of work I filled out applications in many stores. I received a call from one of the large department stores, Withrone & Swan, to work as an "extra" for their dollar day. On the card it said we must be there at 8 a. m. the day before for instruction. On getting there I found a great number, at least 500 "extras", already gathered. All were young girls, only a few middle aged faces.

Soon the manager came out and gave a speech on the importance of work. He told us what to do and what not to do. The most important is: No matter what happens or how you feel—smile. The one that doesn't smile is no good for this work. He spoke so much on the question of smile that one felt like getting home and putting ones lips in plaster cast overnight in order to freeze the smile on the lips.

One lanky looking girl, just at that moment, veered and fell in a faint. Two men carried her out. I started to wonder if this girl will be able to smile.

The meeting went on. He told us that work will not be easy, for we will have to rush. He pointed out in figures what each department and each girl was supposed to average in sales if we wished to be called again to work.

"Most important is dig, sweat and smile." When you get tired, there will be free coffee in the cafeteria. Eat your lunch at our cafeteria. Thus he concluded his speech and some started a jazz tune at the piano. Old store force started singing:

"We all bid your welcome
To our store today,
For we know you will
Help us on our Dollar Day,
Always with a smile."

Then as this died away we were ordered to sing to the tune of "California Bear," that "we will step with pep, sweat and smile to make a record Dollar Day". After the stret, where we received our instructions that we were told to go to a hall across which lasted until 5 p. m. with the exception of one-hour noon interval.

In the morning we reported for work at 8:30. Door opened at 9 a. m. and the crowds came in. What a scramble and bustle! The crowds, especially the women, were in for "bargains". Some kept pulling the goods, others stepped over each other; some cried "my child is lost", or "I have dropped my bundle". Then the screams of children. Such a boiling cauldron it seemed. The air was stifling. Not a moment did we have to ourselves.

Noon hour, cafeteria full. We gulp our coffee and sandwich, which costs 25 cents, while standing on our feet. Then we rush to work again. The bell rings for crowds to get out, but by the time they leave it's almost 6 p. m.

We got to get our clothes. They are all mixed and strewn all about, as there were not enough hooks to hang them on in the first place. Girls swear and grumble until they find their belongings. We ask each other if they had time for free coffee. None had any time for it. We receive our pay—a grand total of \$4.75 for two days we spent for them.

California minimum wage scale is \$16 for women workers. We all knew that this does not figure out anywhere near it. Yet what can we do? This has been a "Dollar Day" for us, too.

—ANNE ALDEN.

Conditions in Coal Fields

In the coal mining town in which I live, the yards are full of tin cans, sulphur balls, little black shacks, paper and plaster off the walls. We go to rock piles, pick out coal to burn, and if the boss at the mines sees us close to the railroad and mines he says "Get to hell out of there." We live in three room shacks. Many families going cold and hungry because men can't get jobs. Mines here don't work. In summer sometimes 1 or 2 mines work one and two days a week; men working make barely enough to live on. When they protest they are fired and blacklisted. I could write all day on this subject, but comrades let us dump the damnable bosses off our backs.

Working Woman of Eldorado, Ill.

Rotten Conditions In National Tea Co.

I am a young worker in the National Tea Company, and a lot can be said about the rotten conditions there.

I work in the preserve department. The hours are from 8 till 5.

If it happens that the machines go on the bum or we haven't enough work, they do not let us rest, but make us sweep the floor or pack the heavy boxes. They always keep us working. The floor is always wet. We work overtime from till 8 or 9 o'clock, with 15 minutes rest periods, and a half an hour for lunch in 13 hours work.

If the boss sees us sitting down, he makes us go back to work immediately. When I told him this was too hard work, he answered: If you don't like it, you know what you can do; there are plenty of workers waiting for your job. The hot, boiling jelly shoots up on the hands and face, and arms. The face and hands are full of blisters from handling the hot jelly.

The workers in the National Tea Company should have organized and ask for better conditions.

—A worker in the National Tea Co.

No Help Wanted

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—A week after my husband was laid off I was forced to go and look for a job myself. After looking around for a while I came to a big shop with a sign on the door, "No help wanted," but I decided to go in and prove it to myself whether they did any hiring at all or not.

But to my surprise that morning they hired about a hundred girls, including me. Next morning when I started to work they hired still more female help. I couldn't understand why there was a sign on the door, "No help wanted," while they were still hiring girls. So I asked one of the girls that worked there three years why they did that. She said the sign was there to keep the men out and to hire the girls in their place.

The girl said that when she started to work in that shop there were 90 per cent men working and 10 per cent women, while now it is just the opposite. They pay the women 50 per cent of mens wages. By doing this the bosses are enabled to throw more men out of their jobs and we women working for only half the men's wages are not able to support our families.

If the women were organized into trade unions, then we could demand full men's wages. We should organize under the Trade Union Unity League that fights for us.

C. S.

Long Hours For Domestic Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I am a Negro worker. Through a friend of mine I had the pleasure of reading one of your papers, and to my surprise I found in your columns that you are fighting against the miserable working conditions. I am doing general house work for a family, and I have to work 12 to 14 hours each day. The only time I have for myself is one day a month. You may use this for your paper.

Revolutionary Greetings to the Soviet Union on the Occasion of INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY March 8, 1930

We working women and wives of workers in U. S. pledge to you free workers of the Soviet Union that we will follow your example, and we will fight together with the men workers, Negro and white, under the leadership of the Communist Party of U. S. A., against imperialist war and in defense of the Soviet Union. When the next imperialist war comes we will work for turning the war against our enemies at home, for the overthrow of the capitalist system, and for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

National Textile Workers Union New York
Workers of the Kuppenhemier Shop Chicago, Ill.
Working Women's Club Quincy, Mass.
Greetings of Solidarity HUNGARIAN WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY Cleveland, Ohio
Women's Councils Chicago, Ill.
Scandinavian Women's Club Chicago, Ill.
Russian Progressive Women's Club Chicago, Ill.
Working Women's Council Paterson, N. J.
Long Live the Soviet Union! Long Live the Communist Party of America!
Women's Consumers Educational League Los Angeles, Calif.
KETSOP COUNTY NUCLEUS Pearson, Wash.
Greetings from Working Women
E. Salminen M. E. Karjala H. Erickson H. Lehtinen H. Wiita A. Bjorninen S. Harko H. Maki A. Niemi E. Poro L. Hytinkoski M. Koski J. Harma A. Adams A. Maki H. Saari
E. Erickson H. Lindewall F. Karasek K. Luhtala J. Pelander A. Waisanen H. Halikka Mary Lehto H. Maki S. Koski M. Marttila H. Hansen A. Virtanen L. Koski A. Makela L. Funk

Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union NEW YORK
Workers of Alfred Decker & Cohen Shop Chicago, Ill.
In Defense of the Soviet Union Working Women's Federation Oregon, Wash.
South Slav Women's Club Chicago, Ill.
Against Imperialist War WAUKEGAN WOMEN'S WORKERS CLUB Waukegan, Ill.
Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance Boston, Mass.
MOTHER'S LEAGUE Roxbury, Mass.
Zitomer Ladies Auxiliary Philadelphia, Pa.
Belden Finnish Women's Section Belden, So. Dakota
H. Hannula N. Anderson A. Mattson
J. Oja M. Pihjola

INDEPENDENT SHOE WORKERS UNION NEW YORK
Finnish Working Women's Club Chicago, Ill.
Hungarian Working Women's Chicago, Ill.
For the overthrow of the capitalist system
UKRAINIAN WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB New York
Greetings of Solidarity! Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance, Branch 38 Paterson, N. J.
Working Women's Council No. 1 Newark, N. J.
Revolutionary Greetings! Central Committee Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mother's League of Mattapan and Dorchester, Mass.
Lithuanian-Working Women's Club Boston, Mass.

Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union NEW YORK
Millinery Workers Union Local 43 New York
Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union Los Angeles, Calif.
Working Women's Federation Finnish Branch Detroit, Mich.
N. Y. District Committee Finnish Working Women's Clubs
Finnish Working Women's Clubs HARLEM Kerttu Krook Lyyli Lunatainen Lempi Pajula Lyyli Ranta Berha Kaleva Lyyli Maki Aine Wehkakoski Anna Wartainen Olga Lehtonen Elsie Johnen Lydia Pylvanen Sarah Laine Anna Sokura Ida Carlson Lempi Kinnar
Helga Ruippo Anna Wallan Elsa Lamminen Annie Wunna Martha Morson Lempi Nick Ellen Heino Massi Heikkinen Tyne Lahti Helma Enlend Juni Kiben Laura Tammi Julia Tuomala Olg a Enberg
Finnish Working Women's Clubs PORT CHESTER
Finnish Working Women's Clubs NEW ROCHELLE Aino Ranta Ida Rasila Martha Walkama Katie Kaarti nen Selma Kataja Laine Jahusa.
Laima Kotainen Hilja Martin Marya Palojoke S. Leina Gust Oak Annie Petterson
Finnish Working Women's Clubs BROOKLYN Impi Holtii Julia Makiivilta Vilma Backman Selma Silvan Aino Se line Emma Siira Sylvia Dagmar F. Sulonen Fiina Hauala
Ester Hagman Allse Hen drickson Hilma & L. Silvar Tyko Jenue Chas. Bjurmark Tilda Rasp Olga Purje M. Kruth
Working Women's Club ASTORIA, OREGON
Finnish Working Women's Clubs Scotia, N. Y. H. Dugge H. Elo L. Gohnson L. Lakso F. Lantala M. Kuusisto H. Gronwall
L. Harjn S. Aatonen T. Blomquist S. Hill K. Johnson E. Miller
Russian Women's Progressive Club HAMTRAMCK, MICH.
Revolutionary Greetings! Ukrainian Educ. Women's Society Detroit, Mich. J. Slobadasky P. Empona C. Mkupenan
S. Brenck A. Parjemuk
Finnish Paulsbo Working Women's Club Pearson, Wash.

Greetings of Solidarity UNITED COUNCILS OF WORKINGCLASS WOMEN New York

LABOR SPORTS SEC'Y BACK FROM U.S.S.R. TELLS ENTHUSIASM FOR 5-YEAR PLAN

Tremendous enthusiasm among the workers of the Soviet Union for the Five-Year Plan of Socialist Industrialization and Construction was the outstanding impression brought away from the first Workers' Republic by Walter Burke, National Secretary of the Labor Sports Union, who has just returned to this country after spending two months in the U.S.S.R.

"The enthusiasm for the Five-Year Plan is so dynamic that one feels it at once," Burke said. "Socialist competition is the order of the day and the workers are eagerly vying with each other in raising production and in the other tasks of the Five-Year Plan. They all feel that this is no longer a Five-Year Plan, but that the entire program will be accomplished in four years.

In all the factories he visited, Burke found the seven-hour day in force, while

those whose jobs were injurious worked only six hours. All factories had apprentice schools which the young workers attended for four hours each day, with two more hours spent at a regular school.

The workers of the Soviet Union show a keen interest in all political questions, both national and international. They were especially eager to know the reaction of American workers to the Soviet Manchurian conflict. They all feel certain that the imperialist countries are preparing a war to annihilate the Soviet Union, but they are equally certain that the Russian workers and peasants, aided by the International working class, will repulse all attacks.

"No task is more important for the class conscious workers than to understand the significance of their own movement and to get to know it accurately."—Lenin.

Daily Worker Costume Ball
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Prizes for class struggle group costumes
VERNON ANDRADE ORCHESTRA

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THE DAILY WORKER
It Fights for You

Women Builders of Industrial Unions

Working Women Join the International Demonstrations on March 6th and 8th

The growing economic crisis in the United States, which is part of the world crisis of capitalism, hits women workers as well as men workers. Out of over six million unemployed about two million are women, and many more thousands are working only part-time. The women workers suffer from all the wage cuts, speed up, etc. which is part of the employers' program got throwing the burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of the workers. The intolerable exploitation in industry, the police brutality against workers, and the betrayal by the Social fascists of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party are producing a profound resentment and fighting spirit among the workers everywhere. In the United States, as in all other countries, the workers are demonstrating by strikes and other mass movements, that they increasingly struggle against the tyranny of the employers and their government. Women workers are joining with the men and supporting the demands of the working class in the economic and political struggles.

To solidify the ranks of the workers of all countries for the growing struggle, the Red International of Labor Unions has called upon all its affiliated sections to mobilize the masses of working women to participate with the men workers in the great international demonstrations initiated by the Communist International, for March 6th and March 8th. March 6th, is to be a world wide strike and demonstration of the employed and unemployed workers against capitalism and the terrible evil of unemployment. The second, March 8th, International Women's Day, is to be a great solidarity demonstration of all workers to intensify the organization and revolutionary education of women workers, and their mobilization for the class struggle.

The Trade Union Unity League, American

Section of the R.I.L.U., endorses these calls, and calls upon all its affiliated unions and leagues to throw their full force in making both March 6th and March 8th, gigantic proletarian demonstrations.

In connection with the March 6th strike and demonstration against unemployment, the women's committees of T.U.U.L. organization must work with the local unemployment councils for the mobilization of the greatest possible number of women workers. This must be done through factory gate meetings, distribution of literature, holding of women's delegate conferences, etc. The employed women workers will strike and participate in the demonstrations at the time and place set by the local T.U.U.L. and unemployed councils on March 6th.

The celebration of International Women's Day, March 8th, which, shall be conducted with factory gate, mass meetings, demonstrations, conferences, etc.—preparations for which must be linked together with the great unemployment demonstration of March 6th. Both demonstrations must serve for the organization of women workers into the T.U.U.L. unions and into the unemployed councils and then thru building of women's committees in these bodies. It must lead to a great strengthening of the revolutionary women's movement in all its phases.

Working women, Demonstrate your solidarity with the working class of the world. Fight against unemployment, the speed up and wage cuts. Demand equal pay for equal work. Fight for unemployment insurance and the 7 hour day 5 day week. Fight against the imperialist war. Demand the Soviet Union. Join the T.U.U.L. Demonstrate on March 6th and 8th.

National Executive Board,
Trade Union Unity League.

Conditions of the Working Youth

By R. SHOHAN

In Philadelphia district during the past two months a series of strikes have broken out in almost every main industry. There had been strikes in the textile plants in Philadelphia, Reading, Allentown, Nazareth, strike in a Reading iron plant with 1,000 on strike, Bayuk Cigar Plant in Allentown, and just a few days ago a strike of 1,800 rubber workers in Murray Rubber Company plant of Trenton, N. J. In practically every one of these strikes the working youth were found either among the most active forces or in actual leadership, as in the Trenton strike.

The conditions of the working youth are becoming worse daily. Wage cuts following upon wage cuts with a tremendous increasing of the speed-up finally followed by wholesale lay-offs produce the prerequisites for struggles against the bosses.

About a month ago there was maturing a strike of young workers at the Campbell Soup Plant of Camden, N. J., employing 4,000 workers, mostly young Negroes. The hours of work were 7 to 7, either shift, and wages running from 37 to 43 cents for adult white workers, 31 cents to 37 cents for young workers and adult Negro workers and 24 to 34 cents for young Negro workers and for girls. A speed-up is such that hundreds of young workers were forced to leave the plant weekly. Producing 7,000 cans in one day, workers in one department were speed-up to 1,200 in a brief space of one week. Wages were cut simultaneously from 2 to 4 cents an hour. This was immediately followed by the shutting down of the whole plant, putting thousands of workers out of employment.

The great radio plants, Philco, Atwater Kent and Victors, the young workers were driven under such inhuman speed-up that rare was the day when almost 2 per cent of the workers, mostly young girls, did not faint or were not sent to the dispensary, burnt at the soldering tables or injured at the punch presses. In Victors, workers were given lemonade every few hours containing soothing drops in order to try to prevent the girls from breaking down at

Speed-up Fierce at Bayuk Cigar Factory; Negroes the Most Exploited

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The bosses of the Bayuk Cigar Co. have a new scheme for speeding us up and even then we can't make a decent wage. Many cigars are rejected by the inspectors and we are told that they are "seconds" or to be scrapped but behind our backs these very same "seconds" find their way to all boxes.

Most of the heavy work is done by Negro workers who receive from 30 to 32½ cents an hour and work home a pay envelope of \$18 to support a family on. We hope to be in a fighting union, led by the Communists, and it's up to us to start things rolling!

the belt. Now these plants, too, stand almost empty. Thousands of young workers have been thrown out into the streets. There are no jobs to be secured. The lines at the employment offices number sometimes as high as 1,000 young workers. Only the shipyards, the chemical plants are busy producing gunboats, setting cannon bases on oil tankers and other "peaceful" merchant vessels. These conditions drive the young workers to struggle. At this time, faced with increasing unemployment and murderous speed-up, the young workers can be rallied for struggle against the bosses. The program of the Y. C. L. on social insurance, unemployment, etc., can attract masses of working youth.

The Young Communist League can and must organize these young workers and lead them to militant organization. The struggles of the young workers will not wait. The forces of revolutionary youth must begin the attack.

Lenin Quotations

Lenin once said: "The Working Women must be taught to fight together with the men against the tyranny of the capitalists to fight for social legislation, for shorter working day, for better wages."

Textile
Workers
In The
South
Fight
Police on
The Picket
Line



STORES EXPLOIT WOMEN WORKERS NEGROES GET LOWEST PAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. — Women's wages in chain stores average \$12 to \$15 a week, according to a report of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

For these miserable low wages the women work as high as 60 hours per week. The Women's Bureau made a study of 6,000 women employed in chain department stores in 18 states and reported that 60 per cent of the women received \$15 a week and 40 per cent \$12.

The average wage in many states was \$9 a week. In its figures the Department of Labor always colors the facts to give the bosses the best end of it, and to make the workers' condition appear as rosy as possible.

Another report by the same department of women workers in Florida showed that Negro women were being exploited under the worst conditions. Of 1,266 Negro working women studied, the average wage was \$6.65 per week for a 60 hour week.

The survey covered nearly 8,000 working women in Florida. The average hours of work for all women employed in Florida was more than nine hours per day. The wages for all women workers is very low, averaging about \$15.00 per week, with a good many receiving \$9.00 per week for 60 hours of work.

FREE FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR THE WORKERS' CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS

On March 6, millions of workers in every country of the world, are going to demonstrate against unemployment. In the United States, there are now 7,000,000 workers out of a job, and the number is increasing every day.

The workers' children are greatly affected by unemployment. If our parents are out of work, we cannot have even enough food to live on.

We have to go to school without decent clothing, and hungry. We go to school, and there we are told that there is prosperity in the U. S. What kind of prosperity is there if we cannot have enough food and clothing, and our parents are out of work?

Comrades, we too must put up a fight against these rotten conditions that the bosses force upon us. We must take part in the demonstrations side by side with our parents, and show the bosses and their government that we are going to fight!

We must also carry our fight for bet

N. Y. CONVENTION FOR SILK STRIKE

N.T.W. District Organizes Knitting Mills

With 39 delegates present, from 29 shops, and representing 13 shop committees and one mill local, the New York District Convention of the National Textile Workers Union met yesterday at 16 West 21st St., held a spirited session with active discussion from all delegates, and finished its work in one day.

It extended greetings to the National Executive Board Meeting of the Trade Union Unity League, and promised active co-operation in the great Paterson strike, mostly of silk and dye house workers.

Delegates represented the New York silk industry, the carpet and knit goods factories and other branches of the industry.

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to the
WORKING WOMAN

ter conditions right into the schools. We must raise the slogan of FREE FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR THE WORKERS' CHILDREN in the schools, and we must fight for it!

The bosses are not going to give us anything. They don't care about us, as long as they can make more money. The only way that we are going to get better conditions is to fight for them!

We must tell all our friends about the unemployment demonstrations on March 6, and get them to take part. It is the duty of every workers' child to help his parents in their fight.

Every workers' child demonstrating on March 6th!

Out of school on March 6, and demonstrate with the workers!

FIGHT FOR FREE FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR THE WORKERS' CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS!

Glimpses of the Picket Line in Southern Illinois

"Big Fat Boss Came Runnin' Thru— Tore Our Strikin' Banner in Two!"

By ANN CLARK

No shoes on her feet—just rubbers, too large for her, shielding her feet from the damp snow as she trudged alongside her mother and chanted.

"Must say it over n'over, momma, so's I'll remember it."

The mother nodded half absently. The scowl on her face was not entirely due to the wind that tore through her thin coat. She was going over and over in her mind the incident of the banner. They had worked hard and feverishly on it. One of the women had given a sheet to tear up for it and sheets were not very plentiful in mining camps. She herself had mixed the stove polish with water and helped the men letter the words "Don't scab on you fellow workers!" They had stretched the sign over an empty space by the side of the road where the miners entered the mine and she had held one end of it. It was a long sign—eight feet long at least. The lettering, she remembered, had been very good. She would have never thought that it would look so swell. And then that dirty louse had driven alongside and without a word of warning had torn the banner from end

to end with something that flashed a moment in the winter sun—a knife it must have been—the job was done so neatly and so quickly. Before the enraged strikers had a chance to reach him he had hopped in a waiting automobile and was whisked out of sight.

Mr. Fat man we'll get you for that, Mr. Fat man we'll get you for that, We'll crack you between the eyes with a small brickbat!"

"Gee Mommy—I think that grand—don't you? Wait till the rest of the kids hear it. Won't we just sing it, about that fat ole man on the line tomorrow!"

Mother wasn't paying much attention—she must see if Mae had something they could make a banner of for the line tomorrow.—There was still enough stove polish. And if anybody dares to touch it—!"

"Did you put paper in those rubbers before you put them on, Zola?" she asked with that half of the mothers mind that worries over her children instinctively—and forget her own question so promptly that when her small daughter answered her she did not even hear her. She was planning the wording of the new banner.

BUILDING THE WORKING WOMAN

Our International Women's Day campaign, 1930, takes place at a time when millions of unemployed workers, many of them women and children are starving in every capitalist country, when the imperialist powers of the world, like a pack of wolves are preparing to pounce upon the Soviet Union in a world war, in order to destroy the only workers' government.

Today as never before, working women of the U. S. are victims of capitalist rationalization, and face struggles that require their activity as organized workers. Every means must be used to organize women workers into the revolutionary trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League, and into the Communist Party.

The Working Woman can become our best organizer.

The Working Woman can reach thousands of women workers, and through effective distribution can reach hundreds of unorganized shops, mills and factories.

The building of a mass women's paper must become an integral part of our International Women's Day campaign. At every shop meeting, factory gate meeting, conference, mass meeting or demonstration, held in mobilization for March 8, The Working Woman must be stressed as the spokesman and organizer of women workers, and an appeal should be made for workers' correspondence and subscription. Comrades

should write up conditions in their shops, and order bundles for distribution in that particular shop.

In connection with International Women's Day a special subscription drive for The Working Woman has been started. Each district has been given a quota to be attained by March 8th. The quotas are:

Subs	Subs
Boston 50	Chicago 100
New York 500	Minnesota 30
Philadelphia 50	Kansas City 20
Cleveland 40	Seattle 50
Pittsburgh 25	California 50
Detroit 50	New Haven 30
Oregon 10	Dakotas 5

Three districts have already made fine progress in the drive. The comrades in Seattle have the best record, having already turned in 20 subs out of a quota of 50; Chicago has 30 out of 100; New York has 100 out of 500. The sections in New York have challenged each other in revolutionary competition and are going full steam ahead to beat their quota by March 8.

More challenges from the districts!

Double your quota by March 8!

Let International Women's Day, 1930, lay the basis for mass Working Women's papering the U.S.A.

The results of the drive will be printed in the next issue of The Working Woman.

WOMEN STEEL WORKERS AND THE WAR DANGER

By ANN ROCHESTER

Iron and steel industries employed more than 70,000 women workers at the time of the last census, 1920—an increase of 137 per cent over 1910. The next census will certainly show a far greater number of women employed in this basic war industry, for the boss class has discovered that with the increase of machines women as a cheap labor supply can be used not only in light but also in heavy industry.

Paid one-third to one-half less than men workers for the same job, women and young girls are driven with the speed of the machine, 10 hours a day, 54 hours a week in the great Pennsylvania steel industry and longer in other steel states. Where men coremakers in foundries earn 73 cents an hour, women earn only 44 cents. The usual pay for women in the steel industry ranges from 35 to 40 cents an hour.

A worker employed by the Wheeling Steel Corp. at Wheeling, W. Va., writes that women at that plant earn \$2.80 for a 101-2 hour working day. Six years ago there were practically no women workers in this plant and now there are practically no men. Girls push their own trucks full of steel to their working places.

Employment of women workers in such a war industry as steel is highly significant. In an imperialist war the master class sends men workers to die at the front while they themselves as owners profit demand for war materials. In so far as production can be carried on by women workers more men can be released for slaughter in capitalist armies. It was proved in all capitalist countries during the last imperialist war of 1914-1918 that women could be used in practically all the production processes of munitions and explosive plants. Similarly women are now employed in other chemical industries, in electrical plants and in iron and steel manufacture.

Class-conscious workers realize that increased exploitation of women in basic war industries helps the imperialist preparation for war against the Soviet Union. Only the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League and its affiliated unions are fighting the war danger. Steel workers, both men and women, are beginning to realize the true meaning of war preparations. They are beginning to organize in the Metal Workers League under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League.

THE MEXICAN WOMEN WORKERS AND THE WHITE TERROR

By Beatrice Siskind

The prominence of the working women as victims in the vicious reign of white terror that exists in Mexico is very significant and important. The women workers arrested were subjected to the same abuses and tortures as the men, and what is worse they are subjected to the whim of every drunken soldier who takes a fancy to them. Comrade Barreiro was driven insane, because he was forced to witness the abuses imposed on his young daughters.

Mexico is a lawless country. There is not even a pretense at legality. The prisoners are taken under military custody and are subjected to the will of their keepers. There is no trial provided, and then the lawyer who came to inquire about the arrested was deported.

Terror Increases

The terror is an attempt to quell the rising tide of struggle that is sweeping Mexico. The workers and peasants under the leadership of the Red Unions and the Communist Party are developing a powerful offensive to American imperialism and their native lackeys, Portes Gil—Calles. The phenomenal growth of the CSUM, the Mexican Unity Confederation of Labor, was a signal of danger to the imperialists and their agents. The left wing movement of Mexico was pushing on towards the annihilation of the system of colonial oppression and exploitation. In this movement the women workers have participated more and more as militant revolutionary fighters.

The women workers in colonial and semi-colonial countries, unlike the women of proletarian countries, have constantly been isolated from the struggle. The role of women in industry has been very small, due to the small scope of the industry. The struggles of the men workers in transportation, mining and textile have been movements completely isolated from the women workers, of course, in so far as they did not actually participate in the struggle of fighting the boss and the government. The peasant women have been the most backward, due to the past traditions which make it impossible for the women to work side by side with the men in the fields. Women were solely confined to the drudgery and duty of the home.

Catholicism and Spanish culture, during hundreds of years of domination and influence, have left a more lasting impression on the women than it has on the men.

Workers Revolt

The growing struggle of the Mexican worker and peasant and the increasing number of strikes and peasant rebellions uprooted the entire workers' and peasant population. The strike of the Red Miners of Jalapa found the women workers in the picket line fighting side by side with the men comrades, and good fighters they were. They battled with the police and encouraged the men to continue their fight.

VERA FIGNER REFUTES ANTI-SOVIET LIE

MOSCOW.—The social democratic Vienna "Arbeiter-Zeitung" published a report of the Poale-Vion delegation according to which the grand old veteran of the Narodnaya Volya, Vera Figner had been banished from Moscow by the bolsheviks and sent to Perm.

In fact Vera Figner is living in the Home of the Veterans of the Revolution in Moscow and a short while ago she took part publicly in the celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the Narodnaya Volya (Peoples Will) the great terrorist organization of the 'seventies.

Vera Figner refuted with indignation the misuse of her name as anti-soviet propaganda by the so-called socialists.

This strike was classic in that it broke the spell of years of silence, and women in every part of the country have responded. They are now organizing locals in every village and city. Recent reports (before the intense terror commenced) state that 32 groups of women organized into a centralized women's organization. In the revolutionary trade unions the women were especially prominent and had ten delegates. In fact, a woman worker, Juan Diaz, played a leading role in the National Congress to unify the workers and agrarians of Mexico, held last March, by signing the Solidarity Pact, which joined in a united struggle the workers and peasants of Mexico with the workers of the U. S. The Solidarity Pact pledged support in the struggles against Imperialism and its agents, the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the national bourgeoisie.

The growing consciousness among the women workers brings forth the hitherto docile and subservient women as a real fighting enemy of the whole system of colonial oppression. Hence the Mexican government, recognizing this, is conducting the same brutal onslaught on the women workers as on the militant men workers.

Women workers of the U. S. A., you must stand by the Solidarity Pact and help the growing movement among the women in Mexico by giving your aid to their victims now in the jails. You must join every demonstration of solidarity with the struggles of the Mexican workers and peasants. Get donations and send the money to the International Labor Defense, which is conducting the defense of these comrades.

We must help rebuild what the terror has destroyed. A blow to the revolutionary movement in Mexico is a blow to us. We must unitedly fight our common enemy—Imperialism—in all capitalist countries.

Long live the Solidarity of the Workers of the World!

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Fight Against Imperialist War—Defend the Soviet Union!

International Women's Day March 8th

By N. Krupskaya

March 8th—the International holiday of the working woman.

I do not wish to repeat what has already been said many a time before, I am not going to tell all over again the history of the origin of this holiday which plays a great part in the proletarian women's movement of the world. I am not going to repeat the story about the great part played by Clara Zetkin in this movement, a woman whose name is inseparably bound up with March 8th. Neither shall I repeat the well known stages of development of our proletarian women's movement. I would advise the reading of E. Blonina's pamphlet entitled "The Working Woman in the International" published ten years ago and written by the author just before her tragic death. In that pamphlet all principal facts appertaining to the international struggle of the working women are compiled and illuminated.

She wrote in her pamphlet that the III International will be built not only by workmen but also by working women.

"In this matter of drawing the working women of the world into the Communist movement there is a good deal that can be done by the Russian proletarian women. They are the first ones to live under conditions of the proletarian dictatorship, under conditions of socialism. They are the first ones who have in actual life and experience discovered the meaning of the Soviet Government for the working and peasant woman. The working woman of Russia must establish close ties with their sisters of the West, they must tell them about all that the Workers Government has given them, they must call upon them to fight for the establishment of a Soviet Government in their own country, to affiliate themselves with Communism and with the Communist International. The working woman of Russia will thus hasten the development of the revolution and help in the speediest ushering in of Communism."

Ten years have elapsed since these words were written. Ten years of stubborn struggles have day in and day out raised our entire movement onto a higher level.

During these ten years we have coped with ruin inside the land of Soviets, have made great strides on the economic front, have learned to take better account of what we do, have learned to plan our work on a national scale. We have made undoubted success in the sphere of industrialization and are successfully going over from the worn out peasant horse to the tractor and the combine. Of course we pay dearly for the lessons we got on the economic front. Many mistakes and failures are on our record but as a result we are building, we are raising our economic position, we are going forward, and rapidly at that. Agriculture also making rapid strides. The Soviet farm "GIGANT" is an example. "Grain factories" are growing quickly, they ensure the country against famine. The tractor has begun its work and there is a swift development of collective farming. Collective farming in its turn powerfully stimulates our cultural life, it gives rise to an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, to a want for an understanding of our environment. The masses are culturally growing.

The remote village is learning the ABC. Illiteracy is quickly disappearing among the women. Millions are learning to read and write. In the schools for illiterates we are now teaching political subjects. Women who learn to read and write are being drawn into social work. The cultural level of the workers is rising. I had the pleasure of being at a meeting of Leningrad workers before leaving for the countryside to help in the building up of collective farms. There were 2,000 workers present. Most of them with a high school education. Recently I attended a large meeting of Moscow university workers. There were about 2 thousand present. One could see an intellectual look in the audience. I found that students in the workers' university in Moscow are accepted after passing through the 7 classes and general 2-year courses. The cultural level of the town is growing already under consideration, details as to



Modern nurseries in the Soviet Union where the workers children are cared for by specially trained nurses and doctors

Stories from SOVIET RUSSIA

The Blue Hall of the "Kainin" textile mill is teeming with the red headkerchiefs of the working women. Singly and in groups they smilingly enter the club, take their seats and converse:

"Lisa, they certainly aren't going to let the men in today?"

"What's the use of talking about it. Uncle Jacob has already come and there are our menfolks too. Admission is free for the men also, but today they are only a sort of guest, for we are the hostesses because it is our Women's Day."

All this time the women organizers are busy on the stage running excitedly hither and thither; they want this holiday to run off as brilliantly and festively as possible.

And now everything is ready, the curtain rises, and hundreds of eyes are directed to the stage.

After the speeches of greeting, Comrade Sdanovskaya reads a letter which has arrived from Clara Zetkin. She greets the women on this joyous day which is so significant for them, and regrets that because of an important meeting she was prevented from attending in person.

Comrade Sdanovskaya's words ring throughout the whole club: "She wanted to come to us herself today in order to greet you," and pointed to the picture of Clara Zetkin; hundreds of eyes look at the well-known face so beloved by the working women.

how best to get rid of this tedious mode of life.

Ten years have gone by since 1920 and the questions that stood before us then are still confronting us but we have totally different possibilities now of solving them.

Of course we need not build any illusions, we understand the hardships of the struggle which is still before us, we know how many obstacles we still must surmount.

One can see that our revolution is rising to a higher level even by trivial matters. Efforts are now being exerted in order to rouse the masses to a conscious life. The most ignorant strata must be roused by general effort. Cultural backwardness, like trachoma, like small pox, is contagious. A country cannot be safe, healthy, enlightened and happy, as was the wish of Lenin, as long as there are hungry, sick, ignorant and depressed in it. The position of the poor, the position of the national minorities, the position of the working and peasant woman, are now in the centre of public attention. These strata must be roused and organized along new lines.

On the anniversary since the establishment of International Women's Day, the working woman of the Soviet Union feels that she can now much more easily obtain not merely formal, not merely juridical, but actual and real equality, and so is the cultural level of the village. The women are engaged in great work both in town and in country. They work in the trade union organizations, as women organizers, in the cooperatives, in the Soviets,

One of the women workers, Lapshova, who is active in the sphere of labor protection, speaks next. She tells what labor protection has accomplished recently in the interests of the women: In the creche a second shift has been installed, and it was also brought about that in the case of the time allowed the workers for nursing their children has been increased from one-half hour to an hour, twins.

Finally an old worker, Kholodkov, takes the floor. In homely words he pictures the heavy burden which the working mother has to bear:

"At night she jumps up to tend to the child," he says, "and for that alone every man, if he has any sense at all, must cherish his wife like a jewel."

Laughter and applause drown out Comrade Kholodkov's words.

The main speaker reports at length and grippingly. The women are particularly interested in what he says of the life of working women in other lands.

And now the greetings have come to an end and the cultured part of the evening begins with song, dance and an exhibition of the worker actors, "The Blue Blouses." The women are content and pleased. It is long after midnight before they break up.

E. C.

A worker in the "Kalinin" Factory.

in the collective farms; there are many women promoted in all spheres of work. The cultural aspect of the town is changing, the cultural aspect of the village is changing. Comrade Sheboldaev, secretary of the regional committee, said to the Leningrad workers on their departure to the lower Volga:

"Do not imagine that the modern village in anyway resembles the old, poverty stricken and dark village; the aspect of the countryside has changed."

There is a great upheaval now in progress, there is a great movement towards new forms of life. So far these questions are discussed chiefly in the towns; but attention to this problem is increasing daily. New homes, public feeding, modern training of children—all these problems rise in their full scope. Wash-tubs, pots and pans, cradles—all that has consumed the life of the toiling woman and prevented her from thinking of anything better ("how can I dear, I have washing to do," is what the woman used to say before), keeping her attached to the home, all these petty things are now crumbling, one can see already woman's emancipation, all details are

The first stage of the struggle when it was chiefly a question of obtaining equality is nearing its end. The second stage—the stage of struggle for real equality—is setting in. All organs of the Soviet Government, all Party, trade union and cooperative organizations, will unite in order to bring about this real equality. All must be on guard!

Greetings from U. S. S. R.

Dear Comrades,

Greetings from the stronghold of the City, USSR.

I am a worker in the printing industry; Proletarian Dictatorship, from Leningrad I work in the "Pechatnyi Dvor" printing shop, in the type-stores.

It is with the greatest feeling that I write this letter, and in the hope that I shall receive an answer from my proletarian comrades, who though far away are near to me in heart.

I am very interested in the living conditions of working women; I want to hear what they have to say, to feel the living pulse in their proletarian veins. When does your working day begin, how do your wages compare with the cost of living, what cultural recreations do you indulge in, in your leisure hours? Write and tell me of the rights of women workers. I, for my part, will gladly answer any questions which interest you. I shall try to give you a clear picture, which will help you to visualize and understand all that interest you and give you a good idea of the life of working women in the land of the Soviets, in the land where there is no slavery, where all are equal.

Awaiting your reply,

Nata Rumiantseva. (Sorter).

All women workers are urged to write about their conditions to this comrade to the following address:
USSR, Leningrad, Prospect 25th October, No. 74, Room 55.

Soviet Trade Unions Have 11,000,000 Members

The Trade Unions and Socialist Construction in U. S. S. R., by Katerina Avdeyeva. Published by Workers' Library Publishers, 39 East 125th St., New York City. Price 15 cents.

A woman worker, Katerina Avdeyeva, reported at the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat Conference, held in July, 1929, for the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union. The unions which she represented now have 11,000,000 members in 23 industrial unions.

Comrade Avdeyeva's able report is now published in English in pamphlet form, so that it may be secured by every worker. We can understand from this report why the Soviet workers have the seven-hour day, why real wages are increased with increased production, why real wages for the year just ended are 30 per cent above those in 1913, why real wages rose 9 per cent last year, though the plan provided for only 7 per cent raise; why, by the conclusion of the Five-Year Plan, the wages will be two and one-half times those of 1913, and why many other benefits are enjoyed in increasing measure.

In the gigantic work of Social insurance that system which takes from the mind of the Soviet worker the haunting and terrible fear of the future felt by the wage worker in America the trade unions are, of course, largely responsible. It is true, as Comrade Avdeyeva says, that "no measure is taken by the Soviet authorities concerning the conditions of labor and home life of the workers without the sanction of the trade union representatives. The trade unions render active assistance to the Soviet Government in the building up of socialism."

The tremendous achievements described in this report were won by the Russian workers by their revolutionary overthrow of capitalist state power. It can be won in the rest of the world only by revolution. "The Soviet Union is the beacon light, showing the road, the road of proletarian revolution, to the workers of America and all the world."

WORKING WOMEN!

Work for Your Class

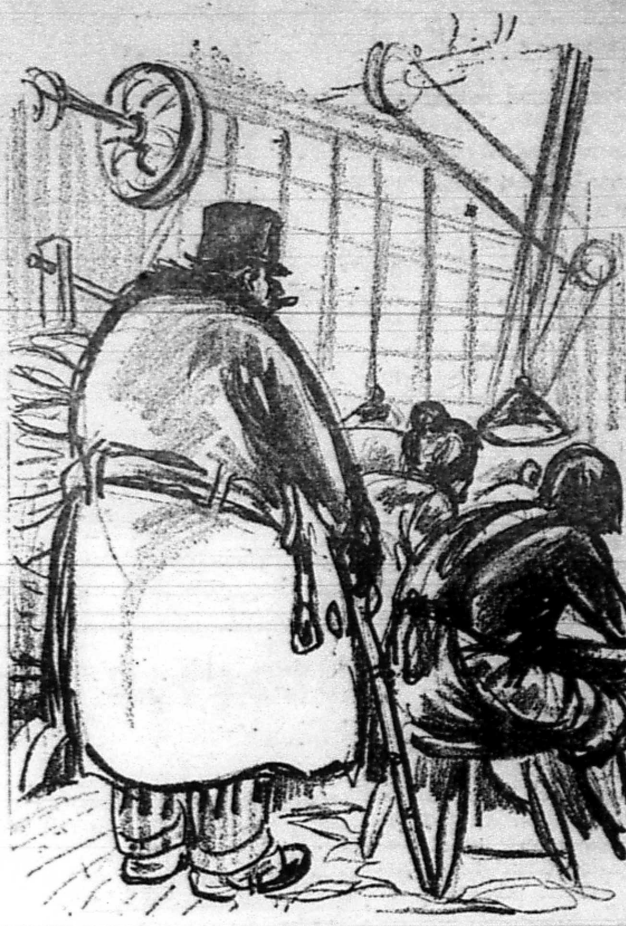
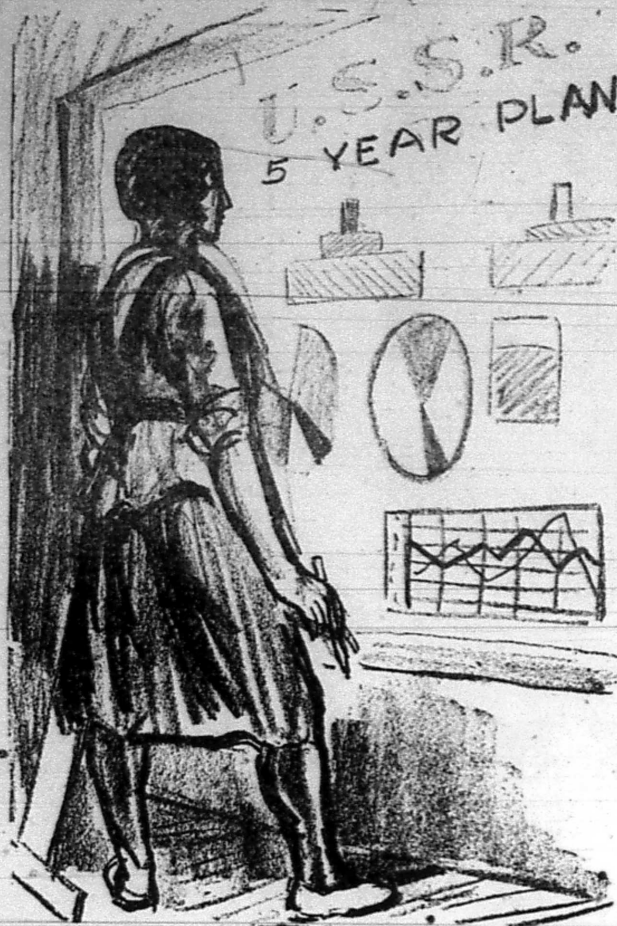
JOIN THE

COMMUNIST PARTY

STRIKE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT MARCH 6th

Building Socialism in the Soviet Union

Speed-Up—Starvation in the U. S. A.



JOBLESS GIRLS ARE CHEATED BY SHARKS

NEW YORK.—“How about a nice \$4 job? Or would you like this little \$2.80 in Brooklyn, paying \$7 a week?” The speaker is a private employment agent, one of the Sixth Avenue leeches who play their wits and ability to afford an office and telephone against the desperation of the unemployed, who exact from the jobless, in return for an address, 10 per cent of their first month's salary. “Four dollars may look big money to you now, but remember it pays you \$10 a week,” he adds, with a grin that is meant to be encouraging.

The girl stares as if hypnotized by the shine of his sleek hair and ostentatiously false diamond stickpin. Then her thin hands open the worn purse and she fingers a few bills. \$10 or \$7? \$4 or \$2.80? She wants to be a waitress—well, anything you want in this country, it costs money. You can't expect to get a swell 10 a week job hefting fishes 10 hours a day for nothing. Four dollars, then—But you have to wait seven days for pay. She gives up her ambition. “\$2.80 is all I can afford now,” she says apologetically. “The only trouble is,” she adds with a wan smile, “you can't live on \$7.”

He hastens to turn on a new line of sales talk. “Why, \$7 is just the beginning of what you'll get in this place. This ain't no Coffee Pot, no counter job. You'll be waiting on table, girl. And it's a corner, the busiest corner in Brooklyn. With a little friendliness and good cheer, you'll be making all of \$13 a week. I'm telling you! It's the same in all service jobs—the lower the wages, the better the job. Why, what do you think they pay the bell-hops in the Plaza? The bell-hops have to pay the hotel \$20 a week to be allowed to work there!”

After she has paid her \$2.80 and gone out with the address, he turns to the reporter, who was introduced by an acquaintance as wanting to learn the business. “Yeah, you can make a good living in this business, but you got to know how. I'm a good deal of a philosopher, myself, and as I figure it out its 100 per cent bluff. You got to size people up and make 'em feel you know all about it.” He puffs complacently. “Then you can't be soft-hearted. These people will rob you if they get the chance.

“For instance, there was a woman just

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY GREETINGS FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY WOMEN WORKERS' OF CANADA

The revolutionary working class women of Canada greet our women comrades in the United States on International Women's Day and pledge our solidarity in the fight against capitalism, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union

Do You Know That---

IN THE SOVIET UNION

Women and young workers and men receive equal pay for equal work.

Workers have the 7-hour day in most industries and a 4-day working week.

Night work is not allowed for women and young workers.

Workers have 2 weeks' or a month's vacation with pay each year. All workers have 72 holidays with pay each year.

Workers are fully protected by old age pensions, sickness, unemployment and accident insurance. All workers have free medical treatment and women have free medical care during childbirth.

Women workers have 8 weeks' leave before and 8 weeks' leave after child-birth, with full pay during the whole 4 months.

Working mothers are given ½ hour rest every 3½ hours during working time for 9 months in order to nurse their children.

Children of working mothers are cared for by experts in free day nurseries.

IN THE U. S.

Women are paid from one-third to one-half than men workers for the same job.

Women must work 9 hours and more a day, 54 hours and more each week in 37 of the 48 states. Thousands work 11 and 12 hours a day and 60 hours a week.

Women are doing night work in two-thirds of the states. No vacations with pay are provided except for a very few of the more highly-paid workers.

No social insurance is provided against illness or unemployment. The so-called old age pension laws in a dozen states are farces, full of exceptions and loopholes.

Women workers are without protection before and after child-birth. No compensation is ever provided for wages lost during the period of child-birth.

No provision is made for nursing the child after the mother returns to work.

Children working mothers roam the dirty streets all day in constant danger of being hurt or killed.

last week that said she had three sick kids, so I let her have the job on credit till pay day. After she got the job she said she wouldn't pay for it. Can you beat it? Well, I hated to do it, with the kids and all, but I had to get the boss to fire her. It's the principle of the thing. She came back to me this morning crying and begging to have me put her somewhere. But I told her I wouldn't handle her any more. You can't be weak-minded in this business.”

Just then a capacious motherly woman enters and asks for a factory job.

“How old are you?”
 “30.”
 “How many children have you?”
 “Six.”

“I'm sorry, but we have no factory jobs just now.”

“What's the matter,” I ask afterwards.

“I thought you had a lot of factory jobs.”

“Didn't you see? She's too heavy.”

“Does that matter—in a factory?”

“Why sure. She might be a very comfortable woman, for the home, but she'd never move fast enough, in a factory. Factories are keyed right up nowadays. If I sent her, they would just send her back.”

There is a stir in the other room, the men's section. “You sent me all the way out to Brooklyn and when I got there there wasn't any job,” cries a lank old bus-boy. The agency's bruiser ejects the man, after he has been shown a copy of the law that he has no redress.

20,000 TEXTILE TOILERS JOBLESS IN FALL RIVER

Compare This With The U.S.S.R. Worker's Letter

(By a Worker Correspondent)

FALL RIVER, Mass.—There are nearly 20,000 textile workers unemployed in Fall River. There is a big crowd of unemployed workers around the mills gates each morning and then later these workers tramp the streets. There is always a large number hanging around the city hall.

Because of the doubling of work there is at least half the mill workers here unemployed. The mill workers in Fall River, that struck in 1928 when they could no longer stand the slavery, will surely show their strength and take part in a huge unemployed demonstration on March 6.

—Mill Hand.

Quarter Million Jobless In North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C.—250,000 are jobless in North Carolina, leading industrial state of the south, acknowledges even Comm. F. D. Grist of the state department of labor and industry. Unemployment in Raleigh is double last year's.

Hunger, prevalent in the broken farm districts of eastern North Carolina, is creeping into the towns and small cities that dot the region. Tenants and farm laborers, driven from the land, congregate in these communities, while the crop failure causes curtailment of employment in the urban establishments, and the slowing up of new construction.

Lenin Quotations

“We must get the women workers to take part in setting up large scale experimental farms, which must be established everywhere getting the women workers to follow up their work. This work can never be carried out unless we get the broad masses of working class women to take part in its execution.”